NEC DEESSE, NEC SUPERESSE REIPUBLICÆ.

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COLUMBIA, S. C. MAY 13, 1837.

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### THE OLUMBIA TELESCOPE IS PUBLISHED BY A. S. JOHNSTON,

Every Saturday Morning, AD EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING

DIRING THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TERMS: Three dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Four dollars at the end of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 get s per square for the first insertion, and 37 cents | Bates, Zachariah

for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements ordered in the inside every publication—or inserted otherwise than regularly, to be charged as new for every insertion. Advertisements not having the humber of insertions marked on them will be continhed sill ordered out, and charged accordingly. All accounts for advertising, above \$25 and under \$50, \$5 per cent. leduction—above \$50, 40 per cent. de-

### To City and Country Merchunts.

SALUDA MANUFACTURED COTTON GOODS.

CITY and Country Merchants can be supplied wi h Cotton Yarns and Communication expressly adapted to the Southern trade and warranted to be of the first quality on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, by application at the Factory, near Columbia.

February 18, 1637

### Flower Roots. UST received from Sinclair of Baltimore, and

Thorburn of New-York, 100 splendid Dalia Roots, all colors, Paeony Roots, all colors, among them are,

Picta Formisisama, orange and red. Widnals Granta, dark clarret. King of Dalias, pure white edged with pink. Lord John Russell's Scarlet. Black Hawk, most black. Fair Ellen, pink. King of the Yellows.

Zuta Perfecta, orange. Double Tulips in full bloom. Hyasinths, all colors. nelia Japonicas, in blossom, splendid. Polianthus, in pots, now in flower. Pinks, all sorts and colors.

A few ounces of the true Chinese Mulberry seed left, warranted to produce the true sort for making silk. Samples of the silk may be seen at my Seed Store. Clover seed and Potatoe Oats.

R. RUSSELL. Narch 25, 1837.

#### Columbia, February 11, 1837. Saluda Manufacturing Co. RESOLVED, by the Board of Directors of

Saluda Manufacturing Company, That the Books shall be opened on the 1st day of March next, at the counting house of D. & J. Ewart & Co., for an additional subscription of one hundred thousand dollars to the capital Stock of the Company. New subscribers will be admitted into the Company on the same terms and on the same conditions of original subscribers. Ten dollars a share on each share of one hundred dollars, will be required at time of subscribing, and ten dollars a share at the end of each and every sixty days thereafter, until the whole will be paid. A failure to comply with these terms, will inure in a forfeiture of the stock for the benefit of the Company.

The Company having one fourth of the mill filled with machinery, and now in operation, and another fourth in progress of setting up. are able to calculate to a reasonable degree of certainty, the value of their undertaking. To make the establishment available to the full extent of which it is capable, they have come to the determination, provided they can sell the stock, to fill the mill from the basement to the attic story. The citizens of our State, and particularly the present stockholders, are called upon to aid in an undertaking which will be a credit to our State, and will most unquestionably exceed in profitable or pecuniary results any joint stock company within the State. DAVID EWART, President.

### Law Notice. GREGG & ADDISON.

AVE renewed their Partnership, in the practice of Law for Lexington District. 10 4t March 11th

EXCHANGE. CHECKS at Sight on Lexington, Kentucky, by RICHARD SONDLEY,

Agent Bank of Charleston. Nov 29

# \$75,000.

15 Drawn Numbers in each Package. The most splendid Lottery ever drawn in the

#### United States. Alexandria Lottery, Class E. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday

May 27, 12:37. 75 Number Lotte-15 Drawn Ballots. AND SPLENDID PRIZES. 75,000 Dollars. Capital of oplendid Prize of 25,000 Dollars. 20,000 Dollars. 10,000 Dollars. 9,000 Dollars. 8,000 Dollars. 7,500 Dollars. do 7.000 Dollars. 6.000 Dullars.

