

It is imagined that steamboats may not pass along a Canal. Into common Canals they must not be admitted, on account of the contracted limits of such canals for boats drawn by one or two horses. But there are Canals upon which steamboats work continually, and it is unnecessary to refer to any other than the Caledonian Canal, through which such boats run regularly, making a circuitous route, partly by sea and partly by the Canal, between Edinburgh and Glasgow. The two feet by which the Clubfoot creek is higher than the Harlow at the time of low water in the latter, make it now necessary to have a lock to prevent too strong a current. In a Canal for a steamboat, such a current would be of little or no consequence, and the lock unnecessary. Were as much more excavation done as to open a steamboat passage to Beaufort, it is probable an end would be put forever to all lightering at the Swashes. A steamboat could then pass from Edenton to Newbern in twenty-four hours, and from Newbern to Beaufort in four. It is suggested to all the commercial towns upon the Albemarle and Pamlico waters, whether it would not be well for them to unite among themselves without delay, thus to annihilate their distance from Beaufort.—An enterprising population so extensive as this, could soon burst away the barrier to steamboats at the Harlow Canal, and a year's enjoyment of the commercial opportunities thus secured would probably return into their bosom ample remuneration, for any instant sacrifice necessary to accomplish it. Were this done, of what use would it be to expend the eighty thousand dollars reported by Mr. Fulton to be requisite for clearing out the Old Swash, or the thirty thousand for Teacher's channel?

After the exposition now given, the reason will probably be conspicuous for directing our choice upon Newbern as the commencing point of a Railway intended for the accommodation of the people to the western extremities of the State. On the arrival of the waggons at that place, their loads may be discharged for storage, or sale, or for transmission afterwards to Beaufort down the river by the Harlow Canal, at the discretion of the owner. It were easy even to provide for placing the waggons with their loading on board of the boat, to avoid any detention or expense of storage short of Beaufort, should this be an object with the proprietor of the goods.

After the views which have been presented, let us pause and reflect upon the vast interests they involve. That the people of N. Carolina are laboring under a privation of opportunities for market, and that this is keeping them depressed and embarrassed, is a self-evident truth. Is there no remedy for this evil? We have a harbor eminently favorable for health, with a good entrance from the sea for ships of 300 tons. Beaufort has always been neglected as a seaport, because there were no means of getting at it from the interior parts of the country, either by land or water, without a cost upon transportation forbidding all possibility of profit. Farmers, therefore, have been compelled to submit to the pitiful prices and the slow and uncertain payments of their own neighborhoods, except when necessity drove them thro' all obstructions to some distant market for indispensable articles and a little cash. It is proved by actual experience now daily going on, that were a Railway prepared from Newbern to the mountains through the middle of the State, a barrel of flour could be conveyed upon it 230 miles for less than thirty cents. In stating these numbers the writer speaks warily.—He is fully assured that this small price does not exceed that which will be realized upon trial, can be proved by facts in other places, and can be even shown satisfactorily to every one who will examine for himself such a statement as will be made in our next number. A toll being supposed of 20 cents a barrel for the same distance, and it could not be more than 10, probably not 5, the barrel of flour which would sell for five dollars, 230 miles from Beaufort, could be sold with equal profit for five dollars and a half at the seaport, and for less than five and a half, at any place short of it. The same thing is equally demonstrable of cotton, iron, flaxseed or any other article. Such a Railroad can be made, provided every citizen will agree that each taxable poll shall pay 37 cents a year for the purpose. Every man will admit that no sooner would such a Railroad be prepared for action, than merchants and capitalists would flock to Beaufort or Newbern to seize the profits of our business upon our cotton, flour,

and other articles, and to purchase, slaves, spars, bacon, lard, butter, tobacco, and upon the return trade wholesale or retail in salt, sugar, tea, coffee, fish and all sorts of dry goods for farmers and merchants through the country. That which was a maxim among the Jews of old, and which is applied in the scriptures, will hold here also, "Whosoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." Wherever planters, manufacturers, and merchants can meet upon terms favorable to their mutual interests, there each will find the other prepared and eager for commercial transactions.

