

I suffered more from the cold wind of March in this country, than I have during the winter in latitude 23. The great vicissitudes of the climate affected the system more sensibly than the difference of four and a half degrees of north latitude. During this portion of the year, rheumatic complaints, and a great variety of other diseases, make their appearance in the lower country.

During the summer, the great heat upon the prairies rarifies the air, & creates a constant current of wind from the Gulf; and during the months of winter, owing to the snow upon the mountains, the air of these regions are more dense than that of the lower countries, especially in the gulf, which gives rise to a north-western wind at this season of the year; so that the winds alternate from the south to the north-western as the seasons vary. The breeze of summer commences about nine o'clock in the morning, as it requires from the rising of the sun to this time to take from the earth the chill of night, & destroy the equilibrium between the atmosphere of the gulf & the prairies, & continues until the shades of night have again restored the equipoise. The wind from October to April, frequently blows from the east and north-east, and as it sweeps over the marshes of Louisiana, comes loaded with pestilence.

The summer nights of Texas are proverbial for their beauty. The sky is seldom otherwise than very clear, and the moon and stars, shining with a silver lustre, throw a soft mellow light over the earth, that from some mysterious sympathy in our nature, awakens feelings of calm reflection, much akin to melancholy. I have travelled at the hour of midnight over the plains to avoid the heat of the sun, at a time when the silence of nature was perfect, as I looked over the beautiful garden of the earth, spread out before me like a rose-bud, and there surveyed the heavens, lit up with their million of lamps, I could scarce resist the impression that I had wandered off to the land of the fairies, and that Oberon and his train were laughing at me from every flower, and dancing around me in every moon-beam. The nights, until the latter end of July, are so cool that a blanket is necessary for comfort, but during the remainder of summer, they are much more warm and sultry. Sleep at such times is neither sound nor refreshing.—In the lower country, it is unsafe to be exposed to the heavy dews and night air, at any time during the summer season; for they are frequently the cause of disease, as I know from sad experience.

Were I asked for my opinion as to the health of Texas, in a comparative point of view, I would say that the lower country from the Trinity to the Colorado, is sickly to say the least of it as the most unhealthy portions of Louisiana; that between the Trinity and the Sabine, it is as salubrious as the most healthy parts of this state; and that west of the Colorado, and from this river to the Rio de las Nueces, even down to the coast, no southern country is more free from disease. It might be added, as a general remark, that the country becomes more healthy at any point as you recede from the gulf.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

From the Danville Reporter.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of the 14th instant, I notice a communication from the Raleigh Register headed "Morus Multicaulis," which says, if the signs of the times be not deceptive, there will be the ensuing Fall and Winter, a great demand for the bud of the Chinese Mulberry, in consequence of the almost total failure of the present crop. The communication goes on to say that persons who are extensively engaged in the business in that city will not make more than one half a crop.

The signs of the times, Mr. Editor, are not deceptive in that section of the country only, but in every other section that has been heard from; it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that there will not be one fourth raised of what was expected. In the neighborhood of Richmond the people have engaged very extensively in the culture of the Multicaulis, and on an average not more than one in five of all that have been planted have come up, owing partly to the inexperience of the cultivators. In that neighborhood of a man raises one fourth of what he has planted, he is considered very, very fortunate. In the neighborhood of Petersburg, Lynchburg and Farmville, we have the same bad news. In the county of Prince Edward, where they were about the first people in the state who commenced the culture, and where they are more experienced in the business than in any other section of the state, they will not raise the fourth of a crop. Indeed, Mr. Editor, accounts come from every section and portion of the United States, particularly from the North, with the same intelligence. Had there been a full crop made, the writer of this confidently believes that the Multicaulis would have commanded the same price that they did last year. For it should be remembered that there never was a country better calculated and better adapted to the cultivation of the Multicaulis and the raising of Silk than the South. Silk becoming, as it is to become, as Cotton and Sugar, the staples of that country, they must have the Multicaulis.

