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TERRINS.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Nassau Monthly, for August. Brother Jonathan in England. Foreign travel is fast losing its romance.

Thirty years ago, the man who had been to England, was accounted a greater lion than him to bewail, amidst the sneers of com. gravity, not merely because the English passionating Tories, that he no longer are a graver people, and loyalty a grave "found it any advantage to belong to the subject, but because there is an inherent "fifteen millions of freemen!" And it was natural difference in wealth, blood, and inwe suppose, to remove by his own chining terests, between the contending ranks of example, this unfounded prejudice, that the Conservatism and Radicalism; and this "bandsome Mr. Effinghara" consented to difference is a matter of vital importance to remain there, and bear the shame of his all. The English newspapers, too, treat American origin for many a long year! politics as a science; they are filled with What a debt of gratitude do the "fifteen learned discussions of measures and princimillione" owe thes, for thy patient forbear. ples. The American papers treat them too sace of insolent Whigs, who would persist much as a mere strife between individuals is placing the at thee foot of their tables," and temporary interests, and are filled with and keeping thee standing at their doors- personalities; -not always in the best taste: and of still more insolent Tories who would Penineere!

minutes! They had landed in Liverpoolgone immediately up to London, or stop. ped perhaps to gather ivy at Kenilworth, and buy knicknacks at Brummagen-in London they had visited the Tower, the Tunnel and the Abbey, and defied their hats to her ugly little Majesty-and then as soon as their pasaports could be made out, they were off for Paris. Of the peculiar constitution and condition of the great English nation-a nation whose glory is so exceed. ing glorious, and whose shame is so deeply shameful-of its laws, its politics, its customs, above all, of the refined private cireles which shed over its society a grace such as no other country on earth can boast they know nothing at all. The only perons they saw were the railroad conducters and innkeepers who had charged them enormous fares, and the porters who had worried them for their sixpences and shillings. When they arrived in France they found that they could travel at one-half the expense; that they could be admitted gratuitously to the palaces and galleries; and if they were so disposed could dissipate, and dissipate cheap.

If we wished to try the strength of a young man's virtue against the strongest of earthly temptations, we would send him to Paris. He would there find everything most grateful to the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life. He would there see the most sumptuous feasts set out in the most sumptuous places. He baldry from the lips of elegant men and the strongest allurements to the gratification of his passions in those glittering saloons, where disguised with dress and country polish, lurk the gambler and her whose house is the way to hell. Into such a vortex American fathers and mothers are every House."(!) year sending their sons, bound by no religious restraint; need we wonder at the too

common result? To one who would visit England with an expectation of studying her people and her institutions it is necessary to be well supplied with letters of recommendation. Upon those who come without them, the doors of private society are strictly barred and the stranger sees nothing of the Englishman where he is seen to the greatest advantage—at home. The domestic life of England, especially in the rural districts, No where else is the philosophy of living so well understood.

\* See Cooper's "England," page 3)2:

to an English gentleman, he looks at it ation. very bard, and looks at your address very hard, but if he is satisfied of its being a true bill, he will honor it with the most genuine a dinner party, which is no trifling affair. either in trouble or expense. In France, it has been well said that a lady "can give a splendid party on two lemons." But John Bull roasts his beef, and mutton, and venison, and calls in his friends to the number of a dozen, and brings out his choice wine. and makes a long, very long meal of it .-There are so many courses, so much form, so much wine bibbing, and such a trementhe man who now comes home with his dous importance attached to the qualities of pocket full of rocks. from the ruins of the eatables and drinkables, that to a Petra, or with a load of toucans' bills and man who has not made a god of his belly crocodiles' teeth from the banks of the Es- this bountiful hospitality is somewhat wearing crocodiles teeth from the banks of the Cs.

