

our colleges, will found such a National Library; and enable the Society to perpetuate its blessing indefinitely among the rising generation in our country.

And they cannot but express the hope that the immense importance of such a benefaction may attract the attention of the opulent in our country, and that patriotic individuals may be found willing to give their influence, and a portion of their property to the great work of diffusing among all classes of their countrymen, and through many future generations, the elements of a sound and wholesome literature.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPOSED LIBRARY.

1. History.—Ancient, Modern, American, United States.

2. Voyages and Travels.—Europe, Asia, Africa, America Polynasia.

3. Biography.—Ancient, Modern, American, Selimide Men.

4. Natural History.—Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, Anthropology, Anatomy and Physiology.

5. Physical Science.—Astronomy, Geography, Meteorology, Mechanics, Statics and Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Optics and Acoustics, Light and Heat, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Chemistry, Hygiene.

6. Intellectual Science.—Psychology, Ontology, History of Philosophy, Logic.

7. Moral Science.—Natural Religion, Evidences of Christianity, Principles of Morals, Ethics.

8. Political Science.—Natural Law, Law of Nations, Government, American Government, Political Economy for the Industrious Classes, Civil and Criminal Law, Manual of Jurisprudence, Political Economy, Production and Consumption, Rights of Industry, Rights of Capital, Finance and Banking, Patents, War, Intemperance, Gambling, Lotteries, Prisons, Penitentiaries, Frauds, Empticism.

9. Agriculture.—Soils, its varieties and culture; The Vegetable Kingdom; Timber and Wood; Vegetables for the Food of Man; Vegetables for the Food of Animals; Orchard; Horticulture; Vegetable Physiology; Chemical Functions of Vegetables; Management of Live Stock; The Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry; The Honey Bee and Silk Worm; Animal Mechanics; Chemical Functions of Animals; Agricultural Economy; Household Economy; The Dairy.

10. Manufactures.—Materials and Processes, Results of Machinery.

11. Arts.—General Technology, Application of Science to the Arts, Fine and Ornamental Arts, Useful Mechanic Arts, Architecture and Building, Road and Bridge Making, Carriages, Steam Engine and its application, Railroad and Canal, Surveying Engineering, Millwork, Horology, Scientific Instruments and Apparatus.

12. Commerce.—Its History, Articles of Commerce, Navigation, Effects upon Society.

13. Belles Letters.—General Philology, History of Literature, Standard works in Ancient and Modern Literature.

14. Education.—History of Education, Universities of Europe; System of General Education in England, Scotland, France, Prussia, United States; Philosophy of Education; Improvements of the System.

CHARACTER AND DESIGN OF THE WORKS.

The Library is intended to consist, in the outset, of 50 volumes, to be increased from time to time, as circumstances may require, until each school is furnished with perhaps 200 volumes, comprising the foregoing classes of works.

1. HISTORY, Ancient and Modern. The whole to contain a condensed but lively and spirited view of the history of the world; its settlement; the distribution of its inhabitants; the families of nations, and of language; the rise and fall of empires; and their connection with the past.

2. VOYAGES AND TRAVELS, to be compiled from the works of the most celebrated travellers: Anson, Cook, Kozubus, Humboldt, Drake, Chateaubriand, Bruce, Park, Saussure, Peyrouse, Vancouver, Parry, Franklin, &c. The whole to be so arranged as to bring all parts of the world before the reader, and to convey a general but accurate idea, of the various regions of the earth, as they present themselves to the eye of the traveller; and prepared in such a way as to impart as much information as possible, in respect to the history, geography, and manners and customs of the countries visited.

3. BIOGRAPHY. The lives of great and good men, who have acted a conspicuous part on the great theatre of this world; and especially the lives of those from whose history good moral lessons may be drawn. Washington, Columbus, Franklin, Jay, Bacon, Newton, Howard, &c. &c. &c.

4. NATURAL SCIENCE, in its various departments, with a view to impart a general but systematic acquaintance with objects of interest and utility in the three great kingdoms of nature.

6. POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, presenting the nature and objects of government and law; the principles of civil polity and political economy; the rights and duties of citizens; and various subjects of general interest affecting the welfare of society.

7. AGRICULTURE. To consist of a series of volumes, on the nature and properties of soils; the produce of the vegetable kingdom; the culture and use of all trees, plants and vegetables usually cultivated for food or profit; on the history, nature and management of the different domestic animals; and their productions; in short, on all subjects connected with the pursuits of husbandry, designed to furnish the sons of the farmer in a country destined to such high agricultural interests as ours, the best facilities for acquiring all necessary and desirable knowledge connected with their employments, their interest and their happiness.

8. MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS. A series on the various substances used in Manufactures and in the Arts; on the application of Science to the common purposes of life, with description of processes, inventions, machinery and its results, calculated to be useful to the artisan, and interesting to every intelligent mind.

9. COMMERCE. Its history and progress. Articles of commerce. Distribution and consumption. The nature of value, illustrating the principles of traffic and the office of the merchant.

10. LITERATURE AND EDUCATION. Comprising a collection of standard works, in English Classics, with which every family should be acquainted. Works on education, giving its history, its progress and prospects, the philosophy of its principles, in a way calculated to extend and deepen the interest in universal education.

It will be the object of the Society to embrace in the range of the publications all subjects of general interest and utility, and their greatest care that the whole be practical and characterized by such a spirit of Christian morality as shall fit it to refine and elevate the moral character of our nation.

The volumes are designed to be of about 250 pp. 12mo. to be bound in a uniform and very thorough manner, and boxed in sets, so as to be bought, sold and transported with the convenience and safety of boxes of merchandise; and the box to be so constructed as to answer the purposes of a case, when it reaches its final resting place in the school room.

[To be continued.]

Orange Groves.—Few Plantations could surpass in beauty a cultivation of Orange Trees in Florida, previous to the destructive frost in 1835. Many were the charming residences then annihilated, whose lovely groves had hitherto "breathed sweetness in the air," and in no part of East Florida did they flourish better, or show to more advantage, than upon the verdant banks of the magnificent river St. Johns.

Had not such a misfortune as the never to be forgotten freeze, (as it is here generally termed) befallen the inhabitants, with the subsequent miseries of the Seminole war, many would now be reposing beneath the luxuriant shade of their Orange Trees in comfortable independency. Just previous to this extraordinary visitation, the spirit of enterprise was about to emerge from its dormant state, and Orange Groves were beginning to be thought important among the horticultural portion of the community.—Great calculations were already made upon the profits arising from the culture of this delicious fruit, and the Northern States began to feel themselves somewhat dependent upon the production of Florida for an excellent article in the fruit market, where it was known that our Oranges possessed a superior flavor to those of the West Indies, and of course were more readily procured.

In the year 1834 to the certain knowledge of the writer, as high as ten thousand dollars were refused for only two or three acres of Orange trees. The system of budding the sweet upon the sour stem was then rapidly getting into fashion, and large quantities of the indigenous Trees were transplanted from Lake George and its vicinity, to Mandarin and other more thickly settled situations; there to undergo that peculiar change in their nature which should cause them to yield, in lieu of an unwholesome and comparatively worthless fruit, one of the choicest in the gardens of the luxuriant East.

The Citron and Seville Lemon were at the same time blended in golden richness with their more inviting neighbor.

The Floridians now thought themselves happy in such promising prospects, and many of their Northern countrymen were already flocking to the fertile fields of "Fair Florida," for the purpose of forming those Paradieses of the South.

Nearly three years have elapsed since the Orange Groves in Florida were destroyed, subsequently the persecuted inhabitants have existed all the disadvantages of a Territory engaged in (the most destructive of) others.) Indian warfare, which has spread desolation over the richest and most fertile parts of the country now abandoned to a merciless enemy.—Still despite of every vicissitude, the Orange Planter beholds with joy the seeds which sprung from the roots of the perished trees, and some of this second growth again give evidence of a future harvest.—At Mandarin and Colonel Hallow's plantation a few are already in bearing.

[Jacksonville Courier.]

from the National Intelligencer.

EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE.

New York Oct. 17.

Our City has been thrown into consternation by the loss of the Steam Packet Home. She was hoisted on her last voyage, and patched up Hoisted means broken-hoisted, (the keel broken) this for the benefit of fresh-water readers. The steamer was too long for sea navigation. The other steamer from Charleston, the New York, arrived safe this morning.

Flour is coming down the Hudson at the rate of 10,000 barrels a day. Prices are receding. They cannot stand such an influx.

The New York Times, the morning Conservative Administration paper, announces that it will be published no longer. The falling off in advertisements, it gives as the reason for discontinuance. The Administration now has no large morning paper in this city. The Times has died decorously, and its associates will part with it with pain.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 14.

