

# The Greensborough Patriot.

VOLUME IX

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, MARCH 11, 1848.

NUMBR 48

Published Weekly  
BY SWAIM & SHERWOOD.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,  
OR \$2.50, IF PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH AFTER THE DATE  
OF SUBSCRIPTION.

A failure on the part of any customer to order a disconti-  
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## THE PATRIOT.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LIFE OF JOHN  
QUINCY ADAMS.

John Quincy Adams was descended from a race of farmers, tradesmen and mechanics. In 1690, his remote ancestor, Henry Adams, came to America with seven sons, who established themselves thus early upon the soil which in the course of time was to become that of a Republic. The first of the name who emerged from private life, and rose to conspicuous public stations, were Samuel Adams, the proscribed patriot of the Revolution, and John Adams, who was called the philosopher of independence. The recently deceased was the son of the latter.

Few men, (we might perhaps say but one man) occupied a more prominent or more distinguished place in the history of this country than JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. No man ever dedicated himself more thoroughly to the service of his country, and we do not at this time recollect an instance of so long a life being with so little intermission, devoted to the public service. Mr. Adams was born in the town of Quincy, (then a part of the town of Braintree), in Massachusetts, on the 11th of July, 1767, and was consequently in the 81st year of his age at the time of his decease. He entered the public service in the year 1781 being then only fourteen years of age, as private Secretary to Mr. Dane, our Minister to Russia. He remained until October, 1782, when he left Mr. Dane at St. Petersburg, and returned through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, Bremen, to Holland. Upon this journey he employed the whole winter, spending considerable time by the way, in Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Hamburg. He reached the Hague in April, 1783, and continued several months in Holland, until his father took him to Paris, where he was at the signing of the treaty of peace, which took place in September of that year, and from that time to May, 1785, he was, for the most part, with his father in England, Holland, and France.

At his own solicitations, his father permitted him, when eighteen years of age, to return to his native country. Soon after reaching America, he entered Harvard University, at an advanced standing and was graduated with distinguished honor, as Bachelor of Arts, in 1787. He then entered the office of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, at Newburyport, afterwards chief justice of Massachusetts; and after the usual period of three years spent in the study of the law, he entered the profession, and established himself in Boston. He remained in that situation four years, occupying himself industriously in his office, extending his acquaintance with the great principles of law, and also taking part in the public questions which then occupied the attention of his countrymen.

In May, 1794, he was appointed by Washington, without any intimation of such a design, made either to him or to his father, minister resident to the United Netherlands. It was supposed at the time that he was selected in consequence of his having been commended to the favorable notice of Washington, as a suitable person for such an employment, by Mr. Jefferson.

From 1794 to 1801 he was in Europe, employed in diplomatic business, and as a public minister, in Holland, England, and Prussia. Just as President Washington was retiring from office, he appointed him minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal. While on his way to Lisbon, he received a new commission, changing his destination to Berlin. He resided in Berlin from November 1797 to April 1801, and while there concluded a highly important treaty of commerce with Prussia, thus accomplishing the object of his mission. He was then recalled, just before the close of his father's administration, and arrived in Philadelphia in September, 1801.

In 1802 he was elected, from the Boston district, a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and was soon after appointed, by the legislature of that State, a Senator in the Congress of the United States, for six years, from the 4th of March, 1803. As his views of public duty led him to adopt a course which he had reason to believe was disagreeable to the legislature of the State he represented, he resigned his seat in March, 1808. In March, 1809, President Madison nominated him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia.

Some time previous to this, however, in 1806, he had been appointed Professor of Rhetoric in Harvard University, at Cambridge in Massachusetts. So extraordinary were his powers of elocution, so fervid his imaginative faculties, and so rich his resources of literature and language, that his lectures, which were afterwards published in two octavo volumes, were thronged, not only by the students of the University, but by large numbers of the admirers of eloquence and genius, who came from Boston and the neighboring towns to listen to them. During his whole life Mr. Adams cultivated the graces of elocution, and, in addition to his profound and varied knowledge of the sciences, of the ancient and modern languages, and of the literature and history of all nations, he was an eminent Orator as well as Poet.

