CHERAW GAZETTE

AND

PEE DEE FARAER.

M. MacLean, Editor and Proprietor. CHERAW, S. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1839. Vol. IV. No. 13.

TERMS.

If paid within three months, - - 3 00
If paid within three months after the close of the year, - - - - - - - - - 3 50
If paid within twelve months after the close of the year, - - - - - - - - 4 00
If not paid within that time, - - - - 5 00

A company of ten persons taking the paper at the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at $25 provided the names be forwarded together, and acompanied by the money.

No paper to be discontinued but at he option of the Editor till arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, inserted for one dollar the first time, and fifty cents, each subsequent insertion

Persons sending in advertisements are requested to specify the number of times they are to be inserted; otherwise they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

☞ The Postage must be paid on all communications

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock,
200 pieces English and American Prints,
2 " London wool dyed black Cloth,
2 " " blue "
15 cases fashionable fur and silk Hats,
30 Shot Guns.

Persons purchasing in this market, will please call and examine for themselves.

MALCOM BUCHANAN.
Feb. 6 12 tf

Law Notice.

THE Subscribers have entered into copartnersnip, and will practice Law under the name of McQueen & Ervin, in the Courts of Chesterfield, Darlington, Marlboro, Marion and Horry Districts. Their office will be at Marlboro' Court House, where one or both may at all times be found.

JNO. McQUEEN.
ERASMUS P. ERVIN.
Marlboro' C. H., S. C.
Jan. 28, 1839.
12 4t

Imported Stafford,

WILL Stand the ensuing season, five days in the week at the Plantation of J. Wright near Cheraw S. C. and two days at Society Hill, and will serve mares at twenty five dollars the season or forty dollars to Insure and fifty cents to ihe Groom. The season to commence on the 15th of February and end on the 1st July.

Stafford will be six years old on the 29th of march next, was purchased in England by Dr. Howe, of J. Painter Esq. of Staffordshire, the breeder of the celebrated "Leviathan" now standing in Tennessee at $150 the season.

He was landed in New York in May 1835 and has never been trained. He is a beautiful bay with black legs main and tail, and without white. Stands full 15½ hands high and exhibits all the prominent points of speed and durability, and a full developement of all the characteristics of a high bred Horse.

Stafford was got by the celebrated horse Memnon, winner of the great Doncaster St. Leger stakes. His dam was by Piscator; grand dam, Mademoiselle. Preisle by Sir Peter; his dam, Nina, by Eclipse, out of Pomona, by Herod, &c &c.

Memnon was got by Whisker, winner of the Derby stakes; his dam Manuella (winner of the Oaks,) by Dick Andrews; she was also the dam of Belzoni, &c &c.; grand dam Mandane, by Pot 8'os, (the dam of Alisidora, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger) Lottery, Captain Candid, and Brutandorf: great grandam, Young Camilla, (the grandam of Figaro) sister to Colibri, by Woodpecker.—Camilla, by Trentham,—Coquette, by the Compton Barb—sister to Regulus, &c. &c.

Piscator was by Walton, out of Rosabella, by Whiskey: grandam by Diomed: great grandam Harriet, by Matchem. Flora, (see Stud Book, vol. 3, p. 341.)

PERFORMANCES OF MEMNON.

Memnon, when two years old, won the Champagne stakes at Doncaster, at 50 gs. each, 12 subscribers: also at the same place he won the two year old stakes of 20 gs. each, 20 subscribers. At 3 years old he won the St. Leger stakes at York, of 25 gs. each, 9 subscribers; he also won the great St. Leger stakes at Doncaster of 25 gs. each, 88 subscribers, (twenty nine horses starting;) at the same place he walked over for the Gascoigne stakes of 100 gs. each, 9 subscribers. At 4 years old he walked over for a sweep stakes of 50 sovereigns each, 4 subcribers; t Doncaster; at the same place he won a sweep stakes of 25 overigns each, 11 subscribers.—When 5 years old he beat the Marquis of Exeter's Enamel, a match at Newmarket, across the flat, for 1000 gs. each; he also won the Gold Cup at Ascot, and received forfeit in a match at Newmarket with the Duke of Portland's The Alderman, 8st. 4lb. each, Beacon Course, for 500 gs.

