They must not be made the tools of party, or the victims of demagogues; and hence, mittees to the Legislature of New York, I would have their intercourse with the goverument strictly regulated by statute.

I have limited the capitals of these banks at not less than two, nor more ten millions of dollars. No State or Territory will re. make a subscription to the Yankin and Fayquire less than the minimum, and few etteville Rail Road stock of a half a million should exceed the maximum amount. The of dollars. one is large enough to ensure respectability and usefulness; other could not exert such power by contraction or expansion of its discounts as seriously to affect the business of the country, or the value of property; and, guarded and restricted, as I have proposed, there could be no danger to liberty or the Union.

The responsibility of the States is proposed, in order to afford the most unques. tioned security to the depositors and note holders, and to remove all distrust from the general government, that it may embrace the proposition at once, and set this distracting question forever at rest. The States would incur no hazzard in their guaranties, as no bank of respectable size has ever failed to pay deposits and issues, however their stockholders may have fare i. But the State is to retain the supervising power, and may so control it as to make her security as perfect as she desires.

In cases of emergency, we have seen several of the states promptly coming forward (as they should do when any imporrant interest is involved) to the relief of their banks, by the loan of their credit an ! funds. Prevention, however, is be ter than cure; and the plan proposed will, I think, obviate the catastrophe.

The guaranty having been given, the issuing of the stock merely points out the mode of settlement, in case of failure; and, after all, it is but a financial arrangement, giving time to the banks to wind up their for \$1125, and another for \$1005. At a sale affairs, if necessary, and protecting the peo- of Durhams near Philadelphia, prices varied ple from a rapid and ruinous pressure in the from \$540 to 360, all cows and heifers. collections of their debts.

The large size of these Institutions, and soon drive out of circulation the notes of the | York. lesser banks and compel them to wind up by limiting their circulation and returning it on them for specie. So that, in the end, by the British forces, at the Prescot affair in the great evil of numberless small banks, with insufficient capitals, would be remed. their lives. ied, and the whole number of banking ins itutions in the country would not exceed that of the United States Bank and its Fayetteville, N. C. has been suspended, the

branches, The use of similar kind of notes, and the issuing them only from the principal banks, would impress them upon the memoryrender the signatures and general character of the bills as well known as these of the late United States Bank, and thus facilitate of the North Carolina Journal will let the same their circulation and diminish the chances of

The recievability of these notes, in all the dues of the General Government throughout the Union, would render it the the same can obtain the necessary information interest of the banks to keep exchanges at by addressing a letter post paid to " the Profair rates, to prevent the collection and ac. prictors of the North Carolina Journal," Faycumulation of their notes in large masses at points where trade has a tendency to con.. cemrate; and the states may interpose statutes [in the stead of competition] to guard against over issues. Indeed the sphere of competition, if there Le good in i', will only be enlarged. Instead of the several banks of the same state, vicing with and harrassing each other, the rivalry will be between the banks of the different states, and they will more effectually and uniformly keep each other in cheek and order : whiist at home we will have the full use and concentrated vigor of all our capital.

A serious objection urged against the late Bank of the United States was, the large a. mount of money wielded by one set of men, enabling them to contract or expand the currency, and thus to operate upon the business and politicks of the country. This objection, in my es imation, holds much more strongly against the mammoth Institutions now becoming common at the north, and free of the restraint I have pro-

posed. The Bank of the United States was responsible to, and controlled by, Congress for her acts in all the states. But these Institutions, holding charters from the states, can only be controlled by the power from which they derive their being; and this power will never be exerted except for acts injurious to their own citizens and improper within their own limits. Beyond their limits-in other states they are almost irresponsible, and their conduct will be marked by the wanton abuses of the most unrestrained depotism. If you require illustration, turn to the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, dealing in cotton and local bank stock-appropriating almost exclusively the trade of the staple of the country. Pennsylvania either could not, or would not control her; and without some further restraint than that of the States, we will again see the legitimate business of our merchants wrested from them, and the country driven to deal in a depreciated currency, and the occupation of the mer- port which was on his motion considered,

