# HILLIAM WINSHIN RIVER ON ROUND AND RECEIVED IN THE REPORT OF THE REPORT

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROBLEMENT BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE TES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PROPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.—

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DOCTOR'S THEORY OF PROGRESSIVE EXISTENCE.

Quan multe pecudes humano in corpore vivant !

Like Mason, Dr. Dove looked to the future in that sure and certain hope, without which the new heart. But in his speculations he looked to

Watsott, bishop of Llandaff, amused himself with sking from whom his mind descended? where it before he was born? and who he should have been if he had not been Richard Watson? The bishep was a philosopher," says Dr. Jarrod. sand ought not to have as red such idle questions." My doctor would not have agreed with Dr. Jar.

old in this opinion. Who the bishop might have en if he had not been the discontented hero of his own autohiography, he could not indeed have petended to divine; but what he was before he was Richard Watson, where his mind had existed before he was born, and from whom, or rather from what, it had been transmitted, were questions which, according to his notions, might admit of a probable

It will not surprise the judicious render to be told that the doctor was a professed physiognomist. hough Lavater had not in those days made it fashinable to talk of physiognomy as a science. Bapists Porta led him to consider the subject; and the ourse wood-cuts of a bungling Italian elucidated he system as effectually as has since been done by Ir. Holloway's graver. But Mr. Dove carried it farther than the Swiss enthusiast after, or the Ne-spolitan physician before him. He insisted that the trong animal likenesses which are often so dismetly to be traced in men, and the correspondent proponeities wherewith they are frequently accommerior state of being. And he deduced from it a sery, or notion, as he modestly called it, which be would have firmly believed to be a part of the ministribal faith, if he had known how much it re-

His notion was that the Archeus, or living principle, acquires that perfect wisdom with which it ate, by passing through a long progression in the loss world, before it becomes capable of being uniad to a rational and immortal soul in the human edy. He even persuaded himself that he could ver in particular individuals indications of the ine by which their archeus had travelled through

the regetable and animal kingdoms.

There was a little pragmatical exciseman, with a langry face, sharp nose, red eyes, and thin, corse, straggling bair of a vellow cast, (what was famerly called Judas-color,) whom he pronounced to have been a ferret in his last stage. "Depend pon it," he said, " no rat will come under the roof here he resides!" And he was particularly carefall when they met in the open air always to take

Ose lawyer, a man of ability and fair character, lat ready to avail himself of every advantage which his profession afforded, he traced from a bramble ato a wasp, thence into a butcher-bird, and hastly into a fox, the vulpine character being manifestly ed in his countenance. There was another, who, from sweeping his master's office and blackto his shoes, had risen to be the most noted pettiorreace; his living principle, he affirmed, could terr have existed in any other form than that of a musance; and accordingly he made out his ge-sellogy thus: a London bug, an ear-wig, a pole-cat, and, still worsoning as he went on, a knavish

He convicted an old major in the West York miin of having been a turkey-cock; and all who how the major were satisfied of the likeness, whattier they might be of the theory. One of the neighboring justices was a large,

are built, heavy person, with a huge head, a sale mouth, little eyes, and a slender proportion of et- Him he set down for a hippopotamus. A brother magistrate of the major's had been a time, beyond all dispute. There was even proof a the fact; for it was perfectly well remembered hat he had been born web fingered.

All those persons who habitually sit up till night far spent, and as regularly pass the best hours of morning in bed, he supposed to have been bats, light-birds, night-prowling beasts, and insects whose on of active life has been assigned to them duing the hours of darkness. One indication of this s, that candle-light could not have such attracos for them unless they had been moths.