some. As soon as the ladies—and her will go to Rome as easily as our fathers went up to Albany—and no young man discussion of the Tariff, or Sir Robert's polwill consider his education complete, until icy, or the Corn Laws. And politics are he can prattle about the Corse, and the discussed in England in a way that shows Prado, and the Kremlin. And we are right they are not a mere bagatelle affair as in glad that it is so. The benefits of foreign America. In our country politics are made travel are immense; to a right-minded a jest. They are treated jocularly in priman it is invaluable—although, it has been vate, and in the newspaper; we go to the known to turn a modest young poet into an polls, perhaps in a mock procession; make impudent scribbler of " Pencillinge," and sport of each other when there; laugh "Inklings"-and sometimes makes a pe- alike at victory, or defeat, and the man who dantic Doctor of Divinity ten times more takes political jokes "carnest," is apt to be pedantic than ever. It has even had such considered rather a crabbed follow. In an elevating effect upon a certain "hand. England politics appear like an affair of some and amiable" novelist, as to cause life and death. They are discussed with

Your English entertainer being, like ast notice thee at all, because thou hadet a most of his countrymen profoundly igno-Yankee grandmother and wast been in rant of American affairs, will probably the Jarseys;"-oh, most lamb-like Mr. make a great many inquiries-about the Effingham-prids of the encient house of state of our poor-the amount of taxesour manufactory system, (Mr. Dickens' ac-But to our subject. Among the many count of which they could scarcely credit) thistakes committed by American travel -- the operation of the ballot-the mutual lers there is none more common than that relation of our general government, and of rushing upon the Continent, and almost, state sovereignties, &c. &c. This latter if not entirely neglecting the land of their encestors. Some make a run through the rested in our state stocks is one of deep inkingdom of a few days, but many never terest, and most confounding perplexity. met a number of young Americans loiter charters your banks? Why does your going about the hotels of Paris, who delighted rerament permit her states to contract these is nothing so much as in abusing and villi-fying England, and when we came to en-and when is she going to pay them?" such M'Leod question.

Of our public characters they know comparatively nothing. And how should they know any thing? No American newspapers are taken there, except by editors and commercial men-very scanty reports of our movements are furnished in their prints -and there are so many continential states near-home to occupy their leisure time and thoughts, that there is no occasion of sendng their sympathies three thousand miles across the Atlantic. The names of our three revolutionary giants, Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson, are familiar to all, but this cannot be said of any living character. Many a vaporing politician who imagines that his movements are eagerly watched by the civilized world would be mortified to find that his name has never been heard beyond the limits of the 'model American statesman who can boast of any country, and been caressed by earls and that "Virginia was the capital of Pennsylof enlightened Europe.

A few American authors are known in England, and those are well known. At the head of the list stand Irving and Cooper -the latter being even more read than the could witness the most splendid theatrical former, in spite of a thorough national prepageantries, and hear the most enticing ri- judice. It is but justice, however, to English taste and discernment to say that it is voluptuous women. He would there find the writer and not the man who is admired. Nothing but contempt can ever attend the man who reviles his own country-even though he be the "handsome Mr. Effingham" himself—the "only private Ameri-can who was ever admitted to Devonshire

But the most influential of our writers his place as an American classic. His opinions on the important national ques- course encounter new phrases and some tions of War, Temperance, Slavery, and words used in a sense different from that to Civilization are quoted in the pulpit, and which he has been accustomed. He will on the platform all over the country, al. uniformly hear, (what he only hears among though there is but little sympathy with his the better educated classes in America) peculiar religious sentiments. In Poetry, the world clever employed in the sense of Bryant and Willis are most read; and our smart; he will hear the word smart ap. that is saying but little. Our business for the plied to bodily activity instead of mental, past fifty years has been, and for the next and the words fine and levely applied to ex. fifty years will be to lay out cities, dig car ternal appearances. The English use the is superior to that of any other country. mals and build railways, and when we are once possessed of wealth and of leisure, has been all cut up by an English publisher, to with my shillelagh." The General was civil during the whole required. once possessed of wealth and of leisure, and indulge in our own Pleasures of Hope, subject.

