

Pleasants, at Bellona Arsenal, of still greater extent. Both of these establishments have raised considerable quantities of cottons the present season, and are now in the full tide of successful experiment. At Petersburg, Va. several very satisfactory experiments have been made, and among them that of Mr. Ruffin, a detail of which was commenced in our last, and is concluded in our present number. There are, doubtless, ten times as many in the old Dominion as we have referred to, but we have not the particulars; it will be obvious to the reader, that we are writing off-hand, and by no means making out a statistical document. We must not omit to mention the contemplated establishment of Morris Puleok, Esq. the proprietor of a silk factory near Glasgow, in Scotland, who has recently determined to establish a cocoonery near Danville, in Pennsylvania county, in which he expects to produce \$150,000 worth of raw silk annually, to supply his home establishment. His superintendent and operatives have already arrived.

In North Carolina there are several coconeries of greater or less extent, among others, that of the Rev. Sidney Weller, of Brookleyville, Halifax county, one or two near Raleigh, one near Salisbury, &c. &c. In Georgia, there are several companies and individual establishments; among others, those of Messrs. Cheney & Hutchinson, Messrs. Platt & Miffin, and Dr. Osborne & Mr. J. Sibley, near Augusta, are most prominent. It is mentioned, that so fully satisfied have several individuals of Augusta and its neighbourhood become, of the ultimate success of the enterprise, that they have embarked in the business with similar feelings to those which actuate a planter, who purchases land and slaves for the purpose of raising cotton.

It will be observed that we have not crossed the mountains in the grand tour sketched above—except in a brief trip to see our old friend Rapp, at Economy. Indeed we have skipped over the Atlantic States with such rapidity that we have only been able to catch a glance here and there of what is really doing in the silk business. Yet even in this very cursory view what a number of enterprising people, what an immense amount of capital, have not discovered employed in the legitimate silk business? Enough of both we should imagine to induce our newspaper press to treat them with common respect, if not with their countenance and support. We have seen enough of both, we imagine, to convince all thinking men, that there are too many respectable men, & too much capital engaged in this business to permit it being made much longer the subject of gibes and jeers.

In connection with this subject, and as illustrative of the sagacity of some people, we will recall to the memories of our elder brethren of the press, the circumstances that attended the introduction of the culture of cotton, and subsequently of cotton factories into this country. The opposition to the cotton culture was a thousand fold more fierce than any we now experience in the silk culture. Ridicule and satire, then as now, were the weapons of warfare; and then as now, the old "South Sea bubble" and the Holland "tulip mania," were the convenient texts from which they preached their admonitory sermons. But the cotton culture succeeded in spite of them; and cotton factories sprung up in the very face of all opposition; cotton has become the international medium of exchange, and our cotton-factories clothe the backs of half the world! And where now are the old opponents the ridiculers and satirists of the cotton culture? They are where the present opponents of the silk culture will be before ten years shall have passed—NO WHERE.

G. B. S.

The Cotton Crops of the World.
There is no subject connected with commerce or agriculture, which possesses a higher interest for the citizens of the United States, than the production and consumption of Cotton. We have, on more than one occasion devoted our columns to the insertion of information upon the subject; and our attention is particularly called to it just now, in consequence of the recent publication of a valuable letter signed "Cotton Plant," in a spirited New York paper, called the Whip. The writer commences by stating that the entire growth of cotton in the world is not down at 1,000,000,000 pounds. Of this 550 millions are supposed to be grown in the United States—30 in Brazil—5 in the West Indies—27 in Egypt—36 in the west of Africa—190 in the west of Asia—35 in Mexico and S. America except Brazil—and 14 millions elsewhere.

Thus, at ten cents per pound, a price below which it has rarely ever fallen, this crop is worth \$100,000,000. For the last fifty years, however, the value (though often fluctuating suddenly and widely) has averaged 19¢. At this price the present growth of the world is worth \$192,500,000.

Of this, about 350 millions of pounds are consumed and manufactured in England—about 150 millions in the U. States—80 in France—250 in China and India—25 in South America and Mexico, including Brazil—35 in Germany—45 in Turkey and Africa—10 in Spain—20 in Prussia—and the remainder elsewhere.

The value of cotton manufactured in England, is believed to be annually about 170 millions of dollars—in France, 70 millions, in the United States 80 millions.

