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MISCELLANEOUS.

Earthquakes.

A NOTICE OF SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT.

The recent frightful earthquakes in the West Indies, by which about ten thousand persons were destroyed in Guadalupe, has imparted an unusual degree of interest to these extraordinary phenomena of nature. It will be remembered also, that but a short period has elapsed, since Cape Haytien was destroyed with ten thousand people, while a year or two before, a similar calamity occurred at Martinique. We have therefore, hunted up one or two authorities, and proceed to give a few interesting facts as to the philosophy of earthquakes, and the most destructive of which we have accounts. In the Encyclopedia of Science, earthquakes are described as usually preceded by a general stillness in the air, and an unnatural agitation of the waters of the ocean and lakes. The shock comes on with a deep, rumbling noise, like that of a carriage over a rough pavement, or with a tremendous explosion resembling a discharge of artillery or the bursting of a thunder-cloud. Sometimes the earth is thrown up perpendicularly, and sometimes it rolls from side to side. A single shock seldom lasts longer than a minute, but they frequently follow one another at short intervals for a considerable length of time. During these shocks, large chasms are made in the ground, from which, sometimes, smoke and flames, but more frequently stones and torrents of water, are discharged. Cities are sunk, the courses of rivers are changed, seas overflow the land, sometimes disrupting the earth, and sometimes uniting islands together. Professor Brande states that the first earthquake worthy of notice, was that which, in A. D. 63, destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii.

In the 4th and 5th centuries, Thrace, Syria, and Asia Minor suffered severely by these awful visitations. On the 26th of January, A. D. 447, subterranean thunder was heard from the Black to the Red Sea, the earth was convulsed without intermission for the space of six months, and Phrygia many large cities were swallowed up. May 30th, A. D. 205, the city of Antioch was overwhelmed by a dreadful earthquake, and two hundred and fifty thousand of its inhabitants crushed in the ruins.

In 1346-7, severe earthquakes were experienced in Asia Minor and Egypt, and in Cyprus, Greece and Italy.

In 1692, the island of Jamaica was visited by a terrible earthquake, and the city of Port Royal and a large tract of adjacent land, sunk into the sea.

In 1693, great earthquakes occurred in Sicily, which destroyed Catania, and one hundred and forty other towns and villages, with one hundred thousand of their inhabitants.

In the eighteenth century, the world was convulsed with frightful earthquakes. In 1746, an earthquake laid waste Lower Peru.

In 1750, the town of Concepcion in Chili, was destroyed.

In 1755, the city of Lisbon was dreadfully injured. The shock continued only six minutes, and sixty thousand persons perished. The sea, it is said, first retired and laid the bar dry—then rolled in, and rose fifty feet above its ordinary level. The largest mountains in Portugal were shaken, and some of them were opened at their summits, and split and rent in a wonderful manner. During the catastrophe at Lisbon, an immense concourse of people fled to the new quay, called Cais de Prada, when the quay sunk, and the multitude were precipitated into the hideous abyss. On the spot, there is now water to the depth of one hundred fathoms. This earthquake was felt in various parts of the world, not only in Europe, but in the West Indies, and on Lake Ontario. We now quote from Brande's Encyclopedia:

"In 1759, Syria was agitated by violent earthquakes; the shocks of which were protracted for three months throughout a space of ten thousand square leagues; and levelled to the ground Acon, Saphat, Babelbeck, Damascus, Sidon, Tripoli, and many other places. In each of these places many thousands of the inhabitants perished; and in the valley of Balbeck alone, ten thousand men are said to be victims to the convulsion. In 1766, the island of Trinidad and great part of Columbia were violently agitated by earthquakes. In 1772, the lofty volcano of Papandayang, the highest mountain in Java, disappeared, and a circumjacent arena, fifteen miles by six, was swallowed up. In 1783, the north-eastern part of Sicily and the southern portion of Calabria were convulsed by violent and oft-repeated shocks, which overthrew the town of Messina, and killed many thousands of the inhabitants, as well as many persons in Calabria. In the same year the islands of Japan, Java, in 1786, Sicily and the Caracacas in 1790, were violently agitated by convulsions of this kind. Since the commencement of the present century, various earthquakes have occurred, both in the Old

