

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER & BROWNS.
Gentlemen: I send you for publication a copy of a Circular from the Secretary of the Navy to the Officers commanding squadrons, in relation to the use of Chloride of Lime in purifying vessels, and dispelling contagion, with a view of calling the attention of merchants, and officers of Quarantine to the subject.

CIRCULAR.

To the Officers commanding the different Squadrons of United States Ships of War.

There being reason to believe that a proper employment of the new disinfecting agent, the chloride of lime, would add very much to the comfort, and perhaps to the preservation of the healths, of the crews of the United States ships of war, it is desirable that a series of experiments be forthwith instituted to test the efficacy and usefulness of this interesting article.

With this view, you are required to cause a sufficient supply of the chloride of lime to be provided, and direct the same to be distributed amongst the surgeons of the different ships under your command, and to order the same to be applied according to the instructions hereinafter given.

The surgeons should, in the first place, be required to observe the effects of this article, in removing the disagreeable smells of the confined or other parts of the vessel, and the removal of lime will purify; and also, if any ill odour is substituted for the one dispelled, and whether any unusual degree of dampness and heaviness of the air succeeds the application of the corrective; and generally to notice any other, and all the effects, which may appear to result from the experiments made of this material, all of which they are required to report to the department in the quarterly returns.

It cannot be presumed that the surgeons of the Navy are unacquainted with the ordinary method of applying the chloride of lime as a disinfecting agent. When therefore, the usual method of its employment is mentioned, it is not because they are presumed to be ignorant of this usage, nor is it intended to prevent them from employing it in any other way than their discretion may lead them to believe will advance the general objects the Department has in view, that of promoting the comfort and healthfulness of crews of the U. States' ships of war.

If therefore water of the ships should become fetid and unpalatable, the Surgeons will, if they think proper, try the effect of mixing in it a half pint of the filtered solution or the chloride of lime to each cask, and notice the effect of this addition, not only as to its taste, but also as to its efficacy in quenching thirst, &c. &c.

The ordinary method in using this salt to purify foul air is, to dissolve one quart of a pound, in one pint of water. When about to be applied, let this be mixed with about forty times the quantity of fresh water, and sprinkled over the part infected, until the state of the air is corrected.

(Signed) J. BRANCH.

THE INDIANS.

FROM THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
From an article in the New-York Daily Advertiser, it appears that an association has been formed in that city for the purpose of co-operating with the President, and the state of Georgia, in removing the Cherokees and Creeks from their possessions and property in that state, to the forests beyond the Mississippi. This association recently addressed a letter to the President; and the reply of the Executive to this letter, dated Rip Raps, Virg. 25th August, and signed by John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, is published in the New-York Evening Post of Wednesday. It gives the views of the administration at length upon this delicate and important subject, as will be seen by the extracts which we subjoin:

I beg leave to assure you, that nothing of a compulsory course, to effect the removal of this unfortunate race of people, has ever been thought of by the President, although it has been so asserted. The considerations which controlled, in the course pursued, were such, as he really and in fact believed, were required, as well by a regard for the just rights which the State of Georgia was authorized to assert, as from a conscientious conviction, that by it, humanity towards the Indians would more effectually be subserved. Of this they have been assured, and in that assurance no other disposition was had than to explain fully to them, and the country, the actual ground on which it was believed they were rightfully entitled to stand.

How can the United States Government contest with Georgia the authority

to regulate her own internal affairs? If the doctrine every where maintained be true, that a State is sovereign, so far as by the constitution adopted it has not been parted with to the General Government, then must follow as matter of certainty, that within the limits of a State there can be none other, than her own sovereign power, that can claim to exercise the functions of government. It is certainly contrary to every idea entertained of an independent government, for any other to assert adverse dominion and authority within her jurisdictional limits; they are things that cannot exist together.