The dog was frequently detected in all its variefrom the tap-dog, who had passed into the was now the bandy-legged baker's boy-to the quire's alcest son, who had been a jurcher—the her, who had been a bull-dog, and so continued all in the same line of life-Lord A-'s domestic aplain, harmless, good natured, sleek, obsequious, ad as fond of case, indufgence and the fire side, as be had been a parlor spaniel; Sir William be a huntsman, who exercised now the whip such he had felt when lost upon four legs, and to was still an ugly bound, though stanch; and a doctor's own man, Barunby, whom for steadi filelity, and courage, he pronounced to have 14 true old English mustiff, and one of the best

Caloria had been a lily. You saw it in the sickdelicacy of her complexion. Moreover, she

A young lady, in whose family he was perfectly. ther, had the singular habit of sitting always none or the other fast, which as she sat down she eyed so dexternosly into the seat of her chair, so one who was not previously acquainted with wave could possibly perceive the movement.—
wave could possibly perceive the movement.—
too her mother's observing one day that this wave
most unaccountable peculiarity, the doctor reed, "No, madam; I can account for it to my
a cotire satisfaction. Your daughter was a bird one gentle and beautiful species, in her last to of existence; in that state she used always to w up one leg when at rest. The indute that we paire in our pre-existent state-continue with as r sill be an angel in her next promotion, and

alludy of the Whitm Pains had been a cab-

bage, a blue-bottle fly, a tame duck, and a bacon

Who could doubt that Vauban had been an earth worm, a mole, and a rabbit ! that Euclis' acquired the practical knowledge of geometry when he was a spider; and that the first builder of a pyramid imitated unconsciously the proportionately far greater edifices which he had been employed in raising when he was one of a nation of white ants?

Mrs. Dove had been a cowslip, a humble bee, and, lastly, a cushat.

He himself had been a dove and a serpent-for "Dan was a serpent by the way;" and, moreover, he flattered himself that he had the wisdom of the one and the simplicity of the other. Of his other stayes he was not so certain-except that he had probably once been an inhabitant of the waters, in the shape of some queer fish.

#### WALTZING.

But ye, who never felt a single thought, For what our morals are to be, or ought; Who wisely wish the charms you view to reap, Say, would you make those beauties quite so cheap!

" As many of the retired matrons of this city, unskilled in gestic lore, are doubtless ignorant of the movements and figures of the modest exhibitions of waltzing, I will endeavor to give some account of it, in order that they may learn what odd capers their daughters sometimes cut when from under their guardian wings.

"On a signal being given by the music, the ger tleman seizes the lady round the waist. The lady scorning to be out done in courtesy, very politely takes the gentleman round the neck, with her arm resting against his shoulder, to prevent encroachments. Away, then, they go, about, and about, and about-

" About what, sir?"

"About the room, madam, to be sure." The whole economy of this dance consists in turning round and round the room in a certain measured step; and it is truly astonishing that this continued revolution does not set all their heads swimming like a top; but I have been positively assured that it only occasions a gentle sensation which is marvellously agreeable. In the course of this circumnavigation, the dancers, in order to give the obarm of variety, are continually changing their relative situations. Now, then, the gentleman, meaning no harm in the world, I assure you, carelessly flings his arm about the lady's neck, with an air of celestial impudence; and anon, the lady, meaning as little barm as the gentleman, takes him round the waist with most ingenious modest languishment, to the great delight of numerous spectators and amateurs, who generally form a ring, as the mob do about a pair of pulling caps, or a couple of fighting mastiffs. After continuing the divine interchange of hands, arms, and so forth for half an hour or so, the lady begins to tire, and with "eyes upraised," in most betwitching languor, petitions her partner for a little more support. This is always given without hesitation. The lady leans gently on his shoulder-their arms entwine, in a thousand seducing, mischievous curves-do'nt be alarmed, madam-closer and closer they approach each other, and in conclusion, the parties being overcome with ecstatic fatigue, the lady seems almost sinking into the gentleman's arms and then-Well, sir, what then !

Law, madem, how should I know !" [Washington Irving.

#### THE PROFESSOR OF SIGNS. OR TWO WAYS OF TELLING A STORY.

In the days of King James the first, the "Solomon" of England, the Embassador from the Kingdom of Spain, in conversation with James, spoke of the difficulties he met with in his intercourse with strangers, and lamented that there was not in the colleges Professors to teach the languages of Signs, which should be a universal language among the people of all countries. His Majesty, as much given to the sin of boasting as any man need be, declared that at his college of Aberdeen, there was an officer, a Professor, who taught the language of Signs. Oh! said the Embassador, I will go and converse with him. But said the King, it is a great way off, many hundred miles. If it were ten. thousand leagues I will see him. I will start off to-morrow. Saying which, he bowed and left the King. James finding in what a dilemma he had placed himself, immediately wrote to the heads of the college, stating what he had done, and ordering them to prepare immediately for the Embassador's visit, and to get off as well as they could .-The professors were bothered at first what to do; but the King's command they dared not disabey: at last they thought of one Goordy, who had but one eye, whom they believed would bring them off if any could. Geordy was accordingly procured, and was daly totored, wigged and gowned to prepare for the Embassador. In due time the Embassidor arriving, made known his business, and was ushered, with due ceremony into the room where Geordy was, the professors remaining trembling in an adjoining room.