If facts were necessary to demonstate to you our urgent need of more bank capital, I would direct your attention to the Europeon market, overrun with our applications for loans. I would ask you to Resolved that it be referred to a Committee compare the amounts profitably employed consisting of three Members of the Charlesby our sister States, possessing natural ad- ton Delegation, to be named by the Speaker, vantages requiring improvement infinitely to enquire into, ascertain and report the facts inferior to our own, with the amounts em, and law as to the eligibility or non eligibility ployed by us. New York, a little short of of Mr. Finley, returned as elected a Member of our territorial extent in 1790, had less sail facts to be reserved for the decision of number of inhabitants. She adopted the the House. use of Banks, and we did not for a number of years. In 1800 she surpassed us in population of years. In 1800 she surpassed us in population of years. In 1800 she surpassed us in population of years. ulation. She increased her Banks com- Schnierk mensurately to her wants and improvement -we did not-and she now numbers three times our population. Besides other and

ments marked C. and D., reports of comcommunicated to me in my executive ca.

For the benefit and protection which this Bank will enjoy from the State, it should

CHERAW GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1838.

The message of Governor Dudley of North Carolina is one of the most bold original and able which we have, in a long time, seen from the executive head of any State. It is very long and we cannot therefore copy it entire. Extracts will be found in the preceding columns, and will be continued next week.

John A. Crawford has been elected President of the Commercial Bank of Columbia.

An invitation from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and from a committee of the citizens of Wilmington has been given to the members of the Legislature of North Carolina to visit that town by the Raii Road. The communication was referred to a joint committee who reported recommending that the invitation be accepted. 'The Senate concurred in the report, but the House of Commons refused to do so. The invitation was therefore not accepted.

Durham Cattle in Kentucky .- Twenty head of Durham cattle sold lately in Kentucky for \$10,967. Some of them were mixed bloods. The thorough bred, of which there were eleven brought \$8187. One sold for \$1830, one

The Steamer Liverpool, in regard to which the enhanced value of their issues, would so much anxiety was felt has arrived in New

> About 150 American citizens were captured Canada, some, if not all of whom may forfeit

> The North Carolina Journal published at editor being about to leave that town. The proprietors of the paper have published the fol-

> In consequence of the determination, of the Editor, to leave Fayetteville the Proprietors on reasonable terms, to a practical Printer of Republican principles, who is duct it, None need apply but such as can produce satisfactory testimonials of good character. Any person desirous of applying for

> TEditors with whom the Journal Exchanges will please give the above a few inser-

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, the Hon. Patrick Noble was unanimously re-elected President; Jacob aid, which they cannot rationally expect to ob-Warley clerk; A. Garden, Reading clerk; and Mr. Fulton Doorkeeper.

In the House, the Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, was unanimously re-elected Speaker; T. W. Glover, clerk; John Chappel, Reading Clerk; Wm. Basken Messenger; and John Mathie, Doorkeeper.

The time in both houses is taken up mostly in receiving and referring petitions, receiving reports from commissioners of Free Schools &c. The following are the only items in the Journals, so far as they have reached us which and punishment every offender against the we think worth copying.

SENATE.

Nov. 27. Mr. Rhett presented the report of the Joint Committee on Printing, recommending that a contract be made with Messrs. A. H. & W. F. Pemberton, for the printing of both Houses, which was adopted, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Nov. 28. Mr. Patterson presented the pctition of sundry Ladies of Barnwell District, on the subject of vending, and the intemperate use of ardent spirits; referred to the Commit-

the on Judiciary. Mr. Alston submitted the following resolu-

Resolved, That and constituted a commission to examine and revise the Free School system of this State, and to report to the Legislature at their next session, such amendments and alterations as shall be suggested by experience; consulting freely the best sources of information within their reach; referred to the committee on

Mr. Evans presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Marion District in reference to the culture of the Mulberry and of Sugar; referred to the committee on Agriculture.

