

DEATH OF RUFUS KING.

DIED, at his residence, No. 518, Broadway, on Sunday evening, April 29, in the 73d year of his age, the Hon. RUFUS KING.

Mr. King entered into public life at an early age. After completing his legal studies, he was chosen, at the close of the Revolution, in 1784, to represent the State of Massachusetts in the Old Continental Congress. In this body he acquired great influence, and was the mover of a proposition, which will always render his name distinguished and respected in the annals of his country. We refer to the prohibition of slavery in the old Northwest Territory. After serving in that body to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, he was deputed by the same State to the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. This instrument having been prepared and submitted to the States by their ratification, Mr. King was sent by the town of Newburyport, with Mr. Parsons and Robert Treat Paine, to the State Conventions which gave the sanction of Massachusetts to the new Constitution. In procuring this sanction, Mr. K. was mainly instrumental. Objections were made to it in Massachusetts, as well as in New-York and Virginia; and, whilst the talents of Hamilton and Madison were engaged in surmounting the obstacles opposed to it by the anti-federalists of the two latter States, Mr. King was performing an act of equally vital importance to his country, by soothing the fears and prejudices which operated against it, in a State that was still agitated by the feelings which produced the Shay rebellion. When the requisite number of States had signified their assent, and the Constitution went into operation under the auspices of Washington, Mr. King was chosen by the Legislature of New-York their Representative in the Senate of the United States. Here he acquired the particular confidence of Washington, by whom he was selected as the Minister to the Court of St. James. Although a Federalist, such was the confidence reposed in his talents and character by Mr. Jefferson, that, upon his succeeding Mr. Adams, he expressed his special desire to Mr. King, that he should continue to represent the United States at the British Court. In compliance with this request, he continued until, having completed the negotiations entrusted to his care, in 1807, he requested permission to return to his native land, from which he had been absent about eight years. His patriotic support of the Government during the late war with Great Britain, and his determination, to sacrifice party feelings, and to unite with his friends in the common defence, acquired for him the esteem of his political opponents in his own State. This was evinced by his election by Democratic Legislatures to represent this State in the United States Senate, for two successive terms. In 1822, he was chosen a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of this State, and in 1825, he was appointed by Mr. Adams again to represent the United States at that Court, where he had before acquired such distinguished reputation. Expectations were entertained that the high respect in which he was personally held by the leading members of the English Cabinet, would have essentially contributed to a satisfactory arrangement of the unadjusted difficulties between the two Governments, and the marked attention paid to him on his arrival, by Mr. Canning and the other Ministers, proved that those expectations were not unjustly founded. An overruling Providence, however, did not permit them to be realized. During his voyage, Mr. King was attacked with a disease, often the consequence of a voyage, and which so impaired his health, as to prevent him from an active discharge of the duties of his office. After remaining abroad a year, in the hope of re-establishing his health, without any improvement, he determined to return to die in his native land, in the bosom of his family and his friends. Here, cherished by the attention of an affectionate family, and in a composed and resigned state, he calmly awaited his approaching end.

It is when men like him are taken from among us, that we have cause for grief. We remember the days of his former usefulness, and bend in reverence before the chastening stroke. We rejoice that he should so long have been spared—and that the blow descended not in the hour of his prime and his usefulness. In manner, Mr. King was mild, and dignified—in temper, firm and decided. As a speaker, he was a model for Parliamentary debate. His compatriots in the Senate, will long remember the respect which he manifested for their opinions, while he firmly maintained his own. As a statesman, prudent, penetrating and comprehensive in his views; his country will long have cause for gratitude, that his talents were devoted to the promotion of the public good. He was his country's true friend; and, while he did not hesitate to condemn the policy which placed us in collision with Great Britain, he did not permit his feelings to operate, when his fortune and influence were required to promote the successful termination of the war. His private character was without blemish. As a husband, affectionate and sincere—as a father, an object of veneration to his children, he has descended with lamentations to the tomb. As a patriot his country mourns his loss.

N. F. Com. Adr.

State of North-Carolina.

Mecklenburg County, April 21, 1827. ENTERED, by Thomas Johnson, on my Strat Book, a real sore Mare, having a large white star in her face, about 14 hands high, and about 15 years old. W. MENTZER, Ranger.

Cheap Stationery.

GALLES & SON have just received a Large supply of CAP & POST PAPER, which will be sold unusually low.

AGRICULTURAL.



From the Southern Advocate.

CULTURE OF THE VINE.

