Carolina Watchman.

PENDLETON & BRUNER, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

"See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon all your Rulers. Do this, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."—Gen'l. Harrison.

NO. 8—VOLUME IX. WHOLE NO. 424.

SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1840.

NEW TERMS.

The "WATCHMAN" may hereafter be had for two dollars in advance, and *two dollars* and fifty cents at the end of the year.

No subscription will be received for a less time than one year, unless paid for in advance.

No paper discontinued (but at the option of the Editors) until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square for the first insertion and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Court notices will be charged 25 per ct. higher than the above rates.

A deduction of 33⅓ per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements will be continued until forbid and charged for accordingly, unless ordered for a certain number of times.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editors must come post paid to ensure attention.

PRICES CURRENT AT

SALISBURY, September 18.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	7 a 8	Molasses,	40 a 60
Brandy, ap,	a 40	Nails,	8 a 10
peach,	a 50	Oats,	15 a 20
	8 a 10	Pork,	
Butter,			
Cotton in seed	1½ 1¾	Sugar, br.	10 a 12
clean,	6½ a 7	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	14 a 18	Salt,	$1 25
Corn,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	35	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	$4 a 4½	Tow-Linen.	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	62 a 65	Wheat, bush	52½
Iron, per lb	4½ a 6½	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Linseed Oil, per		Wool, (clean)	40
gal	$1 12½	Lard,	7 a 8

CHERAW, September 2, 1840.

Beef	4 a 6	Nails cut assor	7½ 8
Bacon	7 a 8	wrought	16 a 18
Butter	15 a 00	Oats bushel	40 a 50
Beeswax	20 a 23	Oil gal	75 a $1
Bagging yd	18 a 25	lamp	$125
Bale rope lb	8 a 10	linseed	1 10 a 1 25
Coffee lb	12½ a 15	Pork 100lbs	5½ a 6
Cotton	8 a 8½	Rice 100lbs	4 a 5
Corn bush	50 a 62	Sugar lb	8 a 12½
Flour bbl	$5½	Salt sack	$2 a $2¼
Feathers	45 a 50	bush	$100
Iron 100lbs	5½ a 6½	Steel Amer.	10 a 00
Lard	11 a 12½	English	14
Molasses	40 a 45	German	12 a 14
Tallow	12½	Tea impe.	$1 $1 37

FAYETTEVILLE, September 9, 1840.

Brandy, peach	45 a 50	Molasses,	33 a 37½
Do, Apple	37 a 42	Nails, cut,	6¾ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 10	Sugar brown,	9 a 12
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	75 a 00
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Gin,	50 a 00	Tobacco leaf	4 a 44
Needles, F. F.	17	Cotton bag.	16 a 20
Flaxseed	90 a $1 00	Bale rope,	8 a 10
Flour	$4½ a $5½	Wheat new	80
Feathers	35 a 37½	Whiskey	30 a 35
Iron,	5 a 5½	Wool,	15 a 20

TAILORING BUSINESS.

B. F. FRALEY keeps constantly on hand a full supply of ready

MADE CLOTHING,

Coats, Pantaloons and Vests, also Cloths, Casimeres and Vesting, all of which he will sell for cash. He is also prepared to cut and make clothing in a very superior style, and warranted to fit well. Garments cut on short notice. He will teach the

ART OF CUTTING

in the most approved and Fashionable Style to those wishing instruction. B. F. F.

Sept. 6, 1839—12m6

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Wilkes county, North Carolina, on the 20th day of April, (inst.,) a negro man, who says his name is

TOM,

about 24 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a tolerable dark color, quick spoken and very likely. He says he belongs to John McCoy—he don't know where his master lives—he was purchased of John Campbell of Craven county, in this State, and his master was taking him to Mississippi, and that he runaway from him in Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

ANDREW PORTER, Jailor.

April 24, 1840—138

DR. DOUGLAS,

HAVING removed his Office to the second door of Mr. Cowan's Bricks row (formerly occupied by Dr. A. Smith) nearly opposite M. Brown's Store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury Aug. 21, 1840—tf4

Dr. James G. Womack,

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of Salisbury, tenders his services to the Citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his Profession. He may be found at his office on main Street one door below the office of the Western Carolinian

June 26, 1840—1y

DR. R. T. DISMUKES,

HAS located at Col. David Ramsay's, Oakly Grove, Iredell co. N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public, in the various departments of his profession.