The way then is clearly open before us. No sooner shall we resolve on the means, than we shall begin to see the end hastening into execution. The consequences to result in changing the face of our country, and in meliorating the condition of the people, are absolutely incalculable, while they are absolutely sure. Such causes have operated heretofore to the relief and prosperity of others, and whenever they are renewed, they will, with all the certainty of the immutable laws of nature, operate again. The work of a single year, after the commencement of such a Railway at Newbern, will, by the practical and convincing evidence of its immediate utility, dissipate all our doubts and apprehensions, and we shall go on happily and with an irresistible ardor to its completion.

CARLTON.

#### CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Prince William county, (Va.) September 26, 1827.

GENTLEMEN:—Having recently witnessed the powerful effects of a little vegetable, apparently simple, in a case of formidable pulmonary disease, and wishing to make the fact as public as possible, I have to request you to permit me to do it, through the medium of your widely circulating paper.

A very respectable man, Joseph Hains, about 41 years old, formerly Postmaster at Rock Hill, near Middleburg, Loudoun county, was for five years subject to distressing affections of the lungs. The first three years he had only periodical discharges of blood from them; but for the last two years he discharged large quantities both of blood and pus—frequently from half a pint to a pint of the former at a time, attended with a most harassing and suffocating cough. He was greatly reduced, and so far gone in what his friends thought consumption, that they entirely despaired of him, and abandoned all hopes of his ever being restored; as the ordinary remedies, and almost every thing that could be thought of, had been tried in vain.

Having been a patient of mine as well as a particular friend, I could not view without the deepest sensibility, his deplorable condition, and had myself relinquished any hope of his surviving. In this desperate situation he was advised to try the Liverwort, in the form of infusion, or a strong tea, to be used cold, as a common drink. In less than ten days, he derived the most positive benefits, and in four or five weeks every violent symptom had vanished: No cough, no expectoration or discharge of blood or matter—a fine appetite, general health much improved, gaining flesh and strength rapidly, and such a change in his whole appearance, as both astonished and delighted every friend he had. It has not been more than eight weeks since he commenced the use of the Liverwort, and although he might now dispense with it, yet he will continue it for weeks or even months, longer. He is not the only one that has experienced its salutary influences. There are several others in his neighborhood who have been laboring under breast complaints, or pulmonary consumption, and who have been relieved by it.

I will endeavor to describe the Liverwort in such a manner as shall enable the most common observer to trace and distinguish it. It grows mostly along the North sides of hills and mountains, and stony places—the leaves are small, frequently smaller, but seldom larger than a dollar—they are green and roundish, but deeply notched, so as to divide the leaf into three lobes, with a round slender stem, varying in length from about two inches to three or four; of a slight purple cast. This, as well as the leaf itself, is a little downy; but in addition to this, the leaf is beset with fine, short hairs, somewhat stiff. On chewing this, there is nothing remarkable in the taste, except a slight degree of pungency and astringency, which it imparts to the mouth after chewing it sometime—the tea is rather pleasant than otherwise. Should its general application be attended with the same happy results that its partial exhibition has been, what an acquisition will it be to the Materia Medica of the United States, and to the sufferers under a malady which affords one of the greatest outlets to human life! It was the opinion of Dr. Rush, one of the great luminaries in the republic of Medicine, that there is a remedy for every physical evil, and time and science will probably realize it.

I have enclosed a leaf of the Liverwort, hoping that it may be convenient for you to have it represented in the *Intelligencer*, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. M. WILKINSON.

[The plant above described is so familiarly known, that we doubt whether any uncolored engraving of it would aid materially to the diffusion of the knowledge of it. It is known to botanists by the name of *Hepatica triloba*, (a name derived, like the familiar name of it, from its peculiar appearance,) and grows on the shady and moist side of hills.]  
Nat. Intelligencer.

