

CHERAW GAZETTE.

CHERAW, S. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1836.

VOL. I. NO. 46.

M. MACLEAN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

G. H. TAYLOR, PRINTER.

Published every Tuesday.

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of the year, 3. 50
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RURAL ECONOMY.

From the New England Farmer.

RAISING OF CHICKENS.

STR.—The subject upon which I am about to write, may excite a smile upon the faces of some, but if I succeed in rendering even a small service to any, the object will be accomplished. He thinks he may throw out a few hints that may be useful in increasing the number and quality of an animal that is so universally made to conduce to the luxury of the table, and the proper sustenance of the human system.

In the first place, then, I would advise those interested to procure for themselves a good breed of fowls. The pair I sent you last fall, I consider nearer to perfection, in all respects, than those of any other breed. I call them the Ostrich breed, from their strong resemblance when about half grown to the famous bird. They are large—their habits are very domestic—they lay well—they hatch well—and nurse well—and their flesh is very delicious. Have a well sheltered place for them to roost in, with a sufficient number of places for them to lay their eggs. Let your box be with a foot wide, and about 15 inches high—with partitions about ten inches apart. The box to be enclosed on every side, with the exception of about six inches of the front, and that the upper part—place the box enough against the wall to prevent the deprecations of children, &c. The hen is fond of a small aperture to creep into for the purpose of laying. At the proper setting season remove your eggs carefully every night into a safe place, to prevent their freezing or getting much chilled, which will prevent their hatching. No "nest egg" is necessary upon this plan. The nest egg, in my opinion, seldom produces a chicken, early in the spring, because of its generally having been chilled.

While the laying business is very brisk, prepare as many setting boxes as you may think fit. Let them be about eighteen inches square, enclosed on every side, with a loose cover for the top, not so tight as to shut out the air; put hay or straw enough in to form a nest, in which you may place about thirteen eggs—put the hen in the box and lay on the cover, with a weight sufficient to prevent her from knocking it off. You may confine her without any injury for three or four days, at the expiration of which time you may take off the cover, and leave her until she hatches—which almost every body knows, will be exactly twenty one days from the time of commencement. The advantage of the large box are these: It gives room to move round without breaking the eggs, and the little ones a chance of coming out without the danger of their running away. When hens set on the ground or in unprotected places, they are subject to be interrupted by animals, and where two or three chicks are strong enough to run they leave the nest, and the mother, following them, leaves the half hatched to perish. This is a great loss of time, eggs, and chickens.

As the warm season advances, always endeavor to set three hens at exactly the same time—they will consequently hatch at the same time, and you can then divide the chickens of the three between two, and they can generally take care of more than they can well hatch, if properly managed.

Make as many moveable coops as you think necessary, with a shed roof and slats in front, which place in some safe place from hogs in the sun—the sun is very invigorating to young chickens. The hen and the chickens should be fed with corn meal wet with water or milk, three times a day, and watered at least once. The hen should be kept confined in this way, at least for a week, to prevent her from leading them to the wet grass in the morning, which is very prejudicial to their well being. At the expiration of that time, if the weather is good, you may place a block under one corner of the coop and let them out; at night, they will return and take possession again, when you should take away the block, and keep them in again until the dew is off the grass. If the weather is unpleasant keep them in all day.

When the chickens acquire more size and strength, they should be fed in what is called a "chicken feeder," which is a covered enclosure six or eight feet square, with slats just close enough together to admit the chickens, and exclude the older fowls.

Each of my hens last year raised to perfection, on an average, at least twenty chickens. They each raised two broods, and several hatched three times.

When the chickens are taken from one hen and given to another, the one from which they are taken should be confined for about a week, and then set at liberty, when she will soon commence producing another family.—Ohio Farmer.

TO DESTROY WORMS ON TREES.

Gentlemen.—Please to give the following remarks and observations a place in

your instructive Long-Island Star, and it may lead to greater advantage to the farmers, and comfort to the lovers of fruit. I have discovered, beyond a doubt, an antidote for the insects that destroy fruit trees at the roots, which is cheap and simple, and can be attended to by every farmer and gardener, in the country, viz: make a recess around the trees, of sufficient depth to contain from a peck to a half bushel of wood ashes, such as are used to make soap, then fill the place with soft water, and when it is nearly subsided haul on the loose earth, that was removed to give place to the ashes. This should be done between the 8th of May, and the 15th of Sept. in the several States north of the Potomac, and those States south of that line, between the 5th of April, and 12th of October, and must be repeated every year, until there is not a trace of an insect left. The ashes so deposited will hold their virtue during the growing season, and every rain will produce a fresh supply of liquid, which is certain death to the bug or worm, that falls in contact with it, and at the same time will be of great benefit to the health and growth of the tree.

