The steamer, Wilmington, lately burst her boiler on the Mississippi, killing 6 or 7 of the bands.

A Bank called the "Ruckersville Bank ing Company" has gone into operation under the free banking law of Georgia.

Now that the term of ten years during which what was called the compromise act in regard to the "Tariff" was to continue is drawing to a close, the question of reviving the old miscalled "American System" begins to be scrippely sgitated again at the north. An idle story was set affoat for effect that Mr. Calboun and Gen. Hamilton of this state had changed their opinions on this subject, and would now give their support to a high protecting tariff. Mr. Calhoun, being called upon by the Richmond Enquirer to say whether this is so or not, has addressed a letter to the editor of that paper in which he says the rumor has not a shadow of foundation as regards himself, and that he has no doubt it is equally unfounded in the case of Gen. Hamilton.

The following remarks were written for last week's paper, but excluded for want of

Mr. Foster, U. S. Senator from Tennesser has addressed a letter to the Legislature of that state, resigning his office, on account of instructions from the Legislature to vote for the "Independent Treasury" bil, and give a general support to the measures of the present federal administration; and it was expected Judge White would also resign for the same reason. It seems to us they could hardly in any way more palpably violate both the letter and the spirit of the constitution, which provides expressly that senators shall hold their offices for six years. If the framers of the constitution had intended to give a state legislature the right to change the senators at pleasure, or to control their freedom of action, they would have so provided in the constitution itself. So far from this, however, although the members of Congress chosen by the state Legislatures under the Articles of Confederation superceded by the constitution, were liable to be recalled by the Legislature which elected them at its pleasure, yet the framers of the constitution evidently intending to give up this feature in the national government, inserted an express provision, that the members of Congress to be from that time chosen by the state Legislatures, and to whom they gave the title Senatore, should hold their offices for the term of six years. The very object of this provision was to guard the senate against the frequent mutations to which the state legislatures, and other bodies filled by frequent elections are always liable. He who voluntarily and deliberately contributes to change this feature of the constitution does as great and evident violence to that instrument as he could do in attempting to extend the term of senatorial service beyond six years. This is so plain that any man who has intelligence enough to have ever induced any state legislature to elect him to the U. S. senate ee it. And yet how many men, better things might be expected, act the demagogue and sacrifice both conscience and principle on the altar of popularity.

But it is said the will of the people ought always to govern in a popular government .-The rule is correct, but not the application of it. The will of the people, deliberately and solemnly expressed in their constitution, which they have covenanted with each other shall be the supreme law of the land, is that the term of senatorial service shall be six years, and that independent of any fluctuations of opinion, during that term in the state which the senator represents. The people themselves, assembled in seperate state conventions, which are the only bodies that directly represent their sovereignty, have solemnly declared that this is to be considered their will, in preference to the declaration of any cabal, or party which by management or otherwise may obtain the ascendency, perhaps a very brief ascendency, in any state.

Since the above was written we see that Judge White has gone on to Washington and taken his seat in the senate. We hope the event will prove that he is more of a patriot than demagogue.

GEN. N'DUFFIE'S CROP.

We are informed, (says the Edgefield Advertizer) by a gent'eman in whom perfect confidence can be placed, that the Cotton crop of General M.Duffic, this year, will average 8 bales to the hand. His Corn crop is also abundant. Much has been said, and very justly, of the fertility of the lands in the South West. But we ask, can many planters in that region, equal Gen. McDuffie? His plantation is in Abbeville District .- South Carolinian.

Here is proof by experiment that our agriculture in South Carolina is susceptible. of improvement. Eight bales to the hand is double the average product on what are considered well manig al plantations. And why cannot others do as Gen, McDuffie ?-They do not think as closely, nor read as much, nor reason as well. Gen. M.Duffie's profits are much more than double those of a man who make, only four bales to the hand. The expenses of the latter are equal to Gen. M.Duffie's. The proceeds of the second four bales are so much clear profit over and above the proceeds of the first four. This silk, which at 86 is worth \$1999.

Agriculture to take and read agricultural papers, and to buy and read agricultural books. No money laid out in any other way would yield so large a profit.

We place the following article under the ditorial head, where it will be seen and we trust read. The facts are worth attention. And let it be remembered that in the Souther States the quantity of leaves yielded by the multicaulie is at least double what it yields in Connecticut. Let it also be remembered that here, at least five crops of silk may be raised in a season.

