Revivals .- The great and lively interest mansted on the subject of Religion at this time in onr city is everaordinary. There was no uncom-,-no sickness or other public calam ty, to which this excitement is in any degree attributable, but it appears to be a spontaneous movement on the part of the citizens On every night in the week the Church will be crowded o overflowing and the attention of the people continued and in an unusual degree respectful thing to equal it before in this city. It appears dent ministers. It is, as yet, confined mainly o the Methodist Church, under the administrapainly, of the local ministry, the Preacher ion mainly, of the local ministry, the Freacher r the greater part of the time, unable to be at he Church, but we have no doubt but that it vill extend to the other churches .- " The harvest is great but the laborers are few."-Mont.

HEALTH OF THE CITY .- We had indulged he hope that by this day, the first of October ve should be able to announce to our distant friends a perceptable abatement of the dreadful epidemic, which for the last six weeks has raged with such swful severity in our city. But it is appleasant duty still to repeat the painful

us, which was early in the month of Auguet, the number of deaths has been Five hun-dred and thirty!! -three hundred and eighty of which, have been in the month of September! On the two first days of the month, there were 22 deaths—on the succeeding week 127-the next week 100-the next 80-and the last week, ending last night 54. Such is the mournful record.—Mobile Advertiser.

Singular,-The New Orleans Bee tells a urious story of a negro in New Orleans, a woman and a slave, in whom the process of absorption of the coloring matter which tinges the skin of the African black, has been going on for several years. The removal of the coloring matter is however imperfect, and irregular; it arms and legs a pure white appearance, which contrast unnaturally and disagreeably with the etty hue of the surrounding surface. She will never become entirely white-but the case is curious as being illustrative of the mode in which nature performs this singular freak-viz : by abtorption of the black pigment from which the skin of the negro derives its color.

A disgrace to his ancestry - A grandson of the patriot and statesman, Governer Hancock was brought up to the Boston Police Court on ast week as a common drunkard. He had on tattered frock, out at the elbows, and rust with age coarse trowsers, dirty and ragged old pumps, so broken that his unwashed stockings were seen through them, and without vest or cravat. The Times says: "His prospects once, were brighter than those of any other young man in town, but now the viper, Intemperance has fastened upon him, and his blood poisoned with its sting. His parents would have done any thing for him, being abundantly able, nt now it is too late. His name blots the police ecutds, and there his history is in part written."

Massachusetts .- We observe, (says the Alexandria Gazette,) that the Fifteen Gallon law is rapidly dividing the people of Massachusetts; and, of course, that the Administration party are taking advantage to split upon a question of State and municipal regulation, they (the Administration party.) are uniting to a man on their candidates, selected, with reference to politics entirely-thus securing the election of many of them. No one can tell, therefore, what the result will be even in Massachu-

DUELLING AT SEA.

ECONOMICAL METHOD. - Among the passengers on board a ship bound from New-Orleans to one of our northern cities, there was a young lady, the only female passenger, and two gentlemen, one a young buck skip of eighteen, and the other apparently forty-five; both of whom became very much enamored with this lone passenger. For some time they were both entirely ignotant of the passion of each other for the young lady; at length, Mr Chucks the oldest of the two, desirous of learning the pedigree and circumstances of his charmer. and whether her market was yet to be made. opened conversation with Mr Green the other lover; when a mutual confession ensued respecting the regard they both entertained for the unknown young lady, and their intention, if possible, to secure claim to her affections if they were not already bound in holy ties to another. This confession instead of paliating the case of either, threw a new obstacle in the way of both One consultation succeeding another, both became very determined and svowed their intention to solicit her attention and regard. They were soon at open hostility-Mr. Chucks received a challenge from Mr. Green-he accepted it -Mr. Green chose horse pistols for his weapons, which were procured from the mate of the ship; the day age, marriage is not sufficiently prevalent, and hour were appointed—they agreed to or at least that good husbands are not nustandat ten yards distance diagonally upon merous. The men who appear to be insennour arrived, Chucks, who was a stout corpuent man, concluded that he had not an esented to this; but Chucks still contended the beautiful and the good—the accomplish-

arolina Watchman.