The capital employed in manufacturing by machinery, is estimated, in England, at 200 millions of dollars—in France, at 120 millions—in the United States, at 110 millions.

The consumption in manufacturers of raw cotton in all Europe, in 1803, was estimated at only 50 millions of pounds. (Dic. of Span. Com.) The whole consumption in Europe, in 1830, was about 387 millions of pounds.—In 1838, it is believed to be nearly 500 millions of pounds.

South Carolina and Georgia were the first States in the Union to grow cotton to any considerable extent, 1791, two millions of pounds were grown in the Union—one and a half millions of which grew in South

Carolina, and one half million in Georgia.

In 1801, forty millions was the crop of the U. States—of which 20 millions grew in South Carolina, 10 in Georgia, 5 in Virginia, 4 in North Carolina, and one in Tennessee.

In 1811, the crop of the United States had reached 80,000,000—of which, 40 grew in South Carolina, 20 in Georgia, 8 in Virginia, 7 in North Carolina, 3 in Tennessee, and 2 in Louisiana.

In 1821, one hundred and seventy millions of pounds were growing in the Union—as follows: 50 millions in South Carolina, 46 in Georgia, 20 in Tennessee, 20 in Alabama, 12 in Virginia, 10 North Carolina, 10 in Louisiana, and 10 in Mississippi.

In 1828, the whole crop of the Union was 348½ millions. Of this Georgia grew 75 millions, South Carolina 70, Tennessee 45, Alabama 25, Louisiana 38, Mississippi 20, Virginia 25, North Carolina 18, Florida 2, and Arkansas one half of a million.

In 1833, the crop of the Union had increased to 427 3/4 millions. Of this, 68 millions grew in Georgia, 73 in South Carolina, 70 in Mississippi, 65 in Alabama, 55 in Louisiana, 50 in Tennessee, 15 in Florida, 13 in Virginia, 10 in North Carolina, and 3 1/4 in Arkansas.

The next year, (1834,) the crop had increased to 474 1/2 millions, and was grown as follows: 83 in Mississippi, 85 in Alabama, 75 in Georgia, 65 1/2 in South Carolina, 62 in Louisiana, 45 in Tennessee, 20 in Florida, 18 in Virginia, 2 1/2 in North Carolina, and 1.2 in Arkansas. Subsequently, no certain data are in our possession; but the estimate at that time is 560 millions as the whole crop of the Union.

Thus it will be seen, from 1791 to 1834, S. Carolina was the most abundant cotton growing State in the Union. In 1826, Georgia took the lead, and held it till 1834, when Alabama and Mississippi took the front rank. At this time, Mississippi is perhaps the most extensive cotton growing State in the Union. South Carolina and Alabama are next. North Alabama is beginning to deteriorate as a cotton country; while the worn lands in Middle Tennessee are thought to improve for this culture—maturity, the vital desideratum, not being so easily allowed in the rank luxuriance of the fresher soils.

When it is remembered that the first cotton plant in the United States, was raised in 1787, surely our readers will find reason for surprise at the wonderful increase that has accrued in little more than fifty years! Bold indeed, must be the man, who would venture to predict the wealth, greatness, and power, likely to become our national attributes through the agency of Cotton.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Godolphin Arabian.

This celebrated horse, up to which every modern horse that has any pretensions to purity of blood, must be able to trace his lineage, has furnished, in the hands of E. J. S. the materials for a history, or rather romance, which we imagine must be as fascinating to the lover of the turf, or of a good horse, as is the modern novel to multitudes of readers.

This horse was one of eight sent by the Bey of Tunis to Louis the fifteenth in 1731. They excited some attention on their arrival, but as the taste of the King, and consequently of his courtiers, was fixed on the heavy Norman horses, the lighter forms of the beautiful Barbary horses were looked upon with disdain. They were, besides, very vicious and unmanageable, except in the hands of the slaves that accompanied them from Tunis. They were consequently employed in the most menial offices, and were soon disposed of at mere nominal prices to any one that would take them. Scham, which was the Moorish name of the horse that afterwards became so celebrated, after passing through a variety of ill usage from numerous masters, was at last rescued from the brutal treatment, a brute of a driver was inflicting upon him in the streets of Paris, by a benevolent English Quaker, who took the horse and his mute attendant, who had adhered to the fortunes of his favorite horse through usage scarcely less revolting than Scham had received, to his residence near London.