The different parts of the Governor's Message were referred to the appropriate commit-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nov. 27. Mr. DeSaussure, from the joint committee on Public Printing, submitted a rechants superseded by the agents of the agreed to, and ordered to the Senate for con-

Mr. Memminger presented the petition of Win. Wragg Smith for aid in publishing the Southern Review; referred to the committee on Education.

Nov. 29th. On motion of Mr. Bellinger, of the House; all questions arising from the

From the Nat. Intel. EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE.

should be promptly and indignantly resisted. Improvements, I submit to you the docu- thousand regulars assembled at Prescot on have the value of three to four thousand dol- people Mayor of that city. But there was mode of preservation, the selection of eggs. the 16th, and commenced a regular firing on have the value of three to four thousand dolthe windmill, where the Patriotshad secreted themselves. The batteries were placed but 150 to 200 yards from the mill, and the consequence was that the balls passed entirely through the stone building. Besides the reg-ulars there were a thousand of the militia in the service of the Government. The Patriots were surrounded by land and water-four steamers being upon the water, and two thousand troops completely hemming them in on the land. Letters from Ogdensburg say that the Patriots fought like devils until near sunset, when they came out with a flag of truce, which for a time was not regarded, the Loyalists, having instructions to give no quarter. Five hundred, it is supposed, are killed. BILL JOHNSON is captured, not by the Loyalists, but by a United States Marshal. Birge, the Patriot General is also in the care and keeping of the same Marshal. The prisoners taken at

were to be tried last Monday.

in the vicinity of his head quarters are pretty the debt, and a lien on the whole property as

BUTCHERY OF THE MORMONS.

St. Louis, Nov. 12.

"Further from the Mormons.-The account of a bloody butchary of thirty-two Mormons, on | parties, Gibson demanded to have the contract Splawn's creek, is fully confirmed Two chil. rescinded. To this Simpson agreed, but Wildren were killed, we presume, by accident .- son refused to give up the property. On Fri-Considerable plunder, such as beds, hats, &c., day, the 2d instant, Gibson, Simpson, Clarke, was taken from the slaughtered. Not one of the assailants was killed or hurt.

"About the time of the surrender, several Mormon houses were burnt in Chariton; and one Mormon, who refused to leave, killed.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEAKEAS, there is too much reason to believe that the citizens of the United States in disregard of the solema warning heretofore given to them by the General Government, and by some of the Governors of the States, have combined to disturb the peace of the dominions of a neighboring and friendly nation: And whereas, information has been derived from official and other sources, that many were sent after several persons, that had taken citizens in different parts of the United States | part against him in the affray The circumstanare associated or associating, for the same purpose: And whereas, disturbances have assaulted on his own plantation by a party of actually broken out anew in different parts of armed men, endeavoring to expel him from his the two Canadas: And whereas a hostile home, and wrest from him his property. In invasion has been made by citizens of the this extremity he defended himself, as every United States, in conjunction with Canadians man should do, and in the combat two or three and others, who, after forcibly seizing upon of the assailants were slain .- Ibid. the property of their peaceful neighbor for the purpose of effecting their unlawful designs, are now in arms against the authorities of Canada, in perfect disregard of their own obligaforeign nations:

Now, therefore, I have thought it necessa- see, at Paris in that State. ry and proper to issue this proclamation, calling upon every citizen of the United States neither to give countenance nor encouragement of any kind to those who have thus forfeited their claim to the protection of their country, upon these misguided or deluded persons who are engaged in them, to abandon tain, and giving rise to amputations (however unfounded) upon the honor and good faith of their own Government; upon every officer. and reputation of his country,-by his love of order and respect for that sacred code of laws by which national intercourse is regulated-to use every effort in his power to arrest for trial ligations to the other Powers of the world .-And I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that, whatever may be the condition to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this Government, in any form, on their behalf; but will be left, rebe dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefari-

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and the sixty-third of the Independence of the United States. M. VAN BUREN.