\$5,000-\$4,000-\$3,000-\$2.732-\$2,500-\$2000 5 of \$1,750-5 of 1,500. 50 prizes of \$1,000 60 prizes of 60 do 400 &c. &c. Tickets \$20-Halves 10-Quarters 5-Eights 2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$270

67 50 25 Quarter do 25 Eighth do 33 75 Orders for Tickets and Shures or Certificates of Packages in the above magnificent Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of the drawing sent immediately after it is

25 Half do

over to all who order from us .- Address, D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers, Washington City, D. C.

# Francis Ogier,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Bye Stuffs, together with a great variety of articles, susually kept in an establishment of this kind, all of which are warranted genuine, and of the best

A regular supply will be kept up and sold at the lowest market prices and no effort on the part of the subscriber shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. A share of that patronage heretofore so liberally extended to this establishment, is most respectfully solicited on the part of the subscriber, which from his long experience and attention to business

he hopes to merit.
Apply at Dr. S. Percival's old stand, Main street opposite to Briggs' late Edgar's Hotel.

WANTED. A youth about 15 or 16 years of age of good moral character, as an Apprentice to the business. Apply as above,

A List of Letters

EMAINING in the Post-Office at Columbia, (S. C.) on the 1st of May. Persons applying for letters on this list, will please say "they are advertised."

Lennon, Osborn J

Lyon, Robert

Lewis. Dixon H

Lee, Richard H

Miller, Thomas

Miller, Jerome J

Miller, John D

Necley, Jane

Price, George Polock, J M

Ryan. James

Risos, Adam

Ruff, Benjamin

Surfold, Rubin

Seaborn, George

Spigener, Samuel

Simmons, Isubella

Simons, Paul J

Stewart, John E

Smith, Charlotte

Spigener, Eliza A

Swartz, Philip

Smyth, William Sillin, Elizabeth

Tucker, Sarah

Threwitz, Mary

Taylor, M A Taylor, Mrs H P

Touzey, George

White, James

Watson, Anna J

Walker, Tandy

Watts, Beautort T

Watkins, Zedekiah

White, Hannah

Watts, William

Wood, James R 2

Thompson, William A 2

Taylor, Henry or Mary

Taylor, Mary (widow)

Scobie, N

Ribas, F

Phelps, Charles

Reed, (carpenter)

Russell, Thomas

Rawlinson, Samuel, sen

Surgery Professor of the

University of S. C.

Munson, William

Lewis, William Lynn

McMillan, John Iver

Adams, Rebecca S Boyle, George Brown, J H Bull, J L Barney, Alender Bowen, S A Bachman, William Baskett, Jesse Bronson, D L

Braddy, R A Bradshaw, Thomas Cassin, William H

Culbreth, Henry Carr, John Clarke, Harriet Carter, Robert Cope, Samuel. Culler, James Campbell, Thomas Cornelius, Herod

Drury, Sherman, 2 Duke, Martha C B Dennison, George M De Lozeair, H Davis, Allen Dunovant, John Frost, Charles

Faust. Jasper Frost, Thomas Gibson, John A Graig, James Gunter, Erasmus A Garner, Presley

Gardner, Louisa

Faust, Casper

Goodwyn, E F Hamiter, David Huggins, Burrell Horrell, Thomas Hutchins, Abner Hammond, Abner L Haugerbook, Caroline Hobby, Jonathan C A Handey, Joseph E House, John Harrison, Mary Hussey, Shields L

Jones, Mary Ann Johnson, Thomas, 7 Jumper, Tenah Kaigler, John G

Williams, John Walker, George, Superin tendent Public Works Killingsworth, Martha E Woodward, Isom BENJAMIN RAWLS, P. M.

### General Orders No 11. HEAD QUARTERS,

Columbia, March 4th, 1837. THE Militia of this State will parade by Regiments for drill, review and inspection and the Officers and Sergeants will encamp by Brigades at the times and place following, viz: The 14th Regiment of Infantry at Orangeburg C.

House, on Thursday the 6th April next.
The Officers and Sergeants of the 4th Brigade will encampat Woodstock on Monday the 10th of The 16th and 17th Regiments of Infantry, and

Charleston Battalion of Artillery will parade on the Charleston race fie d, for drill and review on Saturday the 15th of April. The 18th Regiment of Infantry at its regimental parade ground, on Wednesday the 19th of April.