Pasture will be provided for mares, and fed with grain, when desired, but all accid and escapes at the risk of the owners.

Cheraw, Fe I 12 4t

Cast Iron Pumps.

A few Cast Iron Pumps for drawing wate from wells of ordinary depth. Also Double Action, Suction and Forcing Pumps, fo raising water to any elevation.

The only recommendation to the above pumps is, that they will last *forever*.

I have a good lot of cast rion Stoves, which will be sold for cost, provided I can get the money for them. Stove-pipe to suit, always on hand.

J. HERVY.
Feb. 6 12 2t

Chemistry.

A course of Lectures on Chemistry, will be delivered at the old Bank Room.

The course will embrace Heat, Light, Electricity, Magnetism, and Attraction; Oxygen, Hydrogen, Chlorine, Nitrogen, and their combinations, &c.; Carbon, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Boron, Iodine, Bronine. Fluorine, Silicon, and Selenium, the metals, &c. The acids, alkalis, and neutral salts—and if time permits, animal and vegetable Chemistry will also be taken up.

The course will be a complete one—all experiments and illustrations connected with the science will be exhibited and explained, calculated not only to amuse, but to interest and edify the class.

Terms $5: or 50 cents per single lecture.—Students of the Academies, and others engaged in the study of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy and Geology; in fact, all who may wish to obtain a knowledge of this important and useful science, would do well to attend.

Feb. 6 12 2t

South Carolina.

James Chapman vs. Rebecca Adams, Lewis Graves, Wm. Rickkits, and Nancy his wife, Richard Graves, Wm. Graves, Neill M'Neill an i Martha his wife, and Thomas Graves Defendants.

It appearing to my satisfaction that all the defendants above named reside without this state. It is therefore ordered that they appear before me in the Court of Ordinary to be held for Chesterfield District on monday, the 17th day of Februery next, to object to the sale or division of the Real Estate of Richard Graves Deceased, or their consent will be entered of Record.

TURNER BRYAN, O.rd'y. C. D.

16th December, 1838.

Bacon.

600 LBS. No. Ca. Bacon for sale by,
D. MALLOY.
March 5th 1838. 17—tf.

New Works.

IN Classical and Miscellaneous Literature, just received at the Bookstore,
Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols. 8vo,
Irvings Life of Columbus, 3 vols, 8vo.
McIntosh's History of England.
Scotts History of Scotland, Robertsons Historical Works 3 vols. 8 vo.
Vethake's Political Economy, 1 vol. 8vo.
Potter's Grecian Antiquities; Adam's Roman Do.
Leveretts Latin Lexicon; Andrews and Stoddards Latin Grammar?
Felton's Homer's Slaid; Anthon's Caesar, Sallust and Cicero,
Anthon's new Greek Grammar; Kirkham's English Grammar.
Emerson's North American Arithmetic, 1st 2nd and 3rd Parts.

Jan. 30, 1839.
11 tf

Carpenters & Joiners Planes &c, &c.

AMONG which are she following, viz:—Plow, Astragals, Dadoes, Fillisters, Grecian Ovolos, Og es and quirk Ogees, Sash, Bead and Match Planes, Hollows and Rouuds, Snipe Bills, Rabbet, side Rabbets and Reeding Planes, Smooth, Jack, Fore and Jointer Planes (double and single Irons) Firmer chisels, Spring Dividers, squares &c. Marking and Morticing Guages, Key hole, Tenant and Hand Saws: Also Locks, Hinges, Files, Sprigs, Nails &c. &c.

For sale cheap by
D. MALLO
Oct. 25th, 1837.