Between the State of Georgia and the Indian tribes within her limits, no compact or agreement was ever entered into; who then is to yield, for it is certain in the ordinary course of exercised authority, that one or the other must?

Sympathy indulged is a noble and generous trait of character; but it should never assume a form calculated to outrage settled principles, or to produce in the end a greater evil than it would remedy. Admit it were in the disposition of the Government at Washington to hold a course and language different from that they have heretofore employed; and to encourage the Indians to the belief that rightfully they may remain and exercise civil government in despite of Georgia? do those who are the advocates of such a course, and consider it reconcilable to propriety, dream of the consequences to which it would lead, or consider after what manner so strange an idea could be put in practice? Have they looked to the state of Georgia, conscious in the rectitude of her own construction of right, demanding of the United States their constitutional authority to interfere, and appealing to the states to sustain her against encroachments, which, if submitted to, might, in the end, prove destructive of the whole; if nothing else can be traced to the issue, I think the good and the humane may, at least perceive that in it peril is to be discerned, and that the weak and undisciplined Indians, in such a contest, would be so utterly destroyed that the places which now know them, would presently know them no more.

From the conversations had with the President, recently and formerly, on the subject of the Indians, I am satisfied, that no man in the country entertains towards them better feelings, or has a stronger desire to see them placed in the condition, which may conduce to their advancement and happiness. But to encourage them to the idea, that within the confines of a State, they may exercise all the forms and requisites of a government, fashioned to their own conditions and necessities, he does not consider can be advantageous to them, or that exercise of such a right can properly be conceded. What would the authorities of the State of New-York say to an attempt, on the part of the Six Nations, to establish, within their limits, a separate and independent government; and yet their authority, to do so, would be as undeniable as that of the Creeks, or Cherokees, within the territory of Georgia, or Alabama.

Sheriff and Constable's Sales.—A correspondent of the Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter says:

"I have for some years back, been strongly impressed with the idea, that Sheriff and Constable's sales of property levied on to satisfy executions, should be advertised in some newspaper printed in the county, and in cases where there is no paper in the county, these officers should be compelled to advertise them in the nearest paper to them. At the first view of this subject, it would appear to be incurring an unnecessary expense; but in ten cases out of twelve, it would make the property thus sold bring 40 per cent. more than in the way these sales are now effected: for this very important reason, that but very few persons see these advertisements, they being posted only at the Court House and at one or two public places. Many times a man's property is offered for sale, and he entirely ignorant of it, until within a few days of the sale; and in many cases he never sees the advertisement at all. These notices do not give the public sufficient notice, to draw together any thing like a proper number of people to make the articles sell for half their value.

Would it not be expedient for the Legislature, at its next session, to pass an act compelling officers to advertise such sales in some convenient newspaper, for such length of time as they might think sufficient?

I am aware that many will be opposed to this method in the commencement, but after it is tried, they will find it to be the best policy. Most other States have all their public sales advertised in the nearest newspaper, and I am sure, that property sells for much more in most of them, than it does in ours.

If I had never felt the effects of sales conducted in this way, I should not be under the necessity of making these remarks. Sales conducted in this way, allow the officers thus selling, too great an opportunity of buying the property themselves, many times at what they know to be not more than half its true value. The above remarks are worthy of respectful consideration, coming from a disinterested source. But there is one other view of the subject that we think equally entitled to weight. The Legislature should patronize newspapers, in every way in which the public interest and convenience can be simultaneously promoted, as vehicles of information, lending their aid, and no feeble aid either; when well conducted, to enlighten and educate the people. In this respect North Carolina is far behind any other State in the Union, new or old. Twelve or fifteen newspapers, generally of a diminutive size, circulate a few hundred copies each, weekly, while the little States of Rhode Island and Delaware have each more newspapers, and a far greater circulation. There are no doubt several causes of this disparity, but this is one, that the press is not fostered by the Legislature here, as it is in almost every other State in the Union. A law authorizing the publication of the Acts of Assembly in every paper in the State, and requiring the publication of Sheriff and Constable's sales, Administrator or Executor's notices, &c. in some one newspaper, would not only add to the means of usefulness of presses already in existence, but would naturally lead to the establishment of others in remote sections of the State, where a newspaper is not almost an object of curiosity.

