

of various instruments which have been devised for various purposes to enlarge the labor of the artist in copying natural objects, and showing that, after all that they can do to guide his eye and correct his judgment, that they do not work for him, goes on to say: "From all these prior ones, the present invention differs in this respect, viz. that, by means of this contrivance it is not the artist who makes the picture, but the picture makes itself! All that the artist does is to dispose of the apparatus before the object whose image he requires. He then leaves it for certain length of time at the end of which it returns, takes out his picture and finds it finished! The agent in this operation is solar light, which being thrown by a lens on a sheet of prepared paper stamps upon it the image of the object, whatever it may chance to be, in a few minutes."

Again, Mr. Talbot says, in another part of his communication, "No matter whether the subject be large or small, simple or compound; whether the flower, branch you wish to copy contains one flower or a thousand; you set the instrument in action, the allotted time elapses, and you find the picture finished in every point, and in every minute particular."

In a paper relating to the transactions of the Royal Society, it is stated that pictures which Mr. Talbot has had in his possession for years are now as vivid as when they were produced. The image obtained is white; but the ground is beautifully colored, and readily obtainable other sky-blue, yellow, rose color, or black-green is excluded. Objects the most minute are obtained—the delineations of the leaves of plants, the most minute and tiny five-leafed calyx—may, even a shade of color, be given by the spell of the instrument, and remains perfect and permanent long after this has been given back to the sunbeam which produced it—in short, the picture is "fixed as soon as begun."

It appears that Sir Humphrey Davy made some unsuccessful attempts to bring about this great result, but for one did not smile upon his endeavor, and he abandoned it. By laying the nitrate of silver on paper, he succeeded by means of the camera obscura and his solar rays, in obtaining perfect impressions of any object for an exposure to the light they faded, and after a while totally disappeared.

The French call this instrument by the name of its inventor, the *Dumourescop*.—It is also called in poetical language, the *Pencil of Nature*. Mr. Talbot calls the process the *art of Photogenic Drawing*.—But, whatever it may be called, it is certainly one of the most wonderful inventions in this inventive age. Henceforward, travellers who have never taken lessons in drawing may bring home the most finished and accurate sketches. They may even multiply them on the spot to an indefinite extent. Henceforward, every man may be his own draughtsman.—*Boston Mercantile Journal*.

THE LATE EXPLOSION NEAR RICHMOND.

THE BLACK HEATH COAL MINE, worked by the "Black Heath Coal Company," is one of the richest and most extensive in this country. It is twelve miles from Richmond, in nearly a westerly direction, and is situated in the midst of bituminous coal fields of unknown extent. The shaft from which the explosion of Monday took place has not been long sunk, and we believe, is the deepest in the Union, being more than 700 feet to its bottom. Upwards of ten million bushels of coal had been explored in the pit reached by it; and none can conjecture how much more a further exploration would discover.

The steam engines and apparatus for hoisting coal from this shaft were excellent; and the system and facility with which the hoisting process was conducted, produced an average of about two thousand five hundred bushels of coal per day. It is to be regretted that these operations have been interrupted—throwing so much weight in the scale of our productions, and aiding essentially to increase our capital and commercial strength as they did—and this regret is added to by the affecting event which has caused the interruption. However the intelligent and active men who are superintending the mine say that it will be reclaimed in a short time.