By the President: JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate in New York. The "Josephs's Buildings."-We are informed that Thomas E. Davis Esq. nas disposed of the substantial fire-proof building at the corner of Wall and Hanover streets, directly opposite the new Merchants' Exchange, to the North American Trust and Banking Company,

The first floor is at present in the occupancy of the United States Bank in New York, and the American Trust Company. N. Y. Courier.

Supposed Murder .- On the 13th inst. the body of a man was discovered in a hollow office in Philadelphia. The other instance log, near Johnson's Mills, in Jones county; is in your own State. A Senator who had apparently having been in that situation eight lost confidence of Tennessee, has been reor ten days. On the body were sixteen or seventeen cuts and stabs; showing conclu. sively that he must have come to his death by foul means. Some papers were found on on him. by which it appeared that his name was Elias M. Isaacs, some of them were bills for the purchase of Jewelry in Albany, Utica and Syracuse, N. Y. A note was found, addressed to him by a Mr. Whitney of New York, who who appeared to have been his counsel in some difficulty he had been involved in respecting the purchase, or possession; of

The only light that has been elicited respecvaluable improvements, she has a matter of commenced and chartered canals and rail roads 3,833 miles, costing nearly ninety millions of dollars! For a more particular expansion of the advantages derived by that State from her appropriations for internal state from her appropriations for internal state of the six business. They will description, was in this city, a few days, and left here on the 5th inst. in a Jersey wagon, with a man by the name of Williams, a Venwith a man by the na

lars in Watches, Jewelry and money; which probably was the immediate cause of his mur-

No money or jewelry was found with him, except a ring, which he wore which has been recognized as belonging to him, by persons who had noticed it. A wagon, and individuals answering the description of those who left here with him, were seen at the place where the body was found, the morning after they left

Of course strong suspicions are fixed on the persons who accompanied the murdered man from this place, and the public would do well to be on the look out for the perpetrators of such foul.-(Macon (Gen) Messenger

Horrid Murder .- The Bulletin of Granada, Mississippi, dated the 8th inst., narrates the particulars of a bloody tragedy recently acted in our sister State. The circumstances were Prescot by the British have been sent to King- as follows: A planter of Warren county, ston.

Mr. Gideon Giboson, sold some time since a The rebels at Montreal, 400 in number, tract of land on Yazoo, together with some fifty negroes on a long credit, to Wilson and A letter received to-day from Col. Worth Simpson, with an arrangement on the part of confirms about all the news I send you from Wilson and Simpson, to give Gibson the prothe frontier. Col. WORTH thinks the Patriots ceeds of their crops annually, in liquidation of well used up, and almost tired of Canadian as security-and Gibson agreeing to furnish them with open land to cultivate for a few years, until they could by degroes get a plantation open on their own land.

For this purpose Gibson rented the plantation of the Hon. Franklin E. Plummer. Finally, some misunderstanding arose between the Morrison and Boyd, went on to the premises and took off the negroes by force. Wilson was in his own house armed with a rifle and double barrelled gun. As they passed the nouse, he fired upon them killed Morrison "At Far West, after the surrender, a Mormon had his brains dashed out by a man who accused the Mormon of burning his house in Daviess.

dead and severely wounding Boyd; the company rode off with the negroes, leaving Morrison's body on the ground. Wilsom re-loaded, cut have been filled Clark, and probably Cibrary filled Clark, and again, killed Clark and probab y Gibson. Simpson and Boyd and three negroes got off and arrived at Dr. Fisher's neighboring plantation. The other negroes took to the woods. Gibson's horse arrived at Dr. Fisher's. It was believed Gibson was killed. The sheriff and his possee were soon out in pursuit of Wilson.

> The individual named Wilson, who killed several men in a recent encounter in Yazoo, Mississidpi, was discharged from custody after an examination before a magistrace-no one appoared against him, although attachments ces seem to have excused Willson. He was

MR. CLAY.

