

from above downwards in succession, first in what milk may be contained in the test through the opening of it. The hand is again pressed up and closed as before and thus, by repeating this action, the matter is completely emptied, without that coarse tapping and tearing of the test which is so apt to produce disease.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
THE SILK CULTURE.

The spirit is certainly moving our fellow citizens. On Thursday, there was evidence submitted to the public, which was calculated to shake the scepticism of the most incredulous. Mr. Olmstead, from East Hartford, (Conn.) appeared in the Capitol with a table on which were spread the most splendid specimens of silk we ever beheld; all from American worms, fed on American leaves, by American hands. There was raw, twisted and sewing silk of various colors. Among them, were 16 large hanks of silk, of the most glossy appearance. The dyes were singularly delicate and rich, particularly the lilac. These skeins are equal, if not superior, to the finest French or Chinese silks. The weight of the whole was probably between 4 and 5 lbs. (besides a specimen of woven and sprigged, from a loom in Beaver, Pennsylvania.) The whole was raised on the 1-16th part of an acre of land.

The specimens of silk which Mr. O. exhibited were manufactured on his own farm, during the last year, by Mr. J. Danforth. So rapid is the production, that the *Morus Multicaulis*, on whose leaves the worms were fed, were planted as late as between the 15th and 20th of May last, and they commenced gathering the leaves and feeding about the 10th of July, when the trees were 4 and 5 feet high. "The quantity of leaves gathered amounted to 1,184 lbs. The quantity of silk worms fed, 32,000; and the quantity of cocoons produced, 9 bushels—yielding 9 pounds of silk; waste silk, and flax 1 lb. About 5,000 of the worms were fed on 180 lbs. of leaves, and the product of them was two bushels of cocoons, or two pounds of silk.—This establishes the fact, that 90 lbs. of leaves of the *Morus Multicaulis* are sufficient to produce one pound of silk. He thinks the products of the eighth of an acre would have been more than 1,200 pounds of leaves; but being short of worms, he had use for no more than 1,184 lbs. If we take the estimate of 1,200 lbs. of leaves to the eighth of an acre, as a basis, the product of an acre would be over 100 lbs. to the acre, the silk, as manufactured in sewing silk, being worth \$10 per pound, the produce of one acre of land would be \$1,000, besides multiplying the trees for market."

This statement astonishes us. We took the liberty in a good-humored way to warn Mr. O. against humbugging the natives and running the whole country mad. He appears to us to be a plain, sensible man, and to be conscientious in his calculations. He said at once, that he would, like the old Hero, take the responsibility, and that he was perfectly satisfied the experiment would succeed in the United States—that the tobacco lands of Virginia would not prove nearly as productive—that in North and South Carolina, the average crop of upland cotton was 150 lbs. and the medium price was not over 12 cents—that in Georgia, the average crop to the acre was 200 lbs. at 13 1/2 cents—and that it would thus take 40 acres of cotton to equal the production of one acre of silk in Connecticut. He says that the raw silk is worth from 6 to 7 dollars a lb.—and he concluded, that it will cost \$2. to raise it for market—that it is better for us at first to ship it in the raw state; and that France would take of us near 50 millions dollars per annum. He contends, that it will be profitable for some time to come, to raise the *Morus Multicaulis*, because it rests upon the solid basis of silk. He gave us a variety of anecdotes, to show the great profit which had been made in Connecticut, by the sale of mulberry cuttings—and by the sale of a new article, viz. the eggs of silk worms. These are increasing in value. Since he left Baltimore, where he attended as a member of the Silk Convention, and thence visited the southern States as far as St. Augustine, he has received orders for \$4000 worth of the eggs.

In a word, we have never seen a man, who was better calculated to rouse up a spirit of enthusiasm, and set people to thinking, if not to turn their heads, about this brilliant production, than our worthy friend from Connecticut. He says, if "we succeed so well in Connecticut, why cannot you do better in Virginia, with a more genial climate—where the Mulberry grows to a greater size, and the silk worm may have three instead of two generations in the season." Why, all that we can reply is, that if we were as enterprising, and as industrious, and as cute, as our brethren of Connecticut, we might succeed, even better than they.—But, why cannot we be just as cute and managing as they are? Aye, that is the question.

We shall continue hammering away at this silk subject. Mr. Olmstead has favored us with a letter of his on the cultivation of the Mulberry and the raising of the silk worm, which we shall lay before our readers in a few days.