The horse had contracted a fondness for a cat while in Paris, and grimalkin was his constant attendant in the stable, climbing upon his back and resting there, evidently much to the satisfaction of both. Agba, (the mute), the cat and Scham, were inseparable companions, and together took up their residence in the Quaker's stables.

Here Scham manifested some of apparently vicious and wild qualities, refusing to allow any one to mount him but Agba, and almost killing Dr. Harrison, the Quaker's son in law, who had attempted to subdue and ride him. The Quaker's benevolence could not endure this ingratitude, and the horse was sold to Rogers, of the Red Lion Inn, at London; Agba having the offer of remaining with the Quaker, or receiving a sum of money. He chose the latter, and followed the destinies of the horse and cat. Rogers found Scham utterly intractable, and attributing this to the Moor, who occasionally contrived to visit him in the stable, had him arrested on a charge of burglary and committed to Newgate, from whence he was only liberated by the efforts and influence of the Quaker. The story coming to the ears of Lord Godolphin, he purchased the horse of Rogers, and Scham, Agba, and the cat, were sent off to Gogmagog Hall, the seat of Lord Godolphin. Here he was treated with about the same indifference and contempt that had attended him at the palace of Louis the fifteenth. The celebrated horse Godolphin was at that time the favorite of Godolphin, and having come in possession of Roxane by Flying Childers, he flattered himself that he should find a superior breed from the progeny of these two horses. By the merest accident, the three horses came together; a furious battle ensued between Godolphin and Scham, and the latter, triumphant in love and victory, was condemned by the vexed Godolphin to be turned out on an almost barren com-

mon on the lord's farm, some sixty miles distant.

The progeny of Scham and Roxanna was the celebrated Luth, and he early evincing the greatest powers, and easily beating the colts of Hobgoblin in the race, the attention of Godolphin was excited, and Scham, Agba and the cat, were speedily recalled to Gogmagog Hall, where the Arabian soon became lord of the ascendant. In 1738, three sons of Scham won the three great stakes at Newmarket, and the breed, as racers and fine horses, were found to be unrivalled. Scham, after this day, was named the Godolphin Arabian, and he soon became the most celebrated horse in the world. He died in 1753, aged 29. The slave did not long survive his favorite horse, and the cat had paid the debt of nature years before. Scham was a bright brown bay, fifteen hands high, a deep chest, small mouth, and his beautiful, bony, and nervous form, with a graceful tail flowing like a plume of silk, denoted him to be of the purest and noblest blood of Arabia. The superior hardness and fineness of the bone and muscle, so conspicuous in the best Arabian blood, were conspicuous in Scham, and are far from being lost in those of his descendants, that have his blood in the least contaminated form.

Gen. Farmer.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Horse Distemper.

The horse is one of the most valuable of the animals that have been subjected to the dominion of man and he is at the same time one of the most liable to injury and most subject to disease. To some complaints he is subject at all times; while there are others that appear in some unknown manner to be connected with the season and make their attacks on animals at certain periods of the year almost exclusively. Of this kind is the disease known as the catarrh, catarrhal fever, influenza, but by the farmers generally as the horse distemper, and which prevails more at this season of the year than any other. This disease is sometimes though not often fatal, unless injudicious measures are adopted in its treatment, but it is always troublesome, incapacitating a horse for labor for a long time, and as it is contagious, and its appearance in the stables, is in most cases, a signal that it will extend to all the animals exposed, unless the diseased one is removed at once, we have copied an account of the disease from the work on the horse by Mr. Youatt, of the Veterinary College, London.

"It usually commences like inflammation of the lungs and fever, with a shivering fit, to which rapidly succeeds a hot mouth, greater heat of the skin than is natural, heaving of the flanks and cough. The membrane of the nose red, and sometimes bordering on a livid hue. From the commencement of the disease there is some discharge from the nose, at first watery, but soon thicker, and containing flakes which adhere at all times to the nostrils. This discharge soon becomes matter and offensive. The glands of the throat and under jaw become enlarged; the membranes of the nostrils and throat are inflamed and tender; food is neglected and water is refused, particularly if cold. The horse sits and slavers in the stall, and coughs if he drinks. The cough is sometimes severe, and the horse exhibits symptoms of great suffering during its continuance. Great weakness speedily follows these symptoms, and the animal supports himself by leaning against the sides of the stable. The legs generally swell, and enlargements appear in the chest and body. The pulse rises to sixty or seventy, while in character is depending on the violence of the disease."

