FARMERS' GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 1839.

We now have a rain falling which it is hoped, will render the river bootable.

Mr. Thomas W. Pegues is about to revive the CAMDEN JOURNAL. It will favor the Administration, but will not oppose state banks. It will lend its support to the Temperance cause, and contain selections on the subject of Agriculture.

The abolitionists, who in New York have organised themselves into a regular political party, not obtaining a satisfactory answer from either the Whig or Van Buren candidates to represent the city in the State Senate, started one of their own number and mustered *two hundred* votes for him.

Gen. Charles F. Mercer, long a most respectable member of Congress from Virginia, has been elected the Cashier of a bank in Florida, and, the National Intelligencer says, that he has signified his intention of accepting the appointment. He will therefore resign his seat in Congress during the winter.

More than a *thousand* gross of buttons are manufactured *daily* at Haydenville, Mass.—Two hundred women are employed in manufacturing them.

The city authorities of Boston have passed an ordinance to punish persons who forget or disregard propriety so far as to smoke cigars in the streets of that city. A man was recently arraigned for smoking in the street; but it appeared that he smoked not a *cigar*, but a *pipe*. He was thereupon acquitted.

Temperance Meetings in different [illegible] of the state have requested Judge [illegible] Albert Rhett, the Rev. Dr. [illegible] others to address the Legislat[illegible] subject of abolishing the license la[illegible] O'Neal and Mr. Rhett have consented [illegible] so, if the respective houses, or either of them should grant the privilege.

IMPORTED LIVE STOCK.—Messrs. Gourdin, Matheson & Co. of Charleston advertise for sale, blooded horses and cattle now on the way from England to this country. If *well selected*, they will prove a valuable acquisition to the state; otherwise they will prove injurious, by making an unfavorable impression on the minds of those who may own and see themselves and their progeny. The advertisement is not as particular as it should be in regard to the stock of the cattle, and their purity of blood.

Some mischievous simpletons, out of sport, enraged an elephant chained to a tree near Port Deposite Md., and one of them approaching the animal was seized in its trunk and dashed to a considerable distance, having his body at the same time pierced through with the tusk of the beast, which caused immediate death.

PARTY TACTICS IN THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—The majority of both houses being supporters of the Administration party, resolutions were proposed *instructing* the Senators, and *requesting* the Representatives in Congress from that state to vote against a national bank—for the sub-treasury—against a bill to secure the freedom of elections—against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—and, generally, to support the leading measures of the present administration.

Mr. Anderson, of the Whig party, moved as an amendment, to strike out the resolution relating to the sub-treasury, and insert as a substitute the following being the language of Gov. Polk whilst in Congress, when Mr Gordon of Virginia, in 1834, proposed the sub-treasury scheme for keeping and disbursing the revenue, viz:

"Resolved, That a corporation is much safer than any individual agent, however responsible he may be, because it consists of an association of individuals who have thrown together their aggregate wealth, and who are bound in their corporate character to the extent of their whole capital stock for the deposites; and that it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the heaviest security which the most wealthy individual could give would not make public deposites safe at the point of large collections."

To avoid a direct vote upon this resolution a motion was made to lay it on the table, which prevailed. Mr. Anderson then proposed another substitute, and adopting the language of Gen. Jackson, in his annual message to Congress in 1836 as follows, viz: Resolved that "we have confidence in the ability and capacity of the State Banks to perform all the duties of fiscal agents for the Government."

This was also, on motion, laid on the table to a day beyond the session. Mr. Anderson then moved still another substitute, adopting the language of the Washington Globe, in relation to a sub-treasury, when Mr. Gordon's project, above referred to, was brought forward; viz: Resolved that the Independent Treasury is "disorganizing and revolutionary, and subversive of the fundamental principles of our government, and of its entire practice from 1789 down to this day; and that it is as palpable as the sun that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasury much nearer the actual custody and control of the President, and expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands, where one under the late system could not reach it. In such event, we should feel that the people had just cause for alarm and ought to give their most watchful attention to such an effort to enlarge executive power and put into its hands the means of corruption."