The Embussidor, after a brief conversation with Geordy, returned to the room where the college officers were, and declared himself highly gratified with his interenuese with the Professor of Signs They wished him to give the particulars. " When I entered the room, I held up one finger, signifying there is one God, He replied by holding up tico, meaning that there was two, the Father and the Son. I held up three, signifying the Father, San and Halv Spirit. He answered by clenching his hand-signifying that these three were one."of course believed in the sublime mystery.) "I then took from my pocket an orange, signifying that God was good in giving as the luxuries of life. He neswered by holding up a piece of head, signifying that Gra gives not only the laxuries, but the necessaries of life." The Embassidor then left the place, and Geordy was called in to give his version of what took place. "The rasnal," said he, "dont you think the first provoking thing he did, was to hold up one finger, as much as to my, you have got hot one eye. I hold up two fa-gers to let him know that I thought my one eye as good as his two. He than held up three fargers. To say there were but three between us. I clouch-

me still further, he held up an orange, as much as to say, 'see here—your beggarly, cold country, can't produce the like of this.' I held up a piece of earley bannock, to tell him I did'nt care a den for his orange so long as I could get this. But I'm sorry after all, I did nt knock the rascal down, and will do it if he provokes me again."

#### WITCHERY OF POLISH LADIES.

I was ushered into the presence of an elderly lady and her two daughters, both of whom spoke French. I apologized for my intrusion; told them my extreme anxiety to go on that night, and begged them to procure, some one to take the government order to the commandant; in fact, I had become nervous, and did not consider myself safe till out of the place. They called in a younger brother, who started with alacrity on the errand, and I sat down to wait his return. There must be a witchery about Polish ladies. I was almost savage against all mankind; I had been kept up to the extremest point of indignation without any opportunity of exploding all day, and it would have been a great favor for some one to knock me down; but in a few minutes all my bitterness and malevolence melted away, and before tea was over I forgot that I had been bandied all day from pillar to post, and even forgave the boors who had mocked me, in consideration of their being the countrymen of the ladies who were shewing me such kindness. Even with them I began with the chafed spirit that had been goading me on all day; but when I listened to the calm and sad manner in which they replied; it was annoying, but it was light, very light, com-pared with the scenes through which they and all their friends had passad, I was ashamed of my petulence. A few words convinced me that they were the Poles of my imagination and heart. A widowed mother and orphan children, their staff and protector had died in battle, and a gallant brother was then wandering an exile in France. I believe it is my recollection of Polish Indies that gives me a leaning toward rebels. I never met a Polish lady who was not a rebel, and I could but think, as long as the startling notes of ravulation continue to fall like music from their pretty lips, so long the Russian will sleep on an unquiet pillow in Poland. It was more than an hour before the brother returned, and I was sorry when he came; for, after my professions of haste, I had no excuse for remaining longer. I was the first American they had ever seen; and if they do not remember me for any thing else, I am happy to have disabused them of one prejudice against my country, for they believed the Americans were all black. At parting, and at my request, the eldest daughter wrote her name in my memorandum book, and I bade them farewell.

Magnificent Vault.—The vault of the Scherema-toff family, is an object of the greatest curiosity.— It is as large as a ball room and warmed by stoves constantly heated; no danip can approach these mouldering remains, enshrined in tombs of ormulu, beautifully chased; and though some as than a hundred years old, though their tenants have already crumbled into dust, these costly monuments still remain fresh and unimpaired as they came from the hands of the workmen .- Raike's City of the Coar.