January 10, 1840—tf24

Dr. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country. His Office is in Mr. Lewis's new brick building, neatly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

August 30, 1839—tf5

CLOVER SEED.

A quantity of *Fresh* RED CLOVER SEED, of a superior article

Also, a few Bushels of ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

The above Seeds are for sale at the N. C. Book Store by TURNER & HUGHES

Raleigh, Feb 7, 1840.

We shall receive in a few days, the following kinds Seeds: Lucerne, White Clover, Blue Grass, &c. T. & H.

North Carolina Book Store.

Valuable works on Farming, Gardening, Botany, Cattle, Orchards and the Grape Vine, &c. &c.

The complete Farmer, American Gardner, Florist Guide, The Green House, Bridgeman's Gardener's Assistant, Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening, Art of Winemaking, Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, Treatise on Cattle, their breed, management, &c. Farmers' Own Book, Mowbry on Poultry, History of the Horse, New American Orchardist, Ornamental Trees, Farmers' Register, complete as far as published, Masons' Farrier improved, Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture; together with a splendid collection of Books in every department of Literature, for sale at reduced prices by

TURNER & HUGHES.

Raleigh May 6.

N. B. Book Binding done with neatness and despatch, at the N. C. Book Store.

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY to ASHVILLE, N. C.

ARRANGEMENT FOR 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock A. M.; arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C. for Nashville Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B & R. W. L.

Salisbury N. C. Jan. 17th. 1840.—tf 25.

NEW ESTABLIS'MENT

In Mocksville, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a

House of Entertainment,

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are SIX COMFORTABLE OFFICES for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His TABLE, BAR & STABLES are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Jan 26, 1839—tf26

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received, and now offer for sale, wholesale or retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known, as to need no recommendation from us. Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER; *Ag'ts.*

April 24, 1840—tf38

NEW FASHIONS,

FOR THE

SPRING & SUMMER

1840.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the Western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly, and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting.

Salisbury, May 1840.—1y25

Just Received and for Sale, Wholesale or Retail,

18 Hhds. Sugar,
189 Bags Coffee,
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
16 Kegs Powder,
1 bbl. Madder,
200 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 Bottles Snuff,
15 large covering Hides,
30 pr. Elliptic Springs,
15 cases Hats,
10 cases Shoes,
100 pr. Trace Chains,
8 Mouse Hole Anvils,
8 Bright Vices,
9 pr. Blacksmiths Bellows,
300 Sacks Salt (large size,)
125 Kegs Nails asst'd sizes,
100 Kegs White Lead,

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury April 29, 1840.

Camp Meeting Notice.

THERE will be a Camp-meeting held at Mount Harmony, 7 miles South of Salisbury, (near Maj. M. S. McKinzie's) to commence on Wednesday evening, the 23d of September. 2w7

LADIES' FASHIONS

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER OF

1839.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that she has just received through the Northern Cities the latest and most approved

LONDON & PARISIAN FASHIONS,

And is prepared to execute orders in the most stylish and satisfactory manner.

Work sent from a distance shall be carefully put up and forwarded.

S. D PENDLETON.

☞ A few Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, and other articles, will be kept on hand for sale.

☞ Mrs. S. P. is also prepared to execute Crimping and Fluting on reasonable terms.

Salisbury, October 18, 1839.

THOS. SANDFORD,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT

Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, E. W. Willkings, John Huske & Son, C. J. Orrell, Yarbrough & Ray, Joseph Baker, C. T. Haigh, Curtis & Myrover.

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 27 1840—6m35

NEW NOVELS.

DAMSEL of Darien, by the author of Yemmasse, &c. The adventures of an Attorney in search of practice, by the author of "The adventures of a gentleman in search of a horse" 2 vols. The man about Town, by Cornelius Webbe. Nan Darrell, or the Gipsy Mother, by the author of 'The Squire,' &c. Charles Tyrrell, or the Bitter Blood, by James. The Gentlemen of the Old School, by James, author of the Robber, &c.—Just received at

TURNER & HUGHES'

N. Carolina Book Store.

TIN &

SHEET IRON

WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Concord and its vicinity, that they have purchased from John Clark all his *STOCK* and *TOOLS* connected with Tin and Sheet Iron Business, and are now prepared to manufacture all articles in their line, which they offer at wholesale or retail at the most reasonable terms, and confidently assure their customers that they can depend on having order executed better and with less delay than they have ever been put up heretofore. The subscribers flatter themselves that their articles shall be inferior to none in the State, and request the favor of a call. Their Shop for the present is in the rear of Allison Moss' and directly opposite Col. Barringer's office.