With great respect, &c.

T. H. D.

DEMAND FOR SILK.

We understand the demand for raw silk is so great that the products of foreign filatures are selling at \$6.50 a pound. The advance in price in Europe is also quite, if not unprecedented. Within a short time the price at Milan has advanced from 24 to 30 per cent. and the finer qualities to 40; and more advance is expected as the manufactures of Lyons, Zurich and Germany cannot procure stock in sufficient quantities to execute the orders they have already received from New York. Farmers, therefore, need not be deterred from engaging in its culture by a fear of an overstocked market, as it would now be one of the most desirable and profitable articles of exportation.—Silk Culturist.

CONSUMPTION OF SILK IN ENGLAND.

The ratio in which the consumption of silk increases in England is astonishing. By a late statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. John Parker, it appears that the amount of silk consumed in 1833, was 3,663,679 pounds; in 1834, 4,522,352 pounds; in 1835, 5,500,000 pounds, being an increase of near 2,000,000 during the two last years. The production of silk must increase in the same ratio or the price will soon put it beyond the reach of all who do not happen to be possession of princely fortunes. The poor and middling classes in this country will hence see the expediency and necessity of relying upon their own farms for silks wherewith to clothe their wives and daughters.—Ibid.

FEMALE INDUSTRY.

The following facts are not only creditable to the female industry of the country, but conclusively prove that female labor, when judiciously applied, receives its full reward. Last summer a venerable matron of Franklin county, P. seventy-six years of age, with the aid of a girl, in five weeks made and sold silk to the amount of \$60, besides attending to the ordinary duties of her household. Two young ladies in the same county, in about six weeks, made silk sufficient for 400 skeins of sewing silk, which, at five cents a skein, amounted to \$200. There are growing in the town of Hebron in this State, eight White mulberry trees from ten to twelve years old, from which silk was made the last summer by two young ladies of Mansfield. They spent five or six weeks in Hebron, and, after paying all expenses of &c. carried home \$60. Another young lady in Mansfield made silk the last summer at the halves. She made and reeled in nine weeks twenty pounds, worth at least \$4.50 a pound. By this it will be seen that her share amounted to \$45, and that she received \$5 a week for her labor.

We might go on and state facts of this kind, *ad infinitum*; but these are sufficient to prove that female labor, when applied to profitable objects, receives a liberal remuneration.—Ibid.

MARKET FOR COCOONS.

The New England Silk Company, Boston, offer to purchase cocoons at the highest market rate, and to contract for their purchase to any amount. It is probable the quantity of cocoons which will be made the coming season, will exceed that of any former year by at least fifty per cent, and the demand will, no doubt, be ten fold greater than has ever been known in this country. This will also continue to be the case for the next quarter century.—Ibid.

PRICE OF CHINESE MULBERRY.

The great advance in the price of the Chinese mulberry during the past year, furnishes us with satisfactory evidence of the estimation in which it is held, and of the eagerness with which the people of this country are embarking in the culture of silk. Last Spring we purchased a few, which had endured the severity of the preceding winter at 10 cents a piece, and thought we paid the full value of them. The same sized trees are now selling at 30 cents by the thousand, at the nurseries. We are also credibly informed that the demand in France is so great that they have risen near fifty per cent. The value of this tree is not, as yet, duly appreciated, but should it become thoroughly acclimated, of which there is now but little doubt, it will soon become the pride of America as it has long been of Asia. The high price of the tree ought not to discourage farmers from procuring a few for the purpose of propagation. It will be many years before the whole country can be supplied from the

seed, and whoever propagates it by cuttings, layers or inoculation will be abundantly recompensed for his expenditure and labor.—Ibid.

STATE POLICY.

