

Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, on entering into office, has made a most able and statesman-like communication to the Legislature now in session, in which he gives a decided opinion on three very important subjects in which the interests of the State are involved, viz. the Bank of the State, the condition of its Criminal Laws, and the expediency of giving encouragement to Internal Improvements.

In relation to the Bank of the State, he says, that it was instituted under the delusive hope, that the distresses of the people, at the period of its institution, could be removed by Legislative enactments. The Governor, condemns that legal policy as unwise, unjust, and ruinous, which interferes between debtor and creditor, as it rarely ever improves the condition of the unfortunate debtor, and always violates the fair and legal claims of the crediting creditor. The crisis which brought the Bank into existence having happily passed away, he advises that measures be adopted to settle the affairs of the institution, by calling in the debts due to it with as little delay as possible, taking care not to oppress or injure the debtors. The Governor holds it as a sound maxim, the correctness of which is sustained by long experience, that an agricultural people cannot afford, from the small profits of their farms, to pay the ordinary interest on borrowed money; and he shows clearly, that those who have borrowed money from the Bank in question, have paid vastly more than that interest, in protests, expenses of journeys to renew their bonds, &c. He deems it unwise also, for the State to employ its funds in Banking operations, especially when the money, as in this case, is placed in the hands of no less than sixty-two Agents, in distant parts of the State, many of whom, he feared, would be found unworthy of trust—the expenses and losses incurred in the concern, he presumed, would, in the result, prove a heavy tax on the people.

In respect to the Criminal Jurisprudence of the State, the Governor observes, that the prosperity and happiness of society depend so much on the means adopted for the prevention of crimes and the reformation of culprits, that no subject is better entitled to the consideration of the Legislature. It had occupied much of his thoughts, and he had frequently heretofore presented it to the attention of the legislative body. Experience had served to convince him more thoroughly, that the aversion of juries to the execution of the present cruel and sanguinary Criminal Law is so strong, that the slightest mitigating circumstance is sufficient, in most cases, to acquit the offender. And if a verdict of guilty be returned, a large portion of the community, listening to the suggestions of virtuous sympathy, rather than to the principles of justice, never fail to petition the Governor for a pardon—which would rarely be the case, if the laws were mild, and punishments were inflicted upon a scale commensurate with the magnitude of crimes. For effecting this desirable end, the Governor recommends the adoption of the Penitentiary System, which is sustained by the concurring testimony of all the States in which it has been adopted and properly conducted, showing that the labor of the criminals not only defrays all the expenses of their punishment, but affords a considerable profit; and that the moral condition of the convicts is far more favorable than was anticipated by the most ardent friends of the system.

The great work of Internal Improvement, the Governor remarks, is advancing, in many parts of our country, with astonishing rapidity. With the bright examples of New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland before us, does it become Tennessee to be idle? Our Rivers, says he, afford numerous outlets to market; and when it is considered that the sum required for the removal of all obstructions to navigation in the principal ones, would soon be repaid by the savings in transportation, it is reasonable to hope, that the measure having in view that object, will, at no distant day, meet with undivided support. But as their means may not justify the immediate commencement of such an undertaking, he recommends the employment of some skillful Engineer to explore their largest Rivers, with a view of ascertaining, with all reasonable certainty, the amount of the probable expense which would be incurred at each point of operation. The Governor also suggests the propriety of incorporating Companies for the construction of Turnpike Roads, under such restrictions, and extending to them such rights, as are approved by the wisdom and experience of

those States where similar companies have long existed. The Roads, he remarks, are, in the winter season, almost impassable, though we have stone in greater abundance, and more convenient for the construction of Roads, than any other State in the Union. If a commencement were once made, all opposition to them would unquestionably cease, as the Farmer would discover that he could bring double the quantity of produce to market over a good Road, that he now can over a bad one, & in half the time, without injury to his horses or wagon, and that the payment of toll under such circumstances, would be great economy.—An improvement in the condition of our Roads, is so well calculated to promote Agriculture, facilitate Commerce, and advance the growing prosperity of the State, that he had particular pleasure in recommending the measure to the deliberate consideration of the Legislature.

