in a second edition of the Falmouth Tele- | almost a whole fleet of an enemy. The Baron | United States Gazette of Saturday, Septem-

from the fort on her entrance, not to proceed higher. Don Mignel, at this moment, on horseback, rode down to the port, and gave orders to let her proceed. All was perfectly quiet in Lisbon, and Don Miguel was still earnestly engaged in adopting every measure to repel the offensive force whenever it should approach the capitol.

The Colombia left the Tagus on Sunday evening at which time Admiral Surtorius, with a detach squadron from Don Pedro's fleet, consisting of two frigates, a corvette, brig, schodner, cutter, NAL. steamer, and two transports, were lying at anchor without the bar of Lisbon, with a view to blockade the Tagus. Don Miguel had ordered out his disposable naval force, to attack Admiral Sartorius's ships, but they had not sailed when the Colombia left, waiting, it was remoured, for

by a Frenchman. "The Colombia arrived off Oporto on Tuesday last, where she learnt the following interestin particulars of Don Pedro's proceedings from various officers who boarded her. On the preceding morning, (Monday) Don Redro's whole disposable force had commenced its march for Figueras, but was met by the forces of Don Miguel at the bridge Ferreira, about nine miles from Oporto, when a general action commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, which terminated in favor of Don Pedro, by the capture of 3,000 prisoners, with a loss on his part of only 100 killed and wounded. The action was not concluded till 7 o'clock in the evening, when Don Pedro returned for the night to Oporto. As the Colombia sailed on Wednesday morning, a telegraph announced that the troops of Don Redro had again resumed their march, in high spirits; for Figueras.

The 1st and 7th regiments of cavalry and the 16th regiment of infantry had joined Don

"The Colombia brought only two passengers." Although not prepared to admit the accuracy of the above account, in the absence of official intellizence, we readily adopt it because not inconsistem with the previous accounts of the tions of the several forces. It was stated some days since that Don Miguel, on learning the doscent of Don Pedro, had ordered the 2d and 4th divisions of his army, on the right of the Tagus to proceed and meet the invader. These divisions would amount to about the force stated to time to reach that place on the 22d, the day on which the action is said to have been fought.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25. The Mexican brig of war Gen. Swita Anna. arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz, with Don Cerecero on board, bearer of despatches to General Pedraza, now in Washington city, (Quere?) from Santa Anna, inviting him to re furn to the Republic, and resume the Presiden-D. C. will depart for Washington in a day or two, to receive the answer of Gen. Pedraza.

Four government armed vessels, we learn, had been captured by the forces of Santa Anna in the harber of Taisseo; among which was the Vera Cruzana, Capt. Thompson, recently fitted out at

The U.S. schooner Shark and Grampus, are lying at anchor outside the Balize. Advertiser. The Tithe system in Ireland - O' Connell. The following is a spirited picture, by O'Connell, in a recent Speech, of the man-

ner in which the Irish Tithes are not paid. The enthusiastic patriotism which can thus still the impulse of avarice, and deaden the sense of interest, cannot but challenge the admiration and praise of a liberal people. It is highly characteristic of the warm hearted sons ef Erin; and affords an admi-

