

horae consume the whole of them, and they are thus made to add fully one-third more to his stock of food. He assures us that his negroes eat the corn with avidity, keep in order, and are just as competent to perform plantation labor as when they consumed the grain alone. The success of our abundant and stimulating agricultural brethren to follow his example, as the labor of preparation is nothing compared with the great saving effected.

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

INFIDELITY.

Whatever specious arguments infidels bring forward in support of their doctrines, there is one thing which seems very prominent in their character; I mean pride. They oppose their own reason to the facts of ages, the fulfillment of prophecy, the evidence of miracles, and the good sense of the wisest and best men who have ever lived.

"The sufficiency of human reason," says Young, "is the golden calf which these men set up to be worshipped; and, in the frenzy of their extravagant devotion to it, they trample on venerable authority, strike at an oak with an axer, the doctrine of God's own planting, and the growth of ages, with the sudden and fortuitous shoots of imagination, abortive births of an hour." The human improvements on divine relation, may be compared to the profaning of the Holy Bible with the figure of heathen idols under *Antiochus Epiphanes*; or rather, to the proud Roman Emperor, who took the head from Jupiter's statue, and placed his own in its stead.

The eloquent *Saurin* strikingly describes the folly and madness of such men: "What surprises me, what stumbles me, what frightens me, is to see a diminutive creature, a contemptible man, a little ray of glimmering through a few feeble organs, to convert a point with the Supreme Being, oppose that intelligence who sitteth at the helm of the world; question what he affirms, dispute what he determines, appeal from his decision, and even after God hath given evidence, reject all doctrines that are beyond capacity. Enter into thy nothingness, mortal creature! What madness animates thee? How darest thou pretend, thou who art but a point, thou whose essence is but an atom, to measure thyself with the Supreme Being, with him whom the heavens cannot contain?"

Men of infidel principles are sometimes as ignorant as they are impudent. One of this sort was making himself merry in a large company at the expense of the Scriptures, and told his companions that he could prove the prophet of the Christians (as he called Christ) mistaken, even upon the most common subjects. After awakening the curiosity of the company, he thus gratified it. "Christ says that *old bottles* are not so strong as new (alluding to Matt. ix. 17); and therefore if new wine is put into *old bottles*, it will break them. Now don't every body know that old glass is just as strong as new; for who ever heard that glass was the weaker for being old?" A clergyman in company, who had been the butt of his wit, gently reproved his ignorance and folly of this writing, by asking him if he understood Greek. "Greek, Sir! no, Sir; but what has Greek to do with it? a bottle is a bottle, whether it be in Greek or English; every body knows that an *old bottle* is just as good as a new one."

"Not quite, Sir," replied the other: "if they are made of leather or skins, as the fact was as to the bottles Christ speaks of, as the Greek name imports; and indeed it is so in many countries, even to this day, that people use skins by way of vessels to contain wine." On which side the laughter of the company turned is not very difficult to conceive. We may here learn that the knowledge of the original languages in which the scriptures are written is of so small utility to a Christian minister.

Infidelity is not only shocking as to its nature, but every way injurious as to its tendency. The following instance is a confirmation of it. A servant who waited at the table of Mr. Mallet, often hearing this subject brought forward, at last became as great an adept in these principles as his master; and being thoroughly convinced, that for any of his misdeeds he should have no after account to make, was resolved to profit by the doctrine, and made off with many things of value, particularly the plate. Luckily, he was so closely pursued, that he was brought back with his prey to his master's house, who examined him before some select friends. At first the man was sullen, and would answer no questions; but being urged to give a reason for his infamous behaviour, he resolutely said, "I heard you so often talk of the impossibility of a future state, and that after death there was no reward for virtue, nor punishment for vice, that I was tempted to commit the robbery." "Well but you rascal," replied Mallet, "had you no fear of the gillows?" "Sir," said the fellow, looking sternly at his master, "what is that to you? If I had a mind to venture that, you had removed my greatest terror; why should I fear the least?"

SCPTICISM.