and New World. In 1811, violent earthquakes shook the valley of the Mississippi, by which lakes of considerable extent disappeared, and new ones were formed. In 1812, Carracas was destroyed, and upwards of twelve thousand of its inhabitants buried in the ruins. In 1815, the town of Tombora, on the island of Sumbawa, was completely destroyed by an earthquake, which extended throughout an area of one hundred miles in diameter, and destroyed twelve thousand persons. In 1819, a violent earthquake occurred at Cutch, in the Delta of the Indus, by which, among other disastrous consequences, the principal town, Bhog, was converted into a heap of ruins. In 1822, Aleppo was destroyed by an earthquake. In the same year Chili was visited by a most destructive earthquake, from which the coast for one hundred miles is stated to have sustained an elevation of from two to four feet, while about a mile inland from Valparaiso it was raised from six to seven feet. In 1827, Popoyan and Bogota suffered severely from earthquakes, during which vast fissures opened in the elevated plains around the latter city. In 1835, the town of Concepcion, in Chili, was entirely demolished by an earthquake. In 1837, the countries along the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, especially Syria, were violently agitated by an earthquake, which caused great damage to the towns of Damascus, Acre, Tyre, and Sidon, and entirely destroyed Tiberias and Safit. Such are some of the most violent earthquakes that have occurred within the period of authentic history. The reader will find in Poggendorf's *Annalen* lists of the different earthquakes that have taken place within the last twenty years; and from these it will be observed that scarcely a month elapses without being signalized by one or many convulsions in some part of the globe. Shocks of earthquakes have at different times been felt in various parts of Britain, and more particularly in Scotland; but they have all fortunately been experienced in other countries, that we shall refrain from entering into any details respecting them.

But perhaps the recent earthquake can be traced with more accuracy than almost any other that has occurred, certainly in modern times. It was felt in various parts of the western country—at Van Buren, Arkansas, and at Galena, Illinois—and a comparison of accounts as given in the newspapers, or as made at the time by individuals who pay attention to such matters, would enable a careful observer, acquainted with geology and familiar with the theory of volcanoes, electricity, &c., to furnish much information. Even a glance at the map is sufficient to show that the progress of this convulsion may in a great measure be traced, especially as many captains who were at sea at the time, have also seen their return given brief extracts from their log-books, showing that the great waters were agitated as far as long 35° W. We repeat a hope, therefore, that Professor Espy, or some other gentleman whose opportunities are rare for observing and comparing all information as to phenomena of this kind, will think it worth while to pay due attention to the subject.

We annex also a translation from a French work, by Maitz Brun, with which we have been kindly furnished by an intelligent friend:

There is a dreadful phenomenon intimately connected with volcanic eruptions—earthquakes, those convulsive movements which shake the surface of the earth, whether in a horizontal direction, with undulations similar to those of the sea; or vertically, when a part of the ground is raised up, and the other part sinks down as into a gulph; or circularly, when ponderous masses of rocks and earth revolve as it were on a pivot.

These are the three kinds of motion distinguished by Italian writers who are well acquainted with these phenomena.

Earthquakes produce the most calamitous effects. They often change the surface of a country in such a manner that it is difficult to recognize it.

Enormous gaps appear to discover to the eyes of the living the empire of the shades. These fissures emit bluish flames and deadly vapors; in the course of ages they form new valleys. In other places mountains are swallowed up or overthrown, often detached from one another, they glide along upon the lower ground, and as the force with which they are impelled redoubles at every moment, these ambulatory rocks bound over both valleys and hills. Here the vineyard descends from its height and settles in the midst of fields of corn; there, farms with their gardens, lifted without separating, become attached to distant villages. In one quarter, new lakes are formed in the midst of the earth; in another, rocks hitherto invisible, suddenly rear their wet summits from the bosom of the forming sea. Springs are dried up, rivers disappear and lose themselves under ground; others, choked up by fragments of rocks, spread out into vast marshes. New springs gush out from the shattered sides of the mountain; incipient rivers struggle with youthful impetuosity, and endeavor to hollow out a channel for themselves amid the ruins of cities, palaces and temples. What makes earthquakes still more dreadful is, that there are no signs which unequivocally indicate either their approach or their termination. They happen at all seasons, and under every constitution of the atmosphere. A subterranean noise indeed is their infallible forerunner; but it is scarcely heard before the earth gives way. Animals, particularly horses, dogs, and fowls show by

their terror a presentiment of their coming. The barometer falls extremely low. Earthquakes act with astonishing rapidity. It was one single shock which, on the 5th of February, 1778, overthrew Calabria and destroyed Messina in less than two minutes. But these agitations are sometimes repeated for the space of months and whole years, as in 1753.

