

ETYMOLGY.
In Berkshire county, Massachusetts, there is a river by the name of *Hoosick*; the etymology of which is thus humorously given in the *American*, a paper printed in that county:

Hoosick.—On the borders of the stream, now called by this name, (as tradition saith) there formerly dwelt a good old lady, of rather a gossiping disposition, and who was possessed of an insatiable curiosity to learn, and an unconquerable desire to be the first to communicate, all the wonderful news in the vicinity. Among other things, she was prodigiously fond of hearing of all the lamentable cases of sickness far and near, and seemed to live on the pains and aches, the gripes and gronings, of her fellow creatures. With this fondness for the sad and horrible, she never failed to run out when the doctor was passing, and bawl as loud as she could—“*Doctor, who's sick?*” This she repeated so often, that at length the man of medicine grew tired of her importunities, and invented a hundred stories of impossible and improbable cases, with which he amused himself and ridiculed the old woman's love of the marvelous, but which she swallowed with the same avidity as she did the Westminster Catechism.

At one time he told her he had been to see a patient who had the Mortal Borborismus, and that he had cured him completely by taking out his “insides” and washing them in soap suds and vinegar. “Is it possible, Doctor?” exclaimed the old woman, “well, I hope the man will have a clean conscience after this.”

Another time the doctor told her he had called to see a child that was born without any tongue. “O me!” cried the old lady “how will the poor thing ever talk?—is it a boy or a gal, Doctor?” “A girl,” he replied. “Ah, well said she, “I aint a bit afraid of then but what it will talk well enough.”

On a third occasion he told her he had been to visit a woman who was bitten by a rattle snake. He said the patient was a great snuff-taker, and as she was one day picking blackberries, the snake, which was concealed among the briars, being highly enraged at the smell of the snuff, sprang from his lurking place and seized the woman by the end of the nose. “O Lord!” ejaculated the sympathizing listener, and giving her own nose a thorough wipe, “didnt it kill the woman?” “No, by Jove,” returned the doctor, “but it killed the snake!”

But to return to the etymology—The doctor from being so often questioned by the old lady, “who's sick?” at last began to call the neighborhood of her residence *Who's sick*; and when asked by his own neighbors, “which way are you riding to-day Doctor?” would reply jocularly, “I'm going to *Who's sick*.” This appellation was at first caught from the doctor, and familiarly used by his neighbors, and afterwards by those more remote; and thus not only the neighborhood of the inquisitive old lady, but in process of time the whole stream and the valley on its borders, came by a slight alteration in the spelling, to be called by the name of *Hoosick*.

CULTIVATION OF INDIGO.

From a communication in the *Newbern Sen.inel* we make the following extract, relative to the history of Indigo, its cultivation, &c.

This plant (the Indigo fear of the botanist) is a native of the warm regions of Asia, Africa, and America. It was first introduced into South Carolina, in the year 1748, by a *Miss Lucas*. From the period of its introduction, its culture gradually extended both here and in Georgia until the revolution, when it had become the second staple in each of these, then colonize. The English government encouraged the cultivation of Indigo, by a considerable bounty. In a letter written by Barbe de Marbois to Comte de Vergennes, dated Philadelphia, March 13th, 1782—the former says: “The Assembly of Carolina is going to make levies, of men, and has imposed pretty large sums; as there is but little money in the country, the taxes will be gathered in Indigo,” &c. In North Carolina, too, this article was prepared for market before, and since, the revolution; and there are persons now living, who remember to have seen Indigo fields of twenty acres in Newbern District. At this time our good house-wives are in the habit of making Indigo for domestic purposes, much in the same way our farmers made cotton previous to 1818-19. Subsequently to the revolution, the Indigo culture from various