Paddy, says the Parson, 'you" owe me 11. 78. 6d? and what may it be for, your Riverince ? says Pat. [laughter] Tithes. Arrah? thin I suppose your Riverince gave me some value forenint I was born, for diwil a bit have I ever seen since. froars of laughter But your Riverince, I suppose. has law for it? Bless the law! your honor, and I wouldn't be after going to disobey it, but place your Riverince, I have no money.' [great laughter] 'Ah, Pat, but you've a cow there.' 'Yes your Riverince, that's the cow that gives food to Nory and the 14 childer.' 'Well, Paddy, then I must distrain that cow.' : If your honor has law for it. to be sure you will.' Well, what does Paddy do? lie stamps the word 'Tithes' upon her side, and the Parson can't find a soul to take the cow. So he gets a regiment & a half, by way of brokers, [much laughter] fourteen or fifteen companions, with those amiable young gentlemen their officers at their head, who march seventeen or eighteen miles across the Bog of Allen to take this cow to Carlow; when they get there, they find a crowd assembled; the Parson ruls his hands with glee. Plenty of customers for the cow, quoth he to himself. The cow is put up at 21 .- no bidder; 11. no bidder; 10s,-5s.-6d. 13d; [Cheers-not a soul will bid, and back goes the cow to Nory and the fourteen childer [continued cheers. But the Irish Parsons, poor fellows, must not lose their Titles, so they apply to the English Parliament for 60,0001; and when they find they can't get the cow from Paddy, they make a milch cow of John Bull hear, hear ! Let them look at the history of the Whigh. Let them resolve not to be humbugged, and return to parliament men who will take equal care of John Bull's purse and person as his friends in Ireland took case of Paddy Bull's cow.

Tungish Cannon,-In our ships and in our batteries we seldom use a heavier-gun timn a 42 pounder. No man of war entries a cannon of a larger calibre; but the Turks make use, on land, of even eight hundred pounders. When Sir J. Dockworth passed the Dardanells to attack Constantmople, in 1807, his fleet was dreadfully shattered by those immense shot. The Royal George, of 110 guns' was nearly sunk by only one shot which carried away her cut water; anoticer cut the mainmast of the Windsor Castle nearly in two; a shot knocked two ports of the meaning into one; the Repulse, it, had her wheel shot away and 24 men killed and woundered by a single shot, nor was the ship saved but by the most wonderful exertions. One of these guins was cast in brass in the reign of Amurat; the difficulty of charging it would not allow its the difficulty of charged more than once; but as a Pachabeing charged more than once; but a

Graph:—

Falmouth Packet Office, July 28, 1 past 7 p. m.

His majesty's steam boat packet Calombia,
Lieut. Ede, has just arrived from Lisbon and
Oporto. She arrived in the Tages from this
Thursday the 19th just, and was hailed

de Tott, to the great terror of the 1 uras resolved to fire this gun. The shot weighed 1,100 lbs. and he loaded it with 330 lbs. of powder: he says, "I felt a shock like an earthquake, at the distance of eight hundred fathoms. I saw the ball divide into three pieces, and these fragments of a rock crossed the strait and rebounded on the mountain." The heaviest shot which struck our ship was of grante' and weighed 800 lbs. and was two foot two inches in diameter. One of these huge shot stove in the whole lar-board bow of the Active; and having thus crushed this immense mass of solid timber, the shot rolled aft and brough up a breast the main

### DOMESTIC.

From the Camden Journal.

LANGDON CHEVES' OPINION. There is not a man this side the Potomac of some inflammable balls, in course of manufacture whom the South is more justly and more emphatcally proud then LANGDON CHEVES. He is the great man of the South. A giant in intellect, in eloquence, in public experience, in legal and constitutional learning, and in patriotic devotion to country, he has no superior from Virguaia to Mississippi. All parties in his native State have always been proud of him, and have cherished his fame, as a brilliant portion of South Carolina's intellectual wealth .- The revolutionary party of this State, have claimed him as acting with them up almost to this very time, and within one fortnight the Charleston Mercury and its satellites, have speered contemptuously upon the idea of our expecting co-operation from Mr. Cheves! The following letter just received our committee of arrangements for the dinner given in Camden to Gen. Blair, we trust will satisfy them Langdon Cheves has set his face against the madness of the times. have now his authority for looking upon the late tariff act as an important melioration of the protective system. Let the Nullifiers pause.