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would relinguish all claims to the lady save | bachelors into hopeless celibacy, there is those of sad recollection. The matter be- fearful responsibility resting upon them. ing decided, the veteran lover proceeded Would it not be well to pause, enquire, reto pay his respects to the silent charmer, flect. who had been kept in entire ignorance of the high regard in which she was held, & the cause of the duel. To the astonishment and mortification of Chucks, she informed him she had been married twice, and was then the mother of several children-that being predisposed to consumptive affections, she had visited her friends in the South to spend the winter, and was now returning with improved health, to reour empleasant duty still to repeat the paintal declaration, that there is no improvement in the health of the City.

Since the first appearance of the epidemic her absence incurred. The sage lover seeing his "cake was all dough," concluded to enjoy, awhile longer, that single blessedness of which he already had seen not a little.

A LOOKER ON.

FILIAL AFFECTION. A TRUE STORY.

In a seaport town in one of the most distant provinces of France, there lived a merchant who had carried on the trade with equal honor & prosperity, until he was turned fifty years of age; and then, by a sudden series of unexpected and unavoidable losses, takes place in patches, giving to portions of her found himself unable to comply with his engagements; and his wife and children in whom he placed his principal happiness reduced into such a situation as doubled his distress.

His sole resource in this sad situation was the reflection that upon the strictest review of his own conduct, nothing of imprudence or iniquity appeared. He thought best therefore to repair to Paris in order to lay a statement of affairs before his creditors, that being convinced of his honesty, they might be induced to pity his misfortunes and allow him a reasonable space of time to settle his affairs. He was kindly received by some, and very civilly by all, from whence he received great hopes, which he communicated to his family. But these were speedily dashed by the cruelty of his principle creditor who caused him to be arrested and put to jail. As soon as this melancholy event was known in the country, his eldest sor, who was about nineteen years old, listening only to the dictates of filial piety, came post to Paris, and threw himself at the feet of his obdurate creditor, to whom he painted the distress of the family in the most pathetic terms, but without effect: At length, in of this circumstance Suffering the Whigs the greatest agony of mind, he said, "Sir, since you think nothing can compensate for your loss but a victim, let your resentment devolve on me. Let me suffer instead of my father; and the miesries of a prison will seem light in procuring the liberty of a parent to console the distressed & and distracted family I have left behind me. Thus, sir, you will gratify your vengeance, without sealing this irretrievable rain ." And here his sighs and tears stopped his utterance. His father's creditor beheld him upon his knees for a full quarter of an hour. He then sternly bid him rise and sit down, which he obeyed .- The gentleman then walked from one corner of the room to the other, in great agitation of mind, for about the same space of time. At length throwing his arms around the young man's neck, "I find," said he, there s something more valuable than money :-

was freed from that fatal error; and Providence vindicated the manner of its proeeding by thus bringing light out of dark ness, and although a short scene of misery rewarded a virtuous family with lasting peace, in the enjoyment of that prosperity which they so richly deserved. An excuse. - Dr. Knox says "that complaints have been made, that in the present the deck, that there could be no harm done to sible to female charms, allege in excuse for any but themselves. However, before the their not soliciting some lady in marriage, that such are the expensive manners, dress, and amusements of the fashionable parts of aval chance with his antagonist, who was the sex, so little their skill in conducting a a small stature and very slim, and un- family, and such their ignorance of econothe the trish Barister, was unwilling that my, that to be married is often to be ruined breen should shoot at his own bigness in the midst of sffinence." Ladies, is this the narked out upon himself, probably fearing so?—is this excuse valid? If it is, you he did not hit the heart he might injure know it; and you must know the antidote. the sap. However, after much parleying The happiness of thousands, the welfare of and some rough words, it was proposed the public morals, the prosperity of our that each should shoot at a target just the country, depends on a correct decision of

have an only daughter, for whose fate I

have the ntmost anxiety. I am resolved

to fix it; in marrying you she must be

happy-go, carry your father his discharge

ask his consent-bring him instantly hith-

er-let us bury in the joy of this alliance,

all remembrance of what has formerly hap-

pened." Thus the generous gratitude of

the son relieved the calamity of the wor-

thy father. The man who had considered

wealth and happiness as synonomous terms.