The explosion was one of the most violent nature. How it happened there is not telling. But it occurs from a neglect or disregard of positive orders and regulations of the pit, is beyond all doubt. The drills and air-coals (passage for the air from chamber to chamber) were so arranged as to keep up constant ventilation. It is a general opinion that one of the doors of the air-coals must have been closed, and that the inflammable gas accumulated on Sunday to such an extent as to produce the explosion soon after the laborers entered the pit on Monday morning. Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp was regularly used in the mine, and no doubt is entertained but that it was used on Monday morning. It was commonly carried forward to test the presence of the gas. It may have been out of order; its slight rent should have been in its wire gauze covering; it would readily give the gas. Other lamps were used, and one of these may have been taken in a chamber or drift where the safety lamp had not been presented. Either of these causes would have involved carelessness. The density and inflammability of the gas might have caused the wire to have become oxidated, and fall to pieces; that could not have occurred till after indication given by flame inside the gauze, or a danger, in the face of which it would have been readiness in the laborers to remove. Whatever may have been the immediate cause, the arrangements and rules of the pit, drawn from the lights of science and experience in mining, were such as to have ensured safety if properly attended to. But, would it not be well, in order to diminish the chances of danger from even carelessness itself, to use Davy's lamp exclusively, in all pits where there has been any exhibition of inflammable gas?

One of the superintendents of the operation in the pit who was below when the explosion took place, was a man of great skill in his profession, having been many years engaged in it as one of the most famous of the English miners. He was a Scotchman, named John Ryland. It is hard to account how he should have permitted the cause of the occurrence; but even in the midst of an effort to correct the omission or neglect of Sunday night, the explosion may have taken place.

Mr. John Hancock, a native of Chesterfield, of respectable family, was the other unfortunate superintendent.

The laborers were all colored men. The superintendents above the shaft say that about forty were below. They cannot speak with certainty. Many had gone to see their wives to distant plantations, and it was no known how many had returned. Those who had not done yet appear from reports at the news of the explosion to be forty is the maximum.

The explosion was so powerful as to blow pieces of timber out of the shaft at a distance of a hundred yards from it. Three men were blown up in a coal hamper to a height of some thirty or forty feet above its top; two of them fell on the hamper in different directions, and were immediately killed—the third remained in it and fell with it, escaping most miraculously with his life, leaving both legs broken. He is now doing very well. Much loose coal was blown from the drifts to the bottom of the shaft, and four of the bodies, as we have already stated, were taken from beneath a large bulk there, in a mutilated state. Four were taken out shortly after the explosion on Monday, one of whom died. The others are in a fair way to recover.

Every exertion has been made which could be made consistently with safety, to secure the unfortunate beings. It appeared, upon going down the shaft, that much carbonic acid gas (the product of combustion) was present. This is called at the mines "black damp," and, though not inflammable, is destructive to human life. Thus, then, had first to be dispersed. The purifiers, too, in the shaft, necessary for the ingress and egress of air in the pit, were much torn to pieces by the explosion, and had to be repaired as the shaft was descended, or death would have resulted to those who went down.

In our mines, no explosion of any extent has ever occurred from the ignition of inflammable gas. Such are as certainly to be guarded against as the bursting of steam-boilers. The safeguards in each are as simple and as effective.

Let the unfortunate event which has just occurred be a lesson and warning, as we are sure it will be; and, if possible, cause a more constant and rigid observance of the rules which science and experience have pointed out as the sure and unerring guaranties of safety.—*Compiler*.

At the last session of the Legislature a resolution was passed appointing commissioners in every district to examine and revise the Free School system; each of them to report to the Governor such amendment, or alterations as in his opinion may be useful; the Governor then to cause these reports to be examined by a commission of one or more persons to be selected by him and a system devised and submitted to the next Legislature. His Excellency, in accordance with the design of the Legislature, has addressed the following circular to each of the district commissioners.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abberville C. H. So. Ca. March 6, 1839.

Sir.—It is made our duty to communicate to you the subjoined resolutions, and to impress upon you the importance of complying with the requisition of the Legislature. Whatever concerns the mental illumination and improvement of the youth of our country, those immortal beings who are to succeed us on the great theatre of human life, and to act there parts for weal or for woe, must be the object of the paternal solicitude of every wise Government.