The following letter was received several weeks since, and has been delayed for want of room until the present time. Believing as we do, that the staple productions of this State are overdone, and are unprofitable to our agriculturists, we embrace with pleasure every suitable opportunity of disseminating among our readers a knowledge of the advantages of other branches of agriculture. The culture of the Vine has for many years claimed the attention of enterprising agriculturists, both in the free and slave States, & the success which has attended every well directed experiment, is ample to convince the most sceptical of its profitability. In many parts of this State, that culture is increasing yearly, and in this vicinity during the late season, grape cuttings of a good quality have been sought after with great avidity. The country is indebted to General John Brahan for the introduction of a grape which is probably known in the Eastern States and Virginia, as the Bland Madeira. It is the hardest and most productive vine we have any knowledge of. The fruit is tolerable for the table and makes an excellent wine. It is of much darker color than it was four years since, & that circumstance goes to confirm the opinion, entertained by experienced vine dressers, that all descriptions of grape will gradually assimilate to each other in the same soil and climate. That experiment has been fully tested in France, where, out of 1400 kinds planted in the same vineyard, there were but two or three kinds distinguishable after the lapse of fifty years. We are inclined to the opinion, that native vines transplanted and cultivated will improve in quality and quantity of the fruit, and will ultimately be preferable to all others for wine. These are within the reach of every one, and the prospect of realizing at no very distant period, from two to five hundred dollars per acre, annually, is highly encouraging to the owners and cultivators of land, to commence the interesting culture.

To the Editors of the Southern Advocate.

During the last summer, whilst engaged in an excursion through the country between Tuscaloosa and Huntsville, I fell in company and travelled for several miles, with an intelligent French agriculturist, just from France, by the way of New-Orleans; and who, from the motive of ascertaining the state of American agriculture, previous to his return to his native country, had determined to take a view of those parts of the country, most highly cultivated.

I felt extremely anxious to see the impressions made on the mind of an enlightened foreigner by our manner of cultivating the soil, and was proportionably gratified by his observations, which were at once intelligent and liberal.

On passing through the country, west a few miles of Tuscaloosa, he frequently, and it appeared to me involuntarily, asked, on looking at the soil, and other circumstances around him, "are there no vineyards in this section of country—no silk made—ah mon dieu! it is well for France."

This expression often repeated, induced my inquiry—did the country around him give any peculiar indications of soil, &c. on which sanguine calculation might safely be made respecting the vine, silk, &c.? "My friend," said he, "look around," and on doing which I beheld, what had not before so forcibly arrested my attention, the woods literally matted with the wild grape vine. "My friend, he continued with some animation, "here is the soil, climate, and situation for the production of some of the finest wines of France—the best of her silks—and the invaluable olive—mon dieu, what are your citizens about? but oh, it is well for France."

Arriving on a considerable eminence of rather gravelly soil, which is frequent in that section of country, and what might be called second rate land, he remarked, "if I had my vineyard here I would not take two thousand dollars the arpent (acre) for it—it is worth one thousand where it is."

It is certain that the States of TENNESSEE and ALABAMA, contain every soil and climate for the production of every species of wine. It is equally certain, that the climate of those States is highly favourable for the process of fermentation which almost determines the quality of the best wines; and it is equally as extraordinary, that so little exertion is making in two States to obtain or cultivate the grapes which produced those delicious and valuable wines which the soil and climate so highly favor the production of.

In the nursery of Mr. WILLIAM PRINCE of LOSA ISLAND, N. Y. every grape producing the finest wines of Europe is now to be had, warranted—those producing the best wines of MADRIDA, for which we pay six dollars per gallon—the grapes which produce the finest Claret, Malaga, Tokay, the delicious Cape wine, and the boast of France the sparkling Champagne and Burgundy—as also the hundreds of delicious table grapes, which rank amongst the luxuries of Europe.

These vines are to be purchased from 37 1/2 cents, to one dollar each, and from one root, industry might in no length of time, produce a vineyard. From one vine of the real Claret grape for wanted to me last March, I have planted out in November fifteen healthy cuttings. With the common success attending the cultivation of the vine, what will be the increase in four or five years? This one vine cost 37 1/2 cents, and two or three cents freight &c. to Mobile.

From the same establishment, I procured the finest species of northern apples, twenty-four kinds, including the pippins, spitzenberg, bell flower, vandervere, with the ox apple which has weighed 35 ounces, &c. with others, the soft shell almond, the finest species of figs, Chinese mulberry, &c. out of which I lost one apple tree and one grape vine, out of nine kinds.