"Mathematicians (so called) exist, who say, that they will believe nothing they cannot demonstrate, as if the lightning that glances now out of the corner of that cloud cannot without demonstration, be allowed to exist, either in itself, or its image in my eye. Mathematicians that talk in this, or in any similar way, however mathematically sane they may be, are certainly, if not intellectually and morally insane, at least troubled with *monomania*.

"I will believe nothing," said a young sceptic riding with a gentleman in a coach in England, "I cannot demonstrate." "Do I understand you rightly Sir," said his companion, "that you believe nothing that you cannot understand and demonstrate?" "Yes, Sir, will you tell me what is that?" "A cow." "What has it on its back?" "Hair." "Of what color?" "Red." "And what is that?" "A sheep." "With what is it covered?" "Wool." "Of what color?" "White." "Do you believe so?" "Yes." "But do you understand why the cow is covered with hair, and the sheep with wool; or why the one is red and the other white?" "No." "But did you not tell me that you would believe nothing that you could not understand?" He was silent.

All over the world is the truth of that Scripture verified, it is "THE FOOT," emphatically the foot, "that hath said in his heart there is no God: the fool that will not believe his own senses: the fool that talks about demonstration, or the need of it, to make that plainer which cannot be made more plain: for craving after *dead Euclid* to prove the living Bible or moral truth. If such a thing as the very quietness of folly can exist, certainly it is in him who is emphatically *THE FOOT*."

POLITICAL.

From the Greenville Mountaineer.

THE CALHOUN DINNER AT SANDY SPRING.

We attended the dinner given to Mr. Calhoun in this district on Tuesday last, and should have attempted a description of the proceedings, had not the Committee of Arrangements furnished us with the following, which is done in a much more minute, and, we doubt not, correct manner, than if that duty had devolved upon us.

We will merely state, that after the orators had concluded their remarks, a general invitation was given to repair to the dinner-table, in a pleasant grove not far distant, where a very fine Barbecue had been prepared by the Committee, of which at least 1000 persons partook. We have been present on several occasions of the kind, but never before have we seen the preparations on so large a scale, the provisions so well prepared, and as good order preserved.

Mr. Calhoun arrived on the ground at 12 o'clock, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, by whom he was conducted to the stand. He was introduced to the assembled multitude, in a few words, by the Chairman of the Committee, J. H. Joyce, Esq. At least 1500 persons were gathered around the distinguished Senator.—Persons were there from all the neighboring districts, composing an assembly, which for numbers, intelligence and respectability, has rarely, if ever before, met together in this District. In the midst of an attentive silence, Mr. Calhoun arose and commenced one of the most lucid and powerful efforts of mind which has ever fallen to our lot to hear. He promised that he should make no appeals to the prejudice or passions of his audience; that he should briefly elucidate the subject which has caused such excitement throughout the nation, and give such facts and statements as appeared to him to be conclusive as regards the truth of the Constitutional Treasury. He remarked that this subject was merely a separation of the fiscal operations of the Government from those of the Bank.—The Constitutional Treasury merely required the Government to do what Law and the Constitution demanded—collect and disburse its revenues in its own credit, or gold and silver.—That the long-standing connexion of Banks and Government had been dissolved, and that this measure proposed to make the separation final.

He proceeded, with clear and forcible argument, to prove that the connexion was unequal, unjust, corrupting in its consequences, anti-republican, hostile to state rights, and subversive of our liberties. It was unequal and unjust, because it gave a preference of one institution over another, and that it traded wherever that institution was located. That it was corrupting in its consequences, because to sustain itself against attack, the Bank could bribe officers of Government, and members of Congress, by secret means, which no one could ever witness or know of but the parties concerned. That it was anti-republican, hostile to state rights and subversive of our liberties, because, in the nature of the connexion, it was evident that the higher the taxes, the higher the tariff duties,—the larger the patronage of the General Government, the greater its expenditure, and the greater its surplus, so much more were the profits of the Banks increased, and that therefore this powerful interest was directly interested in promoting all these anti-republican ends, and would assuredly lend its influence to promote them. It was Federal in its origin, and Federal in its tendencies. Mr. C. remarked on the Act of '89, as requiring Government dues to be paid in gold and silver only, and that Alexander Hamilton, by his single order, defeated this wise law, by requiring the Bank notes of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to be received as gold and silver. This wise Federalist, thus commenced this unjust connexion, contrary to law and to the spirit of Republicanism.