This was also disposed of by laying it on the table. This is the last of the proceedings in the matter which we have seen. The original resolutions were doubtless afterwards adopted.

THE CASE OF THE AMISTAD.—This case was to be tried in New Haven, at a court which commenced its session on the 19th. inst. but was put off till the 7th. of January, owing to the sickness of the interpreter.

The Baltimore American states that notwithstanding the Richmond and Fredericksburgh railroad company have repeatedly published their rule to receive no powder for transportation, it is still sometimes smuggled into their freight cars. On the 15th. instant an explosion took place of powder thus smuggled, which caused the death of one of the hands. If it is murder, in the eye of the law, to cause death by carelessly letting fall a heavy body in a street or other place of public resort; *ought* not death by such an explosion to be punished as *murder*? The lightest punishment which ought to be provided for smuggling powder into a railroad car, whether explosion occurred or not; is confinement for life in a Penitentiary at hard labor. The crime indicates so great recklessness of human life that the author of it is unfit to live in society.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—We learn verbally from a gentleman who left Columbia on Wednesday morning that this body met on Monday evening, [illegible] Col. F. H. Elmore President, [illegible] Presidents of whom [illegible] Gen. McDuffie, [illegible] W. Allston, [illegible] of 15 [illegible] the state. [illegible] much debate, decided [illegible] of these propositions; the l[illegible] discussion, and a motion [illegible] table was lost; which would [illegible] favorably to its adoption. It [illegible] strongly opposed. If it should [illegible] the Convention or the Legisla[illegible] be glad to see the reasons pr[illegible] tenable they might be a[illegible] another recommendation of the [illegible] the establishment of an a[illegible] in Columbia. The Convention [illegible] numerously attended.

Wm. E. Martin member [illegible] Representatives from St. [illegible] elected Clerk of the senate [illegible] Warley deceased.

The message of Gov. Noble, in the preceding columns, contains much to commend, with but little that *is* objectionable.

Epidemic in St. Augustine.—An epidemic has prevailed in St. Augustine, which some consider Yellow Fever of a mild type, and others are at a loss to classify. A St. Augustine paper states that it originated with a family just from Charleston where the Yellow Fever prevailed at the time, and gradually spread, first in the neighborhood of that family, and afterwards throughout the town. Although it attacked natives the attacks were mild, and all recovered. The deaths were confined to persons from the north, and mostly to those who had resided at the south only a short time. The whole number of cases is stated at 700, the number of deaths at 50.

The Flour Mill of Dr. Foulkes, near Greensborough, N. C. was lately consumed by fire, with nearly 2700 bushels of wheat. Loss estimated at more than $10,000. The fire is supposed to have been produced by the friction of one of the spindles which had run without intermission for several days and nights.

The Mississippi election has terminated in favor of the Administration party. Gov. Mc Nutt has been re-elected by a few thousand majority, Messrs. Brown and Thomson have been elected to Congress, and it is supposed that a majority of both branches of the Legislature is "Democratic,"

There is now no doubt that Marcus Morton has a plurality of a few hundred votes in Massachusetts; but it is still doubtful whether has a majority of the whole number cast which is necessary to an election of any officer in that state. If he has not, the election devolves on the Legislature. What the political complection of that body will be is still doubtful. Several of the counties failed to make an election on the first trial. In these, new ballotings were to take place last Monday on the result of which the preponderance of strength in both branches of the Legislature depends.

ARE THE ABOLITIONISTS WHIGS OR VAN BUREN?—Let the following conclusion of a long editorial in the Emancipator, on the subject of the Whig National Convention soon to be held in Harrisburg. Answer, "But when the question is proposed naked, whether they [the Abolitionists] will choose the puppet of slavery, in Martin Van Buren, or slavery itself, in Henry Clay, they will choose neither."

We stated last week that the Abolitionists were represented to have voted generally for Mr. Morton as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. Further information does not confirm this statement. The abolition papers, and we suppose, of course, the abolition party, seem to prefer Everett to his opponent, and we think for good reason. The abolitionists before the election put to the candidates the following questions:

1st. Are you in favor of the immediate abolition, by law, of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the slave traffic between the States of this Union?