The act lately passed by the legislature of Massachusetts, giving a bounty of \$2 on every pound of raw silk grown and reeled within the Commonwealth, is one of those master pieces of state policy for which her legislators have long been distinguished. Though it is highly creditable to the intelligence of the members, and the amount disbursed under its provisions will bring forth its "hundred fold;" yet there are probably some, making high pretensions to a thorough knowledge of political economy, who will consider it a profuse, if not a wanton and wasteful, expenditure of public treasure, and be disposed to censure them for a reckless disregard of the public interest. A narrow and short sighted policy would doubtless condemn the law, and all appropriations made under it, as a profligate expenditure of the people's money; while at the same time the political economist, who takes an enlarged and enlightened view of the consequences which must inevitably result from it, will pronounce it the perfection of political wisdom. A detail of the circumstances under which the law was passed, and its effects upon the agricultural and other interests of the state, will show that we are not mistaken in our ideas concerning it.

The culture and manufacture of silk has for a time been engrossing the attention of most of the States in the Union, several of which have been endeavoring to introduce and foster it by legislative bounty of \$1 on every hundred mulberry trees, and 50 cents on every pound of reeled silk. This gave the business a little start, and made Connecticut the most favorable State for engaging in it on account of the bounty, all other advantages being equal. Massachusetts followed by offering the same bounty on every pound of reeled or thrown silk. Vermont, seeing Connecticut and Massachusetts filling up with mulberry trees, and inviting the growers of silk to settle within their limits and avail themselves of their liberality, endeavored to attract their attention towards her genial soil and climate by offering them a still more munificent bounty. An act giving a bounty of 10 cents on every pound of cocoons made within the State, was passed at the last session of the legislature. Maine, also, finding that her soil and climate were adapted to the cultivation of the mulberry and rearing of the silk worm, and not being content with the avails of her lumber and granite, invited the silk grower to visit her, as an inducement, in addition to the low price of lands, offered him a bounty of 5 cents a pound upon cocoons. New York was also enticing the Yankees to leave New England and settle in some part of her vast dominions. With these offers before them the silk growers were balancing in their minds the comparative advantages and disadvantages of these respective States, when Massachusetts magnanimously comes forward and offers them \$2 a pound for every pound of silk they will grow, reel and throw within her jurisdiction during a period of seven years.

Silk Culturist.

Remedy against Ants and Spiders.—Mr. Clutterbuck, jun. of Watford, washed the walls of his hot house with a painter's brush dipped in a solution made of four ounces of corrosive sublimate in two gallons of water; and since that application, neither the red spider against which the remedy was employed, nor ants have made their appearance.—Dom. Ency.

THE ST. KILDA MAN.—At a meeting held in reference to the establishment of schools in the highlands and islands of Scotland, Dr. McLeod, formerly of Campsie, now of Glasgow, related the following beautiful anecdote:

'A highlander,' observed the reverend doctor, 'can give and take a joke like his neighbors on most subjects, but there is one subject on which he will not joke—I mean his religion; here he is reserved and shy, and this has led some, who come to them from the land of strangers, to suppose that they in fact have no religion. To know them you must be a highlander. A friend of mine happened to be in a boat with a poor simple-hearted man from St. Kilda was advancing for the first time in his life from his native rock to visit the world; and as he advanced towards the island of Mull, a world in itself in the estimation of the poor St. Kilda man, the boatman commenced telling him the wonders he was soon to see. They asked him about St. Kilda; they questioned him regarding all the peculiarities of that wonderful place, and rallied him not a little on his ignorance of all those great and magnificent things which were to be seen in Mull. He parried them off with a great coolness and good humor; at length a person in the boat asked him if he ever heard of God in St. Kilda?—Immediately he became grave and collected.

'To what land do you belong?' said he, 'describe it to me.'

'I,' said the other, 'come from a place very different from your barren rock; I come from the land of flood and field, the land of wheat and barley where nature spreads her bounty in abundance and luxuriance before us.'

'Is that,' said the St. Kilda man, 'the kind land you come from? Ah, then you may forget God; but in St. Kilda, man never can. Elevated on his rock, suspended over a precipice, tossed on the wild ocean, he never can forget his God—he hangs continually on his arm.' All were silent in the boat, and not a word more was asked him regarding his religion.

Glasgow Courier.

FROM DR. HUMPHREY'S LETTERS.

Published in the N. Y. Observer.

MOORS.