PENDLETON, Sept. 4, 1832. GENTLEMEN-I did not receive your letter of the 23d ult. till yesterday. I thank you for the invitation which it contains to a dinner to be given in Camden, on the 7th instant? "by the State Rights, Union and Jackson Party of Kershaw District, in approbation of the political course of their distinguished Representative Gen-

I should be very happy to join, if it were in my power, in doing this honor to General Blair, whom I recollect many years ago, when mutual bave been engaged at Ferreira, and had full official duties brought us together, when he gave evidence of the talents and other high qualities which have made him "your distinguished Re-

> I have, however, been so little attentive to any Total thing more than the general political events of the country for several years past, that I am not fully aware of the public course of General Blair: But the great and critical importance, as well as the excitement of the public mind on the subject. of his vote and that of two other Representatives of this State, at the last session of Congress, on the subject of the Tariff, has brought that vote to my notice in an impressive manner. I have seen with astonishment and regret, the condemnation of that vote by many of the most respectable citizens of this State; and I think it a duty to use the occasion to give this public testimony, however unimportant, of my cordial and decided approbation of his conduct, and that of those gentlemen who voted with him, on this occasion. I consider the act for which they voted, a real and material amelioration of the Tariff as it previously stood, and a vigorous and successful step towards the total overthrow of the unjust taxation and commercial restraints under which

I do this under the perfect conviction which derive from the public declarations of General Blair and his associates in this vote, as well as the nature and history of the act for which it rable proof of the impolicy, as well as the was given, that these gentlemen have not ainjustice and oppression; of the system greed to any compromise, as to the future, of the which now grinds that noble people to the great general question at issue; and that they have not proposed any relaxation of their own. efforts nor recommended to their Constituents any remission of their endeavors to relieve us entirely from the burthen and disgrace of the unjust system of which this Bill is a modification.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, LANGDON CHEVES.

To the Committee of Invitation, Camden, S. C.

# AN INDIAN BATTLE

CITY OF ST. LOUIS, AUGUST 28.

THE WAR .- The arrival of the William Wellace at this post, from Galena, coufirms the report, to which we alluded last week, abate the alarm of our fellow cttizens, and to asof an engagement between a party of Sioux sure them that, when application is made in Indians and the hostile of Sacs and Foxes. The victory over the latter was a most decisive one: two hundred of them beingkilled& taking prisoners, among whom is-Na-o-pope, the second in command in all the enterprises against the whites, and the celebrated Prophet. Black Hawk, it is said by the prisoners, was wounded, by a shot from the steam boat Warrior, in the action at the crossing of the Mississippi, and died three days afterwards.

Many conflicting accounts are given of the engagement. It appears that the Sioux together. were not alone concerned in the combat : "My good woman," said le, "your house is ter tribe, it is said, counselled the hostile tle." Indians to hold out to the last; and then ber fidiously turned against them, and aided in the massacre.

Blood enough has been shed, on both sides, in this remorseless war; and it is hoped that the small remnant of these infatuated savages may be saved from their victorious enemies. The clemency of the visit." government, after this terrible chastisement, should be called into exercise. Much as we have suffered from their depredations, we should not forget to temper justice with mercy .- Republican

CHOLLRA In New York, Philamethia and Norfolk where the disease lately Prevailed extensivelv, it has almost disappeared. A few spordic cases yet occur, but no reports of them are made, in either city. We are not sure that is politic ;as we learn from the

"The Cholera (not) in Philadelphia.— We have said nothing about the Cholera for some time past, for the simple reason that we have heard of no cases to talk about —the city is emphatically healthy. We understand that yesterday there were two cases of Cholera reported, and no deaths. It is said that a medical gentleman sent from the interior to Philadelpia, to observe some cases of the Cholea, has, unfortunately for his acquisition of knowledge, been unable to find a case. We mention these things that our friends at a distance who disire to visit the city, may understand distinctly that there is no more danger of taking the Cholera here than upon the summit of the Allegheny. We are careful to note every case that was reported when the Cholera did exist among us, and we therefore claim credit for our city authorities has ceased in Philadelphia."

and ourselves, when we say that the disease In BALTIMORE, the report of deaths from Cholera on friday was 55; on Saturday, 28

white and colored persons. BALTIMORE Sept. 8.

