

THE MINERS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

ences of delay, the Minister proposes a provisional vote of credit for 18,800,000 frs for the first quarter of 1833.—[*Brussels paper*, Dec. 26.]

According to the London Globe of 25th ult. the majority of Reformers elected in England alone will be 257, which those elected from Scotland will, it is estimated, swell to 300.

Mr. Hume had been elected for Middlesex. Sir John Dalrymple has been returned for the County of Edinburgh. This says the Globe, is by far the greatest victory the Reformers of Scotland have obtained. The Dundasses have at last been beaten, although the Duke of Buccleuch was at their head. They had been masters of the representation of the County for above sixty years—quite long enough for one family.

Capitulation of General Chasse.

TO THE WAR MINISTER, PARIS.
"HEAD-QUARTERS, at Berhem, Dec. 22.
Ten in the Morning.

"I hasten to transmit to you the copy of a letter this moment addressed to me by General Chasse, and which was delivered to me by two superior officers, charged to treat in his name. I am about to cause the articles of capitulation to be drawn up, which will be grounded upon the instructions I have received. I was unwilling to delay making you acquainted with this step, and I hope ere long to announce to you satisfactory conclusions.—Accept, sir, &c.

"COUNTESS GERARD."

Copy of General Chasse's Letter.

CITADEL OF ANTWERP, Dec. 23.

"Marshal—Believing that I have satisfied military honor in the defence of the place, the command of which was entrusted to me, I am desirous of putting an end to the further effusion of blood. In consequence, Marshal, I have the honor to inform you that I am disposed to evacuate the citadel with the forces under my command, and to treat with you for the surrender of this place, as well as for that of the Tete de Flanders, and the dependent Forts. To accomplish this, I propose to you, Marshal, that the firing shall cease on both sides, during the course of the negotiation. I have charged two superior officers to deliver this letter to your excellency. They are furnished with the instruction necessary to treat for the aforesaid evacuation. Accept, Marshal, the assurance of my high consideration.

"BARON CHASSE."

From Oporto the accounts come down to the 15th inclusive. From these statements, which reach us through the English Tory papers, the situation of Don Pedro and his followers is apparently hopeless. Without money or provisions, hemmed in on all sides, and exposed to the cannonading of the batteries constructed by Don Miguel, his men dissatisfied and threatening to throw down their arms, the Ex-Emperor of the Brazils seems to have no course left but to sue for permission to escape. At the same time a circumstance is mentioned, which, if founded in fact, would lead to the supposition that some negotiation is pending between the brothers.

There is great force in the subdued observations. How powerless did Virginia feel herself on the alarming occasion spoken of! The condition of South Carolina is still more feeble.

"In the trifling insurrection at Southampton, of Nat Turner, and his deluded handful of followers, was not the first thing thought of, and prayed for—the assistance of the troops of the United States? Was not the application of the committee of the citizens of Southampton immediate to the President for arms? And was not this from the inhabitants of the 'old dominion,' which they are disposed to consider, and perhaps with propriety—as the most chivalrous state in the Union? And is it persons in this situation, exposed daily and nightly to the knife and torch of the assassin and incendiary, whose vindictive nature is roused to vengeance by a keen sense of long suffered wrongs—a foe within their houses, and on their hearths—is it persons in this situation who talk of nullifying the laws and withdrawing themselves from the protection of the free states of the Union? Whom God wills to be destroyed, he first renders insane. Is not the doctrine of nullification, in such a situation, the first symptom of this dreadful insanity?"

Vessel burnt at Sea.—We are informed by Capt. Johnson, of the schooner Olive, which arrived at Portland, (Me.) on Sunday evening, from Georgetown, D. C. that, on the 11th inst. about four o'clock in the morning, lat. 36, lon. 73, they passed a vessel on fire. The masts were gone, and the vessel entirely enveloped in flames. Capt. Johnson thinks all on board must have perished, as the weather was such as to render it impossible to save themselves in boats. It was blowing almost a gale, and was so intensely cold, that the spray froze as fast as it came on board. The vessel appeared to be of large size, though she was too much covered with the flames to be seen distinctly.—*Portland Courier.*

Richmond Jan. 24.—We understand that letters have been received from Charleston, stating that the present times are bringing on a diminution of the trade of the city. Two vessels had arrived there with flour, but they had been advised not to land their cargoes, as it was not considered altogether safe to do so.—*Compiler.*

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

TREE COTTON OF PERU.

