



## PETER SINGLE'S VISIT TO RED BANK.

— "Of days gone by I love to speak,  
And hear from others tales of battle."—Anon.  
(I am indebted to a friend for the principal  
events herein mentioned.)

I delight to visit the battle ground of the Revolution, not because it is stained with the blood of friends or foes, but because the germs of Liberty were nurtured there. The wounded, the bleeding patriot, received there the oil to heal the scars obtained in Freedom's cause; that oil was the gladdening anticipation of our country's future greatness. 'Twas here (and I cast my eyes around the hallowed scene) the weary and exhausted soldier reposed, and here the tree of Liberty grew to diffuse her gigantic blessings throughout the western world. I enjoyed many pleasing reflections on a late visit to the Red Bank, on the river Delaware; although this spot is not famed, as many, for bloody battles, or the loss of zealous patriots in our country's cause, yet it tells the same tale, whispers the endearing facts, that the shackles of tyranny were removed by the heroic exertions of our fathers—

"And breathes the language of our land,  
Here fought a chosen little band."

This spot is about six miles below the city of Philadelphia, on the Jersey side, and fifteen minutes ride from the pleasant village of Woodbury.

At that gloomy period of the revolution, when the British army occupied Philadelphia, a part of the American army were here encamped; the ground presents a beautiful eminence, rising about one hundred feet above the bed of the river; the trenches, or breast works, are of a circular form, enclosing near three acres of land, on which many traces are seen of deeds performed a half a century ago, such as the encroachments spoken of, and the appearance of little mounds of earth, raised over the body of some near and dear friend, by those who remained to tell their melancholy fate, but alas! where are they? A large field piece still remains (or did at the time I visited the spot), which is supposed to have burst. One rude stone is also seen, on whose unheaven front is marked the rude traces of friendship, recording the fate of a martyr in our country's cause, who fell no doubt upon that very spot; the letters appear to have been done with a bayonet or tomahawk, which are these, "Count De Knap, died 17—," the other part of the stone being much disfigured by time and abuse, I could decipher no more.

Many incidents have occurred here worth recording, but I have not been able to obtain them correctly; one, however, I beg leave to mention. A large party of Hessians were sent out to reconnoitre the American camp, they were discovered by a party of heroes, who immediately attacked them; a skirmish ensued; the Americans finally retreated—the Hessians, believing they had cut off their retreat, rushed with all possible speed to take the encampment; the Americans had, however, by a circuitous route, regained their fortification, and lay silent and breathless on their arms, like the fierce tiger ready to bound upon the enemy; the Hessians rushed towards the ramparts, the air resounding with their shouts of supposed victory—'twas the scream, the shout of death!—The Americans raised from their lurking places, and, lo! their foes fell like grass before the scythe, scarce knowing from whom they received their death—

"And silence reign'd above them."

About fifty years ago, scenes like this were acted here; now, traces of such scenes alone are left—some fifty years ago, the noble stream that washes the base of this bank, bore on its bosom the light canvases, but now ships, with swelling sails, glide along, laden with the riches of the east, the north, and south—the west hath presented her open ports for the luxuries of every clime. From the extreme height of the bank, we have a full view of Philadelphia on the one hand; while on the other, a short distance below, are the means of defence, (a fort), from whose encircled point, encircled by the waters of the Delaware, rises the national flag of our country, presenting the emblem of her liberty, and the pride of the first and greatest republican in the world!

They who appreciate the recollections of such deeds, and while they drop a tear over the sacred tombs of departed heroes, consider their blood sealed our country's char-

\* Since writing the above I am told it has been taken away, by those who valued a few pounds of old iron more than the pleasing recollections which its ancient appearance invariably created.

† It is a notorious fact in history, that the Hessians were totally ignorant of any mode of warfare, save what depended on strength and num-

ter of freedom; the bones that whiten here, and enrich the soil, are the remains of those who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, in its cause; upon whose fallen bodies, from whose mouldering graves, the goddess Liberty arose in all her natal purity, a being from the skies—they who can recall such scenes, and such deeds, had better visit this romantic spot; there are many traces here to repay the traveller and amuse his fancy, not with fiction's dream, but the pleasing recollections of reality.

PETER SINGLE.

## ESSAY ON ASTRONOMY.

This is undoubtedly the loftiest and most exalted of sciences; it is certainly the highest flight to which the genius of man has ever soared—it is the imperial height that bounds the utmost extent of his researches, and all beyond it is the veil of darkness which shrouds the deity, and which the feeble penetration of man dares not even strive to fathom. If mathematics be the foundation and basis, astronomy is certainly the most elevated pinnacles of the dome of science. If mathematics be the door to the temple of knowledge, astronomy is certainly the noblest apartment which it contains, and if it do not equal the other sciences in utility, it certainly excels all in its noble aim and destination. And what is this destination?—It is nothing less than to investigate the cause of nature itself; it is nothing less than to unravel the latent mysteries of Creation, and to expound the immutable laws of God himself. Without this science what would all our boasted knowledge consist in? We might be able to measure our own insignificant globe. We might be able to supply our immediate wants and necessities, but we would be still enveloped in the dark clouds of leaden ignorance. We would not know even the planet which we now tread. The tides would ebb and flow, the ocean would rise and fall, but man would in vain seek for their causes. The seasons would succeed each other, the sun would rise and usher in the day; he would set, and night would involve the sphere; but man would still be ignorant of the causes of these grateful vicissitudes. In vain would he gaze on the starry firmament, in vain would he behold thousands on thousands of worlds rolling through the void immense; in his limited and clouded ideas, he would consider them only as spangles in a canopy, to amuse his insignificant self.

Without this great science he would want one of the most convincing proofs of the existence of his Creator. With this exalted science, he immediately accounts for every phenomenon that appears. The sun may dim his rays, and the moon may be shrouded with darkness, he trembles not, but only admires the great causes from which the phenomena flow. Instructed by this great science he is at once acquainted with all the laws of nature; at once he beholds the concord of the spheres, and acknowledges that the hand that made them is divine. How great and exalted must this science be, which contemplates the mighty works of the great fabricator of the universe, and explains all their motions and variations. But this science does not only explain the laws of nature, but it affords the most incontrovertible proofs of the existence of their author. Let Atheism, the frail offspring of pride and ignorance, assisted by the light of astronomy, view the mighty works of creation—let her behold the harmony of the universe, and she must yield to the light of reason. Yes, every ray that darts from the luminaries of Heaven, flashes conviction on her sight. Yes, every star that shines in the firmament, and every planet that rolls its dark orb through the vaulted heavens declare that their author is divine. Then surely we may be allowed to say that astronomy is the most exalted of sciences. Surely then, it is the brightest gem that sparkles in the diadem of knowledge. Surely then it deserves the appellation of the divine science.

Written for the Beacon.

## THE FADING ROSE.

The fading rose reminds us of the close of life, and calls to mind those things which should make us think of the close of all things, and make us reflect upon what we are to be in this life and that which is to come. Let us notice the leaf of the rose blossoms, as they fade and fall to the ground, and then let us look at all things around us, and see if time does not speak to us, and say, you too must fall like the rose that has just fallen before our eyes, because we are but little more than the rose that blossoms in the morning, and in the evening is seen fading and falling to the ground from whence we were taken.

Let us imagine ourselves walking in the midst of a rose garden, and see if there is

not something there that is both beautiful and melancholy, and then look around us, and reflect but for a moment, and we will see some of the rose bushes that are just budding, and some that are fading, and then refer to the following remarks of a celebrated poet:—

"Nature we grieve that thou giv'st flowers  
so gay.

Then snatch'st gifts thou show'st so swift away,  
A day's a roses' life. How quickly meet,  
Sweet flower: thy blossom and thy winding  
sheet."

We see in this, that nature gives, and that agreeably to the course of nature we are taken away, like the rose in all our beauty. We see too that our course here is but a short one, like that of the rose, and we are brought to exclaim, a life is but a day, like a day is but a roses' life. We too, grow up like a rose, we flourish for a season, and some of us are greatly admired by the human family; but alas! we are like the rose that blossoms in the morning, and in the evening, is seen fading away, and losing all that beauty which we were once endowed with, and then we meet our winding sheet, as the fading rose falls to the earth and is hid beneath its surface and seen no more; as we are when we fall by the various diseases, seen laid beneath the clouds of the valley. And could those who are filling up the grave exclaim with the Poet:—

"What though my present charms decay,  
And passing strangers no more say,  
Of me 'sweet flower' yet thou shalt raise  
Thy blooming head, and gain the praise."

We should see the effect of the fading rose more clearly than we do at the present day.

Now at the close of these remarks, let me say a word to those who are just blossoming like the rose; and have all the beauty that nature has given them: reflect upon the fading rose, and compare yourself to it, in all its beauty; and then upon the other hand, compare yourselves to the fading rose, that in the morning was like you, endowed with all the beauty and fragrance, that nature had bestowed upon you, and say, can I fade away and fall like this rose, that but a few hours ago was so beautiful, and is now fading and falling to the earth; and upon the other hand, let those who have grown old and mature in age, look upon the rose that has just put forth in all its beauty and say, I once was like this rose, just blossoming and coming to manhood, but now am like you rose that is fading away like myself, and I too will soon fall into the grave, like the rose leaves that are falling from its blossoms to the earth to mingle with my kindred earth.

FERNANDO.

Written for the Beacon.

## "ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."

(Concluded.)