The 19th Regiment of Infantry at its regimental parade ground, on Saturday the 22nd of April. The Officers and Sergeants of the 8th Brigade will encamp at such place as the Brigadier General may select, and report to the Commander-in-Chief, on Monday the 24th of April.

The 33rd Regiment of Infantry will parade for drill, review and inspection at Conwayborough on Monday the 1st of May next. The 32nd Regiment of Infantry at Marion Court

House on Wednesday the 3rd of May The 31st Regiment of Infantry at Black Mingo, on Saturday the 6th of May. The 13th Regiment of Infantry at Walterborough,

on Wednesday the 10th of May. The 12th Regiment of Infantry at Coosawhatchie on Saturday the 13th of May. The Officers and Sergeants of the 3rd Brigade will encamp at Barnwell Court House, on Monday

The 43rd Regiment of Infantry will parade for drill and review at Beautord's Bridge, on Monday the 22nd of May. The 11th Regiment of Infantry at Ashley's on

Wednesday the 24th of May. The 7th Regiment of In antry at the Old Wells, on Saturday the 27th of May. The Officers and Sergeants of the 2nd Brigade

will encamp at such place as the Brigadier General may select and report to the Commander-in-Chief, n Monday the 25th of May. The 10th Regiment of Infantry will parade for

drill and review at Richardson's on Tuesday the The 9th Regiment of Infantry at Lowe's, on Sat-

The 5th Regiment of Infantry at Lomax', on Tues-

day the 13th of June. The 8th Regiment of Infantry at Morrow's old

field, on Thursday the 15th June. The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of all the Regiments, except those of the 16th, 17th, 33rd, 43rd, and 10th, Regiments of Infantry, and the Charleston Battalion of Artillery will assemble for drill and instruction on the day previous to their respective reviews. The Cavalry not otherwise ordered will parade by Troops or Squadrons with the Infantry Regiments most convenient for them. Major Generals and Brigadier Generals with their respective Staffs will attend the reviews within

their rest ective commands. The Brigadier Generals are especially charged with the extension of so much of this Order as relates to their own Brigades, to their respective com-

Complete returns of the Militia of each Brigade, including both effectives and non-effectives, and particularly specifying the quantity and kind of public arms in use, will be made by the Brigadier Generals to the Adjutant and Inspector General, before 1st of

October next. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. JAMES JONES, Adjutant and Inspector General.

# [C 6t] 6

Southern Tonic.

HE success of the Southern Tonic is unprece dented. It has been anxiously sought after by all classes in every part of the United States, and its widely extended distribution has been owing to the many requests received from every section of the South and South West. Although it originated in an obscure part of the country but a few years since, it is now found in all the p-incipal towns and villages public that he has purchased from or. S. Percival, his entire stock of well selected Drugs, Chemicals, Pamily and Patent Medicines, Suggested In the Union, and its virtues as a Cure for Ague and
Fever, and as a general Tonic are appreciated by all have used it. Being as it processes a compound strements, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, of Southern Vegetables, it is needless to offer the assurance that there is no Arsenic, Mercury, nor any thing in the least hurtful to the human constitution in

it. It will be found a valuable Medicine in all cases of Dyspepsia and disorganised Stomach and Bowels, and atients convalescing from Billious Fever, will derive the most important benefits from the use of the Southern Tonic. It may be administered to children and infants of the most tender age, with the utmost safety. Prepared by Coster & Coxe at their Laboratory, at Montgomery, Alabama.

For sale by their appointed agent. D. & J. EWART, & CO., Columbia, S. C. April 22nd COMMERCIAL BANK-Checks for Sale, on

Mobile, Alabama. March 4

#### THE WIND.

The wind has a language, I would I could learn! Sometimes 'tis soothing, and sometimes 'tis stern, -Sometimes it comes like a low sweet song, And all things grow calm, as the sound floats along, And the forest is lulled by the dreamy strain, And slumber sinks down on the wandering main. And its crystal arms are folded in rest, And the tall ship sleeps on its heaving breast.