## From Carne's letters from the East.

On the third morning we set out early from the convent for the summit of Mount Sinai, with two Arab guides. The ascent was, for some time, over long and broken flights of stone steps, placed there by the Greeks. The path was often parrow and steep, and wound through lofty masses of rock on each side. In about half an hour we came to a well of excellent water; a short distance above which is a small ruined chapel. About half way up was a verdant and pleasant spot, in the midst of which stood a high and solitary palm, and the rocks rose in a small and wild amphitheatre around .-We were not very long now in reaching the summit, which is of limited extent, having two small buildings on it, used formerly by the Greek pilgrims, probably for worship. But Sinai has four summits; and that of Moses stands almost in the middle of the others, and is not visible from below, so that the spot where he received the law must have been hid from the view of the multitudes around; and the smoke and flame, which, Scripture says, enveloped the entire mount of Sinni, must have had the more awful appearance, by reason of its many summits and great extent. And the account delivered gives us reason to imagine that the summit or acene where God appeared, was shrouded from the hosts around—as the seventy elders only were permitted to behold "the body of heaven in its clearness, the feet of sapplire," &c. But what occasions no small surprise at first, is the scarcity of plains, valleys, or open places, where the children of Israel could have stood conveniently to behold the glory on the mount. From the summit of Sinai you see only innumerable ranges of rocky mountains. One generally places, in imagination, around Sinai, extensive plains or sandy deserts, where the camp of the hosts was placedwhere the families of Israel stood at the doors of their tents, and the line was drawn round the mountain, which no one might break through on pain of death. But it is not thus. Save the valley by which we approached Sinai, about half a mile wide and a few miles in length, and a small plain we afterwards passed through, with a rocky hill in the middle, there appear to be few open places around the mount. We did not, however, examine it on all sides. On putting the question to the superior of the convent, where he imagined the Israelites stood: every where, he replied, waving his hands about in the ravines, the valleys, as well as the

St. Catherine's, supposed by some to be Mount Horeb, is the highest mountain in all the region around; but from its summit, as far as the eye could reach, nething was to be seen on avery sole but ranges of naked mountains succeeding each other like water of the sea. But ween these rucky chains there are in general only ravines or narrow valleys. We at last began to descend, and, with great plea-sure, reached the well again—and having climbed to the ledge of rock beneath which it stood, we kin-dled a fire and boiled some coffee, which drank like nectar; the cold was quickly boushed from ed my fist, shook it in his face, and had a mind to be frames, and we got into excellent spirits. Were knock bein down and would have done it but for any fancy shored with Lastern imagery, I should displeasing your worships. Well, then, to provoke exhaust it all in praise of this most excellent between

rage, which is the real amulot and never-failing resource amidst fatigues and all sorts of bardships

and privations.

We now descended to the desolate monastery in the glen, and, taking each an Arabic pipe, soluced cornelves in the abodes of the fathers, till the sultry heat was passed, and then proceeded for about two hours, till we came to the celebrated rock of Meribah. It still bears striking evidence of the miracle about it—and is quite isolated in the midst of a narrow valley, which is here about two hundred yards broad. There are four or five fissures, one above the other, on the face of the rock, each of them about a foot and a half long, and a few hiche deep. What is remarkable, they run along the breadth of the rock and are not rent downwards; they are more than a foot asunder, and there is a channel worn between them by the gushing of the water. The Arabs still reverence this rock, and stuff shrubs into the holes, that when any of their camels are sick, they may eat of them and recover. Two of the holes at this time were filled with reed for this purpose-and they believed it to be endowed with a peculiar virtue. The rock is of a beautiful granite, and is about five yards long, five in height, and four yards wide.

MEMORIAL OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVE-MENT CONVENTION. To the General Assembly of North Carolina.

To the Honorable, The General Assembly of N. C .:

The undersigned have been deputed a Committee to present to your honorable body a memorial expressive of the views and wishes of a large and respectable portion of your fellow-citizens, recently assembled in the City of Raleigh, in Convention, upon the important subject of improveing the internal condition of the State. In the discharge of

this duty, we feel well assured of receiving a favorable hearing, as well in respect to the numerous and patriotic body whose views we are especially charged to present, as from the subject, which ad dresses itself so powerfully to the Representatives of the people, to whom has been committed the high trust of guarding the interest and advancing the prosperity of our common country.

What is the present condition of the State?-

What is its means for improvement? And in what

way are these means to be most effectually applied?