In cases that are severe or terminate fatally, "streaks of red run through the lividness of the nose, the legs become cold, the countenance haggard; the breath is offensive, indicating ulceration of the lungs, the discharge from the nose bloody, the evacuations loose and slimy and sometimes bloody, and the animal is speedily destroyed." At other times, in a few days, the cough gradually ceases, the swelling in the glands of the throat well less, the discharge from the nose assumes a more healthy form, and the animal is able to eat and drink with great ease. In such comparatively mild cases, the horse soon recovers his flesh and strength, and is able to resume his labors; but where the disease is severe, and inflammation of the lungs, or suppurative of the glands of the throat take place, if the animal is saved, a long time must elapse before he is fit for labor.

When it is discovered that a horse has the distemper, he should at once be separated, if possible, from others, in order to lessen the chances of a spread of the disease. If the horse is in the inflammatory stage of the disease, bleeding is indispensable, but not till faintness is produced. It would be better to bleed again if the pulse continues quick and strong, than to weaken the animal by a too copious bleeding at once. With farmers, however, the disease in its first stages is rarely noticed, and it is not until the cough, running at the nose, and swelling of the glands, show the progress the disease has made, that its presence is suspected. At this time the horse generally refuses to eat or drink; the nose has lost its inflammatory redness; and as he is losing flesh as well as strength, bleeding had better be avoided. Should the horse be costive care must be taken that the bowels are evacuated by suitable purgatives, and aloe in doses of two drachms, either in a ball or solution, is good for this purpose. While the fever is high, sweet spirits of nitre may be given; the dose will be about 2 drachms. A flannel cloth or wrapper around the head and throat will be useful, though air must be freely admitted to the stable. In severe cases of swelling of the glands, blistering of these places is sometimes resorted to with success. A discharge from the nose is a favorable symptom of the distemper, and it should be promoted by hot mashes frequently put in the manger, and some use substances that emit pungent amoniacal fumes, to promote the discharge from the nostrils. Continual care must be taken to support the strength

of the animal; and many valuable horses are annually lost from what may be termed carelessness in this respect. The horse cannot eat dry hay or grain, while his throat is so swelled, and hay or grain steamed or boiled, green grass, carrots cut fine, should be provided. In long continued cases, mashes made of bran or oatmeal, must be given; and if he obstinately refuse to eat, gruel of proper consistence may be turned down his throat. If he can be kept up till the swelling of the glands subside, or external suppuration takes place, they will generally recover, and the great object in the treatment should be to prevent the entire prostration of strength. When the disease terminates fatally after the stage of swelling is passed, it is by inflammation of the lungs, or purulent fever, and when either of these supervene on the already exhausted animal, there is little hope of his again getting up.

LABOR-SAVING SOAP.—The following is a recipe for making the Labor saving Soap, (so called) which is an excellent article for washing, and a saving of labor. The receipts for making have been sold from 5 to \$10—and the soap 7 cents per pound; but can be manufactured for about two cents. Take two pounds of Sal Soda—two pounds yellow bar soap—and ten quarts of water—cut the soap in thin slices and boil all together two hours—then strain it through a cloth, let it cool, and it is fit for use. Directions for using the soap: put the clothes in soak the night before you wash, and to every pail of water in which you boil them add one pound of soap. They will need no rubbing; merely rinse them out, and they will be perfectly clean and white.

A Mr. Josiah Holbrook is publishing in the Genesee Farmer, reports on farms which he visited in some part of New York, we suppose, though he does not say so. From the first No. which is on the farm of Gen. Rawson Harmon, we extract the following sentences.

Planted last year half a bushel of Rohan potatoes, produced 33 bushels. This year have an acre planted. A single potato has been known to weigh 13 lbs.

Apples profitable for stock, especially hogs. Last year, kept 13 hogs, of 150 lbs. each, or more, for two or three months, on one bushel of apples fed in the morning, the same at evening, given raw, no other food; never had hogs do better. Apples about equal to potatoes, good feed with bagas, for fattening hogs, both need boiling. Bagas may be fed raw to cattle, and store hogs.

