

their wants and comforts: and the superior fertility of their land, aided by their evident tendency to industry, will, in a few years, place them in a condition equal to their neighbors, the Cherokees and Choctaws.

**SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.**

These tribes inhabit a high, healthy, well watered and timbered country, the soil rich and productive. They were emigrated in 1832, are agriculturists, and are mainly engaged in that pursuit; they raise wheat and corn, and their country is well adapted to raising stock, of which they have considerable herds; being remote, however, from a market, their cropping is confined to their own wants, and for these they provide liberally of all the substantial of life. The use of coffee, tea, and sugar is common among them. Their cabins are well constructed, combining both comfort and convenience, and their arrangements in farming have the appearance of neatness and order; they have mills shops and some good mechanics; their resources are abundant, and their condition apparently happy.

**THE QUAPAWS.**

Those people were emigrated in the fall of 1834; their country, in point of soil, water, timber and health, is similar to and equally as good as their neighbors the Cherokees, Senecas and Shawnees, &c. They are not so far advanced in civilization as the several tribes of Indians above named; but a more honest, quiet, peaceable people are not to be found in any section of the Indian country. They are industrious, and are exceedingly desirous of making for themselves a comfortable home. Their temporary location, doubtless, has in some measure abridged their exertions in the construction of good cabins, clearing and putting under fence large fields for raising corn, &c.

**OSAGES.**

This tribe has made but little progress towards civilization; their subsistence mainly depends upon the game of the country. They raise some corn and beans but the culture is rude; hence but little is obtained therefrom. They raise no stock; they obtain their horses from those Indians residing far to the South and West of them. Their country possesses excellent soil, is well watered and timbered; not being agriculturists, their condition and resources are similar to other wild and roving bands of Indians, whose occupations are hunting and war.

The foregoing comprise all the tribes of Indians residing within the acting superintendency of the South-western territory, and with the exception of the last mentioned tribe, (Osages,) have been emigrated to that country, the greater portion since 1831, and are all fast progressing in a knowledge of agriculture and of the mechanic arts; they are too far advanced in civilization, in my opinion, to retrograde. Laboring, therefore, as they are, for their own happiness, a discreet and correct management of them must ere long (constituted as society is) place them in a condition to appreciate, as well as in a few years to adopt, a few years to adopt, a form of government, based upon enlightened principles of political and civil rights.

**From New Orleans.**

The repeated estimates of loss on shipments of cotton made the past two or three months, induces a calculation for the purpose of arriving at the facts. We take a bale of cotton from our market at ten cents per pound, and ship the same to Liverpool at three farthings freight, and if any reliance can be placed in calculations, a fair profit is realized by the shipper. If however, this calculation be incorrect, we would be glad to have the error shown.

A bale of cotton of 400 pounds at 10 cents,	\$40 00
Drayage here 12 1-2, insurance to Liverpool 60 cents,	72
Freight to Liverpool at three farthings,	5 50
Duty in England two shillings and eleven pence per hundred pounds,	2 56
Cartage, storage, labor, fire insurance, &c.,	67
Commission at 2 1-2 per cent on 390 pound sold at six pence half penny per pound,	1 17
	\$50 62
<b>PROCEEDS OF THE SAME.</b>	
Weight of the bale in New Orleans,	400 pounds,
Deduct for tare and loss in Liverpool,	10 do.
	390lb 6 1-2d
Deduct expense of shipment &c.	10 62
	383 32
Twenty per cent premium on \$37 04 exchange,	7 40
<b>Nett proceeds,</b>	<b>\$43 72</b>

Which leaves a nett profit of three dollars and seventy-two cents. If cotton at the present price is not a better remittance than specie at a premium of ten or fifteen per cent, it is certain that figures give a wrong result.

Assertions made by interested persons are too often taken for facts and have a baneful effect on markets, and at this season of the year it is usual for speculators and manufacturers to resort to artifice to reduce and keep down prices. The last accounts from Liverpool are not discouraging, and if our planters are not too

hasty in bringing their cotton on the home market, we may see a fair price established for the present crop. The stocks on hand at the north are light; it is true the demand has been limited for some months past, but we are aware of the almost total absence of manufactured goods at the south and west, which markets in a short time will be in progress of being supplied, thereby causing an animated home demand for cotton.

