

loved country lie prostrate in ruins—shake not your gory locks at me—thou canst not say I did it!

You know I am not in a habit of reporting, and of course I have been able to give you but a faint outline of this powerful address. Mr. Memminger is about 5 feet 9 inches high, seemingly about 35 years old, gently made—his eyes a clear gray—hair Auburn; mouth large, but expressive. His face wears the appearance of a student, and though the expression of his countenance is very pleasant when he is spoken to, yet the lines which pass from the mouth along the thin cheek, indicate deep depression and ardent ambition. His manner is Southern, full of animation and gesture—in fact, Mr. Memminger was nothing but being known, to be esteemed one of the first men of the country. The reward of genius and of devotion to country, is the admiration of the judicious; and although Mr. Memminger differs from me in politics, I will not forbear to bear my humble testimony to his talents and devoted patriotism. You know I have always been a friend to the road, though I don't last, want the property of granting the bank charter; but my firm conviction now is, that no means should be denied this splendid undertaking, which are consistent with the public liberty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
AN OLD MEMBER.
Correspondence of the Lexington Observer and Reporter.
FRANKFORT, Jan. 12.

The bill conferring banking privileges on the Charleston Rail Road Company, was in the orders of the day, this morning, but was postponed for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the Green River Bank. So deep is the impression and so universal the admiration produced by Col. Memminger's speech, that no one seems anxious to follow him immediately in reply, and by general consent the question is permitted to lie over for a future day. When Sheridan made his ever-to-be remembered speech against Warren Hastings, and a motion was made that the House should adjourn and not vote at a moment when they were transported by passion and eloquence we see an instance of that resistless sway which the orator holds over the feelings and judgment of men. So the opponents of the Rail Road Bank are very unwilling that the question shall be discussed and still less decided, until the House shall have had time to recover from the effect produced by Col. Memminger's speech, and they themselves shall have been freed from their consternation and rallied their confused and scattered forces.

From the Commercial Advertiser.
NEW YORK, Jan. 22.
FIVE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

At the moment we were ready for the press, we received our English papers by the packet ship England, Capt. White. We are indebted to the kind attention of this gentleman for London papers to the 19th December, and Liverpool to the 20th, inclusive; our regular files from our attentive correspondent are also received.

We find in the London Times of December 19 the following letter from the President to Lord Durham.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

My Lord.—Having been informed that it is your intention to pass through a portion of the United States on your return to England, I embrace the occasion to express to your Lordship the great satisfaction I should experience if your arrangements allowed of your visit being extended to this city. The friendly sentiments entertained by my fellow citizens towards yourself, and also towards the people of your country, will I doubt not, prompt a sincere desire on their part to render your sojourn among them agreeable to yourself, as I am sure it will be gratifying to them. For my own part, I will esteem myself happy if by your presence here I shall be afforded the opportunity of manifesting to your Lordship personally the sincerity with which I share in those sentiments.

I am with very distinguished consideration,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.
His Excellency the Earl of Durham, &c.

GREENVILLE, Jan. 25.

QUICK PASSAGE.—By a new arrangement on the Mail route from this place to Charleston, (via Aiken and the Rail Road) passengers leave Greenville at two or three o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Charleston the next day before sunset—the distance is about 230 miles. By the same conveyance, newspapers which are published in Charleston in the morning, arrive at this place the evening of the next day. This is an important Mail for the upper country, and the Post Master General deserves great praise for the improved speed with which it is carried. It has been but a few years (not more than three or four) since it required six days for a newspaper or letter to reach this place from Charleston, and we generally considered ourselves fortunate if they arrived in less than ten.

Kentucky Commissioners.—Ex Governor Morehead and Col. John Spendish, elected by joint resolution of the Legislature of Kentucky, Commissioners on the part of that State to proceed to Columbus for the purpose of prevailing upon the Legislature of Ohio to pass such laws as will tend more effectually to prevent the escape, secretion, and abduction of the slaves of Kentuckians, arrived in this city yesterday, and took lodgings at the Pearl street House. They will, to-morrow, proceed to Columbus with a view of effecting the object of their mission.