2d. Are you opposed to the admission into the Union of any new States, the Constitution and Government of which tolerate domestic slavery?

Gov. Everett, after some introductory remarks answers "I respond to both of your inquiries in the affirmative."

This the organ of the abolitionists pronounces "quite satisfactory" but it pronounces the answer of Mr. Morton "evasive and unsatisfactory."

OKRA, OR ALVERADO COTTON.—We make the following extract from an advertisement in the Columbia papers offering for sale the seed of this cotton.

"Dr. J. H. Taylor from little more than 1-4 of the stand he ought to have had, gathered upwards of 1,200 lbs. per acre. The following is an extract of a letter, from Dr Taylor: You must observe, I had not near than 1-4 of a stand, nor planted, too, at 5 feet, instead of 3; and yet I will make about 1,200 lbs. per acre. I believe it capable, on the same land, of yielding 5,000 lbs. planted at 3 feet in double rows. If I live another year I will try a hundred acres that way." Mr. F. M. Gunter of Montgomery, Alabama, from so bad a stand gathered 1,400 lbs to the acre. Mr. C. T. Billingslea, of Bibb Co. Alabama, from 1-4 of an acre, gathered 1,000 lbs, and expected 200 lbs. more. Mr. Aldridge, who first cultivated this Cotton, it is said, raised 2,000 lbs. per acre, this year, and refused $60,000 for his crop of 30 acres. Dr. J. H. Taylor, from 22,000 lbs of Seed Cotton, ginned 11 bales, of 600 lbs, average; or 35 lbs of clean, to 100 of the Seed Cotton. Jesse F. Taylor, well known here, weighed 625 lbs of Petit Gulf, and the same of Okra, in the Seed, and ginned each; the result was 124 lbs of ginned Petit Gulf, or 20 lbs to the 100, and of Okra 136 lbs. or 36 2-3 to each 100 lbs. of Seed Cotton. The staple is decidedly finer."

The price of the seed here offered for sale is $100 per bushel, $20 per gallon, and $5 per quart; which are stated to be the Alabama prices.

SOUTH WESTERN RAIL ROAD BANK.—The stockholders of this institution met in Charleston on the 19th, inst. and continued in session two days. Among the proceedings reported in the Charleston Courier is the following.

In the course of the reading of these proceedings, Col. Memminger proposed that the documents before the meeting, with the exception of the general statement of the affairs of the Mother Bank, be laid on the table, with the view of refering them to a Committee to report thereon, at an adjourned meeting, which was agreed to.

Towards the close of the proceedings is the following item.

Dr. Ervin offered a resolution that the Directors of the Bank be instructed to establish a Branch in North Carolina as early as it may be practicable.

What further was done in the premises the report saith not.

The suspension of specie payments by the directors was disapproved, and a speedy return to cash payments enjoined.

A committee was appointed on the subject of making application to the Legislature for amendments of the charter, among them that the charter be extended for the term of twenty years, *upon condition that the company complete the road to Columbia within one year in three years.*

James Rose has been elected President of the Bank.

LYNCHING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The following appears as editorial in the Salisbury Carolinian of the 22d. inst. and may therefore, we presume be relied on as true.

LYNCHING.—On Wednesday night the 13th inst., six white men, some of whom were painted and one colored person entered the house of Mr. Nathan Lambeth, Davidson County, N. C., seized his person, dragged him some distance from the house, there gagged him, and inflicted on his body several hundred blows with sticks. Four of the party becoming somewhat alarmed at the consequences, fled, while the other two remained and renewed the beating, until Lambeth became insensible and fainted.

In this situation the party left him, but, after coming too, he with great difficulty reached the house, and on Thursday night died. It is stated by the Physician who attended him, that he was scarred and lacerated from his neck to his heels, and that there was the appearance of several blows having been inflicted on his stomach and abdomen, the latter of which, no doubt was the cause of his death.

The circumstances that led to this daring offence were these: A Mr. John Goss, who had formerly resided in that neighborhood, but lately returned from Missouri on business, had deposited with Mr. John Lee between eight and nine hundred dollars in specie, for safe keeping. This money was taken from the desk of Mr. Lee, on Sunday night, the 3rd inst.