The direction of earthquakes is one of the most remarkable freaks in physical geography. Sometimes we remark a central point where the shocks are most violent, and this centre sometimes changes its place, as if the subterraneous force rebounded from one point to another; sometimes we can distinguish a certain line along which this force seems to move. The sphere of such a revolution seems often to embrace a fourth part of the terrestrial globe. The earthquake which caused such devastations at Lisbon, was felt in Greenland, in the East Indies, in Norway and in Africa. That of 1601 shook all Europe and a part of Asia.

In 1803 the shock was felt almost simultaneously at Algiers, in Greece, at Constantinople, Bukarest, Kiow, and Moscow. No part of the globe appears to be exempted from these terrible effects. The Alps contain no trace of a volcanic agency, and yet they are often shaken by earthquakes. The silver mine at Kongsborg in Norway, was first opened up to view by a shock in 1603. Even the frozen zone is subject to earthquakes. Greenland feels frequent shocks; and in 1758 Lapland experienced a violent commotion.

The sea often, but not always, shares in the convulsions of the earth. In 1755 the waters of the Tagus rose suddenly to thirty feet above their ordinary level, and retired immediately with such force, that the middle of the river was observed to be dry. Four minutes afterwards the same phenomenon recurred, and it was four times repeated.

Similar motions occurred the same day at Madagacar, at Guadalupe, and at Martinique. In the earthquake which proved destructive to Lima in 1746, the ocean had a movement of the same nature; but proportionate to the mass of water which was thrown into agitation. It rushed forwards upon the land for a space of several leagues. All the large vessels which were in the port of Callao were swallowed up; all the small craft were driven beyond the town.

Navigators assure us, that ships are very often dreadfully tossed by a sudden and convulsive motion in the sea, very similar to those which shake the land. These agitations of the sea perhaps take place, though there is no corresponding shaking of the earth. At other times, they are the effect of submarine shocks in the very bottom of the ocean.

The causes of these catastrophes are not well ascertained. It appears that there are several concurring causes of a very different nature. Some slight shocks arise, without doubt, from fallings in of the ground and subterraneous sinkings, which take place after great droughts. At other times the shocks may be produced by the terrestrial and atmospheric electricity, which seeks to recover its equilibrium. These phenomena, the reality of which can scarcely be contested, depend upon the temporary constitution of the seasons.

The most generally received opinion attributes earthquakes to elastic vapours enclosed in subterraneous cavities; whether they arise from the abundance of rain collected in the craters of volcanoes, or are disengaged from the inflammable substances with which the subterraneous rivers or waters of the sea may come in contact, or finally, are extricated by the fermentation of that subterraneous fluid, which Deluc supposes to be the residue of the mother waters of the globe. These vapours become dilated by heat, and in seeking an outlet they raise up or shake the earth.

If this last hypothesis be true, as many circumstances lead us to suppose, the Japanese have not been wrong in saying that it is a great submarine dragon which raises up the earth by its breathing. A similar tradition prevails in the mythology of the Scandinavians. It is probably in allusion to this, that Homer has given to Neptune the epithet of *Ennosigaios*, that is, he who shakes the earth.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.—I saw a pale mourner stand bending over the tomb, and his tears fell fast and often. As he raised his humid eyes to heaven, he cried, "My brother! oh, my brother!" A sage passed that way, and said, "For whom dost thou mourn?" "One," replied he, "whom I did not sufficiently love while living; but whose inestimable worth I now feel!" "What wouldst thou do, if he were restored to thee?" The mourner replied, "that he would never offend him by an unkind word, but he would take every occasion to show his friendship, if he could but come back to his fond embrace."

"Then waste no time in useless grief," said the sage, "but if thou hast friends, go and cherish the living, remembering that they will one day be dead also."

The steambot Wm. Robinson, Jr., was sunk on the 20th inst. in the Tombeckee river, by coming in collision with another boat.

Brass at both ends," said a lady pointing to a Broadway dandy with brass heels on his boots.

