

# COLUMBIA TELESCOPE,

## AND SOUTH-CAROLINA STATE JOURNAL.

[XV.] COLUMBIA, (S. C.) TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1836. [NO. 17.]

### COLUMBIATELESCOPE, BY BULLARD & SWEENEY.

Printed for the House of Representatives of South Carolina.  
TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or Four Dollars payable at the end of the year.  
Advertisements, are inserted at the rate of seventy-five cents for every twenty lines, or a less number, for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuation.—Those from non-subscribers must be accompanied by the cash, or a responsible reference, or they will receive no attention.

### Look at this! Ten Thousand Dollars for THREE Dollars!!

Tickets and Shares for sale at B. D. PLANT'S Book-Store.  
**GRAND MILITARY LOTTERY.**  
OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.  
FIRST CLASS.  
To be drawn in the City of Charleston, on the seventeenth of May  
And finished in a Few Minutes.  
J. B. YATES & A. MINTYRE, MANAGERS  
20 No. Lottery by Permutation—A Ballots to be drawn.

**SELLING SCHEME.**

|                                       |
|---------------------------------------|
| 1 PRIZE OF \$10,000 is 10,000 DOLLARS |
| 2 2,500 is 2,500 DOLLARS              |
| 3 2,000 is 2,000 DOLLARS              |
| 4 1,500 is 1,500 DOLLARS              |
| 5 1,310 is 1,310 DOLLARS              |
| 6 600 is 600 DOLLARS                  |
| 12 100 is 1,200 DOLLARS               |
| 158 20 is 2,120 DOLLARS               |
| 780 0 is 4,800 DOLLARS                |
| 7,800 3 is 23,400 DOLLARS             |

6,760 PRIZES. 24,360  
15,000 BLANKS. 54,010 DOLLARS  
Orders, if addressed to B. D. P. (post paid), will be promptly attended to.  
Whole Tickets, \$3 00  
Half " " 1 60  
Quarters " " 75  
Parents of Ten Tickets, (warranted to draw \$10 00 net) may be had for \$30; thereby reducing the price to \$10 00 with so many chances for the Capital Prize.  
Shares of parcels in proportion.  
Columbia, April 7, 1836.

### Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between me and the firm of WATTS & GIBSON, was dissolved on the first of July last. All persons owing book accounts, are requested to call on ALLEN GIBSON or settlement, he alone being authorized to collect the same.  
WM. B. WATTS,  
ALLEN GIBSON.  
October 14. 41—11.

### Notice.

W. M. C. PRESTON and RICHARD T. BRUMBY, have formed a co-partnership in the practice of LAW at Sumterville, and have opened an Office in that place.  
January 21

### Notice.

THE subscriber informs those indebted to him previous to the first of January, 1836, that payment must be made on or before the 15th day of February next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.  
D. L. WAKELY.  
January 20, 5 if

### Notice.

I HAVE given a note of hand, dated 27th November 1834, for two hundred and nineteen dollars, payable to THOMAS DERBY, first February ensuing. I forward any person or persons trading for the note, as it was given for a consideration which has since failed, and I am determined not to pay the said note, unless compelled by law.  
WILLIAM SEALEY.  
March 7 10 if

### Notice.

JUST received, from Philadelphia, a handsome supply of BOLTING CLOTHS, and for Sale by  
HUTCHINSON & STEWART Columbia, and  
HIRAM HUTCHINSON Newberry C. H.  
April 18 16 6

### All Persons

INDEBTED to the subscribers, whose notes and accounts were due on the first of January 1835, are required to make payment before the next return day, as longer indulgence cannot be given. And all those indebted to the subscribers for purchases made last year, are respectfully requested to make payment or liquidate their accounts.  
PERCIVAL & CO.  
January 6. 1 if

### To Rent,

THE COLUMBIA HOTEL, nearly opposite the State House. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to SAMUEL GREEN.  
March 21 12 if

We are authorized to state that Col WILLIAM M'CREIGHT will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fairfield district, at the approaching election.  
April 14 15 1 Jan. 7

### To Hire,

A NEGRO BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age, an excellent house servant, and of good character. Apply at this Office.

