NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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Agricultural.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

AN ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

The first thing to be done by a person who is about to engage in the culture of hemp, is to rear seed for his future crop. This is not only important, as regards economy, but still more so for other reasons. There is no seed so easily injured, and rendered unfit for sowing, as that upon which we depend for producing a hemp crop.

It is said by some farmers that you cannot easily sow too much seed on the ground, as it will thin itself sufficiently, and only so much will grow as it will support; and that by sowing an over quantity of seed, the danger of the hemp growing too coarse will be obviated. This is certainly true; but where a double quantity of seed is sown, that portion of the hemp which will not come to perfection, will take from the more thrifty plants a part of the nourishment which they would otherwise have received, up to the period when the undering hemp perishes, and consequently will not attain as great a height as it would otherwise have done. Besides, that portion of the hemp which perishes, will be an obstruction in cutting, spreading and breaking, without furnishing any hut. It may, therefore, be laid down as a correct principle, in the culture of hemp, that only so much seed should be sown per acre as the soil will bring to perfection, or as near that quantity as practicable. But as it is impossible to distribute the seed so as to give to every foot of ground its due proportion, it is more safe to sow rather an over than an under quantity of seed.

The foregoing consideration, it is believed, will be sufficient to impress upon the cultivators of hemp, the importance of raising their own seed. They will thus have a perfect knowledge of its quality, and will therefore know how to regulate the quantity to be sown per acre. They will moreover be assured that it is free from other seeds, such as foxtail, &c.

The richest ground is the best adapted to raising of hemp seed; and that which has been highly manured is better than newly cleared land, even of the most fertile quality. Land which has been long in grass, and pastured by cattle or sheep, is very suitable for the purpose. To prepare ground for hemp seed, it should be ploughed the preceding fall, so that the ground may be not only more completely pulverised, but the danger of hemp being cut by worms may be avoided. Timothy meadow upon which sheep have been long pastured, during the winter, is finely adapted for hemp seed, but it should be ploughed in the fall, and if not very rich, should have a dressing of manure.

The seed should be planted as we do corn, either in hills or drills. I prefer the former, as the plough can be used both ways. It is usual to plant five feet apart each way, and suffer four or five stalks to stand in a hill until the blossom hemp is removed, and then reduce the number so as not to exceed two stalks in a hill. Thus there would be two seed plants for each twenty-five square feet. It would be a better practice to make the hills three feet apart each way and thin the hemp to three stalks in a hill, til the blossom hemp appears, and at the proper time cut out the blossom or male hemp, and if necessary a part of the seed hemp, so as to reduce the latter to one stalk in a hill. If each hill should contain just one stalk, there would be two seed stalks for each twenty-four and a half square feet. This will give a greater number of seed stalks per acre than planting five feet each way, and leaving two in a hill. According to this plan, each seed plant will stand by itself, and having its appropriate space of ground, can spread its branches without obstruction. According to the other plan, two seed plants, standing together, will obstruct each other in putting forth lateral branches, and can scarcely be expected to produce twice as much seed as the single stock.

The ground for hemp seed, having been well prepared by at least two ploughings, and a number of harrowings, sufficient to pulverize the ground, it should be laid off as above directed, and planted in the same manner as corn, except that the seed need not be covered more than an inch or an inch and a half deep. Twelve or fifteen seed should be dropped in each hill, which should be somewhat scattered to prevent them from being too much crowded in the hill. Though good hemp seed is certain to come up, yet it is prudent to plant about the number suggested to guard against casualties. Soon after the hemp seed comes up, a small shovel plough should be run through both ways, once in a row. If the ground is not foul, the ploughing may be delayed till the hemp is a few inches high, which will enable the ploughman to avoid throwing the dirt on the tender plants. The hoes should follow the second ploughing, and clean away the weeds, if any, in or near the hill, and thin out the hemp to seven or eight stalks. These should be the most thrifty plants, and somewhat separated from each other. The ploughing should be repeated from time to time, so as to make the ground light and free from weeds. And when the plants are about a foot or a foot and a half high, the hoes should again go over the ground, and carefully cut down any weeds or grass which may have escaped the plough. The plants should be still further thinned out, at this time leaving but four in a hill, and some fine mould drawn around the plants, so as to cover any small weeds that may have come up around them. After seed hemp has attained the height of a foot and a half, it will soon be too large to plough, but it ought to have one ploughing after the last hoeing. The ground by this time will have become so much shaded by the hemp plants as to prevent the weeds from growing so as to do any injury, and nothing more need to be done but for a boy to follow the plough, and (if three and a half feet be the distance of the hills apart,) reduce the number of plants invariably to three, taking care to remove those which the last ploughing may have broken or injured, by the treading of the horse or otherwise.