Since their arrival here, they have been called upon by a large number of our most respectable citizens, who have extended to the distinguished strangers their attentions and courtesies, which, as delegates of our sister State, and men eminent for talents and acquirements, they are peculiarly en-

titled to. That there might be nothing of a party turn given to the proceeding of the Legislature of Kentucky, one of the Commissioners was selected from each of the two great political parties of the day—viz: Gov. Morehead, a Whig, and Col. Spendish, a friend of the Administration. The Whigs have a large majority in the Legislature, and could easily, if they had so desired, have elected both Commissioners from among their own friends, but they thought it judicious to select one from each party, and consequently, the gentlemen named above, were both elected by nearly unanimous votes.

We hope, and indeed we have no doubt, that the Legislature of Ohio will be disposed to meet the wishes of Kentucky in the most fair and liberal spirit, and that a response, in all respects favorable, to the request of the distinguished Commissioners, will be promptly made. Ohio owes it to her own dignity, to the comity which should be observed by one State towards another, to the vital interests of our excellent and chivalrous neighbors, and to the high demands of strict justice, that she should pass such laws as will be deemed by the Kentuckians to be a fair and liberal response, in all respects favorable, to the request of the distinguished Commissioners, will be promptly made. Ohio owes it to her own dignity, to the comity which should be observed by one State towards another, to the vital interests of our excellent and chivalrous neighbors, and to the high demands of strict justice, that she should pass such laws as will be deemed by the Kentuckians to be a fair and liberal response, in all respects favorable, to the request of the distinguished Commissioners, will be promptly made.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1839.

We return our thanks to Col. Richardson for a copy of the Remarks of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate on the "Graduation Bill." They shall appear in the next week's paper.

Silk Culture. High Premium.—We learn from the Columbus Enquirer that the Legislature of Georgia, at its last session, passed an act offering a premium of 50 cents for every pound of cocoons raised in the State and 10 cents for every pound of reeled silk for the next ten years. It requires 10 pounds of cocoons to make one pound of reeled silk; the premium on silk when reeled is, therefore, \$5.10 per pound. The entire cost of raising and reeling is estimated by experienced and respectable cultivators in the Northern States at only \$2 per pound. The premium offered in Georgia, according to this estimate, amounts to more than 150 per cent over and above the cost; in addition to which reeled silk commands, at present in the market from 5 to 7 dollars per pound, according to quality and reeling. Every two dollars judiciously laid out in the silk culture in Georgia will, then, whilst present prices continue, yield a clear profit of from 8 to 10 dollars. This is most extravagant; yet so it is. Whilst the silk culture is so very profitable is it any matter of wonder that the rage for *Morus Multicaulis* is so great? The premium in Georgia is too high. If continued, every other branch of agriculture would very soon be given up for silk, and the tax to pay the premium would be so high that other kinds of labor could not bear it. The premium will doubtless be reduced by the next or some subsequent session of the Legislature. This might be considered by some a violation of good faith on the part of the State. And so it would be towards those who may have commenced the silk culture in the State before the reduction takes place. In regard to them it would be a breach of that clause of the Federal Constitution which forbids the passage of a law by any State violating the obligation of contracts. But, yet, so far as we can see, they would have no remedy. They could not bring suit against the State for the premium.

Broussais the celebrated French Physician and writer, died on 15th November.

The Professors in the Medical Department of the University of New York, owing to a disagreement with the Council of the University have resigned their places. A similar occurrence took place about 20 years ago. The fault in both cases was, we think, with the Council and not with the Faculty.

A fire lately occurred in Elizabeth city, N. C. which destroyed a considerable portion of the city.

Judge Colcock, President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, died at his residence in Charleston on the 27th ult.

Congress.—We find very little in the proceedings of either House that is worthy of notice. In the Senate, a bill to continue the Cumberland road through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, has passed, and was ordered to be engrossed, yeas 25, nays 23. It

appropriates \$100,000 for the construction of the road in each of these States. Mr. Tallmadge has introduced resolutions to amend the Federal Constitution as to prevent the re-election of the same individual to the Presidency. The bill to suppress dueling in the District of Columbia, has passed.

