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AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE CULTIVATOR FOR NOVEMBER.
MR. ALLEN'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Messrs. GAYLORD & TUCKER:—Being on my way home to Buffalo and knowing the anxiety of my friends to learn the success of my agricultural expedition to England, I avail myself of a few moments of leisure to state the general result. In swine I went into a thorough and minute examination from the different species of the China, the wild boar of Asia, and from the forests of Germany, specimens of which I found in the Zoological Gardens and on the estates of the noblemen and gentlemen in different parts of the country. I also examined all the original breeds of England still left of any consideration, and the various crosses and improvements that have been made on them by importations from abroad. I also saw specimens of the Italian, Spanish, French, German, and Russian breeds; then Irish, Scotch, and Welch, with crosses too numerous to mention. And the result of the whole is, that the Berkshires, as brought to this country by Mr. Hawes, and such as I have heretofore and now imported, for the general purposes of the farmer are, upon the whole, the very best animals in the world. There are some kinds of swine that beat them as to size; and others, perhaps, in little minor points. But what I wish to be understood as asserting is, that the Berkshire unites more good qualities in him for general purposes than any thing within my knowledge; and in coming to this conclusion, I stake my reputation as a breeder, and my judgment as a man; and although I may be called an interested party, I may be permitted to also add without prejudice, and after a long, laborious, strict, and I sincerely trust, an impartial investigation.

Berkshires in England are spreading very rapidly, and are also now taken to Scotland, Ireland, and other parts of the world. The name, consequently, as with us, has become very popular; and all sorts of impostures are there practiced as well as here, with grades and every imaginable breed. But the real true animal in shape, color and quality, is precisely such as Mr. Hawes first imported here, saving one exception; and that is, a pig with now and then be cast after the model and color of the original breed, as figured in Lowe's illustrations, viz. sandy or buff with waves or spots of black, and also black with some spots or waves of white; but the fancy of the people inclining to those more black, or a dark, rich, plush color, just flecked with a little white, the lighter colored and buff ones have been occasionally thrown out, till they breed with now and then a stray pig, as I have so often before explained in the pages of the Cultivator. For my part, I rather fancy a slight buff with the black, and I found the largest hogs in the county so marked, after the old original. Windsor Castle has a buff spot on one fore leg, besides a slight flecking of the same on other parts of him; and I noticed that more or less of his stock was thus marked.

The old breed has become nearly extinct, a few specimens only remaining, and these so degenerated in size that they are not now so large even as the present improved race—not comparing at all with Windsor Castle. All assured me that he was the largest animal that had been bred in the county for twenty years; and in the last number of the Cultivator you have rather under than overestimated his dimensions. I know from what I saw of the weights of the inferior sized Berkshires fattening in England, that he may be made easily attain 800 pounds. Added to this great size, he is fine in his points, a most excellent conformation, and what is rather remarkable, of soft thin hair and skin. I took unwearied pains with all my other selections; and though I could find none else quite as large as Windsor Castle, they perhaps had a trifle more of fineness of point and fashion.

In regard to the size of hogs, breeders and pork packers in England take the same ground as I informed the public in last July's Cultivator, that they had in Cincinnati, the greatest pork mart in America, and upon precisely the same principles; and it would be a waste of time for me to add another word here on the subject. Large animals have consequently become very scarce in Berkshire, and exceedingly difficult to find. I personally perambulated all Berkshire and the neighboring counties, and also em-

ployed agents who are dealers in pigs, each one of whom annually buys thousands, and knows every man's breeding in the country, to assist me; and I sent over by the London packet ships Mediator and Wellington, and am to receive next season stock from all the different families bred there that are worth possessing. These I shall keep apart in breeds at home; and thus, I trust, save the necessity of further importations for twenty years to come. Stock of all kinds is very high in England now. Pork and mutton sell readily in market at 6d to 7½d sterling; equal to 12 and 14 cents per pound of our money.

White, light spotted, black, blue, gray, and all sorts of colored pigs may occasionally be seen in Berkshire county; but the people there would scout the idea of their being called by their name; they would consider it an imposition. And I might almost add, an insult. And, to my numerous questions, "what do you call them?" they would give me some specific name, or say, "we don't know, they're not our sort." I do hope now for hereafter and for ever, to hear no more about white and other Berkshires than as here described for perhaps the hundredth time as the true and genuine breed, as imported by the Siamese cross. I have full notes of all these things; the discussion of which alone would occupy a long article, which I must defer to some more convenient period.

Failing to find Berkshires as large as I anticipated when leaving home, I immediately set to work with my agents for some other breed; and after a volume of inquiries, and traversing half the kingdom, I found the Kentworths, the very largest breed of swine at present existing in Great Britain. The owner of the sire of one of the pair of pigs I purchased, asserted that he would weigh, full fatted, 1,700 lbs; but I think his maximum would not overgo 1,800 lbs. He stood four feet high, was proportionally long, with no bristles, but thin hair; and really possessed a fineness of points that absolutely surprised me in so large an animal. Indeed, in general shape and conformation he nearly approaches the Berkshire. His color was pure white. The size of the other three pigs was not quite so large, and a trifle coarser, while the sows were still less; but this I was informed was always the case with the breed. I do hope that my friends now will be satisfied; for they have at last in these, a large hog, and, above all, a white one. But if these are not large enough, I shall quite despair, and recommend the importation of a rhinoceros that I saw flourishing alongside of an elephant, hardly superior to him in size, at the Zoological Garden of Regent's Park in London. He was upwards of four feet across buttocks, and might weigh some 3 or 4 tons.

As I shall not have any of the Kentworth breed of pigs for sale short of a year, I propose crossing the males upon the large white Yorkshire, and also with a few of my Berkshires. I think the produce of either will be of great size and excellent quality; and as the number of sows to be started in December to fatten to a Kentworth boar in the spring will be in accordance with the orders of my friends for this cross, they will please to let me know their wishes on this head as quick as possible; for they may be assured, that even with this produce, they may safely compete for gain of flesh, in a given space of time, with Woburns, or any other breed that gentlemen may happen to have on hand for the purpose of a banter.

Nothing can be superior to the South Down sheep that I brought over for Mr. Rotch, of Otsego county, this State, and our late minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and Bishop Meade of Virginia. The sire of Mr. R's buck won the first prize, 30 sovereigns, as the best of his age, at the Royal Agricultural Show at Liverpool in July, and was let to the Duke of Newcastle for this season only for 100 guineas. He was considered as near perfection as it is possible for a sheep to be; and I may add that the son I chose is no disgrace to his sire. Though only 6 months old, he weighed when brought on board ship at London 152 lbs. Mr. Stevenson's and Bishop Meade's, about 18 months old, weighed respectively 251 and 248 lbs. And the breeder of these superb animals, Mr. James Webb, of Braham, killed a wether last Christmas that weighed, dressed with the head on, 200 lbs. The bucks of this flock usually shear from 10 to 11½ lbs; and I need not add another word to the readers of the Cultivator as to the superiority of the South Down mutton, and the hardness and good constitution of the animals making it.

Accompanying the sheep for Mr. Rotch, was the most beautiful shepherd's dog that I ever saw; and of a breed so good, that it requires no instruction to break them into the management and care of flocks. I also brought over for Mr. Rotch some of the large Dorking fowls, that carry an extra toe to their heels. To these I add a few pheasants, the beautiful game bird of England, and a cross from which the common barn fowl produced the celebrated game cock breed.

Of Short Horns I brought nothing, for

fear of the disease so prevalent throughout horned stock in England, and because there is but one man's herd that can improve our own; and his best I cannot have till another year. It really pains me to see any more Duthams of ordinary quality imported into our country. The expense of shipping is enormous; and, after all, they are now so plenty in America that they can be bought for half or two thirds the price abroad; and throwing two or three stocks out there, New York, Ohio, and Kentucky alone, might show successfully against all England. This is my deliberate judgment after a very careful examination of the best Short Horns in that country. Ayrshires we can make here by the thousand, by crossing Durham bulls on our best native milkers. The Scotch black cattle without horns make the best beef in England; and he is a capital hardy animal, and probably pays the grazer a better profit than any other; but he is black, which don't happen to be a popular color, so that there is no use in talking of him. Herefordshire you have already pretty well discussed. The Sussex and South Devons are scarcely inferior to them in size, and of a beautiful blood like symmetry of form that excites universal admiration.