The next operation will be to cut out the blossom or male hemp. This, according to the opinion of some farmers, should be done as soon as the blossom begins to show in order to make more room for the seed hemp to grow and spread its branches. This opinion must be taken with some allowance. The farina or pollen of the male hemp is necessary to fertalize the seed bearing plants. The seed of the latter would be wholly unproductive if the *whole* of the male hemp should be cut before its pollen has been thrown out. If those farmers who cut their blossom hemp at the first moment it can be distinguished from the seed bearing plant, do not entirely destroy their seed, it is because many blossom plants escape, in consequence of their not having shown their sex at the time the blossom hemp is cut, or because adjacent hemp fields may have furnished a sufficient quantity of pollen to fertalize, at least in part, the seed bearing plants. It is important to cut the male hemp so soon as it has performed its office, because much room is thereby afforded to the seed bearing plants to spread their branches.

The following course might be pursued with advantage. When the seed hemp has so far advanced as to enable one readily to distinguish the male from the female plants, let all the blossom hemp be cut out, except one stalk in every other hill and every other row. This would leave one stalk of male hemp for every four hills. These, together with the stalks which should thereafter blossom, would be sufficient to fertalize all the seed bearing plants, and secure a crop of perfect seed. After the blossom plants, thus left, have been permitted to remain until they have pretty well discharged their pollen, (which can easily be ascertained by dust ceasing to flow from them when agitated) they also should be cut down. Some farmers top the seed plants when five or six feet high, to make them branch more freely; but this is not necessary when but one or two seed bearing plants are suffered to remain in each hill.

Hemp seed should be planted early in the month of April. Early planting succeeds best. If the ground is in proper condition, it may be planted even as early as March. Hemp is a hardy plant, and will not, as supposed by some, be injured by frost. If planted early, it will be fit to cut from the first to the fifteenth of September, and there is no necessity to wait for frost. On the contrary, it is better to cut before it receives any frost, because the seed drop out by handling much easier after it has received a frost than before, and consequently will be a greater waste. In cutting the seed plants, care should be taken to agitate them as little as possible, as the seeds drop out very easily when they are ripe. A sharp hemp hook, of a circular form, is the best instrument for cutting seed hemp. The operator should grasp the stock in one hand, and bend it gently towards him, and with the other should place the blade of the hemp hook against the stalk about a foot from the ground, and by a gentle pull the stalk will be cut transversely, with but little agitation. The stalks should be laid gently on the ground, so as not to shatter out the seed, four hills in a heap. The operation should be performed in the morning, while the dew is on the hemp, as the seeds will then be less liable to shatter out. There are two modes of managing seed hemp after it is cut. One is to set the stalks up in open shocks, until they are sufficiently dry to thrash out the seed, and then haul them on a sled to a dirt floor, prepared for the purpose, and there thrash out the seed.

The other method is to prepare a large floor on the earth adjacent to the seed hemp, and by means of forks and poles arranged along the floor, to set up the seed plants in a kind of a rick, the buts on the ground, and the tops against the poles on each side.