SHELBYVILLE, (Ky.) SEPT. 8. *Murder and Suicide.* On Saturday evening last, a Captain James Burton on Floyd's fork in Oldham county, committed one of the most barbarous and brutal acts ever perpetrated in a civilized country. It is stated that Mrs. Burton had, for some time, entertained serious religious impressions, and had expressed a desire to become a member of the Baptist Church; but her husband opposed her wishes, and said he would take her life sooner than consent to her joining the church. On the day he committed the fatal deed, she wished to go to a Methodist meeting in the neighborhood, but he would not suffer her, and commenced abusing her in a most cruel manner, drawing a large knife, with which he threatened to take her life. She retreated up stairs, and he pursued her with more than savage ferocity, where he would have executed his bloody design, if she had not jumped out of the window of a two storied house, in hopes of escaping from the monster—but unfortunately, in the fall she broke one of her legs, and was unable to make good her retreat. He came down stairs and carried her into the house, placed her upon the bed, and tied his pocket handkerchief around the fractured leg. She begged him to go for a physician, declaring that if he did, she would not tell that he had been the cause of the misfortune. He told her that he would "soon be doctor enough for her," & took his rifle, and deliberately shot her through the head, just above the right eye. He then reloaded his gun and tied the trigger to the latch of the door, and fired with a view of killing himself, but in this he failed. He took another drink of grog, loaded his gun again, sat down on the side of the bed where his bleeding wife was gasping her last, placed his gun between his legs, and holding the muzzle a little above his left eye, he fired it off by placing one of his toes upon the trigger. All this was done in the presence of several small children, both white and black, the oldest of whom is about ten or eleven years of age, and the daughter of this unfortunate man and woman; who is said to relate the foregoing particulars of the affair. Capt. Burton has been for two or three years in habits of excessive intemperance, by which, it is said, his mind had become impaired, and at the time of committing the above enormity he was in a fit of intoxication, and was thought to be in a state of mental derangement.  
Shel. Comp.

*Conviction for Arson.*—At Robeson Superior Court, which sat last week, Nat. a negro man belonging to Thomas G. Chambers, was tried and convicted for feloniously burning the dwelling house of Mr. Murchison, of Richmond county, in March, 1826, and was sentenced to be hung, at Lumberton, on the 2d of November next.

The evidence in this case, which was altogether circumstantial, unfolded a scene of the most horrid brutality, and left no doubt, but that the prisoner had not only burnt the house, but had previously murdered Mrs. Murchison. Her remains were found the morning after the fire, in such a position, as to force the conviction, that she had been murdered by means of a Gun Barrel, then thrown upon her bed, and consumed.  
N. C. Journal.

*Queer Accident.*—The Stonington Telegraph contains an account of a novel and singular occurrence. Those who know any thing of the nature and habits of sheep, are aware of the singular tenacity with which they follow each other. Wherever one sheep goes, the rest are sure to follow. The other day one of them took it into his head to jump into a corn-field; the others, sheep like, followed, and they were all found up to their backs in mischief. On starting them from the field, they chose to jump over a wall, on the other side of which was a deep well. The first leaped the wall, and brought up at the bottom of the well; and the remainder of the flock followed of course, till eighteen of them were snugly stowed away in the bottom of the well. With much difficulty they were taken out; though not until eight of them were drowned.

