

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

THE BIBLE.

Of all the books God has bestowed on our apostle and orphan race, we are bound to say that the Bible is the holiest and most precious. We bring not into comparison with this the glorious sun-light, nor the rich abundance which is poured forth from the storehouse of the earth, though dust, to soar up into companionship with angels. The Bible is the development of man's immortality, the guide which informs him how he may move off triumphantly from a contracted and temporary scene, and grasp destinies of unbounded splendor—eternity his life-time, and infinity his home. It is the record, too, which tells that this rebellious nation of God's unlimited empire is not excluded from our Maker's compassion; but that the creatures who move upon its surface, though they have basely spurned in its sinfulness and corruption the magnificence of their nature, are yet so dear in their ruin to Him who formed them, that he bowed down the heavens in order to open their graves. O! you have only to think what a change would pass on the aspect of our race, if the Bible were suddenly withdrawn, and all remembrance of it swept away, and you arrive at some faint notion of the worth of the volume. Take from Christendom the Bible, and you have taken the moral chart by which alone its population can be guided. Ignorant of the truth of God, and only guessing at their own immortality, the tens of thousands would be as mariners tossed on a wide ocean without a star to guide, and without a compass by which to steer. The blue lights of the storm-flood would burn ever in the shrouds; and when the tornado rushes across the waters, there would be heard nothing but the shriek of the terrified, and the groans of the departing. It were to mantle the earth with more than Egyptian darkness; it were to dry up the fountain of human happiness; it were to take life from our waters, and leave them stagnant, and the stars from our heavens, and leave them in sackcloth, and the verdure from our valleys and have them in barrenness; it were to make the present all recklessness; the future all hopelessness, the mania's revelry, and the fiend's delight, if you could annihilate that precious volume which tells us of God and of Christ, and unveils immortality, and instructs in duty and woe to glory. Such is the Bible.

Prize it, ye youth, and study it more and more. Prize it, ye aged, for it leads to the New Jerusalem. Prize it every one of ye, as you are intelligent, immortal beings—for it giveth understanding to the simple.—Bishop Heber.

An Overbearing Temper.—Nothing shows a greater abjectness of spirit than an overbearing temper appearing in a person's behaviour to inferiors. To insult or abuse those who dare not answer again, is as sure a mark of cowardice as it would be to attack with a drawn sword a woman or a child. And wherever you see a person given to insult his inferiors, you may assure yourself he will creep to his superior; for the same business of mind will lead him to treat the part of a bully to those who cannot resist, and of a coward to those who can. But though servants and other dependents may not have it in their power to retort in the same taste, the injurious usage they receive from their superiors, they are sure to be even with them by the contempt they themselves have for them, and the character they spread abroad of them through the world. Upon the whole, the proper behaviour to inferiors is, to treat them with generosity and humility; but by no means with familiarity on the one hand, or insolence on the other.

Benevolence.—True benevolence inspires with the love of justice, and prompts him in whose bosom it glows, neither to oppress the weak, to impose on the ignorant, nor to over-reach the unwary; but to give every man his due, and with steady and undeviating steps to walk in the hallowed path of equity. Deceit and dissimulation, fraud and falsehood, are far from the humble worshipper of God. Integrity is enthroned in his heart, truth dwells on his lips, and an enlightened sense of duty regulates the whole of his conduct. He faithfully performs every promise, and fulfils every engagement. Others respect and trust his word, because he respects and holds it sacred himself. His life is characterized by the simplicity of truth, and the dignity of virtue; and in dealing with him, they who have an opportunity of knowing his character place unbounded confidence in his justice and faithfulness.