Notice.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold at Chesterfield Court House on the first Monday in March next between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, by order of the Court of Equity in the case of Flora McMillan vs. John McMillan all the Real Estate of the late Angus McMillan deceased, consisting of about 700 acres more or less situated on the waters of Tillers Fork Creek in the District of Chesterfield, for the purpose of Partition among the heirs.

The conditions of the sale are as follows, so much of the purchase money as will be necessary to defray the costs of suit will be paid in cash.

The balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. Bond and approved personal security.

G. W. DARGAN.
Com. in Equity.

Jan. 15, 1839.
11 4t

New Stationary &c. for sale at the Bookstore.

FULL and half bound Ledgers, Journals, Day and Record Books of various sizes; Foolscap and Letter paper ruled and unruled; Blank Books of all sizes; Quills; Black, Red and Blue Ink; Counting House and Pocket Penknives; Sealing wax and wafers of various fancy colours, Everpointed Pencil cases, &c. &c

India Rubber Overshoes.

FOR Sale by
D. MALLOY.
Nov. 15th, 1837. 1 tf

Administrators Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late John T. Hinson, will please make payment to the subscriber forthwith; and all persons having demands against the intestate will present them properly proved, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Admr.
Cheraw, S. C. Feb. 14th, 1838. 14..tf

South Carolina.

Thomas Stubbs, *et ux* vs. Samuel McDaniel *et. al.* } Bill for partition for Real Estate:

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roderick McNair and wife, and Alexander McDaniel, defendants in the above stated case, are absent from, and reside without the limits of the state;

It is on motion of Dudley, complainants solicitor, ordered, that the said absent defendants do appear, and answer, or demur, to the complainants' bill of complaint, on or before the first day of July next, and in default thereof, that the complainants' bill of complaint, as to them, be taken *pro confesso.*

It is alse ordered, that notice of this order be published in the Cheraw Gazette, twice a month for the space of three months.

G. W. DARGAN.
Comm. in Equity
Cheraw District.

Jan. 14, 1839.
10 2mf3m

Hats & Caps.

A Few cases, latest style of fashionable Hats and Caps.

For sale by
D. MALLOY.
Nov. 15th, 1837. 1 tf

For Sale.

A second hand two horse Carriage and Gig both in good repair. Apply to
M. BUCHANAN.
Cheraw, Feb. 27th. 1838. 16 tf

Cigars.

5 M. Spanish Cigars, just received and for sale by
JNO. MALLOY, & Co.
November 28th, 1838.
2 tf

BURN'S MILLS.

THESE Mills five miles below Cheraw are now in complete order for sawing lumber, grinding corn and wheat and bolting flour. The bolting cloths are new and of a superior quality. The Proprietor intends to remain at the mills the present year and will give his personal attention to all the business of the mills. He hopes by punctual attention to business, not only merit, but get a large share of custom in the above line of business.

J. W. BURN
Chesterfield, District S. C. Jan. 22d, 1838.
12—tf

Blacksmith's Tools.

A good supply on hand, of every thing in th line, for sale at a small advance above oc
D. MALLOY
March 5th 1838. 17—tf

Overcoats & Cloaks.

JUST received by our Pole Boat, 4 dozen Ladies Cloaks (assorted qualities) also a general assortment of Gentlemens Cloaks, Cloth and Blanket Overcoats, which will be sold on accomodating terms by

JNO. MALLOY, & Co.
November 28th, 1838.
2 tf

Dissolution.

THE copartnership herefore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Powe & Malloy was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the concern will make mmediate payment to either, to enable them to close the business without delay.

THO. E. POWE,
A. MALLOY.

January 21st, 1838.

The Drug Business and the Practice of Medicine will be continued as heretofore by
A. MALLOY.
10 tf

Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails.

Burdens patent No 1, 2, and 3 Horse Shoes and Horse shoe nails, cheaper and better than can be made by the common operation.