Sometimes when autumn grows yellow and sere, And the sad clouds weep for the dying year, It comes like a wizzard, and mutters its spell, -I would that the magical tones I might tell-And it beckons the leaves with its viewless hand, And they leap from their branches at its command. And follow its footsteps with wheeling feet, Like fairies that dance in the moonlight sweet.

Sometimes it comes in the wintry night, And I hear the flap of its pinions of might,
And I see the flash of its withering eye,
As it looks from the thunder-cloud sailing on high, And pauses to gather its fearful breath, And lifts up its voice like the angel of death-And the billows leap up when the summons they

And the ship flies away, as if winged with fear, And the uncouth creatures that dwell in the deep, Start up at the sound from their floating sleep, And career through the water, like clouds through

the night,
To share in the tumult their joy and delight, And when the moon rises, the ship is no more, Its joys and its sorrows are vanished and o'er, And the fierce storm that slew it has faded away, Like the dark dream that flies from the light of the

The Improvisatrice.

### TRAGICAL SCENE.

We witnessed the most tragical scene at Yancy Superior Court, that has ever been acted in any court in North Carolina. The facts were as follows: About two years since a man by the name of John Wilson, married Elizabeth Rey of that county. They lived together about seven weeks when some disturbance took place which caused their separation. Six months ago the husband filed a petition for divorce, setting forth various causes-declaring that he was young and inexperienced when he married her, and was not acquainted with her true character, that her conduct during the time they lived together, was insupportable, and by him could not be endured. She answered, that they were raised in the same neighborhood, and had known each other from their infancy up; that he knew her character and circumstances in life perfectly well when he married her, and had taken her with his eyes of en to all her frailties; she positively denied ever havany misconduct, during about to leave her, he made no charges against | In some count es property is more, and in readers. her, but gave as his reason for separation, that others less subdivided. In Cheshire, the merely for her property, and that he had ascer- few small proprietors; but the latter predomin-

ne did not love. swer having been read, evidence was then the kingdom is parcelled into properties of ahead." introduced which proved decidedly in favor of less than £1,000 a year. It is not difficult to the petitioner. On the part of the plaintiff account for the prevalent misconceptions on the case was submitted without any argument, this point. Though few in number, the owners but the counsel for the defendant resisted of large estates engross the attention of comthe divorce by a long and feeling speech, in mon observers, and hinder them from fixing which he alluded to the solemnity of the mar- their eyes on the mass of obscure petty, landriage vow, the mutual duties it imposed on owners that constitute the great bulk of the the parties, and the want of sufficient cause in class. Dr. Beeke whose authority as to such

both in court. The husband was apparently at 200,000; and supposing the gross rental of profitable as Pedder's report would lead one young and simple, and in fact a mere boy, and the kingdom to be 32,000,000 a year, the there was nothing in the least prepossessing average annual income of each, in his capain his appearance. The wife seemed some city of landlord, will be only £150; and seething older and altogether the superior. She | ing that a few have much more, it follows that is a fine looking woman, with dark hair, black many must have a good deal less. Hence it eyes and very expressive face; she manifest- is that few lead a more laborious life or

ed great interest in the trial. returned a verdict for the plaintiff. The owners and occupiers of small landed proparties were still in their seats behind the bar, perties. Nothing in fact, can be a greater some six or eight feet distant from each mistake than to suppose as is generally deno: other, the wife asked a gentleman by whom that the landowners are an extremely offilent she was setting for his knife as if to trun her and an extremely indolont body. These may finger nails; she felt of the edge, rose to her be the characteristics of a few individuals feet, paused a moment turned paie, her eyes amongst then; but it would be quite as wide flashed fire, and she suddenly sprang forward from the mark to affirm that they are generwith the drawn knift and aimed at her hus- ally applicable to the entire class, as that band a Ceadly blow. But fortunately, a lady they are generally applicable to the classes of who was standing by saw her get the knife, manufacturers and traders. and perceived from her countenonce that she was meditating something of a desperate character, and watched her until she saw the blow aimed at the throat of the unsuspecting husband, she instantly seized the arm of the inturiated wife and diverted the weapon from the object at which it was aimed; but determined on her hellish purpose, she threw the knife with great violence at her husband and turning, made a most furious attack on her whose hand had arrested the blow and thwarted the wicked design. The court ordered her into custody; she was arrested and born out of the court, making the most wild and frantic exclamations-calling to her husband in the most tender and passionate language, and seemed to be entirely deranged.