In the House of Representatives the President's Message, which had lain on the table from the commencement of the Session, has at length been taken up, and the different parts of it referred to the appropriate committees. Many resolutions of enquiry have been adopted; many private bills have been passed, and many petitions have been presented—among them, one from citizens of Oregon Territory, praying for "an extension of the laws of the United States," says the reporter of the National Intelligencer. The "Graduation" or Land bill has been laid on the table, where it is expected to sleep the sleep of death.

The Mails.—The Post Master General has once more advertised for proposals to carry the mails daily between Raleigh and Columbia. This we believe is the third time of advertising within six months.

Mr. Webster of Massachusetts and Mr. Williams of Maine have been re-elected to the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Adams, who for the last few years rendered himself so conspicuous, and obnoxious too, in the House of Representatives by his continual efforts to harass that body with abolition petitions, lately took occasion to state that he now is, and always has been opposed to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. But he avowed himself in favor of a law to prohibit the "Domestic slave trade between the states;" that is the selling of slaves from one state into another.

Mormons in North Carolina.—We learn from the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard that two Mormon preachers have been preaching in Stokes County North Carolina, and have made a few converts to their doctrines. A meeting has been held in the county for the purpose of driving off the Mormons. We hope the people of North Carolina will not disgrace themselves by attempting to maintain the good order of society by mob violence. If there is any thing in the tenets of the mormons hostile to the public peace the laws are sufficient to restrain them. If restainers are called for to which the law as it now stands is inadequate, no great evil can arise from waiting till there is an opportunity to amend it.

Ex-Governor Swain who has for some time been President of the University of North Carolina, has resigned that office.

The Congress of Texas has passed a law granting a tract of 640 acres of land to every head of family who shall reside in that Republic and discharge the duties of citizenship for three years. The only charge is the office fees.

Louisiana. U. S. Bank. On the 31st. January the Senate of Louisiana by a vote of 9 to 5, passed resolutions against the subtreasury system, in favor of depositing the public revenue in banks, against the exclusion of the notes specie paying banks in the collection of public revenue, and in favor of a National Bank.

Gen. Gratiaot, late chief of the U. S. Engineer Department is charged with defalcation to a considerable amount, and suit has been brought against him by the Government for funds in his hands alleged to be illegally detained. He admits that he holds the funds claimed, but says that he retains them as a means of testing the legality of claims which he has against the Government, and which the 3d. auditor of the Treasury whose business it was to adjust Gen. G.'s accounts, refused to allow. The Government cannot be sued at law, and if Gen. G. had paid over the money in his hands the Government would have no ground on which to bring suit against him. So that his claims could not be legally adjudicated; and his only remedy would be an appeal to Congress; where as business is now conducted in that body, there is little better prospect of obtaining redress of any grievance, however great, than in an English Court of Chancery.

Mr. Daniel C. Webb has been elected President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, in the place of Judge Colcock dead.

Charles G. Wilcox, chief clerk in the office of the "Commissary General of Subsistence," lately died at Washington.

John D. Simms has been appointed chief clerk of the Navy Department.

Wm. D. Merrick has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Maryland.

A fire occurred in Boston on the 24th Jan. which destroyed 23 buildings. Loss \$50,000 to \$60,000. Thermometer at the time 9 degrees below zero.

Five prisoners were executed on the 18th January, in Canada.

The Exploring Expedition were at Rio Janeiro on the 23d November.

Cold Weather.—On the 23d January, the thermometer stood 33 degrees below zero, at Saratoga, N. Y., 14 below zero at Albany, and 15 at Rochester, Mass.

France and Mexico.—The following is from the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

"FROM HAVANA.—By the brig Comet, arrived yesterday evening from Havana, whence she sailed the 9th inst., in the af-

ternoon, information is received of the arrival at that port from Rochefort, France of the steamship of war Veroco, with despatches from the French Government to the commander of the blockading squadron. The import of the despatches was not made public, but the presumption is that they are highly important, from the fact that their contents were kept secret, and their reception was followed immediately by the departure of the Prince de Joinville for Vera Cruz, on board the Creole ship of war, which sailed the 9th instant."