The spirit is indeed moving.—Since the above article was in type, we understand that a gentleman, connected with a Silk Manufactory in New York, is about to purchase more than 300 acres of land in this neighborhood, for the purpose of establishing a large Mulberry Plantation, and an extensive cocoonery. Speed the good cause!

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE DIVORCE CASE.

We cannot refrain our surprise at the decision of the House of Assembly upon the application of Mr. Frost, for a divorce, and we trust the vote rejecting that application will be reconsidered. Not that under ordinary circumstances we would relax the settled policy of the state, which requires great caution in sundering the marriage covenant; but we believe this case so peculiar in itself, and so little in danger of becoming a precedent, that we should not hesitate to award the relief prayed for by the petitioner.

The case we believe to be substantially this:—Mr. Frost we understand to be a respectable farmer, having an establishment, and needing a wife and house-keeper for his domestic comfort. With this view he paid his addresses to his refractory wife, who received his attentions although affianced to another—a man named Shaw. The girl is of a romantic turn, and not over-stocked with intellect. Shaw wished to rid himself of his engagement, and availed himself of the novel-reading propensities of the girl to accomplish his purpose.

The plan was to get up a little melo-drama. The girl was to receive the addresses of Frost, and agree to marry him. The day and hour for the celebration of the nuptials were to be fixed—the parson and the friends invited, &c. The lady was to allow Mr. Frost to lead her to the altar, and just as the parson was opening his lips, Shaw was to rush wildly into the apartment, thrust Frost away, and seizing the hand of the trembling fair one, be asserted to her himself.

Thus was the affair arranged; the false engagement was made with Frost, and all the marriage

preparations made. But the silly girl, in attempting to play the fool with Frost, discovered, when too late, that she was the chief dope herself. She took her stand at the altar, and the priest commenced the service. In vain she eyed the door, in the expectation of a romantic rescue from the arms of a man she did not love. There was no bursting of the panels, and no rushing forward of a frantic Adonis to snatch her from the icy embrace of Mr. Frost. But on the contrary, while she was standing in breathless expectation of such a romantic adventur, the affair proved a sad misventure, and she was startled from her reverie by hearing herself pronounced Mrs. Frost.

The result is known. From that hour to the present she has obstinately refused to recognize Mr. Frost as her husband, and has no intercourse with him. Not only so, but in the silliness of her simplicity, she has been engaged in a correspondence with Shaw. Under these circumstances, we are fully of the opinion that Mr. Frost, who has been the victim of a conspiracy, is entitled to relief. He was not, in fact, in the spirit and meaning of the law a married man.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—LATER FROM EUROPE.

On Saturday night, this fine Steam Ship again arrived in our port, in a passage of nineteen days and six hours from Bristol, and having on board one hundred and five passengers. Our accounts by her are from London and Liverpool to the evening of the 26th, and from Paris to the 24th ultimo.—Our private correspondence from those cities, which we annex, is so voluminous that it obviates the necessity of making extracts from newspapers, had we room for them.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

LONDON, January 26, 1839.

The Great Western steam ship departs early on Monday morning, for Bristol, and by that conveyance I send you the latest intelligence from this capital, up to this (Saturday) evening, at the latest hour before the departure of the Bristol mail. It is more than probable that the Great Western will arrive at New York before a number of the packets, which have departed from Liverpool and London during the last three weeks. The weather here has been uninterruptedly boisterous, the wind westerly, and every thing tending to render difficult the navigation across the Atlantic Ocean; and as the Great Western has come out of dock in a state of perfect repair, it is believed that this noble vessel will take out early tidings of those important political movements which have been going forward in this country for some time past.

The principal political discussion now occupying the public mind in England, is on the subject of the Corn laws, for the abolition of which, the most tremendous agitation has been on foot for some weeks past. Meetings of the most respectable and wealthy of the mercantile bodies of all the principal manufacturing towns in England and Scotland, have been held in favor of an extensive change in these most obnoxious laws. Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds being amongst the places from which petitions of the most urgent description have been prepared for presentation on the opening of the session of Parliament. The London and provincial press has joined so powerfully in the agitation of the question, that the whole Kingdom is now occupied with discussions on the question, and it is considered as almost certain that some extensive change in the system, is, at least, very nearly at hand, and by a letter to his constituents at Stroud, written about three days since by Lord John Russell, a Cabinet minister and leader of the House of Commons, it appears that he individually is favorable to a fixed duty in preference to the present fluctuating scale, and this has so clearly become the opinion of the great majority of the people of the empire, that into such duty of about ten shillings per quarter, it is now almost certain that the corn laws of England will at length settle down. The prices of grain continue exceedingly high; the ports of the continent of Europe have been closed against the exportation of supplies, either by the ice or by the decrees of the various governments, for the prohibition of the King of Naples and the Two Sicilies, is now added a prohibition against the exportation of corn from the Atlantic ports of France. The average price of wheat for this week has been 8s. 6d. for the quarter of eight bushels, nor is there the slightest prospect of a fall in the value, until the spring of the year, and the prospect of the grain crops may have been ascertained both at home and abroad.