After paying some attention to the adjustment of my clothes, I glanced my eye round the room, and observing the general appearance to be neat, was congratulating myself on the probability of a tidy housewife, and a good supper, when I noticed the arrival of some other person, and presently in stepped a huge man-mountain, presenting the appearance of having had nothing wherewithal to stuff his maw for the last—several hours, (!) with huge whiskers, mustaches, and long bushy hair, and upon the whole, presenting a most ferocious and voracious appearance; he posted himself opposite me, and inquired if I was traveling, to which question I was about to respond, when the entrance of our bustling little landlord put a stop to any further interrogation, by my lusty fellow traveler's bawling out for some brandy-toddy, declaring it had been at least four hours since he had tasted a drop. While the toddy was being prepared, I stole a peep into the dining room (for I always have a strong propensity to learn what is on the table) and had the pleasure of discovering preparations for a tolerable supper, when just at this moment the report of a pistol without, it being Sunday evening, disturbed the peace of the good inmates of the house, and we scarce had time to express our surprise, when a second report, through every man, woman and child, male and female, into a fright, for a groan, as of some dying man, was distinctly heard in the direction of the shot. All was now confusion; several of the male inmates, myself amongst them, immediately hastened toward the direction of the disturbance, and not until another shot was heard a little distance from the last; but nothing could be seen of the dying man.—Several young fellows, apparently much frightened, came running towards the house, but could explain nothing. In a very short time all the inmates of the house both male and female, were on the spot in the most

afflicting situation, having recognized in the groans and voice, that of a beloved brother and relative, and who they were now certain had been murdered. With wan countenances, dishevelled hair, and eyes wildly staring around them, were seen several sisters of the missing, and supposed murdered brother. Nothing could be seen or heard, nothing was known, concerning the perpetrators of this horrid deed; and in an agony of fraternal love, the elder of the sisters, no longer able to support herself under this calamity, swooned, and fell into the arms of a lady near her, and was conveyed to the house. In the mean time, some person had arrived, who so soon as he could find an opportunity, undertook the task of expounding this singular, and to the others unfathomable transaction.

It was all "a hoax" practised by the young men of the neighborhood on an inexperienced and rather forward youth of this house, and who after having been thus deceived by their professions of friendship, had given his best specimen of speed in his retreat from the scene of action into the house; where he soon snugly ensconced himself, head and all, half dead with fright, under the covering in his bed.

The greater part of the family having returned to the house, and the sudden fright among the females having in a great degree abated, my thoughts soon turned to what I before was so eagerly awaiting—supper.—But sad mishap, the time until that invitation greeted my ears, seemed to me an age, and never did I feel more enraged against the perpetrators of any crime or offence, than against the players of this night's tragedy; and mainly actuated by the want of something to eat. Adieu.

A WANDERER.

## LUKE WHITE.

The father of Judge White, now a prominent candidate for the Presidency.

The late Luke White, rose by slow degrees, from being the poorest, to the richest man in Ireland. In 1778, Mr. Warren, of Belfast, kept one of the most respectable and extensive bookshops in Ireland. His circulating library was, perhaps, at that time, the largest in the kingdom. Luke White was then an itinerant bookseller, with a small bag and still smaller capital. He called on Mr. Warren in the course of business, and purchased of him some of his old cast off novels, and broken sets, as well as a few ballads and penny pamphlets. He displayed in his dealings with Mr. Warren, the greatest honesty and punctuality, and was, on more than one occasion, credited by him to the amount of two or three pounds! We have not been able to trace out where he lodged; but we suppose it must have been in no very respectable domicile, as he found it safe and desirable to deposit his bag, "his all," nightly in Mr. W's shop; and, next morning, when the clerks opened the concern, he resumed his burden and his toilsome occupation. To think that behind Mr. Warren's counter should have been deposited, a greasy linen bag, the property of a ragged pedlar, the very beginning of such wealth as Mr. White lately bequeathed! The lean visaged philosopher, "with spectacles on nose," and a world of anxious doubt and care reposing in every furrow of his wrinkled brow, peeps with a palpitating heart, in his crucible, to see whether his chemical discoveries and experiments have produced that long sought-for substance, whose touch turns to gold; but none more anxiously, we are sure, than did Luke White con over the bundles of Chevy Chase, and the fair Matilda, which Mr. Warren's shopmen supplied with him—the paltry profits from which were to be increased to two millions sterling! At this time Mr. Robert Hodgson, bookseller, of this town, lived in North street. Luke White was in the habit of calling on him, to get some of his workmen to patch up the broken binding of the second hand purchase. To erase from the title page the word "vol." to scrape out the same at the end of the book—to mend its crazy joints—to polish up its worn out sides—to yellow its edges, and to make it pass upon the less learned, in those matters, as a complete work, "little used," is a portion of duty well known to the speculators in literary rubbish. We are to suppose that Mr. White, with the aid of the bookbinder, was not behind others in his trade. The best and usual mode adapted to getting off works of this description, is by auction. There is then no time to examine into the merits of what is put up, or to collate over signatures, "going, going," and as the auctioneer tells his auditors that the like advantage will never occur again, the gaping multitude "taking the ball on the first hop," and the book goes off at a good value. Mr. White was also an fair at this branch of his business; and was in

the practice of selling by auction his pamphlets and imperfect volumes, in the public streets of Belfast. On these occasions, he used to borrow a three legged stool from Mr. Hodgson, to elevate himself above his literary congregation; and as if the smiling goddess, who led him through pleasant walks to a bank of wealth, had determined to flirt with her own freaks, she changed the three legs of the stool in common street, to the three streets in the Commons House! His future history is well known.—The knowledge he thus acquired of public sales, procured him the situation of clerk to an auctioneer in Dublin. He opened a small bookshop, became eminent in that line, sold lottery tickets, and speculated in the funds. By stock-jobbing, and contracting for government loans, he was enabled to bequeath at his death, 30,000*l.* a year, and 100,000*l.* in money and securities. This remained after the enormous sum of two hundred thousand pounds sterling expended upon elections.

## BONDAGE OF THE POOR IN EUROPE.

The following interesting article from the North American Review for October, gives a glowing description of the condition of the laboring classes of Europe in regard to the rate of wages, the burden of taxation, the means of subsistence, the facilities of acquiring education, and the share, if any, which these classes have in the Government. It ought to inspire every citizen of this free and happy republic to guard with constant vigilance, against any encroachments of the institutions which guarantee to us the blessing of our happy country.

In Norway, "the ordinary food of the peasantry is bread and gruel, both prepared of oat meal, with an occasional mixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury which they rarely enjoy.

In Sweden, the dress of the peasantry is prescribed by law. Their food consists of hard bread, dried fish and gruel without meat."

In Denmark, the peasantry are still held in bondage, and are bought and sold together with the land on which they labor."

In Russia, "the bondage of the peasantry is even more complete than it is in Denmark. The nobles own all the lands in the empire, and the peasantry who reside upon it are transferred with the estate."

"A great majority have only cottages, one portion of which is occupied by the family while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few if any, have beds—but sleep upon bare boards, or upon parts of the immense stoves by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage and other vegetables, without the addition of any butter."

In Poland, "the nobles are the proprietors of the land, peasants are slaves."

A recent traveller says, "I travelled in every direction, and never saw a wheaten loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of Northern Germany, Poland or Denmark. The common food of the peasantry of Poland, 'the working men, is cabbage, potatoes, sometimes but not generally, peas, black bread and soup or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat."

In Austria, "the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters during every day but Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are in a state of bondage."

"In Hungary, their state is, if possible, still worse. The nobles own the land, do not work, and pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all the highways and bridges, liable at any time to have soldiers quartered upon them, and are compelled to pay one tenth of the produce of their labor to the church, and one ninth to the lord whose land they occupy."

Of the people of France "seven and a half millions do not eat wheat or wheaten bread. They live upon barely, rye, buckwheat, chestnuts, and a few potatoes."

The common wages of a hired laborer in France, is \$37 50 for a man, and 18 75 for a woman annually. "The taxes upon the land are equal to one fifth of its net products."

In 1789, there were 700,000 houses in Ireland. Of these 113,000 were occupied by paupers—and more than 500,000 had only one hearth. The average wages of a laborer is from nine and a half to eleven cents a day.

Among the laboring classes of the industrious Scotch, "meat except on Sundays, is rarely used."

In England, the price of labor varies—"Nottingham stocking weavers, as stated by them in a public address, after working from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, only earn from four to five shillings a week, and were obliged to subsist on bread and water, or potatoes and salt."



## AMERICAN OIL WELL.

About ten years since, whilst boring for salt water near Burkesville, Kentucky, after penetrating through solid rock upwards of two hundred feet, a fountain of pure oil was struck, which was thrown up in a continued stream more than twelve feet above the surface of the earth. Although in quantity somewhat abated, after the discharge of the first few minutes, during which it was supposed to emit 75 gallons less a minute, it still continued to flow for several days successively. The well being on the margin, and near the mouth of a small creek emptying into Cumberland river, the oil soon found its way thither, and for a long time covered its surface. Some gentlemen below, curious to ascertain whether the oil would take fire, applied a torch; quick as a flash was exhibited the astonishing spectacle of the surface of the river in a blaze, which soon climbed the most elevated cliffs, and scorched the summits of the most lofty trees, to the no small discomfort of some of the neighbors. It ignited freely, and produces a flame as brilliant as gas. Its qualities were then unknown, but a quantity was barrelled, most of which soon leaked out. It is so penetrating as to be difficult to confine in a wooden vessel, and has so much gas as frequently to burst bottles when filled and tightly corked. The color is green, but upon exposure to the air assumes a greenish blue. It is extremely volatile, has a strong pungent, and indelible smell, and tastes much like the heart of pitch pine. For a short time after the discovery, a small quantity of the oil would flow whilst pumping the salt water, which led to the impression that it could always be drawn by pumping. But all subsequent attempts to obtain it, except by a spontaneous flow, have entirely failed. There have been two spontaneous flows within the two last six years. The last commenced on the 4th of July, 1835, and continued about three weeks, during which time 20 bbls. of oil were obtained. The oil and the salt water, with which it is invariably combined during these flows, are forced up into the pump, exposed by the gas, above two hundred feet, and thence through the spout into a covered trough where the water soon becomes disengaged and settles at the bottom, whilst the oil is readily skimmed from the surface. A rumbling noise resembling distant thunder, uniformly attends the flowing of the oil, whilst the gas which is then visible every day at the top of the pump, leads the passing stranger to enquire whether the well is on fire.