Mr. SMITH: *Lima, Peru, Sept. 3, 1832.*
I had the pleasure of writing you from Valparaiso, (Chile,) under date of 20th April, and of forwarding you a small box containing a few seeds, &c.—among other articles, a sample of *Peruvian cotton*. Since then, on my passage hither, the vessel on board which I embarked touched at several intermediate ports, affording me an opportunity of witnessing the growth, &c. of the much-talked of *cotton tree*.

While the ship lay at Arica, (the southernmost port of much note in Peru,) I visited the fertile valleys of *Asapa* and *Taca*; in the latter of which there is a town of the same name, forty miles interior from the port of Arica, containing a population of some eight thousand souls, and which carries on considerable trade with Potosi, La Paz, and other towns of Bolivia and Peru. Among other productions of these valleys, which attracted my curiosity, was the *cotton of the country*—a small quantity of which I gathered myself, from the trees on which it was borne! This *cotton tree* grows spontaneously in most of the valleys of Peru, near the sea coast, and sometimes thirty or forty leagues interior. It is perennial, thriving for twelve or fifteen years without renewal; and frequently rises to the height of twenty or twenty-five feet, exhibiting a beautiful sight in the season when the largest number of bolls are open. The size and conformation of the leaves and bolls are very similar to those of our annual plant. One species of this tree produces yellow cotton, resembling the East India nankeens; but the yellow is greatly inferior to the white, both as regards the size of the tree and staple of the cotton. The trees are cultivated in *huertos*, (or orchards,) somewhat as we rear fruit trees; and they require considerable attention in trimming, &c. In the neighborhood of Payta, the staple of the cotton is better than in any other part of Peru.

I inclose you small samples of both the white and yellow kinds, that some of your southern friends may try its adaptation to the climate and soil of our country.

The difficulty of *gathering the cotton*, however, seems to me to present an insuperable obstacle to the profitable culture of this *cotton tree*. The people here shake the cotton from the trees, as we do apples, and then pick it up from the ground; but this is neither a *clean* nor an *economical* mode; and, as a good portion of the bolls on the trees are beyond the reach of a person standing on the ground, it does not occur to me how the objection could be obviated. In my judgment, the *cotton plant* of our country possesses a most decided advantage over the *cotton tree* of Peru.

As regards *political* matters, this country is truly passing through a fiery ordeal, in her transit from despotism to liberty. Faction, intrigue and personal ambition, still maintain their blighting sway over unfortunate Peru—expelling from their homes, or rendering nugatory the efforts of all the best patriots in the country. Foreign commerce is nearly destroyed, and the country is becoming more impoverished every day; so that very little now remains of what these proud people *once were*, but their unsubdued self-esteem, their extravagant, luxurious and indolent habits.

Permit me to renew to you an assurance, that I shall at all times, and under every circumstance, take great pleasure in reciprocating favors with you, whenever opportunities are presented of doing so.

I am, with sincere regard,
Your friend, and most obedient servant,
PHILO WHITE.

[67] As the quantity of cotton seed contained in the above was very small,—only as much as could be included in a common letter,—we have judged it best to send it to Mr. White, (the delegate in congress from Florida,) that it might be first tried in the southernmost part of the country. If it prove valuable, it can then be gradually introduced further north.—*Ed. Au.*

CULTURE OF SILK.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Am. Farmer dated Waynesborough, Geo. Jan. 14, 1833.

"Some experiments that I made with the silkworm a few years back, not with a view to profit but to enable me to form an opinion as to what might be done with them in this country, led me to the conclusion that the cultivation of the silkworm might be made as productive of profit as any of the staples of the south; and I am now inclined to prepare myself for the business, in case I may at any future day discover that I can turn my attention to the business profitably. I have now several hundred white mulberry trees on my plantation, and I am sanguine that my good wife will this year wear some silk of her own cultivation."