### On the Death of the Hon. John Gaillard, U. S. Senator.

Aye, sigh on the sod where his cold relics lay.  
He has gone to the land of the good and the brave;  
The tears of affection have moisten'd his clay,  
And the requiem of sorrow has swell'd o'er his grave.  
Aye, weep on the marble they've placed o'er his head,  
Though it feels not,—its record will shine with the tear;  
So, the drops that are shed on the face of the dead,  
Are lustre to that brighten up memory's sphere.  
He is gone,—but his name shall long bloom in our breasts,  
Like an amaranth flower, still fragrant and fair;  
And the stranger who treads on the sod where he rests,  
Shall mourn for the statesman whose ashes lie there.  
There is rest to be found in the shade of the tomb,  
There the cares we labor't torment us no more;  
There the heart-broken wanderer finds him a home,  
And an untroubled sleep when his journey is o'er.  
Then, let him sleep on his cold pillow of clay,  
For the spirit has flown, and the frame is but dust;  
So the brightest of all things are made to decay,  
And return to the earth which they sprung from at first!  
EUSTACE

TO LAURA.  
The tears you shed the night we parted!  
No'er did a purer current roll;  
Love supp'd the tremblers as they started,  
And crystallized them in his soul.  
While on your pallid cheek I gazed,  
And mark'd your bosom's hurried swell,  
The lamp of hope no longer blazed,  
Darkness hung o'er our last farewell.  
No hope was ours, the night we parted,  
That soon we'd meet in bliss again;  
'Twas one fond press—then, broken hearted,  
To snop at once affection's chain.  
Like twin flowers we have bloom'd together,  
Sharing the honied dews that fell:  
'Till sever'd by the blast, we wither,  
Bidding to hope a last farewell.  
The moon was veil'd the night we parted,  
But sometimes through the mist she shone;  
And smiling was the beam that darted  
Like stiver o'er the azure zone.  
So bliss and pain alternate'd us,  
White tear for tear in silences fell;  
To be thus lov'd delighted made us,  
—But bitter was the last farewell.  
Remember then the night we parted,  
And, tho' the bow's have lost their steam,  
Time cannot dim the sun that darted,  
In better days, his wrath on them.  
You crown my dreams by night and day,  
Still on your bosom form I dwell;  
In every breeze I hear you say,  
"Farewell forever,—on farewell!"  
PETRARCH.

### Indian Shrewdness.

I recollect very well an Indian called Bravo, who was accused at Pomasqui of having stolen the mule which he had brought from the valleys to the eastward of Quita, India, with fruit. At the moment the accusation was laid before the alcalde, the Indian threw his poncho or mantle over the head of the mule, and then desired the challenger to say of which eye his mule was blind? He answered, of the left. Then, said the Indian, taking off the poncho, this mule cannot be yours because it is blind of neither.—Stearns's South America.

At the end of the reign of George II, when a complaint was made by a hot-headed member of parliament of a breach of privilege, by the publication in the Magazines of some of the speeches made in the House of Commons, though given under feigned names, Mr. Pelham the government leader, on that day, quashed the motion with the following observation:—"Let them alone," said he, "they make better speeches for us than we can make for ourselves."  
King Charles the Second asked Stillingfleet how it came about that he always read his sermons before him, while he preached extempore elsewhere? He told the King that the awe he felt at so noble an audience made him afraid to trust himself, unless he put his discourse into writing. "But, pray," says Stillingfleet, "may I permit to ask a similar question? Why does your Majesty read your speeches, who can feel no awe from the presence of superiors?" "Why, truly," replied the King, the question is a fair one, and so shall be my answer. By reading my speech, I keep my eye upon the paper, for I have asked supplies from the commons so heavily, and they have granted them so often that we are ashamed to look each other in the face."