The rapidity with which the fine Chinese mulberry so highly valued for the production of silk, may be multiplied by engraving on the common mulberry which abounds in our country, leaves us without excuse on that subject. Every thing invites us to be prepared for the time that appears rapidly approaching as regards the present staple of the country. Such is, however the tardiness with which we move, that the foreigner may well exclaim—mon dieu—what are your citizens about—but ah, it is well for France."

North and South Carolina, no doubt, are equally well suited to the culture of the grape and mulberry.

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1827.

We mentioned a few papers since, the loss of the schr. Conway, Captain Allen, a regular packet from Newbern to N. York. We have just been informed, that the schr. Nancy, Capt. Wharton, which sailed from Washington, in this State, on the 1st of March, has never since been heard of.

Politics of the day.—As it seems probable that interesting political events will grow out of the matters stated below, we publish them, without comment. The following letter appeared in the Fayetteville Observer, and is said to be written by a highly respectable Virginian, at that time in Tennessee.

Nashville, 8th March, 1827.

"I have just returned from General Jackson's. I found a crowd of company with him; seven Virginians were of the number. He gave me a most friendly reception and urged me to stay some days longer with him. He told me this morning, before all his company, in reply to a question I put to him concerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would promise, for him, not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of secretary of state, Clay and his friends would in one hour, make him, Jackson, the President. He most indignantly rejected the proposition, and declared he would not compromise himself; and unless most openly and fairly made the President by Congress, he would never receive it. He declared that he said to them, he would see the whole earth sink under him before he would bargain or intrigue for it."

A correspondent of the Democratic Press, under date of Washington, 18th April, 1827, having quoted the preceding letter, says—

"After reading this extraordinary declaration of General Jackson 'before all his company,' I called on Mr. Clay and inquired if he knew any thing about it. He replied without hesitation, and with his accustomed frankness, 'that the statement that his friends had made such a proposition as the letter describes, to the friends of General Jackson, was, as far as he knew or believed, utterly destitute of foundation; that he was unwilling to believe that the General had made any such statement; but that no matter from whom it originated, he was fully persuaded it was a gross fabrication, of the same calumnious character with the 'Armenian story, put forth for the double purpose of injuring his public character, and propping the cause of General Jackson; and that for himself and his friends, he felt the substantiality of the charge before any fair tribunal whatever.'"

If the truth of this charge has been thus unqualifiedly denied, it becomes General Jackson to substantiate it, or if he has been misunderstood, which is probable, he should say so.

The following tribute of praise was bestowed upon President Adams by the Hon. Levi Woodbury, in 1821. This gentleman is now a Senator in Congress from New-Hampshire, and belongs to the party adverse to the re-election of Mr. Adams:

We are aware that the attacks on Mr. Adams may have been sharpened by causes which do not meet the ear. He has splendid qualifications to fill the highest office in the Union. If some Cataline, or his incendiaries in the strife for supremacy are already scattering firebrands and poison, it behoves every well-wisher to the republic to be awake. It is one of Mr. Adams' peculiar excellencies, that while he is second to none in talents and experience, he makes neither personal influence nor exertion, for what should always be the free gift of a free people. The discussion is premature; the election and its various bearings too distant. But in the mean time, if the character of Mr. Adams is destined to be mangled, and even crucified to gratify British sycophants, or the sinister views of demagogues, whose path to office is obstructed by his virtues, let the tempest rage—

"An honest man is still an unmov'd rock, Wash'd whiter, but not shaken by the shock."

Chancellor Kent, in his Commentaries on American Law, which is reviewed in the last number of the North-American Review, speaking on the subject of the choice of the President of the U. States says:

"The mode of his appointment presented one of the most difficult and momentous questions that could have occupied the deliberations of the assembly which framed the constitution; and if ever the tranquility of this nation is to be disturbed, and its peace jeopardised, by a struggle for power among themselves, it will be upon this very subject of a choice of a President. This is the question that is eventually to test the goodness, and try the strength of the constitution; and if we shall be able, by half a century hereafter, to continue to elect the Chief Magistrate of the Union with discretion, moderation, and integrity, we shall undoubtedly stamp the highest value on our national character, and recommend our republican institutions, if not to the imitation, yet certainly to the esteem and admiration of the more enlightened part of mankind."