Suspicion having rested on a negro man of Mr Lee, he was taken up, examined, and confessed that he, in connection with Lambeth the person lynched, had taken the money, and the greater portion of it was then in Lambeth's possession. This confession of the negro, no doubt, led to the deed which followed. The two persons who were more directly concerned in this transaction, it is said, have fled. As this matter will, no doubt, undergo a legal investigation and as the parties implicated are of very respectable standing, we refrain from making any comments on this outrage of all law, order, and civil liberty.

Since the above was in type, we learn that two of the individuals alluded to above, John Goss and Lee Wharton have fled, and, no doubt, are on their way home to Missouri.

North Carolina will prove recreant to the character which she bears among those who know her best for regard to law and good order, unless she shall faithfully pursue the authors of so refarious an outrage, and rigidly enforce her laws against them if they can be apprehended and convicted. Every man in the state is interested in bringing them to justice. Whose life is safe, if the unbridled ferocity of bloodhounds in human shape is to be indulged and gratified in this way, and with impunity? However guilty the murdered individual may have been, his executioners were not the proper judges of his case. Let such men be allowed to judge and execute, and the best members of society may soon be their victims.

[illegible]

[illegible] Dec Dieu convened at the Hall [illegible] the institution having passed, that the club be considered an Agricultural Club, and a petition to the Legislature, for the incorporation of the same, being signed by the members present, the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair; a committee to draft a Constitution with by Laws, for the regulation of said club. Committee Hon. F. W. Allston, Col. Josh. J. Ward, S. C. Ford, Esqr. Major W. H. Trapier, Col. Thos. G. Carr, and Hon. E. T. Heriot.

The Hon. E. T. Heriot, declining the appointment.

Dr. J. R. Sparkman, was appointed to supply the vacancy. On motion, Col. B. F. Hunt, was added to the committee, as also J. H. Allston Esq. Chairman of the meeting, to act as chairman of the committee.

The following gentlemen were then appointed Delegates to the Agricultural convention to be held in Columbia, in November inst.

Delegates for Prince George Winyaw, Hon. R. F. W. Allston, Col. A. H. Belin, Thos. G. Carr, and J. H. Read, jr.

For All Saints Parish,—Hon. E. T. Heriot, and Col. Jos. Alston.

Extract from the Minutes, of the Planters Club, on Pee Dee.

J. R. SPARKMAN, Secretary.

From the Georgia Sentinel and Herald.

MISERIES PRODUCTION FROM TEXAS COTTON SEED.

MACON, Oct. 23, 1839.

Gen. Hamilton—Sir: I have carefully cultivated the Texas Cotton Seed which you were kind enough to present to me, and I have the pleasure to present a statement of the result of its production for this season so far as it has been picked out.

I measured off three acres, which I had picked over five times and the following is the result of each of the pickings:

1st acre, 232, 456, 604, 616, 909, 2975 lbs.
2d acre, 442, 506, 598, 624, 831, 2901 "
3d acre, 297, 567, 1172, 942, 936, 3712 "

The third acre was in a state of high cultivation, and will yet yield from 600, to 1,000 lbs. more. The land of the 1st and 2d acres was somewhat worn, but will yield 500 to 700 lbs more to the acre.

When all is gathered and weighed, I will write you, and give you the total amount produced on each acre.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES COLLINS.

The members of the Editorial Convention, of North Carolina, should at once enforce the rules which they established, and pledged themselves to abide by in honour and good faith, or they should publicly proclaim that those rules are no longer their guide. Besides an unmanly deviation from the prices established, to which some of them have selfishly submitted, a few of them disgrace the press of the State by the billingsgate and ungentlemanly terms in which they conduct editorial disputation.—We will not particularise, at present as all our contemporaries in the State are as well acquainted with the facts alluded to as we are; but we respectfully call on those who are members of the Convention either to enforce their rules, and decline all connexion with those who have violated them, or to proclaim those rules a dead letter. We are ready nay anxious, to strike from our exchange list every paper that has violated its promise, and deals in vulgar personalities; and we will do so in a very short time, even if unsupported by another member of the Convention. The press of the State is weak enough to be modest and humble, and if to this weakness (a weakness of circumstances; not a natural deficiency) we have the audacity to add slang and malignant vulgarity, our fraternity will be, not only a disgrace, but a curse to honest, well meaning North Carolina—Should others have been less observant of the causes that have called forth these remarks, we have those causes "on file," and we will re-publish them if called for: not in our columns of course, but in private circular to Editors.