When you present a note of introduction and cultivate our own pleasures of imagin- term stop not only in the same sense with

Among the researches of travel, Robin: son and Stephens hold the highest place, Princeton divines are well known in the There are two writers of an humbler rank that we met with in every bookstore. The and ends; the other was Dana the author of Two Years before the Mast"-one of the ssued from that 'habitation of cruelty'-

But what boots it to these men that they niov wide foreign reputation? What good cation of knowing the English readers (and price? They get nothing from all these oreign republications, and will get nothing, until a regard for our national literature, and a still higher regard for individual ights of property shall prompt the passage a law of international copyright. We are well aware that we are taking unpopular ground when we oppose a system which gives us Chalmers, and Alison, and Macaulay, and Dickens, for twenty-five cents volume; but we ask how is American Literature to sustain itself against this immense foreign competition? Even granting that our own Irving and Cooper are fuly equal to Wilson and Dickens, yet certainy no bookseller would give a thousand dollars for a work by one of the former, when he could get those of the latter for the trouble of putting them into type,-with the privilege of altering or abridging them into the bargain. And the public will as certainly never buy a native production which is rendered more expensive by the price paid for its copyright, when they can the objectors will perhaps say that an interthe cheap foreign publications from the mass of the people. So it would. But it would shut out the light worthless trash, while books worth owning would be bought encouraging our own literature free us from complete dependence on foreign countries for our moral and political opinions. It would also give to the author the same return for the sweat of his brain which the manfacturer now gets for the sweat of his brow; thus acknowledging American books to be at least as valuable as American potash and calicous. Besides all this, it would insure to our writers the safe preservation

to our subject. We have already observed that a profound ignorance prevails in England with regard to everything in America. Of course there are exceptions, but we don't know why there should be many, when we consider that they have had no good history of this country, and most of the books of travels have been notoriously Trollopeish-which word we have adopted as the most comprehensive synonyme of both falsehood and impudence. Of the geography of the United States they do not pretend to know anything beyond the names of our principal towns and rivers. The most eminent divine in Scotland once directed a letter to "Philadelphia, in the State of Connecticut." A celebrated English author-who had lately visited our country too-asked us if Peoria was not somewhere between Baltirepublic.' Daniel Webster is the only more and Buffalo! and another gentleman, who had just been boasting of his knowthing like a wide reputation. His speeches ledge of American localities, displayed his are in their libraries. He has visited the acquirements by informing a friend of ours lords and ambassadors. Above all, he has vania"! Perhaps it would be too much conducted a great negotiation with a cool. to expect a foreigner to keep up with the ness, and a lofty contempt of diplomatic ever-changing geography of our growing foolery, which has won him the admiration country, but in England the study itself does not hold the prominent place it occupies with us. Geography is the favorite study of a Yankee, not merely because he whole world to be his country. There is not a youngster in a white-washed school house in New England, or in the humbler cabins of the West, who is fully certain that before he dies he may be climbing up Vesuvius on a brimstone speculation, or peddling wooden clocks through the streets of Cairo, or taking the contract of a rail-

road down to the Pircus. In discussing these subjects we have enuwith the unaffected polish of his entertainis Dr. Channing, who has already taken ers, and with the general elegance and pu-

I Judge Story's able treatise on "Bailments"

ourselves but also in the sense of our word stay. This we think to be juccorrect, as and President Edwards has the same rank | certainly stop in a place, where he does not | more destructive to property and human life and profuse hospitality. The first thing is among modern theologians. Some of our intend to stay, or remain. In America we than in any former one within our recol-English churches; and a NAME dear to us or precise; the Englishman employs it in. contains a touching petition for deliverance all, stands high in the records of science. discriminately for everything he likes—a from sudden death, as a calamity aspecial nice woman, a nice horse, pretty much as ly to be dreaded. Of all sudden deaths that we do the term fine. Route in England is by the bolt from the hand of God is unone was John Todd of Northampton, the pronounced roote; the proper name Belvoir doubtedly the most terrific and appaling .indefatigable compiler of the "Student's is pronounced Beaver; St. Johns is abbre. Since all natural agents are subject to inva-manual" and other budgets of useful odds viated into Sinjen, and many other singular riable natural laws, the electric fluid is unpronunciations prevail which we cannot here notice. These to which we have remost charming Crusoe stories the world ferred obtain among the higher classes; has ever seen, and the first voice that ever | we have no reference of course to the vulthe kingdom can scarcely understand those does it do to them beyond the high gratifi- of another. On the whole we are inclined to think, Mr. Cooper to the contrary not-