We pity the man who has no religion in his heart—no high and irresistible yearning after a better and holier existence—who is contented with the animal and grossness of earth—whose spirit never revolts at the darkness of its prison-house, nor exults at the thought of its final emancipation. We pity him because he affords no evidence of his high origin, no manifestation of that intellectual prerogative, which render him the delegate lord of the visible creation. He can rank no higher than animal nature—the spiritual could never stoop so low. To seek for beastly excitements—to minister with a bountiful hand to depraved and strong appetites—are the attributes of the animal alone. To limit our hopes and aspirations to this life, and the world, is like remaining forever in the place of our birth without ever lifting the veil of the visible horizon which bent over our infancy.

There is religion in every thing around us; calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man would do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence, stealing in as it were, upon the heart. It comes quietly and without excitement. It has no terror—no gloom in its approaches. It does not rouse up the passions; it is untrammelled by the creeds and unshadowed by the superstitions of men. It is from the hands of the Author, and growing from the immediate presence of the great spirit, which pervades and quickens. It is written on the arch of sky. It looks from every star. It is on the sailing clouds and in the invisible wind. It is among the hills and valleys of the earth—where the shrubless mountain pierces the thin atmosphere of the eternal winter—or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong wind, with its dark waves of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad face of the unswerving ocean. It is the poetry of nature. It is that which lifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadows of our place of probation—which breaks, link after link, the chains which bind us to materiality, and opens to our imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness.—J. G. Whittier.

Female Rashness.—A circumstance occurred at Newport (says a correspondent of a Bristol paper),

on Monday last, which shows how ungrateful are the passions of some ladies when thwarted in their inclinations by their husbands. A woman by the name of Phillips, wished to attend a fashionable ball, given for the benefit of the new church; but her husband objected, on account of her services being required at home, upon which she declared, if he did not allow her to go she would immediately chop off her finger. The threat was of course treated with contempt, but strange to say, she carried her intention into effect, and no sooner was one off than a second shared the fate; when, with the most extraordinary perseverance, she exclaimed, "Here's to go at the hand." The hatchet for that was the instrument used, immediately fell just below the wrist, and severed the whole of the tendon, but without injuring bone. Mr. Harry Fry, a surgeon, was sent for, and the lady was destined to undergo a second infliction, by having both the stumps amputated, and her mutilated hand was dressed. She declared in the presence of that gentleman, although she regretted the loss of her fingers, she would do the same thing again rather than any restraint should be put upon her reasonable inclinations.—Bath (Eng.) Journal.

From the Pennsylvania. NEW RUSSIAN PROCESS FOR WORKING CERTAIN GOLD ORES.

Several notices of a new and much vaunted process for working gold ores, lately tried in the mines of Siberia, have been given in our papers, but they have all been very brief, and utterly unintelligible. The following, translated from a Russian Gazette, sent by our minister, Mr. Dallas, to a friend in Philadelphia, is full and explicit, and may be found to have an important bearing upon our American mining operations. Many of our ores, probably the greater part of them, contain quartz and pyrites, and might, no doubt, be successfully fluxed by the method described in this paper, some what modified. The production of the ores would undoubtedly be greatly increased by this process, but whether this increase would compensate for the consumption of fuel and of fluor spar, is a question which can be answered only by practical experiment on a large scale.

In our translation, we have given the weights of the ores in Avoirdupois pounds, and of the gold in grains and pennyweights, Troy; and on the authority of Kelley's Cambyst, have supposed the Zolotnick = 658 grains; 96 zolotnicka = one Russian pound, = 0.0926 lbs. avoirdupois; 40 Russian pounds = one Pound = 36.1054 lbs.

Translated from the St. Petersburg Journal of Sept. 23d, 1837.

Auriferous sands have been worked, in different parts of the world, from the most distant periods, but the means of separating the gold has been every where confined to the simple method of washing. It was not imagined that other means could be found that would present results far more advantageous.

In Russia, where the working of auriferous sands ores become of great importance, the attention of government has been naturally directed to giving, to the methods in general use, all the perfection of which they are susceptible, and accordingly the establishments at the foot of the Oural mountains and in Siberia have acquired a marked superiority over those in Transylvania and in South America. Still there was reason to believe, that, in spite of every care, a considerable portion of the gold contained in the sand was lost in the process.