Her conduct was strange and unaccountable, but all who witnessed the scene agree that she must have loved her husband. She had listened attentively to the investigation of the whole matter, heard the pathetic speech of her counsel, and then the verdict of the Jury pronouncing their final separation; she felt that she loved him above all others, and the idea that he was then at liberty to marry again (for that was said to be his object) was more than she could endure. Her heart was devoted to him, and sooner than see his pledged to another she would see him die, and that too by her own hand, in the presence of the court and the multitude that surrounded her. Of the consequences to herself she never thought, nor for them cared; they could not have been greater than death, and no doubt she felt at that moment that she would gladly take refuge in the arms of death. She re she was brought before the court, and after that he assist d in the interment .- Courier. being severely reprimanded, was sentenced to five days imprisonment, for contempt to the court and required to give bond and security for her good behaviour for the next twelve months .- Rutherfordton, N. C. Gaz.

Indian Jugglers .- A man who in 1828. scated himself in the air, without any apparent osity as the automaton chess-player who lives of all the deck passengers, amounting to offer beet sugar for the drawback, and obtain astonished all Europe a few years ago; draw- more than twenty, lost, and the freight and it, notwithstanding that great vigilence is exings were exhibited in all the Indian papers, baggage entirely destroyed.

and various conjectures formed respecting the effected an apparent imposs bility. The bodies the top, descending in the same manner, keeping the ladder, which has no support not to be outdone by any of the wonders of is a common operation, even by those who have various other exploits with naked weain the ground, and after a few whirls in the air, the artist takes off a portion of the pigment with her eye lid. A sword and four daggers are placed in the ground, with their edges and points upwards, at such a distance from each other as to admit of a man's head between them; the operator then plants a scimitar firmly in the ground sits down behind it and at a bound throws himself over the scimitar pitching his head exactly in the centre between the daggers, and turning over, clears edges of sabres seem to be yet perfectly easy; at all. and some of these people will stick a sword in the ground, and step upon the point in crossing over it. A more agreeable dis lay of the lightness and activity, which would enable the performers to tread over flowers without bending them, is shown upon a piece of thin linen cloth stretched out slightly in the hands of 4 persons, which is traversed without ruffling it, or forcing it from the grasp of the holders. The lifting of heavy weights with the eye lids is another very disgusting exhibition. Some of the optical deceptions are exceedingly curious, and enquirers are till this day puzzled to guess how plants and flowers can be instantaneously produced from

Average Income of English Landowners .-Estates vary (according to the statement of tained he could not enjoy life with a woman ate in most parts of the west of England, in the moth, and generally throughout the counthat case to dissolve the bonds of matrimony. | matters is deservedly high, estimated the total During this investigation the parties were number of proprietors in England and Wales are more under the necessity of abstain-The Jury after retiring a few moments ing from luxurious indulgences than the

secds .- Miss Robert's Hindoston.

Skinning Cats alive.-Yesterday, James Bitterworth, an ill-looking fellow, was brought before Mr. Trail, charged with skinning a a great number of cats alive, for the purpose of supplying the furriers. The office was thronged, particularly with old ladies, who had skins of which were intended to be converted employment, and may be hired for comparate any desirable length of time. It is sold here into saleable articles. It appeared from the evidence of a boy

named Phipps, that the prisoner was seen leaving his house, East street, Lambeth, with of cats (living) but skinless, which the prisoner, after threatening to punish the eye of the ber there deposited amounted to twenty five. The facts being fully proved, the Magistrates inflicted a fine of 10l and in default of payment, four months imprisonment in the House of correction and hard labor .- London Sun.