"The progress of the Cholera in this city baffled all calculation. Within the last two days we have lost some of our most valuable citizens. Under this afflicting dispensation of providence, it becomes our citizens to be calm, and submit thenselves humbly to the disposal of him who can alone stay the scourge. A few days, we fervently hope, will abate the disease, and restore comparative health to the city. In the mean time all precautions should be used to prevent its extention The mornings and evening are cool, and we think it would be advisable at such times to keep fires. particularly in damp rooms .- Chronicle.

### CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

IN WASHINGTON.

Report of Cholera cases by the Board of Health for the last 48 hours ending at noon on Sunday, September 9, at noon. CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

New cases. 2 do women, do 1 black man, temperate.

Remain from last report. Whole number in Hospital, 27 Deaths. 8 WESTERN HOSPITAL

Convalescent, Remaining.

PRIVATE PRACTICE. 35 white, 18 colored-Total, 53-Deaths 7. Whole number of new cases. Whole number of deaths,

To Dr. HUNTT:

Dear Sir :- I regret that the great pressure of business, and not thinking any good could grow out of the reporting the number of cases of Cholera that has occurred in our practice, induced me to neglect the reporting of any.

I find the public call for the regular reportthe nation and particularly the Southern States | ing of every case that has occurred, or may do so. Dr. Sim, and myself, have had, up to this date, 36 cases of Cholera, under our care, in private and hospital practice, since the disease first made its appearance, Of these

8 proved fatal | (principally intemperate and 7 are convalescent.

19 have been cured. 2 remaining ill. Total 36.

If the publication of this note would be satisfactory-you will please request the board of Health to give it that direction.

Yours, very truly, J. H. THOMAS.

Sept. 5th, 1332. P. S. It may be well for me. to remark that the course of treatment pursued by Dr. Sim and myself has been modified to the existing state of the case, relying upon the emetics, the lancer, calomel and opium : and in almost every instance where the application has been made for assistance in early stages of the disease, it has readily yielded to the above treatment.

These remarks are made solely with a view to time, the disease is under the control of medical treatment, and reduced to one of little more than | State. ordinary hazard.

From the 5th to the 9th 28 new cases have occured in our private practice, and in the Wesern hospital, and one death. J. M. T. Sept. 9, 1832.

A NEW MILITARY CHIEFTAIN. A member of the Board of Health, a few days since in dis charge of his official duties, called to upset the premises of a poor Irish woman, in the upper part of the city. He found them exceedingly filthy -pigs, children, and all, lodging promiscuously

but that they were assisted by parties of in rather a bad condition. You must turn your Menominees and Winnebagoes. The lat- pig out of doors, and serub, and clean up a lit- the Car will be made here. and from the

"And why for must I clean up now, more nor any time?" inquired the woman, in some amazement "I've always kept the little pig alongst with the childer;" and why for must I turn the dear creather out on the wide world now to get his bread and slave all alone ?"

"I'll teil you why," returned the conservator of health-"the Cholera Morbus will pay you a

"Curnel Morbus!" exclaimed the hones woman, "and what for should I clane up for Curnel Morbus, at all, at all? what is he better than any other offisther? When Gineral Lafavette, he kim along, I did nt clane up me house, nor turn out me pig, nor make any botheration at all at all And sure I am that Gineral Lafayette is a greater manany day nor Curnel Murbus Bad luck to him!" N. P Constellation.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer Sept.