Jersey Sweeting and Harrison apple, preferred for feeding about equal quantities of each. About 100 bushels of apples picked by the hand from the trees last fall, and laid into bins, say a foot deep, have kept without any picking over, till this time, June 11th.

Has six hives of bees called the "Chamber Hive," having two chambers or small boxes, which slide in and out, and can be removed when filled with honey. Thinks them preferable to any other kind of hive, within his knowledge.

Stable manure better to be housed; coarse, long straw, if in considerable quantities, better to be exposed to rain and snow. Manure always best to be ploughed in immediately after spreading, and as soon as practicable after it is carried into the field. When thus treated, toadstools often appear on the furrows a few days after they are turned, especially if succeeded by rain. Uses about 5 tons of plaster annually.

PRICE OF MORUS MULTICAULIS.

A gentleman in Virginia (says the Silk Farmer) who invested \$2400 in trees the present spring, has sold the produce of that sum for 17,000 dollars, after allowing one fourth for cultivation. Trees three feet high were sold in New Jersey three weeks ago at 40 cents, equal to 12 1/2 cents per foot. At Swedenborough in the same state they have since been sold at 50 cents, which if the height as is probable, does not exceed three feet, is 16 2/3 cents per foot. Near Petersburg Va. contracts have been made, according to the Silk Farmer, at 1 and 1 1/2 cents per bud, and some smaller contracts at 2 cents. The editor of the same work says that he is authorized to sell four brick houses in the city of Philadelphia, in an excellent neighborhood, and paying six per cent interest, clear of taxes, in exchange for trees at the market price. So it would seem morus multicaulis is better property than real estate in Philadelphia.

ASKING PRICE FOR MULBERRIES.

J. S. Skinner Esq.—Sir: In a late number of the American Farmer, you mentioned that both buyers and sellers were making great inquiry about the price of the Morus Multicaulis the coming fall, and that you would be glad if sellers would fix upon some price that you might be able to give an answer, adding that you would act as agent for either buyer or seller.

I have some of these trees growing on my farm called Holiday's Point, on Nansemond river, twelve miles below Suffolk. You may sell 5000 at 20 cents (twenty cents) per foot, measuring the main stem, the roots and limbs to be thrown in (they generally abound in the latter) to be delivered on the farm, towards the end of October; or at any other port, at the expense and risk of the purchaser. I think by fall the trees will measure from 5 to 10 feet. The greater part of them are growing on what may be called common corn land, and have not been manured. Some of the trees are from roots; on these, only one main stem would be left, with its branches. Or if preferred, I will take two cents per eye, and twenty-five cents for each root.

Chuckatuck, Va. Aug. 6, 1839.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.
We learn that trees are now selling in this market for two cents an eye, and trees from the eye, raised this season will command 1 dollar per tree, without the root. The cultivation of this plant bids fair to be as profitable as it was the last season. From a recent calculation, it has been ascertained that all the plants in the United States would not supply even the State of Virginia, if silk were to become (and it probably will) a staple of the country.

The Norfolk Herald says that a lot of Morus Multicaulis, four feet high, were sold at that neighborhood on the 9th inst. at one dollar each equal to 25 cents the foot.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 10th, says: "We have just seen a gentleman who informs us that he has within a few days sold 10 acres of Morus Multicaulis, now growing on his place near this city for thirty eight thousand and some odd hundred dollars."

The following article is suited rather to the professional than general reader; but the disease of which it treats is so differently treated by different physicians, and the proportion of deaths often so great that if only our professional readers could be interested in the article, we still think it worth copying. Ed. Gaz.

From the Journal of Commerce.

SARATOGA, N. Y. July 7th, 1839.

Messrs. Editors:—On looking over your very valuable and widely circulated paper, I saw in one of the 27th of last June, a notice of Scarlet Fever, which was said to have prevailed very generally in some places, and in many cases proved fatal. And from this circumstance the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal infers that the disease was not properly treated.

As to its general prevalence and in many cases its fatality, the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity can bear ample testimony.

In some instances an isolated case would occur; in others, two or three in family; and in others generally all in a family or neighbourhood; assuming quite frequently a highly malignant character. The throat was more or less affected in nearly all, though the eruption in many was entirely wanting.