Some addition has been made to the naval force of Great Britain along the Mexican coast, which has given rise to various speculations. It is, however, probably designed only to protect English commerce in that quarter against depredations in the conflict between France and Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Clay of Ky., a resolution was sometime since adopted by the Senate calling for a statement of the amount which each State in the Union would, by this time, have received under a bill which passed both Houses of Congress during the Administration of Gen. Jackson to distribute the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States; which bill Gen. Jackson defeated by neither signing it nor returning it to the Senate where it originated. The following is from the reply to this resolution.

Total amount of net proceeds, that would have been received by each State.

Ohio,	\$4,557,992
Indiana,	2,646,744
Illinois,	1,797,551
Missouri,	1,116,530
Alabama,	1,672,349
Mississippi,	982,194
Louisiana,	143,196
Michigan,	134,905
Arkansas,	134,905
Maine,	1,704,206
New Hampshire,	1,149,714
Massachusetts,	2,605,734
Rhode Island,	414,687
Connecticut,	1,370,683
Vermont,	1,198,058
New York,	8,190,102
New Jersey,	1,365,691
Pennsylvania,	5,764,667
Delaware,	322,003
Maryland,	1,732,472
Virginia,	4,369,165
North Carolina,	2,730,974
South Carolina,	1,942,439
Georgia,	1,534,797
Tennessee,	2,669,148
Kentucky,	2,654,502

\$57,227,520
Twelve and a half per cent. on the net proceeds to the States in which the public lands are situated,

\$6,215,758

Nett proceeds that would have been divided among all the States,

\$1,011,732

Mr. Benton has introduced a resolution calling for the information, how much deficiency there would have been in the Treasury if this bill had become a law and the proceeds of the Public Lands had been distributed according to its provisions.

New York, Jan. 26.

TABLE OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.			
Boston,	par to 1	Mobile,	1 1/2 to 2
Philadelphia,	par to 1	New Orleans,	1 1/2 to 2
Baltimore,	1/4 to 1	Nashville,	4 to 5
Richmond,	1/4 to 1	Natchez,	4 1/2 to 5
Charleston	1 to 1 1/2	Louisville,	2 1/2 to 3
Cincinnati,	2 1/2 to 3	St. Louis,	3 to 4
Augusta, Ga.	1 1/2 to 2	Detroit,	4 to 5
Savannah,	1 1/2 to 2		

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURIST.
The January No. of this valuable periodical is received, and contains many useful and interesting articles, especially to the agricultural community which should take a warm interest in the support of a work so important to its interests. The following is the table of contents or the present No.

PART I—EDITORIAL AND ORIGINAL.

Editorial Address.
Proceedings of the Monticello Planters' Society of Fairfield District, South Carolina.
Anniversary Reports of the Horticultural Society.

On the Distillation of Persimons, by Barnwell.

Gins by Arator.

Baden Corn, by the Editor.

Costiana Calendar, by Correa Da Costa.

PART II—SELECTIONS.

On the value of Marl and Calcareous Deposits.

Sandy Soils.

The proper season to Cut Timber.

Some hints on the advantage of Winter Pruning and of Fruit Forest Trees.

Management of Plants and Flowers in Rooms.

Silk Trade of the United States.

Advice to Young Men.

Chinese opinions and practices in Mulberry Culture.

The Georgia Lumber Company.

Important Experiment in painting Corn.

A guide to the purchasers of Horses, with directions for the feeding, equipment, and Riding, &c.

Hoof-Ad.

Subsidiary Ploughing.

The advantage of "Swa"ing" Wheat, in Reaping instead of "Hanging."

How to form a judgment of the age of a Horse by his Teeth.

Notice of a New Process of making Bricks, Tiles,

Manufacture of Salt for Dairy purposes.

PART III—MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Emasculation of the Vine, or a method to produce Grapes without pips; a new method of applying Sulphur to plants in a liquid form; New mode of cultivating Strawberries; Leaping extraordinary; Arabian Horses; Method of cleaning Glass; To dye Wood and Goat's hair a delicate Blue; New process for cleaning cloth from Grease; To prevent dogs sucking Eggs; Test of good Flour; To separate Oats from Wheat.

The Literary Fund of North Carolina, according to the report of the Bond of Districts is as follows.

10,207 shares of Bank stock

at \$100 per share

\$1,020,700

500 do Roanoke Navigation

\$100 per share

50,000

650 do Cape Fear do

32,500

Cash in the Treasury, 31st October, 1833

27,255

\$1,130,485

6000 shares of stock in Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, subscribed at \$100 per share

600,000

\$1,732,485

ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCOME.