The following is a letter from Henry tions as American citizens, and of the obliga- Clay, in reply to an invitation to attend a tions of the Government of their country to dinner lately given to Mr. Bell of Tennes_

ASHLAND,, Oct. 1, 1838 Gentlemen:- I am bonored by the ic. vitation, transmitted to me by you as the committee of the Whigs of Henery co. in Tenn. to a dinner to be given to the Hon. John Bell, on the 12th inst. I should be projects dangerous to their own country fatal very happy to be able to attend on such an to those whom they profess a desire to relieve, interesting occasion. It is a characteristic impracticable of execution without foreign of that ferocious spirit of denunciation and persecution of which I was long the chosen victim, to display its greatest venom against those who have least incurred its enmity. civil and military, and every citizen-by the It has been the fate of a distinguished citiveneration due by all freemen to the laws zen in the eastern part of your State, and of which they have assisted to enact for their Mr. Bell, to be the latest objects selected for own government-by his regard for the honor the vengeance of that spirit, and hence all the vials of wrath are poured out on their heads. I have been comparatively spared and forgotten. No State in the Union has exhibited a nobler independence than Tenlaws providing for the performance of our ob- nessee; and the people of it, in resolving to sustain those two citizens against unmerited attacks, have shown their sensibility to faithful and eminent services and a just abfaithful and eminent services and a just ab-horrence to gross injustice. I would gladly (will be in Wadesboro N. C. unite with the Whigs of Henry, in the intended respect to Mr. Bell, but duties and proached by every virtuous fellow-citizen, to engagements at home compel me reluctantly to decline the acceptance of your invitation.

Among other strange and dangerous principles of Government which have been introduced within the last few years, none is more remarkable than the system of rewards and punishments, which has been acted upon. Devotion to power is the highest and often the only recommendation to Executive patronage, whilst to question the fallibility of a leading supporter of Adminisa candidate for office, is a sure pasport to its favor. So that the most certain way to get an office is to loose one. Numerous examples might be given of this practice, but I will mention only two. A candidate for the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the side of the administration, being rejected by the people, was soon after rewarded by a high Executive office at Washington. And when he pouted and threatened in consequence of another rejected candidate for the same office, of less zealous faith, being appointed to a Foreign Mission, he was quieted by being transferred to a lucrative cently compensated by a seat in the Cabi-

Thus, gentlemen, you see with what con. tempt power treats the people. It has divorced itself from them. And it is in the same spirit that, by means of the Sut-Trea. sury Scheme, it seeks to establish for itself one currency, leaving the people in the possession of another, and as it alleges, an inferior currency.

You will recollect that Mr. Adams' administration was bitterly denounced, be. ing him, is that a person who was supposed to cause in a single instance, it made an aping him, is that a person who was supposed to cause in a single instance, it made an appearance be a French Jew, answering to his name and pointment of a Post Master at Nashville, ble knewledge of the silk business. They will In every way, the silk culture is a matter of

people Mayor of that city. But there was one qualification for the office of Post Master of Nashville, which he wanted-he was not in favor of the late election of the late President of the United States!

Judging from the events of the last year, hurrying it. I congratulate you on the national industry. auspicious prospect before us. When our deliverance is consummated, no state can look upon its accomplishment with prouder satisfaction than Tennessee. I am with great respect, your obd't servant.

H. CLAY.

DIED. At the residence of Mrs. Chapman, near this town, on Sunday morning 2d ult. Urias Powers, eldest son of Allen D. and Mary J Chapman, an unusually interesting child.

Mourn not thy child whose body is laid, In the cold and silent tomb, Oh! do not weep, for the spirit that's fled To its long and blissful home.

There to flutter in the realms above, Till the gladsome day arrives; When thou, through Christs redeeming love Shalt meet him in the skies.

CHERAW PRICE CURRENT

December 4.

