

The North Carolina Standard.

THOMAS LORING,
Editor and Proprietor.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."
RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1837.

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Three Dollars per Annum.

TERMS,
The STANDARD is published weekly, at three dollars per annum—payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A State, to pay in advance, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS,
Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS, and Sheriffs' Sales will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.

A deduction of 33-1/3 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

THE SUMMER Session of this Institution will commence on Friday, the 23d inst., under the care of the Rev. M. A. CURRIS, Rector; the Rev. Dr. EARNE having, on account of the impaired state of his health, resigned his charge.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
E. B. FREEMAN, Sec'y.
Raleigh, June 14, 1837. 138-3t.

NEW PUBLIC HOUSE, (OPENED) In Greensborough, Alabama.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the commodious three story BRICK BUILDING, recently erected on Main Street, in the town of GREENSBORO', is now open for the reception of company, and will be known as the GREENSBORO' MANSION HOUSE.

The location of this house is the very best that could have been selected. The arrangement of the rooms is such as to render them large and airy. And in point of size, convenience and pleasantness, the bar room is equal to any in the State. In short the whole of this establishment has been fitted up at an expense and in a style which warrants the belief, that it will receive a liberal share of patronage.

Such families as desire to spend the Summer in Greensboro', are informed that the number and character of the Public Houses now in operation in this place, will enable them to be accommodated with pleasant Rooms.

Arrangements have been made by the proprietor for having horses kept at the Livery Stable of Messrs. J. & J. Fortune, which is acknowledged to be one of the best kept establishments of the kind in the Southern Country.
JOHN G. HARVEY.
June, 1837. 138-6t.

ROCKINGHAM MINERAL SPRINGS.

(Frequently called Leonax Castle.)

SITUATED in Rockingham County, North Carolina, directly on Messrs. Peck, Wellford & Co's, Stage Line, from Washington City to Milledgeville, Geo., a high, handsome, healthy, and pleasant situation; the water (analyzed by professor Olmstead,) impregnated with Sulphur, Carbon of Iron, and Magnesia, a solution of excellent MINERAL water; operating as a Cathartic, Diuretic, &c., strengthening and organizing the powers of digestion, Stomach Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, &c., excellent in Liver affections, Dyspepsia, Debility, Irritations, &c.; invigorating the whole system. It is confidently believed that medicinal eruptions, if consulted, would recommend this water. The bathing establishment will be in good order.

The Proprietor is thankful and under obligations to those that have patronized him, and informs visitors to the Springs, stage passengers, travellers, &c. that he will furnish good accommodations, during the approaching summer season; and he flatters himself that he has given general satisfaction to his friends and acquaintances heretofore.
JNO. J. WRIGHT.
June 1st, 1837. 138-7t.

The Journal, and Observer, Fayetteville; Spectator, Newbern; Advertiser, Wilmington; Press, Tarboro'; will insert the above card in their respective papers four times, and forward their accounts to me, at the High Rock Post Office, Rockingham County, N. C. with a paper containing the card, and I will send them the amount.
J. J. W.
Register, 4t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Wake County.

COURT OF EQUITY,
Spring Term, A. D. 1837.

John S. Charles, Samuel Nichols and wife, against
Mary S. and Lucas H. Charles, infants.
Petition to sell Land.

IN Pursuance of an Order of the Court of Equity, made in the above named case, the Subscriber will proceed to sell, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 21st day of August next, (it being Monday of Wake County Court.)

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate, lying and being in the County of Wake aforesaid, on Hare Snipe Creek, containing 1491 Acres, purchased by John W. Charles of Jno. and James Kimbrough.

Also, another TRACT, containing 100 Acres, adjoining the Tract aforesaid, purchased by said Charles of P. M. Duffy and Henry Duffy.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the Order, are, a credit of one year, on half the purchase money, and a credit of two years on the other half. The purchase money to be secured by Bond with approved Securities.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, C. M. E.
June 21, 1837. 138-6t.
Price advertising \$ 5 62 1/2.

**JOB PRINTING
DONE AT THIS OFFICE.**

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1837.
Marion Sims, vs
Scion Rogers & others.