Mr. Adams signalized himself while in Russia by an energetic, faithful, and wise discharge of the trust committed to him. He succeeded in making such an impression upon that Government by his reasonings and influence, that it has ever since been actuated by a feeling of kindness towards the United States, which has been of incalculable benefit to this country. It was through his instrumentality that the Russian Court was induced to take active measures to promote a pacification between England and the United States during the last war. When the proper time came, he was named at the head of the five commissioners who were appointed by President Madison to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain. This celebrated diplomatic transaction took place at Ghent, in December, 1814. Mr.

Adams then proceeded, in conjunction with Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin, who had also been associated with him in concluding a treaty of peace, to negotiate a convention of commerce with Great Britain; and he was forthwith appointed by President Madison minister plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James.

It is a most remarkable coincidence that as his father took the leading part in negotiating the treaty that terminated the Revolutionary war with Great Britain, and first discharged the office of American ambassador to London, so he was at the head of the commission that negotiated the treaty that brought the second war with Great Britain to a close, and sustained the first mission to that country upon the return of peace. After having occupied that post until the close of President Madison's administration, he was at length called home, in 1817, to the head of the department of State, at the formation of the cabinet of President Monroe.

Mr. Adams' career as a foreign minister terminated at this point. It has never been paralleled, or at all approached, either in the length of time it covered, the number of courts at which he represented his country, or the variety and importance of the services he rendered. His first appointment to the office of plenipotentiary was received at the hands of George Washington, who, in nominating him, acted in accordance with the suggestion of Thomas Jefferson. James Madison employed him in the weightiest and most responsible trusts during his whole administration, selected him to represent the United States at the two most powerful courts in the world, St. Petersburg and London, and committed to his leading agency the momentous duty of arranging a treaty of peace with Great Britain. It is enough to say, that throughout this long and brilliant career of foreign public service, he deserved, and received from his country, the encomium which Washington pronounced upon him, when, in 1797, he declared him "the most valuable public character we have abroad, and the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

The public approbation of Mr. Monroe's act in placing him at the head of his cabinet, was well expressed by General Jackson, at the time, when he said that he was "the fittest person for the office, a man who would stand by the country in the hour of danger." While Secretary of State, an office which he held during the eight years of President Monroe's administration, he discharged his duties in such a manner as to increase the confidence of his countrymen in his ability and patriotism. Under his influence, the claims on Spain were adjusted, Florida ceded to the Union, and the republics of South America recognized.

In the Presidential election, which took place in the fall of 1824, Mr. Adams was one of the candidates. No candidate received a majority of electoral votes. When on the 9th of Feb. 1825, the two houses of Congress met in convention, in the hall of the House of Representatives, to open and count, and declare the electoral votes, it was found that Andrew Jackson had 99 votes, John Quincy Adams, 84 votes, William Crawford 41 votes, and Henry Clay 37 votes. According to the requirements of the constitution, the Senate then withdrew, and the House remained to ballot for a President until a choice should be effected. They were to vote by States; the election was limited to the three candidates who had the highest electoral votes and the balloting was to continue without adjournment until some one of them had received the votes of the majority of the States. As Mr. Adams had received as many popular votes as General Jackson, the circumstance that the latter had obtained a large electoral vote had not so much weight as it otherwise might have had; and when the balloting was about to begin, it was wholly uncertain which would be the successful candidate. The whole number of States was twenty-four. The votes of thirteen States were necessary for a choice. At the first ballot, it was found that Maine, N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Louisiana, thirteen States had voted for "JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of MASSACHUSETTS;" and he was accordingly elected PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES for four years from the 4th of March, 1825.

Every one must recollect the excitement attending this election, and the false and malignant charges brought against Mr. Adams and the greatest of living Statesmen—HENRY CLAY—by the excited and unprincipled politicians of that day and the unjust aspersions which were afterwards heaped upon his administration—an administration as pure, and wise, and virtuous as ever existed in this Republic of burs. We trust, however that the time has now arrived when justice will be done to Mr. Adams and his administration, and when his traducers, however exalted their positions may be, will be made to feel more deeply the sting of conscience, re-awakened by the verdict of the American people in behalf of the much injured and departed Statesman.