And it should also be remembered that there are no Multicaulis in the Southern country, and that the people of that country are beginning to open their eyes to the advantages which they possess in the culture of these trees, and they have to be supplied with more very shortly. Consequently there will be for the next three or four years a great demand for

the buds of these trees as there ever has been. Calculating then, as it was calculated by some of the most experienced persons, that the demand will be as great during the next few years as they were the last, and that they would have commanded as high a price if there had been a full crop as they did the last, it is not reasonable to suppose that they will be worth more! Yes, Mr. Editor, even more than they were the last year, for the demand will be greater and the supply smaller. The southern country must have them, and they must pay for them.

Let not the cultivators of the "Multicaulis" be at all discouraged, for if there is a small crop they will no doubt receive as much for them as if they had made a large one. P.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE LATE GEN. WM. LENOIR.

This venerable patriot and soldier died at his residence at Fort Defiance, in Wilkes county, on Monday the 6th May, aged 88 years. Perhaps no individual now remains in the state of North Carolina who bore a more distinguished part during our Revolutionary struggle, or who was more closely identified with the early history of our Government, than the venerable man whose history and public services it is our purpose to sketch.

General Lenoir was born in Brunswick county, Va. on the 20th of May 1751, O. S. and was descended from poor but respectable French ancestry. He was the youngest of a family of ten children. When about eight years old, his father removed to Tar River, near Tarborough, N. C. where he resided until his death, which happened shortly afterwards. The opportunities of obtaining even an ordinary English education, at that day, were extremely limited, and Gen. Lenoir received no other than such as his own personal exertions permitted him to acquire after his father's death.

When about twenty years of age, he was married to Ann Ballard, of Halifax county, N. C.—a lady possessing in an eminent degree those domestic and heroic virtues which qualified her for sustaining the privations and hardships of a frontier life, which it was her destiny afterwards to encounter.

In March 1775, Gen. L. removed with his family to the county of Wilkes, (then a portion of Surry,) and settled near the place where the village of Wilkesborough now stands. Previous to his leaving Halifax, however, he signed what was then familiarly called "The Association Paper," which contained a declaration of the sentiments of the people of the colonies in regard to the relations existing between them and the Crown of Great Britain, and which their scattered condition rendered it necessary to circulate for signatures, in order to ascertain the wishes and determination of the people. Soon after his removal to Surry, he was appointed a member of the committee of safety for that county, and continued to discharge his duty as such, and as clerk to the committee, until their authority was superseded by the adoption of the Constitution of the state. On the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain, Gen. L. very early took a decided and active part. It is well known to all those acquainted with the history of the times, that about the beginning of the War of the Revolution, the Cherokee Indians were exceedingly annoying and troublesome to the white settlements in the Western part of North Carolina. The Whigs, therefore, in that section of the country, were obliged, at the very outset, to be constantly on the alert—they were frequently called on to march at a moment's warning, in small detachments, in pursuit of marauding bands of Indians, in the hope of chastising them for depredations committed on the settlements—they were also compelled to keep up scouting and ranging parties, and to station guards at the most accessible passes in the mountains. In this service, Gen. L. bore a conspicuous part, which was continued until the celebrated expedition of General Rutherford and Gen. Williamson in 1776 put an end to the difficulties with the Cherokees. In this expedition, General L. served as a Lieutenant under the distinguished Col. Cleveland, who was then a Captain, and frequently has he been heard to recount the many hardships and sufferings which they had to undergo. They were often entirely destitute of provisions—there was not a tent of any kind in the whole army—very few blankets, and those only such as could be spared from their homes for the occasion, and their clothing consisted principally of rude cloth made from hemp, tow and wild nettle bark—and as a sample of the uniform worn by the General Officers, it may be mentioned, that Gen. Rutherford's consisted of a tow hunting-shirt dyed black and trimmed with white fringe. From the termination of this campaign, until the commencement of the one projected against the British and Tories under Major Ferguson, Gen. Lenoir was almost constantly engaged in capturing and suppressing the Tories who, at that time, were assuming great confidence and exhibiting much boldness. Indeed, such was the character of the times, that the Whigs considered themselves, their families and property, in continual and imminent danger. No man ventured from home without his rifle, and no one, unless his character was well known, was permitted to travel without undergoing the strictest examination. Gen. L. has frequently been heard to say that, owing to his perilous situation, he has often been compelled on retiring at night to place his rifle on one side of him in bed, while his wife occupied the other. In the expedition to King's Mountain, he held the appointment of Captain in Col. Cle-