**A New Dictionary.**—This is a book which becomes every now and then necessary, to mark the progress of language. The following is offered as a specimen of what is now wanted in this country:—

**Money.**—A fish peculiarly difficult to catch.

**The Grave.**—An ugly hole in the ground, which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out.

**A young Man of Talent.**—An impertinent scoundrel who thrusts himself forward; a writer of execrable poetry; a person without modesty; a noisy fellow; a speech maker.

**Watchman.**—A man employed by the parish to sleep in the open air.

**Honesty.**—An excellent joke.

**Dentist.**—A person who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people.

**Fear.**—The shadow of hope.

**Prospectus and Index.**—Appendages to a literary work; the former showing what it ought to be, the latter what it is.

**Gentility.**—Eating meat with a silver fork, though you have not paid the butcher.

**Unbiased opinion.**—An opinion, the selfishness of which is concealed from the world.

**The most Intelligent Child** that was ever seen.—Every man's own child.

**Thin Shoe.**—An artificial worn in winter by high spirited young ladies, who could rather do than conceal the beauty of their feet.

**Witness Box.**—In a court of justice, a kind of pillory, where a person is obliged to receive every species of verbal insult without being able to resist it.

## APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. W. M. Atkinson, General Agent will present the claims of the American Bible Society at

Hillsborough, on Saturday the 25th June, at 11 o'clock.

Hawfields or Crossroads, Sabbath 26th.

Laesburg, Thursday 28th at 11 o'clock.

Red-House, Wednesday 29th, at 11 o'clock.

Milton—same day—at candle light.

Danville, Thursday 30th, at 11 o'clock.

Cuswell Court House, Friday 1st July, at 12 o'clock.

Bluff-Loe Church or Greensborough, Sabbath 3d July.

Albany or Bethel, Tuesday 5th at 12 o'clock.

Junestown, Wednesday 6th at 11 o'clock.

Eden, Thursday 7th.

Lexington, Friday 8th, at candle light.

Salisbury, Sabbath 10th.

Roadsboro Court House, Tuesday 12th at 11 o'clock.

Pittsboro, Thursday 14th, at candle light.

O.K. Hill Meeting House, near Mr. J. Manning's, Chatham County, Friday 15th, at 11 o'clock.

Raleigh, Sabbath 17th.

N. B.—Where appointments have been left indefinite between two churches, the pastors of these churches will please fix on the proper place and give notice accordingly.



## GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1836.

In a notice in the second number of this paper concerning the considering such persons subscribers who had received the first and second numbers, unless informing us of their desire to the contrary, no allusion was made to those who had already subscribed.

**To Correspondents.**—Our several communications this week, are admitted mainly to encourage original articles in our paper; but must say, that we should ever prefer selecting, to having original articles of little worth palmed upon us. Fernando doubtless says, and well he may, *quod potui perfecti*.

We respectfully invite all persons of leisure and talent to favor us with original contributions.

**FOURTH OF JULY.**—Meetings are being held in many places for the adoption of measures for the celebration of this day; and it were truly rather a token of selfishness, in relation to this matter, which should be of the liveliest interest to every American freeman, and which should ever be observed in such a manner as to impress upon the minds of the rising generation the estimation in which it was held by their forefathers, and the great price at which the freedom they now enjoy was purchased, that the town of Greensboro should not on that day be enlivened with something out of the common routine, in testimony of respect to this anniversary of our independence. As yet we know of nothing of general participation.

Let what will take place on that day we have determined to give a faithful description of the celebration—if there be one, and if not, why we'll try and make as much noise as possible about—nothing.

**CHEROKEE INDIANS.**—A majority of the Cherokees, it seems, are very much averse to the treaty lately ratified in relation to their removal west of the Mississippi, and considerable excitement and alarm has been produced in the counties of Macon and Haywood, in this State, by the movements of this nation of Indians.

The Ross party, which is represented as the most powerful, is said to be decidedly opposed to the treaty and emigration, and the Ross party favorable to both. We see in the latest *Rutherfordton Gazette*, that the movements of the Cherokees were becoming more and more suspicious, that they had been purchasing a considerable quantity of powder, and it was rumored that a delegation of Cherokees had been among them—that some of the chiefs had accepted the war belts, and others without refusing, had requested time for deliberation. It was also reported that Ross had gone to the assistance of the Creeks with 5 or 600 warriors. These reports, says the *Gazette*, we are inclined to believe, are untrue. The whites are in a high state of excitement in the part of Tennessee bordering on the Cherokee nation, and it is obvious that unless some decisive steps are shortly taken by our government, this country will be precipitated into a general Indian war in the very confines of our States, and along our whole western and south-western frontier; from which, if such should be the case, it would not be an easy matter to extricate ourselves.

**TRIAL OF ROBINSON.**—But few cases have occurred, in which so strong a curiosity, not to say interest, has been excited in a criminal case where the parties were not known to the public, as in this trial, just terminated in New York for the murder of a "woman of the town" named *Ellen Jewett*. The detailed proceedings of the trial have been given in several northern papers, but on account of its length, cannot be published in our columns. The following is the result:

The trial of young Robinson, for the murder of Ellen Jewett, in April last, occupied the Court in New York for several days, and resulted in his acquittal. The Jury were absent but fifteen minutes; and the verdict was received by the audience with great applause. Presuming the verdict to be correct, the general opinion appears to be, that some of the companions of the wretched girl were the real perpetrators of the murder, and that a horrible conspiracy has been entered into to fasten the guilt upon Robinson.

As will be perceived by reference to our Congressional head, the close of the Session is near at hand, and as some of our readers may possibly feel a curiosity, before its close, to take a peep at the building in which their honorable representatives have been so long and so busily engaged, and in whose halls the great men of the nation have held forth for years, we will next week attempt to gratify them, so far as in our power, by presenting a very ELEGANTLY ENGRAVED FRONT VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, in Washington City, accompanied, of course, by a description.

In another part of this week's paper will be found all that we have seen of interest from the South. In addition, we have reports of hostilities actual and in contemplation, by several Western tribes—the Comanches, and others.

CONGRESS has determined to adjourn on the 4th of July.

We see by the latest advices that the bill changing the time of the meeting of Congress, which was announced in our last as having become a law, has been vetoed by the President. So things will remain as they are.

The bills for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union have become laws; so that there are now twenty-six States, having doubled in number since the Declaration of Independence.

Our Washington correspondent, after speaking of the prolonged session of the House on Thursday, 9th inst., thus describes the duel between Messrs. Jenifer, of Maryland, and Bynum, of North Carolina: "Out of this long sitting, nothing of much import came to light, except that a duel was originated, which was settled yesterday morning (14th) on the great battlefield—Bladenburgh.

Jenifer and Bynum had some difficulty of a very trifling nature, and being both of rather a fiery nature, the difference could not be settled without an appeal to the code of honor. Jenifer challenged Bynum—they fought at ten paces, and fired six times without hitting! poor fellows!—both professed duellists—to fire six times and not draw blood.

The matter it appears was amicably adjusted on the field; and it is said Bynum made some concessions in consequence of having (according to the law of duelling) placed his life at the disposal of his adversary, by suffering himself to be led away by the impetuosity of his feelings, to such an extent, that he fired twice before the word was given."

Mr. Jenifer was accompanied by Mr. Peyton and Mr. Pickens; Mr. Bynum by Mr. Sevier and Mr. Honegan.

Most of Saturday 11th inst. was lost to the House by the proceedings in the case of an assault made within the House, by H. G. Wheeler, a reporter for some paper, upon Robert Cold, another reporter. Cold was finally discharged, and a warrant for contempt and breach of privilege issued against Wheeler.

The first number of the "Columbian Repository," a new paper published at Chapel Hill, by Hugh McQueen, is before us. It is quite respectable in appearance, and from the cursory perusal we have as yet been able to give it, promises to prove worthy of an extensive patronage.

A Convention of the Editors of Papers in the State of New York, was recently held at Albany in that State, at which were passed sundry resolutions requesting the Government of the United States to permit all newspapers and periodicals to be circulated, by mail, in the counties where they are published, free of postage; to reduce postage on periodicals to that of newspapers, &c., &c. This would be well enough, could it be accomplished.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

George M. Dallas, who was lately a member of the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, it is rumored will be sent Minister to France.

Gen. Ashly is nominated for the office of Governor of Missouri. He is at present a member of Congress from that State.

Santa Anna, it is said, was once at school at the Catholic Seminary, in Baltimore.

Two boxes of incendiary pamphlets, emanating from the abolitionists, were lately discovered and burnt at Palmyra, Missouri, and the persons to whom they were addressed, were requested to leave the State.

The Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road is about being commenced under the most favorable auspices.

The Legislature of Connecticut has rejected the proposition to prohibit the circulation of Bank Bills under five dollars.

A Branch of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, is shortly to be established at Erie in that State.

A fire broke out in New Orleans on the 19th ult., in the Forge of J. F. Miller, which destroyed fifty wood houses before it could be overcome.

Books for a subscription of stock in the City Point Rail way, have been successfully opened in Petersburg. It is highly necessary that this should be accomplished.

We understand that Col. R. C. Parish has been appointed Brigadier General of the first brigade of Florida Militia.