Upon retiring from the Presidential Chair, in 1829, Mr. Adams returned to his family mansion in the town of Quincy, where he remained in quiet retirement, until he was called again to public life in 1831, by the people of his Congressional district, who elected him with great unanimity to represent them in the House of Representatives. He continued to represent them until the hour of his death, a period of seventeen years, and amid all the bitterness of party strife, a profound respect was manifested towards him personally, by every member of the body, which will be among their most pleasant recollections, when the memory of the departed shall present itself to their mind. Occasionally, it is true, some young member would venture to run a tilt against the "old man eloquent," but they invariably came off vanquished, and with cause to regret their timidity.

It is generally understood that Mr. Adams kept a diary of all the important events which occurred during his long life of honor and usefulness, "all of which he saw and part of which he was," and the public may well anticipate, not only the gratification of a long-pent curiosity, but a knowledge of many great events connected with the country as yet only imperfectly known, when the labors of his pen shall be revealed to them.

Alexandria Gazette.

The habits of Mr. Adams were pure, simple, and unostentatious; even to awkwardness. He always rose before day, and when in health, made his own fire. He used great exercise and was peculiarly fond of bathing and swimming. No one ever was more industrious, or sacrificed less

of his time. He was one of the most prolific writers of the age.

His Journal, which he kept from early life, and which embodies all his conversations with distinguished men of his own and other countries, is, no doubt, the most valuable document in being, and a richer legacy to his children than the ample fortune he leaves. This fortune is not the result of a niggardly economy, (for Mr. Adams always spent more than his official income,) but of two successful speculations, and a great rise in value of his paternal estates. Mr. Adams leaves also copies of every letter he ever wrote, and among his voluminous productions are most able eulogies on Madison, Monroe and Lafayette.

Mr. Adams leaves a widow to whom he was married in London, in 1797. She was the daughter of Col. Joshua Johnson, then consul at London, and the niece of Gov. Johnson, of Maryland, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Adams leaves also his youngest son, Charles F., who married a daughter of Hon. Peter C. Brooks, of Boston, and who has several children; and the widow of his eldest son, John (who is also the niece of Mrs. Adams) with one or two children. He owned and occupied the mansion of his father, in Quincy.

Salem (Mass.) Register.

Great men are often oracular. They deliver their opinions in private intercourse in a tone which discourages reply. They are apt not to listen, but to talk—to monopolize not share, the discourse. Mr. Adams never displayed this weakness. He was as prompt in attending to the remarks of those conversing with him as in uttering his own thoughts, and betrayed no desire to engross the subject of discourse. What was said of Walter Scott might have been said of Mr. Adams: He was as good a listener as talker.

In one respect, Mr. Adams was alone: He was the distinguished survivor of the heroic age of our country—the only public representative of the Soul and Mind of 1776. From the faith of that epoch he never swerved: his Spirit always glowed in his thoughts and controlled his life. Never was this so gloriously manifest as during the last fourteen years of his public career. He had won the loftiest reputation in diplomacy. He had been elected to the Chief Magistracy of the republic, the highest honor in its gift. He retired for a little while, only to re-appear on the political theatre as the representative of a constituency in Massachusetts. Some fastidious people were shocked at this descent from the Presidential chair to a seat in a turbulent Legislature. It was unbecoming, incongruous, discreditable to an ex-President of the United States. They did not know Mr. Adams. He was not a man of formulas, a slave of conventionalisms. To serve his country was his meat and drink.

It was for him to show that it is not station, but the man determines his position. The position of a Representative may be below his office, or it may be higher than the office of the Chief Magistrate. John Quincy Adams, the Representative of Plymouth district, Massachusetts, was even greater than John Quincy Adams, President of the United States.—National Era.

### Improvement of the Cape Fear River.

Correspondence of the Wilmington Commercial.

GOLDSBORO, Feb. 17, 1848.