The beds of auriferous sands are composed of pebbles of different sizes enveloped in a kind of very fine yellowish earth. It is evident, therefore, that washing could extract only the gold contained in this earth. If the pebbles contained any, it would remain undisturbed; and besides, there was reason to fear that the water, while carrying the earthy portions over the inclined planes, would also carry with them the finest and lightest particles of gold. These evils did not escape the attention of government; and, being informed that in Hungary and the Tyrol, auriferous sands, reduced to powder and moistened with water, had been worked by the method of amalgamation, orders were immediately issued to try the same process at the Oural mines. At Zoloot, Col. Anosoff was instructed to make a series of experiments, upon a large scale, for the purpose of determining the true proportion of gold contained in the auriferous sands, and the relative advantages of the different methods of working them. This officer has executed his commission with great success, and his researches have led to the most interesting and important results.

A mass of 361,000 lbs of sand, comparatively poor, was set apart for the purpose of the experiments, and was thoroughly mixed, so as to distribute the gold as equally as possible in every part of it. From this quantity 252,700 lbs were afterwards worked by the common process used in the shops of the Oural, namely, by washing over inclined planes. The product did not exceed 58 dwts of gold, corresponding to little more than half a grain to 100 lbs. Eighteen thousand pounds of sand, worked by hand, with the greatest care, on a small washing table, produced 6 dwts of gold or 8.10ths of a grain to the hundred pounds. A mass consisting of 86,978 lbs was then worked by the methods of washing and amalgamation combined, and produced more than 137 dwts, or 31 grains to the 100 lbs, a result seven times greater than by the ordinary process.

Having thus made trial of the different means of working, Col. Anosoff determined to extend his researches still further. He began by taking 361 lbs. of sand, already worked by the process of washing, and regarded without value, and from it he extracted 12 dwts. of gold, by amalgamation; corresponding to 80 grains in 100 lbs. From 902,000 lbs of pebbles, pounded fine and mixed with water, he obtained, by amalgamation, 6 grains of gold, being .0007 of a grain in 100 lbs.

It follows, from these experiments, not only that the pebbles, on which the washing cannot operate, contain a sensible quantity of gold, but that the greater part of the metal, in the finest sand, is carried off by the action of the water, instead of remaining on the inclined planes.

After all these experiments, it was important to determine, by some more efficient and certain means, the true quantity of gold contained in the auriferous sands. For this purpose 9 lbs of sand, which produced by washing 0.8 grains in 100 lbs, was digested in nitro-muriatic acid, and the gold was precipitated by sulphate of iron. The result of repeated experiments was always the same: 9 lbs. of sand produced, by this means, 74 grains of gold; which is 83 grains to the 100 lbs, or more than 100 times the quantity separated by the ordinary process.

This discovery might well surprise even those who made it, for no one had ever suspected that the sands of the Oural could be so rich. Still it appeared extremely difficult to extract this treasure by any truly advantageous method. To repeat on a great scale, the chemical operations which had proved so successful, to dissolve the precious metal contained in enormous masses of sand by means of acids, was evidently impracticable. Even the process of amalgamation was too costly to be generally used, and moreover it had been proved that the mercury absorbed but a small proportion of the gold contained in the sand.

Col. Anosoff, therefore, determined to try the effect of smelting auriferous sands. He hoped that the oxide of iron, which they contain, would be converted into cast iron by the action of the fire, and would absorb, at the same time, a large part of the gold contained in the sand. It appeared easy to extract, afterwards, the gold from the iron, by means of sulphurous acid. All these operations succeeded perfectly, and the following are the results of the experiments made, first on a small, and afterwards on a large scale:

1. Nine pounds of sand, mixed with powdered charcoal and fluor spar, and melted in a crucible, produced 6.85 grains of gold; 100 lbs, therefore, would produce 76 grains, being nearly 95 times as much as by the ordinary process.