N. B. The attention of the public is particularly invited to the subscribers plan of roofing, which can be seen on the Salisbury Cotton Factory.

P. S. Pewter, Lead and Copper taken in barter.

TAYLOR & ELKINS.

Concord, June 12, 1840—tf46

TAKEN UP

AND committed to Jail of Rowan County on the 13th instant, a Negro man who says his name is John, and belongs to Thomas B. Stone of Alabama. John is very black, about 45 years of age, is lame in the right leg, caused by white swelling, slow spoken with a down look—about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away.

DAVID KERNS Jailor.

Jan. 24, 1840—tf26

Salisbury Coffee-House.

MONS. ROUCHE, would inform his old friends and customers, that he still has on hand a general supply of articles of a superior quality in his line of business. He will be pleased to accommodate those who may favor him with a call, on terms the most moderate.

He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by note or account, to come forward and settle the same between this and the next Rowan Superior Court, as he is obliged to have money to renew his stock of Groceries, &c. All who do not comply with this request, may expect to settle with an officer, without respect to persons.

Salisbury, August 28, 1840.

Just Received and Receiving,

A LARGE STOCK OF FRESH AND GENUINE

MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass Ware, Lemon Syrup, Instruments, Soaps, Candles, Fresh Rice, Spices, Perfumes, Tobacco, Cigars, Paste Boards, Writing and Wrapping Paper—also a large supply of superior Wines and Spirits for medical use, which will be sold whole sale and retail at prices to suit the pressure of the times by

C B & C. K. WHEELER

June 19, 1840.—tf47

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly done at this Office.

Rowan Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING purchased that well known and long established Public House, (known by the name of Slaughter's Tavern,) in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his Friends and the Public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers & Boarders.

His TABLE and BAR will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

His STABLES spacious, and bountifully supplied, with grain and provender, of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury Sept. 11, 1840: tf7

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

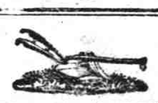
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

Harrison M. Waugh vs. Matthew M. Hughes. } Original Attachment. Mark York, Winston Somers, and Nath Boyden, summond as Guarnishees.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Matthew M. Hughes resides without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Carolina Watchman, that he be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at Rockford on the 2nd monday of November next, then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment final will be rendered against them, and Execution issued against the Guarnishees for the amount they have in their hands belonging to the defendant.

Witness, F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said court at office, the 2nd monday of August, A. D. 1840. F K ARMSTRONG, c c c

Sept. 11—6w7—Printers' Fee $5 62½



Agricultural.

FARM BUILDINGS.

There are few points of domestic economy of so much consequence in themselves that receives so little atte[illegible] than those relating to farm buildin[illegible] very frequently badly situa[illegible]ently constructed, and destitu[illegible]very requisite such buildings [illegible]s.—They are built apparent[illegible] without any reference to the purpose to which they are to be devoted; their extent is governed by no rule but the caprice of the owner: and be the farm large or small, dairy or grain, intended for the plough or for pasture, these things are forgotten in providing the buildings upon them. There are some things we deem indispensable in the erection of farm buildings, and which those who are about to build, will do well to consider.

Farm buildings should be convenient—Few are aware how much labor is saved in managing a farm, by having the buildings not only well arranged and constructed in themselves, but properly located with reference to the condition, business, and situation of the farm. There is too great a disposition among farmers to get their buildings, their houses and barns, upon the road, we had almost said into it, when such a position is a serious inconvenience to the business of the farm, causing the annual loss of much time in driving cattle, drawing grain, transporting manures, &c., which would have been avoided, had the buildings been properly placed. The convenience of water, of fuel, the nature of the soil and its fitness for placing buildings upon, the prospect of dry airy cellars instead of wet unventilated ones, the natural course of the travel upon the farm, in short, every thing relating to the lessening of labor, the preservation of the buildings, and the the health of the occupants, should be taken into consideration, when the farmer builds.