Hallucination.—We learn that there is a person now in town, a native of France, who has lately reached the city from the West, under the firm belief that he is the Prince Regent of England, and rightful her to the throne now usurped by Her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. His story is somewhat loose, but he believes it most religiously. All that he waits for, previous to his embarkation for Europe, is to get certain monies from loyal subjects on the other side of the water. This being the case, he is likely to wait longer than he anticipates, and may possibly be provided with a temporary palace in the meantime, on the other side of the S. huykill.

From the Newbern Spectator. STEAM-PACKET HOME. Further Particulars.

From the survivors of the passengers who embarked in this ill-fated vessel, we have learned the following particulars. The "Home" left New York at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 7th instant. Owing to inexcusable carelessness, or a want of knowledge of the navigation, she was run on the Middle ground, abreast of Sandy Hook, where she remained four hours, when the rising tide floated her off. After this detention she pursued her voyage till Monday morning without any further disaster. On that morning it began to blow fresh, and the sea became rough, or in nautical phrase, "heavy." The unusual creaking of the masts, and straining of the frail vessel, soon excited alarm among the passengers, and among the crew, two experienced sea Captains, from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, became alarmed for their safety. As the day advanced the sea became more rough, the wind turned to a gale, and consternation prevailed among those on board, especially among the Ladies. A request was made to Captain White to "beach" the vessel before night should come on as the only means of escape which hope pointed out. He refused, stating, as we are informed, that Mr. Allaire, the owner, had informed him that the "Home" was not insured, that he was determined therefore to save the vessel, that she was new, well-built and capable of weathering Cape Hatteras, when the danger would be over. About this time the alarming information was given that the vessel had drungal speak. Captain Salter, a passenger, who was then with the consent of Capt. White in command of the "Home," set all hands to paring and bailing. The leak increased rapidly, and although all the passengers, the Ladies included, assisted in the labour, the water poured through the rent sides of the devoted vessel in such torrents that all their efforts were unavailing. The person in command had by this time thought it advisable to make for the nearest land, and the course was altered accordingly. In a very short time after, when yet five miles off Cape Hatteras, the water in the vessel had risen so high that the fires were extinguished by it, & the machinery was consequently useless. Two sails were now the only means by which the shore could be reached, one of which was blown away almost as soon as it was set. Under the remaining one the boat approached the land, & was kept afloat with difficulty, by incessant labour. It was now night, & the gale continued. Previous to striking the beach, Capt. Salter requested the Ladies to leave the after part of the boat & go "forward," believing that their prospect of escape would be better there, should she run "head on," as was expected. The awful moment was at hand!—terror prevailed, but fortitude and hope yet tempered to resignation. It came! the keel grated on the sands—the boat "heeled" seaward—the breakers passed over her, sweeping crowds from human beings from her decks—her timbers were severed by each succeeding wave—nearly one hundred souls were hurried to eternity—and in less than half an hour from the time she struck, her ever of destruction was completed!

The scene of agony and despair, as depicted by the survivors, & fles accurate description. Mothers clinging to their children, children praying protection from parents as helpless as themselves; husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, sustaining each other, as if they considered the social affection a barrier against the encroachments of Death—such scenes may be mentally conceived, but they cannot be spoken or written. One mother in particular sustained the noble character which in all ages has distinguished maternal affection. Her infant was in her arms, pressed close to her bosom, as if the whisperings of hope inspired the devoted woman with a belief that the feeble protection of a mother's love would shield her child from the conflict of warming elements. But for a moment did this dream of hope last; a wave wrested the infant from her grasp, and plunged it into the foaming waters! A convulsive shriek proclaimed the agony of the bereaved mother, and ere she reluctantly surge had hidden her lost one forever, she sprang amongst the breakers, and perished! Who does not almost envy the fate of such a woman, dreadful though it seem! who would not wish to enter the presence of Almighty God as she did, a voluntary sacrifice to the first of natural duties, a duty deeply implanted in the human breast for the wise purposes of Heaven!

When the sea-drenched and exhausted survivors reached their desolate landing place, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, it was found that but thirty-eight had escaped, twenty passengers and eighteen of the crew.—The nearest assistance was six miles distant at the Light house, where many of them went, and were hospitably received. On their return, next morning

to the scene of the sad disaster, many bodies were washed on shore, among them two were recognized by Capt. Hill and Mr. Hussey, those of their late wives assisted by the residents of the island who had collected, the melancholy rites of sepulture were performed as quickly as coffins could be made. When our informants left the fatal place, at 2 o'clock on Thursday, twenty bodies had been found, and we have since learned that a portion of the cabin which was driven on shore after their departure, contained the lifeless remains of fourteen ladies and one child!

