

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE SOUTHERN PARTIST.

The proposition of Mr. Mercer in the House of Representatives, to limit the speeches of the members, so that they should not exceed one hour in the delivery, does not reach the source of the evil which he would remedy. It is not so much length as number to which the limitation in question should apply. We can scarcely get rhetorics enough from those master spirits in legislation who illumine all questions that they touch, and we are annoyed with the smallest amount of declamation that passes the lips of the prozers in debate. The efficient debater rises to speak only when a great end is to be gained—when victory or defeat is suspended on the important issue, but your interminable talker not only mingles his voice in every question, but frequently moots a point when there is none in reality, starts doubts that he may create debatable topics, and, in the end, mystifies what is clear and confuses that which is simple.

Now as so many ineffectual experiences have been suggested to stay the torrent of oratory, so called, which threatens to overflow and drown the share of business-talent and sound sense of both Houses, we take leave to ask whether a cure or an alleviation of the evil might not be found in the institution of a society at the seat of the National Government with the privileges of unlimited debate in whose discussions none but members of Congress should be allowed to participate? Would not such a channel of speech be sufficiently ample to carry off the present superabundant supply of Rhetoric at Washington, provided such questions of public importance as are likely to engage the attention of Congress be discussed during the intervals of the sittings of both Houses, and it be made a permanent rule of the society, that the speeches of the members be published for the edification and gratification of their constituents? The country would then be supplied with Rhetoric at a much cheaper rate than it at present pays, it being computed, by a member of the House, that for every hour of declamation or argument in Congress, the people have to pay three hundred dollars. This is a tax for mental gratification of only one kind, much too burthensome even for us, as speech loving a people as we are said to be. The above hints are proposed with no feelings of disrespect towards Congress as a body, or those members who are the real lights of the two Houses, but it really seems expedient that some Gymnasium for Rhetoric, should be provided for those Representatives and Senators who conceiving the exercise delightful and improving, may be gratified with less cost to the public and less embarrassment to our councils.

SAVANNAH, MARCH 21.

PAYING FOR THE WHISTLE.

The expenses of the House of Representatives of the United States are estimated at \$2000 a day. The Bankrupt Bill has been debated thirty days consequently that discussion in the house alone, has cost the nation \$60,000! It is true that some, but not much other business has been transacted in the mean time. The house generally sits about four hours each day—its expenses are about \$300 per hour. If an orator speaks two hours his speech costs \$1000—if three hours, \$1500—if four hours \$2000!—What speech delivered on this question, can be said to have been worth to the nation, even \$500? We are not enemies to free discussion; but we hate that system of speech making, in vogue at Washington—where it seems to be the ambition of every member young and old, to make a speech upon every important question and also to make the harrange as long as possible on all occasions.

From the National Intelligencer.

There is not a few of the Members of Congress, who amuse themselves by occasionally putting on paper the ideas suggested by the legislative proceedings, which they send home for the perusal of their friends. According to the disposition of the writers, these are grave or gay, humorous or severe. The nearest approach to colloquial wit we find is in the letters which are published in the American Republican. The following are extracts from one of them, selected as a lively specimen of the whole.

Washington City, Feb. 23, 1822.

The proceedings of Congress, at present, illustrate forcibly the correctness of the saying, that "no man knoweth what the morrow may bring forth." It is impossible to form any idea of the course of business, in the

House, from the transactions of a preceding day. On Friday last, a brisk discussion occupied the sitting, relative to military appropriations. The subject was abruptly broke off, in the evening, by an adjournment; but the urgency of the measure led every one to suppose it would be taken up next morning, and decided upon. On Saturday, however, when reports of committees were called for, the committee of military affairs asked to be discharged from the consideration of a memorial of two Spanish officers who, have been arrested in Florida, for returning to that province, after having been ordered away by Governor Jackson. The committee deemed it a fit subject for the interposition of the Executive, and proposed to have the memorial referred to the President.—But it seems that the introduction of any topic into Congress, having the remotest connexion with General Jackson, operates somewhat like throwing a coal of fire into a magazine of squibs, or East India crackers. Such a fizzing, and popping, and sputtering never was seen! The whole of Saturday was taken up with the question of discharging the committee; and the House adjourned without deciding it. On Monday morning, an attempt was made to get clear of the debate, by laying the motion on the table:—But neither the motion nor the commotion was to be laid so easily! Although such a motion admits of but very limited discussion, if order be strictly observed, it was out of the power of the Speaker to keep the gentlemen within bounds.