BLOODED HORSES We are informed that the ship Equator from Liverpool has landed two high bred English owners will very soon announce to the the public the places at which they will stand the ensuing season, and publish their full and minute pedigrees and performaces on the Turf: therefore, we will now only remark, that—

LA SOMNAMBULE.—An odd a of a certain lady, moving in the bighest

Ditto, (a son of Sir Peter Teazle) whose dam was by Dungannon, (a son of Eclipse.) Luzborough's dam was out of a Dick Andrews mare sent to France land she was out of Eleanor by Whisker, one of the best bred mares in England, and who in the year 1901, won at Epsom the Berby and at Newmanket the Oaks great stakes the former 31 subscribers at 50 guiness

Fyune a brown horse about 16 hands high; an elegant figure, and shows a good flow of sprits for action. He was got by Antonio out of Fadladinida—she by Sir Peter Teazle—her dam Fanny out of Ambrosia by the Woodpecker—he by He rod out of Miss Ramsden-she by Old Cade a son of Godolphin Arabian.

It is but reasonable to expect, that these Horses from their superiority of blood and perfarmances on the Turf, will improve the breed of Race Horses in the state of Virginia and in other States of the Union.

Adam Payme .- Most of our citizens recollect the eccentric individual, who preached on the street some time ago, on a sabbath morning.-He wore a long beard, and appeared zealous in the cause of religion. The old gentleman has finished his career. When here he was on his about an equal number of the whole being way to Illinois. He was warned on approaching the Indian country, that he would probably be killed if he should attempt to pass through, but he persisted. His body has been since found the Indians having shot him, and then cut off his head, the skin of which it is said they took off entire as a cuirosity; his hair and beard being very long. He sold his property in Indiana, and had the mony with him. The Indians took about \$600 in silver, but left the notes in his pocket undisturbed. He travelled much through the United States, and when here some 18 months ago he excited great curiosity by preaching on horseback in the Jain, He appeared inoffensive and was probably, slightly deranged. His journeyings have at lastbrought him to the point, at which we must ali ultimately arive.

#### NULLIFICATION TOASTS

We annex a few of the sentiments at the great nullication dinner on Edisto island, South Carolina. They indicate the feeling which pervades that portion of our Union.

South Carolina-She has used every effort in her power to obviate the necessity of inter-

By Wm. Wescoat: Nullification-The doctrine advances—its progress is unprecedented this shows that Carolina is still dear to her sons-they will assert her rights, cost what

By John Jenkens: Nullification—We believe it to be peaceful: but warlike or peaceful our voice is still for Nullification.

By James C. Meggett: Let us hesitate no longer; we ought we must and will resist, the encreachments on our rights at any and every

By J. J. R. Wescoat: The badges we this day wear Like the gift of the Greecian mother, may they be pledges under which we shall conquer or die for our -own Carolina. By P. C. Grimball: The Tariff-A base

system of deception and robbery -- ruinous and degrading to the Southern States' By William Sams: "The weak, idle, time-

serving, and needy converts of St. Johns, Colleton"-Rest assured that whenever the banners of Nullification is spread to the breeze, they will on to its defence, By E. Wescoat: Andrew Jackson-His ex-

ample when a boy has taught the youth of Carolina to despise his threat when a mar. By R. Rutherford: Nullification is the rightful remedy-South Carolina will never submit to a Yankee Tariff while there grows on her

soil a Palmetto tree. By G. W. Seabrook: The Hon. W. Dravton, and the Hon, James Blair, and their Frigate blockade-One Colonel one General of the land forces, and a detachment of Captains at sea, against one little State, are fearful odds in-

deed-Heigho! By Dr. Thomas Legare, of Charlston: The Crisis-a book of political inspiration. It inculcates the most partriotic devotion to the Union, as a union of sovereign States, while it inspires the most lofty and determined spirit of resistance to the usrpations of a corrupt and selfish majority, inevitably tending towards consolidation. That which has been put assunder let noman attempt to join.

· By William Lewton : The crisis-let Every Mother's Son. Shoot Father's Gun.