WHERE DID HE GET THAT LAW?

lars of his moral character; but he was no- and philosophy of the most enlightened

replied : " That is a question. Sir, which you ought to have settled long ago. You ed to his death a firm believer in the truth ought not to have put off a subject so impor- of Christianity. He lived several years tant to this late period of life."

"It is late," said the inquirer. " I nev- lieve. He continued to pursue the study er knew much about it; but I always sup. of the Bible-his views of the Christian posed that Christianity was rejected by the religion expanding and growing correct. great majority of learned men .- I intend, however, now to examine the subject thoroughly myself. I have upon me, as my before. When his former gay companions physician says, a mortal disease, under which, but not probably longer. What books, Sir, want of meaning, and said he could never would you advise me to read ;"

"I believe you do not understand me, re-

. The Bible," sand the other.

sumed the unbeliever, surprised in his turn: wish to investigate the truth of the Bible? "I would advise you, Sit.' repeated his Christian friend, "to read the Bible. And," he continued, "I will give you my rea-Scriptures. Now, to reason on subjects with correctness, we must understand what it is

sons. Most infidels are very ignorant of the about which we reason. In the next place, consider the internal evidence of the truth of the Scriptures stronger than the exter-" And where shall I begin?" inquired

the unbeliever. " At the New Testament?" " No, said the other, " at the beginningat Genesis.'

The infidel bought a commentary, went home, and sat down to the serious study of the Scriptures. He applied all his strong and well disciplined powers of mind to the Bible, to try rigidly but impartially its truth. As he went on in the perusal, he received occasional calls from his professional friend. -The infidel freely remarked upon what he had read, and stated his objections.-He liked this passage-be thought that touching ing and beautiful-but he could not credit a third.

One evening the Christian lawyer called, and found the unbeliever at home walking the room, with a dejected look, his mind apparently absorbed in thought. He conlinued, not noticing that any one had come in, busily to trace and retrace his steps. His friend at length spoke :-

" You seem, Sir, said he, " to be in prown study. "Of what are you thinking!" "I have been reading,' replied the infidel the moral law."

"Well what do you think of it? asked

"I will tell you what I used to think," answered the infidel. " I supposed that Moses was the leader of a horde of banditti that having a strong mind, he acquired great influence over a superstitious people; and that on Mount Sinai he placed off some sort of fire-works, to the amazement of his ignorant followers, who imagined, in their mingled fear and superstition, that the exhition was supernatural"

But what do you think now? interposed

" I have been looking," said the infidel into the nature of that law. I have been rying whether I can add any thing to it, or take any thing from it, so as to make it better. Sir, I cannot. It is perfect.

"The first commandment," continued he, directs us to make the Creator the object of our supreme love and reverence That is right. If he be our Creator, Preserver, and Supreme Benefactor, we ought to treat him, and none other, as such. "The second forbids idolatry. That cer-

tainly is right." " The third forbids profaneness:

"The fourth fixes a time for religious worship. If there be a God, he ought surey to be worshipped. It is sortable that there should be an outward homage significant of our inward regard. If God be worshipped it is proper that some time should be set apart for that purpose, when all may worship harmoniously and without interruption. -One day in seven is certainly not too much; and I do not know that it is too lit-

"The fifth defines the peculiar duties a rising from the family relations.