A general regret prevails among the survivors the chief mate of the "Home," (whose name we believe was Matthews) should have perished after the noble exertions he made to save the vessel. Many of them express, their belief that "she would have been saved; had Mr. Matthews been in command." Such expressions led to the suspicion of inefficiency or misconduct on the part of Capt. White, & when questioned on the subject the passengers unhesitatingly charged him with being the probable cause of the dreadful loss of life, by his rejection of advice and by his obstinately keeping the vessel at sea after those on board had ascertained that she was unfit for the voyage, instead of selecting the safest landing place before the night came on. They attribute the disaster chiefly to two causes,—the incompetence, artificially produced, of Capt. White; and the insufficiency of the vessel for ocean navigation in rough weather."

It is painful to us to have an agency in thus publishing so heavy a charge against the Captain, but it is a duty which we feel bound to execute for the general good. Too many lives have been sacrificed within a few years by the imprudence, negligence and inebriety of commands of steam boats and if there be no penalty incurred by such dreadful occurrences it is time that the public should cease to risk their safety in such hands.

If Capt. White shall feel his conduct misrepresented, or himself unfairly injured by the above statement, our columns are open to him for the purpose of public justification, and the names of our informants will be freely given to him should he request them for the purpose of legally exonerating himself from this momentous imputation.

It gives us much pleasure to state that the inhabitants on the coast treated those who escaped with all the kindness which might be expected from the hospitable citizens of North Carolina on such an occasion. The following are the names of a few of those who perished, all that we have been able to obtain with certainty.

Professor Nott and lady, Columbia S. C. Mr. Anderson, " David Toms, " Mrs. Levy and two Daughters, Charleston, " Ms. Bondo, " Mrs. Hussey, " Mad. Heviere, " Mr. Chors, " P. S. Cohen, " Mr. Fuller, " Mr. Tleston, " J. H. Fuller, New York, G. H. " Mr. and Mrs. Priace, Athens, Ga. " Miss Stow, " L. S. Benedict, Saratoga, " James L. Roll, " Mrs. Hill, Portsmouth, N. H. " Mrs. Flynn and Child, " Richard Sprague, " George Brown, " William Caror, " James Cunningham. " We are under deep apprehension that, we might add to the list an amiable family, consisting of six persons, late of this place. Sufficient is known to render their fate all most certain, but there is yet a slend ground for hope, and we forbear to name them.

We extract the following list from the Express. It is pleasing to find that, according to it, there were but 83 passengers in the "Home," and not 90, as was formerly reported. The Steward of the vessel, however, says, that several passengers went on board just as the boat was leaving the wharf, whose names were not registered at the Agent's office, and it not unlikely that the largest number named is correct.

Passengers.

In the steam packet Home, sailed on Saturday for Charleston:—Messrs. C. C. Cady, J. R. Thieson, J. Johnston Jr., T. Smith, J. M. Roll, T. Anderson, Jas Chors, Vanderzeyer, J. D. Rolands, W. S. Read, Capt. Hill, Kennedy, C. Drayton, Walker, Fuller, Goben, Benedict, M. Goben, A. Lovegreen, J. Holmes, J. Boyd, G. H. Palmer, H. C. Bangs, W. W. Ing, Rev. J. Cowles, B. B. Hussey, and lady, C. Wilkman, H. B. Croom and lady, Miss Croom, Miss J. Croom Master Croom, Mrs. Cannack, H. Anderson, Wiley, Weld, O. H. Prince, C. J. Paine, A. F. Bostwick, Miss Levy, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Hill, Miss Stow, Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Faugh, Mrs. Flynn and two daughters, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Schmeder, Mrs. Bogdo, Mrs. Riviere, Mrs. Lacoste, Mr. Desaybe, lady and servant, Mr. A. Desaybe, Mr. F. Desaybe, Capt. Salties, Professor Nott, and lady, C. Quin, Mr. Smith, Larneque, Barquet, lady and servant, P. Domingues, Labadie, Walton Hazard, Camthers and Finn.—83.

We are gratified to learn that General Rawlings, and the other commissioners, appointed by the State of Illinois, to dispose of the bonds created by the State for the purpose of internal improvements, have succeeded in New York in selling to the amount of three millions of dollars; a sum equal to their wishes, and on terms very advantageous to the State. The enlightened views of that patriotic State will now be fully carried out, it having secured the means, at once, of carrying on and completing their public works.