### Laughable Anecdote.

Droy a Genevian mechanic once constructed a clock, which was capable of the following surprising movements: there was seen on it a negro, a dog, and a shepherd; when the clock struck, the shepherd played six times on his flute; and the dog, as if delighted with the music, jumped up and leaped upon him. This curious machine was exhibited to the King of Spain, who was greatly struck with its wonderful powers. "The playful gentleness of my dog," said Droy, "is his least merit; if your Majesty will be pleased to touch one of the apples which are in the shepherd's basket, you will admire his fidelity." The King took an apple, and the dog in a musical tone, barked so loud, that the King's dog in the room began also to bark. At this the attendant courier, not doubting that the whole was a musical witchcraft, immediately left the room, crossing themselves as they hurried out.

Oliver Cromwell being afraid of cabals from the expelled family, thought it dangerous to permit persons, particularly noblemen, to leave the kingdom without leave. A young nobleman in the interest of Charles II. came to pay his respects to the Protector, and solicited leave of absence from the country. Cromwell immediately granted the request, but said, "Well, let me see you soon again, but don't see Charles Stuart." "I will not, upon my honor," replied the peer. The nobleman soon returned, and coming to pay his duty to the Protector, Cromwell snatched his hat out of his hands, and with a peevish quickness open the lining, and from the inside took out several letters and papers directed to the friends of Charles. "O'haime," cried Oliver, "is this the way the English nobles keep their honor,—did you not promise not to see Charles Stuart?" "I did not see him," answered the nobleman. "Then," said Cromwell, "who put out the candles; you, or Charles?" Oliver had cunningly contrived to put a spy of his own into the peer's chamber, who discovered that at the interview the king first put out the lights.

### BOSTON POLICE COURT.

**Bigamy.**—On Friday last application was made at the Police Court by a decent looking woman calling herself Mrs. Smith, for a warrant to apprehend her husband, who she said had deserted her and married another woman. From Mrs. Smith's statement it appeared that they were married about nine years ago, in Halifax, N. S.; that her husband was at that time a soldier in the British service, but afterwards deserted with another man to come to the United States. "This other man," she could bring as a witness to prove the marriage, she not having the certificate in her possession. Smith has resided in this vicinity for a number of years and has been employed in the glass house at South Boston. He has married a second wife there he has been in this country, by whom he had two children. Mrs. Smith did not wish her husband punished, but she wanted to regain him, and as a proof of her forgiving disposition she offered to take the two children and treat them as her own, provided he would dismiss his second wife and take her home to his bosom. The Court advised Mrs. Smith to wait a day or two, until it could be ascertained how far the evidence of the witness, without the certificate, could lawfully be allowed, to prove the first marriage, and Mrs. Smith accordingly returned to consult upon further proceedings.

**Webster's Dictionary.**—Perhaps no one circumstance would contribute more to the perfection of our language than a Dictionary which should regulate orthography, and at the same time regulate pronunciation. Pious and playful, those two fruitful sources of the corruption of our language, have combined to produce so much confusion, that few words are apt alike, and unless some measures are adopted we shall have, before many years, a distinct dialect in each state in the Union. We have been led to make these remarks from perusing the obituary notice to the public, by Noah Webster, Esq. in a New Haven newspaper. Mr. Webster deserves very justly, that it is perfectly ridiculous for us to take Johnson, Walker, or Sherk for authority, when the best English writers of the present day disregard them. If we must have a standard, he recommends Jones, as containing the fewest errors. From a few examples, it shows how miserably deficient (as we have justly believed) Doctor Johnson is, in his definitions; his etymology is still worse. His dictionary was a great work, and coming out as it did after that of the French Academy, national pride powerfully contributed to place it on the eminence which it has since so unjustly maintained.

Mr. Webster proposes soon to publish a Dictionary upon which he has been employed for the last twenty years, and which has already cost him thirty thousand dollars. His acquaintance with all the modern languages and his profound philological researches, have long since placed him among the first scholars of our country, and we have no doubt that his proposed work will become a standard for future years. In the address above alluded to, Mr. Webster states a curious fact with regard to his spelling book. Seven million copies have been sold in the U. States, Canada, and the British West India Islands, and it has given birth to more than twenty imitations. This beats the Waverly novel.