MR. EDITOR:—In attempting to show the feasibility of navigating the Cape Fear river up to Haywood, I may not at all times be minutely correct in every statement that I may make; but I shall certainly endeavor not to commit any material breach of accuracy. My statements shall be substantially true. The distance from Haywood to Fayetteville, by land, is 45 miles, and I shall assume the distance by river between these points to be about 75 miles.—The volume of water at Haywood is not, of course, so great as it is at Fayetteville. But the difference is much less than one might at first imagine, and, especially during the warm and dry seasons of the year. It is true that Backhorn, and Upper and Lower Little rivers, and some other considerable streams, afford a pretty smart contribution of waters between these points.—And in the winter these contributions, constitute an almost net gain of additional volume in favor of Fayetteville.—Such is not the case, however, during the summer months, as a short explanation will discover to you. In the first place I may say that about 55 miles of the bed of the river between Haywood and Fayetteville is remarkably level, and is generally deep, so that at low or ordinary water the current over this part of the river is extremely sluggish; not averaging perhaps, half a mile per hour. You will see, therefore, that the process of absorption along this part of the river, must be very considerable, and especially when the banks and contiguous land are dry and thirsty. The balance of the river (say 20 miles) spreads itself out into a wide bed, which is for the most part, thickly studded with solid granite rocks. And this portion comprises what is called "the falls;" there being two of them, Backhorn and Smiles' falls. These rocks are of various sizes and forms, and when the river is low, thousands of them stand many feet above the surface of the water. They serve to split the current there, into a great number of different sized channels; each one of which elaborately wanders its way through this mass of rocks; now washing the broad sides of some of them, and then whirling off and dashing along, until it reaches some extended excavation. Here it forms itself into a pool and after reposing awhile from its exertions, breaks forth again through an unexpected outlet. Upon these channels and pools, and the faces of these rocks, the sun has an uninterrupted play; and in summer these rocks actually become scorching hot, and the water, by the time it reaches the foot of the falls is absolutely tepid. It affords an excellent warm bath.—How immense then must be the evaporation of the water in these portions of the river! And when we add to this, the absorption and co-operation along the other portions of the river, will we not be justified in saying that the loss of volume by these means is nearly equal to the gain from the intermediate, tributaries!

I will also venture to assert that most of the 55 miles of the river above spoken of, would without a lick of work, afford, during at least 9 months of the year, an easy passage to boats of a draught from 3 to 6 feet; and during the other three months, to those of a draught from 15 inches to 3 feet. But do not understand me to speak of 55 consecutive miles. I do not so mean; I refer to this distance as being the aggregate distance of the several portions of the river which are already in a navigable state. Beginning at Haywood, one of these portions may be said to extend 10 miles down to the head of Backhorn Falls.—These falls then interpose for some 6 or 8 miles; another of these portions then stretches for some 15 or 18 miles down to the head of Smiles' falls. They then interpose for some 8 or 10 miles, and after that there is little or no obstruction down to the town of Fayetteville.

These statements are of course only intended to give an outline, and do not pretend to minute accuracy. This explanation will likewise show you that the twenty miles spoken of, is a mere aggregation of separate but similar portions of the river. These are the portions that offer difficulties to navigation and are almost entirely composed of the two falls of Backhorn and Smiles. If then there is any plan by which to overcome these difficulties, the navigation of the Cape Fear to Haywood is feasible. They can be overcome and that at a cost which is decidedly small, when viewed in connection with the importance of the work. Before discussing any plan, however, I propose to advert to a little legislative and practical history relative to this matter. The Cape Fear river owing to its size and peculiar location, early attracted the attention of some of our enterprising citizens. With the exception of the Roanoke, it is the largest river in the State. Its literal head (the confluence of the Haw and Deep rivers) is within three miles of the centre of the State. It never leaves the State until it disengages into the Ocean, through an outlet, which is sufficiently deep for all our commercial purposes. It actually connects the centre of the State with the great highway of nations! It traverses the whole of the allegheny region and penetrates for some distance into the hilly region,—the two rivers forming it find their springs at the foot of the mountains, within our own State, and gradually converge towards Haywood; and each of them would in Yankee land, be successfully taxed with the burden of bateaux if not steamboat navigation for at least 20 or 30 miles upward from their junction. Is it at all strange, then, that these streams should have attracted attention. Is it not indeed strange "passing strange;" that it has not received more attention; in my estimation "there all the wonder lies." But to the Legislative history; our ancestors seemed to think that the Cape Fear river up to Arreysboro', required so little improvement, as not to entitle a company to the privileges of taking toll for any work done on it. They made that therefore, the starting point, and the first Act on this subject began thus:

Whereas, the navigation of Cape Fear river from Arreysboro', up to the confluence of Deep and Haw rivers, and of each of the said rivers as far as the same can be effected, would be of important public utility, &c. This act was passed in the year 1796, and contains all of the usual provisions of such Acts. The capital stock was limited to eight thousand dollars!