Original Bill to account &c.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Biddy Parish, one of the Defendants in the above named Bill, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, notifying said Biddy Parish to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to demur, plead to, or answer said Bill in Equity, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte as to her. Witness, Geo. W. Haywood, Clerk of our said Court at Office the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1837.

GEO. W. HAYWOOD, C. M. E.
June 21, 1837. 138-6t.
Price advertising, \$ 5 62 1/2.

BALL AT SHOCCO.

ON the evenings of the 11th and 12th of July next, there will be a BALL at Shocco Springs, June 16. 138-4t.

Those papers which recently published the Advertisement relative to Shocco Springs, will insert the foregoing four times and charge the Proprietor.

CASH will be given for a pair of large, young, well broke CARRIAGE HORSES; northern horses would be preferred. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.
June 21 138-3t.



BERNARD DUPUY, informs his

friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a rich and fashionable assortment of goods, which he is now opening, and will further open in a few days at his new Watch, Jewellery and Fancy Store,

No. 10, Fayetteville-Street.

Which, together with his former stock, presents a very extensive and desirable assortment of goods, which will be sold at a very small advance; he invites the public to come and examine for themselves.

The assortment consists in part, of very superior Gold and Silver Watches; American, English, and French Jewellery; Silver tea Sets; Silver Spoons; Silver Cups; Butter Knives; Pickle Knives and forks; Plated Waiters; very fine Japanned Waiters; Castors; Candelsticks; Britannia-ware; Coffee Gragues; Mantel Clocks; Mantel Lamps; Astral Lamps; fine double and single barrel Guns; duelling, belt, and pocket Pistols; Gold and Silver mounted Cane; Whips; Rogers' superior Razors and Knives; Music Boxes, and Accordions; with a great variety of fancy articles and Trifles.

Thankful for past encouragement, he solicits a continuance of the public favour, being fully persuaded that the manner in which his business is carried on will give perfect satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

CLOCKS and WATCHES of all descriptions repaired in accustomed superior manner. All orders for Gold or Silver work executed at the shortest notice, and in the most approved style.
June 21, 138-6t.

Hemdon Academy.

THIS Institution was advertised at the beginning of the year under the head of "Boarding School." The first Session will close on Wednesday the 28th of June, and the second will commence on the Monday following [3rd July.] The undersigned, would be glad to accommodate a few more boarders at his established price; viz: \$7,00 per month, every thing furnished, except lights. The established price per session, \$10,00, and for all others \$7,50. Mathematics \$10,00, and for all others \$7,50.

No neighborhood is more suitable for such an institution, than that wherein Hemdon Academy is located. 'Tis about five miles N. W. of Louisburg and is thought to be the most elevated spot in Franklin county. 'Tis a neighborhood of sober, industrious and temperate people, and the subscriber confidently assures the public that nothing like vice or immorality would be countenanced. The undersigned being sole proprietor and instructor of the Institution, promises on his part faithfully to do every thing in his power for the intellectual and moral improvement of all that may be entrusted to his care. Strict discipline will be kept up among all classes; and no young pupil will be taken, unless he is willing to submit implicitly to the directions of the subscriber. Any person wishing to send a scholar to the subscriber, will please make it known by letter.
JOHN Y. HICKS.
Hemdon Academy, June 1, 1837. 137-3t.

COOL RETREAT BATHS.

THIS Establishment has been rebuilt on an improved plan. The Tubs are spacious and neatly finished—the water to supply the Baths is conveyed from an enclosed Spring by a Roman Aqueduct to a small cistern, whence it is elevated to the Reservoir by a Pump worked by machinery, so constructed as to be kept in operation only by the stream from the Spring, so secured as to preclude the possibility of any impurity. The temperature of the water can be varied at pleasure to any degree from cold to hot that the bather may require. The Rooms are supplied with all necessary furniture, and the Proprietor will spare no pains to render those who may favor him with a call perfectly comfortable—the strictest regard being had to cleanliness.

The Baths are kept open from day-light to 9 o'clock, P. M.
J. E. LUMSDEN.
June 13, 1837. 137-4t.

Various REFRESHMENTS kept at the Spring.

The celebrated scholar Kennicott, was fond of figs; he had marked a remarkably fine one which grew in the Botanical Garden, at Oxford, for his own, by labelling it Dr. Kennicott's fig. A student watched its progress—took it—ate it—and left another label thus—a fig for Dr. Kennicott.