The former plan is objectional, upon the ground that all the seed which shatters out before the time of threshing, will be lost; and also because of the impossibility of removing the seed hemp from the shocks to the slide without a considerable loss of seed. The latter plan requires more labor in preparing the floor, but is much more economical in saving seed, and should be preferred. A sled should be employed to transfer the seed hemp to the floor. If a sheet be spread on the sled, there will be scarcely any loss of seed in hauling as it can be driven so close to the floor as that all the seed that may shatter off in hauling will either fall on the sheet or on the floor. The seed hemp should be suffered to stand in rick till thoroughly dry. If it should receive some rain it will be an advantage as this will cause the seed to separate more readily from the chaff, and will facilitate the operation of threshing. If the season should be very wet, there may be danger of the seed sprouting in the rick. This must be guarded against, by opening the tops of the hemps (which will have been pressed together by the rain) so as to give it air and sun, as soon as the weather clears off. After much rain the seed may be threshed out, even when the tops are quite damp or even wet, and it should be got out without delay, to prevent the seed from sprouting. But, if got out when damp the chaff and hemp seed will become warm in a few hours after it is heaped up. To prevent its injuring, it should be run through a fan on the same day it is threshed, and taken to the barn or some dry shelter, where it should be spread out, and frequently raked or stired until it becomes thoroughly dry, and cured, when it should be again run through the fan, and put away in barrels with open heads, in a house which is dry, and to which rats can have no access, as they are very destructive to hemp seed. A house erected upon posts, four feet high, is the best security against these troublesome animals. If the seed hemp get a rain after it is set up in rick, it may be threshed out in a week or ten days, or sooner if it begins to sprout. If it gets no rain, it may stand in rick. The most convenient mode of threshing is each hand to have a plank, about twelve or fifteen feet long, and fifteen or eighteen inches wide, set up against the pole, (at an angle of forty five degrees,) against which the seed hemp was ricked. The operator threshes out seed by taking one, two, or three plants at a time, (according to their size) in his hands, and beating them against the plank. As the seed comes out very easily, a few blows are sufficient to knock all the seed out, when the plants are thrown off the floor, in heaps, where they may be burnt, or may be used for covering shelters for hogs, cattle &c. They are said to be valuable also for making charcoal for powder factories. They are of no value for lint.

It is the safest course, even when the seed hemp is perfectly dry at the time of threshing, to haul the seed, after it has been once run through the fan, to the barn or some dry shelter, and there spread it out thin, and suffer it to become thoroughly cured before it is cleaned and put away. This will be a great security against its heating in the barrels, which would be certain to spoil the seed. If however, the seed hemp has stood long enough in rick, for the seed to become perfectly cured, the trouble of hauling it to the barn may be dispensed with, and it may be run a second time through the fan, at the place where it is threshed. By this to avoid getting dirt with the seed, it should be run upon a sheet, at the second cleaning, and measured there into bags.

Old seed will generally not answer for sowing. During the summer succeeding the year in which it was reared, it goes through a heat, which destroys its vegetable powers. If, however it were to be spread out thin, on a dry floor, before the commencement of warm weather, and kept thus spread out during the summer, there can be no doubt it would answer for sowing the ensuing year. But it is always safest not to trust to old seed without having first tested it by planting a certain number of seeds, and thus ascertaining how many will vegetate.

The floor for getting out seed should be prepared before the time for cutting arrives. It should be as convenient as practicable to save hauling. I usually leave a space along side of my seed hemp for the purpose. This may be planted in pumpkins, and cultivated with the plough. Shortly before the seed hemp is fit to cut, the pumpkins and vines are removed, the ground is well harrowed, and then trod by horses, until it becomes sufficiently solid, and then scraped with hoes, to make it smoothe, swept, &c.