Newbern Spectator.

The attitude of Missouri and Iowa continues to be rather threatening. Apprehensions are felt of a serious collision. The St Louis Bulletin of the 21st ultimo, says:—

"We mentioned in [illegible] paper that an attempt had been made by an armed force from Iowa to imprison the Sheriff of Clark county, while engaged in his official duties; and that General Willock had sent a despatch to the Governor for orders. We now learn from the Bloomington (Iowa) Herald that there have been [illegible] in Gen. Willock to command [illegible] with a force sufficient to [illegible] his duties [illegible] the civil authority [illegible] who may be found in open opposition to the laws, to be dealt with as the law directs."

[illegible]

[illegible] Gazette states that in some of the yards in that city the enormous price of $14 50 and $15 the chaldron is asked for Liverpool coal.

Hogs, in numbers, are selling at Peoria and other places, in Illinois, at two dollars and a half a hundred.

The library of the Harvard University contains 50,700 volumes, and by the treasurer's report, the funds amount to $670,059 34, exclusive of all buildings and lands appropriated to the use of the University, library, pictures, apparatus, furniture, &c. $228,892 71 of which is left for the unreserved use of the college.

$6,000 has been appropriated for a geological survey of Vermont State.

An American has patented in England, and in several other countries of Europe, an invention for making broad or narrow woollen cloths, without spinning or weaving.

Arrest of Slave Traders.—We regret to learn that three gentlemen of this city, occupying respectable positions in society, were arrested and held to bail on Saturday upon a charge of being concerned in fitting out vessels designed to be employed in the slave trade.—*Balt. Chron.*

CHERAW PRICE CURRENT.

FRIDAY, November 29.

ARTICLES.	per	$ C.		$ C.
Beef in market,	lb	6	a	6
Bacon from wagons,	lb	11	a	12
——by retail,	lb	14	a	15
Butter	lb	15	a	25
Beeswax	lb	20	a	25
Bagging	yard	19	a	25
Bale Rope	lb	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
Coffee	lb	12½	a	15
Cotton,	lb	9	a	10
Corn	bush	75	a	80
Flour, Country, scarce	bbl	4 75	a	5 25
Feathers fm wagons	lb	40	a	45
Fodder,	100lbs	87½	a	1
Glass, window 8x10,	50ft	3 25	a	3 37½
——, " 10x12,	50ft	3 50	a	3 75
Hides, green	lb	5	a	
——— dry	lb	10	a	
Iron	100lbs	5 50	a	6 00
Indigo	lb	75	a	2 00
Lime	cask	4	a	4 25
Lard	lb	12½	a	15
Leather, sole	lb	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
Lead, bar	lb	10	a	
Logwood	lb	10	a	[illegible]
Molasses	gal	45	a	[illegible]
———, N. O.	gal	50	a	[illegible]
Nails, cut, assorted	lb	7½	a	[illegible]
——, wrought	lb	10	a	[illegible]
Oats	bush	50	a	
Oil, carriage,	gal	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
——, lamp	gal	1 50	a	
——, linseed	gal	1 10	a	1 25
Paints, white lead	keg	4 25	a	4 50
——, Span. brown	lb	6	a	12
Pork	100lbs	7	a	
Rice	100lbs	5	a	
Shot,	bag	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
Sugar	lb	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
Salt	sack	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
Steel, American	lb	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
——, English	lb	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
——, German	lb	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
Tobacco	lb	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
Tea, imperial	lb	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
——, Gunpowder	lb	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
——, Hyson	lb	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
——, Souchong	lb	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
Wool,	lb	[illegible]	a	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]