Reef in market,	lb	4	6
Bacon from wagons,	lb	14	15
by retail,	lb	15	18
Butter	16	15	25
Beeswax	lb .	20	22
Bagging	yard	18	23
Bale rope	lb	10	124
Coffee	lb	124	15
COTTON,		84	12
Corn	bushel	75	100
Flour Country,	brl	650	800
Feathers from wagons	lb	40	45
Fodder.	(2007)	75	100
Hides green	Ib		5
dry	lb		50
Iron	100lbs	5 00	650
Indigo	lb.	75	250
Lime	cask	3 50	4 10
Lard	lb		22
Leather sole	lb	22	25
Lead bar	ιb		15
Logwood	lb	10	15
Molasses	gal	45	50
New Orleans	gal	57	56
Nails cut assorted	lb	71	9
wrought	lb	16	18
Oats	bashel	40	50
Oil curriers	gal	75	100
lamp		125	
linseed .		110	125
Paints white lead	keg	325	425
Spanish brown	lb	8	121
Pork	100lbs	600	800
Rice	100lbs	550	625
Shot, Bag		1000000	250
n s	Ib	225	
Sugar	lb	10	123
Salt	sack	325	350
salt	bush	100	125
Steel American	lb	10	121
English	16	14	1
German	- lb	12	14
Tallow	lb	10	1 12
Tea imperial	16	100	137
hyson	15	100	
Tobacco manufactured	15	10	50
Window glass 8 x 10	50A	34	3
10 x		3 3	33

For Salc.

ORN, Fodder, Oats, Mules, Colts. Oxen, Milch-Cows, Stock, Hogs and Cattle, Waggon, Ox-Cart, Plantation Utensils, Blacksmith's Tools, 2 Cotton Gins, Corn Sheliers, Household and Kitchen Furniture &c.

These articles will be offered at private sale until Tuesday 11th December. All articles remaining unsold at that time will be offered at public auction at my residence near Cheraw. Public Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M

JOHN ELLERBE. Nov. 30th 1838.

entistry.

R. J. LEE respectfully informs his friends and employers in Cheraw that he will certainly visit their town on or before the first of Jan: uary fully prepared to perform any and every Dental operation that may be required of him. Dec. 1, 1838.

A Card.

R. Roberts Dentist, will return to Cheraw about the 1st of December to attend to the practice of his profession. November 7th, 1338.

To Editors of Newspapers and Postmasters.

Impelled by a sense of incalculable importance of the Silk Culture to the citizens of the United States, the Philadelphia and Burlingtration, is regarded as the greatest crime ton Silk Company, in order to enlist the influwhich a citizen can commit. Rejection by the ence of the press throughout the country tion of silk. people of a partizan of the Executive, who is more directly and earnestly in favor of this great national and patriotic enterprise, make he following proposals to gentlemen connec-

ted with the press and to postmasters. The managers do not propose to themselves any immediate profit from the publication of their paper, being simply anxious to dissiminate widely a proper understanding of the nature, importance, prospects and so forth of the Silk Business; they therefore, offer a deducon all remittances over five dollars. That is, any number of papers over 20 ordered to one any number of papers over 20 ordered to one and that the Government should lend its aid address, will be put at 25 cents per annum a to ensure the speedy and permanent success sum barely sufficient to pay for the mere cost of the measure. of paper and printing.

Any individual forwarding ten dollars, will receive twenty copies of the Silk Instructor, and be entitled to sufficient stock of cuttings from the genuine Morus Multicaulis tree, to produce the first year, 50 trees,-worth,

Company.

AT THE LOW PRICE OF 50 CTS. PER ANNUM.

The Managers having secured the services of Mr. J. Chavalier, from Lyons, France, (a native of that most important Silk rearing and manufacturing district) will immediately commence the publication of a semi-monthly periodical, with a view of imparting to the

planting the trees, layers cuttings and buds mode of preservation, feeding, and necessary, instructions for the arrangement of coocooneinstructions for the arrangement of coocooneries, either upon a large or small scale, for individuals or cempanies,—the best mode and machines for reeling and preparing the raw silk, together with the twisting, coloring, and in short every information which the inexpeanother and better destiny awaits our Union rienced may require on entering upon this new but most important and invaluable branch o

In addition to the Slik department, attention will be given to the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, the Grape, and a Price Current of the different markets will be inserted.