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In the course of the late debate in the Massachusetts legislature, on a repeal of the law against the reading lottery tickets, Mr. Stouman, a member from Dartmouth, in reply to some remarks by Mr. Belknap, from Stockbridge, said that he was always happy to hear the gentleman from Stockbridge speak, because when he speaks he always says something. But he thought the gentleman did not, with all his morality, read his bible; if he did, he would have known that lotteries were authorized by scripture, and that the prophet Jonah was concerned in the drawing of one. He hoped that the motion would pass—the lotteries would be authorized, and that the members of the legislature would take pay for their services in lottery tickets.

**Newspapers.**—A paper called the Northern Star has lately been commenced at Warren, R. I. The editor must be a queer one. In his preface, alluding to his paper, he says: "It will soar as proudly to Olympian heights as though it were the great luminary around which it were the duty of all lesser lights to revolve—before which the planets bow and the sun herself did homage!" Bless us! what a disturbance among the planets—and the sun himself coaxed into the bargain, and all this on account of the establishment of a little newspaper at Warren, R. I.

**Fire proof Chests.**—We understand that Mr. Jesse Delano has received from the President of the U. States, Letters Patent for the construction, &c. of Fire proof Wrought Iron Chests. The new principles on which they are constructed, we think will be of great utility to merchants and others, in preserving their books and papers from fire. In his application of the different barriers for impeding heat to the interior of the Chests, we have liberty to mention some of the best non-conductors of heat which he makes use of, viz.—Mica, or perhaps it is better known by the name of langston—confined air, which of all others, perhaps is the best barrier against fire that has yet been discovered; the chemical process, by steam, for the purpose of saturating the wood; he makes use of as a non-conductor of heat, so as to render it incombustible, or at least as combustible as wood in its green and full-of-sap state. We will see what Count Rumford says upon this subject:—"I lately, by accident, had occasion to observe a very striking proof of the extreme difficulty with which heat passes in wood. Being present at the foundry at Munich, when cannon were cast, I observed that the founder used a wooden instrument for stirring the melted metal. It was a piece of oak plank, green or unseasoned, about ten inches square and two inches thick, with a long wooden handle, which was fixed into a hole in the middle of it. As this instrument was frequently used, and sometimes remained a considerable time in the furnace, (in which the heat was most intense,) I was surprised to find that it was not consumed; but I was still more surprised, on examining the part of the plank which had been immersed in the melted metal, to find that the heat had penetrated it to so inconceivable a depth, that the distance of one-twentieth of an inch below its surface, the wood did not seem to have been in the least affected by it. The color of the wood remained unchanged, and it did not appear to have lost even its moisture."  
The exterior of the Chest is iron, and admirably well calculated for the deposition of flame and heat.  
N. Y. Com. Adv.