The intrigues made use of to get into office, are frequently so disgusting as to excite the animadversion of every reflecting citizen. When an individual is desirous of figuring in public concerns, an instantaneous change is wrought, in his deportment. From a reserved individual, he becomes all condescension and affability. He is every thing or nothing at all—just what you please to have him. He tells his constituents he is incompetent to serve them, and in the same breath he intimates his ability to discharge the most Herculean undertaking, and boasts of his patriotism, his love of country, and his devotion to the people. To day, he gives a pledge to pursue a certain course of conduct; to-morrow, he bears a different opinion expressed and is requested to give a different pledge. He gives it, knowing the redemption of it cannot be demanded, until removed from the immediate sphere of his dependence. He will pledge himself to every man to pass or annul any law, which the caprice or whim of an individual may suggest.—No matter whether a law be expedient or not—no matter whether it be adapted to suit the exigencies of the country, if required, he will vote to repeal it. It is refreshing however, now and then to observe a noble and manly deviation from the course which characterizes most of the politicians of the day. At a late election at Charleston, Mr. Grimke was a candidate for the office of Intendant. He was not elected, yet the contest was a close one, his opponent having received a majority of only 73 votes out of 1040. On the eve of the election, he publicly declared that he was decidedly a friend of a moderate, gradual tariff of protection for the home manufacturer; that he was strongly opposed to Sunday mails; and that he was an ardent friend to the Temperance Society. On several other points he declared his sentiments in the most manly, dignified and energetic terms, disdaining all subterfuge, rejecting all compromise. More recently in Maryland, Mr. Raymond, the author of a treatise on Political Economy, pursued a similar free and independent course, for which he is entitled to public applause. A few days before the canvass for members of the Legislature, he issued a circular of which the subjoined extract is a part.—It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that he did not succeed in his election:—

"I shall not attend any meeting nor harangue the people, either upon my own merits or the demerits of my competitors. I shall not go to any grog shop or tavern for the purpose of procuring votes. I should feel degraded rather than honored by votes obtained by such means. If elected, I shall feel grateful for such a manifestation of the good opinion of my fellow-citizens, and shall endeavor to discharge my duties as your delegate with conscientious fidelity. That there may however, be no mistake on this subject, I will explain what I understand to be the duty of a representative to his constituents.

I do not think it the duty of a representative of Baltimore to pursue an exclusive Baltimore policy. I should not consider myself bound to advocate any measure, for the benefit of Baltimore, which would be adverse to the interests of the State. The interest of the whole State, I consider paramount to the interests of any part of it. If a measure would be beneficial to Baltimore, without at the same time being prejudicial in a greater degree to the rest of the State, or to the State in the aggregate, I should feel myself bound to advocate such a measure; but not otherwise. As to obeying the instruction of my constituents, my doctrine is this: If the instructions coincide with the dictates of my own conscience, I should feel myself bound to obey them. But if the instructions were opposed to the dictates of my own conscience, of what was my duty to the State, I hope I should have independence and honesty enough to disobey them. I hope I may never be left to do that which I know or believe to be injurious to my country or State, because the popular voice demands it."

The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania has called an extraordinary session of the Legislature of that State, to be opened on the 3d of November next, for the purpose of making provision for the State Canal fund.

New Jersey.—The annual election for members of the Legislature of this State, which has just taken place, has furnished majorities in both branches favorable to the present Administration.

The following is a comparative view of the Delegations from Maryland to the last & the next Congress. The recent elections have added two to the Jackson members—so that the Delegation to the next Congress exhibits six in favor of the administration and three opposed. Those in Roman letters are Jacksonians—those in *Italic* Anti-Jackson:—

Table comparing Maryland delegations to the last and next Congress. Columns include 'Next Congress' and 'Last Congress' with names of representatives.

Fatal Duel.—A duel was fought on the 9th inst. near Georgetown, Kentucky, between Gen. Trotter, Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, and Charles Wickliffe.—The distance was eight paces—on the second fire, Wickliffe fell and died in three hours.

It will be recollected that Mr. Trotter is the successor of Mr. Benning, former editor of the Kentucky Gazette, who was killed by Mr. Wickliffe, the person who has fallen in the duel above-mentioned.