In some it proved fatal as soon as the second or third day from the attack; and in such cases, delirium supervened in three or four hours after the first warnings of the disease. It chiefly prevailed among children under 15 years of age. Headache, chills, sore throat, and vomiting, were its first sensible appearances. The fever would be noticed in four or five hours, and the eruption in about twenty-four or thirty six.

Now, sir, though the Physicians in this place and its vicinity generally were not so successful as the Dough Pill Doctor, to whose practice and success your Northampton correspondent calls our attention, yet one of them may fairly claim at least a competition, his practice having proved successful in every case where he was called soon as the first day.

This happy result was brought about, not by the dough pills and cat-nip tea, but by giving, as soon as possible after the attack, a thorough emetic of Tartar of Antimony and Ipecacuanha, followed as soon as the stomach would retain it, by a full dose of Calomel and Pulvis Antimonialis (Ja. Powder.) The dose of the emetic and cathartic, of course, to be varied according to the age of the patient. In some cases it required a very large quantity of physic to operate, even after the emetic had operated thoroughly. From 10 to 15 gr. Calomel to 6 gr. Ja. Powder in a severe attack, was a dose for a child from five to ten years old. After the operation of these, prepare a starch tea in the mode it is usually made for linen, so thin that it could be drunk easily when cool, then added to a pint of tea 2oz. loaf sugar, 1gr. Nitre, 2gr. Sal Ammoniac, 3 grs. Tartar of Antimony. With this the throat was gargled every three or four hours, and as often, to a child five years old, a large table spoonful was given.

This is the principal part of the treatment which has thus far proved so successful. It is the same treatment which has been tried for about ten years, and in two other epidemics of this disease, though in different places from the present. And he who has practiced it feels a certain degree of confidence in it, and would ask his brethren to try it. Though it is probable the same success may not always attend the same treatment, yet its happy results hitherto, certainly ought to recommend it to notice. The same success has not attended the treatment of many other physicians in this country, and whether this will be an additional proof to the Editors of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal that the disease is not treated properly we leave for him to say; but we believe that if Physicians generally should take this course, and make public their varied practice and success in this disease, as is often done in others, the profession might soon arrive at more correct principles in its remedial management.

In the hope that this may throw some light on the nature and treatment of this, at present, afflictive disease, and with a desire that the profession generally may be induced to make public their treatment, success, and views, this communication is respectfully submitted to you, and for your paper if you see fit to insert it.

Yours, truly, H**** B****

IMPROPER RESOLUTIONS.

1. "I will attend no more elections." Why?

Because you are disgusted with the scenes you there witness? Is this a good reason? If it be, then disgusting scenes will be multiplied for the very purpose of driving good men away; and our elections will soon be controlled and decided by the worthless and profligate part of society. How long after such a state of things shall come upon us, our liberties will remain even in form, a fool can tell. It is true that neither patriotism nor religion sanction the violence of faction and the blindness of party zeal; but they do require all good men unblenchingly to do their duty to their country.

2. "I will never sit on a jury where life is at stake." Who hath granted you a dispensation? God has not—your country has not. By acting you may be the means of saving an innocent man, or (what is as important) bringing a guilty man to condign punishment. It is a great reproach to religion when its professors refuse to perform their public duties as citizens of our common country under the operation of good laws. [Watchman of the South.]

Preparation to Practice Law in Mississippi.—We met a young Eastern friend of ours a few days since in a shop purchasing a brace of pistols, and looking keenly at a large Bowie Knife. What on earth are you about, said we, to our peaceable, demure acquaintance, who never before had handled such a weapon. "Why, he replied, "I have finished Burlemaqui, Coke, Kent, Blackstone, &c. in Maine, and I am now about to emigrate to practice in Mississippi!"

STATE OF THE RIVER.

Nineteen inches above low water mark, and rising; but not likely to rise much without more rain.

NEW STEAMBOAT.—The enterprising company who own the ANSON have had a new boat built for the Pee Dee, which reached our landing on Friday last, and returned on Saturday for George Town. She has but one wheel—that in the rear, and carries two tow-boats, one on each side, on board which all freight is placed. She draws only two feet seven inches water, and, of course, can run whenever light pole boats can. She brought up on board her tow, 700 sacks of salt when the river was about 18 inches above low water mark, and returned after it had fallen 9 inches. It was supposed that she could have come up with her load if the river had been several inches lower.