When the bountiful repast is concluded, your host will consumate his hospitality by eading you to his drawing-room where the remainder of the evening is pleasantly passed with the ladies of his family. These, we opine, will be found very like to educated women of the same rank in America-perhaps a trifle more sedate. In externals they will differ exceedingly. The English married women will look like young ladies -the young ladies will look like overgrown children. And this crises from the fact that they arrive at their full mental and physical development so much later than our ladies-and as a natural consequence endure much longer. An English girl is led in by a servant, and takes her place by her mother's side curing the last course of a dinner party, to be addressed as a child, when her American contemporary (if we may use such a term) is "coming out," and perhaps has already concluded her first campaign of conquest. At this time the get books equally good for a shilling. But Yankee girl is by far the most beautiful; in the exquisite delicacy of complexion and national copy-right would shut out many of form, the elasticity of step, the intellectuality of expression, and the airy gaiety of spirit she is superlative. But when twenty years have passed away the American lady has faded, and the English lady is just in even at a higher price. It would also by her prime. The most beautiful women we saw in England were from thirty-five to forty. This is to be accounted for merely from the fact that the English people are more phlegmatic-live slower and longerbut from the moist, temperate climate which has no sudden changes and violent extremes, and which permits them at all seasons of the year to take an abundance of exercise in the open air .- They walk points of a metal not liable to rust. It may and when is she going to pay them? such the last is preferable, being the last is preferable. a great deal-in thick warm clothing-and heart leap within him. We wish that our American ladies would pay more attention to this superb accomplishment. There is afforded quite as fine an opportunity to display an elegant figure as in a ball-room, and they return from the recreation with spirits as buoyant as if they had been to a route, or an Assembly. If they would preserve their exquisite beauty in the most rying of all climates, they must pay more attention to exercise; they must dress too with more regard to health and warmth, and less of that vulgar regard for shape. and then our eyes will no longer be pained with the premature decay which settles to soon upon female loveliness.

We have thus endeavored to throw together, as in our last number, a few leading ideas without note or comment. To those of our fellow contributors who have been shut out, or been obliged to put their effects in smaller bundles on account of the inordinate amount of our own "plunder." we tender our acknowledgements, and assure them that we shall not soon again subject them to a like inconvenience.

GEN. CASS AND GOV. PORTER .- Arrong the passengers of the Buffalo on the pleasure excursion through the upper lakes was usually kept during the summer. In adapt-Gov. Porter of Pennsylvania. At Detroit ing a conductor to a building, the passage lives in a country which stretches through almost a zone, but because he holds the of that city of the 25th instant says, "we convenient, with as few bends or turns should not be surprised if there should be as possible, carefully avoiding all sharp a little political "whispering," as Judge angles. The stays by which the rod is fas-Canniff would say, before the excursion is tened may be of wood, glass, or any nonover. Mackinaw and the Sault Ste. Marie conducting substance; seasoned wood, are nice, cool places for making Presidents, lined with glass, horn or leather, is, freequal, perhaps to Saratoga Springs.

warden of the alms house in Baltimore of all. The only general rule that can be county, Md., cut on Saturday, from the merated, the American guest will be struck farm attached to that institution, a quantity of wheat which he subsequently threshed fanned, ground bolted, and baked in bread, In a soil of clay it is, of course, not so rity of their conversation. He will of ready for eating, in the amazing short period of twenty three minutes from the time the progress of cutting commenced. This was certainly quick work.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. LEE.-When the General was a prisoner at Albany, he dined with an Irishman. Before entering upon the wine, the General remarked to his host that, after drinking, he was very apt to abuse Irishmen, for which he hoped his host would excuse him in advance .- " By my soul, General, I will do that," said his host, you will excuse a triffing fault which I have myself. It is this-whenever I hear a man abusing Ireland I have a sad fault of cracking his sconce Lightning.