These are the interesting questions to which we have been directed most respectfully to invite your

attention; and which, as your memorialists humbly

conceive, are of such high public concernment. In

examining into the condition of the State, wheth-

er we advert to the past or view the present, whilst much may be found to warm the breast of the patriot, there is but little to gratify the pride or to stimulate the enterprise of the citizen. We may indeed proudly boast of the exalted character of the nation, and claim for our citizens the most devoted attachment to the Union of the States; that there has been engrafted into our own constitution of which has been so fully proved in the success of that representative system which constitutes our pride and boast as a nation-conferring a degree of freedom on the governed unknown in the old world, and securing to industry its rich rewardpeace and plenty: that the increase of our popula tion, agriculture, manufactures, and advancement in the arts and sciences, and in civilization, have been rapid-beyond all example; that these national blessings inspire confidence as to the high destiny of the Republic, and call forth sentiments of gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of all events. But whilst we may thus boast of our rapid advancement as a nation, we regret to say, our own State shares but little in this general prosperity. To prove this, facts must be submitted, however mortifying to your pride, or painful to our feelings. In the appointment of Representatives among the States, under the first census, North Carolina and New York were equal, each having ten members. What is likely to be our rank in comparison to New York, under the cansus soon to be taken, embracing a period of fifty years. She will have exceeded her forty members, whilst our State will remain or barely exceed her original ten. What startling contrast! Yet, in point of territory, North Carolina has her fifty thousand five hundred square miles, whilst New York only exceeds it by two thousand one hundred and twenty-five. At the first period, our population was nearly equal; whereas, at present, she will exceed two million, whilst ours will be but a fraction beyond seven hundred thousand-Yet this immense difference is not to be ascribed to our climate or soil, but in part at least to the rapid tide of emigration. There, every thing has been done to improve the condition of her people -here, our citizens have gone, with the Bible, Encyclopædia, and the axe, those pioneers of civilization, to give population and character to the wil-derness of the West. In this way, more than half a million of our people have left the place of their nativity, and carried with them wealth, talent, and enterprise. It may gratify our pride to be told in one Congress, there were nine. Senators, native born citizens of North Carolina; yet the fact only proves how much we have lost, by failing to ren-der our people prosperous and satisfied at home.

We might pursue this inquiry still further, and examine into the rapid growth of our sister States; hat we flatter ourselves that you—as we feel assured overy patriotic citizen-to the question-whether the State shall remain in her present condition !are prepared to reply most emphatically, no! If so, this brings us to the second inquiry, an estimate of the means of the State.

STOCKS. In the Bank of the State, In the Bank of Cape Fear, In the Bancombe Turnpike, Roanoke and Cape Fear Navigation Companies, Wilmington and Raleigh Rail 82,500 Bonds far the mis of Chero kee Lauds, in 1838, and of a prior date,

The cash balances in the Public Treasury are not included in the above estimates, as they may be required to meet current expenses and other recessive appropriations. The State, then, has a capital of more than two millions, vested in productive stocks and in bonds on interest. It is true, ment of this som is pledged as a Literary Pund; but it is equally true, we presume, that no part of the principal of this fund is to be used, and that it will continue to mercuso, until the interest accru-

ing on it may be called for, in purposes of ador-tion and of free schools. The State is free fre-debt, and has a credit supported by her natural a sources and the habits and manners of her citizen The taxable property of the State may, as the committee think, be estimated at near 200 millions dailars. She comprises 32 millions of acres of lan which may be estimated at two dollars the acr which may be estimated at two dollars the acroshe has 300,000 slaves, which may be valued at three hundred dollars each, besides the private stocks, merchandise, and other property subject to taxation. But it is not proposed to resort to taxation, nor is it necessary to carry out the views and plan of those in whose name we have been authorised to address you. These matters are merely referred to to show the ability of the State, and the ample means she hasto sustain that credit which it is proposed to being into market. it is proposed to bring into market.