For horses, England ought to come to us. She has nothing that can compare with our famous trotters; and our Dutch Pennsylvania wagon horses are far preferable, in my estimation to her boasted great cart horses. Our climate and soil, especially in the primitive regions, is much superior to that of England to produce this noble animal in perfection; and we have only to pay a little more attention to this department of stock to soon become large exporters.

There are many other things, especially in seeds, methods of cultivation, and the condition of the people of England, that I would gladly touch upon, but I find my sheet already full and must forbear; and to conclude, I hailed England with delight, and left it with deep regret. It is a charming country, bating its everlasting rain and coal smoke. And the American finds so much in his associations and remembrances there, that after all it is the country that he visits abroad with the most interest and profit. I deprived myself of many a sleep and meal in order to see and learn the more during this short sojourn abroad; and instead of three months, I only wished my stay could have prolonged to as many years.

I am, as ever, sincerely yours,
A. B. ALLEN.
Albany, Oct. 27, 1841.

FROM THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.
FALL PLOUGHING.

The following article, from the Genesee Farmer, on the subject of fall ploughing, seems to us judicious and well timed. It coincides, too, with our previously formed opinions on the subject, which, we believe, are those of a majority of farmers. And yet, we understand that some of our most practical men, and best informed farmers, are opposed to the system. Mr. Wm. Wickham, we understand, candidly says, and Mr. E. Winston expressed to us his determination to abandon it. We should be much pleased to learn the objections of either of these gentlemen to a system that is so generally approved. It may be that their land is of the porous character alluded to in the last paragraph; at any rate, we should be glad to be informed on the subject.

The following are the reasons given in favor of fall ploughing:
"The 'Practical Farmer' says, the more scientific opinion in favor of fall ploughing, because to the action of air and moisture, it adds that of frost, whose septic or dividing quality is second only to that of the plough itself. In clay soils the preparation should never be omitted; because on those the action of the frost is greater, and because one ploughing of this kind, may save two in the spring, when time is every thing.

"The Monthly Genesee Farmer vol. 1, page 180, in an article on this subject says:

"1st. It is one of the established principles of philosophical agriculture, that the soil derives much of its productive property from the air, and that chemical changes and combinations are constantly going on, by which fertility is much increased. These alternative effects of the atmosphere, and these changes of the qualities of the soil, are the more active and efficient as new surfaces are exposed to new action. For instance, much greater quantities of carbonic gas will be absorbed by a given surface of earth, if the earth is frequently stirred, than if it was allowed to remain with a single saturated surface. Ploughing, by exposing new surfaces to the action of the atmosphere, must be productive of essential benefit; and as fall ploughing generally takes place after crops which have partially exhausted the surface of some of its nutritive and absorbent qualities, its service in and of spring crops is greatly enhanced.

"2d. There is always on hand more or less grass, weeds, stubble, or other vegetable matters convertible into mould by fermentation and decomposition, a process which is greatly aided by being

turned under the surface of the earth.—Fall ploughing renders such substances much more available in advancing the growth of crops, than they would be if left uncovered during the winter, independent of the great loss necessarily sustained by the washing away of the lighter materials and their dispersion by the winds.

"3d. Nothing acts more efficiently on moist soils in promoting vegetation, than high pulverization; and fall ploughing aids this operation most essentially.—Lands that if ploughed in the spring only, will if ploughed in the fall, be found loosed in texture and fitted for early operations in the spring of the year. Frost is the most efficient disintegrator of the soil with which the agriculturist is acquainted, and he should avail himself of its valuable labors in all practicable cases.

"4th. The earlier the ground can be prepared for the suitable reception of spring crops, such as corn, spring wheat, and barley, the better it will be found for the cultivator; and in nine cases out of ten, early sown crops are the heaviest and most productive.

"5th. Ploughing land acts more effectively in destroying insects than in any other mode of treatment, and fall ploughing for this purpose is preferable to any other. Those insects which produce the most mischief to the farmer, such as the fly, cut worm, grub, &c., cannot resist the frost of our winters, if prematurely exposed to its action by a fall ploughing. The cut worm which accumulates in such numbers in old meadows and pastures, is thus destroyed, and crops planted on them saved.

"Lastly. Our Summers are so limited in duration; that unless the time allotted to vegetation is fully occupied by the growth and ripening of plants, the certain failure of crops may be anticipated. Hence the farmer usually is more hurried by his work in the spring than he ought to be, in order to avoid having his crops caught by the frost and snow. It should be the object of the farmer to have his necessary labor as nearly equalized through the season as possible, and thus avoid all pressures at inconvenient seasons of the year. Experience shows that the farmer in most cases, has more leisure hours in the fall of the year than at any other time, and he who would work it right, should employ this time in advancing his next spring's work, for such fall ploughing emphatically is, and thus preventing the pressure of business then usually felt.

"On soils very porous, those composed of gravel or sand, in which, for the want of a retentive substratum, manures are apt to sink, and their good effects to be lost; or on lands liable to be washed, as side hills where the finer particles of the soil are in danger of being carried off by every rain, or melting of the snow, fall ploughing may not be admissible, but on most others we are confident its adoption will be attended with beneficial results."

IMPROVEMENT OF POOR LANDS.

Another way of mending land, is what they call in England green dressing; this is by sowing buckwheat, oats or rye; and when it is grown up, and is full of sap, they plow it in; after this, let it lie till it is well rotted, then plow again and sow your wheat. I am told the Dutch people, on poor pine plains, in this way, have fine crops of wheat; but for green dressing, I should prefer above all, sowing millet, on the account of the cheapness of seeding the land; the cost is but a trifle; the stalk and leaf growing large, it must afford a good large coat to turn in when plowed. Being once in Kent, an old country farmer told me he had been in the practice of green dressing; he had plowed in green oats; it seemed to alter the color of the land; it looked much better than the rest of the lot, which had not been so served. The farmer said, that he could raise land or increase the strength to a great degree in a few years, in the following manner: after his oats were harvested, he added some seed to the scattered oats, plowed it in, at the end of September plowed the green oats, and sowed it with rye; the next summer, when the rye was well grown and full of sap, plowed that in at common sowing time, it would be fit to produce a large crop of wheat. All the cost of plowing and seed is not so much as the cost of dung, carting and spreading, if we can get it; but the difficulty is, it is not to be had upon any terms; there are very few such bad husbandmen as to sell their dung.

Mr. Edmund Quincy, of Boston, a gentleman of learning and ingenuity, to whom I am indebted for many useful hints and observations—informs me, that having a son residing at Portmore, in England, the young gentleman writes, that some farmers in that neighborhood are entered into a new practice, which is to sow their dry land which is not fit for pasture, with rye, and feed their sheep upon it, so that it may not spindly or grow up; that this feed makes excellent mutton, and will continue to grow from year to year, without any tillage or re-sowing; he doth not say how long it will

continue; possibly the practice is so new that they do not know themselves. I have observed that where sheep are well kept, and remain upon the land night and day, the land will grow better. As rye will endure the heat of a strong sun much better than grass, 'tis seldom hurt with drought. I suppose this may be of great service in our Southern Colonies, where the heat comes so fast that the grass has not time to cover and shelter the roots from the piercing rays of the sun. The advantage of the grass growing up before there is a strong heat is, that the grass gathers and preserves the dews for the benefit of the roots: when dew falls upon naked and unsheltered land that is not plowed, made soft, and is fitted to drink up and retain the dews, or well clothed with grass, what falls in the night is exhaled in the day, and thus the ground is robbed of that which is the chief riches of the atmosphere.

If I understand it right, this being the state of some of our Colonies, the above-named method of making artificial pasture with rye, may be of advantage to them, and of use also to us where the soil is dry.

That wheat and rye bear drought much better than grass, is an old observation preserved in one of the English proverbs: 'Wet May makes short corn and long hay. Dry May makes long corn and short hay.'

As the old English proverbs contain truth and good sense, founded on due observation and experience, I have a fondness for them.—*Elliot's Essays, published in 1747.*

MISCELLANY.

EXCHANGE.

There are many persons in the community, especially among the gentler sex, who know but little of the nature of Exchange operations. They are aware that money is transmitted from one part of the country, to another, or from one country to another, by means of Bills of Exchange—but the precise nature of the operation, or the mode of establishing the "rate of Exchange," is still a mystery in their eyes. Since President Tyler's election, a great deal has been said in relation to Exchange—curiosity has been roused, and a wish to solve the mystery has been excited. With a view to gratify this laudable curiosity, we now lay before our readers the following explanation of Exchange, written by that practical man, William Cobbett:—*Boston Journal.*

"What is that thing called the Exchange! One man draws a bill on another man; a third man buys this bill of the first, and sends to the second for payment. That which the second man pays to, or takes from, the first man, over and above, or less than, the amount of the bill, is what is called the exchange, and when he gives neither more nor less than the amount of the bill the exchange is what is called *par*, just as our money is, when we get twenty shillings in exchange for a sovereign.