With this amount of money they of course could effect little else than to blow up a few rocks in the falls, build some small dams and jetties, and remove a few logs. Under these circumstances the project failed, and fell into a slumber that lasted nearly twenty years. In 1845, the subject was revived, and another act was passed extending the authority of the Company over the whole river to its mouth, and increasing the Capital stock to \$100,000. The operations of this new Company above Fayetteville were, (with one exception) as inefficient and as ill-judged as those of the former Company. They commenced the grand scheme of a canal from the heart of the town of Fayetteville to end they knew not where—"in multibus" perhaps; certainly in a failure. The folly of the proceeding soon became apparent, and it was arrested; and the consequences of this second failure are still operating like an incubus upon the prospects of this scheme.—In 1823, another Act was passed authorizing the Board of Internal Improvement to subscribe \$25,000, on certain conditions. The most important of these conditions, was that which required the old Company to "consent in writing that the Board of Internal Improvements, shall have the sole and exclusive direction of the operation of the works." Another condition was, that the improvements in the navigation shall commence at Wilmington and regularly proceed up the river, as far as the Capital stock of said Company shall admit." And such without I am mistaken, is the present state of "The Cape Fear Navigation Company." Well, Sir, some 15 years ago, a few thousand dollars more were spent on the river, above Fayetteville.

The Superintendent of the operations, (A. G. Keen) directed his efforts towards obtaining a channel through the falls, of sufficient width and depth to admit of the passage of bateaux. This he attempted to do by blasting, and throwing up small lateral dams, so as to turn the water into the channel selected. He actually succeeded in his designs. And a private association of gentlemen was formed in and about Haywood, who had several boats built, erected a warehouse in Haywood, and commenced the business of transportation up and down the river. They might have gone on swimmingly and profitably but for one obstacle.—The current of water through these channels, was so rapid and powerful as to make it extremely difficult to push a boat up through them; while on the other hand, a descending boat sped down there with a velocity and impetus which would dash her to pieces against the sides of these channels, should she deviate from her true course. A catastrophe of this kind did occur, and the Company thereupon ceased their operations. These bateaux were, I think, of from 40 to 75 tons burden, and of from 2 to 4 feet draught, and the chief, if not only difficulties in their way, were those just mentioned. And here again the question occurs as to how these difficulties may be obviated? It may be done, either by throwing one or more dams across the river at each of these falls, so as to deepen the water and break the rapidity of its current, and by erecting locks for the passage of the boats—or it may be done by cutting a canal around the whole or the worst portion of each of these falls. I shall not detail these plans further than to say, that if the former plan be adopted the Engineer will find a rock foundation for his dam to rest upon, and an abundance of material on the spot with which to build it. Whereas on the other hand, a broad strip of flat land, without a rock upon it, and of a soft open texture, seems to invite you to the choice of a canal. Perhaps

a combination of the two plans might be found most advisable. And now in closing this branch of the subject, let me say, that while in all my statements, I have tried to be on the safe side—I have especially done so, in regard to the impediments spoken of. I have for instance supposed the aggregate length of the two falls to be about 20 miles, and have treated the subject as if the whole of this distance would require locks and dams, or else canals. Now, in the first place, I think it highly probable that an actual survey would surtail this assumed distance at least one fourth if not more—and in the next place, it would show that not more than half of what bears the name of "the falls" would require either dams, or canals.