Two millions of this loan, we learn, was taken by a Western institution, and the other

er million by a private individual, Mr. James Erwin, of New Orleans.

Nat. Intell.

CHERAW GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1837

THE CHERAW ACADEMIES.—We understand that the Trustees of these institutions, although they have not advertised for teachers, have, for some time, been making exertions, by private correspondence, to procure both principals and assistants, and expect soon to be able to announce the result.

From the account of the melancholy wreck of the "HOME" which we copy from the Newbern Spectator, it appears that the captain was in a state of intoxication which was the cause of the disaster. How impressive an instance of the folly and danger of encouraging, in any way, men who are themselves intemperate, or who are, directly or indirectly, the cause of intemperance in others.

CONGRESS.

This body adjourned on Monday the 16th. The list of acts, which will be found in our columns, will show the business done. We therefore deem it unnecessary to prepare an abstract from the journal of proceedings. The sub-Treasury bill was finally laid on the table, with an understanding that it should not be taken up again during the session. On this question the Ayes were 120, Nays 107.

LIST OF ACTS.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposit with the State's.

An act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds.

An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks.

An act to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases.

An act for the relief of D. P. Madison.

A bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

A bill making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

A bill to continue in force certain laws to laws to the close of the next session of Congress.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved January 18, 1837.

Resolution: directing the postage on letters by the express mail to be paid in advance.

Extract from the Message of the Governor Tennessee to the Legislature at its present session.

"It has fallen to our lot to taste the bitter fruits of an experiment upon the currency, which, in the midst of the highest state of prosperity, has brought upon us a sudden reversion and total derangement of the monetary concerns of the country. How long and to what extent we may be doomed to suffer under this state of things, must mainly depend upon the action of the General Government, by whose mistaken and unwise policy this calamity has been inflicted upon us."

N. ORLEANS BULL. 18.

By the arrival yesterday of steamboats from Red River, we learn that a murderous scheme of the negroes belonging to a Mr. Compton, near Alexandria, together with several free blacks, and headed by vagabond white men, was providentially discovered about the 9th inst., and nine of the ringleaders arrested and executed up to the 12th.—a fiend, in human shape, (with a white skin) and who was known to be one of the principals, making his escape.

The plot, as far as can be ascertained, was deep, and had it not been timely arrested, wide spread slaughter must have speedily ensued, and in the absence from that quarter of a large portion of troops, desolation spread over the fairest portion of our State.

The last boat from Alexandria, represents the town and adjacent country quiet, and up to the 17th nothing further had transpired in relation to this diabolical affair.—Bull.

N. ORLEANS OCT. 20.

One of our last Steamboat arrivals brought down a band of Shawnee and Delaware Indians amounting to two hundred warriors. Their destination is the everglades of Florida, whither they are going to assist Uncle Sam in tomahawking their red brethren.—Bulletin.

The Postmaster General reports the number of defaulting Postmasters to be 1821.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—It affords us peculiar satisfaction to announce, and we do so by authority,—that the Mechanic's & Farmers Bank of this city, has this day resumed the payment of its bills in specie.—Albany Evening Journal.

We unders and the circulation of the above Bank is something like \$100,000. It is said the other Banks at Albany declined coming into the same arrangements at present. It is evident that all our Banks are making every effort consistent with their duty to the public, to resume payment in such time as is possible to ask no more favors from the Legislature.—Jour. of Com.

ELECTIONS.—The Whig ticket has prevailed in New-Jersey. In sixteen counties, it is believed, the Whigs will carry eleven, with a majority of eleven on joint ballot.

In the city of Philadelphia the Whig ticket was elected by a large majority. In the county, the Administration Candidates were chosen by a majority of about 150.

The Whigs have carried their legislative tickets in Delaware, Caester, Bucks, Lancaster and Dauphin counties. The Van Buren party have succeeded in Montgomery by about 509, and Lehigh by 50.

CHERAW GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1837

Two hundred and fifty-six officers and soldiers of the United States Army, left New-Orleans on the 10th inst. in the ship Leonore for Tampa Bay.

Charges against a Physician.—We perceive by the Lowell Advertiser that a serious charge is pending against a physician in that city, and the examination preparatory to committal for further trial, or discharge is going on before the police. The defendant is charged with murder, in having caused the death of Mary Ann Wilson, in producing an abortion of a child with which she was pregnant by means of which in the course of a few days was caused the death of the mother. The case excites tremendous interest and excitement in Lowell, from the previous high standing of the physician.