Let us take an illustration and let it be at home, where the money has the same name in all places. Sharpshins, a Bristol man, draws a bill on a Londoner for a hundred pounds that the Londoner owes him. Another man, whose name shall be Broadbrim, who owes a hundred pounds in London, comes to him, and buys this bill. Now, if there be few persons in Bristol who have any thing due to them in London, and who can draw upon London, and as a bill is a much more convenient thing than a bag of gold, to send to London, Sharpshins says to Broadbrim, I will not let you have my hundred pound bill, unless you give something over, which Broadbrim will do in order to get the bill, which is a most safe and convenient mode of conveying the money. Then, that which Broadbrim gives for the bill, over and above the hundred pounds, is called the rate of exchange; and this exchange is said to be in favor of London, because a bill on London will fetch more money than the sum that it is drawn for. But when the contrary is the case when there are many persons who want to sell bills on London, and few persons in Bristol who want to buy such bills, then Sharpshins must sell his hundred pound bill for less than a hundred pounds, or else Broadbrim will not have it, seeing there are so many persons who want to sell bills on London; and now the exchange is in favor of Bristol, seeing that the London people owe the Bristol ones more than those of Bristol owe those of London. Sometimes the dealings and debts between the two places are so, that each owes as much to the other as the other owes to it. Then the one hundred pound bill will sell for a hundred pounds and no more. And then the exchange is said to be at par; or on a parallel.

It is the same with regard to two nations; but here comes in the circumstance of different denominations of money, to account or reckon by. Ours is a pound sterling, the French have their franc, the Italians have their florin, the Spanish their dollars, the Dutch some-thing that does not now occur to

me. Let us take the French franc; 25 francs (leaving out the fraction) are equal in intrinsic value to an English pound.—Therefore, if I owe a man in France £100, I must send a bill of 2,500 francs, if the exchange be at par; but as in the Bristol and London case above stated, I may have to give more, or to give less, than £100 for a bill of 2,500 francs, according as the debts due from one country to the other, affects as we have seen above, the rate of exchange."

SPEAK ILL OF NO MAN.

There are many persons in the world who are in the habit of speaking lightly or contemptuously of their neighbors, and some who do not scruple to treat those who are absent with the greatest disrespect, by showing up their faults to those who are present, without ever alluding to any good qualities they possess. There is nothing so detestable as this habit of backbiting in society; it often produces the greatest bitterness of feeling between those who ought to live in peace and good fellowship towards each other, and it never does any good. It generally arises from a selfish feeling, but sometimes from thoughtlessness: in either case it is injurious to society, and ought to be condemned by every well meaning and sensible person. Selfish persons have generally such an appreciation of themselves, and the situation they hold in society, they are apt to speak of others with contempt, and are even happy when they discover the least fault (however trivial it may be) in some of their neighbors or acquaintances. Instead of which, it would be as well for them to examine their own conduct, to see whether they are without a fault, and ask themselves whether they would like any fault or foible they might be guilty of to be the subject of conversation among their neighbors. It would be better if they were to consider the noble destiny which all mankind partakes of in common with themselves, both as respects the great moral end of this life, and the more sublime prospect of the future—if they would remember the great fellowship of our common humanity; the social end, which as a part of a great community we are all working to attain and which awaits us at the close of our brief existence.—Let them reflect upon these things and not offend their Creator by injuring their fellow creatures; rather let them judge others with tenderness, as they would wish to be judged, putting aside the weeds that cover the surface of the characters of their neighbors, to ascertain the depth and sweetness of the clear water beneath it.

THE GARDEN OF THE EARTH.

Throughout time, whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," (as lawyers say,) there seems to have existed some difference of opinion as to the location of the "Garden of the Earth"—sometimes this place is so designated, another that, and again a third region of country is thus honored. It is reasonable and fair to suppose that a considerable extent of country may be so called. We propose to decide the matter, by fixing upon North Carolina that appellation, and call loudly upon all who are now removing to other regions, to draw up their reins until we can explain.

Within the borders of this State, we find every variety of soil and climate known to the country at large, and consequently also we have every variety of production in perfection. In the east, we find luscious peaches—in the west, delicious apples, and all varieties of fruits flourish and mature to perfection in the State. In one portion, the sweet potato arrives at perfection—in another, the rarest Irish potatoes are grown. In the north, tobacco of the best—in the south the finest cotton. In the east, we have rice, and the production of the pine and cypress, with shoals of fish in every bay, sound and river—in the west, abundance of game, a salubrious climate, rich mines beneath the surface, and above, literally "a land flowing with milk and honey"—for both are abundant and excellent.—Throughout our borders we find abundance of excellent timber, and here too, flourishes abundantly, a tree as serviceable to the artisan as the hognog—the *walnut*. And, taking the State generally, it is equal to any other as a grain growing country; a market, and facilities to market, are only wanting to show it, for there is inert energy and enterprise enough left among us. The position of the State, as viewed upon the map is of itself most favorable—near and way in the temperate zone, with an extended line of sea coast, numerous lengthy rivers, through a broad belt of beautiful alluvial and gently undulating country, and a mountainous region to the west affording altogether a greater variety than perhaps any other State can boast of.

Much ridicule has heretofore been attached to North Carolina, and many who have removed from among us, and now live in the enjoyment of lower comforts, are fain to deny their native land, though secretly wishing they had back the whole. The State is, however, "coming out"—her public men attract attention abroad, and her rich resources are

now more and more universally acknowledged by intelligent and unprejudiced minds. Give us, ye Legislators, but a good Mr. Adair's turnpike through the heart of the State, from east to west, (letting rail-roads alone) for the cheap and speedy conveyance of produce and passengers, and a penitentiary for the use of those who will not otherwise honestly serve themselves and the community,—give us but these, and give them to us soon, and then all discontented spirits who are now disposed to seek an imaginary El Dorado elsewhere, may find it here in reality. There are few places upon this earth where wealth may be amassed without assiduous, prudent industry, and with this (we say,) a man may grow rich here as well as there—no matter where that "there" may be.

To him who scans the Old North State, we say as Uncle Toby said to the fly when he opened the window and let it out,—"Go, poor thing, there is room enough in the world for thee and me."

Cataract of Taquendama, in South America, compared with the Walled Banks of the Au Sable River, three miles from Port Kent, on Lake Champlain.

Saratoga Springs, Aug. 29, 1840.

These two objects, the most singular and wonderful display of Almighty power in this world, just begin to be known to the North American public, although the former has for ages been considered and visited by the South Americans as the greatest natural curiosity in that country. Having noticed in a late Troy paper a short but interesting description of the Walled Banks of the Au Sable, inviting further disclosure and a more minute description; and having lately made an excursion to that place, with the celebrated Colonel Duane's description and map of the Cataract of Taquendama in hand, I was astonished to find so close a resemblance in their general features; but, finding myself inadequate to afford a just description of either, I will avail myself of the classic pen of the Colonel, in his visit to the cataract with Colonel Todd, who made up a party of pleasure, mostly of Americans, at the city of Bogota, in Colombia, for the excursion. He says:

"No painter can convey any adequate idea of this extraordinary work of nature. None of the descriptions I had read of this cataract conveyed to my preceptions any thing like what it is. I placed myself on my breast to contemplate this wonderful display of Almighty power, with my head only over the side, while Lieutenant Bache stood on the verge, with folded arms, surveying the abyss below with perfect composure. The mind is beguiled in the intensity of admiration and awful sublimity of the spectacle, which in every aspect presents new beauties and astonishments.

"Imagine a lane, if I may so call it, three-fourths of a mile long, with perpendicular and parallel walls, about fifty feet apart and one hundred and seventy feet high, as uniformly fair on their faces as the best masonry at the Capitol, which will always induce the astonished spectator to ask if these walls be not the work of art, constructed with the chisel, the trowel, the level, and plumb line! The elevation of the side walls—their parallel length of three-fourths of a mile—could be but imperfectly expressed by the pencil on canvass. The reader must therefore, from the date, figure to himself some conception of this extraordinary work of the Great Architect of the Universe."