· Injuries to our neighbors are then classified by the moral law They are divided into offences against life, chastity, property biguess of the other. Green readily con- these questions. Can it be that so many of and character. And, said he, applying a lethat Green had the advantage of him, but ed in every thing, but the one thing so need- that the greatest offence in each class is ex gal idea with legal acuteness, " I notice as life was not at stake he finally consent- ful for the wife-domestic economy-are pressly forbidden. Thus the greatest injued. The targets were prepared; and after condemned from this cause to waste their ry of life is murder; to chastity, adultery; shooting three times apiece to the great sweetness on the desart air, and pine in sin- to property, theft; to character, perjury. surprise of the other passengers. Chucks gle blessedness That community in which Now the greater offence must include the proved the best marksman. Green step- marriage is neglected or disregarded, no less of the same kind. Murder must inped directly to Chucks and took him by matter what may be the reason, is in the clude every idjury to life; adultery, every the hand, acknowledging at the same time high road to ruin; and if our fair ones, by injury to purity; and so of the rest. And his defeat, and giving his word that he the causes assigned, have frightened our the moral code is closed and protected by a ments might be made in the machine and

command forbidding every improper desire in regard to our neighbor.

'I have been thinking,' he proceeded, where did Moses get that law? I have read history : the Egyptians and the adjacent nations were idolaters; so were the Greeks and Romans; and the wisest and In a nest and beautiful city, in one of the best Greeks or Romans never gave a code Northern States, lived a lawyer of eminence of morals like this. Where did Moses and talents. I do not know many particu- get this law, which surpasses the wisdom toriously profane. He had a negro boy, at ages? He lived at a period comparatively whom his neighbors used to hear him swear | barbarous, but he has given a law, in which with awful violence. One day this gentle- the learning and sagacity of all subsequent man met a decided Christian, who was old time can detect no flaw. Where did he so a lawyer, said to him, 'I wish, Sir, to get it? He could not have soared so far aexamine into the truth of the Christian re- bove his age as to have devised it himself. ligion. What books would you advise me I am satisfied where he obtained it. It must to read on the evidences of Christianity?" have come from Heaven. I am convinced The pious lawyer, surprised at the inquiry, of the truth of the religion of the Bible.'

The infidel -infidel no longer -remainafter this conversation; about three, I be-Profaneness was abandoned. An oath was now as offensive to him as it was familiar used one, he habitually reproved them. He may live a year and a half, or two years, remonstrated with them upon its folly and imagine before, how painful profane language must be to a Christian. But did he become a sincere disciple of Christ ?-He always expressed great doubt upon that point. He could hope for nothing from the world, and he was afraid that he might choose other pleasures from that circumstance without a radical change of

> I learned these particulars, a few years since, from one of the parties. The lapse of time may have caused some immaterial variation; but I believe no other. I have endeavored to be substantially correct, and have therefore left many important ideas unexpanded, as I understood them to oc cur, in the actual conversation.

> Let the reader meditate on this history for it is believed to be rich in practical instruction. The main thought is this, that the moral law is a monument—a sublime monument- of the great moral transaction at Sinai, in the delivery of the ten commandments. But mark also the species of unbelief here exhibited; the improvement made of a lingering disease; the judicious advice and kind attention of the Christian friend; the beautiful arrangement of Provi dence by which these occurred : the excellence of the moral law as explained and felt; and under the blessing of the Holy Spirit, the gloriously reforming power of



Agricultural Matters.

From the Monthly Gennesee Farmer. SILK MANUFACTURING.

One great reason why we have such an unshaken confidence in the ability of this country to enter successfully into the culture of silk, its manufacture as well as its production, is found in the superior enterprise, industry and ingenuity of our citizens over those of any part of the world Great Britain thought to prevent the establishment of the cotton manufacture in this and other countries, by prohibiting, under severe penalties, the exportation of machinery, or patterns for 'its construction. New England machinists went to work, built shops, made their own patterns, and produced specimens of machinery so much supe rior in action and principle to European models, that we at once obtained the preference in their own market, and now an nually export large quantities of machinery to order. So it is already with machinery for the manufacture of silk. In reeling and now in weaving the narrow kinds of silk, such as laces, ribbons, and other goods of that description, we have already made great advances on the clumsy and ill-arranged implements of the old world.