For sale by
D. MALLOY
Nov. 8, 1837. 25 tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of B. McIntosh & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firm will present them to B. McIntosh, to whom all those indebted are earnestly requested to make payment without loss of time, as the business of the firm must be closed.

R. L. EDGEWORTH.
B. McINTOSH.

The business will be continued by B. McIntosh in the store lately accupied by A. P. Lacoste Esq. Where he respectfully solicits a call from the former customers of the house and from every person who wishes to purchase goods in this market, believing that he can hold out such inducements as will insure a share of patronage.

Cheraw Jan. 21, 1839.
10 tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to any one who may fin and return to me a large brown pocket book lost on thursday the 25th inst. between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. containing five dollors cash, notes and due bills. The papers will be of no value to any one but the owner.

FELIX LONG.
Cheraw Oct. 29, 1838.
50 tf

Guns.

1 Dozen Single and Double Barrel Guns, received and for sale by
JOHN MALLOY & Co.
November 28th, 1838.
2 tf

Groceries.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals and offer for sale the following articles.
10 Hhds. St. Croix's Sugar,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico, do
50 Bags Coffee,
5 Hhds. Molasses.
10 Hhds N. E. Rum, 1 Pipe Gin, 1 Pipe. C. Brandy, 2 Casks Porter (in bottles) 5 bblss Vinegar, 50 bbls. Domestic Liquors, 10 Casks Cheese and 4 boxes Pine Apple Cheese. Pepper. Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Chocolate, Mustard, Hyson, Imperial and Gun Powder Teas, Soap, Rice, Powder, Shot and Lead.

JNO. MALLOY, & Co.
November 28th, 1838.
2 tf

From the Charleston Mercury.

SILK.

Attention is solicited for the following notice copied from the Agusta *Constitutinalist*, Mr. Olmsted, the geatleman therein mentioned, is now in this city but will leave it to-day. Zealous, however, to diffuse information upon the important subject to which he has long given his especial attention, he will attend at Stewart's Carolina Hotel, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to give the benefit of his experience to all who may call upon him, to inquire into the history of the experiment of the Silk culture in Connecticut, which has been attended with such successful results.—There is no doubt, from past experience and from the known advantage of climate, that an experiment in making silk which can be followed by even moderate success, so far North as Connecticut, cannot fail with half the attention to succeed entirely in Carolina and other Southern States.

SILK CULTURE.—An interesting article on the Silk culture will be found in this day's paper, taken from the Richmond Enquirer. If that important culture has attracted much attention in the North, certainly in the South, where the climate is better adapted to that branch of agriculture, a greater interest should be taken in its improvement. That the people of the north can raise and manufacture silk to great advantage, we had ocular proof on Tuesday evening last, in company with a number of our citizens, at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel. Mr. Olmstead, a gentleman from East Hartford, Conn., who has devoted much of his attention the subject, and who is now on a visit to the south, was kind enough to exhibit to us a number of samples of sewing, twist, and raw silk, of various colours, which will bear a comparison with any of the same kind imported, and which was raised and manufactured on his own farm, during the past year, by Mr. J Manforth. The samples exhibited to us were parts of the product of an eighth of an acre of ground, planted as an experiment. We were informed by Mr. Olmstead that the trees from which the worms were fed, were planted between the 15th and 20th of May last, in rows of 3 1-2 feet apart, on land cultivated the preceding year, and of a sandy loam; ploughed up about the middle of September, at the rate of 20,000 an hour. He commenced gathering the leaves und feeding about the 10th of July. The quantity of leaves gathered amounted to 1194 lbs. The quantity of silk worms fed 32,000; and the quantity of cocoons produced nine bushels, yielding nine pounds of silk and floss 1 lb. About 5000 of the worms were fed on 180 lbs of leaves, and the product of them was two bushels of cocoons, or two pounds of silk. This establishes the fact that 90lbs of leaves of the Morus Multicaulis are sufficient to produce one pound of silk. He commenced plucking the leaves when the trees were 4 anu 5 feet high, leaving four leaves at the top of the tree. He thinks the product of the eighth of an acre would have been more than 1200 lbs of leaves; but being short of worms he had use for no more than 1164 lbs. If we take the estimate of 1200 lbs. of leaves to the eighth of an acre, as a basis the product of an acre would be over 100 lbs. of silk: but allowing even 100 lbs. to the acre the silk, as manufactured in sewing silk, being worth $10 per pound, the produce of one acre of land would be $1000, besides multiplying the trees for market.