In reference to the Walled Banks of the Au Sable, it is impossible that a more correct view can be given than by Colonel Duane's description of the Cataract of Taquendama—the length, the relative distance of the walls, the workmanship, all compare with such wonderful precision, with the exception that the cataract receives the entire river at its summit, whereas the Au Sable enters the Walled Banks at its base.

No person can contemplate either of these wonders but with solemnity and awe, in a profound belief that both are the works of the Divine Architect of the Universe, and works which will in process of time be visited by millions upon millions, through all ages, to the end of time, with sublime admiration. All who have visited both the Falls of Niagara and the Walled Banks do not hesitate to say that the latter is by far the most interesting as a natural curiosity—the Falls having originated from natural causes, from a combination of vast inland oceans seeking the Atlantic.

A VISITER.

FROM THE TROY WHIG.

WALLED BANKS OF THE AU SABLE.

This wonderful display of Almighty power at creation is situated about three miles from Port Kent, on Lake Champlain, and is one of the most interesting natural curiosities on the globe, with the exception of the celebrated Cataract of Taquendama, in South America, both of which nearly correspond in their general features. As no just idea can be formed by any, of either, short of a personal examination, I dare not attempt it, but leave that to the pen of a poet and to the pencil of a painter. As the curiosity of the public is strongly excited and greatly increased within a few weeks, in consequence of the passage of the Port Kent and Ogdensburg railroad, crossing near the celebrated high bridge, nearly two hundred feet above the river, our readers and the traveling public are notified that a trip is easily made from here to the Walled Banks by the way of Whitestill, where the Troy and Saratoga railroad terminates.

clock, on board an elegant steamboat, and arrive at Port Kent in the evening.

The ensuing morning you cross the Au Sable river, at the village of Birmingham, three miles from Port Kent: the bridge passes over rocks piled upon rocks, the river dashing in the midst, descending about 100 feet at their base, proceeding about half a mile in a direct course to the entrance of the walled banks, which runs in two parallel lines from 40 to 60 feet apart, nearly in a direct line for a mile in distance, and about 150 feet deep. What will forever astonish the eyes of every beholder is, these perpendicular banks in their whole extent were constructed by the Great Architect of the Universe, to all appearance, as if by the hands of masons, with hewn stones in uniform lines, the seams neatly pointed. About half a mile beyond Birmingham, on the Keeseville road, you pass at the edge of Watson's falls, a perpendicular pitch of 60 feet of the entire river, thence to Keeseville, one and a half miles, you again find the river precipitated to its destiny in the midst of the rocks and iron manufactures. We hope soon to see a good description for public information.

We recollect to have heard, (says the Richmond Whig,) years ago, an anecdote as creditable to Mr. McMahon as the one we give below:

Mr. McMahon had greatly exerted himself in the campaign that resulted in the first election of Gen. Jackson, and had by his thrilling eloquence and unwearied exertions, aided more than any other man in raising the Jackson party in Maryland, from a minority. When the General commenced his high-handed acts against the rights and best interests of the People, Mr. McMahon waited on him, and earnestly but respectfully remonstrated against the course he was pursuing. The General told him that when he was in want of his advice, he would ask it—and in the same breath added, "Mr. McMahon, what office do you wish? name it, and it shall be yours;" naturally concluding from the course of most of his supporters that the opposition of Mr. M. could be very readily converted into active support, by the aid of a dip into the Treasury. He had, however, for once, mistaken his man—the high-minded Patriot he had insulted, by the offer of office, looked him sternly in the face, and replied, "Sir, you know but little of me when you think that I am to be bought by any or all the offices in your gift." From that moment to the present, he has been one of the firmest anti-Jackson men in the nation.

Not in Market.—John V. L. McMahon, of Baltimore, is reported to have rejected the offer of a place in the New Cabinet, saying that he was "yet able to make a support by his profession, and was not, therefore, in the political market." The remark was worthy of the man.

Pay of Members of the Continental Congress.—Jared Sparks, in a lecture in New York, stated that the following was the pay allowed to the members who formed the Continental Congress, by the several States or colonies whence they were elected:

1. New Hampshire—Each member had all his own personal expenses paid; also, those for his servant and two horses, and half a guinea besides.
2. Massachusetts the same as New Hampshire in regard to the expenses, and \$2 a day.
3. Connecticut—The same in regard to expenses and \$3 a day.
4. Rhode Island—40 shillings a day, and no expenses paid.
5. New York—\$4 a day.
6. Pennsylvania—20 shillings a day, and all expenses paid.
7. Maryland—40 shillings a day, and no expenses paid.
8. Virginia—A half Joannee a day.
9. North Carolina—£500 currency a year.
10. South Carolina—£300 for their services during the first Congress.
11. Georgia—£100 a month during the session.

The Execution.—The execution of E. Phelps for the murder of Casper Walser, took place at Germantown yesterday. The criminal was conveyed from the prison to the gallows, clothed in his shroud—in his address from under the gallows, he made no direct confession of his crime, but said that if he had committed the act, for which he was about to forfeit his life, he was unconscious of it; he could not say that he was guilty, neither could he deny the charge—if he was confident of his guilt, he "thought he would be better satisfied!" He also reminded the assembled multitude, (consisting of between 2,000 and 3,000 persons,) of the uncertainty of life, warned them to spurn the intoxicating bowl, and attributed his present situation, as a malefactor under the gallows, to the demon Rum! During the prayer of some pious individuals, (no minister of the gospel being present,) Phelps became very much agitated, prayed and sobbed aloud, and appealed, in feeling terms, to Almighty God to have mercy upon his poor soul. After some time he became more composed, attempted to address the spectators a second time, but only succeeded in saying that he did not fear death, and hoped he was prepared to meet his God. He then bid a number of the spectators a final adieu by "shaking hands," whereupon he was launched into eternity.

The body remained suspended about half an hour, when it was taken down, and delivered to the friends and relatives of this unfortunate man, to be conveyed to Davidson, his native county.—*Salem Gazette.*

and delivered to the friends and relatives of this unfortunate man, to be conveyed to Davidson, his native county.—*Salem Gazette.*

SEIZURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

Diplomatic Correspondence.—English papers received by the Great Western contain some official letters between our late Minister at London, Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, relative to the seizure of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa.

The first note in the published correspondence is from Mr. Stevenson, and bears date Nov. 13, 1840. It thus appears that the correspondence took place about a year ago, although it is now for the first time made public.

The American Minister communicates to Lord Palmerston the facts pertaining to the seizure of the American brig Douglas, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, by the brig Termagant, commanded by Lieut. Segrain, in the month of October, 1839. The Douglas was bound to the river Bras, with a cargo of merchandise and several passengers. The brig was boarded by Lieut. Segrain off the African coast, her papers overhauled, the American flag taken down, the hatches broken open, and a British master and crew put on board. For five or six days the Douglas was thus held in charge of the cruiser, when, on the 29th of October, to the westward of Popoe, on the African coast, the Captain was ordered on board the Termagant, his papers were delivered to him by Lieut. Segrain, and he was allowed to pursue his voyage.

For this outrage, Mr. Stevenson demands the reparation due to the rights of the United States and the honor of their flag. He reminds Lord Palmerston that the American Government has always declined to become a party to any convention with other nations, by which the officers of ships of war of either country should have the right to board, search, or capture, or carry into foreign ports for adjudication, the vessels of each other engaged in the slave trade. The United States Government has evinced its disapprobation of the slave trade, and manifested its sincere desire for the suppression of that traffic by forbidding the introduction of slaves into its territories, and by prohibiting its own citizens from participating in the trade. The United States have kept aloof from the treaties in force between Great Britain and other Powers for the abolition of the slave trade, because those treaties are of a nature which cannot, and ought not to be applied to the United States, under any restrictions or modifications whatever; and the more especially as they have neither colonies nor the means of carrying out those measures of maritime policy and surveillance which form the basis of those treaties and are so indispensable necessary to their execution." Mr. Stevenson concludes thus:

"The undersigned has therefore been instructed, in presenting this case to Lord Palmerston's notice, again in the most earnest manner to assure his lordship that these continued violations of the flag of the United States, and unprovoked wrongs inflicted by British cruisers upon the rights and property of its citizens, under whatever color or pretext, cannot longer be permitted by the Government of the United States; and that he has accordingly been instructed to express to his lordship the confident expectation of the President of the United States that Her Majesty's Government will not only at once recognize the propriety and justice of making prompt retribution for the unwarrantable conduct of Lieut. Segrain in the present case, but that it will take suitable and efficient means to prevent the future occurrence of all such abuses, involving, as they often do, not only great private wrong and consequent injury to property and life, but calculated to interrupt that harmony which it is for the advantage, and it is no doubt the desire, of both Governments to preserve."