Mr. C. made a few observations on some of the slang objections to the Sub-Treasury. Among others he spoke of the charge of its being originated by Col. Benton, and called "Benton's humbug." This was not so. Gen. Gordon of Virginia first introduced the measure, in 1834. He approved of the Divorce then, but thought it premature. Col. Benton introduced the measure in the Senate in 1836. Mr. C. then voted against it, because he deemed it impracticable at the time. He proposed a U. S. Bank for a limited time on certain conditions, as a better and more practicable plan to subvert the Banks; so that Gen. Gordon was the first man who brought this measure into Congress. He also mentioned the favorite argument of the Whigs, that this measure produced one currency for the Government and another for the people—"nuts for the office holders and leaves for the people." He remarked that this was a precious confession. In it the Whigs acknowledged that the constitutional currency was the best—that it gave "nuts" to the office holders, and that the Bank currency, used by the people was nothing but "leaves!" Why not let the people have "nuts"? The Whigs alone were to blame for keeping them on "leaves." They also prevent them from having the full benefit of the Constitutional Treasury; but the truth was, that the Whigs were laboring hard to reserve matters, or rather to snatch the "nuts" from the Government and give them to the Banks, leaving for the Government and the people the "leaves."

Mr. C. concluded by a most beautiful illustration of the danger of chartering a National Bank. He introduced one of *Æop's fables*. A woodsman humbly petitioned the Forest to grant him a small piece of timber, a very small piece indeed, in order that he might make a helve for his axe. The Forest held a council, and granted the apparently moderate request. The woodsman shaped and fitted his helve, and returning, soon felled the Forest around him. The axe, Mr. C. remarked, was the Bank.—Give it to a charter, and you supply the helve, and soon the tree of American Liberty will fall prostrate before it.

Mr. Calhoun, during his speech, whilst he defended the right and the duty of the Government to use its own credit (Treasury Notes) and specie, in the management of its revenues, denied that he was an enemy to the State Banks and the credit system; all he desired was a salutary reform, indispensable to the country. He would let Banks stand upon their own resources like every other business.

This is a very faint and imperfect outline of Mr. Calhoun's remarks. He spoke for nearly an hour and a half, using no oratorical flourish. His arguments were dictated by truth, and the effects were consequently great. He was greeted by the cheers of hundreds as he closed.

Gen. Thompson, the Representative from this

Congressional district, was present. He had been specially invited, in common with some 40 others, who occupied public stations, and some who lived at a distance. When Mr. Calhoun closed his remarks, a few voices were heard to call for General Thompson. The committee made no objection to his speaking, but invited him on the stand, and requested the decorous attention of the audience, while Gen. Thompson made his remarks.

The Gen. proceeded in one of his best efforts, and with all zeal and industry started and insisted on the objections to the Constitutional Treasury. His plan was the employment of State Banks and Special Deposites. He depicted many gross impositions that had been practised on the soldiers of our army, and attributed them to the operation of the Constitutional Treasury Gen. T. frequently alluded to Mr. Calhoun personally.—He read a portion of one of Mr. C.'s speeches, and a letter from Condé Raguet, to prove Mr. C. an inconsistent statesman. He reiterated the old slang, that Col. Benton was the author of the plan now advocated by Mr. C. (Mr. Calhoun here arose and remarked, that that matter had better be settled then. He turned to Gen. T., and asked him the following questions—"Sir, did not Condé Raguet bring this system to Washington, and propose it to several gentlemen in 1831?" Gen. T. answered, "Yes." Again, "Did not Gen. Gordon introduce that plan, in the House, in 1834?"—Gen. T. answered, "Yes."—"Did I not in '34 declare in my place, that if no one else did, I should under certain circumstances, deem it my duty to bring forward this very measure of Divorce? The answer was again, "Yes."—How then, said Mr. C., can you declare Col. Benton the author of a system, in '36 which you acknowledge Gen. Gordon introduced in 1834?" Mr. Calhoun added the conclusion which he derived from the premises. A minute and distinct detail cannot here be given of this scene. It was one in which the facts of the case, at least, were clearly acknowledged and settled.