causes, declined in the Southern States. Among these causes may be enumerated the emigration of judicious and experienced planters to British India, the patronage of the British Government in its cultivation there, and the introduction of cotton here, just as this country was rising from the desolation of war. Whether the time is not near at hand for the South to return to Indigo, is a question demanding the serious investigation of every one interested in its agricultural prosperity. Our Indigo at present is generally inferior to the imported. But we have high authority for saying, that this is not owing to any defect in our soil or climate, but to bad management. An experienced dealer of New York says: “I know that prime Indigo can be made in the Southern States, having during a period of thirty years, bought several small lots made in South Carolina, and the Mississippi, of excellent quality. It is true, the general run of the indigo is of an inferior quality; but this deficiency must be attributed to the want of skilful manufacturers; for if one or two lots be made good, the whole may be, provided the conditions necessary to make a perfect article, be observed.” An eminent agriculturalist of Georgia, says; “But the time has arrived for our return to the culture of Indigo, and it will be soon seen that we can drive competitors out of the market as easily in Indigo, as we have done in cotton; with one only precaution, that we use pure water in extracting the coloring matter from the plant. I now look back to the recollections of my youth with astonishment, when I remember having seen the contents of *dirty puddles* pumped into the vats, &c. &c. If then, we can make Indigo, equal to the imported, of which there seems to be little doubt, the latter must be excluded from our market, whenever the home supply shall satisfy the home demand. The foreign cannot compete with the domestic under the disadvantages of a duty which in a few years will be 50 cents per pound, insurance, freight, commissions, &c. Let it be here remarked, that the tax on foreign indigo, is the only item in the Tariff Bill designed for the benefit of the South, and for this, it appears from the newspapers, that we are indebted to Mr. Senator Benton, of Missouri, a native of our state, to whom we should feel grateful for his kind intentions, whatever may be its effect. To return, however, to our subject; it is thought by many that the preparation of indigo is an unhealthy employment. This unhealthiness is said to be owing to the rapid absorption of vital air, which takes place during the oxidization of the tingent matter, &c. So great is this absorption, that a lighted candle will not burn near the surface of the liquor. But it is said to be practicable by cheap and simple machinery, to enable the labourers to work at a distance from the vats, and out of the region of this impure air, which would completely remove the objection of unhealthiness. For prime indigo we shall always find a ready and profitable market at home. The annual domestic demand is supposed at present, to amount to from 5 to 6 millions of dollars; and owing to the great increase of our manufactures it is said to be probable, that in ten years this demand will be doubled. This sum added to the annual income of the south will greatly enhance its wealthy and prosperity. Let us then prepare ourselves to enter on the cultivation of this valuable and neglected plant, as soon as the high duty goes into operation, if not before, unless some more lucrative employment should offer.

Children.—If you have children, keep them for a month or two, on bread and milk. They are the sworn enemies of the physicians, while meat and coffee, and green corn, and withered peaches, (although there are but few this year) are their disciples. *Connecticut paper.*

Carrier Pigeons.—Fifty-six of these birds, brought to London, from Liege, were started last week in the neighborhood of Aldersgate-street, at thirty-four minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning. One of them, called Napoleon, reached its destination, (a distance of about three hundred miles) at twenty-four minutes past ten o'clock the same day, having thus accomplished its task in five hours and fifty minutes. The others followed in succession, and most of them reached Liege at noon. *London Paper.*

The first care of a good wife, is to have a good cock, and no cobwebs in the hobbs.

The People's Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Andrew Jackson.
(or TENNESSEE.)

“Honor and gratitude to the man, who has filled the measure of his country's glory.”

“The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me,” &c.
JAMES MADISON.

“My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election.”
JAMES MONROE.

“General Jackson's services to this nation entitle him to their highest rewards—his whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes.”
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

“Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never can have any other feelings than those of the most profound respect, and of the utmost kindness.”
HENRY CLAY.

“General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him, than any man now living.”
—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
(of SOUTH CAROLINA.)
The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights.

[Election is on Thursday, 13th day of November.]
JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.
1st Dist. Robert Love, of Haywood county.
2d Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
3d Peter Forsyth, of Lincoln.
4th John Giles, of Rowan.
5th Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
6th John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
7th Walter F. Leske, of Richmond.
8th Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
9th Josiah Cradup, of Wake.
10th John Hall, of Warren.
11th Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
12th Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
13th Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
14th Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
15th Edw. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

ITEMS.
De minimis turet lex.—A petition, advertised in a Boston paper, sets forth that nine petitioners are seized of forty-nine thousand five hundred and two parts of seventy five thousand parts of three quarters of an acre of land in Dedham, and pray division, &c.

A New Sect.—The board of Aldermen, on application of C. P. Francis, Minister of the Shierrians, or Anti Satanists, for a place of public worship, resolved that it was inexpedient to grant the same.

Boston Patriot.
The Boston Daily Advertiser states, that no honorary degrees were conferred at the late commencement of the Harvard University—and adds, “Whether the government have resolved to discontinue the practice of conferring those degrees, thinking the distinction they confer too poor to be given away, we are not informed.”

The celebrated Grecian dog, *Apollo*, is offered for sale. Price only \$4000. Dog cheap. *Buffalo Republican.*

The Mobile Commercial Register states that the notes of the State Bank of Alabama are hawked about in that town at a discount of from 7 to 10 per cent.

Rifled Guns.—Two Guns, Thomas, and James, were knocked down and rifled of their money by some ruffians in Savannah.

At the latter end of June, a number of Rattle Snakes, arrived at Havre, in a vessel from New York. The newspapers of Havre, protested against this importation, on the ground that the reptile might be propagated in France. We learn with pleasure, says the Paris Journal des Debats, of the 1st July, that the seventy-six serpents have been put on board the packet for England.