A great battle was fought on the 5th of May between the Carlists and the British Legion at St. Sebastian, in which the Carlists were beaten; having had 2000 killed, and the same number taken prisoners. The remaining portion of the army fled in great confusion, and the British entered St. Sebastian. This, it is thought, will virtually put a stop to the civil war in Spain.

Niagara Falls, we see, is offered for sale by Mr. Rathbun, and the other present proprietors of this wonder of the world. It is described as an excellent mill seat—a place of "admirable water facilities," and we believe most people will agree with the picturesque and poetical taylor who once visited it, that it is a most superb "location" for *sponging a count*.

The Governor of the State of Maryland has pardoned all the persons imprisoned on account of the riots in Baltimore in August last.

Col. Mirabeau B. Lamar, has been appointed Secretary of War of the Texian Government.

It is reported that the Mississippi has overflowed its banks, and covered several hundred acres of land, at Morgan's plantation, near the English Turn, and has done much injury.

## NEWS FROM THE SEATS OF WAR.

APALACHICOLA, May 28.

The steamer Anna Calhoun arrived this day from Columbus, having left there on Thursday last. Nothing decisive had occurred between the whites and Indians later than our previous dates. The Indians seemed to be concentrating near the Uchee town, some twenty miles below Columbus, and their numbers, according to some of the spies who had come in, amounted to 5000; none estimate their effective force at less than 3000.

The women and children have been sent off to the swamps. There were about 1500 troops of all sorts at Columbus, 700 at Irwinton, 2 or 300 at Fort Gaines. No movement had yet been made in the nation.

The Milledgeville Recorder, of the 7th inst. says: "Our private advices from Columbus, (in addition to the details which we have from the papers,) inform us that an express arrived at Columbus on the 3d. (last Friday,) from Fort McCray, bringing the intelligence that the Crawford Infantry, Capt. Carr, but commanded by Maj. Brown, consisting of sixty or seventy men, had a fight with the Indians on the same morning. This company being informed that the Indians had canoes and intended crossing the river at Boykin's Ferry, marched to the place and laid in ambush, when shortly about sixteen Indians, in four canoes, started across. The whites fired and three Indians were seen to tumble from the canoes into the river. The Indians on the opposite bank then presented themselves, and returned the fire. The firing continued across the river until the ammunition of the whites was exhausted, when they retired. The number of Indians were computed by the men at five hundred but is supposed to be exaggerated. One white man was killed Mr. Crosby, of Crawford. It is supposed four Indians were killed. Three companies left Columbus on the 4th for the scene of action."

Columbus, June 7, 1836.

**Creek War Incidents.**—Troops continue to pour in from different counties, many of which are well mounted and armed, and all will be fully equipped in a day or two, and ready for service, when they will be immediately detailed, and put to the all important work of subduing the hostile Creeks. The chivalry and prowess of the Georgia troops was perhaps on no occasion better displayed than the present—and the alacrity with which Volunteers from distant counties have repaired to the scene of danger, speaks volumes of praise for the spirited and patriotic sons of Georgia, and gives hearty assurance of their readiness at all times to battle for their beloved country and her rights.

On Saturday morning Maj. Gen. Jessup took his departure for Tuskegee, a town located in the Nation, about midway from Columbus to Montgomery—he was escorted by the Bibb and Talbot Cavalry and a number of volunteer citizens, in all amounting to about 200 men. Gen. J. will take command of the Alabama forces.

A battalion of Cavalry, 220 strong under the command of Major Howard, left Saturday morning for the vicinity of Boykin's plantation about 20 miles below this place, where it was understood that a large party of Indians were endeavoring to cross the river, supposed to be on their way to Florida. We presume this to have been Jim Henry's band, and we invoke all the good fortunes of war upon the head of Howard, that he may fall upon the path of Henry, and literally "use him up." We await news from this detachment with a great deal of interest.

The entire force now on the Chattahoochee is not less than 2,000 effective men—men who have voluntarily travelled from 50 to 200 miles, with the sole object of fighting our savage foes; the question is no longer, are the Indians hostile? But shall we, can we get a fight, is heard from each soldier.

**Hostile Creeks.**—The force of the hostile foe in Alabama has been so variously estimated, that we have taken some pains to ascertain their true numbers. There are in the Creek nation 8,000 (low estimate) warriors, including boys capable of doing much mischief.

There are 700 friendly Indians in the camps of Osothle Yo-ho-lo and E-che Hadjo: 300 in Chambers county; 90 at this place, and 20 at Fort Mitchell; making in all 1,000 friendly warriors.

After the most thorough inquiry upon the subject, we cannot believe that the hostile party number less than 6,000.

To prevent these savages from escaping into Florida, and to chastise them in their own country, will require a large force: the former object is of great moment. Should many reach Florida, it is impossible to foresee the termination of the war; one warrior in Florida being equal, we think to ten in Alabama.

**From Columbus.**—The Augusta Chronicle, of the 8th inst. says—We are indebted to the politeness of the Post Master of this city, for the following information, received by last evening's western mail:

The steam boat Metamora, has this moment arrived from Apalachicola, and reports that when about five miles above Rossmore, the Indians commenced an attack from the western bank of the river, and continued firing on the boat, until she was able to

make a landing, when they disappeared. The Metamora has on board three companies of troops from Irwinton, Alabama, and Randolph and Stewart counties, in this State. They landed, but could find no Indians. After searching for a short time, they re-embarked, and continued up the river, when they were again fired upon. The boat, however, was enabled to keep on, and has this moment arrived. She has on board five men wounded, three dangerously, and two slightly, I have just returned from the boat, and you can see the marks of balls all around her."

About 20 hostiles appeared on the west bank of the river, and pulled trigger on the boat; three individuals were wounded among the whites—Messrs. Owens, Smith, and Butler; Mr. Owens dangerously; Capt. Booth was "smoothly shared by an Indian bullet, it passing over the surface of his chin, and leaving not a whit of beard behind. In this "sharp shooting," there were from 10 to 15 Indians killed.

Another letter of the same date says there were no envelopes found in the possession of Broad, who is charged with robbing the mail, or any thing which would tend to criminate him.

The same letter states that "Gen. Jessup left Columbus on the 4th for Tuskegee, accompanied by 100 men. He takes command, I understand, of the Alabama forces.

Gen. Scott is here confined to his room by indisposition."

## Extract from a letter dated

Columbus, June 5, 1836.

All the recent events, and rumours from the Indian Camps incline me to the belief, which I am not slow in expressing, that the hostiles are breaking for Florida; and unless our General is very active, when he gets ready to fight, he will find that the Indians have run away. The swamps produce Hemlock and Cypress, as well as Laurel—pray God our officers don't mistake and gather the former instead of the latter.

The Milledgeville Journal of the 7th says: "We learn from a highly respectable source, the Small Pox has made its appearance to a considerable extent in Columbus."

Columbus, June 9.

No movement of the main body of the troops has yet taken place. Arms and ammunition are as necessary in war as men. So soon as these can be obtained, it is believed the army will take up the line of march in order to subdue the Indians. Measures have been taken to prevent the hostiles from escaping to Florida through the thinly settled part of Georgia, which they will no doubt attempt. The troops have their present encampments this morning, and will be stationed about three miles below here in Alabama.

**Neah Mico**, the head Chief of the Nation, has not yet come in, and will it is supposed, in the last resort, together with his men be hostile.

Since our last publication, company after company, of citizen soldiers, have passed through this place and joined the encampment beyond the river. From every section of the State, the freemen of Georgia have hurried to the respective places of rendezvous, with a spirit and promptness hitherto unparalleled in the Military history of the country.

Four thousand of her brave sons, the flower of Georgia's chivalry, are already in the field and on the march to the frontier.

Enquirer.

Tallahassee, May 30.

Our country is for the present very quiet. We have heard nothing of the enemy for two weeks that is entitled to credit.

An express reached us this morning from the mouth of the Outhlacoochee, giving us the gratifying intelligence that Lieut. Col. Read at the head of 75 or 80 men had succeeded in relieving the small garrison of 40 men posted at Black House on that river, without firing a shot. He had also entered the Suwannee for the purpose of relieving a small garrison of militia posted at Suwannee Old Town, who were at the last accounts encompassed by the enemy. He will be at home again in a few days, and we are preparing to receive the gallant handful of men who have fought for so many weeks the whole force of the enemy, with the honors they deserve. My old school fellow, Dr. Samuel A. T. Lawrence, was the surgeon of the garrison relieved. His relations and friends in Savannah will no doubt be much rejoiced to hear of his safety. The people who abandoned their plantations in Jefferson county, and the frontier of this county, have mostly returned, and the district of middle Florida is now as quiet as any part of the Southern country.

**From the Withlacoochee.**—Capt. Holloman's Company relieved.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter dated

"Quincy, (Fl.) May 31.

I am truly happy to inform you that the steam boat Minerva, Penny, from Apalachicola Bay, has been so fortunate as to bring off safe all the command of Major McLamore, or Holloman's Company, penned up since the 5th of April, in a block house, on the Withlacoochee. The same boat has gone up the Suwannee, to relieve Capt. McCants and about 30 men, shut up in the same way, in a block house, at the Old Town, on the Suwannee river. The Indians



As had fired on Holloman's men for three days previous, and had just retired for provisions—so they got off easily, and, thank God, most fortunately."