land's Regiment, but on ascertaining that it would be impossible for the footmen to reach the desired point in time, it was determined by a Council of the Officers that all who had horses, or could procure them, should advance forthwith. Accordingly, Gen. Lenoir and his Company Officers volunteered their services as Privates, and proceeded with the horsemen by a severe forced march to the scene of action. In the brilliant achievement on King's Mountain, he was wounded in the arm and also in the side, though not severely—and a third ball passed through his hair above where it was tied. He was also at the defeat of the celebrated Tory, Col. Pyles, near Haw River, and in this engagement had his horse shot and his sword broken. He also raised a company and marched toward Dan River with the hope of joining Gen. Greene, previous to the battle of Guilford, but was unable to effect a junction in time. Many other services of a minor character were performed by him, which it would be tedious to enumerate. In the Militia of the State he was also an active and efficient Officer, having passed through different grades from that of an Orderly Sergeant to a Major General, in which latter office he served for about 18 years. In a civil capacity also, General L. discharged many high and important duties. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Convention which met to form the State Constitution, and was re-appointed by the first General Assembly which met under its authority. He continued to discharge the duties of this office until his death, with the exception of a temporary suspension of about two years whilst he acted as Clerk of the County Court of Wilkes. It is therefore more than probable, that at the time he died, he was the oldest Magistrate in the State, or perhaps in the United States—He also filled at different periods, the various offices of Register, Surveyor, Commissioner of affidavits, Chairman of the County Court, and Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Wilkes. He was one of the original Trustees of the University of N. C., and was the first President of the Board. He served many years in both branches of the State Legislature, embracing nearly the whole period of our early legislative history, and during the last five years of his service in the Senate, was unanimously chosen Speaker of that body. It may also be remarked, that he discharged the duties of that important station with as much general satisfaction probably, as was ever given by the presiding officer of any deliberative assembly. He was for several years elected a member of the Council of State, and when contended was chosen President of the Board. He was also a member of both the State Conventions which met for the purpose of considering the Constitution of the United States, and in the discussion of those bodies he took an active and distinguished part—insisting strenuously on the adoption of the amendments proposed to the Constitution, and guarding with great jealousy the rights of the States. Owing to the difficulties which existed among the States, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, an opinion prevailed that another General Convention would be called to revise and amend it. The Convention of North Carolina acting upon this supposition, proceeded to elect five Delegates to represent the State in the proposed General Convention, of which number General Lenoir was one. It is also in honor of him, that the respectable county of Lenoir bears his name.

These, together with many other services of a minor character, though important in themselves or in furtherance of the due execution of the law, constitute the sum of that portion of the public burdens which has been borne by this venerable man, for many of which he declined to receive any compensation. Those who know Gen. L. will readily concur in the opinion that it is questionable whether any man ever performed a public duty with a more punctilious regard to the promotion of the public welfare, or in more strict accordance with the requirements of the authority under which he acted.

For the last several years of his life, he devoted much of his time to reading and reflection on public affairs, and manifested great concern, and expressed much apprehension, lest from the signs of the times, our unamiable Government, which cost so much blood and treasure, hardship and suffering, was destined, at no distant period, to share the fate of the Republics of other days. Indeed, so great were his fears on this subject, that it was a source of real disquietude and unhappiness to him.

In private life, Gen. L. was no less distinguished for his moral worth and generous hospitality, than in public life, for his unbending integrity, firmness and patriotism. His mansion was open at all times, not only to a large and extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, but to the stranger and traveller. Although he had lived for many years upon a public high way, and received and entertained all persons who chose to call upon him, he was never known, in a single instance, to make a charge or receive compensation for accommodations thus furnished.