The debate on Saturday had degenerated into a violent personal altercation between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Duffie of S. Carolina; in which the latter gentleman retaliated the sarcasms of Mr. Randolph with great force and effect—and many persons, both in the hall and galleries, were so much pleased to see the oratorical gladiator of Virginia meet with his match, that they could hardly refrain from exclaiming, in the language of Shakespeare, "Lay on M'Duff!" &c. &c. Before the unfinished business of Monday was reached, viz: the motion to lay a pending motion on the table—Mr. Whitman, of Maine this day offered resolutions, cutting up the Florida Documents into as many parcels; and referring said parcels to the Committee on foreign relations, the Judiciary, and Military Affairs.—This operated as a fresh brand in the magazine of combustibles; and a renewed scene of disorder, calling to order, and unavailing efforts to preserve order, was the immediate consequence. At the close of a long sitting, and after loud and repeated cries of "question, question," the house ordered the resolutions to be laid on the table.

The annual report of the superintendent of Common Schools to the Legislature of New-York, states, that in the short space of seven years, the number of children educated in these schools has increased from 140,000 to upwards of 339,000—that every county in the state, has (on the 28th Feb) presented its report for the preceding year—"there are 6835 school districts in the state, (an increase of about 300 since last year,) of which 4882 have furnished their return"—the number of children reported between 5 and 15 years of age, is 349,258—and the proportion between that number and of those educated in common schools, is as 32 to 35.—"The average number of months in which common schools were kept during the preceding year is nearly eight;" and including the number instructed in the seminaries and schools, "the whole will not probably be less than 275,000 that were receiving public instruction in the state during the year; being more than one fourth part of the population of the state."—It represents, that the subordinate officers entrusted with the execution of the school act, "have become better acquainted with their duties, and more prompt and faithful in the performance of them; that occasional delinquencies occur but the examples are more rare than formerly, and less important in their consequences."—The routine of disbursement in New-York is this: "the public monies are first paid on the proper voucher from the superintendent by the treasurers, by them to the trustees of the school districts, and lastly to the teachers and other persons entitled to receive the same. The responsibility is thus too much divided.—Compiler.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.

In the communication of Mr. Wilcox at Mexico, dated in October last, which is contained in the documents lately transmitted by the President to Congress, we find it stated that in 1810, and previously, the money coined at the mint in Mexico exceeded twenty millions of Dollars a year; but that ever since it has been on the de-

cline, in consequence of intestine wars; so that the amount annually coined since 1810 was not more than from five to eight millions of dollars; and that in 1821 it would probably not exceed four millions. If this account be correct, the deficit in the last eleven years, short of what would otherwise have been coined and had actually been coined for some years at the mint of Mexico exceeded seventy millions of dollars. This fact would serve to establish the point that the scarcity of money, which has so remarkably affected Europe and America during that period, and the cause of which had so much agitated the minds of political inquirers, was not owing altogether to the excessive issues of paper, as was strenuously maintained, but to an actual diminution in the usual supply of precious metals, and that silver has actually been growing scarcer and dearer throughout the world. It follows that silver is actually worth considerably more at present than it was eleven years since, especially when we consider that while the usual supply has been decreasing, the population and demand of Europe and America have been on the increase.—Frank. Gaz.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 12.

The vicissitudes of Traveling.

Mr. John Joseph Harrison, came last year to Canada, from London, with an intention to settle, and soon after wrote to his wife to follow him. Owing to the sickness and death of a child, she did not come as soon as he expected. He fell sick, but succeeded in reaching this city; and sailed for London the middle of October, apparently in the last stages of consumption—On this voyage he quite recovered his health; and on his arrival found that his wife had sailed for Quebec, where she arrived in September, and learnt he had gone to New-York. She followed him to this city, but did not reach it till fourteen days after he sailed; destitute of friends and money, she appealed to the best feelings of some gentlemen here, who furnished her with the means to pay her passage in the Robert Edwards, to London, where she arrived in December, and found that her anxious husband had not remained but one day there, having sailed for N. York. He reached this place fourteen days ago. His wife immediately made the necessary arrangements to return in the Robert Edwards, in which she arrived on Sunday night. It is understood that he is in the city, and it is hoped that this notice of their "perils by sea and perils by land," may meet his view. Nat. Advocate

In the Senate of New-York on the 18th inst. JOSEPH C. YATES was nominated, at a meeting of "the Republican Members of the state Legislature, adverse to Governor Clinton's administration," to be the candidate for Governor, and ERASTUS ROOT, to be the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, at the ensuing election. In this case there was more than one balloting before the candidates were fixed upon.