The Bank and Navigation stock, as above, will probably yield a yearly profit of six per cent. on \$1,100,000

66,000

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road stock, 6 per cent. on \$600,000

36,000

Tax on retailers of spirituous liquors do on auctioneers

2,800

1,200

5,000

\$111,000

NEW YORK, Jan 23

UPPER CANADA.—We copy the annexed revolving statement from the Kingston Herald of the 15th inst. Such wholesale wickedness as it discloses almost transcends belief, and for the credit of poor human nature, we hope that, as it is given by a "private account," it may prove incorrect or exaggerated.

By a private account from Brockville we learn that a most diabolical attempt was made last week to poison the militia force on duty at that town. Last Thursday morning Mr. Body, Government baker at Brockville, observed that his punchbowl of water, with which he was going to knead his dough, presented a singular appearance as if in a state of fermentation. Struck with this he sent for a medical gentleman, who, on examining the water found that it had been poisoned so strongly that every man who might have partaken of the bread must have died.—Mr. Body stated that so far as he was aware, no one had gone into the place where the cake stood, except a man whose time ago came from the States, and was arrested by the authorities, when he gave important information respecting the plans of the "patriots." He said that he had been a "hunter," but was convinced of the evil of their proceedings, and would make amends by informing of their plans, and joining in the defence of this country. He then joined the Queen's Borderers. He was therefore arrested on suspicion of having poisoned the water, and committed to jail to await further examination.

Y. L. YANCEY, Esq., who was convicted of manslaughter at the last fall term of our Court, and sentenced to a fine of \$1500, and an imprisonment of twelve months, says the Greenville Mountaineer of the 25th instant, has had his sentence commuted by the Governor of this State to \$500 fine and three months imprisonment, which time expired on the 22d instant, and Mr. Y. was released. The petitions forwarded to his Excellency, were signed by upwards of 1000 respectable persons, and a large portion of them citizens of his district.

A cow, the property of Mr. F. Kent, of West Springfield, Mass., during sixty days beginning June 1st, gave one thousand three hundred and forty-six quarts of milk; averaging 22 1/2 quarts per day. The large yield was 11 quarts in the morning and 16 in the evening.

The Florida Watchman of the 10th inst. says—"The Constitutional Convention closed its session on Friday evening last, after framing and adopting a Constitution for the government of the State of Florida. It received the sanction and signatures of all the members present, with but one exception."

MARRIED.

In Richmond County N. C. near Laurel Hill on the 1st. of Jan. Mr. William MacLean to Miss Almira McLeod daughter of William McLeod Esq.

In Marlboro District S. C. on the 17th of Jan. Mr. Milton McKoy of the State of Mississippi to Miss Ann Bethea eldest daughter of Tristram Bethea Esq.

CHERAW PRICE CURRENT

February 5.

Beef in market, lb 4 6

Bacon from wagons, lb 10 14

by retail, lb 15 20

Batter, lb 15 20

Beeswax, lb 18 23

Bagging, yard 12 15

Bale rope, lb 12 15

Coffee, lb 12 15

Corn, bushel 75 100

Corn, bushel 75 100

Flour Country, bbl 650 800

Feathers from wagons, lb 40 45

Fodder, 75 100

Fishes green, lb 10 14

Iron, 100 lbs 5 30

Indigo, lb 3 50

Lard, cask 13 15

Leather sole, lb 22 25

Lead bar, lb 10 12

Logwood, lb 10 15

Molasses, gal 45 50

New Orleans, gal 57 56

Nails cut assorted, lb 74 9

wrought, lb 18 15

Oats, bushel 75 100

Oil carriers, gal 125 125

lump, 125 125

Paints white lead, keg 325 452

Spanish brown, lb 8 12

Pork, 100 lbs 60 80

Rice, 100 lbs 550 625

Shot, Bag, lb 225 25

Sugar, lb 10 12

Salt, bushel 325 350

Steel American, lb 10 12

English, lb 14 14

German, lb 12 14

Tallow, lb 10 12

Tea imperial, lb 100 137 1/2

hyson, lb 100 100

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