

A NOBLE REBEL.—Among the Revolutionary claims presented to our Government, many fine traits of patriotism have been brought authentically to light—many admirable services made historical, which else would have passed out of all memory.

The memorialists—one of which is Judge Duer, of New York, for seven years one of the ornaments of the Bench of that State, and afterwards placed, for his fine attainments as a scholar, in the Presidency of Columbia College—are the grand-children and legal representatives of Lord Stirling, by the intermarriage of his daughter with the late Col. Wm. Duer, of New York, who himself, like his father-in-law, was active, and became conspicuous in the Revolution, as a member of the committee of Public Safety in his State, and one of its delegates to the Continental Congress.

Extract from the Memorial. The memorialists beg leave respectfully to call the recollection of Congress that Lord Stirling was one of the earliest, most preserving, and indefatigable patriots of the Revolution. He literally em- ployed his life and fortune in the cause, and lost them both.

In the year 1776, he was appointed to the command of a Continental regiment that was sent to the West Indies. He had the honor of being the first votes of thanks from Congress. In the winter of 1776, he was the Asia man-of-war was sent to New York, Colonel Mifflin, with a detachment of his regiment and some companies of the 2d and 3d regiments, and with musketry, cavalry, and three hundred men, six guns, and richly equipped for the enemy, and landed at Perth Amboy.

On the 16th ult., near Puebla, the son of Santa Anna was arrested by a band of soldiers; he being on his route to Piedras Negras, accompanied by four dragoons. Senior D. Liaca, who presented the form of accusation against Gen. Canalizo to the Chamber of Deputies, died on the 18th ult. He was an eminent orator and sometime a member of that body.

The Mexican papers loudly demand the removal of Gen. Canalizo from the command. It is asserted, that he has twice aggrandized himself and fortune by his instrumentalities in the previous revolutions in Mexico. Mr. M. is a Spaniard by birth, and long an intimate personal friend of Santa Anna.

A new paper is published in the City of Mexico, called the "Aurora de la Libertad," to commemorate the downfall of Santa Anna and the success of the Revolution.

OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA.—Our readers must be familiar with the phrase—the "overland route to India,"—as it occurs in almost every summary of foreign news. This route was projected by Thomas Waghorn, a Lieutenant in the British Navy, and the same gentleman to whose letter reference has already been made.

He published a book upon this subject a few years since, from which we find extracts giving an account of the overland route, made by the Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas. On the 3d of every month, a steamer leaves Southampton for Alexandria via Gibraltar and Malta; the passage is usually made in seventeen days. The more important despatches are sent from London four days later, and are sent by way of Paris and Marseilles so as to meet the Southampton boat at Malta.

At Alexandria the baggage, &c., is transferred to camels and thus conveyed three miles to the canal, where it is put upon iron boats and towed by steam tugs forty-four miles to Atfe. There it is transferred to steamers and taken up the Nile, to Boulac, the port of Cairo, a distance of 120 miles, where carriages, &c., convey passengers to Cairo, a distance of two miles. At Cairo the luggage is placed on the backs of dromedaries and sent in advance across the desert, a distance of eighty-four miles; travellers have thus time to visit the Pyramids, and then, travelling in carriages or sedan chairs, easily overtake the camels; the only habitations in the desert are seven station houses built by the Company.

The passage of the desert is made in twenty-four hours, and arriving at Suez, passengers embark on board steamers for Bombay. The usual time consumed in the voyage from London to Bombay is 34 days, to which 7 days must be added for Madras, 12 for Calcutta, 32 for Singapore and 46 for China. The price of a passage is £46 from Southampton to Alexandria, £15 for the transit through Egypt, and £35 from Suez to Bombay, in all £116, meals, &c., exclusive. Even at this high price, the amount of travel on this route is very great.

More than 4000 travellers and 50,000 pilgrims are said to cross the desert annually. The canal which formerly existed has been filled with drifting sand, and the Arabs now derive an annual tribute of \$50,000 for conveying pilgrims across the desert.