In his manners and habits of life he was plain and unostentatious. Steadily acting himself, upon principles of temperance and frugality in all things, he endeavored, both by example and precept, to inculcate similar principles upon others. To the poor, he was kind and charitable, and by his will, made liberal provision for those of his own neighborhood. He had long enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, which he was careful to preserve by moderate, but almost constant exercise, either on horseback or in his workshop,

of which he was very fond. As evidence of his physical ability, it may be mentioned that he attended the Superior Court of Ashe county, a distance of more than fifty miles from his residence, travelling the whole way on horseback and crossed the Blue Ridge, and also attended the Court of his own county, a distance of twenty-four miles, not more than three weeks before his death. During his last illness, he suffered much pain, and often expressed a desire that the Supreme Disposer of all things would terminate his sufferings. He often said "Death had no terrors for him—he did not fear to die."—His remains were interred in the family burying ground, which occupies the spot where Fort Defiance was erected during the Revolutionary War. P.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

From the Danville Reporter.

The following article is from one of the first scholars in the upper country. Although it was not designed for the public eye, we have taken the liberty of laying it before our readers with the hope that it may make a proper impression on those who have charge of the education of the youth of the land. If we wish them to be orderly and useful members of society, they must be disciplined early. The nursery and the school room are the only places in which the lessons of obedience and submission (lessons hard to learn any where) can be taught to advantage. Let the parent and teacher practice on this principle, and those scenes of riot and bloodshed which disgrace our country will soon cease to crimson the cheek of the American patriot and to excite in his bosom apprehensions for the preservation of our free institutions.

The extract from the Inaugural address of Chancellor Frelinghuysen on the subject of Education, which will also be found below, contains sentiments as just as they are beautifully expressed. They deserve to be printed in letters of gold and suspended in every school room in our country.

However some persons may sneer at the idea, the important truth which was taught by Washington, is acknowledged by most of the wise and thinking portion of the community, that *Faith and Religion* are the only sure basis of a Republican Government.

Extract of a letter from a friend in the Upper Country.

The Prussian System supplies material deficiencies in the whole plan of education in this country; the moral and religious instruction, and the steady discipline of their schools, prepares the citizen most admirably for the discharge of his relative duties, while the adaptation of studies and mode of instruction to the gradual expansion of the youthful mind, tends to produce a healthy and natural development of each faculty. In all these particulars our schools are deficient, and wholly so as far as steady discipline and moral and religious instruction are concerned; and to that deficiency have been accustomed to ascribe the repeated violations of law, the outrages, drinkings, pistolings and murders which disgrace the Southern country in particular. "Magister eris venter," is the sentiment of the poet; it is true in another modification also. "Magister criminis venter," and where the means of living are abundant, within the reach of all, crime should "ceteris paribus," be least frequent. How is it then that in this fruitful country, where even the sluggard may by an occasional effort, participate in the comparative luxuries of life, how is it that with so little inducement to the perpetration of crime, goaded by no manifestations of insulting superiority, stimulated by no want, roused by no sense of oppression, under the protection of mild and equal laws, our fellow-citizens are exhibiting in their intercourse with each other, repeated evidences of violence and ferocity which the enemies of freedom seize upon as grounds for disparaging our happy institutions? The radical cause is in the defect of all our plans of education. We have no discipline in our schools. Parental authority is seldom brought into aid of the efforts of the Teacher, if he makes any. Few Teachers regard it as any part of their duty to cultivate the moral faculties of their pupils—many unfortunately exhibit their own persons, poor examples of the virtues which it is their duty to foster, and the Southern youth, with high but often misguided notions of personal dignity, with warm temperaments, strong and unchecked passions, are left to the workings of nature alone. Nature, it is true, sometimes "Kinder than any Teacher," fashions many of them into fine specimens of character;—and we may boast of much moral worth and great individual excellence among even that portion of our people who are not professedly religious; but it is obvious that with so few inducements to crime in the condition of our people, if there were not radical defects in our systems of education, outrages and violations of law would be much more rare than we find them. I do not think it practicable wholly to adapt the Prussian system to a people situated as ours; but if our Legislators would seriously turn their attention to the subject, if they would call in the aid of the research and observation of those who have with discriminating eyes, quickened by a sincere desire for the improvement of their race, examined the subject of education closely, they would be enabled at least to modify those "unhappy" and extend its blessings to thousands who are now shamefully destitute of all its advantages. In estimating the benefits of education here, musical instruction never goes into the consideration at all. It appears,