SILK GROWING IN 1839. Experiment of Mr. Aaron Clapp of Hart-

ford, Cons.
The great importance of the silk culture to our country, and the eagerness of the renders it the duty ofevery one engaged producing a silk crop, to impart all the infor-mation he is espable of giving, that the pub-lic may have correct data on which to base their confidence to engage in, and to go forward in this great national en terprise. And when we take into consideration that twenty three millions of dollars is annually paid out from this to foreign countries for the article of silk goods of every description; and while we know that we might find a foreign markets for doub. le the amount of silk in the raw state, if we could produce it, we should naturally suppose that every citizen, true to his country and also who has a desire to lay up some property for himself. (which is the character of Americans.) would not only impart, but seek all the information necessary to forward and influence others to engage in this

enterprise.
With these views, and in compliance with the carnes solicitation of my fellow citizens. I give publicly the result of my experience luring the past summer

I planted, the second week in May, a to of morus multicaulis mulberry trees on one acre and a quarter of good land, being rich loamy soil, by laying down the roots and trees without being cut, burying them about two inches duep. This I consider the best mode for planting multicaulis trees. The rows were three feet apart. I did not put any manure on the land being rather we and also it being a wet season, only about half as many trees as I had expected were preduced; those trees that did come up grew and did very well.

I then a ted up an old building which had been used for a store house, by putting up hadders or shelves, the boards being about 18 inches apart one above another. The house was 18 feet wide by 25 feet in length,

and two stories high.

The second week in June I had a small crop of silk. worus hatch, of the six weeks kind, which consumed from my trees 1500 bs. of leaves ; and the first and third weeks in Augus: I had a large number of the mainmoth white batch and had flattering success with them.

The silk worms required attendance about seven weeks; the first three weeks I employed two persons, one to pick leaves and the other to feed the worms ; the fourth and fifth weeks Lemployed four persons, two to pick the leaves and two feed the worms ; the sixth week two person were sufficient, and the seventh week it required only one

I raised fifty bushels of excellent cow, and what I recled produced one pound of silk to the bushel, which is pronounced by good judges to be better than the imported, and equally as good silk as any made from any other tree in our country. There was a larger quantity of foliage remaining on the lot than we had picked, and allowing that 100 lbs. of sik can be made from 1 1.4 acre ofground, and at \$6 a pound, which is now the price of it, would amount to \$600. Now there is no other species of mulberry tree that will produce the quantity of folinge from the same piece of ground, and there is no crop of any thing that will produce such a profitand in so short a space of time. Even a whole farm of 200 acres of land will not produce more than \$600 annually, of ordi. nary crops.

Allowing that fi'ty pounds can be obtain ed frem one acre and a quarter of land, and in so short a space of time, it will be seen that the silk husiness can and will be made very profitable. I also weighed the leaves and found that eighty pounds of multicaula leaves will produce a pound of reeled silk The following will fully prove that the statement which I have given is not extrav-

Capt. James Marsh, of Hartford, raise this season one and a half bushel of cocoon from two square rods of ground, equal to 1071 bushels to the acre, and at \$5 th bushel would amount to \$537 50.

S. B. Goodwin, of Wethersfield, gather ed this season \$575 pounds of multicaulic leaves from one-fourth of an acre of ground equal to 14,300 pounds of leaves to an acre and allowing that eighty pounds of leaver will make one pound of silk,it would pro duce 178 pounds and 12 ounces, and at \$ a pound would amount to \$1069.

Dr. Holt, of Gla . bury, obtained 70 pounds of multicaulis leaves at one time picking from the rod of ground, equal to 11, 200 pounds to the acre.

Mr. Church of Bethlem, from five years experience in making silk from differen species of mulberry, is fully sa isfied tha the multicaul's will make equally as good f not superior, to any other kind. Mr C. further states he has repeatedly obtained one pound of recled silk from 33 lbs. o cocoons, although it cannot generally b

Now, with a convenient coconnery and additional help of two individuals for two weeks, I could raise a crop of one million of silk worms with the same ease and in the same length of time specified above.* The building which I occupied was very incon-

The leaves were all picked one is and some of the leaves when there is a supply of multicautis trees in the cast that there would be no sale for the

Several individuals in this vicinity have made silk this season from the morus multimade silk this season from the morus multi-caulis, with good success, and the speci-mens of silk that have recently been exhib-ited at the American Institute gives undoubt-ed evidence that this species of mulberry trees makes equally as good silk as any other kind. The morus multicaulis possess very decided advantages over all other kinds of mulberry.