**On Prudence and Decorum.**—"Though a woman before her marriage may be admired for her gaiety, her dancing, dress, painting, and singing, &c. yet after it, we expect her character to display a more substantial. To a man who must spend all his days in her company, these little superficial decorations would speedily become insipid and unimportant. Love can be preserved only by the qualities of the heart, and esteem secured by the domestic virtues."  
"A man does not want to be dastard in his matrimonial connexion, or to possess a partner who seeks the admiration of coxcombs or beaux. He wants a person who will kindly divide and alleviate his cares; and prudently arrange his household. He seeks not a coquette, a fashionist, a flirt; but a comfortable assistant, companion and friend."  
"On the day of her marriage," says an admirer of the subject, "a woman's tour of gaiety should end in one of the Gouto countries, during the wedding-day, a large fire is made, and the bride enters with a little basket in her hand containing all her ornaments, rude and simple as they are—shells, beads, &c.—and flings them into it; intimating her intention of assuming for the future the dress as well as character of a matron—Oh! that our matrons would take a hint from these wild and untutored Indians!"  
How indecorous, offensive, and sinful, is it to see a woman exercising authority over her husband, and saying, "I will have it so. It shall be done as I like." But I should hope the number of those who adopt this unbecoming and disagreeable manner is so small as to render it unnecessary for me to enlarge on the subject.  
Never join in any jest or laugh against your husband. He may be a plain and insignificant, even a ridiculous man; be it so; why did you marry him? You should have known all those defects before marriage. It is now too late; and as a wife, self (not to say a word of duty) calls on you to hide his faults; and, wherever you possibly can, to bring him forward and make him of importance.  
Assiduously conceal his faults, and speak only of his merits. In the married life, contentments are by no means desirable. You may be listened to with sympathy and interest—but will this redress your grievances? By no means. Therefore violate a sacred duty by exposing your husband's faults; and in the next, even a certain degree of female dignity should combine with better motives to prevent it.  
I would also strongly recommend a concealment from others of any little discord or dissension which occurs between you. Repeated with additions and aggravations, it only gives food to the busy whisper of the malevolent, and, as the witty Richardson says, "is sure to be remembered long after the honest people have quite forgotten it themselves." Besides, on those occasions, rely on it, the world is much more inclined to be your husband's advocate than yours.  
In my opinion, there can hardly be a more despicable object than a married woman receiving the particular attentions of any man but her husband.  
A flirting girl is indeed had enough; but a flirting married woman should be an object of contempt wherever she appears.  
Perhaps your husband may be a plain man, or an old man; and though possessing both sense, merit and feeling, neither cultivated nor captivating. Let this circumstance make you peculiarly circumspect in your conduct. The eye of the world is on you; and though your husband may seem to betray, even by a look, any expression of jealousy, believe me it gives him no pleasure to see you dancing and chatting away with every young man who approaches you; for, at the moment perhaps when his good sense and manly pride make him smile, and join in the laugh and chat around, his heart may be exceedingly vexed and fretted at what he is ashamed to acknowledge even to himself. To say the truth, I never met with any husband, handsome, ugly, young or old, who was pleased at seeing his wife's conversation and attraction much engrossed by other men.  
Be you ever so conscious of a superiority of judgment or of talent, never let it appear to your husband. "A wife rules best by seeming to obey." And a man cannot endure the idea of inferiority in intellectual endowments. The very idea of being reflected on makes him infinitely more obstinate, and more wedded to his own opinion, than perhaps a little management and good sense would bring him at once into your plans and wishes. American Farmer.

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**Population of America.**—The following estimate of the population of the American Continent and Islands south of the United States, by M. De Humboldt, we derive from the Bulletin Universel des Sciences et de l'Industrie, for July and September last.  
Mexico.—Whites, 1,200,000; Indians, 3,700,000 mixed race, viz. Mulattoes, Mestizos, Zambos, and mixture of mixtures (including the mulattoes) 1,800,000; negroes 10,000. Total 6,800,000.  
Guatemala.—Whites, 200,000; Indians, 200,000; mixed race 420,000; negroes, 20,000. Total 1,000,000.  
Colombia.—Whites, 640,000; Indians, 780,000; mixed race, 1,200,000; negroes, 107,000. Total, 2,720,000.  
Peru and Chili.—Whites, 400,000; Indians, 1,000,000; mixed race, 600,000; negroes, 150,000. Total of Peru, 1,400,000. Total of Chili 1,100,000.  
Buenos Ayres, and the new Republic of Bolivar.—Whites, 300,000; Indians, 1,200,000; mixed race, 740,000; negroes, 30,000. Total, 2,300,000. (The population of the Republic of Bolivar does not probably exceed half a million.)  
Brazil.—Whites, 900,000; Indians, 200,000; mixed race, 800,000; negroes, 1,900,000. Total, 4,000,000.  
Cuba.—English, Dutch and French, Whites, 10,000; mixed race, 30,000; slaves and free blacks, 200,000. Total, 330,000.  
West India Islands.—British, Spanish, French, Dutch, Danish and Swedish, and independent Hayti. Whites, 480,000; free blacks and mulatto slaves, 1,147,500. Total, 2,645,000.  
Indians.—Independent tribes, 420,000.