"**LUCKY PETE.**"
"One pleasant day in '37, while sitting in our editorial sanctum in Detroit, a strapping, dirty, ragged, but merry-eyed Irish boy gave us a call, and presented the picture of a very independent. After gazing at us some time, he burst into a hearty laugh, slapping his hands on his side like a rooster just ready to crow, and roared out—
"Och, I've St. Patrick's own luck this time. Such a blessed countenance, Mister Kingsbury, as covers your head!—sure yees wants a divil; and I'm the very b'y to make a good, honest divil to pees."
"What is your name?"
"Good luck to me, I'm called after swate Saint Peter."
"Well, Peter, have you a character?"
"The best of characters I left in Ould Ireland; but sure didn't I forget to bring that same wid me?"
We liked the looks of Pete, and though he was a great vagabond in appearance, we thought it would do no harm to try the experiment—and we sent him up stairs to be the "devil" of the printing office.

There was a striking peculiarity about this boy—he was always in "good luck." When he commenced his career with us, he made about as many mistakes as "Handy Andy," but he had an inimitable way of turning them over so as to show their best face, and finally making us see some capital "good luck" in them. As a specimen, he once by accident knocked over an open ink keg, and came running down to our office, with his face gleaming with joy, "Arrah now, Mister Kingsbury, I've had the nastiest good luck this mornin'! My fut hit itself against the ink keg and it ran all over the floor, but—
"Ha—what!—you blundering—"
"But, my good luck, it didn't touch the paper that's pited up—an' if it had, would'nt it have been ruined entirely?"
We don't design to tell a series of anecdotes of this singularly happy character—our object is rather to refer to him by way of illustration to a moral. Whatever happened, he drew something good from it. In what would dishearten others, he saw only hope. He recognized no clouds to his sky, it was all sunshine. Consequently he encountered no obstacles that he could not overcome.

His boy, before we left, had become one of the most valuable hands in our establishment. By his indomitable good luck he had learned to read and write with us, and managed in true Irish style to get in fight on our account. It was owing to his good luck that he didn't have his breath knocked out of him in some of his manual exercises. He entered our office one day laughing, with his eye well blackened, and some money in his hand. He handed it to the bookkeeper, with the name of a new subscriber. It struck our ear at once, for the person named was a bitter political enemy. We asked Pete how it happened—He burst into one of his rich laughs, and replied,
"I methe b'y by the market, and he talkin' agin yees, my jewel. I giv him an argumint betwene his peepers, and he giv me this crummin over my own. Thin we grappled, and it was myself that got on the top of the blackguard. I just sent myself comfortably, and thin showed the creature with argumint until he sid 'enough'! By my darlin' good luck, I reasoned the baste into subscribin', and thin before I unsated myself I swaxed him with another settler betwene his teeth to hand over the fee for that sam. Och, now you've got him, it'll be you, Mister Kingsbury, that'll make a good dimmicrat ov 'im and a dacint christian."

Whipping a man into subscribing for a paper, is beyond all dispute, a new method. Whether we would advise its general application we have no time to say.

A year ago last summer, we visited Detroit, and were stopped in the street by a well dressed, gentlemanly looking young man who began to cut some extravagant antics. It was Pete—now by common consent, "Peter Mc—, Esq." His good luck and honest labor had, within a few years, put him into the undisputed possession of some three or four thousand dollars, an "illigent wife and two swate children." He was one of the democratic City Committee, and will ere long be of the Common Council. He had a large store, and was spoken of as a "substantial and rising man."

We found, in conversation with him, that Hope was still as large as ever, and his old phrase rolled as oilily from his tongue.

Now, we have sketched this character for the special benefit of that large class to be found in all communities called GUMMERS—who look at the dark side of every thing, and make the most strenuous exertion to render themselves miserable. Heaven has intermingled rays of light with the darkest shades of human life. In the wood of adversity are threads of gold. Complain not, then, but look joyously forward, and when gloom gathers over your mind, think of our sketch of "LUCKY PETE."—*The American.*

REWARDING HONESTY.—A colored servant sweeping out a bachelor's room, found a sixpence on the carpet, which he carried to the owner.

"You may keep it for your honesty," said he.

A short time after he missed his gold pencil case and inquired of his servant if he had seen it.