The state of the London money market has been exceedingly dull for some days past, and speculation has been very limited in trans-Atlantic bonds. The quotations, at the close of business this afternoon, were: New York Five per Cents, 1855, 92 1/4; do. 1858, 93 1/4; 1860, 94 1/4; Pennsylvania Five per Cents, 1860, 95 1/4; Louisiana Five per Cents, 1848, 96 1/4; Illinois Six per Cent, 93; Kentucky Six per Cents, 96 1/4; Indiana Five per Cents, 92 1/4; Alabama Five per Cents, 1850, 91; Mississippi Five per Cents, 92 1/4; Ohio Six per Cents, 95 1/4; South Carolina Five per Cents, 95; Virginia Six per Cents, 93 1/4; Tennessee Six per Cents, 96 1/4.

The Cotton markets of London and Liverpool remain perfectly firm at the last quotations, and the arrival of the intelligence this morning by the packet of the 6th, of the low estimates of the crop from Natchez and New Orleans, will, it is thought in London, give an additional stimulus to the Liverpool market this day. In addition to the reduced estimate of 1,350,000 bales, which is now considered to be the true and settled amount of the crop of the present year, the holders remark with extreme confidence on other reasons for justifying an expectation of a large and early rise in the price of cotton, as founded on the still greater deficiency which must be caused by the increased planting of wheat in the United States, and also in Egypt, and the increased demand upon the existing supplies for replacing the enormous amount of manufactured goods which have been lost in the packet-ships and other vessels which have recently been lost at sea.—These are the general views of the prospects of the trade, but the market would probably be advanced this morning at Liverpool, and time does not allow for the transmission of the quotations, as the Great Western departs on Monday morning at a very early hour.

In political affairs, the Corn laws and the meeting of Parliament, are the all-engrossing subjects of attention at the present time. The session opens on the 31st of the ensuing month, and is expected to be one of the most important that has been witnessed in England for a very long time.—The intelligence from Canada, by the packet of the 6th, is considered to be favorable, though there are certainly many persons who anticipate new and increased difficulties to arise out of the executions which it is so painful to read the accounts of, in the papers which arrived this day.

The Harrisburg affair has ended happily, and no longer is considered of sufficient importance to be

magnified into an instance of the instability of republican institutions, and the danger to be apprehended from the dominion of the mob.

The Belgic question is now virtually settled, the five European powers having unanimously agreed a new treaty, which is to be enforced on both the Belgian and the Dutch.

The success of the French at Vera Cruz, has caused a great deal of disappointment amongst the mercantile part of the community here.—Though successful over a weak and defenceless people, the French cause is universally considered to be most tyrannical and unjust.

In France itself, great political difficulties are believed to be at hand. The Ministry has been defeated and has resigned, and the high price of provisions is daily causing a more revolutionary spirit to prevail throughout the mass of the population of France.

Rumors have lately been afloat, of the intended marriage of our Queen Victoria, but they have been very positively contradicted by the ministerial press.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

SANTA ANA IS AGAIN PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

The French ship *Bordelais* Packet No. 3, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed 27th January, brings the above news. It was received at the port of her departure on the evening of the 26th, by express; consequently, the effects of this unexpected appointment, (for it can hardly be believed that he was elected by the People) could not have been received at Vera Cruz when the *Bordelais* sailed.

Bastante is said to have been appointed to the command of a division of the army, consisting of 4,000 men, and ordered to march against Ureca, at Tampico. The decree expelling the French inhabitants of Mexico, was to have been rigidly enforced on the 5th of the present month, (Feb.)

Vera Cruz, which has been reported to be nearly deserted, had begun to wear her usual appearance. Those who had fled were returning, but there was little prospect of any business being transacted among the merchants for some weeks, as the vessels which had entered that port from various places after the fall of the Castle of San Juan de Ulua had been prohibited landing their cargoes, and will be compelled to return from whence they came, or run the risk of being wrecked or battered to pieces should hostilities again commence between the French and Mexicans.