### RECAPITULATION.

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| Whites,           | 4,260,000  |
| Indians,          | 6,210,000  |
| Mixed race,       | 6,308,000  |
| Negroes,          | 4,525,000  |
| Total population, | 23,304,000 |

M. de Humboldt estimates the population of the rest of America, viz. the United States and British North American possessions as follows: Whites, 9,125,000; negroes, 1,920,000; mixed race, 30,000; Independent Indians, 190,000. Total, 11,475,000. According to his calculation the total population of America is 34,800,000, of which the whites compose 28 per cent. Indians, 25, negroes 19, and mixed race 18. Of this population 22,400,000 are supposed to be Catholics, 17,636,000 Protestants, and 820,000 Pagans. The English language is spoken by 11,647,000; the Spanish by 10,504,000; Indian language by 7,591,000; the Portuguese by 3,740,000; the French by 1,248,000; and the Dutch, Danish, Swedish, or Russian by 216,000.  
Remarks.—The whole population of America is only 5,000,000 more than that of France, and not twice as much as that of the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland. The greater part of this continent yet remains in its natural wild and uncultivated state, untouched by the hand of civilized man. The number of whites in the United States is double that of all the nations and colonies south of us. The whites of the republics south of Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Chili, Buenos Ayres and Bolivar, are of Spanish origin; those of the empire of Brazil are descendants of Portuguese; and those of the W. Indies are Spanish, British, French, &c. The mixed race are said to constitute the most robust and useful classes of the new states. They are of all colors, from the dark shade of the African to the bright hue of the European. A Mexican is the issue of a white and an Indian; Mulatto of a white and negro, a Zambos of an Indian and negro, and the descendants ramify into an endless multiplicity of varieties, forming what M. de Humboldt calls a mixture of mixtures. Many persons of the mixed race are as white as the Spaniards and Portuguese. The dependent Indians are, for the most part, a harmless, superstitious and indolent race of beings. The Araucanians to the south of Chili are the most brave and noble tribe of Independent Indians in South America. There are only 357,000 negroes in the seven republics above named, and we believe the greater part of these are now free, most of those states having taken measures for emancipation of the blacks. In Brazil the negroes compose about one half the population. This empire with less than a million of whites, has more blacks, and probably more slaves, than the United States. In the West Indies the free blacks outnumber the slaves. Most of the former belong to the republic of Hayti, and the Island of Cuba. Haupp's Gaz.

**Mr. Jefferson.**—We copy below an extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson relative to the contemplated lottery for his relief. The scheme of the lottery is advancing with care, and rapidly, the subscribers are laying off the lands, and the commissioners fixing their value and it will not be long before the details are laid before the public, so says the Richmond Enquirer.

**Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson.**  
"I knew that my property, if a fair market could be obtained, was far beyond the amount of my debts, and sufficient, after paying them, to leave me at ease. I knew, at the same time, that under the present aspect prostration of agricultural industry in this country, no market exists for that form of property. A long succession of fruitless years, long continued low prices, heavy tariffs levied on this and other branches to maintain that of manufacturing, exorbitant fluctuations in the value of our circulating medium, and, in my case, a want of skill in the management of our land and labor, these circumstances had been long undermining the state of agriculture; had been breaking up the land holders, and land market here, while drawing off its holders to people the western country. Under such circumstances, agricultural property had become no resource for the payment of debts. To obtain a fair market was all I wanted and this the only means of obtaining it. The idea was, perhaps, more familiar to me than to younger people, because so commonly practised before the revolution. It had an connection with morality, although it had with expediency. Instead of being suppressed, therefore, with more games of chance, lotteries had been placed under the discretion of the legislature as a means of sometimes effecting purposes desirable while left voluntary. Whether my case was within the range of that discretion they were to judge, and in the integrity of that judgment, I had the most perfect confidence. "The necessity which dictated this expedient cost me, in its early stage, unspeakable mortification. The turn it has taken, so much beyond what I could have expected, has counterbalanced all I suffered, and become a source of felicity which I should otherwise never have known."

After the 11th of this month, says the Philadelphia Gazette of the 6th Inst. there will be a temporary cessation of fully and equitably, for on that day our Legislature adjourns. It is entitled to any thing but respector acts.