She is to connect with the ANSON at or about George Town, and form a continuous line to Charleston. Goods will generally be changed from one to the other; and when this happens, on any account, not to be the case, the company have made such arrangements that goods shipped by either, for the entire line, shall incur no expense in George Town. The introduction of such a boat forms a new era in the navigation of our river, and will prevent much of the embarrassment under which merchants and planters have hitherto labored in dry seasons. Both boats have comfortable accommodations for passengers. Of the works of the new boat we have said nothing, because we are not a judge in such matters. They seem to us to be remarkably adapted to place and purpose. The boat is called THE SWAN, in allusion, we suppose, to the lightness with which she skims over the water.

Very superior Morus Multicaulis Trees and cuttings will be furnished in this town next winter, in any quantities that may be called for to plant, provided timely applications be made.

For particulars enquire of the Editor of this paper. If by letter the postage must be paid.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.—Persons wishing to see the splendid foliage and luxuriant growth of this beautiful and most valuable variety of the mulberry are invited to visit the Editor's garden, or his mulcaulis field near the old Baptist church.

DYSENTERY.

Boiled milk thickened with flour, and taken in first stages of Dysentery is in all common cases an invaluable remedy. Boiled milk without flour is too harsh.

CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—At this season of the year, when so many persons are afflicted with this most distressing disease, every thing likely to afford relief should be made public. The following is said to be a certain cure. A trial of it, at least, we should think, could do no harm. Take of Indian corn, roasted and ground in the manner of coffee, (or of coarse meal browned) and boil in a sufficient quantity of water to produce a strong liquid like coffee, and drink a tea cup full warm, two or three times a day. One day's practice it is said, will ordinarily effect a cure.

The former of the above paragraphs we copy from the Southern Agriculturist for July, and the latter from the American Farmer of Aug. 14. The intelligent editors of these respectable periodicals cannot be acquainted with the pathology of dysentery, or they would not advise their numerous readers to rely for its treatment upon such remedies. The morbid conditions which chiefly require attention in the treatment of the disease are 1 inflammation of the inner coat of the lower tract of the bowels; 2 derangement in the functions of the liver; and 3 deficient perspiration with more or less fever. Now which of these conditions is removed by flour pap or corn meal coffee? We may be asked, What remedy then, should be used? We reply, There are few diseases which can be successfully or safely treated by specifics; of these few dysentery is not one. To advise a specific remedy for it would be not unlike the advice to a steamboat captain on the Pee Dee to turn his prow to a given point of the compass and steer right ahead. Properly to prescribe for dysentery would be to write a treatise on the disease; and when it was done, a man might almost as rationally expect to make himself a practical cutter by reading, as to apply correctly the rules laid down, without a previous practical acquaintance with the disease and its management. Dysentery is but a modified form of bilious fever, produced by the same general causes, and requiring a similar treatment, modified by the local symptoms. An eminent English writer has called it "vires intrahestra," fever turned inward. It is not to be trifled with, especially when it prevails as an epidemic; or in locations and seasons in which malarial fever of high grade or malignant character occurs. In addition to the common hazards of bilious fever, the inflammation in dysentery may extend to all the coats of the bowels, in which case the disease becomes eminently dangerous.

Cases sometimes occur, however, in which a physician cannot be obtained immediately, and others are so mild that they hardly render it necessary to consult one. We shall, therefore, as we are on the subject, give the outline of a suitable course of treatment—premising that a man who is within reach of a physician (in whom he can confide) and able to pay for his advice, ought never to tamper with himself; or he may do, or suffer irreparable injury when he least suspects it, as we have not unfrequently seen happen.

In a very mild case of dysentery, at a time when bilious affections are not prevalent or severe, the efforts of nature, with rest and abstinence on the part of the patient, are often sufficient to overcome the disease. In such cases we would not object to flour pap or corn meal coffee. In cases a little more obstinate, but still mild, nothing more may be necessary than 20 or 30 grains (equal to a small teaspoonful) of rhubarb, or a dose of castor oil: ipecacuanha will answer as well as either, taken in one or two grain doses, repeated every two hours till it operates on the bowels. It may be made into pills or mixed with water.

In severer cases no treatment is to be relied on in this climate which does not include the use of calomel, or mercury in some form. From 10 to 15 grains of calomel may be given every day, or every second day, according to the sever-