All letters of inquiry, if port paid, will be promptly and cheerfully attended to. Orders must be addressed to

THOS. C. CLARKE. Agent for the Philadelphia and Burlington Silk Company, 72 Dock street, Philadelphia.

> SILK COMMITTEE. Twety-Fifth Congress,

SECOND SESSION. April 2014 1838:

MULBERRY AND SUGAR BEET. Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Agri-REPORT:

The Committee on Agriculture, who were in: structed to inquire whether, any, and, if any, what encouragement may be given to promote the culture of the mulberry and the sugar beet, report:

That in order to obtain satisfactory information of the present state and condition, as well as of the importance, of the culture of the mulberry and sugar beet, they issued a circuit lar on the subject, shortly after it was committed to them, to which they have received numerous answers, giving much interesting and useful imformation; some of the most important of which the committee append to this report. The first question which naturally suggests itself is, whether the subject matter is of such national importance as to merit the serious attention of Congress; and in order to satisfy themselves on this point, the committee ascertained from the public documents the amount of silk and sugar imported into the United States, as follows, viz:

25,033,200 12.514.551 This statement at once shows the immen sum which is annually paid by the people of this country, to foreign countries, for those two articles only; and also, the very great fine portance of encouraging their culture amongst

It would introduce to the farmer new and valuable, and as your committee believe, profitable productions; which in rotation with other crops, would have a doubly bene effect on our agricultural interests. It would improve our lands, increase the amount of productive industry, and condense, improve and enrich our population. It would be adding other branches to the home, the fireside business of every family, and thus increase the pleasure as well as the prosperity of the dos mestic circle. Your committee cannot forbear a notice with approhation on the fact that Mr. Lindsay, of Washington city has frequently conferred with them on this subject, imparting his valuable information enforced by the practical argument of his wearing a complete suit of silk, cultivated and manufactured on his own premises. There is in this, as in every country, a large class of individuals who, so far from adding any thing to the industry and wealth of the nation. are unable to support themselves, for want of suitable employment, such as indigent females and children; the aged and infifm, to whom may be added the long list of paupers in our poor-houses and asylums, and of prisoners in our workhouses and State penitentiaries. To

within the last year the cultivation of the mulberry has been much more extended than in several preceding years, and the people and the Legislatures of several of the States have taken up the subject with increased spirit and

From all the information which the committee have been able to obtain, they are induced to believe that no country in the world is better. adapted to the production of silk, or the sugarbeet than most parts of the United States, whether we consider the soil the climate, or the habits of the people. The mulberty way grow on high, stony, sandy, and comparativel barren land ; although the poverty of the wil may decrease the quantity of foilage, it will improve the quality, and add fineness and beauty to the silk; whilst the climate is so varied, that no part is too far north to destroy the mulberry or prevent the production of a single crop of silk worms in a season, yet, la the southern part of the Union, from eight to ten crops may be raited.

The Morus Multicaulis has. for some years; been considered the most valuable variety of mulberry : though the Brussa, recently introduced into this country from Turkey, is highly spoken of as of a superior quality. The large white six week worm seems to be generally admitted to be preferable for the preduc-

If, then, there are so many inducements for, the introduction of these two important articles if the market is large and yearly increasing, our soil and climete adapted to the culture, and the prospect of public good and private gain be good; why, it will asked may we not become a great silk growing and sugar-making people? We can, and the committee believe in do distant time will so become. It only requires that public attention should be called

THE PROFITS.

From four hundred to one thousand per cent is now fealized on the cultivation and sale of trees. So enormous a profit is not of at present prices, \$25; and the second year course expected to be realised for any length of time, but will decline as the trees become more abundant, and the country is stocked Of the Philadelphia and Burlington Silk with silk plantatations. But the producing of manent business, from which the farmer will be able to realize from three to five hundred dollars from each acre of mulberry trees. The whole business is as simple as that of raising corn or potatoes, and more certain than any crop that can be put into the ground, while it furnishes a light, easy and profitable employment to children, to the aged and infirm and other dependent portions of the household, with which every family is more or less burthened.