Newspaper Pilfering.—Lately a fellow in Boston was fined five dollars and costs, for stealing newspapers, and sent to jail, till the money is paid. He was one of your early risers, who furnish tipping shops with the news for drink, before the citizens are up.

Another Peter Schlemel.—Dr. Charles Von Mayerly, in Germany, has lately invented a pair of boots, made by block tin and surrounded with a hollow body, with the assistance of which he can pass over the most rapid river. He has lately exhibited his contrivance at Pest, at which place he walked for upwards of 500 fathoms in the river Danube, where it is very rapid and deep, in the presence of a great number of persons.

Value of law.—The English papers inform us that the costs which have been taxed in the celebrated Lumsy case of Lord Portsmouth, exceeded 8000*l.*—being more than equal to \$35,000. The expense of procuring the taxing of the costs, was 650*l.*—equal to more than \$2900!

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
At a recent meeting of clerical and lay members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Hartford, Conn. on the 4th ult.—the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell in the chair—a society was formed whose object is “to establish and maintain a School for the instruction, with reference to their becoming Missionaries, Catechists and Schoolmasters in Africa, under the direction of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.”

A female Benevolent Society has been recently formed in Wilks county, Geo. consisting of about twenty members, who propose by devoting a few hours every week to the making of such articles as will find a ready sale, to support a Domestic Missionary from the avails of their industry.

Noble Example for Females.—Twelve ladies belonging to the Presbyterian Congregation in Bridgeport, Conn. have become life members of the American Tract Society by a subscription of Twenty Dollars each. Thus \$240 is added to the treasury of this noble Institution to aid in sending forth these faithful preachers to the wide and desolate fields of the Western states.

During a four days' meeting recently held in Louisville, Kentucky, forty persons were added to the Presbyterian Church, and many others convinced of their sins came forward as inquirers to the seats occupied by those who were anxious to know what they must do to be saved.

At a four days meeting in Reading, Ohio, commenced on the 18th, of July last, 111 were received into the Presbyterian communion, and the work of grace was still in progress.

Donation.—Gen. Daniel Montgomery of Danville, Penn. has recently made a donation of \$100 to the Treasury of the General Assembly's Board of Missions.

Another Resolution.—The Presbytery of Albany at a recent meeting, resolved to raise four thousand dollars in a year within their bounds for the cause of Domestic Missions. They have also resolved to use every effort to bring every child of a suitable age, within their churches, under Sabbath School instruction.

New Church in Rochester.—A few days since a new Presbyterian church was consecrated in Rochester New-York. There are now in this town of 16 years growth 13 places of public worship, viz:—3 for Presbyterians, 2 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, and 1 each for the Baptists, Friends, Roman Catholics, Universalists, “Christians,” and Africans.

A Theatre a School of Morals.—The Baptist Church of Cincinnati, Ohio, have recently purchased the Theatre in that place with the pious view of converting it into a Temple for the worship of God. So that it will, we trust, be said with truth that one of the Theatres of our country has become a school of good-morals.

Venus.—Dr. Mitchell, in a letter to the Editor of the New-York Statesman, speaking of the recent appearance of Venus in broad day, says: this phenomenon happens every 8th year, to wit, since I have attended to it; in 1788, 1796, 1804, 1812, 1820, and now in 1828, is before them,

Stick to your Candidate.—A Jackson and administration man met the other day; “Hurrah for Jackson,” said the first; “Hurrah for the Devil,” said the spunky Adams man. “Very well,” returned the Jacksonian, “you stick to your candidate, and I'll stick to mine.”

At the superior court in New York, Judge Hoffman presiding Mis Ellen Yates recovered \$1500 of Wm. Le Count, for breach of marriage promise.—An intimacy commenced between them in 1822, when he was 19 and she 16; which lasted till May, when he married another. They lived during that time, under the same roof, in the house of a mutual relation, and all their acquaintances supposed they were to be married.

We understand, says the Boston Gazette, that the duties on a lot of 102 bales of Wool, recently imported into this port from Smyrna, were \$2469 79, while the original cost of the article was but \$2430 68 cents.

HARD TIMES.
It is stated, in the last Baltimore American Farmer, that six hundred acres of land were sold, a few days since, within four miles of Baltimore, on navigable water, near the Philadelphia turnpike, with a brick house and an abundance of wood and timber, for \$4.50 per acre.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 29, 1828.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

Any quantity of Jackson Electoral Tickets, can be had at the office of the Western Carolinian, on very low terms... say 25 cents per hundred, or \$2 per thousand. Committees in the several counties, and individuals, would do well to apply soon, so that there may be no disappointment in supplying themselves in time.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
Mr. Editor: We have seen, and heard, how the administration party exulted beyond measure, at the result of the recent elections in Louisiana; claiming it as a positive manifestation of the strength of Mr. Adams in that state,—and as a natural consequence, that he will receive here five electoral votes. Now so far from their having any good reason to boast, it is clear to those who have some knowledge of the state of political parties in Louisiana, that Jackson's strength in that state is far superior to his opponents'—that, in fact, the recent elections show conclusively the weakness of the administration, and will endeavor to sketch, in a concise manner, the position of the two parties.