For "the falls" is not one continuous, unbroken descent of water. On the contrary, that portion of the river is, if I may use the phrase, divided into steps. If, for instance, you start at the head of one of these falls, you will find the river to be a grade for the distance of a mile, more or less, and to have an inclination of from 50 to 100 feet per mile, and it will then become an almost level plain for perhaps about the same distance. Then again will come another similar grade, followed by another similar plain, and so on, until you reach the foot of "the falls." And along these plains the water is generally deep and rather sluggish. These grades, therefore, constitute the only real impediments to navigation. And I should not be surprised if one or more short canals around the worst of these grades, with a little blasting and damming along the smaller ones, should be the only improvement that a skillful Engineer would deem necessary, in order to afford a safe and commodious navigation along these falls!

In fact, around one of the worst grades in the Backhorn falls there is already a "good canal," which has been found to answer its design, and which, therefore, by experimenting, proves this hypothesis.

And now to recapitulate—I have shown that the volume of water up to Haywood, is sufficient for navigation—that more than two-thirds of the river above Fayetteville is already in a navigable state—that the remainder of the river has been successfully navigated, except only as to one impediment—the rapidity of the current—and that that impediment may be easily overcome by dams or canals, or both of them. And there is, Mr. Editor, still another view of this subject in relation to its feasibility, which I should like to present, but which I must defer till another time.

CIVIS.

MASSACRE OF MEMBERS OF THE VENEZUELAN CONGRESS.

Terrible scenes have been enacted at Caracas recently, which are thus described in a letter to the editors of the Philadelphia American:

Correspondence of the North American & U. S. Gazette.

PUERTO CABELLO, Feb. 5, 1848.

I regret exceedingly that it devolves upon me to record a very serious emeute which occurred on the 24th ult., at the city of Caracas, and in the Halls of Congress—an attack by the order of Government, or with its consent, upon the Representatives. Subsequently the Government, through violence and menaces, procured the passage of whatever measures it thought proper to present; in fact the members who have not been able to escape are vigilantly and strictly guarded by the military, and therefore the will of one prevails, or rather the bayonet is now the Legislative and Executive.

All eyes and hopes rest upon General Jose Antonio Paez, for the re-establishment of order and the Constitution, which has been most outrageously violated by the enemies of a free and enlightened government. There has been an embargo for several days past upon all vessels, both at this port and Laguayra, but by the strenuous exertions of Mr. Shields, United States Consul, the obnoxious decree was removed. Upwards of forty distinguished citizens of Caracas embarked from Laguayra last inst. for Curacao. No passports will be granted under any consideration for the present; consequently no person of any nation can leave the country. A United States vessel of war is much wanted here at present to protect the interest of American residents.

When the Representatives of the people were attacked, as described above, they had under consideration articles of impeachment against the President, General Monagas, which were likely to be adopted. This will account for the bloody attack made by the minions of the Executive.

Balt. American.

NEW IDEA OF A GREAT MAN. All things are great or small by comparison. The following anecdote, besides having the merit of being true, affords a new Standard of greatness: A sheep farmer in the Highlands, remarkable for the amount of his stock and sales, whilst boasting one night over his cups of his doings at Falkirk, and the vast number of his flocks, was interrupted by one of his companions with the remark: "Why, you are making yourself as great a man as the Duke of Wellington."—"The Duke of Wellington!" replied the other, with a look of astonishment not untinged with pity. "It was easy for the Duke of Wellington to put down his men at Waterloo, some men here and some there, up and down the fields; but let him try to put down ten thousand sheep, forbye black cattle, at Falkirk Tryat, and it's my opinion he'll make a very confused business of it."—*Sterling Journal.*

MR. ADAMS' DEATH.—When this venerable man was stricken down on Tuesday last and it was known that he could not recover, there seemed a general melancholy wish that he might die on Washington's birth day; as his FATHER and JEFFERSON had died on the 4th of July. He lingered however until the 23d, but as this date is new style, he actually expired on the anniversary of Washington's birth, which was the 11th February old style, which brings the anniversary correctly on the 23d, adding the twelve days for new style.—[*Philad. American.*]

Several of the clergymen in Boston preached on Sunday last, from the following appropriate text in reference to the death of Mr. Adams:—"Behold, the Lord of hosts doth take the mighty man, the prudent and the ancient, and the honorable man, and the counsellor and eloquent orator."—Isaiah iii.—1, 2, 3.