The Crisis.—If a stranger were to read the speculations of our journalists and the impassioned harangues of our public orators, he would come to the conclusion that our nation was in a *crisis*—an awful crisis,—for that is the loud cry. There is no truth in it. The nation was never more prosperous and happy—Carolina and all. It is not the nation, that is in a *crisis*—only some aspiring politicians. Mr. Calhoun, it is true, is in a *crisis*—so is Gov. Hayne in a *crisis*—but, as for our country and its Constitution and our liberty, they never stood stronger.—*Salem Gazette.*

JAMES MADISON

In order to pervert the true meaning of the Virginia Report and Resolutions of '98, '99, the Nullifiers find it necessary to create an impression that the intellect of Mr. Madison, who asserts that they were never understood by himself, who wrote them, to countenance that heresy, has fallen into the "sere and yellow leaf." But how do they prove this? Is it by reference to the compositions which proceed from his pen—distinguished now as they have ever been, for a severe simplicity of style, and a power of reasoning, which cannot be approached by the ablest of those, who, for party purposes, find it necessary to represent him as Hercules, swathed in flames, and leaning on his staff—the decrepitude of his body shadowing forth the infirmities of his mind? No.—They dare not refer to these compositions as evidences of a waning intellect, because they will show that the mind of the illustrious Author of the Report of '98 still retains all its strength and all its fire—that though age has done its office on his perishable part, the immortal mind within still sheds undiminished lustre upon every object which it touches.

These remarks are suggested by the unfeeling insinuations in relation to Mr. Madison, which have been thrown out in the Virginia Legislature, by some of the younger members of that body—by men of whose modesty we may form some opinion from the fact that they set themselves up as the catechists and constitutional instructors of James Madison; and, even more than that, pretend to know the meaning of the Report and Resolutions drawn up by his pen, better even than he does himself! Those young impetuous were severely and justly rebuked by Mr. Wallace of Fauquier: "That man (said Mr. Wallace) who has been styled the father of the present Union of the States, the only scientific government on earth; that man who is justly considered one of the purest men and greatest statesmen that ever lived; that man who is the greatest constitutional lawyer of the age—James Madison—is even assailed for his heresies! His commentary on his own Report has been spoken of as a mere letter, by those who were in the feebleness of infancy, when the venerable sage, in the vigor of his manhood, stood on the battlements of constitutional liberty, their ablest and most successful defender. The order of nature is reversed: youth has become the season of wisdom and experience, and age the period of rashness, ambition and folly."—The Nullifiers may calumniate Mr. Madison as much as they please—they may even shed crocodile tears over the decline of his intellectual powers, though, if they be impaired, they are more vigorous in their decline than those of his depreciators are in their prime—but they may rest assured that the shafts of ridicule aimed at the sage of Montpelier are pointless weapons. No one can ever hear him assailed, without involuntarily re-adopting the sentiments of Shakespeare:

"Be thou as pure as ice, as chaste as snow,
"Thou shalt not escape calumny."
Lynchburg Virginian.

Coercion.—The Alexandria Gazette says—Who is for Coercion? Not we. This is a Government of good feeling and compromise. It cannot be held together but by the golden links of peace, good will and friendship. The Iron chains of force and violence might weigh down a brave people for a time, but they would ultimately be shaken off. We scout at and reject the doctrines of nullification and secession, as unconstitutional, lawful, legal rights, pertaining to state sovereignty. But we uphold, or rather we would admit, willingly, the revolutionary right of secession, the right to resist oppression when it became intolerable—the right for the maintenance of which Hampden and Sidney so gloriously suffered. Why do not the advocates of the South Carolina doctrines place themselves upon this ground? Because they know that the parallel would utterly fail. South Carolina has not been so intolerably oppressed as to justify her in the sight of God or man, in breaking up this happy Union. The effort then is masked under the guise of constitutional nullification—an absurdity so monstrous that we cannot conceive how it can find a place in the intellect of man. What then, it is inquired, would we do? We can answer this by saying, what we would not have done—We say, let no blood be shed—let civil strife be hushed forever, by the determination of the government, on no account, to permit a sword to be unsheathed. We had almost said *perish the Union!* before a single drop of blood is spilled! If South Carolina will resist, let her go—let her pluck out her bright star from that glorious galaxy that glitters on her country's flag and transfer it to her own, there to shed a baleful light over her future fortunes and destinies. It will be a sad and bitter day that sees the dismemberment of these States, but far more sad and far more bitter will be the day which witnesses the battle grounds of Eutaw and Guilford converted into fields of slaughter and carnage made by the bayonets of brothers.

Among the *on dits* of the hour is the following, which accounts for the non-continuance of "First Impressions of Europe." It is said that Mr. Willis has formed a matrimonial alliance with the widow of an English nobleman of large possessions, and is now in Rome.