And bide by the rights of the

Our Experimental Road .- The Manage is of this Road commenced working upon t on the 27th ult. and so great has been the energy and industry employed on the occasion, that the Excavation and Embankment of the road is nearly completed, most of the Oak Sleepers for it have been delivered, and the Kails on which the Iron will be placed are in preparation. The-Iron Axle and Wheels for the Car, are ordered from the North, and will be received by the time the other work is finished. The body of expedition and spirit already displayed in the construction of the road, we have little doubt but the whole will be completed early in Nov. and do equal credit to Capt Bingham, the Engineer, and the Board of Managers, especially to Mr. Wm. White one of their body, who has distinguish himself by devoting the whole of his time and attention to the superintendance of the work. Ral. Reg.

CANDOUR .- The manager of one of the Theatres Vienna yielded to the solicitations and importunity of court friends, and permitted a young lady to make her DEBUT as a singer, who had the mortification to be disease alluded to. Some have thought the dishissed off. Not a little annoyed, the manager rushed hastily before the curtain and address of the audience in a stentorian voice with this brief question-"Ladies and Gentlemen, don't you like het?" "No!" was Stallions, consigned to John Avery, Esq. of the reply from all parts of the house. Nei-their eating a kind of grass of second growth, Greensville county; we are told that their ther do l.' added the manager, and disapmaking its appearance in the fore part of July,

> LA SOMNAMBULE .-- An odd story is told ground." of a certain lady, moving in the circles of the highest Ton; having procured the key

competent powers, to carry heavy weights and bor, she wished to enjoy the freshmerning traunications, and Mr. William Baldwin the run long distances. He was got by Willamson air among the plants and flowers. In the er. Mr. Perke attributed the disorder air among the plants and flowers. In the er. Mr. Perkee attributed the disorder morning, however, she was found in dishabille near the dormitory of the Bachelor produced by clover, and assigns as a reason such belief, "Its not having occurred for n she was addicted to WALKING in her years after clover had been extensively cuis

> Search after Wistom. - In ohe of the mperial towns in Germany; it is customary toaddress the Mayor as your wisdom. Aparty who had consumed hour after hour in bootless chase after the sapient functionary. having at last fallen in with bim, very innocently hailed him, ejaculating, Thave been rumminging every nook and corner the whole day long, but deuce a bit could I find out your wisdom



## AGRICULTURE.

SECOND CROP GRASSES, SALIVA-

TION OF STOCK, &c. Farmers have, generally, been inclined to at tach considerable value to second crops of Grasses, called aftermath, or rouen; and has been particularly the case with regard to clover. Mr. Lorain, however, has thrown some doubts on the expediency of attempting to feed cattle with rouen or second crop of this grass. We would submit it to the good practical cultivators, & should be happy if they would make our paper a vehicle for communicating their opinions on a subject of considerable importance to the agricultural in-

" Certain it is," observed Mr. Lorain, " that when the second crop grasses, given to my cat tie in the yard consist ed of red clover, I have seen them prefer eating the old straw, with which their sheds were thatched. Nay more; Zanesville Gazette July 18 I have seen them (though naturally quiet,) so much goaded by hunger, that they have broken the fences of my cattle yard several times in the course of one day, when a fresh supply of fresh cut, beautiful looking, second cropped clover was entirely rejected by them, and which no efforts of mine could compel them to eat.

" What may appear still more extraordinary I have seen them, after being turned into the posing sovereignty to arrest federal usurpation very fields from which this crop of elever had in vain. She is now determined to "do her been cut, return in the evening tolerably well that it has not arrived.—We dislike too to duty, and leave the consequences to God." filled. Whether they have sufficient sagacity BY Dr. Fr Y Simmons, of St Paul's: Caro- to pick out the least obn zious parts of the clolina My own my native and thy cause is holy, ver, or gather other plants that are in some cerand thy quarrel just. No longer doubt, but tain degree calculated to counteract the baneful boldly unfurl thy banner to the breeze-Thy sons effects produced by the clover, is unknown to have had to put up with very much of late. If