2. The fusion of 101,745 lbs of sand, performed in air furnaces, led also to satisfactory results. From this mass, which would have yielded, by washing, only 58 dwts. there were extracted 1805 lbs of cast iron, containing 15904 dwts of gold—a quantity 27 times greater than would have been obtained by the old process.

3. Sand weighing 25,021 lbs, and 5486 lbs of fluor spar, melted in a furnace destined for fluxing copper, produced 720 lbs of iron, containing 11994 dwts of gold. Submitted to the action of water over inclined planes, this sand would have produced but 134 dwts of gold. 57 times less.

It is easy to perceive the importance of these discoveries, and how much this may be said to increase the value of the auriferous sands of Oural and the Altai. At first sight, indeed, we might be led to suppose that it would be easy to add annually to the imperial treasure twenty or thirty times more gold than has been heretofore produced in the mines of Siberia. We must not, however, count upon such an increase of production. Vast as are the forests of the Oural, they could not long furnish the charcoal necessary for fluxing the enormous quantities of sand worked every year by washing. But it is probable that hereafter a greater quantity of metal may be extracted, with a less consumption of sand so that Russia need never apprehend the failure of this source of riches. The beds of auriferous sand discovered daily in the Oural mountains and the Altai are so numerous and extensive, that it was difficult to foresee a time at which even the present mode of working would exhaust them; but this term will be still further extended if the new process shall be adopted. To obtain 631,814 dwts of gold, by the method of washing, more than 490 millions of pounds of sand were necessary; by the method of fluxing, 27 millions would be sufficient: Hence we may regard the mineral wealth of Siberia as inexhaustible, especially as the sand already worked by the old method, and standing in heaps around the laboratories, may be subjected to the process of fluxing with great advantage.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

A correspondence had taken place, which will be found between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Stevenson in reference to certain offensive expressions alleged to have been used by the former gentleman touching the slave-holding relations of the American minister.

LONDON, August 15. THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND MR. O'CONNELL.

33 PORTLAND PLACE, Aug. 9. SIR: My attention has been called to the publication in the last Spectator of a speech which purports to have been delivered by you at a public meeting in Birmingham, in which you are reported to have used the following language in relation to myself:

"I believe their very Ambassador here is a slave-breeder, one of those beings who rear up slaves for the purpose of traffic. Is it possible that America would send here a man who trafficks in blood, and who is a disgrace to human nature?"

I desire to know from you whether this is a correct report of what you said on that occasion, and with that view address to you this communication. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't. servant, A. STEVENSON.

To Daniel O'Connell, Esq. &c.

16 PALL-MALL, Aug. 10. SIR: In consequence of your letter of yesterday's date I examined the report of my speech at Birmingham in the Spectator of the 4th inst., and have no hesitation in saying that the paragraph which you selected is not a correct report of what I said on that occasion.

The very next sentence, does, to my mind, show that the report could not be correct, and having examined another report since, as well as from distinct recollection—I repeat, that the report is not correct.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very ob't. servt. DANIEL O'CONNELL.

33 PORTLAND PLACE, Aug. 11, 1838. SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of last evening, in answer to the one from myself of the preceding day.

Presuming that you intended your reply as a disavowal of the offensive expressions contained in that part of your reported speech which had allusion to myself, and to which your attention was called, I am satisfied with the answer you have given.

As an incorrect report of your speech has been made public through the press, I beg to inform you that I deem it due to myself that the correspondence which has taken place should also be published. I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't. servt. A. STEVENSON.

To D. O'Connell, Esq., &c.

The Temperance Festival at Liverpool, in July last, according to the Liverpool papers, was a glorious affair. All the various societies accompanied with a band of music, appeared in procession, with banners, on which various mottoes, &c were inscribed. The Jordan street Benefit Society, had a banner 14 feet 6 inches in depth, and hung on poles 19 feet long—on it was painted a

representation of Christ and the Woman of Sinners. It was carried by two men. The procession passed through all the principal streets, and were seven hours and a half on their route, a longer period than was probably occupied by any procession before.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. SALESBURY: 1838. THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1838.