From the Philadelphia Courier & Inquirer.

MORUS MTLTICAULIS.

Letters received by the last packets from France, state that the sales of trees and cuttings of the Morus Multicaulis had ceased, in consequence of the greatly increasing demands from this country. The nursery. men there had not been prepared for such unusual and unexpected orders, and, after increasing their prices to 200 and 300 per cent., they finally quit selling their plants at any price, in order to cut them up, to propagate a supply for next season.

It has been frequently stated in the papers that the Morus Multicaulis is too tender to withstand the severity of the winters in Pennsylvania, and that the Alpine and Moretti, or Morus Macrophylla, were better adapted to this climate. It is believed that this opinion is erronaous, as there are now growing at the Bertram Botanic Garden three miles south west from Philadelphia, several trees of tha two last varieties, which were received from France ten years since, (soon after the Morus Multicaulis had been procured from Manilla.) The plants were slightly protected from the cold of the first winter, since which they never been sheltered, nor suffered the least injury from the frost. The largest tree of the Multicaulis is eighteen feet high and ten inches in circumference. The leaves are larger than those of the Macrophylla, and of a smoother and finer texture: they are preferred by the silk worms. Both varieties appear to be quite as hardy as the white mulberry (Morus alba.)

AN ACT to promote the culture of silk in this State [Georgia].

Whereas it is desirable that the culture of silk should be encouraged within the lunits of this State.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, whenever any person or persons either individually or collectively shall raise any silk within the limits of this State, he, she, or they, shall be entitled so draw from the State Treasury, a premium of fifty cents, for each and every pound of cocoons, as by him, her or them raised, and ten cents per pound on each pound of good silk, by him, her, or them, reeled from cocoons, so raised, and the persons, so claiming the premium aforesaid, shall first exhibit the cocoons raised, and the silk reeled as aforesaid, to one of the Justices of the Peace, within the county where the same shall have been raised, and the said Justices shall thereupen examine the person or persons claiming the premium as aforesaid, upon his, her, or their oath, or legal affirmation, and shall require the party so claiming the premiums to swear or affirm that the cocoons were raised in the State of Georgia, after the passage of this act, that the premium has not before been claimed by, or paid to any other person for said cocoons or silk; and in relation to all other facts and circumstances, as may, in the opinion of said Justice, be connected with the raising or reeling of the same; and upon such evidence proving satisfactory to his mind, he shall thereupon make out and sign a certificate with his seal thereto affixed: which certificate shall be sufficient authority to his Excellency the Governor, and he is hereby required to receive in his department the same, to draw his warrant upon the State Treasury in favor of the party to whom said certificate is granted for the amount of said premium as per said certificate to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated. This act shall be and continue in full force and effect, for and during the term of ten years, from and after its first passage. All laws and parts of laws repugnant to this act, be, and the same hereby repealed.

JOSEPH DAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES DOUGHERTY.
President of the Senate.
Assented to, 29th December, 1838.
GEORGE GILMER, Governor.

The subjoined sketch of Wise's speech will give our readers some idea of the loose and unpardonable manner in which business has been conducted at Washington. If congress manifest a determination to scrutinize the accounts of the treasury department, it would not surprise us to hear of its again accidently catching fire. The burning of the books of the post office department saved a great deal of tronble.