The English and French squadrons were lying in the harbor at Vera Cruz, together with about twenty sail of various descriptions, nothing having transpired to interrupt the good feelings which apparently have existed between them since their arrival.

From the New Orleans Courier.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

News, three days later, from Vera Cruz, was received yesterday. The most important item is that which relates to the elevation of Santa Ana to the Presidency of Mexico. This General has shown himself the implacable foe of the French; and his arrival at power will, probably, make peace more distant than ever. It appears that the French admiral himself does not look for a cessation of hostilities for some time to come.

Verbal accounts from the interior of Mexico represented Bastante as on his march, with 4,000 men, to dislodge Ureca from Tampico, and it was thought the latter would have to submit. There are some statements, furnished on the authority of passengers from Vera Cruz, which will not please John Bull, when they reach England. The idea of an English admiral retiring from the station he had been sent to, merely because the presence of the English displeased the French sailors, &c. will fill many a column of the Tory papers, who are always glad of a pretext to abuse the Melbourne administration.

From the Globe.

FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing at Key West to his friend in this city, dated

Key West, January 4, 1839.

"Your esteemed favor of the 5th ultimo found me here, enjoying this mild and delightful climate, with improved health and returning energies. The inquiries you make me respecting the Seminole war, the peninsula of Florida, and the chain of islands extending from Cape Florida to the Tortugas, &c. have engaged a portion of my attention, and I will now give you the result of my investigations.

"Of the precise state of the war I can say but little, being removed a considerable distance from it, and not having the means of acquiring such information as may be deemed authentic. One thing, however, is certain—much fabulous matter finds its way into distant newspapers respecting this war. Public credulity has been severely taxed, both as it respects the conduct of the war and the value of the country where it rages. We have all got our own opinions about this war, and fancy that we can point out some course calculated to bring it to a close, more efficient than the one adopted. While I am free to concede to the officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the war, the purest patriotism and the most determined bravery, and that all things have been conducted according to their best skill and judgment, yet I am disposed to avail myself of the general privilege of thinking for myself and of pointing out what I consider to be errors in the former campaigns.

"The Southern promontory of Florida is acknowledged, by every one who has the least knowledge of the country, to be the strong-hold of the Indians, and from whence they obtain the greatest part of their supplies to carry on the war; there they live with their families, free from molestation, during the summer season, raising their corn, art-row-root, melons, &c. and when wrecks are thrown upon the coast by storms, (which has happened very frequently within the last year,) the crews are not only barbarously and indiscriminately murdered, but mutilations of war, clothing, and almost every thing else they stand in need of, falls into their hands through that channel, and yet this country has been left without the least protection, with the exception of a post at Tampa Bay, a distance of about three hundred miles from Cape Florida.—Not a block-house to protect the lights, nor an armed vessel to protect the coast, until the mischief is accomplished.

"If suitable military posts, with a force of about two companies assigned to each, had been timely established and kept up upon the borders of this section of the country, viz. at Indian river, New river, Cape Florida, Cape Sable, and Charlotte harbor, I have no hesitation in saying that this unfortunate and expensive war would have been brought to a close long since. I could say much more upon this subject if my time would permit me to do so. Suffice it to say, that the plan recommended by Governor Cal to expel the Indians from Florida is, in my opinion, not only impracticable, but would be attended with the happiest results if it should be carried into effect by the General Government.

By the adoption of this plan, two highly important points would be gained at the same time—the entire expulsion of the Indians, the settlement and cultivation of a country, the natural resources of which are equal, if not superior, to any part of the United States, and which would give an immediate return for the vast amount of money that has already been expended to carry on the war.

"The wearied soldier, suffering from hunger and exposure, sees nothing in the country of the least value, and it has been pronounced to be worth nothing. Men of intelligence and candor freely admit that the largest portion of what is called South Florida is unfitted for the successful cultivation of the great staples now known to the South, such as sugar and cotton, and that for this reason alone its value is very trifling; but it by no means follows that it is not admirably fitted for other productions, equally, say, more profitable. Scarcely any part of Florida can be found which will not produce the *Morus Multicaulis* in its greatest perfection. The *Morus* is a native, and a favorite native, of the lightest soil of Florida. The olive, date, palm, and tea-plant will grow in nearly all its soils. Fibrous plants, some of which are indigenous to the Southern islands, may add largely to the natural wealth of the country. Portions may be found also well fitted for the production of sugar, cotton, rice, and corn. South of Tampa Bay, the whole class of tropical fruits may be produced in the highest perfection. The lime and the lemon have been produced and brought from Cape Florida, of an excellence rarely found in any part of the world. The orange groves of St. Augustine have for a long period been a source of wealth and beauty to that part of Florida. They were, however, a few years since, destroyed, in a great measure, by the frost. But what would such groves become farther South, removed from the danger of frost, and connected with the cultivation of silk, the vine, olive, and other fruits, adapted to the soil and climate? Even on this island, where so little has been attempted in the way of cultivation, tropical plants and fruit trees of almost every description produce almost without care, and under the worst mismanagement. No part of the world exceeds the light lands of Florida in the production of the sweet potato, the pumpkin, melons, &c. Cattle range the woods and glades, requiring no food from the hand of man in summer nor winter. These are but a few of the productions with which Florida may abound.