Worthy of notice.—Two wagons arrived here on Saturday, last from Ashe county, in this State, one loaded with about 1000 lbs of excellent butter, a few barrels of cranberries, and some iron; the other loaded with iron, cranberries, potatoes, and butter, all the production and manufacture of Ashe county. The owners of these wagons had travelled 210 miles over our bad roads, occupying 12 days, to sell their iron at \$4 per 100 lbs. butter at 12 cents a lb. potatoes at 50 cents, & cranberries at 75 to 150 cents a bushel.—One of them did not realize more than \$60 for his whole load; and for this, & to get his return load of groceries, he performs a journey of twenty-four days, with his wagon and four fine horses. What a mere trifle must these articles be worth at his own door, to justify his bringing them so far to a market for such prices! And how vastly would a rail-road, or any other good road, improve the condition of the people of that remote section of the State!

It cannot fail to strike the reader with surprize, that iron should be brought here, from the interior, while hundreds of tons are annually sold here and carried into the interior; and we doubt not, that these honest men, as they trudged over the hills and mountains that intervene between their home and a market, met numerous wagons carrying back iron of a quality inferior to theirs, for which a higher price had been paid than they could get. Had we a rail-road upon which the iron of the back country could be brought down to us, it would soon become known, and its value be appreciated. How infinitely would its manufacture be increased, and what a source of wealth would it be to that large region of country where the only limit to its manufacture is the demand for it. If, notwithstanding all obstacles, a small quantity of it occasionally find its way to market, what might not be effected by a rail-road which would reduce obstacles 90 per cent! Shall the State never be roused to the employment of her energies? Shall she be content always to get the necessities and luxuries of life, which are produced in abundance at home, from other States and foreign countries, who, while they fatten on us, despise us for our inactivity?—Fay. Obs.

Navigation of the Cape Fear.—A gentleman of the upper part of this county informs us, that he arrived here on Tuesday last in a boat belonging to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, with 15 bales of cotton on board, with which he passed through Smith's Falls in the night, meeting with no obstruction, though the water was quite low. It required about 12 hours to come the whole distance of 30 miles. The boat started back yesterday afternoon with a load of iron, salt, sugar, &c. Our informant is of opinion that the contractor, Mr. Keene, has greatly improved the river, and that it will hereafter afford a more cheap and convenient means of transportation for the planters living on it than any other within their power.—Id.

Pork.—It was stated a week or two since, that the demand for hogs in Lexington and in other places in Kentucky, would very much diminish the southern market. A correspondent of the Petersburg Intelligencer, in reference to this subject, says, "A letter received by me a few days, advises that one person alone, from our town, has bought several lots, amounting to no fewer than 10,000 hogs, all of which are now, or soon will be, on the way to this and the Richmond markets. Feeding along the road never was so cheap; and this circumstance alone, will bring down large droves—all other statements to the contrary notwithstanding."

Botanical Expedition to North-America. Mr. F. G. Sieber, of Prague, a naturalist and traveller, well known among botanists for the extensive and admirably prepared collections which he has brought from Egypt, Palestine, Greece, the Cape of Good Hope, Maurice's Island, and N. Holland, is now making preparations in Paris for a new expedition into the interior of North-America. His intention is to pass four years in examining the different states of the Union, the Alleghany and Apalachian mountains, &c. He expects to make his way to Mexico, traversing the rivers Missouri, Mississippi, Columbia, and the western shore of the American continent.

Steam and Mechanism against Horse-Flesh.—By the annexed paragraph, it appears that we are one of these days to dispense entirely with the use of horses for carriages:—

Gurney's Steam Carriage.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Gurney's Steam Carriage was exhibited, at the request of the Duke of Wellington, in the Hounslow Barrack-yard, before his grace and a large number of military and scientific gentlemen. His Grace, Sir W. Gordon, the Ladies Percy, &c. had a carriage attached and rode round the yard with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. Afterwards a wagon was fastened to the steam carriage containing 27 soldiers, besides Mr. Gurney and two or three men on the engine; and, though the road was very disadvantageous, being a rough loose sand and gravel, it drew them round without the least diminution of its speed, between nine and ten miles an hour. In these experiments, Mr. Gurney applied his steam generally to one wheel, in order to give the company full proof of the power and practicability of the invention. Having satisfied them as to this, and as to its manageability, by a variety of involutions and evolutions, he gave them a specimen of its speed, and drove seven or eight times round at the rate of 16 or 17 miles an hour. The Duke of Wellington observed, that it was scarcely possible to calculate the benefits we should derive from the introduction of such an invention as this.