**Gen. Gaines.**—A writer in the Charleston Mercury, who served under Gen. Gaines during his Florida campaign, has corrected some errors into which some persons have fallen in regard to that campaign. We have not room for the whole article, but the following extracts embrace the material parts:

"General Gaines first received intelligence of Major Dade's massacre on the 15th January, at New Orleans. A requisition of troops was immediately made on the Governor of Louisiana, and on the 2d of February, the General had the satisfaction of embarking with about 1000 men, all organized and equipped for Tampa Bay. On his arrival at Pensacola, Gen. Gaines received instructions from the War Department, dated 19th of January, to repair to Fort Jessup. The orders to General Scott to proceed to Florida were dated the 26th of January (seven days after those to Gaines.) Now I ask a candid and impartial public if it was likely that Gen. Gaines could have been in possession of the fact, or Scott's appointment, either at New Orleans by the 3d of February, or at Pensacola by the 6th of that month?—which would have been a more rapid transition between Washington and New Orleans than has ever occurred. This is what I know to be true (Gen. Gaines knew nothing—heard nothing of the appointment of Scott, until he (Gaines) had marched more than 100 miles through Florida, and reached Fort King. The moment he heard of it, though unofficially, he took up a line of march via the Withlacoochee for Tampa Bay. It is therefore evident from the foregoing, that 'Gen. Gaines did not come into the Territory with troops against orders,' but as the scene of war lay in that department of which he had charge, it was his bounden duty in the absence of orders to the contrary, to repair there forthwith with such forces as he might deem necessary."

After the attack at the Withlacoochee, says the writer:

"Gen. Gaines despatched an express to Gen. Clinch, requesting him to send us stores. The express arrived at Fort Deane very early on the morning of the 26th of February, and we had no reply until the 6th of March, a period of seven days, and the distance only about thirty miles! The delay was occasioned by the necessity of Clinch's consulting Scott; and that officer having just arrived at his post, after reveling and luxuriating for 2 weeks at Savannah, detained the express nearly two days, (as I have been told,) and then returned for answer, that 'whatever aid you (Clinch) render to Gen. Gaines, must be considered entirely upon your own responsibility.' Think of this my readers! Scott at Pensacola, with thirty thousand dollars government funds in his pocket, so situated as to command transportation, stores and subsistence, and indeed, having large supplies on hand, yet refuses to the brave and chivalric army of Gen. Gaines, that aid which alone a Santa Anna would withhold. But, thank God, Clinch is a noble General, and he takes the responsibility, and marches to our aid. He will ever be held in grateful remembrance by all Louisianians. Our continuance within the breast work was sanctioned by, and met with the wishes of all the superior officers. To avoid scattering the Indians, was the greatest care of our General; and hence the reason of not firing a shot until Clinch's forces could be brought to operate on the opposite side of the river."

The real cause of the Indians dispersing into small parties, (if they have done so, although I am inclined to doubt it)—is the very ridiculous order of General Scott to the "right, left and centre wings" of his army, to fire signal guns every day at 9, 10 and 11 o'clock, for the purpose of announcing their approach to the Withlacoochee; so if the Indians took fright at any report, it was of these guns. Your correspondent also inclines to the belief that they have removed their families and plunder to a more secure place—but I differ with him. I am of opinion that the same hunt which they had in December and January, they have now; for had they removed their families, would not their trails have been discovered! Again—the information derived from the individuals who escaped from the block house, on the Withlacoochee, goes to confirm me in the opinion that the main body of the Indians are in the same neighborhood as we left them, and they have at no time since Gaines's battle, been scattered. They state that their entrenchments were surrounded on all sides by about 1000 Indians, and this was about the same time that the "right, left and centre wings" were so annoyed by the "small parties."

New Orleans, May 27.

**Texas.**—A gentleman of high respectability who arrived last evening in this city, informs us that Joseph Baker, former editor of the Telegraph, printed at San Felipe, having been sent, after the battle of San Jacinto, to the Mexican army, left the division under the command of Felixola, at the Colorado, on the 8th inst.

Felixola observed to Mr. Baker, that as General Santa Anna was a prisoner, he did not acknowledge him as General of the forces then in the field, but would recognize him as President of the Mexican nation, and as such he would obey his order to withdraw the troops, and would execute it as soon as possible.

He said he had no doubt but Congress would acknowledge the independence of Texas, for it was a country the Mexican people did not want; and although it has been explored and known to them for one hundred and fifty years, and though a good country for the agriculturist, it was not one adapted to the habits of the Mexican people, there being too many lies and musquitos for the convenience of raising stock.

He acknowledged that the present campaign in Texas had terminated to the great disgrace of Mexico—that the cruel massacre of Col. Fannin's division was unjustifiable, and would meet with the just indignation of the civilized world. He further said that the invasion of Texas was alone projected and carried on by the ambition of Santa Anna; that had it not been for this, Texas would have been admitted a state of the Mexican republic at the time she made the application through her agent Gen. S. P. Austin, in 1833, and at this time would have had a local government suited to her wants.

He was well aware, he said, that the Texans were receiving aid from the citizens of the United States, and that they had the sympathies of that nation.—*Baltimore.*

General Samuel Houston, we are informed, (says the New Orleans Courier of the 25th ult.) is fast recovering from his wound. He will in a short time be able to head his army.

The same paper says, "A gentleman arrived from Texas by land, states that the Texian army, amounting to about one thousand men, under the command of Generals Houston and Rush, had crossed the Colorado, on the 16th inst. in pursuit of the Mexicans, who were rapidly retreating. He gives it as his opinion that the war was at an end."

General Houston's official account of the capture of Santa Anna has been published. It is a statement of circumstances already well known, except the following paragraph, which is not resting:

Col. Sherman, with his regiment, having commenced the action upon our left wing, the whole line, at the centre and on the right, advancing in double quick time, rang the cry, "Remember the Alamo," received the enemy's fire, and advancing within point blank shot before a piece was discharged from our lines. Our line advanced without a halt until they were in possession of the woodland and the enemy's breast work. The right wing of Burleson's and the left of Millard's taking possession of the breast work; our artillery having gallantly charged up within 70 yards of the enemy's cannon, when it was taken by our troops. The conflict lasted about 18 minutes from the time of close action, until we were in possession of the enemy's encampment, taking one piece of cannon, (loaded) four stand of colors, all their camp equipage, stores and baggage. Our cavalry had charged and routed that of the enemy upon the right, and giving pursuit to the fugitives, which did not cease until they arrived at the bridge which I have mentioned before. Capt. Karnes always among the foremost in danger, commanding the pursuers. The conflict in the breast work lasted but a few moments; many of the troops encountered hand to hand, and not having the advantage of bayonets on our side, our riflemen used their pieces as war clubs, breaking many of them off at the breach. The route commenced at half past four, and the pursuit by the main army continued until twilight. A guard was then left in charge of the enemy's encampment, and our army returned with their killed and wounded. In the battle our loss was 2 killed and 23 wounded, 6 of whom mortally. The enemy's loss was 630 killed, among whom was one general officer, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 5 captains, 12 lieutenants. Wounded 208, of which were five colonels, 3 lieutenant colonels, 7 captains, 1 cadet. Prisoners 739—President General Santa Anna, 6 lieutenant colonels, the private secretary of General Santa Anna, and the Colonel of the Guerrero Battalion are included in the number. General Santa Anna was not taken until the 22d, and Gen. Cos on yesterday, very few having escaped. About 600 muskets, 300 sabres and 200 pistols, have been collected since the action; several hundred mules and horses were taken and twelve thousand dollars in specie. For several days previous to the action, our troops were engaged in forced marches, exposed to excessive rains, and the additional inconvenience of extremely bad roads, ill supplied with rations and clothing—yet amid all these difficulties they bore up with cheerfulness and fortitude, performed their march with spirit and alacrity—there was no murmuring.

**General Houston and Santa Anna.**—The Louisville (Ky.) City Gazette says, that these opposing commanders are old friends; and that when in Washington, some years since, when Santa Anna was in exile, they were engaged in attempting to negotiate a loan of three millions, for the purpose of conquering Texas and Mexico. Houston vacillated at the time that he would yet reveal in the Halls of Montezuma. The City Gazette adds:

"How mysterious are the events of this life! Santa Anna was then in exile. He was recalled, placed at the head of the

Mexican government, and the hopes of Houston dissipated. Texas resisted the oppression of Santa Anna. Houston is her vindicator, instead of her conqueror. Santa Anna is his prisoner. His life, forfeited by his cruelties and inhuman butchery of defenceless prisoners, is spared. He issues his orders from Houston's camp, and declares it his resolution to remain for a time a prisoner. His capture is known in Mexico. It excites no sensation. His armies are surrendered prisoners of war at his command.

"The romance of history is more wonderful than the paintings of fancy. Houston may yet restore to Mexico the constitution of 1824, 'revel in the palaces of the Montezumas,' and establish the independence of Texas."

**Constitution of Texas.**—We are indebted to the Charleston Courier for a synopsis of the Constitution of the Republic of Texas adopted in Convention the 17th March, 1836. It is modelled (says the Courier) in its great leading features, and most of its details, on the Constitution of the United States, allowance being made for the difference between a federative and single government. The first President is to serve two years, and his successors three years, and to be ineligible for the next succeeding term. The Judges are to hold their offices for four years and to be re-eligible. Servitude is established as to slaves now in Texas, and as to such as may be brought from the U. S. Congress is denied the power to emancipate slaves. Free persons, of African descent, in whole or in part, are forbidden to reside permanently in the republic; and the importation or admission of negroes, except from the United States, is forever prohibited and declared to be piracy.

**ANOTHER TEXIAN TRIUMPH.**  
New Orleans, June 2.

The rumor that had reached here some 8 days ago via Natchitoches, was confirmed or repeated yesterday by an arrival from Opelousas—that 1200 Mexicans, one division of the army under Colonel Wall, had surrendered themselves prisoners of war to between 300 and 400 Texans, agreeably to the request of Santa Anna that they should lay down their arms.