In some of the counties of England there are considerable tracts of low swampy land, called *moors*, which for ages were thought to be of very little value. Lincolnshire, especially, was almost half covered with these deep alluvial fens, the favorite haunts of aquatic birds and amphibious animals. The greater part of these moors have been drained and brought under the plough and harrow; and thus converted into some of the finest and richest lands in the kingdom. One method of draining, as I was told, in Lincolnshire, where the ground will not admit of any other, is by steam engines. The water which would otherwise accumulate in miry places, and prevent cultivation, is pumped up from one level to another, till it flows off in artificial channels, or is made to irrigate the higher grounds in the vicinity.

We, in this country, have just begun to find out that our low swampy lands are the most valuable lands we have. Thousands and thousands of acres, even in the oldest states of the Union are at this moment worse than useless to the owners, when a little expense and trouble might make them yield the best hay and pasturage, and the richest harvest of any they possess. It is wonderful to see how our people will cling to the hills and knolls of their farms, year after year till they have utterly worn them out, when they have the richest bottom lands within a stone's throw, which have long since swallowed up the soil of all the high grounds in the vicinity, and which need only to be drained and cultivated, to reward their owners to a hundred fold. And how many thousand beds of rich vegetable manure are there, which the proprietors have never dreamed of, and from which they might, with very little expense, restore their exhausted up-lands. How lamentable is it to see industrious families almost starving upon thirty or fifty acres of sand and gravel, when they might go down into their own moors, and grow rich upon twenty acres.

English Downs.

These are large, open and elevated plains where the soil is generally light, and there is little or no cultivation. They are devoted chiefly to pasturage and sporting.—Immense numbers of sheep are kept upon the more fertile portions of these extensive table lands, and judging from the appearance they thrive extremely well there. To me, there is something highly picturesque—I was going to say romantic—in passing over high downs, as we approached the Scottish border from Newcastle and saw a hundred flocks, sprinkled over the hills as far as the eye could reach, under their respective shepherds. *Pastoral simplicity, innocence, peace!*—What magic is there, in these associations of early childhood, as they come thronging upon the mind, under such circumstances, even in the decline of life! Your riper experience and observation may have told you better—your sober judgment may convince you, that it is chiefly poetry. But no matter. The witchery of pastoral ballads will again come over your soul, and hold you spell bound, as when they lulled you to sleep, and brought sweet dreams to your pillow in the nursery.

Though there is but little wood growing on the downs, there is, in some parts, a considerable growth of furze and underbrush. The furze springs up in a great number of single stalks, from one root, somewhat like our current bush. It is thickly covered, quite down to the ground, with a long narrow leaf, resembling the spruce, in shape and color. It grows to the height of four or five feet, and bears a beautiful yellow blossom. We should consider a few bunches of it highly ornamental in our gardens; and I took notice, that here and there, a clump, was either left or planted in the pleasure grounds of England. I saw large patches, or rather fields of it, growing so thick and rank, as to be almost impervious; and where it once takes possession of the hill side in this manner, it is quite as exclusive and inveterate as the heath itself.

Grouse, partridges, and pheasants are found in great numbers upon the downs, and are protected by severe penal enactments. The shooting season commences about the middle of August and is, I believe nearly over by the last of September. The nobility and gentry are extremely fond of this kind of sport; and many of the large estates are rented, or farmed out, for this purpose. A company of sportsmen gives so many hundred pounds, for the exclusive privilege of shooting grouse and other game, within certain prescribed limits; and it is incredible how high the competition sometimes runs. I saw it stated in a paper just before I left Scotland, that two distinguished gentlemen had rented a single estate, for the season, at eight hundred pounds sterling.

The Rook.

The English rook exactly resembles our crow, in size, in color, in call! call! and in every other respect. He has the same jetty gloss, and makes the same miserable nest; but he is treated as far from his poor proscribed relation in this country, as possible. It is astonishing to see the flocks of rooks, upon the wing and in the fields, throughout the United Kingdom, and they are very nearly as tame as our house pigeons. The reason seems to be, nobody shoots them—nobody interferes with their rearing their young, or annoys them in any other way. They appear to live chiefly upon worms and other insects, and thus, I have no doubt, render an important service to the farmers of the country.