Mr. Sparks, editor of the North American Review, has written a biography of the celebrated American Traveller, Ledyard, which is now in press and will soon be published. From the gifted pen of the persevering Sparks, an interesting work may be expected, especially on a subject so replete with incident as the life of Ledyard.—He was a native of Connecticut, and was partly educated in Hanover (N. H.) where we have heard the following anecdote of him, which shows that boldness even in early life which characterized the enterprises of his after years. From the scantiness of his pecuniary resources, Ledyard was obliged to leave college before he had completed the customary

course of studies. For a mere expense of a journey by land from Hanover to Connecticut, he made a boat, which was generously supplied with provisions by the inhabitants of the place, and in which he descended the Connecticut river to Hartford, drawing it around the rapids which were too violent to allow him to pass in safety.—*Lowell Journal.*

*Manufacture of Flannels.*—On the river Powow, (a branch of the Merrimack) 3 miles above Newburyport, (Mass.) are two flannel factories which together employ 260 hands, manufacture weekly 300 pieces of flannel, and pay yearly \$60,000 for labor. A new building is erecting to contain 10,000 spindles, and manufacture 400 pieces of flannel weekly. What an immense benefit will the surrounding country derive from the active operation of these establishments!

*New mode of Printing.*—The Foreign Quarterly Review says, Seufelder, the inventor of lithography, has discovered a new mode of Printing, from Paintings, which has all the qualities of those executed in oil. He has termed it Mosaic Printing, and it is remarkable for its beauty, lightness and durability.

We have received the first number of a new daily paper about to be established in Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Gazette gives much promise of usefulness, and we heartily wish it may receive a generous support. The capability of the editor to redeem his promises is known to many respectable citizens of Philadelphia. He states that he has recently been "thro' all the principal and most populous counties of the State," has made "the most minute inquiry as to the state of public opinion," and the editor continues—we are enabled to "state, that in every town through which we passed, from Philadelphia to the western extremity of the State, changes in favor of the Administration, have taken place, and in many districts to a very considerable extent." This is in exact conformity to the information we have for several months received from our correspondents, and laid before our readers.  
[Dem. Press.]

*Improving the Press.*—We have been repeatedly called on in the course of the last week or two, for information respecting a proposition that was made by the Jackson Party to purchase the "Watchman" establishment. For the present, we will only state, that in the course of last summer some members of that party offered to guarantee us three hundred additional subscribers if we would surrender the columns of the paper to the entire control of an editor whom they would procure. We however felt no disposition to have our paper "Improved" in this way, and would have suffered the affair to remain undivulged, had not circumstances rendered it necessary to make it public.  
Delaware Watchman.

*Facts.*—A single mercantile house, on Long wharf, has sold, since the 1st of January last, thirty seven thousand barrels of Genesee Flour; of which less than 300 barrels have been disposed of coast-wise; the remainder has been sold to country villages.

Another house has paid, since the first of April, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for American wool, purchased of farmers and wool-growers belonging to the New-England states and New York, and sold out again to the manufacturers of New England.

The Boston and Canton Factory company imported, during five months preceding the first of May last, one million pounds of Smyrna wool; all of which is used in its own factory, in the manufacture of what is called negro cloths.

Is it possible that our manufacturing establishments can be detrimental to commerce and agriculture, when a single establishment imports wool enough in five months to freight three or four ships (to say nothing of other articles necessarily used in the manufacture of the wool) when a single dealer in American wool pays, in the same time, to the farmers \$150,000? and another individual receives from another portion of farmers and sells off to the country flour enough to make its first owners rich, if not independent?  
Boston Patriot.

The New York Daily Advertiser, in speaking of the mania of steam boat passengers, to make the trip between that city and Albany a few minutes quicker than any others have done, thus exemplifies the passion which some men have to hurry. An old gentleman in New England, conveyed a just idea of the character of those who were so fond of travelling at such a wondrous rate, when he said he believed "his son John, if he was riding on a streak of lightning, would whip it up."

*Gain a Loss.*—After a concoction of "two months," the statistical, economical, and philosophical editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, is doling out a few columns on the "colonial question," in order to prove that this is a fabled nation from the loss of a direct trade to the British West-India Islands. A single fact overthrow all his abstract reason-

ing, and puts his statement into *pi*.—We have, since the loss of the West India direct trade, EXPORTED MORE to the West Indies, than we did in the corresponding months of the last year, when the trade was open. We speak from authority—the authority of the Custom House books.  
Philadelphia paper.