I am sure it is not necessary that I should invoke your earnest attention to the highly interesting duty which your country calls upon you to discharge. The subject itself speaks its own vast importance. The theme is one which involves, not only the perpetuation of our liberty, and the stability of our Republican institutions, but upon the successful efforts that shall be made to advance its cause, depends the amelioration of the condition of the human species. If it be an object of primary moment to banish crime from society, and to promote human happiness, then the cause of popular education must claim the zealous and undivided exertions of the Patriot, the Philanthropist, and the Statesman.

It is now twenty-seven years since South Carolina adopted the system of Free Schools—a system which originated in a wise, foresight, and an enlightened policy. But time has developed the existence of many defects in the system. The beneficial practical results have not been commensurate with the grandeur and a duty of the end proposed.—What the defects are, which are inherent in the system, you are expected to enquire. The principle remains undiminished in value; you are to carry it out into successful, practical operation, is a task worthy the energies of wisdom and patriotism. Time and the action of the system have doubtless indicated some of these defects. Your country now appeals to you, to contribute your cogent opinion and labor, "to examine and revise the Free School System of this State, and to report such amendments, or alterations, as in your opinion, may be useful," that, from the materials you furnish, a more perfect system may be devised, and submitted to the next Legislature.

Very respectfully yours,

PATRICK NOBLE

FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *Peachbottom*, of Philadelphia, sailed from the Liverpool on the 11th February.

cluded between England and Austria, the effect of which is to secure the admission of Austrian vessels, coming from the Danube, into the ports of Great Britain, in exactly the same way as if they had come from Austrian ports; and there was also an understanding that British vessels should be placed on the same footing with Austrian vessels going to Austrian ports.

Lord Durham's report on the affairs of British North America fills twenty closely printed columns of the *London Chronicle*. He complained that a garbled report had been printed in the public papers, and expressed a hope that no time would be lost in laying the whole report before Parliament.

Lord Glenelg has ceased to be Secretary of the Colonies.

In the *London Morning Chronicle* of February 9th it is stated, in the letter of a correspondent dated from Constantinople, that news had been received in that city stating that Mehemet Ali Pasha, Sovereign of Egypt, with the principal members of his court, had been drowned in the river Nile by the upsetting of an iron steamboat. No further particulars.

Important News from Mexico.

Capt. Ross, of the brig *Delaware*, arrived at this port yesterday, in 6 days from Havana, informs us that an English Corvette, in 7 days from Vera Cruz, arrived at Havana in 17 days, with the important intelligence that after a conference, held on board the French frigate *Nerulin*, commanded by Admiral Baudin, between him and the Mexican Plenipotentiaries, the difficulties between France and Mexico have been adjusted to the satisfaction of France.—It only required ratification on the part of the Mexican Government, when all vessels would be permitted to discharge their cargoes.

By arrangement made with Admiral Baudin, all the French who had been expelled from Mexico are permitted to return immediately.

Particulars of the treaty not transpired.—Numerous reports—one is, that Mexico agrees to pay the amount due French citizens, and expenses which the French have incurred in prosecuting the war.

Charleston Courier.

FROM MEXICO.

A slip from the office of the *New Orleans Bulletin* of the 22d inst. says:—A treaty between France and Mexico has at last been signed. This information is brought by the *Water Witch*, arrived at this port yesterday from Vera Cruz, having been sent by Admiral Baudin with important despatches. The arrangement was effected through the instrumentality of the British minister. At his urgent request a conference took place between Admiral Baudin and the Mexican Plenipotentiaries, Victoria and Ghiozza. During the interview a negotiation was carried on, which terminated in a treaty, that promises to be a final settlement of the existing quarrel.—Several days were spent in consultation, and fixing upon the articles of convention. They were agreed upon and signed the 10th inst. England, we are told, has become a party to the treaty. It was signed by the British Minister Pakenham, who, in the name of his government, became security for the payment of the French indemnity. This is England bound for six hundred thousand dollars in behalf of her bankrupt protegee, which no doubt she will be called upon to pay. All the stipulations of the convention have not transpired.—Thus much is known, that Mexico pays the \$900,000 claimed in the ultimatum of the French minister, and that France pays her own expense in prosecuting the war. The conditions for the payment of the indemnity are not ascertained. The terms in the treaty are certainly very fair, and evince a spirit of great moderation and magnanimity on the part of France. Yet it is said that serious doubts are entertained whether the treaty will be sanctioned by the Mexican Government. Admiral Baudin has allowed fifteen days for the ratification. Should no satisfactory reply be received in that time, he threatens to resume hostilities and carry on the war with vigor. The announcement of the treaty was received with great joy by the Mexican population, and celebrated with public rejoicings. As its friendly mission had terminated, the British fleet, it was expected, would sail immediately for Europe.