In the manufacture of ribbons, which forms so important a branch of the Lyons, or French silk manufacture, the foreign workman uses a narrow loom, resembling the common hand loom in other respects, and weaving but one piece of ribbon at a time. A machine, called in France a Jacquard, is attached to this narrow loom,and regulates the pattern of the ribbor, flowers. &c. These looms are worked by girls, and these delicate and beautiful fabrics are the result of their labors. A Jacquard was brought to New York, and fell under the notice of Mr. Bergen, an ingenius mechanic, and member of the Legislature. Mr. Bergen instantly saw that great improve-

loom, and immediately constructed one which is worked by power instead of the hand, makes seven pieces of ribbon or lace, where only one was made in the French loom, and gives the figure, color, or pattern with equal exactness and greater rapidity. In this single improvement of the ribbon loom, then, five or six-sevenths of the labor required abroad is wholly dispensed with, and articles of any pattern can at once be furnished. In very narrow patterns, from ten to fifteen pieces can be woven at once, Such improvements at the outset leave no room for doubt, but that when the attention of our artizans shall be directed to the manufacture of silk machinery, we shall soon find our improved processes amply, to compensate for any supposed difference in the price

From the Monthly Genneses Farmer FARMING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

of labor.

Dr. Humphreys, of Amherst College, Mass., well known as a gentleman of extensive literary acquirements, and, an accurate observer of men and things, as his celebrated letters from England fully proved, has commenced a series of letters in the North American newspaper, giving his impressions of the West, through which he has travelled the present sesson. He commences his notices at Philadelphia, and his first letter dated at Pittsburg, has some remarks on Pennsylvania farming, given with his usual discrimination.

The neat style of farming in the country from Philadelphia to Lancaster, excited his admiration, as it must that of every lover of good husbandry; reminding one continually of the best cultivated districts of England, except that there is more wood and fewer hedges in this country than in that, Dr. H. says-

" In the slovenly farming of our country (and there is a great deal of it) you will see baulks and head-lands of buers, and thistles, and clover, together with bushes scattered here and there, over the meadows and pastures But not so in this part of Pennsylvania. The little birds must go elsewhere to build to their nests among the bushes, and the children will find no blackberries nor wild raspberries for their bread and milk here." * * * * * *

There are no waste lands, no swamps, no cat-tail flag bottoms, for 70 or 80 miles, that I could see on this route; and if the little peepers that used to lull me so sweetly to sleep in my childhood were to find a bog half a perch square to sing in, the good conditioned German proprietor would probably spoil their music by filling it up beween the two next pipe times, after finding them in possession of the premises."

Near Philadelphia, he found the winter wheat a little killed, but farther on excellent. The rye fields were beautiful, but the distilleries, "black as Erebus,' waiting to convert the crop into poison, reminded him of Deacon Giles and his famous distillery. It is certainly to be regretted, that so much which might be converted into bread, should be worse than thrown away, not only in Pennsylvania but in other parts of our country. The following extract reveals a state of things produced in a great measure by the unprecedented drought of last year, and which shows most conclusively the cause of the high prices of fat cattle in that district, and the folly of the squabble that has been going on between the butchers and the

"In passing over this fine region, I looked in vain for the fat cattle which I expect ed to see ruminating in the farm yards, or wending their sluggish way to Philadelphia markets; and the cows presented a strange contrast to the rank clover upon which they ought to have been feeding I do not remember to have seen a single cow in a thriving condition, during the whole day; and not more than one from Philadelphia to the mountains. Most of them, I am sure, must have escaped from the crows in March with great difficulty; if, indeed, the farmers allow any of these sable and noisey tax gatherers to nestle upon their manors."