Statistics of Colored Persons in Philadelphia.—In a recent publication from the Moral Reform Society of Colored Persons, it is stated that their number in the city and county is about twenty-five thousand; the real estate owned by them on which they pay taxes is valued at eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars; that they have fifteen churches and thirty-four clergyman of different sects; twenty-one schools; seven hundred and twenty-five teachers; sixty-four benevolent societies for the relief of members in sickness, &c.; four temperance societies, &c.—Phil. Enq.

Revenue of the Rail Road.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail Road was opened for general travel on the 31st July. The receipts for the month of August, including the last day of July, and making 32 days, were \$18,500 averaging about \$1000 a week. The receipts for the month of September, (30 days) are \$23,400, making an average of more than \$5000 a week. This we should say, is a pretty fair beginning, and the earnest of a very prosperous continuance.—Delaware Journ. al.

Extent of the Aurora Borealis.—It appears from a paragraph in Stillman's Journal, that on the evening of the 18th of February last, an Aurora Borealis was, simultaneously noticed at New Haven, Connecticut, and Göttingen (Kingdom of Hanover,) distant 83 degrees of longitude from the former place. In both places the magnetic needle was sensibly affected.

BRIDGE OF THE NILE.

The construction of the gigantic bridge of the Nile, so long projected, is at length about to commence, and will be completed, it is said, in less than six years.—This colossal work is to be erected at the point of the Delta, five leagues below Cairo, at that part of the river where it divides into two branches. During winter and a part of spring the waters of the Nile are too low to be turned to the account of agriculture; the bridge will therefore be made to form a kind of lock, to keep the waters at all times at the necessary elevation. The husbandman will thus be spared an infinity of labour, and will only have to direct the irrigation into the canals of absorption. The preliminary works of rectifying the bed of the river, raising dykes, and digging the lateral canal, will require 24,000 labourers, besides which the Arsenal of Alexandria is to supply 340 smiths and 650 carpenters. As Egypt cannot easily furnish so great a number of men it is in contemplation to employ four or five regiments of infantry upon the works. The stones are to be transported by a railroad, to extend to the mountains of Mocketan, which are two leagues distant from the Nile.

THE DISSECTED ALIVE.

An Italian journal relates an extraordinary incident connected with the recent death of one of the Roman Cardinals. In consequence of extreme grief, Cardinal Sommaglia had fallen ill. He had a syncope, was believed to be dead, and his servants hastened to have the body opened and embalmed before putrefaction. The surgeon's knife had penetrated to the lungs, when the Cardinal's heart was perceived still to beat. He recovered animation at the moment, and had force enough to repel with his hand the knife of the surgeon. It was too late: the wound was mortal.

DIED.

At Cold Stream in Middle Salem, Sumter district, on the 9th inst. the Hon. ROBERT WYMER-SPOON, in the 71st year of his age—leaving to a worthy family the benefit of his example and the reflection that the merited and virtuous eminence of the station he occupied in society and the period of life at which a gracious Providence permitted him to arrive should reconcile them to the loss, which in common with the community, and as members of his own amiable circle they have experienced.

Contents of the Farmer & Gardener for Aug. 17.

Ice & frost—notice of a loaf of bread from Italian spring wheat—notice of the silk culture on the Eastern Shore, and of Mr. Gay's abors—the hollow horn—great crop of hay, and great expedition in securing it—agricultural rarities from Virginia—communication from Dr. Jas. W. Thomson on the subject of spring wheat—loom for weaving ribbons—Communication from Gideon B. Smith on the culture of silk, &c.—manufacture of silk at Pittsburg—on the manufacture of beet root sugar—Olympus fruit of good tillage—the corn crop on the E. S. of Maryland—advertisements—prices current.

Bank of Georgetown, S. C. } 12th October, 1837. }

THE Subscribers to the Stock of this Institution are hereby notified, that the payment of the Third Instalment of its capital, will be required on Monday the 6th of November next, and that the same may be paid at the Bank here, at the Commercial Bank, Columbia—the Merchants' Bank at Cheraw, or to Messrs. John Fraser & Co. Charleston.

Oct. 14.

THE exercises of Mrs. Green's school commenced on the 14th inst. at her residence opposite to Mr. Stinemetz Hotel. A few more boarders can be accommodated.

Oct. 25th, 1837.

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