The blockade of the port of Vera Cruz was raised on the 10th inst. Vessels of any nation, at that place, were permitted to discharge their cargoes.

NEW YORK, MARCH 24.

There is growing up in this State some hostility between the free-banking banks and the chartered banks, the end of which it is difficult to foresee. As the charters of the old banks expire, there is an unwillingness on the part of the new banks to see them have an especial charter renewed; for, it is argued with much force, two currencies cannot well co-exist, and that, as the State has begun the experiment of free banks, it is its duty to go on with it as long as it works well. The subject is before the Legislature.

NEW YORK, MARCH 26.

From Europe we have later dates; from Paris to February 16, and from London news of the same day. The principal matter occupying the attention of the Imperial Parliament was the Canadas, Lord Durham, and the British Provinces in North America. Lord Durham's Report filled about fifty columns of the *London papers*. He proposes municipal corporations for the Canadas, and an entire supriority of the British race—a union of Upper and Lower Canada; and he enters into a long disquisition upon the state of affairs there, which is worth attention. In a speech, he states Lower Canada must have a Parliament; that, as all now are soldiers, there will soon be no bread; and that a standing army should not be relied upon, but the People themselves must be interested in their own defence. In the place of Lord Glenelg, the Marquis of Noronday has been put, and Lord Melbourne is to be the successor as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—The correspondence of Sir P. B. Head with Lord Melbourne, by call of the Duke of Wellington, is to be published. The amount of matter already published, respecting the Canadas, will fill two or three large volumes.

The French are occupied chiefly with the Elections, and M. Thiers has gone into the field with an address to the Electors of Aix. If Louis Philippe can withstand the eminent men now in opposition, he must be well stored in fact as well as capacity.—Almost all the officers engaged in the late attack at Vera Cruz have been promoted.

North Carolina Silver.

A wagon from Davidson County brought to this place last week, upwards of a ton weight of native Silver ore, from the Washington mine of Rowell A. King & Co.—*Fayetteville Obs.*

Gold Mines.

We are pleased to learn by gentlemen from Charlotte, that the Gold Mines in Mecklenburg county, are now in more successful and profitable operation than for some length of time past.—*Id.*

A Lead Mine

has been lately discovered in Cabarrus county, near the Rowan line, about 13 miles from this place, on the Lands of Mr. McMechin.

We have seen of the Ores, and find them to be of the Carbonate of lead; some of the specimens are rich with the Metal. How extensive the lode or vein may be, it is difficult to say, as it has only been penetrated in two places, the one about 8 feet, and the other 30. These workings are by no means extensive enough to pronounce upon the character of the Ores, or value of the discovery. We believe, however, from present appearances and the surrounding indications, that the prospect is worthy of a more extensive examination.—*Salisb. Carolinian.*

Major General M'comb has left Washington to take the chief direction of affairs in Florida.

An act granting the aid of the State to the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company has passed the Legislature of Louisiana. This measure will secure the completion of the road from New Orleans to the Mississippi State line.

Judge Wilkinson and Mr. Mardelaugh, indicted for their participation in the bloody affray at the Gall House in Louisville, Ky. have undergone trial at Harrodsburg, in Kentucky, and have been acquitted. The jury were out only three or four minutes.—Eleven of the jurors were for rendering a verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving the box, but twelfth objected to that course.