A bill is brought forward in the Legislature of New-York, which ordains "that a conviction and sentence of any person to the state prison for life shall be deemed a dissolution of the marriage contract;" and that even pardon shall not restore him or her to the matrimonial rights.

Extract of a letter from Worthington, Ohio, dated 15th February, 1822.

"Hard times.—That you may know how scarce money is, it has been remarked that there is but one quarter of a dollar in Worthington, and that has been borrowed so much from one to another to pay postages, that it is worn smooth, and is now a twenty cent piece.

PAROCHIAL REPRESENTATIVES

A French constitutional Priest, who had usually a small audience, was one day preaching at the church in the village, when the doors being open, a gander and several geese came stalking up the middle aisle. The preacher, availing himself of the circumstance, observed—"that he could no longer find fault with his district for non-attendance; because, though they did not come themselves, they sent their representatives."

AGRICULTURE.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Several years ago I paid a visit to the late doctor Charles A. Warfield of Anne Arundle County. It was in the month of August; on entering the lane that leads up to the house, on my right, was the finest field of corn I had seen. It attracted my attention so much that I observed to the doctor that his corn crop, was superi-

or to any I had ever seen, that I was astonished, as I had believed the ground was not very strong. He replied that he had just returned from the Berkley Springs, and had passed over some of the best lands in Berkley and Jefferson counties, where he had seen no corn equal to his own.—That he was satisfied with his own land poor as it might be thought, and would not exchange it acre for acre for the best estate in Berkley county. That he was nearer to market than they were, and that he had discovered a secret by which he could make his poor lands produce corn equal to theirs, at a very small expense, he further said, "I have reflected much on the effects of plaster upon different soils and it appeared to me as likely that by a combination of slacked ashes and plaster that the effects would be very powerful. I ordered my servants to be careful to preserve all the ashes made during the winter, which being exposed to the rains during winter, was sufficiently slack by spring. I ordered the proportion of two bushels of ashes to one bushel of plaster, mixed well together, which was carried out in the field, and my little negro boys, each with his bag of the mixture following the droppers, and with a large oyster shell emptied the contents on the seed as it was dropped and covered over; this and this alone, said he, is the cause of my corn being so much superior to any you have seen." Recollecting this experiment, I was induced to try it, as did several of my friends in Baltimore and Frederick counties, to whom I had communicated it; all of whom have received equal benefit from the experiment. Mr. Robert Carnan stated to me that he had tried it on the poor knolles, in his corn field, and found his corn on them equal to his best ground.

When I am told why or how plaster acts, I will feel myself called upon to discover why it acts best when combined with ashes; until then I may content myself with stating what has happened in my practice, that others may benefit by a knowledge of the fact. G. W.

Newbern Prices Current.

MERCHANDISE.	From D. C. to D. C.	
Bacon	lb.	8 10
Beef		4 6
Butter		25 30
Bees-Wax		30 32
Brandy, French	gal.	2 75
do. Apple		45 50
do. Peach		75 85
Corn,	bbl.	3 50 3 55
Meal,	bush.	80 90
Cotton,	cwt.	14
Coffee		30 32
Cordage		12 14
Flour,	bbl.	7 8
Gin Holland	gal.	1 25 1 40
Country		45 50
Pine Scantling	M.	7 9
Plank		7 50 8
Square Timber		16 20
Shingles, 22 inch		1 50 1 75
Staves, W. O. hhd.		15 18
do. R. O. do.		7 10
do. W. O. bbl.		5 7
Heading, w. o. hhd.		18 20
Lard	lb.	9 10
Molasses	gal.	32 35
Tar	bbl.	1 25 1 30
Pitch		1 30 1 35
Rosin		1 10 1 25
Turpentine		1 65 1 75
do. Spirits	gal.	40
Pork, prime,	bbl.	10 11
Do. Mess		12 14
Rice	cwt.	3 3 50
Rum, Jamaica		1 10 1 20
do. W. I.		75 85
do. American		40 45
Salt, Allum	bush.	70 75
do. Fine		65
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	22 25
do Lump		18 23
do Brown	cwt.	9 11 50
Whiskey	gal.	40 45