Having shown the condition of the State, the necessity and demand for a change, and the mean

for effecting it, your memorialists are brought to the interesting question, as to what is best to be done? In answer to that question, we have to present to you that plan or system which was the result of the anxious deliberations of those in whose behalf this memorial is presented. No higher evi dence could be given of the actual wants of our p dence could be given of the actual wants of our pas-ple, and of the demand and accessity for something to be done, than in the voluntary congregation of that assembly, whose wishes and opinions we have been directed to make known. A body compri-sing near 200 delegates, selected from forty coun-ties, men of character, of intelligence, and of wealth voluntarily obeying the call of their country, ar-gues a distress in the community, and a loud do-mand for its remody. The strifes and strugglay a party have been silenced, and the voice of patric-tism alone has been heard, invoking you to action it is the first and dearest privilege, we senion as tism alone has been heard, invoking you to action. It is the first and dearest privilegs we enjoy as a aree people, that by the fundamental principles of our Government, every plan for changing our condition and promoting our happiness and prosperity, both in choice and execution, must original with, or be sanctioned by the people. The plan, then, which we have the honor to present, originated with a large portion of the people, and claims your most liberal and attentive examination. Your memorialists show, that after a week of carpers and any alists show, that after a week of carnest and anxious consideration, the Convention agreed upon a play which is embodied in a series of resoluti plan which is embodied in a series of resolutions herewith submitted, and annexed to this memorial. The Convention came to the conclusion, with great unanimity, that all the works mentioned in said resolutions were of a great and useful character, and constitute a system of improvements which, it begun and successfully prosecuted, would eminently resolute to the present of the State leafs. ly conduce to the prosperity of the State, both an increasing the common wealth and in elevating and confirming its moral and political character.

Of the merits of the general system recommended, it is proper to say, whilst there existed a difference of opinion as to the grade or class of the respective works, yet there was none as to their or nent utility and meritorious claim to the aid and patronage of the Legislature. But the Convention ence, that the works proposed most be brough within the available means of the State, or all would fail. Hence the necessity and expediency of a classification. In this, too, they were following the example of the National Legislature, in their works of Harbore and Fortifications. What the nation could not accomptish with its ample resources, it was not to be expected a single State could effect. with its limited means, though confined to works within her own borders. Here then collision begins, here is the danger of failure, and here the demand for disinterested and enlarged patriotism. Hence it is deemed important that your honorable body should be fully and candidly informed of the reasons and views, which influenced the Conven-tion in recommending certain works for prempt and immediate execution. Let them not be charged with selfushness or with local preferences, but remember the difficulty of the subject and the necessity for action.

I. A guarantee by the State of five hundre thousand dollars to the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road. This is not a subscription or a loan, and does not call for any expenditure. It is a mere loan of the credit of the State, upon such a surety as the Legislature shall require to enable the company to obtain a loan on better terms than the otherwise could do, and thus enabled to complete their great work. This favor appeared so reasonable in itself, as to meet with but little opposition. It is deemed due to the liberal spirit of those enterprising citizens who had been willing to risk their own good fortunes in so great a work. It also recommended itself to the Convention, as a work penetrating to the cupitol of the State, there to be connected with other works, and accommodating many of our citizens in the transportation of their produce to market. Having already received the favorable action of a committee of both branches of your honorable hody, more is not necessary to

2. A subscription by the State of four fifths of the capital stock of the Payetteville and Yadkin Rail Road. This is one of the great works in the general system, and may be commissed as standing at the head of those recommissed in the first clara. In regard to this work, the Convention had certain data, both as to its necessity, its importance to a large portion of the State, its policy as sanctioned by a vote of the Legislature and of the people, and certainly as to the cost of its construction. As to the work steady of the cost of its construction. the work itself-it is to connect the East and West to commence with a home market, from the banks of a river, rising and terminating within our own limits—to be extented for the present to tim Yadkin, a stream which passes through a productive and populous section of the country, and whose product must be carried to a distant, freign marker, unless this great work that measure. As early as 1815, the uses of connecting the Yedkin with that of the Cape Fear, received the favorable astion of the Legislature. But infortunately the pasological structure of the interventur country, presented difficulties not then to be surmounted by a Canal, with the limited means of the Sattu. Those difficulties discounted means of the Sattu. difficulties disappear, however, before the mighty engine of steam. The actual extent of internal companisation, by means of rivers and roads, which directly ar indirectly connect itself with this mad, cannot be entireated at less than thirty counties, embracing at least 15 millions acres of land, and probably much exceeds that quartity. Thus will the occupants of moderate sized forms be one bled to make outfits for market in their own robi