The United States Gazette states that an accident happened on Friday morning to the train of cars for New York when approaching Frankfort. The Switch or turnout rail had been moved by some person about half the usual distance, and the switch handle broken off, in order to prevent the engineer from changing it, as is usually done while the train is going at a moderate rate. The engineer saw the situation of the rail, but too late to stop the train, and running off the track, the engine was broken to pieces, and the engineer and a passenger severely injured.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY.

An American Consul murdered under the sanction of the Mexican authorities.—The *New Orleans Courier* states that a letter has been received by a commercial house in that city stating that Mr. Langdon, the American Consul for Laguna de Terminos, died a few days previous, from blows received from a negro at Laguna, under sanction of one of their Justices. He had been most cruelly treated, and sent to a dungeon, where he remained three nights with condemned criminals, but from whence he succeeded in escaping with his lady, to a village between that and Campechy, where he died of his wounds. His lady had gone up to Campechy, but an order was sent to bring her back, to answer the charges against her husband.

The *New Orleans Daily Times* has the following account, which, if true is indeed horrible.

HORRIBLE.—A friend of ours, passenger on the *Asoria*, which arrived on Sunday, informed us that Mr. Wilson Hubbard's family consisting of himself, wife, and six children, fell victims to poison in Le Grange, Tennessee, on the 25th January.

Upon minute investigation and enquiry, among the servants as to what could have been the cause of their sudden deaths, the physicians learned that a barrel of cider which had been in the cellar for two or three months was on that morning tapped and of which the family drank freely; also, that it was the only drink of which they had generally partaken. It was now beyond a doubt that poison of some kind existed in the cider, and accordingly it was brought up from the cellar for investigation.—The head of the barrel was broken in, and its contents spilled upon the ground, when a snake, about two feet long, partially decayed, was discovered, with a collection of green glutinous matter woven over it. The next enquiry was as to the manner in which the reptile came there when all the servants who should know any thing about it, declared that the bung had not been stopped up for more than six weeks, agreeable to Mr. Hubbard's order, that the cider might clarify, and that the cellar window had also been left open. Notwithstanding this, suspicion has fallen on a female slave, and she has been arrested, as having known the cider was poisonous. Her master gave her a glass which she was not seen to drink, nor was she taken sick; but she urges in proof of her innocence, that she accidentally spilled the cider, and that she asked her master if he would but be refused. As it is, there will not be proof enough to find her guilty, unless something further be developed.

Five Dollar Counterfeit Bills on the State Bank are in circulation. The plate is letter B, dated 21 July, 1838. The signature is engraved—paper coarse, thick and oily, and nearly a quarter of an inch narrower and shorter than the genuine bills.—*Columbus (Ga.) Inq.*

CHECKASAW REMOVAL.

Col. A. M. M. UPSHAW, Superintendent of the removal of the Checkasaws, passed through town on yesterday, having completed the execution of the duty assigned him. The whole nation, with the exception of some eighteen or twenty families, most of them wealthy, have been conducted by this officer to their new homes in the "far west." We learn that the last detachment reached their destination in good hand and comfort, and that they are contented and happy in their present possession. The families yet east of the Mississippi, though amply compensated to conduct their own removal, we understand will claim of the Government the service of an agent in the approaching spring. Whether their demand will be granted is not yet known.

Mississippi papers.

The Virginia House of Delegates has ordered to be reprinted, for a third reading, a bill for the construction of a rail road extending from the Tennessee to some point on New river.