The reply of Lord Palmerston is conciliatory. He assures Mr. Stevenson that Her Majesty's Government will at all times be desirous of repressing and preventing any violation of the flag of the United States by officers of the British Navy. His Lordship adds:

"With this view, indeed, Her Majesty's Government, previously to the receipt of Mr. Stevenson's note, of the 13th instant, had, on receiving from Lieutenant Segrain an account of the transaction referred to, called upon that officer to explain more fully and particularly the grounds upon which he had considered himself justified in detaining a ship under American colors, and with papers showing her to be American property."

Her Majesty's Government have now directed a prompt and searching inquiry to be made into the facts of the case, as stated in Mr. Stevenson's note; and the undersigned will not fail to communicate farther with Mr. Stevenson upon the subject so soon as Her Majesty's Government shall have learned the result of the inquiries instituted."

The rest of the correspondence involves no new matter of particular interest.—What was done by the British Government in relation to Lieut. Segrain and the outrage committed by him we do not learn. It is something to find all pretension of right in the case disclaimed by the British; if their practice is made to correspond, it will be more satisfactory.—*Balt. Amer.*

DEER GRUES has gone out to England with Government dispatches.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Gov. Richardson's Message is a prodigious document—ungrammatical, windy, wordy, full of vapouring, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. His "voice is still for war." He calls upon the Legislature to get the grand army of South Carolina in the most perfect state of discipline, to nullify the Tariff act passed at the Extra Session, which, with a remarkable obtuseness of intellect, he speaks of as a renewal of the burdens and oppressions of the Tariff of 1828, which was modified by the compromise of 1833. He asserts that the Tariff will produce a revenue of more than thirty millions annually, when it is perfectly well known and susceptible of the clearest demonstration, that it cannot produce twenty millions. The entire imports of articles on which a duty is laid, does not amount to one hundred millions, and as no article is taxed above 20 per cent. of its value, and many of them not so much, it is clear that the amount of duties cannot reach twenty millions. This is ignorance discreditably to the commonest stump orator, much more to the Chief Magistrate of a State making such pretensions as South Carolina.

This Tariff act is passed, too, he says, "while the government is acknowledged to be embarrassed of debt." This is a singular assertion, and will doubtless surprise the Secretary of the Treasury, who was authorized to borrow twelve millions of dollars, to pay off the debts left on hand by Van Buren's administration. It will equally surprise some of the Locooco orators and organs, who have so bitterly assailed the Whig Congress for creating a National Debt of we know not how many millions.

But if the Governor thus attempts to deprive his friends of one of their most potent arguments, he amply atones for it in the discovery of one yet stronger. The "Monster,"—Gen. Jackson's monster,—being at last actually defunct, beyond all contradiction, Gov. Richardson has galvanized the Fiscal Corporation, the young Monster which Captain Tyler strangled, until he has actually made it a living, moving, active being, as potent for evil as the old Monster, its step-mother. He "congratulates the country on having escaped the ambitious pretensions of an institution which, after impudently dictating the humiliating duty to the Federal Executive, of violating his constitutional obligations, now threatens, through the vengeance of a disappointed party, the rash and iniquitous retribution, of abolishing the most useful and conservative of all the prerogatives of his department." Captain Tyler will therefore look out.—He has twice killed this Fiscal Monster, but still it "threatens" to kill him—quite a work of supererogation, by the way.

Of the Land Distribution act, passed by the Extra Session, the Governor is exceedingly bitter in his denunciations.—He hopes that the "spoils and plunder of this system will never soil the Treasury, or contaminate the coffers, of a single State in the Union." He rails against the one term principle; and against any diminution of the Executive power, which he regards as "the weakest and most conservative, perhaps, in the government!" This is high toned Federal doctrine, indeed. Any one who recollects how Gen. Jackson was able to wield a despotic power over Congress,—how obsequiously his own party followed him through all his changes, justified all his usurpations, and patiently submitted to all his insults, and how he finally appointed his successor, may well be amazed at the declaration that the President of the United States is the "weakest" branch of the government.

No small portion of the Message is devoted to the subject of Banking, and the proposed remedy for the evils of the system is quite in character with Locooco Bank Reform. It is not to abolish the system, not to reduce it, which he thinks might be useful if practicable,—but, to increase the capital, or the immunities, of the State Bank! And this he thinks, "at present, the most efficacious, and only means, of correcting existing ills!" He further suggests, that it would be well, as the charters of the banks expire, instead of re-chartering them as separate institutions, to merge the whole in one great monster, which would thus have a capital of some twenty millions, and furnish, he thinks, "the best and soundest currency in the world." Alas! alas! to what shifts is Locoocoism reduced to eke out a plan of bank reform! Can any body tell what sort of a thing bank reform in North Carolina is? We have given the Locos the benefit of the wisdom of their brethren in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, each differing from the other, but all tending to a perpetuation of the system, and a multiplication of its defects. We are curious to know which of the plans is favored by the reformers in this State, or whether they intend to strike out a new one of their own. Can any of the organs enlighten us?

Small Pox.—We learn from the Valley Star, that this dreadful disease has recently shown itself in Rockbridge county, some nine miles from Lexington. It has been confined, we believe, to a single household. The County Court had taken legal steps to prevent its spread, establishing a hospital &c.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

At the last Gates, cotton in Augusta, was selling from 7 to 9 cents; in Charleston, from 9 to 9½. The last accounts from Liverpool, received by yesterday's

mail, show an improvement in the price of cotton, of ½ cent per pound; whether it will have any effect upon the price published above, will hereafter be seen.—*Geo. Journal.*

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

WHIG MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a large number of the Whigs of Orange met at the Masonic Hall in this place, on Tuesday last. Dr. James S. Smith was called to the chair; and Dr. Edmund Strudwick and Giles Mebane, Esq., were appointed Secretaries.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting in an eloquent and patriotic address, and concluded with an efficient appeal to the Whigs of Orange.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Henry K. Nash, Giles Mebane, Harrison Parker and Thomas Oldham, Esqrs. and Col. Joseph Holt.

After retiring for a short time, Henry K. Nash, Esq., in behalf of the committee, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the principles of the Whig party, upon which the late lamented President, Gen. Harrison, was brought into power.

Resolved, That we regard the death of the late President as a great and grievous national calamity—astounding and overwhelming as its first announcement was, subsequent events and developments have enforced a deeper and more overwhelming sense of the extent and force of that great national calamity.

Resolved, That our deep and abiding disapprobation and reprobation of the principles and policy of the Administration lately ejected from power are undiminished; and that recent events have served but to confirm our repugnance and disgust towards them upon broad and patriotic grounds.

Resolved, That the great body of the whig party in the late extra session of Congress, have proudly and justly vindicated their claims to the respect and confidence of those who placed them in power.

Resolved, That, with our hands upon our mouths, and our mouths in the dust—with the deepest and most gallant sense of humiliation, we are forced to confess that the great and glorious party which signalized by its unparalleled efforts the year 1840, and marked it as an era in the history of our country, has been grievously disappointed by our present Chief Magistrate—and whatever may be the motive, we cannot and ought not to recognize him as a whig President, or give to him or his cabinet our confidence in advance.

Resolved, That in the recent elections—the subject of so much exultation with our opponents—we see nothing to discourage our efforts, or to impair our confidence in the ultimate triumph of Whig principles:—We see only, that many of our friends have been stunned and appalled at the unexpected and disastrous developments of the last four months, that have done so much to sacrifice the great interests of the country, and to degrade our national character.

Resolved, That, under the providence of God, we will rally as one man, and at the next election in this State, and that we will use all honorable efforts to bring to the polls our whole force.

Resolved, That, taught by experience, we will in the future, avoid all nominations made upon the ground of "availability." That as our principles are undisputed and open as day, so we will have none to represent them, but such as we in our hearts believe are firm, faithful, able, and willing to accede to, and vindicate them, and the whole of them.

Resolved, That we do not perceive the necessity of any National Convention to designate an individual to be run on the Whig ticket for next President of the United States; that as in this community, so in almost every portion of the Union, as far as we are informed the People—the real Whig People, (whatever may be the views or wishes of mere politicians,) approach as near unanimity in favor of one individual as has happened in our history, save only in the case of the illustrious Father of his Country.