O'CONNELL'S LETTER.

FROM OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT.
To the Editors of the Public Ledger.

Gentlemen—Do me the favor to publish the following letter, addressed to the People of the United States.

Your obedient servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.
DUBLIN, January 2, 1837.

To the People of the United States:

It is well known to the people of America, and to mankind in general, with a single exception, that the great end and aim of all my political maneuvering is the destruction of the monopolizing power of Great Britain. To effect this, a great deal of time is necessary, indeed, I can only hope to see the beginning of it. But on the Americans rest my hope. The rising generation of the United States may not only be the beholders, but the conductors of this destiny; and the time has arrived when this mighty work for the preservation of nations should commence. If it does not commence now, let us bid farewell, to all our hopes of the liberty and independence of mankind. That power—that tremendous power—which has duped and enslaved a third of the inhabitants of the Earth, has another stupendous enterprise on foot, to bring the most respectable nations on the face of the earth, to the footstool of British tyranny, for privileges which the United States at least, should never suffer them to have the power of granting.

Americans, Great Britain is not satisfied with her encroachments upon Hindoostan, Persia, China, her dominions on the Mediterranean, her possession in North America; not only over South America, but every nation beneath the vault of Heaven, at least so far as relates to their commercial concerns.

She is about to declare war against the Republic of Columbia, for what ground she hardly knows but for what purpose the whole world ought to know. The grand consequence which is to proceed from the conquest of Columbia, is the making of a great ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien, and the establishment of another Gibraltar; to compel the nations of the Earth to beg a permit to the Pacific Ocean.—Will this tremendous enterprise produce no consequences which America may look upon, without jealousy and apprehension? Depend upon it, Americans, as sure as my hopes and efforts are disappointed and defeated by your regardlessness, so sure the glory of your country is circumscribed forever. And what is liberty itself without national glory and admiration of mankind? Do you not already feel that you are far, very far, from having arrived at the elevation which the genius of your Government and Institutions is capable of raising you to? I am sure you do. Then begin to act. Your means are superabundant: Mexico has given you sufficient cause to wage war against her. Shove her out of your way and go to work.

The cutting of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama will lessen your surplus revenue, preserve the several States from squabbling about it, and confer an honor on your nation. Mankind will justly acknowledge it to be the most noble, stupendous work ever effected by a nation. And when you consider that there is nothing to prevent you from effecting this grand object but your delicacy in making a conquest of Mexico, you are also to consider that such a conquest would not only be justified before the world by the events which has occurred between the United States and her, but would be vastly productive of good even to the conquered.—The Mexicans could live much happier under the protection of the Federal Government of the United States. It ought to be a maxim with nations, that a design which is productive of more good than evil, should be prosecuted.

Suffer Great Britain to accomplish this design and what would be the consequences in peace or war? You may conceive the humiliation and degradation, that all other civilized nations would be reduced to, in a period of peace; but in a time of war, you may strive to imagine the advantages of that pass to the Pacific in the hands of your enemy; but your imagination will fail you—the evil consequences of such an event to a neighboring commercial nation I will not dare to predict. Americans, brothers in love and Liberty. I implore you not to suffer this enemy of human liberty and human happiness, this aspirant to the dominion of the globe, this plunderer of mankind, to perpetuate her existence at the future expense of all other civilized nations.

Your ever faithful servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

FROM THE MISSOURI ARGUS.

At the request of Col. S. V. Noland, we have called on Col. Benton for a copy of his letter written in reply to one addressed him by Col. N. and have succeeded in obtaining it for publication. We submit it as worthy the profound attention of every American citizen at this deeply exciting conjuncture in the money affairs of our country. The United States Bank has the Pension Fund, and refuses to pay it to the distressed objects for whom it was intended; she has about \$3,000,000 of the people's money and refuses to pay it; the deposit banks have about \$20,000,000 more and refuses to pay it. Having given security, in time, it may be extorted from them—the United States' Bank not having gi-

ven security, her debt may be irretrievably lost. Present inability (with strong symptoms of ultimate insolvency) of banks having deprived the nation of its treasures, the suggestion of Col. Benton to supply the necessities of the Government by taking measures to immediately sell the refuse public lands for what they are worth, is worthy the careful consideration of every lover of our republic. Such a measure would promptly furnish the treasury with money, and would also furnish the poor laborers of the east, thrown out of employ by the severity of the times, with comfortable homes at rates within their means.