It was also stated that the Texian force under Col. Burleson had overtaken the main division of the Mexican army under Felixola and Seman, when crossing the Colorado; and that the Mexicans merely requested to be undisturbed in their retreat from Texas. They were still 3 to 1. They had thrown into the river a large quantity of ammunition, lest it should fall into the hands of the Texans.

**Texas.**—The following is an extract from Hudson's Washington correspondence.—We believe it is not entitled to the slightest credit. Gen. Hamilton is not the man to become the companion of such persons as Robert Potter, though we doubt not that he wishes well to the cause of Texas. Indeed who does not? The following is the extract: I am enabled to state, on undoubted authority, that a plot is now on foot to deprive Houston of the command of the Army of Texas, and place General James Hamilton, of South Carolina, at its head. The proposition has been made to the Texian Commissioners, and is now under consideration. If Hamilton can be placed at the head of the affairs of Texas, it is said that 10,000,000 of dollars will be pledged to the cause. It is alleged Houston is not the man to carry the plans of Texas into effect, and a strong party in the south is ready to take hold of the struggle if Hamilton can be elected to the chief command.

**"Let the People Plant Corn."**—This is the concluding sentence of General Houston's late laconic despatch. It is a timely admonition. It proves that a prudent regard for the future presides over the counsels of the Texans, and that, in the exulting hour of victory, they are mindful of the necessity of making provision for the wants of their lately dispersed and flying, but now returning and triumphant people. This is the first military dispatch on record that ends with so pacific an invitation. "Let the people plant corn."—*Balt. Chron.*

**Comden Bank.**—The whole amount of stock subscribed in this new institution, at the various places where books were opened, was 102,126 shares, at \$50 each, making the sum of \$5,106,300—more than twenty times as much as the Capital Stock of the Bank is authorized to be by the Charter. No one person was allowed to take more than five shares, and there are 6538 subscribers. We understand it is intended to cut down every subscriber to one share, and then determine, by lottery, who shall lose and who retain even that small amount of the stock. Since our capitalists seem to have so much "surplus revenue" seeking employment, could they not find a profitable investment of it in Charleston and Cincinnati Rail-Road Stock?

*Charlotte Journal.*

**Editorial Change.**—The Wilmington Advertiser has passed into the hands of Mr. Joshua W. Cochran. This paper has for some time maintained a neutral character: it has now become a staunch Whig.

Mr. Loring, the late proprietor of the Advertiser, will take charge of the mechanical and business department of the Standard, and likewise assist in the editorship. He will no doubt be a valuable acquisition to

that establishment if his conscience is sufficiently elastic.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

**An Invitation.**—The Journal of Commerce says,—"A highly accomplished lady, who has just arrived on a visit to this country, has it in charge among the last words spoken to her by the King of England previous to her departure, to say to the President of the United States, that when his term of public service shall have expired, and he shall be at leisure, nothing would give the king more pleasure than to receive a visit from Gen. Jackson."

To which the Sun adds—"We learn from respectable authority, that the king of England has lately written a friendly private letter to the President of the United States containing the invitation verbally conveyed by the above lady."

**Mail Robbers.**—Two Stage-Drivers have been arrested, one in Richmond and the other in Petersburg, (Va.) under a charge of robbing the mail. A merchant in Richmond, who had lost \$1000 transmitted through the mail, found his money in the possession of one of them.

A son of the Post-Master at Abingdon, Virginia, was recently arrested and committed to prison, under a charge of embezzling letters from the Post-office. He was detected by his own father, who accidentally found a stolen draft in the pocket of one of the son's vests. The father, upon this discovery, immediately adopted legal measures to have his son arrested. "But so strongly were the sympathies of the people of Abingdon excited in behalf of the aged father," (says the Lynchburg Virginian,) "who is one of the most respectable citizens of that place, that they permitted the young man, well mounted, to escape. Seemingly, however, indifferent to his fate, he travelled slowly and carelessly, and was retaken. He is about 19 or 20 years of age."

Richard Hawkins, charged with robbing the mail some time since, was tried before the United States District Court in Richmond, on the 2d instant, (Judges P. P. Barbour and P. V. Daniel presiding.) He pleaded guilty, was convicted, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.—*Charlotte Journal.*

**Incendiary Publications, &c.**—The Legislature of Pennsylvania now holding an extra session, having referred the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature on the subject of Abolition Societies, Incendiary Publications, &c. together with those of the Legislatures of several other States, to the Judiciary committee of that body. The committee, after due consideration, reported two resolutions to the following effect:

*Resolved,* That the slave-holding States alone have the right to regulate and control domestic slavery within their limits.

*Resolved,* That Congress does possess the constitutional power, and it is expedient to abolish slavery and the slave trade within the District of Columbia.

We have all along contended, and are now fully convinced, that these resolutions embody the sentiment of the entire north on this subject. Let the South nerve herself for the coming struggle, and remember that Sparta, with half her population in bondage, was an overmatch for the rest of Greece.—*Danville Reporter.*

A very fine company of volunteers, consisting of upwards of one hundred active young men, chiefly residents of this city, under the command of Captain E. B. Robinson, formerly of Virginia, embarked on the Steamer Columbia, on Monday last, for Norfolk, on their way to the scene of Indian hostilities in the South. These young men, of whom a considerable portion came from Virginia for the express purpose of joining the corps, formed themselves into a military company, elected their officers, tendered their services to the President for the Indian war, were accepted, armed, mustered into service, and have promptly set out on their patriotic errand. The spirit which prompted the generous offer is a sufficient pledge that it will be gallantly sustained. May their success be as brilliant as their conduct is honorable to them. The following is a list of the officers of the company:

EDWARD B. ROBINSON, Captain.  
W. A. T. MADDOX, 1st Lieutenant.  
WILLIAM IRVING, 2d do.  
George Cochran, 1st Sergeant. Owen Hamill, 2d. A. H. Shepherd, 3d. William Jones, 4th.—*Nat. Int.*

**Extensive Navigation.**—The raft mentioned in the following paragraph, which we copy from a Paris paper, might almost be allowed to take rank as second to our famous Red river raft, on which Captain Shreve has been at work so long with "Uncle Sam's tooth-pullers."

"During the last week there was seen coming down the Rhine, from Andernach, one of those immense rafts lately found descending this river with emigrants. It appeared like an immense floating island, 900 feet long and 200 wide, bearing a village on its bosom, and yet guided by one steersman with as much security as an ordinary boat. The inhabitants of these rafts, that is, the crew and passengers, amount to between 800 and 1,000 persons. There are always cattle upon them, with slaughter houses for the supply of this numerous family, and there are generally consumed in the voyage from Andernach to Dordrecht 50,000 lbs. of bread, 20,000 lbs. of meat, 15,000 lbs. of cheese, 1,500 lbs. of butter, and 700 tons of beer."

"Westward the Star of empire takes its way."

The bills for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union have become laws. The number of States is now twenty-six. The accession of these two Western States greatly diminishes the chance of the passage of the Land bill. If the people will only be up and doing however, it is not too late to secure their portion of the public domain. But unless they do act, and that immediately, with energy and spirit, their rights will be bartered away for a mess of pottage. "Now's the day and now's the hour, then let this animate us to active efforts, and the ties of self interest and love of country must assuredly triumph over party combinations and party intrigues.—*Ral. Reg.*

**Beet Root Sugar.**—The agent sent from the city of Philadelphia to procure information in France relative to the manufacture of the Beet-Root Sugar, writes as follows:

"From 100 pounds of sugar, besides eight pounds of molasses, with which to make sugar of the second quality, and 15 pounds cake, sufficient to keep 3 sheep a day."

Three years ago, there were thirteen manufacturing at Valenciennes; there are now 64. Land which was then 500 francs per arpent, now brings 1200; the price of labor is much risen, and the people are getting fat on the mutton and beef, made from the cake of the root. What will this not do for America?"

**High prices for Tobacco.**—Mr. Jacob Sykes of this county sold two hogheads of Tobacco on Thursday last, at Linn's Warehouse at the following prices,

1st hhd. \$17.00 per cwt.  
2d do. 12.00 averaging \$14.50  
Wm. P. Johns was the purchaser.  
*Danville Reporter.*

The last Lottery was drawn in Tennessee on the 31st ult. They are no longer legal in that State, having been prohibited by an act of the Legislature.

**Going the Whole Hog.**—A novel mode for keeping up the steam has been discovered in Georgia. When the steam boat Georgian, was attacked by the Indians and the wood not being sufficient, the engineer placed under the boiler a large quantity of bacon. This produced a violent fire, and the steam was raised to the full power of the engine.—*Ral. Reg.*

**The Weather.**—This is a never-ending theme; and although those who write on this subject, must necessarily be aware that others know as well as they do themselves, whether it is, or has been, rainy weather or sunshine, cloudy or otherwise, yet it has become customary, or rather, fashionable; and all the world knows whatever is fashionable (now-a-days) must be right, and with this excuse we have to say, that the weather for a few days back, has certainly been almost intolerably warm, particularly for those who like themselves have the bad fortune to be on the sunny side of the street, and the scorching rays of the sun pouring in our door all the afternoon. A little while longer, and we would venture a trip through the desert of Zahara!

**The Examination of the pupils in the Female Academy of this town, takes place to-day and to-morrow; (Friday and Saturday) our paper however, goes to press too early for any further observations this week. We have noticed the arrival of a considerable number of visitors.**

**We are authorized to say, that JAMES MOREHEAD is a candidate to represent the freeman of Guilford in the Senate of the next General Assembly.**

**We are authorized to announce CHARLES W. PEPPLES, Esq. as a Candidate to represent the county of Guilford in the House of Commons of our next General Assembly.**

**We are requested to announce ELI SMITH, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of our next General Assembly.**

**...ATTENTION...**

THE commissioned and non-commissioned Officers, Musicians and privates under my command, are hereby commanded to attend at the Court-House in Greensborough on Saturday the 30th of July, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs for company muster.