"Yes sir," was the reply.

"And what did you do with it?"
"Kept it for my honesty, sir!"
The old bachelor disappeared.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—The following communication, says the North American, comes from a source entitled to the fullest confidence:

Messrs. Editors.—A letter from a distinguished friend in England, recently received, contains the following remedy for consumption, which a sense of duty compels me to give to your readers. My correspondent states that it was given him by an eminently skillful German Physician, who had tested its efficacy on many patients—among others, on his own wife.

I mention it to you, says my correspondent, in the hope that it may be useful to some of those laboring under that afflictive, and, indeed, hitherto incurable malady, on your side of the Atlantic. It was discovered in Russia, and has been tried with astonishing success in Germany. "Rub the body round and round, from the neck low down on the body, for half an hour morning and night, with the fat of bacon cured in smoke. Flannel must be worn during the course of the cure, and not changed more than once a month at the soonest. The cure occupies from four to six months."

Should any of your readers be suffering under the above named disease, and be apprehensive of a long being protracted in the remedy specified, you are at liberty to mention my name.—Yours, &c.

DUTIES OF A JOURNALIST.—No man requires a larger range of intellect, more varied requirements, or greater strength of character, than the conductor of a public journal. Of course, we allude to one who acts with a full sense of the dignity and worth of his calling, and in the conscientious desire to discharge its duties. Neither statesman, lawyer, nor divine, moves in a more extended sphere, or has more occasion for the use of the noblest faculties both of mind and heart. He stands in immediate contact with the public mind. He furnishes the intellectual aliment of the people. He gives a tone to public opinion; and the guardian and guide of public morals.

Thousands of men, each morning and evening, listen to his voice, are moved by his persuasions, are corrected by his rebukes, or corrupted by his licence. The characters of men are in some degree placed in his hands. He may elevate the bad, or traduce the good. He can stimulate the worst passions of inflamed times; or give an impulse to wise and beneficent movements. This influence differs from that of others who operate upon the public mind, in that, while theirs is confined to particular and distant occasions, he acts incessantly.

The orator agitates only while he is speaking, the preacher is hemmed in by the walls of his church and the limits of a Sabbath day; the statesman seldom steps out of his bureau; the man of science is fixed among his retorts and crucibles; and the teacher only in his school room. But the editor is perpetually at work. As the mails carry his speculations from one city to another, his action spreads like the waves of the pool, in concentric circles, and before the last ripple has subsided, the waters at the centre are again disturbed.—Even while he sleeps, his thoughts are awake, they are diffusing good or evil, they are entering other minds, to mould them to a better or worse condition.

They rest not, stay not,—on, still on they wing
And whether benign or pestiferous, are producing
Their inevitable impressions.—*Great Western Magazine.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF FARMERS.—Farmers seldom affect a mystery of their agricultural operations. A Farmer is always free, ready, and communicative; and this has been characteristic of the husbandman from time immemorial. It is related of Ichnomachus, a complete husbandman, described by Xenophon in his "Economies," that "all other tradesmen are at great pains to conceal the chief parts of their arts. But if a farmer has either sown or planted his fields with care and prosperity, he is happy in having them inspected; and when asked, will conceal nothing of the manner by which he brought his work to such perfection."

ALTERNATIVE HUSBANDRY.—Has been the principal means of converting one of the poorest counties of England, the county of Norfolk, into one of the most productive and wealthy. Most of this county possesses a sandy soil. Sixty years ago summer fallows, according to Young, were common there, and fields were left in grass three years. At the close of the last century, according to the same writer, no such things as summer fallows were known, and grass was left but two years. The number of horses were lessened, ploughings were not so frequent, often but one for barley; and some trusted to mere scariings, and several acres with the same crop. This change of system had the effect to increase the product one quarter and one third. The same system is coming into operation upon our sandy soils, and with equal if not greater advantage.