"Her natural resources are also, in my judgment, far greater than has generally been conceded to her. Her forest of live oak, her swamps of cypress and juniper, and her plains of yellow pine, afford a mint of wealth to the future industry of her people. The arrow-wood, growing wild in the forests, may give employment to thousands in the manufacture of that useful and indispensable article. Her rivers and lakes abound with excellent fish and "soft shell" turtle, esteemed as an article of food and luxury far before the green turtle, which, also, are taken in great quantities along her coast. The harbors and sounds along the coast afford the richest fisheries, perhaps, in the world. They are, also, generally well stored with oysters and clams. The red and black drum, sheepshead, pompano, mackerel, trout, and mullet, with a great variety of other kinds of fish, are taken with seines, in quantities that would awaken the incredulity of a Northern man. The fisheries that have been established in the bays along the coast, (some of which have been used by Spaniards from Havana for upwards of forty years,) have demonstrated the value of this source of wealth. These fisheries have been broken up or discontinued by the Indian war; they, however, will be renewed again when the war is closed.—Tarting on the coast of Florida is also a good business, requiring but little capital, and giving great returns for labor. Taking live fish, (groupin and snappers,) with hooks, and delivering them alive from snicks, at Havana, is also a first rate business, yielding from forty to fifty thousand dollars per annum. I will soon resume the subjects of your inquiries."

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, N. C., Feb. 13, 1839.

Unfortunate Affair.—On Thursday, the 7th inst., an affray took place between two gentlemen in this town—the one resides in the place, and the other in the country. We allude to the fight between Mr. Nathl. Eaton, and Mr. Littleberry Wilcox, Jr. We understand that there had been some misunderstanding between the parties the night previous, and probably had passed blows. But however, they met on Thursday morning and four fires ensued. Mr. Eaton struck Mr. Wilcox with a stick on the head, and discharged one pistol and snapped another at him, while Wilcox discharged two pistols and a gun at Eaton, making four shots between them in a very few minutes. Eaton's shot did not hit. All three of Wilcox's fires took effect, and Eaton's life is somewhat imperiled, being shot through the arm and hand, and having fifteen or twenty shot in his body. Out of respect to the parties we forbear expressing our opinion in regard to this unfortunate affair. We regret its occurrence, and deeply sympathize with the parties and their friends.—*Advocate.*

The Value of a Nose.—In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, a jury of twelve citizens decided that a man's nose was worth to him just two thousand dollars. A case of assault and battery was tried between E. Norris, plaintiff, and William Russell, defendant, and resulted as above. The parties were at a tavern in Park Row, in the month of August last, and after drinking freely they commenced quarrelling, and from words fell to blows, on in the course of the fight Norris lost the larger part of his nose, which was bitten off by Russell, for which offence he was indicted in the sum of \$2,000.—*New York Courier & Enquirer.*

Two accidents, singularly similar, occurred on board the steamboat John Jay, on the 27th ult. on her passage down the Arkansas river. About 9 o'clock in the morning, a gentleman named Saml. Adams, who resided near Nashville, Tenn., fell on the fly wheel, and was so badly injured that he died in eleven hours; and about 1 o'clock, Dr. Robert Probstbridge, of Grand Gulf, Mississippi, met a similar fate. The latter died instantly.