A rookery consists of a great number of nests, upon contiguous trees, in some park or avenue, and very near the mansion itself. The first I saw, was in front of Eaton Hall,

four miles from Chester. I counted fifteen nests on one tree, and there were nearly as many on several others. This rookery however was small, compared with some which I noticed afterwards. One in particular, must have consisted of two or three hundred nests, extending for a considerable distance among the thick trees, and nearly in a right line. Thus the rook, in Great Britain, seems to be almost domesticated; and it seems to be his special privilege, to dwell among the rich and noble of the land. Could I make the crow of my own country understand my language, or could I speak in theirs, I should certainly advise them to change their name, forget their republican origin, and emigrate in a body, as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

GERMAN HONESTY.

The facts stated in the article below by Professor Stowe, respecting German honesty, were communicated to the public by the editor of the Lutheran Observer, some seven years ago, in his published letters concerning Germany. We are gratified to find them reiterated and confirmed from so respectable a source.

Professor Stowe, in his address before the "Emigrants' Friend," during the anniversary of the college of professional teachers in Cincinnati, October last, makes the following statement.

"The Germans are proverbially honest, and some of their civil institutions are such as could not exist except among an honest people. In the city of Hamburg, for example, taxes are never assessed on individuals; but the officers announce the amount per cent. on property which the expenses of the city require, and then each citizen goes on a public day and deposits in the public chest what property falls to his share. No one knows how much another pays, there is no responsibility but that which is furnished by each man's conscience and sense of honour, and yet the whole amount deposited never fails to bear the right proportion to the valuation of the city. I first met with the statement in Madame de Staël's Germany, but it seemed to me so incredible that when Dr. Julius was here I asked him if it was really a fact. He assured me that he was himself a native of Hamburg, and had spent more than thirty years of his life in that city, and the taxes were always assessed and collected in this manner. I have also been told by an intelligent and trust-worthy merchant from Bremen, that the same custom obtains there. How would such a mode of taxation probably answer for Cincinnati or New York, or any other of our large cities! I think no one will deny that a liberal infusion of this homely ingredient into our national character, would materially improve it."

"It is well known that Germans in this country, in many instances at least, are averse to learning the English language or to having their children learn it. We once inquired of a Lutheran minister the ground of this aversion. It is because, (said he,) they fear if their children learn the language they will also learn the dishonesty and tricks of the native American people. What a shame to us! But let the honest Germans have their children furnished with a good English education, mingling moral instruction with the knowledge of letters, as the best shield from the contaminating influences of the dishonest and vicious."

Cross & Journal.

NEW YORK.

Great increase of the value of Real Estate.—We have obtained the following highly interesting article from an abstract of the Assessor's books, by which it will be seen that the taxable real estate of the city of New York has reached over \$226,000,000—an increase of \$82,000,000 over that of last year. This sum was considered so low that the Assessors raised it over \$60,000,000—making it upwards of \$300,000,000. Notwithstanding the fire in the "Burnt District," the value of property in the first ward is over \$10,000,000 what it was last year; second ward, \$6,500,000; third, three and a quarter; fourth one and a half; fifth, three and a half; sixth, three; seventh three and a half; eighth, four and a half; ninth, four; tenth three; eleventh, ten; twelfth, nearly forty; thirteenth, three; fourteenth, two and a half; fifteenth, 6; 16th is taken off the twelfth. The growth of this city is truly unparalleled; last year the real estate was valued at \$144,000,000—this year at over \$300,000,000; an increase, we believe, that cannot find a parallel in the history of the world.

The Joseph's Bank.—This splendid edifice will be, when completed, one of the proudest specimens of individual enterprise that ever graced our city. It is to be constructed wholly of beautiful sienite with iron doors, shutters, sashes, steps, &c. Not a particle of wood will enter into the construction of any part of it. Its location is on Wall-street, fronting also on Exchange-place, opposite the site of the new Exchange. Already the spacious vaults, the basement and a good portion of the second story are completed, and materials enough on the ground for the entire completion of the building. This, with the new Exchange will, with a very few exceptions, complete the restoration of the "burnt district," to a state far superior, in point of elegance and convenience, as well as actual value, to what it was previous to the Conflagration in December last.—N. Y. Express.

Lightning Rods.—Professor Fansher of Yale College, says:—In a dry atmosphere its influence extends to from 30 to 40 feet. In a damp one from 20 to 25 feet. When it rains profusely, from 15 to 20 feet. From this statement it will be obvious that conductors should always be erected with reference to the most watery state of the atmosphere.—Ib.