"I formerly believed the salivation of horses and cattle, is not altogether confined to red clover. I had observed, that in proportion as this grass predominated, in loads procured from a mixture of it with the spear grasses, my cattle

confined to the yard were more or less salivated " Since I have removed to the back-woods, where red clover is too seldom sown, I find the horses and cattle slabber quite as they do where this grass has greatly prevailed. My neighbors say white clover is the cause of this. It may be, and I suspect it is the principal cause but until the cattle be confined where they can get no other grass but white clover, nothing certain can be known of the slabbering produced by

"The spear grasses grown on the farm where soiling was extensively practised by me, consisted principally of timothy, orchard, and green grasses, with some little oat grass. It clearly appeared, that if these grasses be in any degree affected by the cause which produced salivation, it can be but little, as the second crops were found capable of greatly correcting the profuse slabbering, certainly introduced in my practice by red clover. These grasses when mixed with the clover, never failed to effect this valuable purpose, and that too, as far as this could be determined by the eye, in due proportion to the quantity of them which happened to be mixed

cattle and horses in the yard. "The cause of salivation has been too long sought in the different weeds which spring up among the clover in various soils. I have, howeever, been in the habit of sowing the seed of this plant plentifully. The clover of consequence stood thick on the ground. This introduced much shade, which together with the frequent use of the scythe, had so far destroyed weeds, that in some places, few, if any were to are making in the county of Rowan, and es be found : still, the second and third crop clover moved from those places, were equally injurious

to cattle and borses. "This disease is checked by the first white the frosts succeed each other tolerably quick, it, of our common country—as a friend to you, an with the Hessian fly, and all flies disappear. I your wives and children, and as a public Jour have seen a heavy white frost put an immediate alist; determined fearlessly to do our duty, a stop to every appearance of salivation among horses and cattle. When this however, was exciting pieces not to do so, unless they also con not followed by other frosts, slabbering soon re-commenced, and continued till it was again Disusion. A single spark heedlessly kindle checked by the same cause. May we not infer, at this moment, in this State, may produce from this, that if the farmer deferred cutting his blaze in South Carolina, that may bring wat an second crop clover until frost checked the slab- ruin upon you and your children's children's bering among his cattle, that all the grass moved There is no Tariff party amongst you; all co until salivation again commenced would make demn the excesses of that measure, and not valuable hay? Until now, however, I have to do so; but let it be done cautiously, and at the never thought of this, although I have bien observed that cattle and horses grazed on second crop clover, gathered flesh as fast as any other

"Horses and cattle gather but little flesh when grazed on red clover, during the season for salivation. Cows immediately fail in their mitk .-The butter made while slabbering continues is generally bad, and some cattle and horses fall away greatly even in luxuriant pastures of this grass.

Abel Seymour, in a communication originally published in the American Farmer, and republished in the New England Farmer, vol. it. p. 19, attributes the cause of salivation in stock to their feeding on grass covered with blue mould or fungus. And he says in substance that an attentive observer may frequently perceive streaks of blue mould on the grass, and by reviewing it more closely with a magnitying glass, he can distinguish two complete rows of mushrooms or fungi, one on each edge of the spear grass; and cattle and horses, by swallowing these exeresce- red. nces with their food, become afflicted with the order caused by the webs of spiders; some that it was caused by a poisonous plant called Lobelia, or Indian tobacco. Lovett Peters, Esq. whose communication on this subject was published in the N E. Farmer, vol. ii. p. 58, was of opinion that " the slavers of horses is caused by therefore do all in our power to put down the their eating a kind of grass of second growth, docrine. much resembling oats, which comes up in the fall, after the crop has been taken off the

In the second volume of Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Societies, (pages 850 to \$58) are published two cernmunications, "On of the garden-gate of a great mansion, un- the Salivary Deflucion in Horses." Mr. Abra- iation. der the plea that, as she was a near neigh- ham Perlee was the author of one of these com-

plant called spotted sporge, Emplorbia mes ted, and not occurring at all in many plan where horses are pastured almost altogether elever." A betaunical description of the p phobia is given in the N. England Farmer,