The importance of having more specie, and less paper in this country is now appreciated by every candid and intelligent man, and he is to be pitied who ignorantly joins in with Mr. Webster and Mr. Biddle in their clamorous attempt to multiply paper and diminish specie. In despite of all the mighty efforts of Gen. Jackson, Col. Benton, and their friends to prevent it, millions and millions of paper more than can, or ever will be redeemed, has been put into circulation, and thousands of innocent persons thereby ruined. Every effort of the administration to increase the specie of the country, and thus prevent this catastrophe, has been laughed at, ridiculed, and caricatured by the whigs in every corner of the Union. Had the people of this nation united their exertions to prevent enormous issues of paper, and labored to increase the specie of the country, the present ruinous insolvency of the banks and brokers would not have occurred. The opposition, have on the contrary, shouted "humbug," "experiment," &c. at every step of the administration, taken to increase the specie of our loved, and now distressed country, and now what do they witness? almost universal ruin for the want of more specie, and twenties of millions less of paper.

COL. BENTON'S LETTER.

St. Louis, May 31, 1837.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 15th inst. inquiring at the instance of our political friends in Jackson county whether it would suit my convenience to visit that county before my return to Washington, and to receive from them the compliment of a dinner. In answer to your inquiry, I have to say that it was my intention to have gone through the State generally this summer, and especially to the western limits, and of course to have been in your county; but I have been detained at home by the dangerous illness of my aged mother. That illness still continues, and its termination remains uncertain; so that I cannot now make any engagement about leaving home, abridge my stay will be by the convocation of Congress for the month of September. If it should be in my power to visit your county this summer, I should do it with a great deal of satisfaction for the purpose of meeting and seeing my constituents generally, but without accepting the honor of a public dinner.

On my arrival at home this spring, it afforded me the greatest satisfaction to find our State enjoying a great and solid prosperity, and wholly free from the evils which the paper system has brought upon so many parts of the Union. We have had no bank, and the rich fruits of that exemption are now seen in the prosperous and happy condition of the people. Hard money has done for us what it has done for Holland and France—given us solid, permanent, and diffused wealth, with happiness and tranquility; paper money has given to other parts of the United States what it has been giving to England for the last fifty years—pressure, distress, bankruptcy, the ruin of fortunes, and the destructions of happiness. Thus far we are safe; but there is danger ahead; and unless we can expel from our borders the irredeemable paper money of other States, and prevent the issue of paper money among ourselves, we shall speedily lose our specie currency, and with it all that solid prosperity which now makes us the wonder and admiration of every traveller that visits our State.

The Federal Government is now paying the penalty, for a second time, of its connection with the paper system. She has lost her revenues; but that loss need not continue long, thanks to Virginia and the States which bestowed the national domain; thanks to Jefferson, who acquired Louisiana, and to Jackson who has supplied the people with eighty millions of gold and silver. These land are now our resource, and will quickly render the Government independent of banks, and sustain it for many years to come. A hundred millions of acres of old surveyed lands in the settled parts of the States and Territories only wait for graduated prices according to the time they have been in market to sell immediately. It will doubtless be the first business of Congress, to make this great fund immediately available. Many millions of newly surveyed lands are ready for market, and only wait the proclamation of the President to yield \$1 25 in hard money for all the good tracts. General Jackson kept them out of market last year on purpose to save them from speculators and paper money; they will now go to the occupant settlers, to whom the Treasury order is a complete protection against speculators, and will be paid for in gold and silver. Here again we see the wisdom and patriotism of that great man, in saving these lands last summer. Besides the old and new surveyed

lands, we have many millions of acres yet to survey, for the speedy surveying of which Congress can immediately provide. We have lands enough, then, to support the Government for many years to come, and we have hard money enough in the country to enable the people to buy it. The eighty millions of gold and silver which General Jackson's policy has accumulated in the country, will furnish ample means for purchasing the lands; and sure I am that our patriotic population will prefer beneficial investments of their money in lands, for the enrichment of themselves and the support of their own Government, to the exportation of that money to England, and to the impoverishment of themselves and the support of the British Banks and Government.