Resolved, That in view of this state of the fact, we think we may, without disrespect to our brethren elsewhere, hoist the flag of that illustrious citizen and nail it to the mast.

Resolved, That the history of that illustrious citizen (whatever may have been his mistakes) affords the fullest and safest guarantee that he will be an able, faithful, and patriotic magistrate—reputable and commanding the mere behest of party, when they tend to thwart the great interest of his glorious and beloved country.

Resolved, therefore, That we do now, and hereby, nominate Henry Clay of Kentucky, as a candidate for the next Presidency; and we pray God, that his life, health, and extraordinary powers may be spared to adorn and benefit his country.

Resolved, That we recommend our brethren and friends throughout this county, to send delegates from each Captain's district to meet at Hillsborough on Friday of next May Court, to determine upon a Whig ticket to be run for the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That we heartily and cordially approve the Administration of our able and patriotic Governor John M. Morehead, and that we nominate him for reelection to the Chief Magistracy of this State.

Resolved, That in our opinion, it is expedient to have a general Convention of the State at some convenient period, say in April, or at such other time as our friends elsewhere may determine upon, to organize our forces for the ensuing summer election—perhaps more important than any that has occurred in ten years past.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretaries; and that the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder be requested to publish them.

The resolutions having been read, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum addressed the meeting, and sustained the principles set forth in them with his accustomed force and eloquence. The Hon. William A. Graham followed with a few impressive remarks; after which the question was taken on the resolutions separately, and they were unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.
JAMES S. SMITH, Chm'n.
Ed. Strudwick, &
Giles Mebane, Secretaries.

For the Greensborough Patriot, CONSTITUTION OF THE Washington Independent Temperance Society OF GREENSBOROUGH.

ARTICLE I.

The officers shall consist of President, Vice President, Financial Secretary, who shall have three assistants, one Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Standing Committee of three, who shall be elected annually on the 1st Monday of April in each and every year by ballot.

ARTICLE II.
It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Society, and in his absence the Vice President shall preside, and in the absence of both the Society shall appoint a President pro tem.

ARTICLE III.
It shall be the duty of the Financial Secretary to receive all money paid as dues or otherwise, and pay over all sums so received to the Treasurer and take his receipt for the same; also keep record of the finances.

ARTICLE IV.
It shall be the duty of the Recording and Corresponding Secretary to keep a record of all the proceedings and conduct such correspondence as may be referred to him by the officers.

ARTICLE V.
It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all monies paid over to him by the Financial Secretary and give his receipt for the same, and pay all orders drawn on him by the Standing Committee signed by the President, and render at each quarterly meeting an account of all the funds in his hands; he shall give bond and security in such sum as the officers shall approve.

ARTICLE VI.
It shall be the duty of the Standing Committee to call special meetings with the consent of the President. They shall draw on the Treasurer with the consent of the President for all sums required to pay the expenses of the Society, also to make all contracts and engagements for the Society.

ARTICLE VII.
The Society shall meet every Saturday evening; the annual meeting shall be held on the last Saturday in November in each and every year.

ARTICLE VIII.
Each member, on signing the Constitution, shall pay to the Financial Secretary the sum of 12½ cents, and 12½ cents quarterly thereafter.

ROUTINE OF PROCEEDINGS.
1. The Society at the stated meeting shall meet at the ringing of the bell.

2. The first business of the meeting shall be reading the proceedings of the preceding meeting.

3. At the quarterly meetings roll called and dues paid.

4. Unfinished business and the reports of Committees.

5. New business.

6. On filling up blanks, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, or the most distant day.

RULES OF ORDER OF THIS SOCIETY.
Art. 1. All questions of action must be moved and seconded and stated by the President; and no person shall be permitted to speak more than twice on the same subject, unless to explain, and then not longer than five minutes at any one time, without leave from the Society.

Art. 2. When two or more members rise at the same time the President shall decide who is entitled to the Floor.

Art. 3. All officers of this Society shall deliver to their successors in office, within three days after they cease to be officers, all property belonging to the Society.

Art. 4. The meeting for nominating the officers shall be the meeting preceding the annual meeting, and not more than five persons shall be nominated for the same office.

Art. 5. Any Temperance Society applying to become auxiliary to this Society shall send with their application a copy of the pledge by which they are governed, and if approved of they shall be admitted.

Art. 6. Any amendment or alteration to the Constitution or rules of order must be submitted in writing and lay over consecutive meetings then it may be called up for action.

Butter.—The New York papers state that five hundred thousand pounds of butter are on the way to New York, via Erie canal, from Buffalo. The larger portion of this supply is from Ohio.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 7, 1841.

Yesterday was the day for the meeting of the regular session of Congress. We are ready for it; whether their counsels shall be guided by discretion and lofty patriotism, or by imprudent zeal and party wrangling; whether they think, talk, act, drink or fight,—we hold space prepared for an ample chronicle of proceedings.—In the event of a quorum being present, either yesterday or to day, we have a right to expect the President's Message in time to transfer it to our own paper of next week; provided nevertheless it shall not be of that fashionable length, which is no less disheartening to printers than to readers. By the by, Mr. Tyler's public communications have, so far, been commendably short. Letter writers, editors, &c., have for some time past been speculating on the probable complexion of the Message. The matters of difficulty between our country and Great Britain it is expected will be extensively considered. The people are on tip-toe about his Excellency's financial project; it is believed, and we concur in that belief, that nothing like a National Bank "per se" will be recommended.—In addition to the importance of a permanent disposition of the financial question, a provision of the *wherewithal* for current expenses demands imperatively to be looked to. A late letter writer says that "One of three things must be: either the repeal of the bill distributing the proceeds of the public lands, an additional loan, or a higher tariff." A week or two will show us the Message, the Secretaries' Reports, and an outline of Congressional proceedings, which will greatly aid our guessing powers, and gratify our curiosity, if not our wishes.

MISSISSIPPI.—The good people of the State of Mississippi have got it to a most special and tangled-up snarl. The late election turned upon the question of paying or not paying certain bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000, executed to European capitalists, and for the redemption of which the faith of the State was pledged. The contest was between the "Bond-men" and the "Anti-Bond-men;" and the Anti-Bond-men have carried the day, by an average popular majority of near 3,000 votes, and will have a majority of two thirds in each branch of the legislature. Consequently, the people will sustain the Governor in his declaration that the "State never will pay the five millions of dollars of State bonds issued in June 1838, or any portion of the interest due or to become due thereon."

We make a short abstract of *Gov. McNutt's* history of this affair: These bonds were created for the establishment of the Mississippi Union Bank. The charter of that institution provides that they shall be in the sum of two thousand dollars each, "which sum the said State of Mississippi promises to pay in the current money of the United States," with interest at the rate of 5 per cent, and not to be sold under their par value. The bonds so created were delivered to three commissioners who, in May 1839, sold them to Nicholas Biddle, endorsed by the U. S. Bank. Mr. B. bought the bonds on time, and the payment was altered to the "current money of Great Britain." The bonds were negotiated with Hope & Co., Amsterdam, Holland, and, on the failure of the U. S. Bank, addressed a letter to Gov. McNutt on the subject. The Governor, in answer, gave his reasons for not paying, and summed up as follows:

The State, therefore, denies all obligation to pay the bonds held in trust by you, for the following reasons:

- 1st. The bonds were sold on a credit.
- 2d. The currency in which the bonds were made payable was changed from current money of the United States to pounds sterling, at the rate of four shillings and sixpence to the dollar.
- 3d. The contract of sale was fraudulent.
- 4th. The Bank of the United States was not authorized to make the purchase.
- 5th. The bonds were sold at less than their par value, in violation of the charter of the Bank.

The money paid for those bonds did not come into the State Treasury. The officers of this Government had no control over its disbursement. The bonds were disposed of in August, 1839, by collusion and fraud, in violation of the Constitution and laws of this State. The Mississippi Union Bank and the Bank of the United States were parties to this unlawful transaction. You have the endorsement of both these institutions, and to them you must look for payment. *This State never will pay the five millions of dollars of State bonds issued in June 1838, or any portion of the interest due or to become due thereon.*

Such are the Governor's views. Yet one great fact stands out prominently—Mississippi does OWE the amount of the bonds, and refuses to pay! This transaction has no doubt ruined

the credit of the State abroad, and will seriously affect that of every other State in debt to Europe.

However humiliating may be its other results, the affair will have a tendency to break up the ruinous system of State debts, which hang like an incubus over so many members of the Union; and to destroy the practice of pledging State faith on visionary schemes of banking and internal improvement. Bless old North Carolina! she is now enjoying the good of her prudence and caution—she kept her sober senses, while her neighbors were going mad.