LIME AND MARSH MUD.—A gentleman distinguished for good and great qualities, tells us, that on a sandy soil, he has found lime a powerful fertilizer. A poor field put in crop—yielded 10 bushels—followed by oats—crop light—succeeded by wheat—yield not more than the seed—lime, and next crop gave 40 bushels to the acre. Experience has taught him the great value of marsh mud, especially when used in combination with a small quantity of lime.—Keeps a small force especially assigned to the collection of marsh mud, weeds, leaves, mould from the woods, &c., and is amply compensated for it—cannot too highly recommend the use of marsh mud—has covered several acres with brushwood. The fertilizing effect very obvious, and thinks poor land may be reclaimed by a covering of brushwood, very speedily, and with great economy as to the labor and the results—very careful to have all brush not large enough for firewood, even the prunings of his orchards, reserved to be spread upon the most exhausted portions of his land.—*American Farmer.*

The following article, which we find in the shape of a "Communication" in the Ohio State Journal, is entitled to the serious, and even solemn, consideration of every man in the country who is capable of comprehending the extent of such a calamity as the breaking up of this Government through wilful and factious resistance, by individual States, to the Constitution and the Laws.

The crisis approaches! There are clouds in the political horizon which portend evil. They overshadow the whole country. A storm is gathering before which the stoutest frames will tremble; and it will be well for the American people—for the cause of Constitutional Liberty throughout the world—if there be stout hearts and clear heads to meet the shock and turn the moral tempest aside.

The refusal of a portion of the States of this Union to comply with the law of Congress prescribing the mode of electing members of the House of Representatives, if persisted in, is virtually a dissolution of the Union!

The law in question is undoubtedly a constitutional one. As such it is binding on all the States. It is the paramount law of the land, and cannot be disregarded or contravened without setting at defiance the law making power of Congress. The work is then done. The National Legislature ceases to possess a power co-extensive with the Union. The States, invariably, are superior to the United States; and what remains of our Union?

Let us pursue the subject a little further. The law of Congress requires that the States shall be districted—each district to elect one member. Certain of the States refuse compliance. (The reason for this refusal may be separately examined, as well as the manner of complying with the law on the part of some of the States—neither can affect the question under consideration.) They refuse compliance, and proceed to elect Representatives to Congress under a law of their particular State.—When Congress shall assemble next December, and these pretended Representatives shall present themselves, what will be the consequence? If they be admitted to seats, what becomes of the law of Congress? If one law may be set at defiance, why not two—three—THE WHOLE! Who shall answer the question? Not Congress, for its power has ceased! The law prescribing its own organization under the Constitution has been trampled in the dust! To what higher power shall the appeal be taken? To the people! Not so. They have already decided in the affirmative!—THERE IS NO HIGHER POWER. They have deliberately withdrawn from the reach of Federal legislation. The moral power has been exhausted. Nothing remains but force, brute force.

Should force be resorted to—shall the experiment be tried? Ay, shall it! And who shall try it? Not one State in open conflict with another! That would be double treason; for the power of the States is equal, and they are forbidden by the Constitution to "engage in war unless actually invaded." Not the present Executive; for he has virtually provoked the approaching crisis, and invited the States to disregard the law. It is true, he is expressly enjoined by the Constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." But what of that, when we think of his course in the Rhode Island rebellion, where he was equally bound to act under the Constitution.

But, says the quibbler, the Constitution also provides that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." True; and the same Constitution also expressly says, "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land; any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The qualification of members must be adjudged under the law. All laws enacted in pursuance of the Constitution are binding. The judges of every State are bound thereby, as are also the members of the State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, "both of the United States and of the several States," by express provision. So that if one law be disregarded, so may all; for by their oath they are bound to support ALL, not a part.

I repeat again, a crisis approaches! It is with fear and trembling that I watch its approach. Not that I fear my own powers of personal endurance—but I tremble for our proud Union, once the mark of the prize of the joyous sons of Liberty throughout the world. I would here adopt, with slight variation, as applicable on this occasion, the language of General Cass in a late letter to the Secretary of State: "I am clear in the belief that it is better to defend the outworks than the citadel—to fight for the first inch rather than the last—to maintain our Union and the Constitution when attacked, rather than to wait till we have none to be attacked or maintained; and such, I trust and hope, will be the unwavering determination of every constitutional member of the next Congress."

MONTGOMERY.

TAX FOR SHEEP.—A gentleman who keeps a large flock of sheep assures us that during the season of grazing, he gives his sheep fat at the rate of a gill a day to every twenty sheep. He puts the fat in troughs sprinkles a little fine salt over it, and the sheep consume it eagerly. This preserves them from worms in the head, promotes their general growth and is supposed to be a specific against rot.