This aubtle messenger of Heaven is peculiarly active at this season of the year .there should be a distinction. A man may And during this present year, it has been use the word nice as synonymous with neat lection. The Book of Common Prayer in our hands, means adequate, in ordinary circumstances, for the protection of our gar, who talk about orses and hozen, and property and our lives. The use of the who use such a multiplicity of barbarous electric conductor, or lightning rod, was dialects that the unlettered of one part of first suggested by l'rauklin, and has been almost universally adopted. Yet, from defect, either in the material, the form and di mensions, the terminations above and be sometimes English writers too) are feasting on the products of their brains 'without speak as good English as any people on quently not only ceases to be a means of protection, but becomes a source of actual danger, by inviting the presence of the fluid against which it was designed as a guard rofessor Olmsted, of Yale College, has recently published a sories of parfers upon this subject, from which we take the liberty of making some condensed extracts; being assured that it is a matter about which many of our readers feel a good deal of interest. and respecting which they will be glad of

correct information. The material generally employed for conductors is iron, the efficacy of which has been fully established by experience. Its wes necessary. Standing, therefore, with conducting power, however, is groatly im. a man at either elbow he began, "I.I.I'm paired by rust, which should be prevented to be disipped!" The men answered the by keeping the rod covered with a coat of ready instructions with a ready "Yes. black paint. Copper is preferable to iron, | sir," and in they soused him! As soon as as being a very much better conductor and he rose, and could regain a portion of his not liable to rust. When, therefore, the lost breath, he stammered out as before. additional expense of this metal is not deemed important, it is recommended that lightning rode made of it, rather than of iron. The form may be either square, with a rough, jagged surface, or round, with a smooth surface. The latter is the more generally adopted, and, probably, the less expensive. For ordinary buildings, the rod should be three fourths of as uch in diameter; but for very high structures, as for the third time to the surface, shouled steeples and the like, it should be at least an inch. As the bars of metal are untally sold in detacked pieces, it is necessary to unite them; and it is a matter of the high. est importance, that they be so joined as to present a smooth, continuous surface.-Any form of joint may be adapted that will accomplish this end. The upper end of the rod should consist of a tapering stem of copper, terminating in one or more sharp be either platina, silver or gold; though valent impression is, that it is more advantageous to present points to the clouds, approaching from different directions. The branches, all terminating in sharp points .--As iron is peculiarly liable to rust in the ground, it is especially necessary to protect this part of the rod from corrosion by a thick coating of black paint.

cation to the building is a matter requiring attention and care. Its efficacy is much increased by its rising above the building. The rule is that a lightning rod will protect a space twice the extent of its height above the feeding, found to be of great service. It building; but, like most other rules, true in theory, it requires considerable modification in practice; it being necessary to take into account the number of chimneys, form of the roof, and other particulars of a simimay be protected with a shorter rod, than with a hip-roof, than one with a straight roof. In selecting the chimney for attach-ing the rod, that should be chosen, other things being equal, in which a fire is most quently employed. Staples penetrating the house are not advisable. The connection Quick Work.-Mr. Isaac M. Denson, with the ground is the most important point given is, to let the rod descend to the depth of permanent maisture. In a light sandy soil this is not less than eight or ten feet.much. It is well to dig a pit two or three feet in diameter, in the centre of which the rod is placed, and the surrounding space filled with fine, thoroughly burned charcoal, i Metalic eve troughs, or coverings to the roof, should be connected with the lightning rod. This may be done by a strip of copper fastened to them at one end, with the other wound closely around the conductor. Stories are often told of the ightning having been seen to pass down a rud. If so, it was because the rod was defective; otherwise the fluid would have passed away silent and unseen.