"Awake ye that slumber, and arise."—It is only necessary that our people should awake from their lethargy, and exert themselves now to secure to the South that degree of prosperity which her immense resources would at once ensure, under a healthy state of action. The people of Georgia are moving with energy in the great cause; they see plainly that now is the time for action; we must "do or die;"—procrastination is not only "the thief of time," but not unfrequently the sole cause of defeat in great objects;—delay in this matter will not be injurious, but fatal;—our only hope of redemption is to move at once and unitedly, and the result will crown us with a state of prosperity beyond our anticipations. Fayetteville has moved in the cause, as will be seen by the proceedings of her meeting in another column; we hope soon to see every county in the State doing likewise.

ALABAMA.—The relative strength of parties in the next Legislature of this State is stated by the papers to be on joint ballot, 85 in favor of the Administration, and 40 opposed to it.

ILLINOIS.—It has now been certainly ascertained that Carlin, the administration candidate, is elected Governor of this State.

ANOTHER NAME.—The Bank men in New York for some time past have been in the practice of calling their opponents, "the glorious democracy," by the musical name of the "Loco-foco" party. The "democracy," sensible of the honor of this new appellation, have been racking their wits to find out one of corresponding euphony, and beauty for their opponents, and have at last succeeded in selecting one which, for music, rivals the other; they now call the Bank men, the "Loco-poco" party. Henceforth we may expect to see these beautiful names, "loco-focos, and loco-pocos," flowing side by side in their party warfare.

What the people have to do is to take care that neither party plays the game of locus-pocus on them.

Gen. Hamilton has succeeded in the object of his mission to England, having effected a loan of two millions for the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, "on the most advantageous terms," as he says;—this gratifying intelligence leaves no room for doubt that the grand, and noble enterprise for which the Company was formed, will be accomplished without further delay or difficulty.

Gen. Lamar has been elected President, and Judge Burnet Vice President of Texas by large majorities.

The Banks of New Orleans have unanimously fixed upon the 1st of January next, as a period for the resumption of specie payments.

SUMMARY OF LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Steam packet Great Western arrived in New York as expected on the 24th ult., having made the passage out in 134 days, bringing the large number of 143 cabin passengers.

The Great Western experienced very severe weather on her passage, which fully tested her good qualities, and goes far to prove the safety of Atlantic Steam Navigation;—the accounts which she brings in relation to the crops are of a much more favorable character than had been anticipated.

The papers represent the weather as having been "glorious" for harvesting, and from their aggregated statements it was concluded that the crop would be nearly if not quite an average one.—This news had occasioned a declension of 25 cents in the price of flour in New York. The state of the Cotton market was about the same as at the last advices,—prices had remained firm.

The French Government has formally demanded the expulsion of Prince Louis Bonaparte from the Swiss Territory.

France.—An expedition consisting of three men of war vessels has been despatched from Brest, to proceed to Mexico, and aid in the blockade of that country.

Russia.—An ordinance has been lately issued by which the Poles are forbidden to wear the Polish costume, and are commanded to assume the Russian;—they are told that it is more economical!

Talk of beauty! says the "Mobile Examiner." These eyes are most beautiful, which beam unceasing sweetness; those lips are most luscious which speak the softest and kindest words; and that form which is busy in doing kind actions is the lightest, and most pleasing.

ELECTIONS. Elections have, within a few days past, taken place in Georgia and Maryland, the returns of which we have not, of course, received yet. Next week they come in from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio. In New York the first poll-day in November is that in a few weeks we shall be able to form an idea of the state of parties throughout the country. James K. Polk, in Tennessee, has declared himself a candidate for the office of Governor.

In our last week's paper was inserted an interesting letter in relation to the Cherokee country in this State;—the letter we extracted from the "Standard;"—it was written to Gov. Dudley;—the editing it was omitted by mistake.