How great is the debt of gratitude which the country owes to General Jackson! Even after he has retired from power, his wise measures are still the means of saving the country. His accumulation of eighty millions of specie makes the national domain now available for the support and preservation of the Government. If we had no more than the twenty millions which was all that the whole Union possessed at the *retro* session of 1832, we should not be able to draw a revenue from the national domain; with our eighty millions we can easily do it, and that for many years, and so practically teach the country the great lesson, that we can do infinitely better without paper money banks than with them.

These eighty millions of specie will also furnish the mints with ample material for the coinage of silver change, and will enable the public sentiment to extinguish the pestiferous issue of paper change.

The stoppage of the banks in this season of peace and tranquillity, with four times as much specie in the country as ever was in it before is the killing of the paper system by its own hand. So strange a stoppage—so causeless, so rapid, so universal—shocks and astounds the public mind; and every day's delay in returning to specie payments goes to extinguish confidence in the whole, to confound the solvent with the insolvent, to carry the evils of a paper currency home to the people, and to prepare them for the adoption of the system which the wisdom of our ancestors provided for us in our own glorious Constitution.

I shall leave here in August for Washington, and hope that we shall economise words, pass the bills which the exigency of the occasion requires, postpone all long speeches to the long session, and finish all that we have to do in two or three weeks. Respectfully, your fellow citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.
SMALLWOOD V. NOLAND, Esq.
Jackson county, Mo.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The wealthy Mr. Salomons is to be married to Miss Samuel, niece of the Baroness Rothschild. *New York Star.*

Who are they! Bless us! Don't you know? The baroness Rothschild is the baroness of the great Rag Baron, the Baron Rothschild, the Jenghis Khan of paper credit, and the Napoleon of promises to pay; a fellow who has debauched Kings and spendthrift Queens in his debt;—no no? speak technically;—on his paper. What a grand thing it is to be a rag baron? How it causes one to be talked about on change and in the prints! They blow up sometimes like the Josephs and Hermans and Joseph Bakers. But no matter. They cut a wide swarth while they last, and they destroy their thousands in falling; and that is as much as even a conqueror can say.

Reader? Do you know how a rag baron is made? Take a keen fellow, without any capital but cunning and impudence. If he be a Jew, so much the better. (We intend no disrespect to the Jews as a people, or to their faith.) Let him hire puffs about his boundless wealth, in some half dozen newspapers and prices current. Then let him draw from Paris upon London, to pay that, let him draw upon Vienna, to pay that, let him draw upon Frankfurt, to pay that, let him draw upon Hamburg to pay that, let him draw upon St Petersburg, to pay that, let him draw upon Amsterdam, to pay that, let him draw upon Paris. This completes the found, and to pay the last, let him begin again.

By this process, aided by the high pressure, puffing of the press, he contrives to get into his hands the funds of others to the amount of millions, and then goes on speculating. He monopolizes cotton, sugar, coffee, tallow, he negotiates governmental loans, and deals largely in drafts and bills of exchange. The mighty, yet complicated machinery moves on like the car of Juggernaut, crushing all small things beneath its ponderous wheels, till some accident deranges some minute part of the machinery. Then the whole tumbles in ruins, with a tremendous explosion, and thousands are killed by the flying fragments.

At whose expense is this mighty machine built and set in motion? At that of the merchants. Yes! Out of the pockets of the merchants, the cheated, plundered, crawling, kicked, cuffed, cudgelled merchants come the multitudinous shavings which sustain the insolence and ostentation of those rag barons.—And do the merchants assert their own dignity, their own independence, their own right to hard earnings, which

ought to be the reward of their long and severe mental and corporal labor? No! In the very spirit of spaniels, they lick the foot which tramples upon them!—They "boo and boo and boo" most obsequiously to these paper nabobs, and when ruined by an explosion, fall into the same trap set by another set. Go, Gentlemen, wake up, shake off this ruinous vassalage, and be your own masters.