to constitute an essential part of the Prussian System. The moral influence of an improved musical taste I have ever regarded as most important, and it has been a subject of deep regret to me that I have not, in my retirement, been enabled to procure for my boys the advantages of instruction in that valuable accomplishment. It constitutes a delightful resource during the hours of necessary relaxation from mental and physical labors. It sweetens social intercourse, harmonizes and refines the feelings, and above all precludes a resort to vicious and debasing amusements. He is but half a philanthropist who is intent on providing for man profitable occupation. The true spirit extends to procuring for him innocent and refined pleasures also; how much to be desired that our youth were in a condition to substitute the enjoyments of the "soiree musicale" for the degrading indulgences of the bar room, the race field, or the gaming table.

THE TRUE END AND MEANS.

In the address of Mr. Frelinghuysen, on the occasion of his inauguration as Chancellor of the University of New York, we find the following beautiful (because true) remarks:—

"But education will fail to accomplish its best ends unless religious influence shall be mingled with intellectual cultivation. Man was created for more exalted purposes than merely to investigate the laws of the universe. His great career lies beyond time, and his endowments are adapted to his destiny. The mind and heart must be improved to glorify the being who made him, or he violates the first law of his nature. Hence the discoveries of science, the lights of history, and the deductions of philosophy, should all connect themselves with God, to illustrate his wisdom and power and goodness. This the immortal Newton felt to be his true glory. It has been eloquently said of him by a kindred mind—'Mark where it is that a Newton finally reposes, after piercing the thickest veil that envelopes nature—grasping and arresting in their course, the most subtle of her elements and the swiftest—traversing the regions of boundless space, exploring worlds beyond the solar way, giving out the law which binds the universe in eternal order, he rests as by an inevitable necessity upon the contemplation of the Great First Cause, and holds it his highest glory to have made the evidence of his existence, and the dispensation of his power and of his wisdom understood by men. This is the noblest direction that can be given to our pursuits. It invests the researches of science with an interest and value that may be lasting as eternity. And we, who are born to die, and to meet the realities that death will disclose, should earnestly heed whatever may enlighten us in the counsels of our Redeemer and Judge."

From the National Intelligencer.

THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGNS.

Considering the position which Gen. Gaines has occupied in reference to one of the Campaigns in Florida, it will not be uninteresting to our readers to run over the subjoined letter, elicited from that officer, in reply to some strictures of the New Orleans Bee, which, however, the Editors of that paper say, had no reference to him whatever, but had for their object to exonerate the army from the censure which belongs to the origin, conduct, and conclusion of the operations against the Indians. The Letter of Gen. G. is taken from the New Orleans Bee of the 11th instant.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee.

Gentlemen: In your leading editorial article of the 3d instant, in reference to the "Florida war" you have indulged in some injurious remarks, which, though not expressly applied to me, are nevertheless as well known by my friends to have been designed for me, as if I had been named in every line. Silence, therefore, on my part, would betray an indifference which might be construed into a tacit admission of the imputation put forth against me and the gallant officers and men of the Louisiana volunteers and regulars which I had the honor to command in the first Florida campaign.

You are pleased to say that "opinions have been expressed by men professing some knowledge of the course of military events, that had such and such measures been adopted or avoided, or such and such officers been placed or continued in command, the war would ere this have been at an end." You then remark, that "nothing could have been more vain or illusive than such predictions."

When my friends, and others with whom I had no acquaintance, in the Southern and Western States, as well as in Florida, expressed the opinion, which they have often expressed, that, if I had been permitted to remain in Florida with the Louisiana volunteers and regulars, added to the Georgia and Florida volunteers under the noble-hearted Clinch, the war would have been terminated honorably in the month of March or April, 1836, I was convinced of the correctness of this opinion, not merely because the officers and men of my command were better acquainted with the Indians and with the country embracing the theatre of the war, than any other troops in the service, but because we had actually, in the short space of thirty six days, raised most of the volunteers, and marched by land and water 800 miles; had marched through the Florida wilderness and swamps 140 miles of that distance; and, moreover, had met the enemy and beaten him, and forced him to sue for peace; I had promised him peace; and,

from that moment of that promise, the enemy remained at peace, without firing a single shot at our troops, who were permitted to amuse themselves in fishing for some miles up and down the Withlacoochee river, in the presence of many of the Indians, three days after the treaty; and it was afterwards proven that they remained perfectly peaceable from the 6th to the latter end of March, confidently expecting the fulfillment of my promise that they should have peace as soon as the President could be heard from.