Carolina Observer.

North Carolina.—Gov. Branch.—From a letter to the Editors of the Raleigh Star, dated Washington City, 31st Aug. we make the following extract: "You will be pleased to hear that North Carolina occupies a very high stand in the Cabinet—so much so, that the Journal accuses Mr. Branch of having more influence with the President than any other of his Secretaries. Some truth is in this charge. Mr. Branch's course is not warped by ulterior views of political advancement; he is therefore left free to act as he may deem most beneficial to the country. The reputation for energetic firmness which he sustained as Governor of North Carolina will not be diminished by his conduct as Secretary of the Navy. His unfittedness to be persuaded into the adoption of any measure which his judgment disapproves, his impartiality in estimating the merits of individuals attached to his department and the Navy, and the strict accountability under which he has placed his subordinate officers, are circumstances that very honorably distinguish him from his electioneering predecessor. He is peculiarly qualified for detecting and putting an end to the peculation which for years has been practised through the Navy Department. We have no doubt here that his course will be straight onward; and we hope that his conviction of the necessity for reform will induce him, without fear or favor, to afford a hearty co-operation in the lopping off the drones in the public service."

Spanish Invasion of Mexico.—Capt. Nartigue, of the Schr. Monk, arrived at New Orleans, from off Tampico, informs that the Spanish troops under Gen. Baradas, took possession of that place on the 6th ult. There was some skirmishing between them and 300 Mexicans, who made a slight resistance—the former were reported to have lost about 60 men in killed and wounded, mostly officers, the latter had 15 wounded. The Mexicans retired into the interior. The Monk was not allowed to enter the port, and consequently returned to New-Orleans with her outward cargo. She brought \$48,000 in specie, and thirteen passengers.

As a specimen of 'Canadian justice.' Collins, of the Freeman, says:

"James Fitzgibbon, the magistrate, found guilty of a violent breach of the peace, was fined one shilling and dismissed. The editor of the Freeman, found guilty of only using the words 'native malignancy' in reference to the Attorney General, lest they might lead to a breach of the peace was committed to jail for one year, fined one thousand shillings, and bound down to keep the peace for three years, in twenty-four hundred dollars! The country that can bear this administration will bear any thing."

An Important Operation.—We learn by the New York Medical and Physical Journal, for July, that Doctor Abner Horton has succeeded in forming an artificial eyelid for a black boy. This important operation was performed in a short time and in a few days afterwards the boy had a very slightly eye, answering all the purposes of a natural one. The ball of the eye had been gored by an ox, and several attempts had been made to unite and restore the detached eye lid by other physicians, which all proved abortive.

A London Magazine says, the prussic acid has been obtained from the leaves of green tea in so concentrated a state, that one drop killed a dog almost instantaneously. A strong infusion of souching tea sweetened, is as effectual in poisoning flies, as the solution of arsenic generally sold for that purpose.

A hemp factory at Ithaca, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. caused by spontaneous combustion. Whole loss \$7,000, of which \$3,400 were insured.

Salisbury:
SEPTEMBER 29, 1829.

FIRE.—We learn from Charlotte, that the JAIL in that town was burnt to the ground, on Saturday night, the 19th inst. It seems to be suspected, that a negro, confined in the jail, set it on fire. No person was harmed, and no other house injured. It was a wooden building, and rather a frail tenement for the purposes intended.

FOR THE WAREHOUSE CAROLINIAN.