The *Southern Recorder*, published at Milledgeville (Geo.) contains a letter from the Hon. Geo. M. TROUP, formerly Governor of Georgia, and now one of the Senators of that State in Congress, in which he gives a full exposition of his political creed. He deems it utterly folly in the South to ask for a General Convention, believing that such a measure would only result in establishing, by a formal grant of power, the constitutionality of the very laws which now aggrrieve the South. He puts no faith in nullification, believes resistance to the laws of the United States to be unconstitutional, and recognizes no other modes of asserting State Sovereignty than NEGOTIATION AND WAR. As to what Georgia ought to do, in the present crisis, he holds, if we understand him aright that she should do nothing more than she has hitherto constitutionally done, unless the aggrieved States, becoming satisfied that the abuses and usurpations of which they complain have become the settled policy of government, determine in concert to present the other States the alternative either "to return to the bargain, and stick to the bargain, or give up the Union."

The following is the summary of his creed, as given by himself:

"The result, according to my poor opinions is, that there is no power given by the Constitution to resist the laws of the U. States.

The only constitutional remedy for unconstitutional laws, is the ballot-box.

Amendments of the Constitution, petition, remonstrances, conventions, correspondence, and consultations of the States—these, (if you please to call them remedies,) are not unconstitutional.

Under a government founded on consent and opinion, evils are to be borne as long as possible.

The States in virtue of their sovereignty, when evils are no longer supportable, must judge the evil and the remedy.

The Sovereign knows but two modes of settling controversies, Negotiation and War.

Negotiation admits arbitration, and controversies may be referred to other States, but this is by consent and not by the Constitution. It is of course not permissible to one of the parties, to refer it to its own Courts or Juries.

When States cease to have an interest in the Union, or suffer extreme oppression, it is better that they withdraw peacefully, than that blood should be shed in contests, which seldom decide any thing, and which are apt to separate the parties forever.

As States may do very imprudently and unwisely what they have a right to do, it becomes them to act very deliberately and cautiously, because it is lawful for other States to unite against them to compel a fulfilment of their obligations under the public law.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Virginia Commissioner.—The letter of Mr. DRUMGOOLE, Speaker of the Senate, informing Mr. LEIGH of his appointment, states that it will be his duty "to proceed immediately to South-Carolina, and communicate the preamble and resolutions to the Governor of that State, with a request that they be communicated to the Legislature of that State, or any Convention of its citizens, or give them such other direction as in his judgment may be best calculated to promote the object which this Commonwealth has in view; and that the said commissioner be authorized to express to the public authorities and people of our sister State, in such a manner as he may deem most expedient, our sincere good will to our sister State, and our anxious solicitude that the kind and respectful recommendations we have addressed to her, may lead to an accommodation of all the difficulties between that State and the General Government."

The *Richmond Whig* of the 28th ult. says, "Mr. LEIGH accepted the high trust, thus so flatteringly confided to him, with alacrity, and yesterday (Sunday) proceeded to Charleston in the Southern stage, with credentials authenticated by the great seal of the Commonwealth. Both Gov. Hayne, and General Hamilton, (President of the Convention) are in that vicinity. This denouement of the protracted proceedings on the subject of Federal Relations, was received with lively satisfaction by this community, and we trust the public confidence in the instrument and the means, is a fortunate augury of the final restoration of public harmony. The appointment of a commissioner determined upon, all eyes turned upon Mr. LEIGH as the proper person, acquainted as all were, with his talents, zeal, and earnest devotion to peace, and to the Constitutional Rights of all parties."

The *Richmond Compiler* says, that there were but few alterations made in the resolutions of the Senate by the House of Delegates. The resolution which provided for a special messenger, to bear the resolutions to South-Carolina, was stricken out—and an amendment was adopted, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner, to be elected immediately by joint vote of the General Assembly. The Senate adopted these amendments without delay, and the Legislature proceeded instantaneously to the election. The *Compiler* remarks—"The general hope and belief are that South-Carolina will suspend her Ordinance—and that tranquility may be restored to our country."