J. A. HOUSTON, Capt.  
Greensboro' June 23.

**BARBER WANTED!**

ANY person well skilled in the tonsorial art, who will attend punctually to his business, would meet with sufficient encouragement in the town of Greensboro'. The great number of stage passengers continually passing through is, in addition to regular custom, another great inducement.

MANY CITIZENS.





And as imagination bodies forth  
The forms of things unknown, the Poet's pen  
Turns them to shape.—Shakespeare.

From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.  
TEXAS.

BY F. L. WADDELL.

Hark! from the land where blooms the rose,  
Throughout a year of fruits and flowers,  
The clarion's call! for Freedom's foes  
Would dare invade her sacred bowers.

There has the settler reared his home,  
By hardy toil and bold enterprise,  
And from Religion's peaceful dome  
His grateful prayers to Heaven arise.

His children round the cottage hearth—  
The infant on its mother's knee—  
Were taught the holiest law on earth,  
Which God approves, is to be free!

And now the hour has come at last—  
Rebellion's another cry has broke;  
Too long in galling bondage cast,  
They swear to crush a tyrant's yoke.

Hark! from the land where patriots dwell,  
The clarion's call, a wall of grief!  
Shall Texas fall as Poland fell?  
No arm be raised for her relief!

Not by the ARM which led them on  
To settle in that fairy clime,  
The bluest Freedom's foes to scorn,  
Or perish in the cause sublime!

Oh, righteous cause! when man, oppress'd  
Girds on the sword to do or die,  
His name in glory's page shall rest  
And angels wait his soul on high!

Though dark Oppression o'er her lower,  
From bondage Texas shall arise,  
And crush a haughty despot's power—  
Her flag triumphant sweeps the skies!

From the New York Mirror.

"STOP MY PAPER."—Of all the silly, short-sighted, ridiculous American phrases this, as it is frequently used, is the most idle and unmeaning. We are called an infant nation, and truly we often individually conduct ourselves like children. We have a certain class of subscribers who take the Mirror and profess to like its contents till by-and-by, an opinion meets their view with which they do not agree. What do they, then, in their sagacity? Turn to their nearest companion with a passing comment upon the error they think they have detected? Or direct a brief communication to the editor, begging to dissent therefrom in the same pages where the article which has displeased them has appeared? No. Get into a passion, and, for all we know, stamp and swear, and instantly, before the foam has time to cool on their lip, write a letter, commencing with "stop my paper!" If we say rents are exorbitantly high and landlords should be too generous to take advantage of an accidental circumstance—round comes a broad hat and gold-headed cane, with "sir stop my paper!" Does an actor receive a bit of advice? The green room is too hot to hold him till relieved by those revengeful words—"stop my paper!" If we ever praise one, some envious rival steals gloomy in—with—"sir, if you please, stop my paper!" We dare not hope to navigate the ocean with steamboats, but our paper is "stopped" by a ship-captain. Our doctor nearly let us die the other day because a correspondent had praised an enemy of our "college," and we expect a "feri facias" in the office presently, on account of something which we understood somebody had said against some law suit in, we do not remember what court. But all these affairs were outdone the other day by the following:

We were sitting in our elbow-chair ruminating on the decided advantage of virtue over vice, when a little withered Frenchman, with a cowhide as long as himself and twice as heavy, rushed into our presence. "Sair!" and he stopped to breathe.

"Well sir."

"Monsieur!" he stopped again to take breath.

"Diable Monsieur!" and he flourished his instrument about his head.

"Really, my friend," said we, smiling, for he was not an object to be frightened about, "when you have perfectly finished amusing yourself with that weapon we should like to be the master of our own leisure."

"No, sair; I have come to horsewhip you with this cowhide!"

We took a pistol from a drawer, cocked it, and aimed it at his head.

"Pardon, sair;" said the Frenchman, "I will first give you some explanation. Monsieur, if you have write dis article?"

We looked it over and acknowledged ourself the author. It was a few lines referring to the great improvements in rail-roads and intimating that this mode of travelling would one day supersede every other.

"You have write dat in your papair?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, den, sair—'stop you dem papair.' I have live quarante-neuf ans. I have devote all my life to ride de balloon!—'est ma grande passion. Bien, Monsieur! I shall look to find every one wis his little balloon—to ride horseback in de air—to go round de world in one summer, and make me rich like Monsieur Astair, wis de big hotel. Well, Monsieur, now you put piece in your

dem papair to say dat de rail-road, monsieur, de little rail road, supersede—voila 'supersede.' Dat is what you say—supersede every thing else. Monsieur, begar I have de honnair to inform you dat de rail road ne-vair supersede be balloon—and also, monsieur—'entre-bleu!' stop you dem papair!"

A chance.—The following advertisement, from an eastern paper, is published for the benefit of the bashful:

"Any gal what's got \$500 and hasn't got the itch, can find a customer for life, by writing a *bille dux*, addressed to Z. Q. and sticking it in the crack of uncle Ebenezer's barn."

Rural Felicity—Potatoes and Turnips.

THE SILK CULTIVATOR.

THE WHITE ITALIAN MULBERRY.

As botanists place the White Mulberry tree in the class of dioecious plants, or such as have barren or male flowers on one individual, and fertile or female ones on another of the same species, it is thought by some that it would be convenient to plant exclusively, male Mulberries, which they say afford the advantage that, not only on stripping them, the berries do not embarrass the operation, or cause diminution of its product; but that the worms in their last age, are not exposed to be fed on leaves affected by the glutinous substance of the berries, which would injure their health. Moreover the male trees keep for their foliage all juices; whence their leaves are in greater quantity, and of a better quality; we, however, believe that there is more fancy, more theoretical pride—than well grounded opinion in this, and therefore reject it, resting under the firm conviction that no injury whatever can result from the presence of females among the males of the tribe.

SOIL AND SITUATION.

The nurseries, as well as the large and small Mulberry plantations, require a sunny exposure, and spots well sheltered against strong cold winds. Therefore, declivities, or hill sides, descending towards the east or southeast and secured by woods or groves, are proper; as also, all spots protected by artificial plantations and buildings. The trees should never be planted in marshy or low ground; 1st, because they would be more exposed than on elevated situations to the injurious influence of cold and frosts, and 2dly, because worms fed from leaves gathered from trees in such situations, owing to the superabundance of aqueous matter in them, do not yield silk either as lustrous or tenacious, and 3dly, from the absence of saccharine matter, the worms are not so healthy, nor do they give as much silk. Next to the soil described, a calcareous sandy clay is to be preferred. A heavy clay, or fenny, marshy earth, are especially unsuitable, because in such situations the bark becomes covered with moss, and the trees are slow in their growth, liable to diseases of the heart, and to be killed by the intense cold of winter, when the plant is young, and before its exterior coating and wood becomes hardened.

A single remark with respect to the soil will be sufficient. If it be not in good tilth, it should be manured in the hole, if in standard trees, or in the drill if in hedge rows, with a compost comprised of one eighth lime, three eighths mould or decomposed leaves from the woods, one-fourth stable manure, half rotted, and the remaining fourth, leached ashes, to be prepared in a heap, and suffered to remain to mellow three or four months, to be turned up and mixed two or three times in the course of the process. If after the young trees should be set out, a long continued drought should occur, they should be watered two or three times a week.—(To be continued.)

ZEVELY & WEST.

Flattering themselves that their assortment of Type, Cuts, Flowers, and Ornaments suitable for every variety of

Plain and Ornamental  
JOB PRINTING,

is really superior to any in the State, most respectfully invite all persons wishing such work executed, to call at their office on South street, a few doors from the Court-house, and can rest assured that all work done by them cannot fail to be executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable terms at a very short notice.

Their printing materials are entirely new, and were selected but a few weeks since in Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm.

They will shortly have on hand a General assortment of Blanks, printed with care on good paper.

Gentlemen at a distance wishing work done, by forwarding the manuscript, or copy, stating the number of copies desired, can rely on having their work executed as promptly as by personal attendance.

TEMPERANCE.—The Annual Meeting of the Guilford County Temperance Society will be held in the Court-House in this place on the 4th day of July next, at half past one o'clock; all the Societies in the County are requested to send in their reports. Several addresses may be expected. A general attendance is requested.

WM. H. CUMMING, Sec'y.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.



J. W. HOWLET, continues to execute every operation necessary for the health, preservation, beauty, and durability of the teeth. Incorruptible, Artificial, and Natural Teeth supplied from one to a full set; decayed, broken, and misplaced teeth, roots or fangs removed with ease and perfect safety. Millions of the most beautiful teeth are annually sacrificed and irreparably lost for the want of an early and judicious operation.

He may be found, unless professionally engaged, at his dwelling a few doors from the Court-House, North street.  
Greensboro' June 11, 1836. 2-ly

A HEAVY STOCK OF  
NEW GOODS.

H. & J. LINDSAY,

HAVE the pleasure of informing the public that the largest portion of their Goods, for the Spring and Summer trade, have been received, and are now ready for General Inspection. They are looking daily for the remainder, and as soon as opened they will be enabled to present a more varied and complete assortment than they have ever had—and as much so as is ever found in this section of country. Let the demand, or order, be what it may, they trust they will be able to meet it!—Their prices have been regulated with a small advance on the original cost; and they think they can, with full confidence and perfect safety invite all to call and see them, believing they can be pleased—not only in finding the article, but also, in its quality and price—at all events they would like to be favored with a trial.