The great advantage which would result from the construction of either a rail road or a canal must be evident, when it is remembered that the number of vessels which annually double Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope is upwards of 3000, with a commerce of more than 1,300,000 tons; and that each of these would save, if they could cross the isthmus, more than 9000 miles. It undoubtedly does not escape the notice of the French that, if a railroad should be constructed, the entire want of iron, coal, and other articles necessary to carry on, would make it necessary for the Pasha to call in the aid of English engineers and thus, in some degree, to subject himself to British influence.

The agitation of the question will undoubtedly, in some way, facilitate the passage across the isthmus.

The N. Y. Herald of the 19th inst. has the following suggestions. They are worthy of attention, and there are more reasons than the opinion of the Herald for believing they are not small at all true.—Char. Mercury.

ABOLITION SPIES IN THE SOUTH.—We have some reasons for believing that the abolitionists of the North, and those who intend to become so in the next great Presidential contest, have been preparing some secret mission to the South, for the purpose of collecting all sorts of stories, incidents, and reports, relative to the treatment which the slaves receive from the Southern Planters.

These secret missionaries or spies, under the name of philosophers, religionists, philanthropists, are now sent forth to the South, charged with picking up all sorts of information relative to the system of slavery in those regions. It is expected here, and generally understood amongst the initiated, that in the next great Presidential contest, the whig party in the free States will be completely changed, and become in fact an abolition party to all intents and purposes, and in order to prepare the public mind for that, it is necessary to collect this species of information.

resulted from the proceedings of creditors resident within the British lines; who, in the course of judicial proceeding, swept the whole of his landed property from him, at net a title of its value."

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.

By the ship Herman we have accounts from Vera Cruz to the 2nd inst. and from the city of Mexico to the 23th ult. A verbal report was current in Vera Cruz that Santa Anna was in the vicinity of Puebla with 2000 cavalry and a number of recruits—a circumstance not at all probable, as the latest accounts from the City of Mexico state him to be at Queretaro, a distance of 300 miles from Puebla, which space he could not have traversed without an action with either Paredes or Gen. Bravo, the latter of whom has been appointed to the post of the Commander of the Forces in the State of Mexico. Gen. Garcia Vallencia, commanding the troops in the city. On the 10th ult. at 1 in the morning, Santa Anna took possession of the mint at Guanajuato, and took there from the sum of \$150,000, which he immediately carried to Silao. It is stated that during eight days occupation of this town he had mulcted the inhabitants of \$262,000. His army was represented to be 14,000 strong, but whether he can command the fidelity of the soldiers on the march remains to be seen.

The journals are full of enthusiasm and admiration at their, as yet, bloodless revolution, and recapitulate with emphasis, the cruelties and barbarities committed by Santa Anna, during his career; among them, his atrocities to Fanning, and Capt. Cameron, the expedition to Yucatan, and the assassination of his tutor in arms, Gen. Mejia.

Some speculations are afloat as to the action of the present Government on the difficulties which surround them, arising from the misunderstanding with France; the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States; also, the unceasing importunities of England for the opening of the Mexican ports to her manufactures.—They apprehend, according to the statements of the press, that they will only purchase repose by a general acquiescence.

The forces of Gen. Paredes has been strengthened by a junction with Gen. D. Juan Morales, and his command now consists of 3000 men. These troops, on the 21st ult. were concentrated a San Juan de los Lagos, intending to effect a union with the brigades of Zacatecas and San Luis.

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In corroboration of this intimation which has been given us, we see the commencement of a series of letters in the Tribune, purporting to be furnished by a correspondent travelling in the South, and descriptive of the treatment given to the slaves by their masters. This will probably be followed up in other journals, and in other forms, during the next year or two. The probability is that the attempt on the part of Massachusetts to send public agents to Charleston and New Orleans, for the purpose of contesting the police laws of those cities in the United States Courts, in reference to the slaves, is merely an open and undisguised movement similar to the one we have already described, originating in the same quarter and for the same purposes.