The English papers give the statement of a distinguished officer, (Sir Joux Barrow,) showing the comparative strength of the British navy, and those of France, England, America, &c. The English ships of the line are stated to be 90 of France, 49; of Russia, 50; United States, 15. The English frigates number 93; French, 60; Russian, 25; American, 35. The English steamships of war, 12; French, 37; Russian, 5; American, 1, building 9.—*Globe.*

Pork.—The Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette states that upwards of one hundred and ninety-four thousand hogs were slaughtered in that place during the last slaughtering season—being about 25,000 more than at any previous season. The number of pounds of pork was not thought to be greater

then usual owing to the lightness of the average weight of the hogs. About 25,000 were driven from Kentucky to be slaughtered.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1839.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—This vexed question is again agitated, and it would seem is yet to produce some disturbance, although we have lately seen assurances of its speedy arrangement by negotiations now in progress. The border folks are probably tired of waiting for an adjustment, and incline to raise a little dust anyhow, emblem perhaps of the "wars" in other parts of our territory; or it may be, wearied of the dulness of these "piping times of peace," they are disposed to change them for the bustle and glories of the battle field. The latest noise has been occasioned by the arrest of a land agent, sent with a force by the authorities of Maine, to prevent depredations in the disputed Territory,—this Territory is considered, we supposed, as under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government of New Brunswick; until the Boundary question is settled. The Governor of N. Brunswick has issued a proclamation characterizing the entrance of the Maine force on the territory as an invasion, and calling out a force to repel it as such;—additional forces had also been raised on this side in Maine, with the intention of sustaining the original attempt of the agent, and opposing any resistance from the British authorities or otherwise.—so the matter rested at the last dates.

A bill has been recently before the New York Legislature, and passed the Senate for incorporating the "American Atlantic Steam Navigation Company," with a capital of not more than \$2,000,000, or less than \$500,000. This is the way they go ahead of the South in that country. We do the talking about direct trade and so on, out this way,—they do the acting part of the business.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of this State has been engaged for some time in trying to elect a United States Senator for six years from the 4th March next, to fill the place now occupied by Mr. Rives. Mason, (adm.) Tyler, (whig.) and Rice—a short time ago neither one nor the other, now we suppose, whig—have been voted for, but without a final result. The leading whig papers in the State have been arguing very strenuously in favor of Mr. Rives, urging his claims on the party now that he is one in their midst, some of the whig members say they have been swallowing very hard, but he is too "bitter a pill," and will not go down well, and although he has lately come over and openly given in his adherence to Mr. Clay and his cause, thereby deciding all doubts as to his present "position," they recollect the "expunge" and other little incidents in his past career, and can't therefore comfortably, and conveniently get him down, and beg, if it can possibly be arranged any other way, to be excused from further trying; to relieve them in this strait, the name of Chapman Johnson (whig) was put in nomination, but did not succeed. Further, we are not informed of the proceedings.

ABOLITION IN DELAWARE.

Mr. Jones on Friday presented the following report: "The committee to whom was referred the petition of 319 women of the city of Wilmington and county of New Castle, praying for the abolition of slavery throughout this State, beg leave to report: "That they consider the petitioning of women to our National and State Legislatures (which they regret to see is becoming so general a practice) as derogatory to that refinement and delicacy which should, under all circumstances, accompany the female character, and as an unwarranted interference in subjects that should more properly belong to their fathers, husbands, or brothers. "Your committee are also decidedly of the opinion that the petitioners whose names are affixed to the memorial under consideration, would confer more real benefit upon society, if they hereafter confined their attention to matters of a domestic nature, and would be more solicitous to mend the garments of their husbands and children, than to patch the breaches of the laws and Constitution."

Right boldly and briefly spoken by these gentlemen of the Delaware Legislature. It may seem to the ladies at the first glance as rather an unequal display, on the part of the "lords of creation," but if properly considered is in no wise disrespectful or uncourteous towards the fair beings; it is declared that such petitioning (we understand it) is derogatory, &c., which is very true, but we don't believe that any of the sex of a refined and delicate character have much to do with such petitioning, and therefore are not obnoxious to the rebuke.—A beautiful degree of "refinement," truly, one would suppose to be possessed by the ladies in some town in New England who were lately petitioning Congress for the privilege of taking black husbands according to their fancies! However, in reference to the Delaware Legislature, the gentleman who made the report, Mr. Jones, is from Wilmington, the same Town, and County as the fair petitioners, now if, as Sam Slick says, the women after all are the real drivers, the men only holding the reins, Mr. J. will find himself in an awkward "position" when he gets home among his constituents.—As to the part of the report recommending these ladies to let State affairs alone, and turn their attention to mending garments at home, instead of the breaches of the laws,—it is all well enough, yet in justice to the ladies, we must say, that we are not all sure they would not manage even these, as well as some of their "husbands, fathers, and brothers" do now-a-days.