"Mr. Wise examined very minutely the particulars of most of the defalcations which have been published. He made a thorough overhauling of all the prominent defalcations—FORTY in number—giving names and dates and places and sums of defalcation—the circumstances under which the defalcations were made,—the knowledge the secretary of the treasury had of these defalcations.—his excuses, if not connivances at them,—all the published facts, and many others in relation to them, were stated in a clear and lucid manner. Such a mass of corruption you have not before even dreampt of.

The last case he examined was that of Mr. Swarwout. Mr. Wise said it was not Mr. Swarwout's money he proposed to look after. That would be a useless task, and his sins were heavy enough upon him, already without further exposure. He wished to look after the secretary of the treasury in connection with this great defalcation.

Mr. Swartout left the country in August, and nothing is heard of his defalcation until November! The last return of Mr. Swartwout is dated March 28th, 1838, and the last public letter in April, to which answer is given by the secretary of the treasury, dated April also! Nothing is heard of the defalcation then from April to November. and the secretary tells us that he even had no suspicions of a defalcation until that time. What negligence!

Mr. Wise then stated another fact in reference to the claims set off by Mr. Swartwout when he left his office. Swartout kept in his hands, as it apaears, when he left office, with a view of meeting the claims against him—the sum of $201,000 as nesessary to meet the demands against the custom house. What, said Mr. Wise, are the amount of these demands as put down in the new report of this account furnished by the treasury department? They were but the sum of $7,709—$201,000 kept to meet the demand of less than $8,000! and so stated, as will appear upon examination. Will the secretary of the treasury explain this, if he can!

Other facts stated by Mr. Wise as gathered from the special report of the secretary of the treasury referring to this subject, were in reference to certain dates of letters. The secretary of the treasury it appears, sent a letter on *the 3d of April*, 1838, demanding a settlement with Mr. Swartout. Mr. Swartwout received the letter by due course of mail, and on the 16th of April,—three days after the date of the letter demanding a settlement, he answered it, but did not meet the demand of the secretary asking a settlement, not only not then but at no time up to August, the time of his sailing for Europe. making the demanded settlement made in April, and yet the secretary of the treasury tells us he heard nothing of and suspected nothing of the defalcation until some time in November! Demanding a settlement—receiving none—a settlement put off for months,—accounts unsettled,—the party requested to marke the settlements off for Europe, and yet the secretary of the treasury never suspecting any thing wrong until late in November.—Who believes him innocent? said Mr. Wise.

Mr. Wise theh proved that Flemming, Ogden and Phillips of the New York Custom House knew of the defalcation long before it wac proclaimed.—Letters were theeread by Flemming, an Auditor in the Curtom House, showing in March, '37 a discreponcy of $500, in accounts, which discrepanhy was pointed out to Phillips and to to Mr. Ogden, cashier and assistant cashier. Mr. Flemming stated also it was discovered that the treasury was minus in, *August the sum of* $740.000! Mark the date, *August* 1838 when Mr Jesse Hoyt was in office,—and yet with these facts known and proclaimed in August, the secretary of the treasury says he had not knowledge of the defalcations—no suspicious until some time in November! We believes him, I ask again? said Mr. Wise.

And now, said Mr. W., I charge Mr. Hoyt with having a knowledge of this defalcation. I charge him with being acquainted with the facts exposed by Flemming the Auditor in August, and communicated to Phillips—I charge him with knowing of the deficiency of $520,000, and above all, I charge the secretary of the treasury with a gross neglect of duty, in no himself becoming acquainted with the facts if he did not know them.

Mr. Wise further commented upon Mr. Flemming's letter,—especially that part of it where he old Swartwout that upon examining the bonds they were minus $640,000. When Flemming told Swartwout of the deficiency, Swartwout expressed alarm, and said there must be some mistake, and urged that Flemming would examine the accounts. Flemming made the examination and while it was making, *Swartwout* made his escape to Europe! Where was the secretary of the treasury then? Where was the faithfulness of Mr. Flemming—and of Mr. Phillips—and of Mr. Ogden—and of Mr. Hoyt? Why did they not make the secretary of the treasury acquainted with the facts of which he says he was so ignorant.