We give these views to our Southern readers merely to put them on their guard. As further developments are made in the North, we shall add fresh information.—But at present there is every reason to fear that preparations are in progress, on the part of the fanatics of the North, for the purpose of introducing the slave question into the next Presidential contest, if not into the previous State elections, and which may take a course to give the abolitionists the ascendancy in the general government, and finally break the Union into fragments. In Boston, and in other places, it is already openly announced that they will not stop short of that in the accomplishment of their fanatical purposes.

RANDOLPH WILL CASE.—The testimony in the Randolph Will Case was finished on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the argument was commenced by Mr. Holden Rhodes, who is of Counsel for the party seeking to establish the Will of 1821. Mr. R. commenced by reading the authorities on Medical Jurisprudence—describing the evidence of madness—was interrupted by the application of one of the Jury to have the case adjourned on account of the sudden and severe sickness of one of his family.

The testimony elicited in this case is so voluminous as completely to defy all attempts to report it in a newspaper. It will make a very large sized volume, and will give an interesting account of Mr. Randolph's life.

Those who know only the eccentricities of Mr. R.'s public life, will, when they see the testimony concerning his domestic life which this trial has elicited, confess that they had but a faint idea of his true character. His congressional freaks were "trifles light as air," when compared to the eccentric conduct which at times characterized his private life.

We have been much struck with one fact that the testimony has elicited—to wit: Mr. Randolph's remarkable power over men. Until we heard this testimony we could not conceive of the submission to the will of one man having no power to coerce the conduct of his fellow men, which was manifested towards Mr. Randolph by some of the most respectable men in Virginia. In the houses of other people, as well as his own, his will was the law, which no man presumed to violate. His freaks and caprices, not less than his reasonable desires, were most punctiliously respected, and rudeness and insult, so far from alienating his friends, seemed to have bound them more closely to him.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

SUGAR CROP.—The accounts from all sections of the State, says the N. O. Picayune go to show that the sugar planters have been unusually fortunate during the present season. The cane crops have been large and the yield of sugar good in proportion. This, with the low price of cotton, is still a stronger inducement to many of the largest planters of that staple to undertake the culture of the sugar cane.

FARMERS' GAZETTE.

Cheraw, Tuesday, January 28, 1845.

The Carolina Planter. We continue to receive the monthly numbers of this useful and beautiful publication, and cannot too strongly recommend it to the patronage and fostering care of our agricultural friends.

Public Document. We are indebted to the Hon. JOHN CAMPBELL, for a copy of the Speech of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, of Illinois, on the Annexation of Texas, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 6th instant.

Watches and Jewelry. We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, from Mr. G. C. ALLEN, of New York, of cheap Watches, Jewelry, &c., and bespeak for him a liberal share of Southern patronage. He has an elegant establishment, and we have seen evidence of the extreme moderation of his charges.

Steamer Cambria. The New York Express of Friday last says:—Nothing was heard of the Steamer Cambria, at Boston, yesterday morning, when the cars left. She has now been out nineteen days, and has probably met with some accident, or, gone back, or, worse, been disabled on the eastern coast. There will be a good deal of anxiety felt until the cause of her delay shall be known.

The Temperance Advocate. The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society, have appointed Mr. J. G. BOWMAN, of Kershaw District, as the future editor of their official journal. Mr. B. is spoken of as a gentleman of talents, information and experience; he is said to be an eminent Temperance lecturer—equal to, if not superior to any man who has ever addressed the people of this State on this interesting subject.

Oregon. It is now distinctly understood here, (says the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of the 19th inst.) that the Oregon negotiation has utterly failed of its object, and that we can make no terms with Great Britain in regard to the matter. Congress, as soon as this result shall be officially made known, will pass a bill for the occupation of the territory, and the protection of our citizens therein.