These facts were promptly reported to the War Department; and, although great efforts have been made to prove that the Indians were not sincere in suing for peace, or in their promise to remain in peace, there exists the most irrefragable evidence of their sincerity, without a shadow of evidence from any respectable officer or soldier then with me to the contrary.

Under the foregoing circumstances, I turned my command over to that excellent officer, Gen. Clinch, and left Florida for the Sabine frontier, with a deep conviction of the fact that there would be no more war in Florida, unless it should be renewed by some reckless Indian or white chief, unwilling to brook the disgrace of my having raised an army and marched near 800 miles and put an end to the war, before a party-scribbling Secretary and his favorite general, with their French books, could write a few dozen long letters, preparing visionary plans of operation according to the Napoleon tactics!! (excellent his operations against troops of civilized nations, but fruitless for wilderness swamps against savages), whilst the Florida frontier was bleeding!

I had the satisfaction to find, from the testimony of Gen. Smith, and all other respectable officers with me, whose statements I had an opportunity of obtaining, (and which are at your service, should you think proper to correct the article here referred to,) that, after I had left Florida, the Indians remained faithful to their promise to abstain from hostilities for near three weeks, after they had obtained my promise that they should have peace—a promise, which, according to the laws of war, I had as much right to make as if the President had been at my elbow and had expressly dictated to me the promise which I made them, inasmuch as I had beaten them, and forced them to sue for peace.

But I soon learned that it was not the will and pleasure of my friends at Washington that I should have the poor satisfaction of bringing the war to a close.—On the contrary, it was sworn that "Gaines had acted with gross impropriety in daring to go from New Orleans to Florida without 'my orders,'" that "Gaines shall be brought before a court and his measures disapproved!" and that "as to his whipping the Indians, they were not half whipped;" and that "Scott shall go and give them a good whipping!"

That good whipping has cost this nation some twenty millions of dollars, with the lives of hundreds of meritorious officers and men, volunteers, regulars, and militia, to say nothing of the disgrace of statesmen and visionary chieftains employed in planning splendid campaigns, magnificent for closet purposes, and to enable bureau heroes to indulge in the work of anonymous essays, but leaving the Indians unwilling to say whipt.

And now, Messrs. Editors, you are pleased to tell "a benighted world" that nothing could be more vain or illusive than the opinion that, had such and such measures been adopted or avoided, or such and such officers been placed or continued in command, the war would ere this have been at an end. And you also tell us that, "If the Government had persisted in its exactions, and the Seminoles in their resistance, the war would never have ceased until means had been brought to bear more ample and efficacious than any which have hitherto been exhibited."

Means ample and efficacious—indeed! And are we to be told that the employment of 5,000 men in the scientific campaign of April, 1836, and nearly an equal number in the following fall and winter, and subsequently for two years past, together with twenty millions of dollars, did not constitute a more ample and efficacious? And shall it be said, that the war is only rumored to be over, that a miserable nation of Indians, consisting of little more than a hundred part of the red men near us, would forever maintain the attitude of defiance against the United States, without more men and more money? If so, the age of chivalry is indeed past and gone from our country.

Be assured, Messrs. Editors, that one thousand such men as Daniel Boone and his associates of Kentucky, or John Sevier, or Isaac Shelby, and their brother soldiers of Tennessee, with a fatieth part of the money expended in Florida, would have been sufficiently "ample and efficacious" to have brought the war to a close in one-tenth part of the time elapsed since its commencement: provided always that the evil spirit of party could be excluded from statesmen and officers concerned, directly or indirectly, in the management of the war.

It was the evil spirit of party that dictated the course of measures which brot about the war. It was the evil spirit of party that combined against me three influential men, the worst of its votaries, and, though of different parties, all willing to combine against me, because they all feared me, and because I had spurred their efforts to make me a party man. It was the evil spirit of party which array-