A legitimate Banker, who goes not beyond his depth, and shuns speculation, is an useful individual. He promotes commerce by sustaining a healthy and regular action, and does it by credit founded on capital. He draws and accepts upon a substantial foundation. He promises upon what he possesses. But a speculating, shuffling, broker dealer in promises to pay which he fulfils by other promises, is a very different animal, and the pest of the commercial community. His prosperity depends upon the misfortunes of others; for he lives upon discounts and differences; and these are caused by fluctuations in prices. It is his interest to strip the markets to-day, and overstock it to-morrow in order to profit by the sudden change. He draws and accepts, not upon what he possesses, for he may have nothing; but upon what he may contrive to get into his possession that belongs to other men. In short he is a mere dealer in moonshine.

Our rag barons have lately blown up, and if those of Europe should follow the example, the wonder would not be the greatest that ever happened. The Rothschild and Barings are regarded by the mercantile community on this side of the water as worth half of the habitable globe. So were the Josephs before they failed. If they should go overboard, the place of each would be better supplied by some hundreds of moderate dealers. The bursting of the great cotton monopoly bubble has been highly beneficial in New Orleans as a commercial city. It will divide among hundreds, the business engrossed by a dozen.

Mob Law.—Nothing is more amusing than the cant of the whig papers about mobs and mob law. A number of people in Baltimore, injured deeply by a certain *coterie* of bank directors, committed acts of violence, and nothing could exceed the high moral tone of the whig bank papers, on the occasion. A few misguided individuals, urged on by the prospect of starvation, attacked two or three floor stores in New York, and the act was one of the most horrid character. A public meeting of the *Loco Focos* was held, and the military were under arms. In Philadelphia, a meeting was held, and great fears were entertained of a mob. It was apprehended, in New York, that the people would institute measures to compel the banks to pay their debts, and to protect the banks against such an outrage, two or three regiments were paraded under arms. What a laudable anxiety these whigs have to maintain order, and to sustain the laws!—Admirable! Such peaceably and well disposed citizens certainly have the exclusive right to hold meetings, and publish paragraphs, to proclaim their own defiance of the laws, and to persuade others to aid in putting them down. This is not mob law—oh no—the merchants and speculators, dear honest souls, would not countenance mob law, for the world. All they mean, is to resist the laws—peaceably if they can, forcibly, if they must! That's all. Not a vulgar mob of *sans culottes*, but a mere warlike array of nabobs, in ruffled shirts, to put down all authority and law. None of your vulgar mobs, this, but a true gentlemanly affair of honor, to save the expense of paying debts.

Providence Republican Herald.

Boasting.—A man boasting of his honesty, is generally a coward—of his riches, generally not wealthy—of his democracy, generally an aristocrat—of his intimacy with great men, generally despised by those who may chance to know him—of his wit, popularity and high standing, always a fool.

Dangerous Hoax.—While a party of gentlemen were lately approaching Vicksburg, in one of those *Loco focos* yelped steam boats, a Mr. D. from Maryland, observed to his acquaintance that he had a complete Indian dress, "with feathers, ear-rings, and paint to suit"—and that he had half a mind to accoutre himself a *Peindienne* and pass himself on the Vicksburgois as no less a personage than Powell, alias Oseola, alias the Devil incarnate. The idea having tickled the fancy of his friend, he retired below, and soon appeared in the costume of the *illustrious* chief, dressed, tattooed, and to all appearance a genuine tomahawking child of the forest. When the boat neared the shore, a crowd was attracted, and as the news quickly circulated that Oseola was on board, all the streets, quays, and tops of houses were all thronged with lookers on. In a few minutes the hero appeared, and majestically stalked over the deck. Some of the crowd went on board to get a nearer view; some "to touch the hem of his garment;" but one fellow less credulous than the rest, had the curiosity to peep under his robe, to see if there was any white skin beneath. I know not what discoveries he made, but the report got abroad that the whole was a hoax. This enraged the inhabitants of Vicksburg (which by the way, should have been christened *Lynchburgh*) and they began to shew symptoms of *tar-and-featherism*. But the friends of D. stood by him to a man; each drew a terrific Bowie knife, and set the mob at defiance.—As the *canaille* always quail before any exhibition of strength and courage, they gradually slunk away, and the noble chieftain had leisure to change his "outward man" so effectually, that he might have deceived the lynx eyes of the omniscient Vidooq himself.

[Transcript.]