It is probable that a demand will be made upon the General Government for the payment of the Mississippi bonds, in which case will arise one of the most perplexing questions ever before the nation at legislature.

PORK.—From our exchange papers, dated since the middle of last month, we glean the following statistics of pork.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, and Maysville, Ky., pork was selling at \$1.50 gross; quoted at \$9 a \$2.25 at Lexington, Ky. In Illinois, where \$3.62 was paid last season, it has been offered the present season at \$1.25 a \$1.50; at Alton \$2 is the highest price; prices have not been so low for the past 18 years. A Gallipolis, Ohio, paper, of the 11th November, stated that upwards of 12,000 hogs had passed through that place to the eastern market. Prices in Pittsburg, Pa., ranged from \$2 to \$3; dull sale in some of the country towns of Pa. at \$3. Prices at Baltimore on the 27th, from \$3 to \$3.50. The Wythe, Va., Journal, of the 27th, says that upwards of 15,000 hogs have passed there this season, and every day they are coming. The Asheville, N. C. Messenger of week before last says—"near sixty thousand head of hogs have passed this place during the present fall on the way to the southern market; it is said there are several thousand yet to come." It is offered at \$3.50 in the upper part of South Carolina.

In our town and vicinity sales continue to be made from droves at \$4. Our farmers generally hold their pork up at \$5, and are determined to salt it down before they will sell for less. We doubt the wisdom of this determination—we think it bad policy both as to seller and buyer: it is the disposition of the buyer to buy as cheap as he can; it is that of the seller to get as much as he can, even at the risk of being run out of the market by competition. The upshot is, in the present case, that thousands and thousands of our circulating money is taken out of the country. The general and uncommon abundance of stock and grain, and the unexampled scarcity of money, throughout the whole country, necessarily affects the price of pork at present, and must inevitably operate upon the price of bacon the ensuing season. Thus the value of a pound of pork is less, and the worth of a dollar is more, than it has been in years past, under different circumstances. As a general rule, any article of common trade or consumption is worth what it brings in the market—no more nor less,—its customary price is its true value. At least there is another possible method whereby to ascertain its value.

NULIFICATION—*in the abstract.*—John P. Richardson, the ferocious Governor of the very respectable State of South Carolina, explodes upon the public with a message "full of sound and fury," occupying ten and a half newspaper columns. When a private citizen, in 1832, Mr. Richardson is said to have been a prime Union man; but the moment of his election to the chair of state he was inoculated with Nulification; and now the way he rips and tears, and urges upon the State "the importance and necessity of cultivating and improving her means of safety and defence," is a perfect caution to all peaceable folks. The foundation of all this *chivalry and war* (if we can sense his excellency's message) is,—the National Bank question, the offer of a little public land money to the rich and pompous State of South Carolina, and the negotiations going on between the States of Virginia and New York about a certain stolen or runaway negro. His excellency is ready and keen to fight and nullify, (we take it), immediately upon the settlement of any of these questions, if his fastidious excellency shall not be precisely suited in the decision! Go it "Chivalry!"

Some time during the dry weather of the past autumn, the Great Dismal Swamp and the smaller swamps tributary to it, have been on fire.

SPITEFUL.—Judge Huger has introduced a bill into the legislature of South Carolina to reject the share of the proceeds of the public lands to which South Carolina is entitled. It is said to be almost certain that the bill will pass. Let it pass: we hope the share of our "chivalrous" neighbor may be thrown into the common stock of the rest of the States. Why should the great, glorious, proud, chivalrous, sovereign, independent, imperial and big nation of South Carolina accept the pittance of federal money belonging to her? The "Chivalry" regardeth silver as straw, and gold as rotten wood!"

SUDDEN DEATH.—Thomas J. Davis, formerly engaged as a stage driver, died last Thursday morning in this place. The evening previous he was apparently in usual health—in the morning he was found in the last agony of expiring life. In accordance with legal custom in such cases, and at the request of the gentleman at whose house he died, a coroner's inquest was held and a verdict rendered that his death was caused by *intemperance*. It may not be unprofitable to remark that the deceased was a quiet, inoffensive, honest-hearted man; but such was his unfortunate habit of excessive indulgence in drink, that confidence had long been lost in his sobriety, and consequently he could not get employment. In this truly pitiable condition, he was compelled to depend upon the good nature and forbearance of an acquaintance, for a shelter for his head and wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of nature.

Keep us, O merciful heaven, from the drunkard's life, and from the stranger's death! Shunned by the sober and the good—by all whose society and conversation it would be worth our while to court; to stagger on through life's weary way, a useless, wretched, loathly mass of mortality,—without a thought for the morrow, or an aspiration beyond satisfying for the time the never dying worm of appetite incessantly gnawing upon the vitals. Then to die beneath the stranger's roof, with the revered and the loved ones of our youth far away; with no sympathizing ear to which we may whisper the deep feelings of the departing soul; no tender voice to pour its tones like a cordial upon the breaking spirit; no kind hand to feel the last—last—flutter of the ceasing pulse, to press the cold brow, to close the rayless eye; no loving kindred heart to cherish your memory, and feel in its loneliness that you are gone! And then to be carried to the grave and buried up in strange earth; none to follow except the few whom a reluctant sense of duty and of decency may compel; no breast to heave a sigh when the earth falls upon the coffin; and no eye to shed a tear upon the grave! Such is the life and such the death of the poor man and the stranger—such is the voyage and such the anchorage, when the helm of Reason has been abandoned to Appetite.

The correctness of the account of Dixon H. Lewis's death is doubted. If he is not dead, he may have the pleasure of perusing some very favorable obituary notices of himself. Somebody suggests that it would be well enough for a man to report himself dead once in a while, that he might know what people thought of him. But we doubt whether very correct opinion would be reported; people are as much in the habit of bestowing indiscriminate praise upon the dead, as they are of abusing the living.

The Editor of the Oxford Mercury proposes a convention of Editors on Christmas day, at Norfolk or Richmond, to eat Lyndhaven oysters. This is the convention for us; and we hereby accept the title and command conferred upon us, and propose to appear at the place of rendezvous, "horse, foot, and dragoon," in full uniform, and with an empty stomach. We would throw down our glove to the great Lieutenant SYKE himself in a trial of oyster eating!

The Washington (N. C.) Whig of Dec. 1st, says,—"His Excellency Governor Morehead, accompanied by Weston R. Gales, Esq., arrived in this town on Friday evening last, on their way to Hyde, to superintend the sale, in that county, of the reclaimed Swamp Land belonging to the State. The sale was to have taken place yesterday."

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE has been out west as far as St. Louis. His highness has been be-dinnered and be-danced in the very politest style of our Atlantic cities, several of which he has visited.—He was expected to sail from New York for France last Sunday.

IMPORTED STOCK.—Under our Agricultural head you may read a letter of Mr. Allen, a New York stock breeder, detailing his personal observations on stock raising in England. Berkshire hogs, Southdown sheep, and some choice specimens of Durham cows, are all that Mr. A. thinks worth the trouble of importing. For horses, he thinks England ought to apply to us.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.—The statement that this veteran statesman would withdraw from Congress is contradicted. Health permitting, he has no design of retiring from public life so long as the people desire his services.

The Statue of Washington, by the American sculptor Greenough, has been raised to its lofty pedestal in the centre of the great Rotondo of the Capitol of the United States. It is said to present a most imposing appearance.

CLEVER.—At the request of President Tyler a *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of the individuals indicted for a riot in front of the White House on the publication of the first Veto.

THE AMISTAD AFRICANS.—The thirty-five survivors of these Africans departed from Philadelphia on the 27th ult., accompanied by some white missionaries, bound to Sierra Leone.

The Town clock takes its time to strike the hour of a chap, who was no doubt exact in his observations, and that it required one hour and a quarter, precisely, to strike twelve!

Two resignations are about to take place on the judicial bench in South Carolina, to prevent the disgrace of removal for habitual intemperance.

THE HON. CLEMENT C. CLAY, of Alabama, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

YOKUM, the chief of the Texan gang of murderers and robbers, has been killed by the citizens.

MR. SHEPHERD, our Representative in Congress, left for Washington last Thursday.

Exchanges have been unfavorably affected during the week. Notwithstanding upwards of six millions of dollars have gone out *in specie* from the single port of New York within the last four months towards keeping down the balance against us, which low tariff has invited, yet even these heavy remittances have not sufficed to prevent foreign exchange from advancing, and the avidity to obtain specie of course increases. The Boston and New York banks have been drawing on London to a considerable amount this week, and yet the premium advances.