When Gen. T. closed, Mr. Calhoun again spoke at some length. He took Gen. T.'s arguments in detail and completely demolished them. He deprecated, as much as Gen. T. could, the impositions practised on the soldiery, and the evils which had happened by the derangement of the Banks and Currency, but he then brought out all the facts of the case, and proved that all of these horrible transactions took place before the Constitutional Treasury was in existence, under the General's own Pet Bank system. If there ever was a case of putting the cart before the horse, this said Mr. C., is one. This was a tremendous blow to Gen. T.'s arguments, as all were founded on those transactions as the fruits of the Constitutional Treasury. The errors of Gen. T.'s deductions, and the false positions which he took, were most vividly and forcibly exposed. There never was a more complete triumph of a true cause. The crowd were excited to a pitch of the utmost enthusiasm. The Bank, and Pet Bank system would have met with but few advocates there; and those that were there were silent, after such a signal exhibition of the effects of truth.

It was indeed unfortunate for General T. and his cause that he spoke on that day. His speech might have made an impression if delivered where there were none to answer and refute; but the reply to it was terrible in its effects. General T. assumed some of the same positions which Mr. Clay took in the Senate in his attack on Mr. Calhoun; and if possible, his failure was more signal. Cheers followed every shaft of Mr. Calhoun, and it might have been hoped from the increased effects of the altercation which ensued between Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Thompson, that if time had been allowed the General himself would have confessed he was mistaken. He said that he was opposed to a National Bank, and to the Pet Bank system; he was in favor of employing Banks owned by the States; but three or four States, however, could be enumerated that had such institutions, which occasioned Mr. Calhoun, in his final remarks, to say, that the General having repudiated all other systems, as well as the Pet Bank, was still in favor of "one of the family of the Pets—an infant yet unborn." It was a plan now proved to be impracticable, and worse, if practicable, than the Pet Bank, as its tendency was to combine both the National and State Governments in alliance with the Banks, and all their corrupting effects.

At the conclusion of the speaking the annexed Resolutions, which had been prepared by the Committee, were submitted and adopted by a large majority of votes given. The actual preponderance of the friends of the Constitutional Treasury was supposed to be 4 or 5 to one of its opponents; some estimate the number greater.

The Resolutions were not submitted by the Committee, if no one else had spoken: besides Mr. Calhoun.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the question of separating the fiscal operations of the Government from the Banks, has by the situation of affairs, become, and is likely to continue, one of great interest and importance to the country, and which will carry with its decision an influence for evil or for good, according as it is determined in favor of the Bank monopolies and their adherents, or in favor of the people and their free institutions—we deem it important and proper, as a portion of the freemen of our Confederacy, to declare our sentiments on this great and momentous question. Therefore.

Resolved, That the union of the Government and the Banks, is, in its operation, unequal, unfair and unjust; is anti-republican in its character and tendency; hostile to State Rights, corrupting in its consequences, and alike dangerous to the liberty and free institutions of the country, as would be the union of Church and State.

Resolved, That it is the duty of freemen to maintain their principles openly and manfully, regardless of all private and individual considerations; and we regard it as imperative at this time, when principles so important are involved, and such mighty efforts are made to overthrow them.

Resolved, That our distinguished guests, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, and our other Representatives who acted with him, in opposing this unholy union of the Banks and Government, and giving their powerful and zealous support to the Independent and Constitutional Treasury have proved themselves the true and faithful friends of the Constitution, and the rights and liberty of the people; and that under such difficulties as to entitle them to our highest admiration and confidence.