The rod being thus constructed, its appli

our article. A position near a small pond of water is peculiarly hazardous. The influence of tall trees near a dwelling house, especially poplar trees, may, in general, be considered as favorable to safety. No exposure in thunder storms is more perilous, or productive of fatal accidents, than when abroad, taking refuge under a tree. Pine trees are said to be struk oftener than others, while beech trees almost always escape During a thunder storm, the middle of a room is a place of greater safety than a position near the walls. Open windows and door, and especially fire-places, are to be carefully avoided. Sitting or reclining is safer than an erect posture. The most succeasful known method of resuscitating persons apparently struck dead by lightning, is to apply to the suffered repeated buckets of cold water. - Knox. Post.

ANECDOTE OF CHARLES LAMB.—Charles Lamb was at one part of his life ordered to the sea side for the benefit of bathing : but not possessing strength of purve sufficient to throw himself into the water, he necessarily yielded his small person up to the discretion of two men to "plunge him." On the first morning, having prepared for immersion, he placed himself, not without trepidation, between these two officials. meaning to give the previously requisite instructions which his particular case required, but from the very agitated state he was in, from terror of what he might possibly suffer from a "sea change," his un-fortunate impediment of speech became greater than usual, and his infirmity prevented his directions being as prompt as "I.I.I'm to be di-i-ipped!" Another heartiese. Again be rose, and then with a struggle (to which the men were too much used on such occasions to heed) he made an effort for freedom; but not succeeding he articulated as at first, " !-I-I'm to be di-i-isped!" "Yes, str," and to the bottom he went again, when, Lamb, rising out with desperate enegy, "On-e-ly once!"

#### American Manufactured Silks.

Mr. John W. Gill, proprietor of a silk manufactory at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county. Ohio, has been exhibiting at Barnum's City Hotel, for some days past, a variety of very handsome and substantial specimens of American silks, manufactured entirely by himself. They consist of gloves, cravats, handkerchiefs, stockings. scarfs, pieces the web, for ladies' dresses, of different colors, besides numerous other articles, all of which have an admirable ble quality. Mr. G. states that his enterprise has thus far proved successful, even beyond his most sanguine expectations. Besides the factory, which employs about fifty hands on an average, he has a large Mulberry grove and an extensive cocoonlower part of the red should have an increas. ery, whereby he is enabled to raise a coned surface, either by enlarging the size of siderable portion of the worms that supply the bar, or by letting it end in several the raw material. It is several years since this enterprise was undertaken by Mr. Gill. and at present he has invested in it about thirty thousand dollars, which yields, as he states, a very handsome equivalent. Having given much attention to the business in its various branches, he has also had an opportunity of discovering the best man-ner of cultivating the worm; to accomplish which, a ventilating sparatus has been invented by him to facilitate the worm in improvement.

Facts are the strongest arguments, and we think those noticed here are conclusive lar nature. A house with one chimney proofs that much can and will yet be accomplished in this country in reference to one with several chimneys, and a building the manufacture of silks, and the cultivation of the silk worm .- Balt. Pat.

CLERICAL BREVITY .- The Barre Gaz. gives the following story. Dr. Emmons, formerly of Franklin, and Dr. Griffin, once of Andover, and afterwards President of Williams College, were eminent divines of the erthodox school in this state, and persoaal friends. The former published a sermon many years ago upon some doctrinal point (the Atonement, we believe) which was not well received by many of his brethren, and Dr. Griffin among the rest. The following correspondence took place between these two which for its pith and brevity is worthy of preservation.

Dr. Griffin wrote to Dr. Emmons: Dear Sir-I have read your sormon upon the Atonement, and have excet over it. Truly yours,

ruly yours, E. D. G. Dr. Emmons reply instanter: Dear Sir-I have received your letter relative to my sermon and have laughed

NATH'L EMMONS. Yours truly, It is not known that the correspondence was continued further.

AFTER Thocours.-When the yell of death has seen drawn between us and the objects of our regard, the quick-sighted do we become to their merits, and how latterly do we then remember words or looks of, ankindness which may have escaped us in our intercourse with them. How careful should such thoughts render us in the fulfilment of those offices of affection which it may assed away silent and unseen.

A few general observations will finish cannot be followed by reparation.