We have noticed for some time past in one of the New York papers, much said of the losses on recent shipments to Europe—the object of these representations is pretended to show the condition of some banks—now we think that the object is to reconcile the planter to give up a portion of his earnings to the speculator; instead of losses on recent shipments taking into consideration exchanges, a handsome profit will be realized.

The cotton crop of the United States under the most favorable circumstances, will probably be very considerably less than that of last year; the reason of this—the planter the last spring planted corn and devoted more attention to the means of living than heretofore, since 1826; a vast body of new land has been opened both in Mississippi, the north part of Louisiana and in Texas, but the enormous price emigrants had to pay for corn and provisions, together with the decline in price of the great staple, induced almost exclusive attention to the cultivation of corn. We have conversed with many farmers of Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and have no doubt of the correctness of the remarks on the subject of the crops.

**News!**

**DISTRESSING.**—We regret exceedingly to state, that on Tuesday last, as Mr. Thomas Cameron was passing on the road leading from this place to Stagville, he was fired upon from the woods, while in the act of gathering grapes from the road side, and dangerously wounded in the face and arm. It is thought to have been done with a view of robbery, as it was generally known that this gentleman transacted business for his father Judge Cameron, both in this place and Stagville. We are happy to learn, that Mr. Cameron's wounds are not considered mortal.—*Ral. Reg.*

**CAUTION.**—The Notes of the old State Bank of North Carolina, and of the old Newbern Bank, will not be redeemed after the 1st day of November next, and Newbern Bank, will not be redeemed after the 1st day of November next, and will consequently be utterly worthless after that day. They are now paid at the counters of all the Banks.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

**PRINTERS AND BREWERS.**—The question "why printers do not succeed in business as well as brewers?" was thus answered, "because printers work for the head and brewers for the stomach;" where twenty men have a stomach but one has a head.

**AFFECTING APPEAL.**—Holler, the celebrated engraver, died as he had for the principal part of his life lived—in the greatest poverty. Within a few days of his dissolution, bailiffs were sent to seize the bed on which he lay, for a small debt which he was unable to discharge. "Spare me," said the expiring artist, "my bed for a little while—only till I can find another in the grave."

**CURIOUS FACT.**—It has been found, that in a watch-maker's shop the time-pieces or clocks, connected with the same wall or shelf, have such a sympathetic effect in keeping time, that they stop those which beat irregular time; and that if any are at rest, set a-going those which beat accurately.

**SAM PATCH OUTDONE!**—While we were lately viewing the magnificent falls of the Genesee, near Portage, Allegany county, where the River pitches upwards of 300 feet within two miles, (within fifty miles south of the city of Rochester,) our attention was attracted by a confused noise from the top of a bank about 110 feet above the rocky table from which the stream is now precipitated 110 feet at the middle falls. The hinder wheels of a wagon made their appearance on the top of the high bank above us—they fell below the edge of the steep; and the horses, unable to draw them back, after a momentary struggle, backed over the precipitous descent; and the whole concern—wagon, horses and driver—rolled over each other nearly to the foot of the steep. The agonizing cries and gestures of the women and children on the hill-top, (who were drawn from their residence on seeing the wagon backing off within a few feet of their doors,) were such as might be expected from a family whose protector was thus suddenly dragged before their eyes (as it were) to certain destruction. But their fears and our for his safety were speedily allayed, by his springing upon his feet and aiding us to disentangle the horses, which, after another roll or two, (the harness and wagon having twisted them into the "shape of a cocked hat,") got upon a firm footing, with a quiet look which plainly indicated their concurrence with Mr. Samuel Patch in the sage opinion that "some things can be done as well as others."