Dr. MITCHELL, the celebrated Naturalist, in a letter concerning the Siamese Boys, has given it as his opinion, that their separation will, inevitably, lead to disease and death. He says: "There can be no doubt, but that if these boys were separated by the knife, and this band cut across at any part, a large opening would be made into the belly of each, that would expose them to enormous hernial protrusions, and inflammations that would certainly prove fatal. We have understood the mother to have noted a very curious fact, worthy the attention of accoucheurs, that when they were born, the head of one was covered or incased by the lower extremities of the other, and thus they made the easiest possible entrance into the world. They are so perfectly satisfied with their condition, that nothing renders them so unhappy as the fear of a separation by any surgical operation; the very mention of it causes immediate weeping. Indeed there is no good reason for this uneasiness; for, as stated above, according to our judgment, there would be the most extreme hazard in any such attempt, and even after cut asunder, they would experience much diminution of enjoyment."

Melancholy Occurrence.—Miss Rachel Votaw, a young and beautiful female, of highly respectable parents, and who had maintained an unblemished reputation, was found dead on the 8th inst. near New Lisbon, Ohio. She had been strangled by a handkerchief drawn tightly round her neck, fastened by two knots, and it was supposed that she had committed suicide. After her interment a suspicion arose that she had been murdered by a young man named J. C. who had been paying attention to her, and with whom she had held a long conversation on the night previous to her death. Her body was disinterred on the 13th inst. but no other marks of violence were perceived than those found on the first examination; but it was ascertained that she was pregnant. This circumstance strengthened the suspicion of C's guilt, who was considered her seducer—and he was arrested and committed to prison. He was tried before a special court last week, and discharged. "We have never before witnessed," says the New Lisbon Palladium, "such intense anxiety as was manifested by our fellow-citizens, on any previous occasion. The respectability of the connexions of the deceased, and of C. and the mystery that hangs over her death, gave to the trial a degree of interest seldom witnessed in a court of justice.—Shadows, clouds, and darkness, rest upon" the transaction; C. is discharged, and Rachel Votaw sleeps with the shrouded millions of the grave."

Murder.—Ezra Holmes of Dudley, was committed to prison in this town, on Saturday last, for the murder of his wife. He has, for several years past, been subject to occasional turns of mental derangement, one of which came upon him a few days since; and under its influence, he committed the unnatural crime for which he is imprisoned. We understand, that a short time previous to the act, he sent his children out of the house, under the pretence that he wanted it to be quiet, so that he could get some repose. Immediately after they left, he took the andiron from the fire place, and knocked his wife on the head and repeated the blows till he broke the bar and one leg of the andiron. The children hearing a noise, returned and found her on the floor, weltering in her blood and gave the alarm to the neighbors. She continued insensible about half an hour, and then expired. The nearest neighbor, on his way to the house, met Holmes and ascertained what he had done. He replied that he had killed his wife, and requested that his neighbor should then kill him; and laid his head down upon a stone for that purpose. On being inquired of, why he killed his wife, he said that "it was necessary that she should be put to death, that life might come," or words to that effect. We understand that, on a former occasion, Holmes attempted violence on one of his

children, a little boy, of whom, he said, he was going to make a burnt offering. A few days since some of the neighbors were about taking measures to have him committed to the House of Correction, as a lunatic, and an unsafe person to be at large, but refrained at the urgent request of his wife, who has now fallen a victim to her well meant, but mistaken views of humanity to her husband.—Worcester Spy.

Effects of Intemperance.—A case exhibiting the melancholy effects of intemperance, occurred some time since in the Police Office. A very respectable mechanic applied for a warrant against his mother-in-law, whom habitual intoxication had rendered furious. She was soon brought before the magistrates, where she presented a most distressing spectacle. It appeared from her examination, that she had been committed to Bridewell before, for an assault upon her daughter while in a state of intoxication, but was released with the hope that she would reform. While she abstained from liquor she was industrious, peaceable and kind; but no sooner did she yield to her desisting sin, than all the infuriated passions of a demon seemed to have exclusive possession of her. Her daughter and son-in-law, had tried every means within their power, but her propensities seemed unconquerable. They were reluctantly compelled, therefore, from a regard to the peace and even lives of the family, to urge the magistrates to send her to the Penitentiary. The wretched being implored mercy, but the case was so aggravated, and it was so evident that her good resolutions would be broken a moment as soon as formed, that the magistrates adjudged her to the Penitentiary for six months. About a week after the daughter, whose filial affection nothing could destroy, applied for permission to visit her mother. It was not until she was relieved by a copious flow of tears that she was able to make known her request, which was immediately granted.—Journal.