Melancholy Casualty.-Three individuals, CHAS. MONTAGUE, JAMES GAFFNEY, his stepson, and PHILIP COLLINS, plaisterers by trade, were unfortunately capsized and drowned, on Wednesday last, while on a sailing excursion. off Edisto Is and. Their bodies were picked up on the following Friday, near Jonn's Island, and interred. They had resided for some time in this city, and were employed in working on Edisto Island. We learn that MONTAGUE has left a wife and four children to lament the catastrophe, which consigned him and his companions to an untimely grave. The above inmained in jail until the next morning, when formation was derived from a negro, who states

> [From the Chicago Commercial Advertiser.] We learn from a gentleman, James Kinzie, Illinois, river, that a most melancholy occurrence took place on Saturday, the 18th inst, ble to distinguish satisfactorily between the ter the receipt of this letter. The price here about five miles from its mouth, where, through the obstinacy of the captains of two steam that a drawback is payable on the exportation boats, one of their boats was sunk, and the of refined sugar of the colonies. The refiners

> secret of his art, but no very satisfactory dis- then ascending the river, had repeatedly stat- refined state presents no such difficulty as it covery was made of the means by which he ed, that if he should meet the Tiskilway, and does when raw. I have mentioned that diffiher captain would not give him a clear chan- culty, not because it weighs much in my mind, of the Madras jugglers are so lithe and supple, nel, he should run her down. This, it seem- but because I think it probable that in the as to resemble those of serpents rather than ed, provoked the captain of the other hoat, United States, where the consumption of men. An artist of this kind will place a lad- and he became as obstinately determined not brown sugar is great, considerable disappointder upright on the ground, and wind himself to turn out of his course. Both boats met ment will be felt when the true character of in and out through the rungs until he reaches about 5 o'clock in the morning, at a time that beet comes to be known. That characwhen all the passengers were in bed ; and ter will undoubtodly be improved, especially steered directly for each other till within only in a country where the habits of the people whatever, in a perpendicular position. Some a few rods, when the captain of the Tiskilwa demand a great deal of raw sugar. The of the most accomplished tumblers will spring endeavored, but too late to avoid the concus- beets will be better preserved, the machinery over an enormous elephant, or five camels sion, and turning a little out of the course thus perfected, and the selection of seeds and soils placed abreast; and in rope dancing they are gave a fair broadside to the ascending boat, made with more intelligence and care. I which took her just behind the wheel, and have before me a specimen of the brown the Saddler's Wells. Swallowing the sword she sunk in less than three minutes after she sugar of the beet, as full of saccharine and as was struck. The first notice of their extreme free from any bad taste as any cane sugar I are not considered the most expert; and they danger, which the cabin passengers received, ever saw, and far more beautiful in its appearwas the screams of those below, who were ance. It is like a rich yellowish New Orleans was the screams of those below, who was the screams of those below, which, for the black numbers, the bill is then fixed firmly was the screams of those below, which, for the black numbers, the bill is then fixed firmly was the screams of those below, which, for the black numbers, the bill is then fixed firmly was the screams of those below, who was the screams of those below, which is the point of a sword in through the windows of the cabin, which, for through the windows of the cabin, which, for the bill is then fixed firmly the bill is the bill in the bill is the bill in the bill is the bill in the bill in the bill in the bill is the bill in the bil rated from the sinking hoat by the shock.

Mr. and Mrs. Garret, and Mrs. Pomeroy, of this city, were among the cabin passengers, in a well provided and well conducted sugar and were saved.

The captain of the Wisconsin is stated to have acted, even to the ladies, in a most brutal manner, having put them ashore barefooted, at more than a mile and a half from any habitation, and with nothing but their night clothes on. Report says that the men were ring of it. I see no reason why they should even worse treated, as he endeavored to be thought incompatible especially as I am them and the sword. Walking over the naked prevent their getting on board the Wisconsin told that the same steam-engine would serve

the ladies named, had been recovered subsequently, from the ladies' cabin; and one gentleman was fortunate enough to find his coat floating on the river, with his money, amounting to about \$4000, in the pecket.