Wonderful as were the cataraacts foaming before our eyes, the falls of this respectable Farmer (whose name is Palmer) were not less thrilling in their effects. A resurrection of the dead could have sur-

prised us little more than the alacrity with which teamster and team arose unshut after their appalling gyrations.—*Rochester Adv.*

**KISSING CUSTOMS.**—The writers of the following, have done no little service to the community—especially the young and bashful, the raw and inexperienced—by recording in what manner and on what terms kissing is received by the fair ones in different parts of the Union. As this:

**DOWN EAST GIRLS.**—When the down east girls wish to threaten each other with a flogging, they say, "I will be into you like a thousand of brick." When a wild lark attempts to steal a kiss from a Nantucket girl, she says, "Come, sheer off, or I'll split your mainail with a typhoon." The Boston girls hold still until they are well kissed, when they flare up once, and say, "I should think you ought to be ashamed."—*Bost. Trav.*

When a young chap steals a kiss from an Alabama girl, she says, "I reckon it's my time now," and gives him a box on the ear, that he don't forget in a week.—*Irwinton Herald.*

When a clever chap steals a kiss from a Louisiana girl, she smiles, blushes deeply, and says—nothing. We think our girls have more taste and sense than those of down east and Alabama. When a man is smart enough to steal the divine luxury from them, they are perfectly satisfied.—*Picayune.*

When a female is here saluted with a buss, she puts on her bonnet and shawl and answereth thus—"I am astonished at thy assurance, Jerediah—for this indignity I will sew thee up."—*Lynn Recorder.*

The ladies in this village receive a salute with christian meekness. They follow the scripture rule—when smitten on the one cheek they turn the other also.—*Bungtown Chron.*

As for the New York girls, they go on the regular spoils of victory principle. A man must fight for a kiss as if for dear life—head dress, sleeves, &c. not taken into account. But if he takes the citadel, he can then enjoy the spoils to his heart's content—because the girls never give up until all their strength is gone.—*N. Y. Com.*

We know not what custom prevails amongst us of the interior, but we should think that before a man is so fortunate as to obtain a kiss from any of our girls, he must stand up before a pastor, and say, "I, M. take thee N." &c.—*Albany Atlas.*

The girls in our town are amazingly squeamish about being kissed; and no sooner does one of them receive a buss than she exclaims; "D-one lettin me alone! can't ye?"—*Leppentown Gaz.*

We feel it our bounden duty to add our mite to the above; for, among all the various modes of receiving a salute, the young ladies of this section, we do believe, have the strangest. They actually shut their eyes when they see a gentleman about to present lips; after he has given them two or three smart smacks, they uncloseth their pretty orbs, and say, "How dare you kiss a body, when a body's fast asleep?"—*Maidstown Observer.*

In conformity we hereby declare that in this region of the world, the custom of kissing is confined almost solely to the tenderest age—what would be the exclamation of one of our young ladies on the reception of such a token (provided she survives the electric shock) god only knows.

**PHYSICIAN'S SABBATH.**—The following anecdote of a distinguished practitioner I have somewhere read, which may be of use to others in like circumstances. He was harrassed with calls on the Sabbaths; his Sabbaths were broken; he was detained from public worship, it was a trial to him to be obliged to serve his patrons so often and so constantly on the Sabbath. At length he adopted this expedient. He let it be known that he viewed the Sabbath as the Lord's day, sacred to his worship, and that he must regard his calls upon the sick on that day as works of necessity and mercy, and that he should make no charge for his services on that day. He supposed people would not call on him in these circumstances, that they would have too much goodness to ask for his services gratuitously, and that he should have few calls and be free to attend public worship. But to his surprise it increased the evil; if his services were to be given on the Sabbath, and he was sent for here and there, and all about. There was no keeping the Sabbath so. He accordingly changed the tables; and gave out that he should make a double charge for travels and visits on the Sabbath; and of course that it would cost as much again to be sick on the Sabbath as on any other day of the week. This expedient had the desired effect; he could do up his business on Saturday night, and with the exception of a few extreme cases, he could have his Sabbaths for religious uses, and regularly attend on public worship.—*Hart. Watchman.*

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**—The states of Maine and New Hampshire have reformed their laws in regard to capital crimes. In New Hampshire it is at the discretion of the jury to convict capitally, or so that the punishment of death will not be executed, and this without any evasion of the law or neglect of duty.

In Maine, when sentence of death is passed, it is not to be executed within one year, nor then, unless the governor, in view of the circumstance of the case shall order it; otherwise, the convict is

to be subjected to perpetual solitary imprisonment, with hard labor and civil death.