Farm buildings should be proportioned to the size of the farm. Large and costly buildings are altogether out of place on small farms, and are usually unnecessary on any. While the buildings should be durable, constructed in the best manner and from the best materials, there is no propriety in their being larger than use requires. We speak particularly of the house; the size of the barns must of course be graduated by the produce of the farm. Great houses, and small farms and barns, are bad indications.

Farm buildings should be characterized by neatness and taste. A house can be neat without being gaudy; tasteful, without being expensive. Too many farmers who have money to spare, and some who have not, seem to suppose, that if they can erect large mansions, got up in the most incongruous manner, very likely exhibiting a mixture of all the orders of architecture in the pillars and porticos which surround them, they have given the most indisputable proofs of a cultivated and perhaps refined taste. We do not think so. Well chosen ornaments are indeed justifiable in constructing a farm-house, but where utility is evidently the leading object, every thing that savors of finery and show, should be shunned. Neatness about a farm-house is no less indispensible than neatness of construction. A jewel in a swine's ear, is not more out of place, than a pretty farm-house, surrounded by dirt, filth, and rubbish. Cost of construction, can never compensate for want of neatness in keeping; the Parthenon itself would lose its beauty in the hands of a sloven.

There is no one form of construction, that will suit all cases, or be adapted to all farms. Hence, though the effort to furnish drawings of farm buildings is a laughable one, as it calls the attention of those about to build to the subject, it is evident, it must in a great measure fail of its object. In some cases, situation, in others, want of material, must forbid the following any designated form, and leave the matter in a great degree to the judgment and the wants of the builder. One great difficulty is, that the buildings recommended are in most cases, far too costly for small farms. A house so costly that its construction will swallow all the profits of the farm for years, is an absurdity that should never be tolerated for a moment by the farmer.

We are convinced there is usually too much room in farm houses; perhaps we may say in most others; more than is required for any useful purpose; more than can be well finished and furnished; and in many cases more than is kept neat and clean. Comfort and convenience are not consulted when the "shingle palaces" for which we are so famous, are constructed. Large rooms, if pleasant in the summer, are uncomfortable enough in winter, unless warmed at an expense which, in a few years would impoverish an ordinary farmer. Let the man then who is about to build, ascertain what space he requires in his building; what sum he can afford to expend; let him remember, that it is better to have a small, well planned, well built, and well finished house, than the most extensive skeleton of a dwelling; that clean grounds, planted with shrubbery or trees, are an evidence of taste in the proprietor; and that the money so expended in embellishing the grounds of the neat, snug cottage like home of the farmer, is most beneficially expended. We are anxious to see the public taste corrected in this particular. We have too many houses standing naked, destitute of trees and shrubbery, yards lumbered and clogged with all kinds of litter; and evidences existing on every hand that convenience, neatness, or taste, have had little to do in selecting the location, or superintending the structure.

Genesee Farmer.

BRAZIL.

Correspondence of the New York Signal.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 26.

Dear B.—In accordance with the request which you made of me on my departure from New York, in February last, I write to give you my impressions of Brazil, after a few month's residence.

Nature have been lavish of her gifts to Brazil as well in soil as scenery, in mineral as well as vegetable production. Great rivers, an extensive seaboard bathed by a gentle ocean; abundent forests of enduring timber, graceful trees and plants for ornament and use—some offering food to sustain life, some sources of new comfort to afflicted humanity in their medicinal properties, and others dyes of unrivalled beauty and great value; while in animated nature, are the horror-striking boa-constrictor, and a delightful variety of insects, and the most splendid in plumage of the feathered race. The fine climate of Brazil is free from the dreadful periodical diseases of countries in parallel latitudes north of the Equator, and varying in temperature with the degrees of latitude that mark her limits, and as mountain or valley may prevail on her surface.

It is a region where one can never tire in the study of Nature. Art finds ample employment, commerce, a wide field of enterprize; agriculture, her highest reward; philosophy may here indulge her ardent contemplations on the destinies of man, and religion erect her temples amid the richest charms of nature, to inspire every heart with gratitude and spontaneous adoration for the great first cause—the Architect Divine.

Nature, indeed, never frowns upon Brazil—her mountains are covered with verdure to their summits, her trees are in perennial leaf, and the blossom, the bud, and the fruit are common companions. Man alone is degraded here.