1st. The Governor was not voted for on party grounds alone. Judge Derbigny is a gentleman of great and deserved popularity; which he has acquired by his honesty, both in a civil and political point of view; his purity of manners; and the praiseworthy part he acted in the election of 1820. He and T. B. Robertson received the largest number of votes—a provision of the constitution of that state requiring that the two highest candidates should be returned to the legislature, to be there ballotted for; Mr. Robertson had received from the people more votes than Mr. Derbigny; the latter accordingly, in a spirit of magnanimity, declined standing a poll before the legislature, conceiving that the people had fairly expressed a preference in favor of Mr. Robertson's being their Governor; and according to his view of our republican institutions, he could not consent to act contrary to their wishes. This raised Mr. Derbigny high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens; and among his warmest supporters at the late election, were many friends of Gen. Jackson. They could not think they were injuring the cause of the General, by aiding in the election of a man who refused to give countenance to the very principle, so much reprobated by them, on which Mr. Adams so unjustly came into office.

2d. As to the choice of members of congress. In the 1st district, the opposition was not gotten up against Mr. Livingston purely on party grounds. The gentleman who opposed him, Judge White, long resided in the district; where he had risen from amongst the people, and was emphatically one of the people; for he had resided with them from an early age, and a large portion of them had grown up with him; and, from early associations, they felt a deep interest in his advancement. He was accordingly voted for by numbers of Jackson men, who under other circumstances would have been found in favor of Mr. Livingston. And again: Mr. Livingston's absence from the state caused the estrangement of many of his friends. I will not positively assert, that the 1st congressional district is in favor of Gen. Jackson; on the contrary, I believe it possible the administration may be the strongest there; but if they have a majority, it is a meagre one indeed. The 2d congressional district is most decidedly in favor of Gen. Jackson: the party opposed to him admit this. But we may be asked why Mr. Gurley is re-elected? Because he is a man of unexceptionable private character, of great personal popularity, and highly esteemed; and his opponent, Mr. Saunders, labored under the disadvantage of a short residence in the district, and having consequently but a limited acquaintance with the people. In the 3d congressional district, Walter H. Overton, who defended Fort Saint Philip, before New-Orleans, in the invasion of 1814-'15, was elected over Mr. Brent, purely on party grounds. True it is, Mr. Brent's absence may have operated something to his disadvantage, but not so much as many seem to think; the administration party were generally true to their man, regardless of all considerations.

3d. As to the members of the Legislature: From information which I think may be relied on, a majority of the members may be set down as the friends of Jackson; but this majority is small.....not more, perhaps, than four. Of the Senators elected this year, 5 are for the administration, and 4 for Jackson; and the other half, of which the legislature is composed, who were elected in 1826, stand 5 for the administration, & for Jackson; the house of representatives consists of 50 members, elected annually; of these, 23 are for the administration, and 27 for Jackson: So that in both branches of the legislature, there are 35 members for Jackson, and 33 for the administration; leaving a clear majority of two in favor of Jackson. This is not positively asserted to be the state of the parties; but the error, if any, is as likely to be on one side as the other.

Again: I knew this election did not, in all the parishes, turn on party grounds; for many of the friends of Jackson voted for the administration candidates. And besides this, I will, in conclusion, remark, that in all Mr. Gurley's congressional district there was but one administration member of assembly elected.....and he from the parish of East Baton Rouge, a decidedly Jackson parish. From this, it is conclusive that that district is strong for Jackson; and it is proof, that, even should the administration be strongest in the other two congressional districts, the Jackson majority in this is sufficient to counterbalance their superiority.

I am therefore satisfied, in my own mind, that the five electoral votes of Louisiana will be given to Jackson. A LOUISIANIAN.
Sept. 25th, 1828.

Bacon.—We see it stated in the Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Sentinel, of the 30th ult. that the necessary article of *bacon* has again become very scarce in that place; its selling price is from 16 to 16 cents per lb. for hams; 12 for middlings; and 10 to 12 for shoulders. Bacon sells in Salisbury at 8 cents per lb. where corn can be readily bought at 15 cents per bushel.

Col. James Monroe, late president of the United States, and Albert Gallatin, Esq. late minister to England, are spoken of to fill the office of Postmaster of the city of New-York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Bailey. Col. Monroe needs the office, and Mr. Gallatin does not; and both are well qualified to discharge its duties: we hope, therefore, the former may be appointed: the salary is about \$5000 per annum.