AUGUSTA, MARCH 26.—The Savannah mail of Sunday brought us the intelligence that the branch of the Darien Bank, located in that city, had suspended specie payments. The causes which led to such a measure, are unknown to us, though it may reasonably be supposed, that the first and principal cause may be a lack of specie. Whatever may be the causes, that branch has refused to redeem its bills, and by this refusal, the principal bank has once more forfeited its charter, for that instrument clearly declares, that the notes issued by the mother bank shall be made payable at the same, and the notes issued by any of its offices of account and deposit shall be made payable at said offices; and if the bank, or either of its offices of discount and deposit, shall at any time fail, or refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and the same shall be protested before any notary public, the legislature may direct its prosecuting officer to commence an action in any court having competent jurisdiction thereof, for such violation, and on the fact being established, the charter may be declared and considered forfeited." This is the third time that this bank has suspended specie payments.

DEATH OF THE ICE-BOUND.

Our readers will recollect the article which appeared in the *Ledger*, on the 6th inst., giving a detailed account of the situation and suffering of a man named William M'Duffie, who fell into a ditch below the Moyamensing prison, partly filled with water, and remaining in it 27 hours, the thermometer ranging during that time, from 58 down to 11 above zero, and was found completely embosomed in ice, from which he was dug with a pick axe; and taken to the hospital. We learn that the individual died on Tuesday morning last, at the hospital, after having endured, with unshaken fortitude, and without a groan, the most acute sufferings for upwards of two weeks, during which period, his limbs mortified, one of his feet dropped off; and his excrements became a mass of purification, offensive to himself, and all who came near him. He died with hardly a struggle.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Attempt at swindling.

A short time since, a person applied to a merchant of this city, to obtain an advance of four thousand dollars, on one hundred and sixty-three bales of Cotton, stored in Savannah, for which a receipt of storage was shown and samples exhibited. The merchant, to whom the application was made, stated that he could not make the advance unless the Cotton was shipped at Savannah, consigned to him, and the bills of lading placed in his possession, which, after some conversation, was agreed on by the parties.

Some suspicion having arisen in the mind of the merchant, he wrote to Savannah, requesting a friend to make inquiries whether the Cotton was in store, giving the name of the person who pretended to own it, (HENDERSON) as also the name of the one said to have it in store (R. CAPIN). The answer was that no one of the name of CAPIN was known in Savannah, nor could it be ascertained that there was any Cotton in that city, belonging to a Mr. HENDERSON.

The same day that this letter was received, the swindler called on the merchant with a bill of lading of 163 bales of Cotton, shipped on board the steamer *Penny*, Capt. PENNY, consigned to WM. HENDERSON. The letter had no postmark, but was endorsed, "borne by Mr. HENDER," and drawn up in such a bungling manner as at once to convince any one of its falsity. The rogue soon found that he was suspected, returned to his lodgings, and in the course of a very short time shoudered his baggage and decamped; not however until he had made a demonstration on the barber of the Hotel, by endeavoring to borrow fifteen dollars from him, in which, however, he was unsuccessful.

He represented himself as a Georgia Planter, was about 30 years of age, erect in his carriage, sallow complexion, well dressed, and spoke freely of his acquaintance in Augusta, mentioning names well known in this city.

It is hoped that this notice may attract general attention, in order to put others on their guard and lead to his detection and punishment.—*Charleston Courier.*

The following anecdote

which we find extracted into the last number of the *Democrat's Review*, is contained in the closing paragraph of the great work of Madison giving the debates of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States:—"Whilst the last members were signing, Dr. Franklin looking towards the President's chair, at the back of which a rising sun happened to be painted, observed to a few members near him that painters had found it difficult to distinguish in their art a rising sun from a setting sun."

"I have," said he, "often, and often, in the course of the session, and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that bell which the President without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now, at length, I have the happiness to know, that it is a rising, and not a setting sun."