JOHN H. JOYCE,
Chairman of the Committee.

The dinner to Mr. Calhoun at Pickens on Wednesday last, passed off with great order and we believe perfect good feeling. Mr. Calhoun addressed

the people in plain, common sense explanation of the Independent Treasury system, setting forth its advantages, and replying to the objections which had been urged against it. He declared at the outset, that he should not take that occasion to defend himself against the abusive accusations which had been lavished upon him, for his course on this question, and that he had no intention to attack others. His object would be to explain the question, and to prove that a separation of the government from banks was essential to the best interests of the country.

We shall not attempt to follow him through his arguments. It was without sophistry or mystification—perfectly plain and intelligible.

He was followed by Gen. Thompson in an argument on the other side, and there were one or two replies and rejoinders. The discussion lasted from about twelve o'clock till near four. At the close, a number of voices called for Gen. Whitner, who made a short address, in which he announced that he had yielded to the solicitations of a large number of the citizens of the Congressional district, who were desirous of supporting him for Congress.—The day being far spent, and the patience of the people probably very nearly exhausted, he contented himself with a brief statement of his opinions in favor of the Independent Treasury system.

It was agreed between the two candidates, that the canvass should be conducted in fairness and good temper. After partaking of the refreshments provided for the occasion, the company dispersed.—*Pendleton Messenger.*

VALUABLE TABLE.

The following table, exhibiting at a single view the times of holding elections, the seats of government, and the stated periods for the meeting of the Legislatures, of each of the several States in the Union, we cut from one of our exchange papers, and presume it will be found correct. Those of our subscribers who do not keep files of their papers, will do well to preserve this table for future reference.—[*North Carolina Standard.*]

TIME OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

States.	Time of holding elections.
Maine,	2nd Monday in September.
N. Hampshire,	2nd Tuesday in March.
Vermont,	1st Tuesday in September.
Massachusetts,	2nd Monday in November.
Rhode Island,	Governor and Senators in April, Representatives in April & Aug.
Connecticut,	1st Monday in April.
New York,	1st Mon. Tues. and Wed. in Nov.
New Jersey,	2nd Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania,	2nd Tuesday in October.
Delaware,	2nd Tuesday in November.
Maryland,	1st Monday in October.
Virginia,	3d Thursday in April, In July and August.
North Carolina,	2nd Monday in October.
South Carolina,	1st Monday in October.
Georgia,	1st Monday in August.
Alabama,	1st Monday in November.
Mississippi,	1st Monday in July.
Louisiana,	1st Thursday in August.
Tennessee,	1st Monday in August.
Kentucky,	2nd Tuesday in October.
Ohio,	1st Monday in August.
Indiana,	1st Monday in August.
Illinois,	1st Monday in August.
Missouri,	1st Monday in November.
Michigan,	1st Monday in November.
Arkansas,	1st Monday in November.