### BRILLIANT WHITE WASH.

As the delightful season is now at hand when it is equally pleasant and profitable to embellish and beautify our grounds, fences, and out buildings, we have thought we might be doing an acceptable service, to some of our patrons at Total, in publishing the following receipt for "making a White Wash;" which, we know, if prepared strictly according to the receipt, will prove to be every thing that is said of it:

"Much is said of the brilliant stucco white wash, on the east of the President's house at Washington. The following is a receipt for making it, with some additional improvements learned by experiment. Take half bushel of nice, un-slacked lime, slack it with boiling water covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquor through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice ground to thin paste and stirred and boiled till half a pound powered Spanish whiting and a pound of clean glue, has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle, within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on quite hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used, according to the neatness of the job required. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade you like. Spanish brown stirred in will make a reddish or pink, more or less deep according to quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed up with Spanish brown before it is stirred into the mixture, makes it a lilac color. Lamp black and Spanish brown mixed together produces a reddish stone color. Lamp black in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Yellow wash, but chrome goes farther, makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of the coloring matter used. It is difficult to make a rule, because tastes are very different; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle and let it dry. I have been told that green must not be mixed with lime.—The lime destroys the color and the color has an effect upon the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel. When walls have been badly smoked and you wish to have them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water you use before it is stirred into the whole mixture. If a larger quantity than five gallons should be wanted, the same proportion should be observed."

BONAPARTE'S OPINION OF HIS TWO WIVES.—Their character were diametrically opposite.—Never were there two women less like each other. Josephine had grace an irresistible seduction, an unreserved devotedness. Maria Louisa had all the timidity of innocence. When I married her she was a truly virtuous novice, and very submissive. Josephine would sacrifice millions upon her toilet and in her liberality. Maria Louisa, on the contrary, economized what I gave her, and I was obliged to scold her, in order to induce her to make her expenditure consistent with her rank. Josephine was devoted to me; she loved me tenderly—no one ever had a preference to me in her heart. I uniformly held the first place—her children the next. And she was right for she was the being whom I most loved, and the remembrance of her is still all-powerful in my mind.—*Monthon's St. Helena*

INDIAN HUMANITY AND FIDELITY.—During the period of the American Revolution, a young Shawanese Indian was taken prisoner by the Cherokees, and condemned to die. He was tied to the stake, and every preparation was made for his immediate execution, when a Cherokee woman arrived with a parcel of goods, and throwing them down at the feet of the warrior to whom the prisoner belonged, begged for his release, alleging that she was a widow, and would adopt the captive as her son. The request was granted, the prisoner released, and delivered over to her, and on the same day he walked up and down the village well dressed. His protectress relied so much upon his fidelity, that she permitted him to visit his family and friends in his own country.—He proved faithful, and no persuasions nor entreaties of his relations could prevail upon him to forsake her.

The receipts of the American Colonization Society the last month were \$5,400 83.

We understand there will be needed, during the next two months, \$15,500 to meet the present indebtedness of the Society and carry on its indispensable operations. There have been already, this year, 173 emigrants sent to Liberia, and there are now 200 more waiting for an opportunity to embark.

Curious Fact.—It has lately been discovered that the flesh of animals which are killed in the middle of the night, will keep much longer than when they are killed in the day time; and it is for this reason, preferred by those who prepare potted meats. This circumstance proves that the flesh is fittest for keeping when taken from the animal at the time when the respiration is slowest and the temperature of the animal lowest.

The Rutland Herald, the editor of which has a brother (an officer) in the Mexican war, says:—"Out of eighty members of the Vermont company, raised last summer for the Mexican war, forty-four have already died; and out of this number only two have been killed in battle, the others having fallen victims to the diseases incident to the climate."

The Brain.—The brain itself may be removed, but cut away down to the corpus callosum, without destroying life. The animal lives and performs all those functions which are necessary to simple vitality, but has no longer a mind; it cannot think or feel. It requires that the food should be pushed into its stomach; once there, it is digested; and the animal will then thrive and grow fat.