A gentleman advertised in the N. York Gazette, a few days since, for a young man who understood figures, and was a good copying clerk. In a few hours, applications were made by note, addressed to the advertiser. What a comment upon the times! Parents had better learn their sons to cultivate the soil.



LATEST FROM EUROPE. By arrivals at New-York from Havre and Liverpool, Paris papers to the 20th ult. and London to the 15th are received. They state that after taking Adrianople, the Russians progressed without a struggle, securing their rear from all danger of attack, to the very gates of Constantinople. The London papers however, still speak of peace, but it will be such a peace as shall give the Russians but the entire possession of Turkey in Europe. A letter from Havre, dated the 20th Sept. says, "I have received two letters from Paris of yesterday's date, both of which state, that Peace has been made between the Russians and Turks. Entire harmony seems to exist between the French and British Cabinets."

MARRIED. In Orange county, on the 8th inst. Mr. Frank Kirk to Miss Elizabeth O. Daniel. At Wadesborough, on the 9th inst. Mr. Isaac H. Houze, Merchant, to Miss Mary Ellerbe. At Smithville, Brunswick County on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cairns, Major S. Spots, late of the United States Army, to Miss Harriette Alexandrine Clitheral, daughter of Dr. G. C. Clitheral of U. S. Army. In New-Hanover county on the 8th inst. Mr. Milton F. Bryan, to Miss Lucy Ann Lock. In Gates county on the 8th inst. Mr. Hill Eure, to Miss Mary Ann Minton. In Anson county, on the 20th inst. Mr. Nelson P. Liles, Merchant, to Elizabeth C. Liles, daughter of Elijah Liles.

DIED. In Pitt county, on the 27th ultimo, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. Rebecca B. Atkinson, consort of Mr. Benasilly Atkinson, and daughter of Peyton R. Tunstall, Esq. The uniform sweetness and mildness of her disposition, and the kindness and goodness of her heart, added to great refinement of manners, served to throw around her a charm, felt and acknowledged, as peculiarly endearing & interesting, by all within the sphere of its influence.—Communicated. In Fayetteville, on Saturday week, after an illness of five days, David D. Salmon, Jun. only son of Mr. David D. Salmon, sen. aged 19 years. In Bladen county, on the 13th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth N. Leonard, in the 36th year of her age, wife of Mr. John P. Leonard of Fayetteville. At his residence in Warren County, on the 16th inst. Solomon Green, Esq. in the 65th year of his age. The biography of this excellent man is but a catalogue of virtuous actions, and services to his country. At an early period he embarked in the dangers of the war of the Revolution and at the tender age of fourteen, was employed in carrying confidential dispatches to different divisions of the American Army. In 1789 he was elected a delegate from this county and met in the Convention of Fayetteville that adopted the Federal Constitution—was several times afterwards a member of our State Legislature.—During the last war was appointed Collector of Direct Taxes, and from that time to his death, was our County Trustee and Treasurer of the Wardens of the Poor. He died as he had lived, free from public censure or from self reproach and with honest fame. In Perquimans county, on the 3rd inst. Mrs. Rachel Reed, consort of the Rev. Wm. R. Reed. Near Mufreesboro' on 2d inst. Mrs. Mary Long, wife of Henry W. Long Esq. In Duplin county, on the 14th inst. Mr. David Bunting. In Orange county, on the 16th inst. Mr. Henry O. Daniel, sen. in the 77th year of his age. On the 18th inst. Mr. Malchi M. Daniel, aged about 50 years. In Mecklenburg county, on the 9th, Mr. John B. Smith, D. deceased, while passing his horse through one of the streets in Charlotte, ran over a cow, was violently thrown, and his skull so severely fractured as to cause his death in thirty-six hours. In Washington, Davidson county, on the 10th inst. Mr. Samuel Hensberry, about 73 years of age. He deceased 3000 acres in the revolutionary army, and through his long life was highly esteemed and respected.