Mexico. The feeling of moderation towards Mexico, which has heretofore so strongly prevailed at Washington, seems to be giving place to a disposition to press our negotiations with her to an issue. We learn that it is contemplated to pass an act authorizing the President to appoint a commission to examine the claims of our citizens upon Mexico, and make amendments accordingly to the claimants; and if the Mexican Government does not assent to the Treaty which is now before it, by the 1st of July next, to make a peremptory demand on Mexico for the payment.

Texas Annexation. In the House of Representatives, on the 22d inst. Mr. Robinson proposed a plan to annex Texas, which was received with violent opposition among some of the Southern members.

It proposed the admission of the State of Texas, covering an area as large as the largest State in the Union. The rest of the territory is not to have slaves, except by the consent of Congress, when making application for admission into the Union.

The government will not pay the debts and give up the lands. All the Southern members denounced this scheme, but it was referred to the Committee of the whole after debate.

Simms's Monthly Magazine. We have received from the publishers, Messrs. BURGES & JAMES, of Charleston, the first number of a new magazine, under the title of "The Southern and Western Monthly Magazine and Review." It is handsomely printed, on fine paper, and contains 72 pages of interesting matter, mostly original, and from the prolific pen of the editor.

This magazine should be, and we hope will be, ably sustained and extensively patronized. It is professedly a sectional work, and calculated to gratify the tastes and harmonize with the feelings of Southern readers. We have not had time to give the number before us a careful perusal, and are therefore not prepared to speak critically of its merits; but from a hasty glance through its pages, we have seen much to recommend and not a little to admire. WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, Esq., is its Editor. This of itself, is a guaranty of future excellence.

Godey's Lady's Book. For February is before us, but we have not had time to peruse its contents. The Engravings are most beautiful, and challenge competition.

For the Farmers' Gazette. Cotton Bagging. The subject of manufacturing and using Cotton Cotton Bagging, having attracted much attention at the South during the last two years, both as a matter of interest and patriotism, it is believed that they can go hand in hand in its successful adoption. Believing this to be the case, and that the enterprising portion of the community are sincerely desirous to have this article brought into general use, the owners of the "Marlborough Factory" have concluded to make the following proposition: They will remove their looms from their Weaving room, giving its use, with the shafting, gearing and power sufficient to drive it full of Bagging machinery, with joint use of Blacksmith and Machine Shop; provided, a new company will subscribe to buy the machinery; said new company to own one-half and the old company the other. To be more explicit: they suppose \$2,500 will fill the rooms with necessary Bagging machinery, which, at \$100 per share, will be 25 shares to the new company, and 25 shares to the old, making the Bagging room cost \$5,000, which would be much below what a new concern could be put up for; besides, it could be run at much less cost, as the Superintendent of the Factory would attend to this room for a small additional compensation, and it would not doubt pay handsome dividends. For particulars, apply to M. TOWNSEND, Bennettsville, S. C.

The Clarksville (Texas) Northern Standard of the 26th ultimo says: "We have seen a letter dated the 11th instant, from the Hon. Wm. H. Bourland, in which he states that propositions are before the Government of France and England, to have our independence immediately acknowledged by Mexico, if we will withdraw our application for annexation to the United States, and pledge ourselves not to renew it."

for the consumption of the lower grades of this staple production.

Let us enter into a calculation, and mark the result: If cotton could be used for ALL the bagging consumed in the Southern country—and we know of no reason why it should not—say to cover 2,500,000 bales, at five yards to the bale and two pounds to the yard, it would require 12,500,000 yards of bagging, and 25,000,000 lbs. of raw cotton, say, in round numbers, 62,000 bales—considerable more than the whole crop of the Pee Dee country and its tributaries. But this is not all: the poorer qualities, which are now scarcely worth preparing for shipment, would thus find a ready market at home, and of course to this extent relieve the foreign market of its superabundant supplies, and still further, by diverting the labor of a portion of our operatives into a new channel. Besides these considerations, the South would be saved a heavy and exhausting drain upon her resources, which at the present time cannot amount to much less than \$2,000,000 per annum. Interest and patriotism both point to the line of duty, and we trust that those who should feel an interest in this enterprise, (and who does not?) will not allow the present opportunity to slip without giving it a tangible form.