That it was with the greatest difficulty the Pennsylvania farmers were able to preserve their stock of cattle alive, owing to the extreme scarcity of fodder, we were well aware; the drouth not only destroying their grass, but their root crops also. The swine of the region under notice, come in for a share of the Doctor's animadversions; and from his remarks it would appear that a sprinkling of Berkshires and Chinas, might be as useful in exterminating the "alliga tors and land shads" from Pennsylvania, as from some of the other states.

" As for the swine." savs Dr. H., "the looked more like a frightened roach or kid- for the advancement of party ends, and

dy, when first taken from the any thing else I can just now think growing of wool I take to be no obthe farmers of eastern Pennsylvanir scarcely saw a hundred sheep in miles of my journey."

The field cultivation was most able ; the use of lime almost univer its good effects every where apparent a New Englander or New Yorker, pearance of the women, as laborers fields, presents a spectacle by p pleasing, though common in part of Pennsylvania; and as a the want of taste among the inh Dr. H. observes-

"That he hardly saw flowers day long except in the woods, to one lady's parlor."

From the Monthly Gennesee For WOOL.

Few are aware of the importance article, as an item in our producti the amount which it already reaches sum total of value. Two years p the number of sheep was estimated at millions, it is now not less than fi lions. Allowing the estimate of three per head, the chp of the present ye be forty-five million pounds of wo have been careful observers of the wool, and find it has ranged from cents per pound, some few lots goi as some have fallen below, the p ed. To be sure of being within t we will take the average at 45 c that rate, the last clip of wool worth more than twenty millions of Yet this is but onegitem in the pr industry of the north.

At the present prices of sheep an the business of growing them is a one; and we think may with safet culated upon as a good one for time Wool of good quality could bard pay as an article of export to En France, should present prices maintained, and the supply for h sumption in this country be exceed prove that growing wool is a good ment of money, we have only to the cost, expenses and returns of A flock of good ewes, with proper ment, will hardly fail of double numbers within the year, and if to of the wool the value of the lambs i it will be seen, after deducting the e of keeping, that a handsome profit re But to have good sheep, or good woo attention must be paid to them then ually given. Sheep that get their book or by crook; that are allowed er in their fleeces all the burd other burweeds that line too many roads and fences, and fill our Woo that are exposed to all the our severe and variable climate wit ter; or barely make a live through ter, cannot be expected to raise ma or produce good wool. Wool and to be the great sources of our s clothing hereafter, and their im the country will be proportioned general use.

TO CORRECT DAMAGED GRA

Musty grain, totally unfit for une which can scarcely be ground, I said, be rendered perfectly sweet and by immersing it in boiling water and it remain till the water becomes cold quantity of water must be double to grain to be purified. The musty rarely penetrates through the husk of the wheat. In the hot water all cayed or rotten grain swims upon face, so that the remaining wheat in ally cleansed from all impurities, any material loss. It is afterwards dried, stirring occasionally on the kill

New England Farn

WHIG POLITICAL CREEK

A great Whig Festival recently took at La Grange, Tenn. at which ther many distinguished guests from all p the Union. The following Synopsis principles of the Whigs, which had compiled by the Committee, was read occasion and received by the Poop acclamation. To the great Republica ciples embodied therein, every Whi pledge his cheerful and hearty suppor 1. A majority of the People to r

all cases, under the Constitution. 2. The rights of the minority, on ed by the Constitution, to be held to and inviolable.

3. Government is designed for the efit of the whole People, and not of ty .- No public officer should place the fare of his party before that of the cour

4. A pure and free elective franc uninfluenced by Executive patron When we see an Executive officer elections, we naturally conclude be by gotten his duty to the public, and is ing of his kire.

5. A curtailment, by law, of the p age of the Federal Executive. patronage which was originally too is now ten-fold greater than at first, not checked by the people, will soon times greater than it is. The patri increased, and is still rapidly incre ought to be diminished-otherwise