Seats of Government.	Time of meeting of Legislature.
Maine,	Augusta, 1st Wed. in Jan.
N. Hampshire,	Concord, 1st Wed. in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier, 2d Thurs. in Oct.
Massachusetts,	Boston, 1st Wed. in Jan.
Rhode Island,	Providence, 1st Wed. May, July, Oct. Last Wed. Oct. Jan.
Connecticut,	Hartford and New Haven, 1st Wed. in May.
New York,	Albany, 1st Tues. in Jan. 4th Tues. in Oct.
New Jersey,	Trenton, 1st Tues. in Dec. 1st Thurs. Jan. bienn.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg, 1st Tues. in Dec. 1st Mon. in Dec. 2d Mon. in Nov. bienn.
Delaware,	Dover, 4th Mon. in Nov. 1st Mon. in Nov. 4th Mon. in Oct. bienn
Maryland,	Annapolis, 1st Mon. in Nov. 3d Mon. in Oct.
Virginia,	Richmond, 1st Mon. in Dec. 2d Mon. in Nov. bienn.
North Carolina,	Raleigh, 4th Mon. in Nov. 1st Mon. in Nov. 4th Mon. in Oct. bienn
South Carolina,	Columbia, 1st Mon. in Jan. 1st Mon. in Jan.
Georgia,	Milledgeville, 1st Mon. in Jan. 1st Mon. in Jan.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa, 3d Mon. Sept. bienn. Last day Dec.
Mississippi,	Jackson, 1st Mon. in Dec. 1st Mon. in Dec.
Louisiana,	New Orleans, 1st Mon. in Dec. 1st Mon. in Dec. bienn
Tennessee,	Nashville, 1st Mon. in Dec. 1st Mon. in Dec. bienn
Kentucky,	Frankfort, 1st Mon. in Jan. 1st Mon. in Jan. bienn
Ohio,	Columbus, 1st Mon. in Dec. 1st Mon. in Dec. bienn
Indiana,	Indianapolis, 1st Mon. in Dec. 1st Mon. in Dec. bienn
Illinois,	Vandalia, 1st Mon. in Dec. 1st Mon. in Dec. bienn
Missouri,	Jefferson City, 1st Mon. in Jan. 1st Mon. in Jan. bienn
Michigan,	Detroit, 1st Mon. in Jan. 1st Mon. in Jan. bienn
Arkansas,	Little Rock, 1st Mon. in Jan. 1st Mon. in Jan. bienn

In our last number we published an account, taken from the *Charleston Mercury*, of a whale boat containing four black fellows, having been met off Currituck Inlet, by the schooner *Ostrich*, Captain Ellis, arrived at Charleston.

Since the publication of the article alluded to, we have derived the following information from a gentleman of this city. He states, that on the 5th ult. being on his way from Savannah to his plantation on one of the Islands to the Southward of this, in a small sloop, he came to anchor in Big Warsaw, the wind and tide being contrary; while there, a boat hove in sight, and made towards his vessel. He soon discovered that the persons on board the boat were black men; our informant waved his hat for them to come to him, they did so; he then inquired where they were from—they said from the South End of Cuba—that they belonged to a brig, (the name of which is not recollected) which had been a regular packet between New York and Cuba, but had been wrecked. They said that the Captain of the brig and passengers had taken the long boat—the balance of the crew the jolly boat. The two other boats had made for land, but that they wanted to get to the United States, and had separated.—They said they were very hungry having been five days without eating or drinking, and asked for food—our informant had none of his own with him, but obtained a little from his negroes and gave them. A proposition was made for them to come to Savannah, it being the nearest port, but they did not appear to like this much—said they wanted to go to Charleston. Finally, the gentleman agreed to take them to his house—to which they readily assented. Accordingly they proceeded to the gentleman's plantation, where they were furnished with food from Sunday until Tuesday when they made their escape.

Our informant further states, that the boat contained nothing but the individuals and a quantity of sailor's clothing—enough to have clad fifteen persons—an axe and a hatchet—he is confident that they were not Southern negroes. The description given us of the boat, corresponds exactly with that furnished by Capt. Ellis, and we have no doubt but that it is the same.

We think it proper to state, that the gentleman would have brought the fellows to Savannah, had he not been very much indisposed—he rose when that intention on Tuesday morning, and found they were gone.—*Savannah (Ga.) Rep.*

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1838.

Rowan Superior Court.—The Superior Court Rowan is in Session during the present week, Honor Judge Settle presiding. The docket is a small one, and no trials, as we can learn, of much importance. Judge Settle is a business Judge, and gets along with great smoothness and despatch, he will leave no undone that can be finished before he adjourns.

Col. Henry Giles, the Clerk of the Court, being seriously indisposed, and prostrated with a disease, of which he may never recover, has resigned his office, and Junius Sneed has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Henry L. Pinckney has been re-elected Mayor of Charleston. The vote stood, for Pinckney 610, James Lynch 575, Jos. Johnson 203, J. W. Schmidt 111.