It is stated in a Florida paper that the whole coast of that Territory, from Mosquito to Cape Sable, is in the quiet possession of the Indians, who are recruiting their forces, and preparing for the winter campaign.

A duel has been fought in Paris by two gentlemen with pistols, charged with ball; after they had twice exchanged shots unsuccessfully, the combat interfered, and forced them off;—the cause, of course, love, and a young gentleman.

The "Great Western" is estimated to have cost by her last trip \$27,850.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.—Mr. ORR, administration, has been elected, without opposition, to understand, in this County to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. HUTCHINGS.

Col. WM. LINDSAY, of the U. S. Army, died at Huntsville, Alabama, on the 18th ult.

No new cases of Yellow-Fever have occurred in Mobile since the two first reported;—the general health of the city is stated to be good.

A case of Hydrophobia lately occurred in Petersburg, Va.; a young man, 19 years of age, died in all the agonies of that dreadful disease.

The following description of a Natural curiosity in Texas, is extracted from the Houston Telegraph:—

This singular mountain or hill is situated on the head waters of the Sandy—a small tributary of the Colorado, about 80 miles from Bastrop, in a westerly direction. It is about three hundred feet high, and appears to be an enormous oval nearly imbedded in the earth. When the sun strikes the light is reflected from its polished surface from an immense mirror, and the whole mountain glows with such a dazzling radiance, that the holder who views it even from the distance of five or five miles, is unable to gaze upon it without experiencing a painful sensation, similar to that which is felt when looking upon the rising sun. The ascent of this hill is so very gradual, that persons easily walk up to the top; but the rock is so smooth and slippery, that those who make the attempt are compelled to wear moccasins or stockings instead of shoes. This fact, together with the name of the place, Holy Mountain, remind the visitant of the command made to Moses at Mount Sinai. "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet," &c. The Commanders regard this hill with religious veneration, and Indian Pilgrims frequently ascend from the remotest borders of this tribe, to perform their Paynim rites upon its summit.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday September 25th, 1838, to take into consideration the objects of the contemplated Internal Improvement Convention, to be held in Raleigh in December next, Thos. N. Cameron, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Arch'd A. T. Smith appointed secretary.

Thos. L. Hybart introduced the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, At a Convention held in the Town of Greensborough, on the 4th of July last, it was recommended to the people of North Carolina to hold a State Convention at the City of Raleigh, in the month of December next, to consider and adopt some effective plan for improving the condition of the State and developing her resources; and whereas, the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville have ever felt a deep interest in works of Internal Improvement, and are solicitous to see them prosecuted with energy and spirit: Therefore,

Resolved, That we approve the meeting proposed to be held in Raleigh, and will appoint delegates thereto.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens of the County of Cumberland to hold a meeting at some early period, to appoint delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens of the State generally to hold meetings in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to said Convention to meet at the City of Raleigh, on the 2d Monday in December next.

Resolved, further, That the Chairman of the meeting appoint a committee of five, to confer with our fellow citizens of the County; to appoint a meeting for the purpose of selecting delegates to the said Convention, and that they recommend a meeting to be held during the week of the September Court.

The following gentlemen were named for the Committee:—

Thos. N. Cameron, George McNeill, Warren Winslow, Arch'd McLean, Jr., and Thos. L. Hybart.

THO. N. CAMERON, CHM. A. A. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

Some years ago a noted warrior of the Pawnee tribe presented himself to the Indian agent at Chicago, as one of the chief men of the village, serving, with the customary simplicity of the Indians that he was a very good man, and a good friend to the Americans, and concluding with a request for a dram of whiskey. The agent replied, that was not his practice to give whiskey to good men; that good men never asked for whiskey, and he drank it when voluntarily offered. That it was the Indians, only who demanded whiskey. The warrior replied the Indian quickly, in broken English, "d—n rasal!"