Tuesday week the Boston Militia, consisting of all the companies both common and independent, paraded; it was a fine day, and the citizen soldiers made a very fine appearance. The Brigade contains three large Regiments, in two of which are ten, and in one, twelve companies; a Battalion of artillery; a company called the Sea Fencibles; a corps of cavalry; making in the whole upwards of 2000 troops; all well equip'd, and under good discipline. A company of independent Cadets was also on the parade. The pleasant weather attracted a large concourse of the citizens.—The firing and various evolutions were performed with promptness and regularity. The President of the U. States was on the parade ground, and expressed much satisfaction at the soldierlike appearance and conduct of the troops.

*Jurisprudence.*—Wells and Lilly of Boston, are about publishing "The Public Statutes of the United States from 1789 to 1826, whether repealed or in force, to be arranged under the inspection of Judge Story." A work of this kind is a desideratum, and cannot but be acceptable to the bar as well as to public men generally.  
N. Y. Statesman.

*Great Sale of Wool.*—Coolidge, Poor & Head, sold at the Boston New Market Hall, the 16th October, 218 bales Saxony Wool, 350 of Spanish, Portuguese and Smyrna, and 50,000 lbs. of high grade and full blood fleece wool.

The chair placed in the Speaker's desk, in the Pennsylvania Capitol, was brought to Philadelphia from England by Wm. Penn, and was occupied by John Hancock, as President of the Continental Congress.

Five or six Indians of the Osage tribe are now in France. They pass themselves off for Princes, and are treated with the greatest deference. They are invited to patronize theatres, assemblies, &c. and are feasted and courted in a way to surprise all who know any thing about their real character. The French are a gullible people as well as the English, and these "children of the forest," "Nature's Princes," &c. &c. know how to take advantage of civilized credulity.

The goods of a merchant living at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, were recently put on board of a canal boat at Albany, and destined for Nashville, by way of the Erie Canal.

We are much astonished at the noise which the Jackson papers of this city are making about the disposition of public printing. Do they not expect favours from those whom they particularly sustain? and do they not receive those favours? They may discover something wrong in those things, but they should carefully avoid any public reference thereto. If it is wrong to give to one paper patronage because it advocates the measures of existing officers, with what face is it threatened that another direction shall be given to the patronage, when other men attain the eminence that has the power of conferring favours? If it is wrong to change now, will it be right to change hereafter? What one of these papers, thus complaining, has not fattened on patronage thus acquired? and which one of them does not look for an accession of it in a change of rulers? Let those who set the example of change, and who look to benefits from future mutations, make no more Jeremiahs upon the occasion, unless they are prepared to show their disinterestedness by forswearing all participation in exclusive favours of the kind.  
U. S. Gazette.

*Falsehoods.*—There are so many false and exaggerated statements imposed upon editors, and by them upon the public, that one hardly knows what to believe. An instance of this shameless deception has just been exposed. Several weeks since, we copied the following paragraph which was "going the rounds":

From the American Sentinel.  
"Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, one of those representatives in Congress who, notwithstanding the popular voice and instruction of his State, voted to elect John Q. Adams President, has, in a recent speech, openly avowed, that 'When we got to Washington, we found that Mr. Crawford was out of the question. We ascertained, that if General Jackson was elected, he would not appoint our friend Clay Secretary of State. We then ascertained distinctly, that if Mr. Adams should be elected, he would appoint Mr. Clay his Secretary of State. Under these circumstances, we determined to vote for him.'"

Mr. Trimble, in a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, expressly contradicts this statement. He says "it is utterly false; he never used such language to any man on any occasion." We believe the story originated with a Virginia paper, on the authority of a highly respectable gentleman. Come from what quarter it might, the author should be exposed.  
Daytonville Observer.