Another.—We take advantage of this opportunity to state, that our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. JAMES W. BURN, recently expressed to us his intention of establishing a Factory on Juniper Creek, about seven miles from this place, for the manufacture of cotton cloth. Mr. BURN is just the man to succeed in the undertaking. He is a practical mechanic, intelligent, industrious, enterprising, and with sufficient means, earned, too, by the sweat of his brow, to commence the undertaking without involving himself in debt. We have no doubt as to the result—the most—he will succeed, if life and health are spared him, and no unoward accident occurs. He asks no other protection or encouragement, than that which a free and unshackled trade will afford him.

The time is not far distant when the natural advantages of South Carolina, as a manufacturing State, will be fully developed. Water power is abundant and cheap, and the raw material is raised at our doors. The labor of our operatives can be profitably employed in spinning yarn and weaving the coarser fabrics, and the world is open to us for a market. Already goods of this description are freely exported from the South to the North, and we are informed that, amongst others, the Factory in Marlborough is now exclusively employed in manufacturing yarn for Northern consumption. Thus, "out of evil good will come."

Georgetown. The commercial interests of Cheraw being intimately connected with those of Georgetown, every thing injuriously affecting the latter place, must in a greater or less degree, have its influence on the former, and all impediments thrown in the way of commerce there, must necessarily result in retarding commercial enterprise, enhancing the expenses of transportation, and preventing that free competition in trade by which alone we expect to live and prosper.

With these views, we feel that we have a right to complain of any obstacles thrown in the way of trade in Georgetown. We do not pretend to question the right or duty of the authorities there, to enact and enforce municipal regulations to prevent the spread of contagious disorders—their safety, in this particular, is our preservation. But such laws should be enforced with humanity and kindness. Proper provision should be made for the comfort of the sick and the preservation of those who are not afflicted. Misfortune should not be construed into a crime, and punished by fine and imprisonment. The following extract of a letter, received by a highly respectable merchant in this town from his correspondent in New York, will explain more fully the nature of our present complaint. If the facts are truly stated, it is evident that some reform is absolutely necessary.

"New York, Jan. 17, 1845. "Several of the vessels which have been in the Georgetown trade, finding they can obtain better freights, have gone to other places.

"The treatment the officers and crew of the Juno received when last there, was certainly not very creditable to the authorities of Georgetown. Having a man on board sick, she was sent down the Bay, and no person permitted to go on board or go on shore from her for two or three days. A Physician at length ventured on board, and rendered medical aid. After a detention of some two weeks, she was allowed to take in cotton from lighters, remaining at the Quarantine ground until she left for New York. Ports of so much importance as Georgetown, should be supplied with a Hospital in a suitable position to receive and administer to the necessities of sick and disabled mariners, instead of confining them on board vessels, without allowing them the benefit of a dose of medicine or the aid of a physician for two or three days."

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From the New Orleans Tropic, Jan. 15.

FROM TEXAS.—The ship Cutter, three days from Galveston, arrived at this port yesterday. We received no letters or papers, but from a gentleman who came passenger on the Cutter, we learn that President Jones had issued a proclamation annulling the recognition of Gen. Duff Green as American Consul at Galveston! The President, we understand, states that the honor and interests of the nation imperatively demanded such a course.

The cause of the flare-up between President Jones and Gen. Duff Green, we understand to have originated in a most insolent attempt on the part of Green to dictate to the President. The latter gently insinuated that when he desired Gen. Green's advice he would solicit it. This answer it seems raised Green's dander, whereupon it is said he had the indecency and want of good sense to threaten the Executive and intimate that he would make the Executive office a very unpleasant resting place for his Excellency the President.

Such conduct could lead to but one result. The President very properly ordered Green from his presence, and cut short his official functions.