### From the Alton Observer. BEET SUGAR.

The following very interesting letter on this subject has been handed to us for publication by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. Mr. CHILD went to Europe under the auspices of a company consisting of Messis. B. Godfrey, W. S. Gilman, Dr. B. F. EDWARDS, GEO. KIMBALL, and other citi zens of this State. The object of the company, as we understand, is to introduce, if son with any other agent. A method of dispracticable, the culture of the sugar beet, and tilling by stears has been discovered and Mr. M'Culloch, in his late satistical work) its manufacture, into Illinois. Mr. C. is patented in Belg um, which is said to possess exceedingly in size and value in most parts himself connected with the company, and has the same character of superiority over the of England. The largest estate in the kingdom gone to France for the purpose of acquiring common process by fur the time they lived together, but that she may be worth £100,000, or upwards, a year; such information as will be necessary and acted towards him the part of an affectionate and there are estates of most inferior degrees useful for their future operations. His letter wife. She farther asserted that when he was of magnitude down to the annual value of 40s. will doubtless attract the attention of all our

P. S. Since the above was written we have he did not nor had he ever loved her; that | East Riding of the county of Yorkshire; one | been informed that the company above referhis friends had induced him to marry her or two other counties, there are comparatively red to has been incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from the beet, oil from the poppy, and the culture of silk. The capital of the company is \$200,000 with the privilege beet sugar manufacture in France, have At the last court an issue was made up and say. On the whole, we believe it may be safe of holding real estate to a certain extent given such an impulse to invention and to submitted to a Jury. The petition and an- in affirmed that by far the largest portion of We trust they will, in western phrase, "go chemical research, that it is morally impossible.

# ARRAS, Jan. 9th 1837.

DEAR FRIENDS .- I have now been one month an observer or laborer in a sugar maufactory, and have made short visits to several others. The beet sugar business taken in all its branches and bearings, is interesting beyond my expectations; but to the mere manufacturer I doubt whether it is as

In the first place the beets do not yield, on an average, more than five per cent of sugar. They may yield more when first dug and before they have begun to sprout, but I am satisfied that six per cent is the utmost that can be calculated upon under the most favorable tircumstances. The beets, after being gathered together in heaps and covered with earth to preserve them from frost, soon begin to sprout. By the middle of December this season, which had been warmer than usual, they had put forth considerable. Various expedients have been employed to prevent the heat, which is generated in the heaps, and gives rise to this, but none of them have as yet completely succeeded. This shows the importance of on early sowing and an early commencement of working up the crop. Here the seed is sown in the first days of May. In Illinois, I should suppose it might be sown as early. The working up of the crop ought to commence before it has attained its utmost growth, say in the last days of August or the first of September at farthest. There will then be seven months for the manufacture, and been deprived of their favorite tabbies, the in most of those months laborers have little tively smal! wages.

The quality of the sugar earliest made is great, according to estimates which I have best, as well as the yield the greatest. In fact a small quantity of the first product of the a hamper, which being by accident overturned, season is all the best sugar I have met with and the lid coming open, displayed a quantity that appeared to be fit to use without refining. In France very little except refined sugar is used, or had been for a long time before beet lad for his curiosity, proceeded to shoot into a sugar was introduced. The meanest cantines, corner of a field behind ship-lane. The num- (liquor shops,) and the poorest families, use constantly and exclusively refined sugar. To on an acre will be 202 francs, about \$38. Can this circumstance I attribute the fact that a you wonder that land I as risen from 50 to 150 certain bitter taste, generally belonging to per cent. in the districts of the sugar manuthe brown sugar of beets, has not been much factories? The wages of labor for cultivamentioned here, and not known at all in the ting and manufacturing the produce of a United States. It would probably be thought of great importance there. People are not agreed about it here. Some maintain that the brown sugar may be made at all times of such quality as to admit of universal use, and that in point of fact it is used to a considerable extent already. Others have told me that neither the brown nor refined sugar of the beet is equal to that of the cane. I feel able myself to contradict the latter assertion. have used the beet sugar constantly since I arrived in France, and I can perceive no difference in flavor or quantity of saccharine by tween it and the sugar of cane. If there be paid much less than men, but there is no reaany difference, it consists in a certain brilliant son why it should be so; for they do just as whiteness, which beet sugar seems to me to much work and just as well as men. They possess in a degree superior to most of the do the principal part of the weeding and dress. colonial sugar. I have good authority for saying that the French Custom House, though