To specify all the items in their Stock, would be entirely too long and tedious for an advertisement. But, in it can be found

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF French, English, Italian, German, and American Dry Goods; Silk, Straw, Tuscan, and Leghorn

BOXNETS; Silk, Fur, Wool, Palm-leaf and Leghorn Hats;

Cloth, Circassian, Hair and Morocco Caps; Mens', Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' calfs, morocco, seal, kid and lasting Shoes; Shell, Horn, ivory and wood Combs; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Linen collars and stocks; a variety of English, Latin and Greek school Books; all colors (ruled and unruled) letter and cap Paper; steel Pens; wall bordering and screen Paper; Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, China, glass and Crockery ware; Roping, coffee, sugar brown, lump & loaf;

Molasses; Liverpool, blown and table Salt; Rice, Candles and Castings; Swede, English and mountain Iron; Wagon boxes and whips; English and American blisters, crowly, german and east steel; Axes, hammers and hatchets; Cut and wrought Nails; sheet Iron and brass; brass kettles and hoop Iron; Manila and seagrass HATS; Brooms; wire and hair Seives; Wire suitable for scives and wheat fans; Patent beams, lignum vite and cast spice Mortars; Crocks and tin ware, great variety; Tubs, pails, sugar boxes, painted brass and iron-bound buckets; fur-nished ware and spool stands; willow wagon, and sealed measures—in nests.

Also, an assortment of Paints and Dye-stuffs. They have generally on hand Flour, bacon, lard, sole and upper Leather, and three sizes of Eli Pugh's Ploughs. Also—One Side-Board, Candle-stand and Bedstead, neatly fini-hed.

All which they are determined to sell upon accommodating terms.  
Greensborough, 1836. 2:3

BEING also connected in business with Col. Daniel Clapp, a very handsome assortment of Goods will be found at their Store, kept by Col. Clapp himself, 16 miles south-east of Greensborough, near the Orange and Chatham lines.  
H. & J. LINDSAY.

PAMPHLETS, CARDS and LABELS, CIRCULARS, &c., &c., executed at this office, in the neatest possible manner.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

At GREENSBORO, June 25, 1836.  
Brandy, (peh) 50 a 60 Lard, 10 a 12  
do. apple, 40 a 50 Molasses, 60  
Bacon, 10 a 12 1-2 Nails, 10  
Coffee, 16 1-2 Rice, 6 1-4  
Cotton, — Sugar, (brown) 15 a 17  
Corn, pr. bu. 60 do. (loaf) 20 a 25  
Flour, bbl. \$6 00 Salt, (Liverpool) \$1 25  
Iron, (Sweet) lb. 7 Wheat, \$1 a \$1 12  
do. Country, 5 a 6 Whiskey, 30 a 35

At FAYETTEVILLE, June 16, 1836.  
Brandy, (peh) 50 a 60 Molasses, 47 a 50  
do. (app) 45 a 50 Nails, (cut) 7 a 8  
Bacon, 12 1-2 Sugar, (brown) 12 a 14  
Beeswax, 22 a 23 do. lump 15  
Coffee, 14 a 15 do. loaf 18 a 20  
Cotton (new) 14 a 15 Salt, 65 a 70  
Corn 75 Tobacco, leaf 6 a 7  
Candles (r.r.) 15 a 00 Cotton Bagging 26 a 30  
Flaxseed, 1 25 Bale Rope, 10 a 12  
Flour, 85 1-2 a 86 Wheat, 1 25  
Feathers, 45 Whiskey, 34 a 36  
Iron 5 a 6 Wool, 18 a 20

NEW SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

C. WINBORNE & CO.

TAKE this method of informing, their friends and the public in general that they have established a Shoe Store in this place, on East street, under the name and firm of C. WINBORNE & CO.; where they have now on hand a respectable supply of articles in their line; among which are the following:

Men's Boots, Shoes & Pumps of various fash-

ions and qualities; Lady's Shoes, Pumps, and Slippers; Leather and Prussia, of different forms and qualities; Misses' Shoes and Slippers—an excellent assortment; Boys' Shoes—fine and coarse.

In addition to the above, we have just received, and shall keep constantly on hand and for sale,

SOLE LEATHER

and Calf Skins (best quality.) Lining Skins, Shoe Tread—Northern, the best and most extensive assortment ever kept in this place.

SPARABLES, Binding &c. &c.

Together with many other articles, (fresh) recently purchased in the city of New York and which they propose to sell at a moderate price.

They also intend carrying on the Boot and Shoe making business; as it heretofore has been done. Gentlemen's and Ladies' work of all kinds, will be done in a durable and fashionable style, and on moderate terms.

Greensborough, June, 1836. 2:1

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1836.

Woodburn & Shelly } Original Attachment.

vs. Isham Thrift.

Levied on one hundred acres of Land, or Isham Thrift's undivided part thereof, be the same more or less, on the waters of Deep River adjoining the lands of David Thrift, Leonard Marsh, and others; May the 17th 1836. J. W. FIELD, Cts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Isham Thrift, is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion of the plaintiffs, by their attorney Jno. A. Gilmer, it is ordered by the Court, that publication of the pendency of this suit be made in "The Carolina Beacon," for six weeks successively for the said Isham Thrift to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court-House in Greensborough on the third Monday of August next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgement final will be taken against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, W. W. WOODBURN, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1836.

2-6w W. W. WOODBURN, c. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1836.

Marcellus Jordan } Original Attachment.

vs. Giles H. Bowers.

Levied this Attachment on Green, a negro slave, this 16th day of April, 1836, at 1 past 12 o'clock, A. M.

J. W. DOAK, Shff.

Jno. M. Logan, D. S.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Giles H. Bowers is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion of the Plaintiff, by his Attorney J. T. Morehead, it is ordered by the Court that publication of the pendency of this suit be made in "The Carolina Beacon," for six weeks successively for the said Giles H. Bowers to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Guilford, at the Court-House in Greensborough, on the third Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgement final will be taken against him, and order for sale granted.

Witness, W. W. WOODBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1836.

2-6w W. W. WOODBURN, c. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1836.

Hamblin Freeman and his wife Mary, against

Allen Peoples and Pleasant Campbell, Administrators of Aaron Tharpe, deceased, also Richard Witty and James Tharpe Administrators of Witty Tharpe, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Pleasant Campbell, Richard Witty and James Tharpe, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks for them to appear at the next term of this Court to be held on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, to plead answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte, and judgment final entered as to them.

Test, J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.  
April 25, 1836. 2-6w

PORTUNE'S HOME.

NORTH CAROLINA  
STATE LOTTERY.



SEVENTH CLASS FOR 1836.

TO BE DRAWN AT STANTONSBURG,

On the Popular Terminating Figure System.

On SATURDAY 25th June 1836.

STEVENSON & POINTS—MANAGERS.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF 10,000 DOLLARS.  
1 PRIZE OF 4,000 DO.  
1 PRIZE OF 3,000 DO.  
1 PRIZE OF 2,000 DO.  
6 PRIZES OF 1,000 DO.  
9 PRIZES OF 500 DO.

Besides many of \$300, \$200, \$100, &c.

Amounting in all to \$180,000. &c.

Whole Tickets 4 Dollars.

Halves 2 Dollars.

Quarters 1 Dollar.

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

TICKETS in the above scheme for sale in the greatest variety BY PETER ADAMS.

Greensborough, May 25, 1836.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CAROLINA BEACON,

Published in the town of Greensborough, N. C.

Believing that a miscellaneous publication, conducted with a strict regard to the chastity of its columns, and neat appearance, would meet with sufficient encouragement in so wealthy and populous a section of our State, we will briefly give a few of the most prominent points of our view, of what we intend this paper to be—a Family Newspaper.

As it will doubtless be admitted that every person should be conversant with the politics of his country, such matters as are of general interest in this line, will be regularly published, in such a manner, as if possible to render them not unpleasant to any person. We shall at all times consider ourselves at liberty boldly to express our opinion on any subject, and shall ever oppose any movements in the heads of Departments, or others in power, tending in our opinion, to subvert the liberties of the people, or in any manner trespassing upon the powers granted to them by the people, and clearly set forth in our National Constitution. We will support such person for the Presidency, whose political course we believe most closely identified with the interests of the South, and interested in its welfare; but hope never, on account of sectional motives, so far to forget ourselves, as to uphold men without regard to principle.

The various projects of Internal Improvement which have been, or which may be, proposed, for the benefit individually of our citizens, and for the State or Country at large, shall receive our most cordial support. The several topics of Morality, Literature, Agriculture, &c., &c., shall ever receive that attention (so far as our limits will admit,) which their importance respectively demand, together with all other matters usually found in like publications. In addition to which we propose, from time to time, publishing correctly engraved views of native scenery—works of nature and of art—hoping to receive a proportionate increase of patronage.

Well written communications, from whatever party, or on whatever subject, will find place in its columns, so that they be free from low invective and abuse, which cannot otherwise than degrade and lower, rather than uphold and elevate the dignity of the public press.

The paper is printed with entire new materials on a large super royal sheet at two dollars per annum in advance, and THREE DOLLARS if not paid within three months.

ZEVELY & WEST.

ONE JOURNEYMAN PRINTER may find employment at this office.

TERMS.

Of Subscription.—The Beacon will be mailed to any direction one year for TWO DOLLARS in advance; THREE DOLLARS if not paid within three months from the date of the first number received; ONE DOLLAR in advance for six months.

Of Advertising.—Any person procuring and forwarding the names of five individuals, accompanied by the cash, shall receive the sixth copy gratis. Or, clubs of six individuals transmitting TEN DOLLARS, shall receive six copies.

Of Orders for the paper from a distance must be accompanied by the cash or approved reference here.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publishers while arrangements are due.

POSTAGE on letters must invariably be paid.

Of Advertising.—Advertisements not exceeding one square, will be neatly inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding publication. Greater lengths in the same proportion.

A liberal discount to such who advertise by the year.