In the government of Brazil there is almost an entire disregard of the plainest and best interests of the people, a total want of justice in the administration of the laws, and an absolute bearing among those in office towards the people at large; a neglect of humble petitions for protection from and remedy of abuses: and regulations, onorous and injurious, have long distinguished the government. These features are still prominent in its character.

It is, however, satisfactory to observe a tendency to improvement which occasionally appears in the acts of government, and is more plainly seen in the people. Public opinion expressed through the press, has for some time exercised a salutary influence, and it is reasonable to expect it will go on to acquire strength, and gradually come to a like powerful control over the affairs of this country as in other free states.

The change in the constitution in 1833 aimed to effect a federal freedom in the provinces: but the indifference of the people and the jealousy of inimical parties still averts the desired object.

The government itself was originated, and is sustained by a party in this city, and the political concerns of the empire are now in a degree managed by the leading men of the party.

There are, however, now established local legislatures to regulate the provincial concerns, independently of the general government, which hitherto exercised a stepdame's authority over the whole national family.

The goddess of Justice in Brazil is a lady of easy virtue, and freely admits the caresses of the high bred and the vulgar, without scruple or shame: all offer sacrifices at her shrine, and pollute themselves by her worship, priest and layman, lawyer and client, legislators and the people, regents and ministers.

It is next to impossible to recover a debt by law but through bribery. If a debtor has money, or patronage, and refuses to pay, even the payment of a bond acklowledged, and the drawers possessed of property, it is difficult to force it by law, yet to the praise of the people be it said, it is not often necessary to enter this foul temple for the purpose if the party is able to pay.

There are two tribunals of justice which are offered to the public, where causes are decided on appeal, by a majority of judges.

In the first instance there is the Relacao, composed of eight judges, of which there are two in the empire—one at Rio, the other at Bahia; then in the second instance is the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, where there are twelve judges, whose decisions are final.

There are justices of peace in each district: and, as a curious instance of unkind kindness—there is a singular court, or rather judicial appointment, rested in a singular person, entitled, 'the Judge of Losings and Findings,' with whom, the finder of any thing, lost in the street, or elsewhere, is bound to deposite it, and the loser, before he can recover his property, must have three witnesses to swear they saw him lose it, and three others that they saw the finder pick it up; otherwise it remains nominally in deposite, and the judge may keep record or not.

Besides the preceding there is the Promoter Publico, (Attorney General of the Nation) who is the accuser in all criminal cases.

There is a trial by jury—the jurors being elected for one year. It was at first limited to political offences and violations of the liberty of the press—but it is now extended to criminal cases, and in some instances to civil suits. Sixty persons compose a jury, and forty eight are requisite to try causes.

But the people of Brazil take little interest in general politics of the empire, are of a temper so wild, and of habits so adverse to mental exertion, indeed so little calculated by education or practice to extend their views beyond local interests or personal affairs, it would be difficult to excite in them a deep feeling of concert in political matters—they have not yet shaken off the mental slumber which the mother country studiously, and from the usual policy of European governments towards their colonies had dragged them into, before the voice of liberty broke upon them; it is even now listened to with apprehension, and its meaning but imperfectly understood. "The people are contented with the good the Gods provide them, without being ambitious to grasp at more remote and speculative advantages." "They are ceremonious and punctilious, easily flattered—suspicious in disposition—courteous, though dilatory in conduct—selfish, but assuming frankness and generosity—cunning, but easily overreached by a bold demand—timid, but presumptuous—unsteady in purpose, and without large and comprehensive political views."

Still the people in Brazil, as in other countries, are farther advanced in morals and intelligence than their government, and the spirit of improvement is abroad among them. They have an old political fabric to pull down, unsuited to their condition, and a new one to erect, suggested by their circumstances. They are slow to act, and patient under oppression, having passed through a long night of despotism, the sun of Liberty has risen upon them, and although as yet his morning rays are too feeble to penetrate the great mass of society, they are acting on the mists of superstition, and the thick fog of ignorance which so long concealed from them their humiliating condition. Much has already been done since the departure of John VI. for Europe. Schools have been multiplied—agriculture is extended—the slave trade prohibited—the regular standing army disbanded—and women who are all patriots, and to whose influence nations are always indebted for their great men, are now being educated.

L. L. L.