two. The reason why they seek to do so is

The captain of the Wisconsin, which was 1 You see, therefore, that this sugar in While, therefore, I state the general objection to the brown sugar of beets, I also say that, manufactory from beets just dug, or very well preserved, brown sugar can be made as good. in every respect, as any from the cane, and far more beautiful and attractive in appearance.

The refining of sugar is not, it any instance known to me, connected with the manufactufor both; and also for a third object, which I A large sum of money belonging to one of had not heard of until I came here viz the distillation of the refuse molasses into alcohol-This is not yet used for drinking, though I think it probable it will be converted to that use, but for making varnish, and other applications to the arts. This method of utilizing the molasses after two or three deposites of sugar, is beginning to attract great attention among the sugar manufacturers.

The value of steam in the various operations of heating and evaporating, whether in the manufactory or refining of sugar, cannot be overrated. The superior economy of it, although the first outlay is greater, cannot be questioned. It requires less fuel and fewer hands, and in point of neatness, conventence and dispatch, admits of no comparist am in sugar manufacturing and refining.

I have paid some attention to refining, and I think, when I return to America, I shall bring all the secret, about which L\*\*\*\*\* and his friend \*\*\*\*\* made so much ado, and of which the former claimed to be the discoverer I guess there was nothing but what Pedde got in England and France. The fact is that the introduction and rapid improvement of the for a single year to pass without bringing forth something new and valuable in the arts. of making and refining sugar. I am informed, since my arrival here, that a great discovery has recently been made by a Frenchman in Brazil, who has lately retured to France and hatented it. It consists in making and refining sugar by one operation. There are as many systems of sugar making here as there are sects of Christians in America. A new one is lately introduced, which is supposed to be superior to all others. It is my intention. to examine all, before I give a preference to

The most interesting aspect of the beet sugar business is its bearing upon agriculture. and rural economy. 1. It enriches the land, both as an excellent

substitute for fallowing, and as producing an immense quantity of capital manure. 2. It has the latter effect in various ways but principally by feeding a large number of cattle and sheep. The former are fattened

in three to three and a half months in a manner really superb. So fine specimens of beef-creatures are seldom seen in the United States, after six months of the best pesturig and stall-feeding. The sheep are fattened in six weeks. At the manufactory where I have been, they pay on an average about six louis for cattle, and sell them for about eleven. A louis is about \$4 37. I suppose that this branch of the business would be quite as lucrative in the United States, where stock animals may be bought somewhat cheaper.-This, you see, is doubling capital three times a year, with the help however, of the pulp or purnice of the beet. This can be kept good at 10 cents the cwt 3. The profit of raising the beets is very

from the most intelligent sources. I do not find it so high as Mr. Pedder did. My data make the net gain in France, after paying rent, ploughing, weeding, hoeing, digging, and preserving, 404 francs per hectare. This measure is a trifle over two English acres. Consequently the profit of cultivating beets hectare amount to \$56 81. This would give for a 100 acres \$2840, nearly; and for 400. which would be the quuntity required for the largest establishments \$11,830, to say nothing of the profits of the proprietor or lease-holder, when he and the laborer are one and the same. In this case, besides getting pay for his labor, and the rent or interest of his land, he would receive \$18 profit per acre. Wages will be higher in America, and the profits of the laborer and propriotor still more encouraging. In one manufactory which I visited, two-thirds of the hands were women, who are

ing of the crop every where. The company ought to send out their orders general price for the season is not yet fixed. It is usually as regular as that of wheat and I presume will settle down at something less than the above. The transportation to Dunkirk. a convenient place for embarkation, would