The election of the Chief Magistrate (adds the Reviewer) has agitated, and will doubtless again agitate our political system, and if it shall, at some time, be coupled with sectional questions, in which the conflicting passions and interests of the different parts of the country shall be deeply engaged, it may be the immediate occasion of the disruption of the Union. But it must be a stronger motive, and a more homefelt interest, than merely the bestowing the office upon the favorite candidate of either party. It must be the breaking out of long fomented passions, and accumulated injuries, jealousies, and irritations. Attachment to the confederation, and a feeling that the strength, security, and prosperity of the States, depend upon maintaining the integrity of the Union, are daily growing deeper and stronger in all parts of the country, and becoming a fixed sentiment, that is to be admitted & acted upon at all times. And though we are apt to overrate the improvements in knowledge, virtue or skill,

from generation to generation, yet it can hardly be doubted that men do better understand the science of government, and are better instructed in its administration, than they have been heretofore; and as far as any such improvement has been made, it will be powerfully auxiliary to our institutions."

Hail Storm.—A friend at Chapel Hill, has furnished us with the following account of a Hail Storm, which occurred on the 24th ult. He says, a heavy shower accompanied with thunder passed over our Village, between the hours of eleven and twelve, A. M. The clouds were remarkable for their density, producing a degree of darkness unusual at such an hour. The rain, while falling with that peculiar impetuosity so often observable in this latitude, was for a few minutes attended with hailstones of considerable size, and of a very interesting character. Though certainly much smaller than such as are said to have fallen in some other places during the present season, they were larger than I recollect ever to have seen before. They were of two kinds, one almost perfectly spherical and varying in diameter from one fourth of an inch to a full inch, or even more; the other kind was composed of these united in considerable numbers and forming a perfectly compact mass. The shape of the latter was irregular, but inclining upon the whole, to a globular form, though often so flattened as to take somewhat the appearance of an oblate spheroid. Some of these which I measured exceeded in their greatest circumference five inches.

The single stones were composed of concentric layers formed by alternate depositions of coats of ice possessing different degrees of transparency from the milk white of Cacholong to the perfect transparency of water. The central nucleus was in some clear, and in others of an opaque whiteness, and the superadded layers were deposited with great regularity so as to appear of equal thickness in every part. Their structure was very distinctly exhibited, upon exposing them in such a manner as to melt them rapidly upon two opposite sides, and in this way obtaining a thin zone. The layers now appeared in concentric lines, sometimes well defined, and at others melting imperceptibly into each other, in the same manner as is observable in some varieties of chalcedony.

The compound stones when subjected to the same process, exhibited a number of such circles united at their peripheries. The last layer was, I believe, in every case transparent, and the whole number of distinct accretions, not less than four.

The wind was from the West, and though considerable during the shower, was less violent during those moments in which the hail was falling. To this circumstance we were indebted for the partial preservation of a large proportion of the windows which were most exposed, although many of their panes were broken.

Marle.—We would particularly call the attention of our Agricultural readers to the Articles which we have for some weeks past been publishing in the Register, from Professor Mitchell's Geological Report—in which Work a discovery is made of an inexhaustible source of Marle, which must prove of vast importance to every Farmer within its reach, as it is calculated to enrich all the lands in its vicinity, with little trouble or expence. The extracts now in a course of publication relate to Cape Fear and its waters; those published in the course of last year had reference to a like discovery on Neuse River.

On turning to the Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania, in which State, as well as in Maryland & New-Jersey, its virtues have been long known, we find the properties of Marle thus spoken of:

"Marle has a tendency to loosen and mellow the soil, and to give to Grass a beautiful green. Cattle prefer feeding on that part of the pasture which has been marled."

"The effects of Marle upon some of our poor, thin Meadows, are extraordinary. Had we the power of creation, we could not have hit upon any thing to answer our purpose more completely than this substance. It destroys the useless grasses, and produces in their place white clover and other good grasses; good effects are equally discernible on Wheat, Indian Corn, Potatoes and all kinds of Vegetables and Fruit Trees."