Laughing.—It requires no little correctness of taste, as well as nicety in the proportion of grave and volatile in the natural temper, to regulate this exercise, in such a way as to make a favorable impression in regard to ourselves, on the mind of those with whom we associate. To be grave without silliness or moroseness; cheerful and agreeable without levity, is not the least difficult attainment of perfect manners. To guard against the latter extreme becomes the more difficult, from the exceeding lightness of the common topics of conversation in mixed companies. It is in regard to this extreme, that I would suggest a thought or two.

In a circle in which the conversation is of the humorous or jocular kind, every one expects his jest to be rewarded by a wide smile, or by a burst of laughter. And common politeness seems to require that his expectation be not disappointed, tho' it may tax his auditory with no little exertion to avoid it. It is however an expensive indulgence to many weak persons, as it renders them blind to their weakness, and leads them to the repetition of that by which it is betrayed. While if their discernment is such, as entitles them to this forced respect, they will not fail to distinguish a mere affectation of laughter, from that which it would seem to be. And besides there may be one individual in the circle, of too much correctness of taste, and of too much delicacy of feeling, to be able to join in such glaring, yet such vociferous deception, or to respect those who do.

The extreme of laughing too much, on all occasions, is but a common one both with old and young; but especially with the latter. Without considering its connexion with religion, and without mentioning any of those scriptural declarations, which seem to regard much laughter without disapprobation, I consider it merely as it bears upon our reputation as persons of sense and manners. There is scarcely in any feeling a greater sameness among all men of sound judgment, and correct taste, than in that of pity and light esteem for those who are invariably found laughing. Men thus let themselves down, much below the real dignity of human nature. Who has not heard it advanced as an evidence of weakness and ill breeding in an individual, that he is ever laughing? It has a peculiar unhappy effect on a man's standing in this respect, as it argues peculiar weakness, to become so excited by little and common things. There are few of this class of persons, who have not sometimes taxed the sympathies of their friends, by awkwardly laughing aloud in company; and after thus committing themselves, having the mortification to see that they are joined by no one else. Too late they see, that those who most regard their feelings, and would most willingly free them from embarrassment, can scarce force a smile. Persons who know the world, and who have profited by their knowledge of it, will not so far forget themselves.

Another infraction upon the rules of polite life, not a little offensive to persons of refined taste, (and here I do not mean fastidious persons) is the habit of talking and laughing at the same time. This should be avoided by all who would make any pretensions to an acquaintance with polite life.

To close my remarks, already continued beyond my intention, I would say, that it is all very much a matter of habit. Nothing is more certain than that the difficulty of self-command is increased by indulgence. And by a little inattention, a man may fall into habits, under the influence of which he offends grossly, without being at all conscious of it. While with a little attention and judgment at first, we may acquire different habits, by the help of which we can make ourselves agreeable, as far as this thing is concerned, without care or effort.

Sir, if you think these suggestions might be profitable to any person, in the town or in the country, and you are willing to publish them without knowing or inquiring after the name of the writer, they are at your service.

GRAVITAS.

The six-penny Toby Watkins printers, like unledged birds, constantly keep their mouths stretched open, to swallow whatever the old cravens may drop into them; and then croak forth their vile slanders against female character, and their wanton libels against the officers of government. We perceive that this herd of little croakers are busily employed, just now, in railing from the proscribed common press at headquarters, charges against Messrs. Barry, Livingston, Lewis, Van Ness and others, of being defaulters, when the contrary has been conclusively proven, and the accusations nailed to the counter as base calumnies. But they have become so accustomed to look upon peculation, fraud, and corruption, in their own party when in power, that nothing looks clear to them,—the purity of the political atmosphere in Washington at this time; the industry, integrity, and systematic order with which all the public business is conducted there, appears murky and corrupt to their jaundiced eyes.

New Paper.—It is proposed to publish a new paper in Oxford, Greenville county, to be called the Examiner, and edited by Edwin Pasell, Esq. We are afraid the printing of a paper in that place, will be a losing concern.