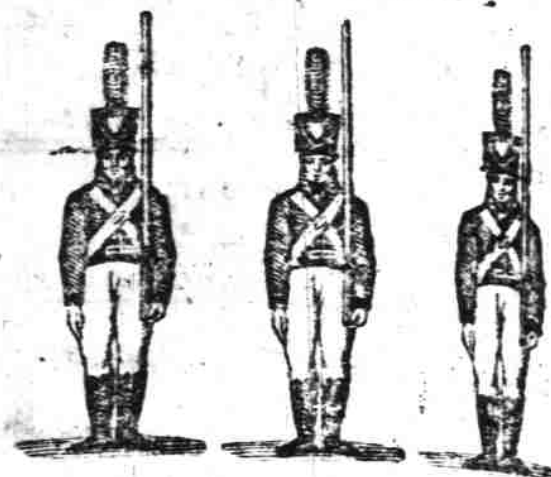
25 Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for the apprehension of four Negroes who made their escape from Carteret County Jail, on the night of the 21st instant; viz. Negro man named ARTHUR his wife SIPLEY, and her two children, CINDA and NEEDHAM.—I will give the above Reward for the Negroes if delivered to me in Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow or any of the adjoining counties. One of Arthur's eyes appears to be always shut; the two children are nearly white, with straight hair; the woman rather dark.—They are the property of John Roberts, taken by a Decree of Court, and are now liable to a judgment in favour of the Administrator of George Read, deceased.

All persons are forbidden from buying or trading for the above named Negroes or carrying them out of this State.

THO'S. MARSHALL, Sheriff. March 22nd, 1822—'10 3w.

ATTENTION!



NEWBERN GUARDS,

YOU will appear on parade in front of St. JOHN'S LODGE, on Thursday next, precisely at fifteen minutes past 2 o'clock, P. M.; equipped agreeably to the regulations of the Company, in winter uniform.

A stated company meeting will take place at 7 o'clock, on the evening of parade, at the Theatre, for the purpose of acting on such business as may be brought before it.—Punctual attendance will be required.

By Order,

JOHN STREET, O. S. Saturday, 6th April, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby forbidden from trading for six certain Notes, for One Hundred Dollars each, given by the Subscriber, to JOHN ROBERTS, of Carteret County—as they were fraudulently obtained.

BENJ. CLINTON SIMMONS. March 20th, 1822.—'9tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the fifteenth of December, instant, a Negro man named JOHN, (or John Brimmage,) about twenty-five years of age, slim made, a dark yellow complexion, and about five feet seven or eight inches high. Masters of vessels, and others, are cautioned against harbouring, employing, or carrying away said fellow, as the law in such case made and provided will be strictly enforced.

The above Reward will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and confine said Negro, so that I get him again.

J. R. GOOD. Newbern, Dec. 20th 1821—'95.

State of North-Carolina. Craven County.

By Claiborne Ivey and Edward C. King, two of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County:—

WHEREAS complaint upon W oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace of the said county, by JOHN R. GOOD of the said county, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named John, or John Brimmage, hath absented himself from his said master's service, and is lurking about in the county, committing acts of felony, and other misdeeds:—These are therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself, and return home to his said master; and we do hereby also require the Sheriff of the said county of Craven, to make diligent search and pursuit after the said slave, and him having found, to apprehend and secure, so that he may be conveyed to his said master, or otherwise discharged, as the law directs; and the said Sheriff is hereby authorised and empowered to raise and take with him such power of his county as he may think fit, for apprehending said slave. And we do hereby, by virtue of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave, named John or John Brimmage, doth not surrender himself, and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals Newbern, this 28th of February, 1822. ED. C. KING, J. P. (Seal.) CLA. IVEY, J. P. (Seal.) March 2—'6tf.