**Agricultural.**

**Fat Animals and Large Crops result alike from an abundance of Proper Food.**

The profits of crops, as well as of cattle, depend mainly upon the return they make for the food and labor bestowed upon them. The man who grows a hundred bushels of corn, or makes a hundred pounds of meat, with the same means and labor that his neighbor expends to obtain fifty bushels, or fifty pounds, has a manifest advantage; and while the latter merely lives, the former, if prudent, must grow rich. He gains the entire value of the extra fifty bushels, or fifty pounds. This disparity in the profits of agricultural labor and expenditure is not a visionary speculation—it is matter of fact, which is seen verified in almost every town. We see one farmer raise 80 bushels of corn on an acre of land, with the same labor, but with more foresight in keeping his land in good tillth and feeding his crop, that his neighbors employs upon an acre, and who does not get 40 or even 30 bushels. This difference results from the manner of feeding and tending the crop.

If the farmer, for the convenience of transportation to market, wishes to convert his grain, and his forage, and his roots, and his apples, into beef and pork, what is the judicious course of proceeding? Does he dole these out to his cattle and his hogs in stunted parcels, just sufficient to sustain life, or to keep them in ordinary plight? No. He knows that a given quantity of food is necessary to keep them as they are, and that the more beyond this quantity, which they can transform into meat, and the sooner they do it, the greater the profit. To illustrate our remarks: suppose a hog requires 20 bushels of grain to keep him in plight for two years, and that he can manufacture fifty bushels of this grain into pork in six months, if duly prepared and fed to him. In the one case, the owner has his lean hog at the end of two years; for his twenty bushels of grain; in the other, he has converted fifteen bushels of this grain into pork—into money—at the end of six months, saved the keeping of the hog for eighteen months, and twice or thrice turned his capital to profit. Time is money, in these as in all other things appertaining to the farm. The proposition may be thus stated—that which will barely keep a hog two years, will fatten him well in six months. Therefore, the sooner we can convert our grain and forage into meat, with due regard to the health of the animal, and the true economy of food, the greater will be the profits which accrue. The remark applies to milk as well as to meat. These facts teach us, to keep no more stock than we can keep well; and that, one animal, kept well, is of more profit than two animals that are but half fed.

If we apply these rules to our crops, they instruct us to till no more land than we can till well, and to plant and sow no more than we can feed well; for the fact must not be lost sight of, that our crops, like our cattle, live and fatten on vegetable matters. One hundred bushels of corn, or four hundred bushels of potatoes, may be grown upon four acres of land badly fed and badly tended; and this is probably about a fair average of these crops; while the same amount of corn or potatoes may be grown on one acre, if the crop is well fed and tended. The product being the same from the one acre as from the four acres, and the expense but a trifle, if any more than one quarter as much, it results that if the crop on the four acres pay for labor and charges, three-fourths of the crop on the one acre is nett gain to the cultivator. Estimating the charges, at \$25 the acre, the price of corn at \$1, and potatoes at 25 cents the well cultivated acre affords a profit, over and above the charges, of \$75—while the crop on the four acres gives not a cent of profit, but merely pays the charges upon it. Though not in this degree, the same disparity exists in all the operations of husbandry; and the primary causes of the difference consists in feeding ill, the crops as well as the cattle, which are the source of the farmer's profits.

Let us continue the analogy a little farther. Every one knows, that to have good cattle, it is necessary not only to have an abundance of food, but that much, in the economy of the fattening process, depends upon having it of suitable quality, and properly fed out. The grass should be sweet and nutritious, the hay well cured, and the grain and roots broken or cooked. The man who should leave his cattle food exposed to waste, till it had lost half of its value, would hardly merit the name of farmer.—Every one would say, that man is going down hill. Cattle, say they, must eat, and if we don't feed them, they will give us neither meat, milk nor wool. And so must plants eat—they have mouths, and elaborating processes, and transform dung into grain, roots and herbage, with as much certainty and profit, as cattle convert grain, into meat, milk, &c. Hence the farmers who disregard dung, or suffers it to waste in his yards, is reckless of his true interest as he would be to neglect or waste his grain, hay and roots. Dung is the basis of all good husbandry. Dung feeds the crops; crops feed the cattle; cattle make dung. This is truly the farmer's endless chain. Not a link of it should be broken or be suffered to corrode, by indolence or want

of use.—Once broken, and the power it imparts is lost.—Preserved and kept bright by us, it becomes changed into gold. It is to the farmer the true philosopher's stone. The man who wastes the means of perpetuation, fertility in his soil, may be linked to the unfortunate sons of opulence, who waste in habits and indolence and dissipation, the hard-earned patrimony of their fathers.—*Cultivator.*

**THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.**—The English papers are indulging in speculations on this matter. We give the following from the Dover Telegraph.

"We have heard from a quarter on which we place the most implicit reliance that the marriage of our gracious Queen will take place as soon as etiquette will permit, probably early in the ensuing spring. We are assured that the happy object of her Majesty's choice is not, as has been represented, a foreign prince, but the scion of an illustrious British house. The Dutchess of Kent will remain with her royal daughter until her marriage when she will retire, with a suitable provision to Claremont.

**PLATINA RECOMMENDED FOR COINAGE.**—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig proposes the use of platina as a suitable metal for coinage in addition to gold and silver. Should the metallic currency system come into operation, this new species of coinage would be a matter of very great convenience, if not necessary. Even if we are to continue, as is most probable, with our paper currency, this new metal may usefully take its place as a part of the specie basis which the security of trade will require.

Platina is already used as a coin in Russia; its history and properties are thus described by the writer above mentioned. "Platina, as it was called previous to the late reformation in chemical nomenclature, is a derivative of plata, (silver) and was so named from its resemblance to silver. It was first brought to the notice of the public by Don Olloa, one of the party who went to Peru to determine the figure of the Earth, who ascertained the existence of such a metal in 1786. But the honor of its discovery is more generally awarded to Mr. Wood, assayer master at Jamaica, though his observations were not published until 1740-50.

It is found in South America, in St. Domingo, Spain, throughout the Uralian mountains, in Siberia, and other parts of Russia, and in various other localities. Platina is the heaviest body known—its density being about 21, while gold is 19 and silver only 10. When pure, it is so soft as to be impressible with the finger nail, but a small portion of alloy renders it sufficiently hard for the purposes of coinage. It is very malleable, ductile and lammable; possesses considerable elasticity, and susceptible of a very high polish. It resists exposure to the weather, even better than silver or gold, and indeed its unalterability is not surpassed by any substance whatever. Its low equivalent in number, 98, (gold being 200) and the utter impossibility of successfully counterfeiting it, peculiarly recommend it for coinage. In its value, it is intermediate between gold and silver, being about one-third as valuable as gold and five times as much so as silver. It would form a most suitable material for coins of the different denominations, from one to five dollars; and seems to have been designed by nature expressly to fill up this hiatus, and supply this acknowledged deficiency in our currency. It will be found admirably to fulfil the conditions laid down by political economists as essential to fit a metal for coin.

**Communications.**

*For the Courier.*

**"KERSHAW VOLUNTEER RIFLE-COMPANY."**

**MR. EDITOR—**

Allow me through the medium of your paper, to say a few words to the young men of Camden. It has been proposed to form a military corps under the above title. Now Sir, the Militia Laws of South Carolina require that each Beat Company must consist of a certain number of men, it also authorizes the Captains of such companies, if their corps be deficient in number, to draw on any Volunteer company to make up the requisite number; if this be the law, as I am informed it is, let every member of the Beat Company enrol their names on our list; let the Beat be uniformed, if we cannot raise one otherwise, and let it be so drilled and manoeuvred, that Kershaw can boast of one able and efficient company. Kershaw, it is true, can, when her country demands it, send forth a corps as able, and as efficient as any in the State, but let it be remembered, that discipline and union are the first principles of soldiers, and these requisites are scarcely to be found in the ranks of a Beat Company, where men muster, merely to avoid the fine. Let a corps be formed in which every member will take pride, and conform strictly to its uniform and discipline. The Governor no doubt, will furnish us with Rifles, when the request is made; and let the military spirit of those who have gone before us, still exercise its influence over us in endeavoring to excel in the use of that