Dr. William Baldwin, of Wilmington, T ware, in the same article says, " Dr. Barton formed me that he believed several veget had a st. ailar effect with the Euphorbia in the cing slavers; and that he had known this & grecable disease produced by dry clover, wh

he supposed to be in a diseased state." It appears then that the cause or causes of deleterious effect are not ascertained to any gree of certainty, and we think the topic d ing and admitting of further elucidation



# THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury ...... Saturday, September, 22 1832 We have been somewhat annoyed complaints from our Subscribers, that our does not reach them regularly. For this we's sure our friends that we are not to blame paper is regularly mailed at this place, and

know that the Post Master hera does his day The miscarriages must be the fault of somelaelse. But as in all other cases where respons bility is divided amongst so many " no bil did it"-"nobody"-" no." We can readily ex mate the disappointment to those who take a interest in our Newspaper. We are ourself much afflicted in that way. It is no small gree ance to us to go with eagerness for that admisble sheet the Camden Journal or our adversa print, the Lynchburg Virginian, and to be baulked of the salt and pepper of the Greens ro Patriot, tho' they be sprinkled somewhat a our own party. Yet these are things that a me. The facts are, however, correctly related. must exhort our friends, the Post-Masters, to be and relieve us of this biparte evil.

HOW TO SPITE AN EDITOR. It so happened that in striking off the in four numbers of the Watchman, we come to keep extras enough to satisfy the demands our new subscribers. We were freque plied with applications of this sort after all a been exhausted-by dint of bunting up a down, and through the kindness of our friends Town, we were able to in several instances a meet the demand. The other day, however, we were considerably posed with a request from a friend who had enclosed us the cash for our Pa per from the commencement—as usual we we out on a begging expedition, and with difficult we scraped up all but No. 2.—we ransacked no and corner of our Office for No. 2, but as the Sheriff says " he was not to be found;" we m our friends to hunt again, No. 1, No. 3, No. 1 were ready at our call, but no No. 2-at length a happened to go to the post office on some other business, and amongst the packages directed us was one that looked as if it had been through dirty hands-It was the precious individual N 2-sent back to us by a Nullifier, with whom we had some acquaintance, and to whom we too the liberty of addressing it as a compliment was a good deal thumbed and greased, and other wise exhibited marks of its late associations, with clover, brought in with them for feeding the was also disfigured with this laconic sera " keep this paper." Whom do suppose was seted? We hope that long lost No. 2, has at is got into better and more congenial society.

> ALL YE THAT LOVI your Country

We understand that the most untiring effective where in the West, to inflame the public mit still further on the subject of the Tariff, and procure signatures to violent and inflamat denunciations against that measure and its frost that is seen to cover the grass in the fall. If thors. As a devoted friend to the best interes caution all such as may be called on to sign such view, than to oppose it constitutionally. The friends of Unio.: who will meet in Salabary second crop grass, after white frost put a stop to a few weeks, will doubtless give you the opptunity of doing so: - in the mean time we can't you, against such as are going about to misks

> Speech of H. C. Jones, Esq. Delivered at the Anti-Tariff Meeting held the Town of Salisbury, Thursday 23d of As gust, 1832, in reply to Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Jones moved to amend the Resolutions fered by Mr. Fisher, by adding to them the fol lowing in favor of Union. Whereas the United, States since the termit

ation of the war of the Revolution have been blessed with a portion of presperity unexample in the History of Nations: And whereas we consider the Union of thes States as the instrument under divine Provident

whereby our national welfare has been seen Resolved, That we regard with indigital tion and alarm, all attempts, either direct

indirect, to dissolve our present glories the Resolved, That we look upon Nullification as tending towards a dissolution of the union—Civil war and blood-shed; we will

Resolved, That we regard the present !! riff of duties as unequal and unjust in its open tion; and we approve of the act of the last act sion of Congress, because it reduces the

Resolved, That we consider that measure affording the hope and promise of further con-

Resolved further, That we will use all !"