Domestic exchanges have also become worse. New York on Boston 99 3/4; on Philadelphia 4 3/4; Baltimore 3 1/4; Virginia 6 1/2; North Carolina 4 1/2; Charleston 1 1/2; Savannah 2 1/2 1/2; Columbus 9; Macon 11; Florida 42 1/2; New Orleans 4; Mobile 9 1/4; Tuscaloosa 10; Nashville 11; St. Louis 10 1/2; Louisville 8 1/2; Cincinnati 12; interior of Ohio 13; Indiana 12 1/2.

The Half-Reasoning Animal.—by water and by fire!—The sagacity of the Mammoth Elephant, says the Richmond Enquirer, (who is attached to the Menagerie and Circus,) has displayed itself during its late visit to Richmond and Petersburg. Whilst the cavalcade was crossing the bridge over the James river, the Elephant quietly placed his foot upon its floor, but not satisfied with the shaking of the timbers, he withdrew from it and immediately descended to the river, for the purpose of swimming across. On a sign, however, from his rider, he stopped—took him up with his proboscis, placed him on his neck, and then swam across the river. At Petersburg, he was chained with one leg to a post, in Powell's stable, which was consumed by fire. As soon as the flames began to spread, the animal finding his quarters most uncomfortable, exerted his enormous strength, pulled up the post which had been rammed down in very hard ground, released himself from "durance vile," walked out of the stable to a respectful distance, and then quietly turned round to witness the progress of the conflagration.

Expensive Profanity.—The editor of the Crescent City says he was once in a county court up the country, when a wealthy, devil-may-care farmer, ripped out an oath, for which the Judge fined him. With much nonchalance he pulled out his pocket-book, and paid a \$20 bill for the outrage. The lawyer went on with his argument, and touching the feelings of our farmer, he again broke out with—

"D—n my eyes! if it aint a lie!" Again he was fined. He still, however, kept on swearing, and regularly paying his fine for each oath, until at last he found himself in a terrible passion, and only seventy-five cents in his pocket-book. He could contain himself no longer, but jumping up from his seat, exclaimed, "see here, Judge, that are law

yer is a cursed scoundrel, and I aint got but six bits, and I want to swear at him eternally bad. Now, yer honor, just tell me of an oath that's worth three quarters of a dollar, and if I don't pitch at him d—n me!"

Abuse.—A gentle reply to scurrilous language is the most severe revenge.

Five Facts.—A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

Friendship.—A true friend unbosoms freely, advises justly, assists readily, defends courageously, and continues a friend unchangeably.

Dangerous Heights.—As the tallest trees are most in the power of the winds, so are ambitious men in the blast of fortune.

Revenge.—By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in looking it over he is superior.

MARRIED.

In Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday evening the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Hall Morrison, Mr. JOHN J. BLACKWOOD to Miss LAURA SPRINGS, daughter of the late Eli Springs.

DIED.

In this vicinity, on Saturday last, CHRISTOPHER HYATT, jun., youngest son of Christopher and Sarah Hyatt,—in the 23d year of his age.—A most amiable and promising young man has been taken, in the providence of God, from the bosom of an affectionate family. His relatives have this consolation in their deep affliction,—that he was reasonably assured that after a youth spent in the endearing offices of filial and fraternal affection, he has now escaped the trying vicissitudes of a more advanced life and entered upon a peaceful and eternal rest.

In this County on Saturday last, Jehu Hancock.

Rev. R. McNABB, of the Baptist Church, will preach in the Methodist Church this evening, Dec. 7.

1416 lbs. ST. CROIX SUGAR
Java, Laguira, Rio Coffee,
White Lead, Tea, Indigo,
Just received and for sale by
JESSE H. LINDSAY.
December 6, 1841.

FIRKIN FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER in Rolls, for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

Grindstones.

A lot of Nova Scotia Grindstones for sale, by
JESSE H. LINDSAY.
December 6, 1841.

WOVE WIRE.

A NEW assortment of Wire, for Rolling Screws, Wheat Fans, and Meal Sieves, can be seen at the store of
JESSE H. LINDSAY.
December 6, 1841.

FALL SUPPLY.

ARE now receiving and opening their supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Their purchase is rather larger than usual. They respectfully invite their former friends and all others wishing to purchase, to give them a call—they hope to be able to suit them both as to quality and price, as they are disposed to make their prices to suit the hardness of the times.
November 2, 1841. 38-4f

NEW GOODS.

T. CALDWELL & SONS
RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public that they have just received from New York, Philadelphia and Petersburg their Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Goods, Hardware and Crockery. Also

Boots and Shoes.

Men's and Boy's morocco, calf, kip and brogans. Children's and Miss's SLIPPERS, gaiter Boots; cloth, list, and gum elastic Shoes.

CAPS and HATS—fur, seal and cloth. Molasses; 5,000 lbs. Rio, Laguira and Cuba C. floe. 2,000 lbs. N. O. loaf and lump Sugar; 6 casks northern Cheese, 10 boxes Candles, different moulds, Chocolate and Tea, SALT, by the sack or bushel, Lead, Shot and Powder; Spirits Turpentine; Varnish; Wool Rolls.—With other articles which cannot be mentioned in an advertisement; all of which we propose to sell low for cash.

Thankful for such patronage as we have received from the public, we invite them again to call and examine our goods and prices, and we will endeavor truly to merit the public confidence,—knowing it to be for the permanent good of ourselves and all who may deal in our store. Call and see before they are gone.
November, 1841.

WANTED.

A GOOD TANNER AND CURRIER.
WHO is able to take charge of a Yard now in good repair and employs about five hands. It would be most desirable to have him taken an interest in the Yard. For particulars apply at this office.
November, 1841. 42-3

NEW GOODS.

J. & R. SLOAN are receiving their FALL SUPPLY of Goods. If purchasers wish Goods cheap, and at the same time something new, fashionable and nice, call and examine. Our stock is heavy, particularly in Cloth, Cambrics, Satinets and Brackets.
October 22. 37-4f

PROSPECTUS

NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION.

The State Temperance Society of N. C. at its late meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the North Carolina Temperance Union, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be diversified by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us promptly. As the object is to commence with the new year, delay on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, lecture, responsible, at once for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. State Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the city of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided one thousand subscribers can be obtained

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Temperance Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.
TERMS.—The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable in advance. Letters containing subscribers' names and remittances, must be directed, post paid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, Jesse Brown, Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE,

SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Guilford, I shall sell on Friday the 7th day of January next, at the courthouse door in Greensborough, seven likely slaves, belonging to the heirs at law of Robert McKnight, sen., deceased, consisting of two LIKELY YOUNG MEN, a yellow BOY, very smart and likely, an OLD WOMAN, a YOUNG WOMAN, and two CHILDREN. On a credit of nine months.
J. A. METANE,
Adm. of Commission.
December 3, 1841. 43-5

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND NEGROES FOR SALE

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me on the 23d day of August last, by Col. Jesse McCuslin, for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale in the town of Greensborough, on Monday the 2d day of January next,

FOUR SEPARATE LOTS

situate in said town, with the improvements thereon.

ONE LOT
situate on the main street in front of Townsend's Hotel, with a large and commodious two-story DWELLING HOUSE, Kitchen, Smoke-house, and other improvements, as used by Jacob Hubbard, as a private boarding house.

ONE OTHER LOT

on the back street in rear of Townsend's Hotel, containing one acre of ground, with a snug and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, Kitchen & other improvements, which would make a convenient dwelling for a small family.

ONE OTHER LOT

adjoining the tan yard lot of Joseph A. McLean, containing about one acre of ground, with two sets of stables and two corn cribs thereon.

AND ONE OTHER LOT

with a stable thereon, lying between the aforesaid tan yard lot and the cotton gin lot of T. R. Tate, and fronting on the street leading to the factory.

At the same time and place, I shall offer for sale a LIKELY NEGRO BOY, about 21 years of age, a valuable negro WOMAN aged thirty, and her male child a little over twelve months old, and FOUR likely and valuable negro GIRLS, all between the ages of 12 and 18 years.

Also, a valuable HORSE, BUGGY and HARNESS.

The title to all the above-mentioned property is good and beyond dispute, and a credit will be given for all or most of it, suitable to the convenience of purchasers, which will be made known on the day of sale.
RALPH GERRILL,
December 4 1841