Formation more ancient than the Sand and Clay.—Covered by the sand and clay, and apparently much more ancient, there is a bed of rocks extending across the southern part of the State, and continuing, as we are informed by Maclure, through S. Carolina and Georgia. It is altogether different in its characters from the beds of Shells of which we have just been speaking, though made up of marine organic remains. These remains are here seen consolidated into a compact rock, and they appear also to belong to a genera and species different from any now inhabiting the waters of our coast. It is only here and there that this inferior formation rises to the surface, so that it is difficult to deter-

mine its extent. It may be seen in the bed of the Waccamaw Lake, in Columbus county; at Major Miller's in the lower end of Bladen; on Livingstone's farm in Brunswick. It underlies the town of Wilmington, and exhibits itself occasionally along the bed of the North-East, to where it is joined by Goshen Swamp, to Duplin. It is seen just along the water's edge about Wilmington, with the shells lying upon it, and the shells themselves covered by a thick layer of sand. It rises, so that before the coming in of the clay and sand, it must have formed a reef of low rocks rising a little above the bed of the primitive ocean, and probably with an interior bay, stretching along through the space now occupied by the upper part of Duplin, Sampson, the upper part of Bladen, and lower part of Cumberland, Robeson, &c. This formation of Shell-limestone, where it is not covered by the sand, decomposes into some of the best soil in the State of North-Carolina, as may be clearly seen at Rocky Point, on the North-East River, where three or four square miles of it have been left naked. The plantation visited by me was that of Col. Ashe, which furnishes a wonderfully agreeable contrast to the dreary savannahs above.

With regard to the beds of sand, clay, and pebbles, that lie between the upper limit of the shells and the primitive. In Cumberland county, for instance, we have, at present, no certain means of determining their age, tho' it is probable that they are contemporaneous with the strata composed of the same substances, but with the addition of shells, that occupy the country lower down.

The Professor observes, that he has indulged in these remarks on the age of the low country, and on its separation into at least two distinct formations, because as the examinations that are going on, have received the name of the Geological Survey, will not be proper that matters of mere science should be excluded, and in the hope that the attention of intelligent men may be so far drawn to the subject, that they will be at some pains to notice the Limestone Rocks, with a view to ascertain their boundaries, and to transmit to the University, such well preserved shells as they meet with. Though singly without any value, they will, when collected, prove their relation to the Geology of the State, and form a Cabinet of great value.

Their relation to practical Agriculture is next mentioned. The formation of the soil of the low country being so recent, it is obvious that the number of species of minerals with which it will furnish us will be but small. Varieties of Clay, Sand, Iron, Pyrites, Mineralized Wood and Marine Remains, comprise nearly if not quite the whole. The last however will, it is not doubted, prove very important and valuable. The shells occurring at intervals, from the upper part of the Cape Fear do not occur singly, but are piled up in immense beds or masses, and the smaller ones especially being in a state of decay, and ready to crumble into a fine powder, as soon as they shall be exposed to the air, afford to the Planters living upon it, in the neighborhood of the River, an inexhaustible stock of materials for improving their lands. Respecting the effects which may be expected to result from the application, it is unnecessary to remark, all the necessary details having been given in Professor Olmsted's Report on the Marle found on Neuse River. The shells are found here mostly very free from admixtures of earth and sand, constituting therefore the very richest and best kind of Marle, and such as will bear transportation to a considerable distance from the place where it is found.

(To be continued.)

Foreign.—By an arrival at Boston, we have English dates to the 26th March. These late advices, as respects commercial affairs, are less flattering than even our previous accounts. The British Manufacturers were still suffering from the stagnation of trade, and the laboring poor were yet clamorous for a modification of the Grain Laws; while the Irish Catholics were complaining bitterly on account of the recent rejection of the Bill in favor of their claims.

Education in Scotland.—The following is truly honorable, and presents a view much beyond our expectations, well grounded as they were, of the general diffusion of elementary learning in Scotland:

"A committee of the General Assembly of Scotland, has lately published a report on the subject of increasing the means of education and religious instruction in Scotland. For the purpose of obtaining information of the actual state of education, they circulated queries, and have received answers from every parish in Scotland. It was ascertained that in ten of the Synods of Scotland, comprising 764 parishes and 1,716,126 persons, the means of education were so extensive, that there was scarcely an individual who had not been taught to read. In the remaining seven Synods, viz. Argyle, Glenelg, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney and Zetland, containing 143 parishes and 877,730 inhabitants, it was found 250 schools were wanted, which it was computed would educate 10,500 children. The committee, in answer to their solicitations for pecuniary aid to establish these schools, have received sums amounting to 5488, principally from parochial collections, and are in expectation of receiving further sums."

German Ladies.—It seems that the ladies of Saxony are very industrious. At Dresden, says a tourist, "even the theatres are not protected against stocking-wives. I have seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of Werther, in Wallenstein's death had brought into her eyes, and immediately resume her work."