Our Rail Road .- It will be seen by the llowing statement, derived from he late report of MITCHELL KING, Esq. President pro. tem. of the Rat! Rond Company, that an expense of upwards of a million of doslars has already been incurred in the construction of the Columbia Branch; and surely no one will entertain the idea of abwhole expenditure already made and incurred, when less than \$600,000 (the whole estimates cost being \$1,600,009) is necessary for its completion.

r its completion.

" The order for iron rails from England. by the direction of Gen. HAMILTON, before the last meeting at Asheville, to our agents in England, was reduced from 2000 to 1600 ions—the quantity required to lay the road from Branchville to Orangeburgh. A part of this iron has, within a few days, arrived in Charleston, and from the last advices, the rest of it must be now on its way. The chairs and spikes for the rails, which are estimated for this portion of the read to conabout 213.500, are yet to be provided. The work done amounts to \$602.449.42 cents. and by an approximmate calculation, what emains to be done, and is in progress un. der our contracts, will auson to \$25,001 on cen's, making together \$890.01 25 cens, beog about \$20,000 less than the estimate of o Chief Engineer; and this amount includes grubbing, clearing and transportation The 1600 tons of iron rails for the first 18 niles of the road from Branchville, including freight, insurance and other charges, will cost about \$120.000, so that the Company have already incurred an expense of up vards of \$1,000,000, besides some inciental charges, not in this com utation, which will remain comparatively unproduc-tive, until the whole track to Columbia be

complered."
We gether from the report the following items: No new contracts have been made Several existing ones have been completed and negotiations opened for their sottlemen on terms accommodating to the Company would probably secure an extension of cred for the large balance that would remain.

PRESIDENT OF RAIL BOAD COMPANY. Mr. VARDY McBer was elected, on Saturday last President of the Louisville, Cinemas i and Chursleton Rail Road Company. in place of Gen. HAYNZ, deceased. Carolinian.

It is said that Goorge M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, late Minister to Russia, is to succeed Mr. Grundy in the Office of Attorney General. It is also said that Mr. C. Cambreleng, will soon be flominated as Minister to Russia.

has been discovered in Randolph county, Alabama S ate. In a single day gold to the amount of \$4000 had been One lump was found worth over \$320. It is supposed to be the richest in North America. At the present crisis, when the precious metals are an scarce, such discoveries are made very opportunely.

N. O. Bulletin.

	RIDAY	. Decem	her 13
ARTICLES.	PER		1 & C.
Beef in market,	Ib.	0 5	. 0 7
Bacon from wagons,	lb	11	1 12
by retail,	lb	14	. 15
Butter	lb	15	a 25
Beeswax	lb	20	4 23
Bagging	yard	18	a 25
Bale Rope	15	10	a 12
Coffee	16	124	a 15
COTTON,	lb	8	E 84
Corn	bush	624	A 10 12
Flour, Country, scare		4 75	
Feathers for wagone	16	40	. 45
Fodder,	100lbs	874	. 1
Glass, window 8x10,	SIR	3 25	a 3.37
	50A	3 50	a 8 75
Hides, green	. 16	. 5	A LEGIS
	Ib	10	A. B. S. C.
Indige	1001bs	5 50	a 6 50
Limo	16	75	a 2 50
Lard	cask	* 100	4 4 50
Leather, sole	ib.	124	4 15
Lead, bar	th.	10	a 25
Logwood	lb	10	15
Molasses	gal	45	a 50
, N.O.	gal	50	. 62
Nails, cut, assorted	ib	7.5	a 9
wrought	. Ib	16	. 18
Oats	bush	50	THE RESERVE
Oil, enrriers	23.	75	A
-, lamp	gal	1 25	2 2
, linsond	gal	I 10	1 1 25
Paints, white lead	kog	3 25	a 4 50
-, Span. brown	16	8	a 12
Pork	1001bs	5 50	26
	00lbs	5	. 6
Shot,	bag	3 50	
	16	121	2000000
Sugar	lb.	10	B 12
Salt	sack	3 25	3 5
	bush	1 25 -	a . 1 5
Steel, American	. Ib	10	-
English	16	14	Adding.
Gorman	lb.	12	1 年 日
Tailow Tea imperial	16	Barrier S.	

Rowand's 1 onic Mixture

Inth December, 1339,

e property among the below, and to nime as far so we may be able. M. McCASKILL, A

P. S. He wishes all those indebted to him rork done, to call and settle by the first of J

Sale Real of Estate Y order of the Court of Equ

GEO. W. BARGAN

Public Sale.

nnahove five dollars, a r , with interest from date est of January 1841. 9th Documber, 1839.

Strayed.