Another fact stated by Mr. Wise was, that from December, 1837, to March, 1837, Mr. Swartout had sent no returns to the Secretary of the Treasury, with great negligence in allowing them.

Another fact upon which Mr. Wise dwelt with much force, was the arrangement of the letters furnished in the report upon the defalcation, sent by the Secretary of the Treasury. Letters, he said, were missing, and inserted without date, which was especially the case with an important memorandum. Let the committee of investigation remember these facts, said Mr. Wise, and inquire into those omissions and commmissions and talerations.

Mr. Wise then spoke of the naval officer of New York, ahd charged him with a neglect of duty in relation to this defalcations. The defalcation, he thought, could not have taken place had the naval officer done his day, no more than it could have taken place if the Secretary of the Treasury had done his duty.

Mr. Wise proced the defalcation to the bottom, as far as he could do so—going o the Cashier's and Assistant Cashier department in New York, and to the Comptroller's and Auditor's department of the Treasury here. The examination was most searching and thorough. The consideration of the documents connected with Swartwout's defalcation, alone occupied Mr. Wise nearly two hours.

The peroration of the speaker was strong, effective and eloquent. He spoke in view of the facts he had exposed, of the Secretary of the Treasury, and charged him with being ignorant, incompetent, wicked and dangerous. "So help me God," said Mr. Wise, "if a majority of the House will help me to do its duty, I will have the Secretary of the Treasury impeached. and from his own report. He is a faithless public servant. Give me a jury of twelve honest men, and in any place in the country, without a single witness, in my district, or in yours, Mr. Speaker, I will *convict him by his own testimony.*

Mr. Wise closed by saying in reference to himself, that the part he had acted in ferreting out the wrongs of the departments, had placed him in a novel position, in self-defence, he had been compelled to go armed for three years past. He had been compelled, he regretted to state, to go to and from the capitol armed with pistols in his belt. His life had been literally in his hands ever since he had commenced his long, arduous and almost thankless task of exposing the iniquities of the times."

ASPHALTUM.

We have seen with n a year or two past frequent notices of the uses to which mineral Asphaltum has been applied in Europe, and especially in France, but we had not, til lately, any just idea of the nature of he substance, or of its peculiar fitness for many valuable pusposes. An American gentleman, lately from Paris, with a view to introduce the use of so valuable an article into his own county, brought with him some specimens of the mineral in a prepared state, and afforded us an opportunity of examining them. The specimen which we particularly examined was a slab a foot square and half an inch thick, and as hard as the hardest stone It is made liquid by heat, and, in that state, is applied to the purpose desired: as soon as it cools, it becomes as hard as granite, and is then more durable, it is said. This bitumen is found in several parts of France, though the mine of Bastennes is far the most productive. It is combined with a species of rock, from which it is separated by heat, and differs essentially from the petroleum or mineral tar found in Trinidad, Cuba, &c. This latter substance has none of the valuable properties of Asphaltum, nor has it, we believe, been put to any useful purpose. The Asphalte, on the contrary, from its cheapness, its durability, its perfect imperviousness to water and damp, and the great ease with which it can be applied, is becoming extensively used, both in London an Paris. We have before us a long list of objects to which it has been applied in Paris, consisting of footways, terraces, floors, roofs, culverts, aqueducts, tanks, magazines, stables, dairies, cellars, &c. &c. and the annexed paragraph, showing the progress of its use in London, has just caught our eye:

Asphalta Pavement.—In addition to Parliament street and Charing cross, the enclosure in front of the Ordnance office, Pall, has recently been covered smith this bituminous mastic, and yesterday workmen were employed in levelling a layer of concrete, intermixed with a species of martar, for the reception of the same composition in a large square space at the foot of the