New Orleans, March 10.
Steam Boat Burnt.—We regret to learn that the Steamer *Galenian*, Captain Delahausen, was totally destroyed by fire the 7th inst., while navigating the bayou Tealie, about 12 miles from Franklin. The passengers were all in bed when the alarm was given, and scarcely had time to escape with their lives. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Horne Took and Wilkes.—On the occasion Horne Took wrote a challenge to John Wilkes, who was then one of the Sheriffs of the county of Middlesex. Wilkes had signified himself in a most determined manner with Martin on account of No. 45, in the North Briton; and he wrote to Horne the following reply to the challenge:—"Sir, I do not think it my business to cut the throat of any desperado that may be tired of his life, but as I am at present high sheriff for the city of London, it may happen that I may shortly have an opportunity of attending you in my official capacity, in which case I will answer for it that you have no ground to complain of my endeavor to serve you"—Horne was on the eve of trial for high treason with several others.

Savannah, March 22.

From Florida.—The following is an extract of a letter received in this city from an officer of the army, dated

Key Biscayne, Fla., March 4, 1839.

I arrived here on the 1st of March, after being wounded by a Indian River for ten days. Since the arrival of our regiment here we have lost eight men killed, one officer, Capt. Russell, of the 2d Infantry, and one officer wounded. The fate of our lamented Capt. is indeed a hard one. He left a most lovely family at Black Creek about a week ago, expecting to return there in a short time. The men were killed at different places by sneaking Indians who came upon looking about the posts, to pick off any poor devil who chose to venture out too far. Capt. Russell had occupied a post about one mile above Port Dallas on the Miami River, and was returning to Port Dallas with his company in boats, when he was attacked by 50 Indians. The first fire was harmless; he then gave orders to land immediately he was the first man to jump ashore, immediately he was shot dead, riddled with balls; not another man was hurt until sometime in the middle of the action. They know officers will not direct their fire on them particularly.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1839.

Our paper will henceforth be issued on Friday instead of Wednesday, in accommodation to recent changes in some of the mail routes.

The following notice we received just as we were getting ready for the press, and when we have not time for remarks to accompany it. We hope the meeting will be well attended. Let every one who feels any interest in Agriculture or Horticulture, attend whether he wishes to become a member or not. No one can suffer harm from attending. Persons are expected to be present from the surrounding Districts.

All persons interested in the formation of an Agricultural Society in this section of the Pee Dee country are requested to meet at the Planters' Hotel, in Cheraw, on Friday the 5th inst. at 11 o'clock.

North Eastern Border.—Account from this quarter continue favorable to the cause of peace. To this we consider the country indebted as well to pacific spirit of our national authorities, as to the commendable forbearance of the British Colonial authorities. The Governor and people of Maine seem now to be cooling down.

Journal of the American Silk Society.—We have received the three first numbers of this valuable work. The founder of the "AMERICAN FARMER" is its Editor is praise enough. No one who thinks of trying the Silk culture, or who wishes to branch himself with the advantages of that branch of domestic industry ought to delay sending for the work. For terms see our advertising columns. Subscriptions and payment received at this office, where specimen numbers may be seen.

Monthly Genesee Farmer.—We have received the March No. of this very excellent and cheap publication. It contains its usual variety of valuable matter, a large proportion of it original. Price only Fifty Cents per annum.—Published by Luther Tucker, Rochester, N. Y. The previous volumes (three in number) may still be had at \$1.50.

Roots are now well known to be the most profitable kind of food which can be planted for cattle. But beets and turnips the kinds raised to most advantage in stiff strong soils, do not succeed so well, particularly beets, in our light sandy land. Such land, however, is admirably adapted to the sweet potato. Can any of our readers inform us how sweet potatoes cooked answer for feeding cattle?

A writer in the *Southern Agriculturist* says that the Irish potato may be grown from the slip (the top cut) like the sweet potato vine. His practice is to cut down the top when about a foot high and plant it in rows as you do the sweet potato vine, the beds being nearer together. "The potatoes from these" he adds "will be later, but they will be more numerous, and decidedly more mealy."

Ex-Governor Swain of North Carolina has been elected President of the *Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company*.

The branch of the Bank of Darien, at Savannah, Ga. has again stopped specie payments.