Mr. LEIGH reached this city last evening, via Columbia.—*ib. 4th inst.*

It is not correct, as stated by the *Mercury*, that the British ship *Roger Stewart* and Spanish brig *Hermosa Habanero*, "have been brought to, and detained by the U. S. sloop of war *Natchez*." A revenue cutter was alone employed in this service, and the object of the detention was merely to have the duties on the vessels and their cargoes properly secured to the Government. The authority for this

proceeding is found in the Act of Congress passed in 1799, which will be hereafter rigidly in force, in regard to all vessels, whether American or Foreign. The necessity for the proceeding arises out of the contemplated and threatened obstruction of the revenue laws, under the auspices of Nullification.

In the case of the Spanish brig, the law has already been complied with, and has come up to town, and we understand that no difficulty is apprehended in the case of the British ship.—*Chas. Courier.*

"Re-action."—As an evidence of the change of opinion which is taking place in some of the upper districts of this State we give the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Yorkville, dated Feb. 1st: "In regard to the politics of this district, I am happy to inform you that a reaction is fast taking place. At the October election the nullifiers gained the ascendancy by a vote of from 25 to 35 majority. If an election were to take place now, I have no doubt the Union party would receive by 200 votes, or more."—*Chas. Courier.*

The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 22d inst. considers the late Message of the President, as placing "South-Carolina in the wrong" and "indicating a determination not to commence but to repeal aggression."

It gives the following intelligence in regard to Mr. WEBSTER:

"We learn from an authority, almost direct, that Mr. Webster publicly declared on Thursday night, that for his part, he was for doing justice to the South, and for coming back to the act of 1816. The Legislature of Massachusetts may be instructed him otherwise—and it is apprehended, he may therefore go against the Bill. Our letters still express hopes of its ultimately passing—the prospect is still favorable in the H. of R. and in the event of its succeeding there, that it may get through the Senate."

We perceive, as anticipated by the *Enquirer*, that resolutions have been reported in the Massachusetts Legislature, instructing the Senators of that State in Congress to vote against the Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The *Enquirer* adds that the President "manifests on every occasion his ardent anxiety for the success of the Bill," and respects Mr. VAN BUREN, it is "perfectly certain of his entertaining the same feelings."—*Chas. Courier.*

A glorious sentiment!—Gov. Gayle, of Alabama, in a recent Message to the Legislature of that State, enclosing the South Carolina Ordinance, &c. adverting to the hyperbolical expressions, so much in vogue at the present day, among those who justify a member of the confederacy in her anxious efforts to "shoot madly from her sphere, that 'she has planted herself on her reserved rights,' urges 'the freemen of Alabama to plant themselves on their glorious Union—for on its preservation depend their liberties.'" How admirably does this sentiment contrast with the efforts of the Governor of Virginia to add fuel to the flames of disaffection which already burns too fiercely threatening to sweep away, in its progress, the fabric of government, with which identified our safety and happiness as a people.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A Washington correspondent of the *Enquirer* says—"Mr. Calhoun has informed Mr. Clay and his friends, that if they will arrange a tariff that will gradually bring the receipts of the government with its expenditures, that he will pledge the concurrence of South-Carolina, and the withdrawal of the obnoxious ordinance. This proposition Mr. Clay and his friends have determined to accept for the prevention of bloodshed, and the preservation of the Union. It is generally believed that even this arrangement is not made the nullifiers will be driven from their present position, and forced to submit to the supremacy of the laws."

In speaking of the use which the Nullifiers make of Mr. Jefferson's name, the Globe says:

"The truth is, this whole doctrine of Nullification is BELIEGED, as it were, FROM MR. JEFFERSON'S UNUTTERED AND UNDISGOSTED THOUGHTS. What a man WRITES AND NEVER PUBLISHES, is like what a man THINKS AND NEVER SPEAKS. The ground never was assumed by him in any public speech or document, and this resolution, never offered to any body of men, but found among his private papers, proved only WHAT WAS AT ONE TIME THE SUBJECT OF HIS THOUGHTS, and not what were his settled opinions. For them, we must look to his public documents and public acts, in none of which is the least trace of that mischievous doctrine."

Milledgeville, Jan. 31.—*Indian Messengers.*—It is now ascertained, that the unfortunate Bowman and his family were murdered by 3 Cherokees. They had robbed and murdered a white man in 1831, the fact was discovered by Bowman; and they murdered him and his family, in order to diminish the danger of prosecution for the first crime. One of them, George Took has been arrested, and committed to jail and is said to have confessed his guilt.