ENGLISH FARMING.—Large crops of Wheat—working of Cows—economy of manure, and improvement of the soil—Professor Colman, in his European tour mentions an instance where a man had supported himself, wife and son, from two acres of land for which he paid, seven shillings from the produce of his two acres to purchase two acres at \$144 and \$192 per acre. In another case, six acres under spade cultivation, is stated to have given an average of 52 bushels of wheat per acre. Another witness brought before the Parliamentary committee, testified that on the estate of Lord Howard, Barbot Hall, Yorkshire, twenty eight bushels of wheat had been obtained from a quarter of an acre; being at the rate of 112 bushels per acre. Mr. Colman thinks, however, that the accuracy of this statement may be considered doubtful.

An instance is mentioned where a man in Sussex, John Piper, who occupied four acres, and kept two cows, worked one of the cows in a cart, by which he makes an annual saving of \$54. Notwithstanding the cow is worked, "she makes eight pounds of butter per week, besides furnishing some milk for the family."

Great pains are taken in all cases to save the manure. Nothing is wasted. The animals are all stalled, and only turned into a yard a few hours a day for exercise. Brick or stone tanks, well cemented, are sunk near the cow stables and pigsties, for the reception of all the liquid manure. "The contents of these tanks, on becoming full, are pumped into a small cart with a sprinkling box attached to it, like that used for watering streets in cities, and distributed over the crops, always with the greatest advantage, and with effects immediately perceptible." All what Mr. Colman says, unconvincing him that there is no necessity of impoverishing the soil, but that under the right management, it will keep itself in condition, and be ever improving.—Am. Farmer.

OLD PICKLE FOR PORK.—Some persons place a high value on old pickle for preserving pork, even as high as a dollar a gallon, as they find that it possesses superior properties for keeping the meat sweet and good. It being already charged with the juices of meat, it will not so readily extract them from a fresh lot with which it comes in contact. They who value this article so highly, saving it for six or seven years, will put down pork in the hottest weather in summer, with very little salt, and it keeps perfectly pure. The pickle should not be scalded, but strained to take out the sediment or other matter.

TEXAS DEBT.—The statement so often made in Congress and elsewhere that the amount of the debt of Texas is unknown, has been corroborated by the newly elected President of that Republic in his recent message to the Texas Congress. One of his recommendations to that body is "the passage of a law for ascertaining and classifying the public debt of the country, by requiring all persons having claims against it to present the same to the Treasury Department within a definite period."—Augusta Sentinel.

IMMENSITY OF NUMBERS.—We never hear of the wandering Jew, (says the Spirit of the Times), but we mentally inquire what was the sentence of his punishment? Perhaps it was calculation. Perhaps he was told to walk the earth until he counted a trillion. But, will some folks say, he could not count that number. We fear not. Suppose a man to count one every second of time, day and night, without stopping to rest, to eat, to sleep, it would take thirty-two years to count a billion; or thirty-two thousand years to count a trillion! What a limited idea we generally entertain of the immensity of numbers!"

ILLINOIS STATE DEBT.—The St. Louis New Era of the 6th instant, says, there appears to be no prospect whatever of the adoption of any measures to pay the State debt of Illinois. The State will remain in a state of practical repudiation, and the debt will become like the old Continental money, absolutely worthless, unless the creditors will compromise for a trifle. The debt is already enormous, and is constantly growing more terrible by the accumulation of interest.

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POPULATION OF MISSOURI.—The census of Missouri shows that her present population is 511,937. According to this statement, the State now has a population that would entitle her to seven members in Congress, instead of five. The increase in the last year has been astonishingly great—more than one hundred thousand, or about 25 per cent.

They have a law in Switzerland demanding that those who are acquitted of crimes for which they have been indicted. A married couple accused at Berne of being incendiaries, received lately 229 francs for 73 days imprisonment.

may be deemed a just and equitable compensation for the losses as well as for the services of Lord Stirling; as those losses were actually sustained in consequence of his uninterrupted course of military duty, and his frequent absences upon distant service, the unavoidable neglect of his private affairs, and the sacrifices which