Journal of Health.—This is the title of a periodical, published in Philadelphia twice a month, 16 octavo pages each No. at \$1.25 per annum. It is to be conducted by an association of Physicians, and is designed to furnish the public with a variety of useful information relating to the prevention and cure of the various "ills flesh is heir to," divested of technical phraseology, and suited to the understanding of every person. Any of the faculty who may be desirous of seeing the work, are requested to call at our office and examine it: we should be glad of their opinion as to its merits.

It seems this year to be more sickly, throughout the Union, than in ordinary seasons. The weather has been well calculated to generate bilious complaints. The physicians are almost constantly employed—it is their harvest time, and we do not envy them the profits they are reaping;—but still we devoutly hope the seeds of such a harvest may not soon again be sown in the land.

We perceive that many of the papers, (as well Jackson as Adams prints) still speak of the venal-souled hypocrite, John Jackson, as "of North Carolina." We will again repeat, that the man does not disgrace North Carolina neither by actively nor citizenship; and we hope the friends of the Administration will no longer degrade the name of North Carolina by mentioning it in connexion with that of a man who has gained so infamous a notoriety by the quality of his political course.

We learn from the U. Telegraph, that John S. Miercer, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed the Consul at Martinique.

The Banner of the Constitution, is the title of a new weekly Newspaper, proposed to be commenced at Washington City, in December next, by Col. Condy Raguet, at present Editor of an able and spirited paper in Philadelphia, called the Free Trade Advocate, and late American Charge de Affaires at Brazil. The new paper will be of large dimensions, and embrace the discussion of all the subjects usually admitted into the columns of papers. The talents, and the sterling republican principles of Col. Raguet, are a sure guaranty that his paper will be conducted with ability, and be a firm supporter of the present Administration.

The National Journal attempts to make itself witty over a paragraph of ours, in relation to the refusal of Judge Preble (Minister to the Netherlands) to "eat" a public dinner tendered him in Maine. After critically examining the diction of our article, the editor of the Journal (an Englishman by birth, as well as in feeling) charges us with manifesting a want of proper deference for the "King's English." Now, although we concede to said Englishman the privilege of defending whatever belongs to the "king" his master, as a loyal subject he is bound to do,—and although we context, that in hastily preparing articles for our paper, we sometimes inadvertently pay more attention to sense than syntax,—yet we cannot admit the justice of the charge of an illiterate construction of our sentences, for we have perused over Murray long enough to know how to write the language, in a style that is readily comprehended by Republican understandings, however grating our sentences (or syntax) may sound on a monarchical ear.

The United States Telegraph, has been enlarged, and improved in its form; and is now one of the largest and most valuable papers in the Union. The location of this paper at the seat of government, the circumstance of its being the official organ of the Administration, together with the able, indefatigable and independent course of the Editor, must render it invaluable to every politician friendly to the present Executive and his administration.

A sweet potato, 18 inches in circumference, 17 inches in length, and weighing 12 pounds, is stated by the Minerva to have been raised in Halifax county, this season.

The Rice Crops, in the vicinity of Wilmington, in this state, are said in the Recorder to have suffered greatly from the overflowing of the watercourses. Some planters will lose two thirds of their crop, others nearly the whole. The corn crops on the low grounds, are also very seriously injured. The planters have sustained a deep blow, and the prospects of the whole community are consequently depressed.

Wild pigeons are very numerous at the north this season: during the day the air seemed to be filled with them. Immense numbers were caught and killed; they sold in market at 1 1/2 cents per dozen: they were very fat, and made fine eating.

A sail was seen by a party of ladies and gentlemen a few weeks since, while sailing in a boat on an excursion of pleasure, off Pulneyville, in Lake Ontario. It swam about the boat, and showed a disposition to get in at the after part, but was prevented. It was the first of those animals ever seen in that Lake.

Mr. Abraham Bradley, one of the Assistants to the Post Master General, has been removed, and Colonel Charles K. Gardner has been appointed in his place.