We are informed by the Milledgeville papers, that the Governor of Georgia has issued orders commanding a regiment of eight companies to be raised in the Southern Counties of the State, for expelling the Indians from Okfenokee Swamp.

Fire.—New Orleans was, at the last account, visited by a gang of incendiary villains who have ravaged the City repeatedly within a short time. Three temples were made at one time, two of which resulted in large fires, and heavy loss of property. The *Pietyan* contains an account of two more attempts which were not discovered until too late to stop the progress of the flames short of an extensive conflagration, and considerable loss of property.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The people of the Southern States seem to be moving steadily, though not rapidly, on the subject of direct trade with Europe through their own ports. A meeting has been recently held in Norfolk, at which resolutions were adopted preparatory to the Convention appointed to be held there in November next. From all appearances this Convention will be numerously attended by representatives from every part of Virginia and from the Eastern part of this State.

In October, it will be borne in mind, a Convention of the same character is to be held in Augusta, in which the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, and North Carolina most probably, will be represented by Delegates.

In November, a Convention for the same object is to be held in Raleigh. This Convention, it will be recollected, was called by the meeting held in Greensboro. We hope Delegates will be sent from every County of the State to this Convention. While all our Southern States of the South are exerting every effort to regulate their trade, and improve their condition, shall North Carolina remain alone in the back ground regarding her situation? Let her stand forth, and with the resolve upon the present as a propitious moment for the advancement of her interest, and honor.

Some movements on the subject of a Convention have already taken place in Alabama; without doubt, the people of that State, and Mississippi too, will not be slow to act effectually, and in concert in this matter of much importance to themselves, and the whole South.

SENATORIAL TERMS.

With the close of the next session of Congress the terms of fifteen United States Senators will expire. Of these seven are opposed to the Administration, six are friendly to it, and two, Messrs. Tallmadge, of New York, and Rives of Virginia, are Conservatives that is, neither one thing nor the other. The term of Mr. B. Brown does not expire on the 4th March, 1839, as some have supposed, but on the 4th March, 1840. Mr. Strange has five years of his time yet unexpired.

THE POPE AND NAPLES.—It appears that the Pope and the court of the kingdom of Naples are not on the best terms with each other. The Pope lately claimed homage, and demanded tribute from the King of Naples. The Neapolitan minister objected to it, and maintained that feudal subordination was incompatible with the independence of sovereignty, and that his Highness, the Pope, as chief of a religion whose power pretains not to the things of this world, had no right to interfere with temporal dominions. The tribute demanded was two hundred thousand dollars. We suspect that the Neapolitan Governor will much sooner yield the homage, than pay the tribute.

Cotton Manufacture in Russia.—The manufacture of Cotton in Russia, says a late account, is fostered, and encouraged by the particular favor of the Government, a protection is extended, and every inducement afforded to persons to engage in it. A Providence paper states, that a gentleman from one of the first commercial houses in St. Petersburg has lately been in that City making purchases of machinery. It may be anticipated, from these things, that Russia will soon become an important market for the sale of the raw material.

The Steam Ship *Sirius* lately started from England on her first voyage to St. Petersburg; it is intended to establish a regular, and direct intercourse between the two Countries.

Equinoctial Gales.—These gales have been very violent off the Virginia coast; many vessels have been driven ashore, and disabled, though we have no accounts of any serious losses.

In the port and City of New York it was severely felt, on the night of the 11th instant; the storm did some damage, blowing down fifteen of the finest trees in the park, and a number of chimneys, no lives lost however.

As far as we have learned no great damage has been experienced from its effects in this State, except wrecks off our coast, though in all probability there have been some, yet to be heard of.

Long Copartnership.—The articles of association of the North American Trust, and Banking Company, (formed under the late New York Banking law) provide that the Association shall commence in July, 1838, and terminate the 1st November, 2301.

Very nice.—An Englishman, says a N. Y. paper, lately visited the Falls of Niagara, and being asked his opinion of them replied,—"very nice," "pon honour," "very neat."