From the Liberia (Africa) Herald. *The things I do not like to see.*—Mr. Editor: I do not like to see people standing about the doors of the church, on the Sabbath, until nearly all the rest of the congregation have taken their seats. I do not like to see the congregation clap their hats on their heads almost before they have left their seats, and stride carelessly and irreverently out of church, with their heads covered. I do not like to see females, when going out of church, stop to chat with others; blocking up the aisles to the discomfort of those who wish to go out. I do not like to see a preacher in the pulpit with a white vest and white pantaloons on. I do not like to see a person reading in church whilst the preacher is preaching. I do not like to see a part of the congregation, in the time of singing, stand with their backs to the pulpit. I do not like to see any one in the congregation turn around, and stare one in the face, when they hear one is coming into church. I do not like to hear preachers, every time they go to preach, apologizing for not having the notice in time to enable them to do their duty. A. B.

REBUKE.—The Norwich (Ct.) Aurora relates a curious anecdote, consisting of the following facts—A poorly dressed man entered one of the churches of that city a few Sabbaths ago, when one of the congregation directed him into the gallery for a seat; a moment after a well dressed stranger entered, and he was invited by the same individual to a seat of his pew on the broad aisle. In a few moments the services were commenced, when the clergyman read from the 2d chapter of James—"For if there come into your assembly a man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel, and there come in a poor man in vile raiment; and ye have respect for him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him sit thou here in a good place, and say to the poor, stand thou here, or sit here under my footstool, &c."

From the National Intelligencer. Messrs. Gales and Seaton: Not long ago, a citizen of Alabama, whilst on a visit to this city, gave me a very distressing account of some of the frauds practised by wicked white men to obtain the Indian reservations. Some were frightened from their lands, and, fearing to return, would sell for a trifle. False accounts were raised against others, who, to avoid the jail, would convey their lands for nothing. Others would be made drunk, and, whilst in that condition, be induced to convey valuable tracts for a rifle, or some other article of no greater value, &c. &c. And so anxious are the whites to divest the Indians by any means, of the whole of their possessions, that a title thus acquired is considered as valid as if it had been obtained by a fair and bona fide bargain and sale, and for a valuable and equitable consideration.

The following extract from a letter of a friend of mine, now in Mississippi, is a farther illustration of the distress to which these wretched people are reduced, by this wicked and abominable system of frauds:

"A Choctaw Indian by the name of Red Pepper, who had a reservation, went to the house of Grant Lincecum, a white man, who has been living among the Indians for many years, and who told me the story, and told him that the white man had cheated him out of his land, and that he was about to be driven from his home—the home of his father, and his father's father. That, in consequence, he was miserable; that his heart was sick, and he intended to die. He requested Lincecum to attend to his affairs when he should be no more—to pay his debts, &c.; and for that purpose gave him authority over his effects. He then took leave of him, returned homo, and shot himself.

"Another, in the Augusta District, had a reservation of land—it was an old homestead. He had been repeatedly applied to by white men, but would not sell. His claim, by some oversight, was not marked on the maps in the Land Office, or, if marked had been erased. This home was entered by a speculator. A short while back the man who entered it went to the place, and told the Indian the land was entered, and he must leave it. After the man had retired, the Indian called his wife, and told her of another instance of the white man's oppression. He told her that he was too old to hunt for their support—too old to go west; that they had better die. It was agreed to. He arranged his wife and three children in a row, and called in his brother-in-law, (a white man,) and told him of his designs, and wished him to witness their execution, and to tell afterwards, what he had witnessed, and the causes that led to it. He then, with a tomahawk, split the heads, successively, of his wife and children, and stabbed himself. These are facts. The poor d—s have been much wronged; not by the Government, but by speculators. They have dared to violate every principle of humanity and honest dealing, and have made large fortunes. Will the Great Spirit suffer it to benefit them! A rascal ventured to hint to me how advantageous it might be to me if I would aid and abet him in his fraudulent schemes."

The above extract is from a gentleman whom I well know. The Government does well to repose confidence in him. Neither the United States nor the Indians will ever suffer where he has power to prevent it.

Yours, &c. B.

Garlic.—A writer in a Philadelphia paper states that when the fall fever raged violently in the neighborhood of a canal, then in a state of progress, numbers of the workmen engaged on it eat plentifully of Garlic, and wholly escaped, while those who abstained from the use of this article were severely afflicted by the disorder.—So. Ag.