The next step in the process of hemp raising is to prepare the ground for receiving the seed. This should be done by thoroughly pulverizing the soil.—Hemp, more than most other crops, requires that this should be done in as complete and perfect a manner as possible. The hemp grower may always expect his crop to be increased in proportion as his operations is well performed. This can be best accomplished by ploughing the ground intended for hemp the preceeding fall, or early in the winter, so that it may have the benefit of the winter frosts. It should be ploughed deep, and left in a rough state, without harrowing. Not a hoof should be suffered to go upon it. Shortly after sowing, it should again be ploughed and harrowed. The latter is necessary to level the ground, in order to prevent the seed from rolling into the sinuosities, and thus render the hemp uneven. It should now be sowed and harrowed both ways, or harrowed one way and then rolled or brushed the other way. This is preferable, as it will tay the surface of the ground more level, and will facilitate the cutting operation, enabling the workmen to cut closer to the ground, and thus save lint. This is the most advisable course for early sowing, when there is always sufficient quantity of moisture in the ground to bring the seed up. But if there is any doubt about there being sufficient moisture in the ground to cause all the seed to vegitate, it is more safe to plough the seed with shovel ploughs. These will cover the seed to such a depth as will insure their coming up, unless the ground should be very dry. In that case there is no alternative but to wait for rain before you sow. Different opinions prevail as to the proper quantity of seed to be sown per acre. My experience, which has been considerable, convinces me that the quantity of *good seed* upon well prepared ground, and sown when there is moisture enough to bring all up, need not exceed one bushel and one eighth per acre; but as the most skilful sower cannot scatter the seed so as to give every proportion of ground its due proportion, it would be advisable to sow a bushel and a peck per acre.

Manured ground does not answer so well for hemp, the first year, as that which has been lying long in grass. If recently and highly manured, it is apt to make the hemp grow too coarse. Land which has been several years in clover, (If it had not been previously too much reduced by bad husbandry) is well adapted to hemp; but it is sometimes seriously affected by the cut worm and other insects. To guard against these, clover should always be ploughed in the previous fall or early in the winter. A still greater safeguard is to sow clover ground late in the month of May.

Hemp may be sowed upon the same ground many years in succession to great advantage; and as, after the first year, the cut worm is usually not very troublesome, there will be a necessity of taking the precaution of sowing late only one year.

Land which has long lain in blue grass, especially if pastured by sheep, is finely adapted to the growth of hemp. But to make it produce well the first year, it is essential that the sod should be well turned over the preceeding fall, so that it may have time to decompose, and become strongly pulverised.

Newly cleared land is not so good for hemp as that which has been in cultivation a year or two in corn. But if sowed after corn, the stalks should be cut close to the ground the previous fall, and the roots of the corn turned under with a large plough, so that they may have time to rot. They will be somewhat in the way in cutting hemp the first year, but will be no trouble afterwards.

It is very important for the hemp grower to have his ground set apart in which nothing else grows. Those may be kept for hemp a great length of time without any change, and consequently there will be no necessity for suffering any kind of stock to go upon the hemp ground. The soil will thus be kept light and mellow. As soon as the hemp, of the previous crop, is off the ground, it should be ploughed deep, turning all the hemp stubble and roots under. If this can be done in time to have the benefit of the spring frosts, so much the better. It should not be harrowed (if ploughed early enough to have the benefit of the spring frosts) till the time of sowing.—With one harrowing before, and two after, the crop will be pitched. If, in consequence of heavy rains, the ground should have become baked, it would be advisable to plough the seed in with shovel ploughs, so as to render the ground light. And in all cases where there is a doubt whether there is a sufficient quantity of moisture in the ground to bring the seed up by harrowing, the shovel plough should be substituted, as it will cover the seed much deeper where it will find moisture to make it vegetate. If harrowed in when the ground is very dry, that which is covered to some depth will sprout and come up, but that portion of the seed which lies near the surface will not vegetate till it rains. If there be only one week between the coming up of the first and last portion of the seed, the latter will be so far behind the other as to be always what is called *underling* hemp, and will be of no value, whilst that which came up first will be too thin, and will consequently grow very coarse. This should be most carefully guarded against.

[Concluded next week.]

LIST OF ACTS PASSED BY THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE BILLS.

An act to reduce the number of officers upon the Illinois and Michigan canal.

An act in relation to the Cumberland road.

An act providing a voluntary mode of registering births and deaths; and an act supplementary thereto.

An act in relation to State bonds and other evidences of State indebtedness.

An act to provide for the allowance and payment of interest and money due the contractors on the Illinois and Michigan canal.

An act in relation to the Supreme court.

An act in relation to the Kaskaskia and Mississippi Railroad Company.

An act to amend an act regulating mills and millers, approved, Feb. 7, 1827.

An act making appropriations for the years, 1843 and 1844.

An act for the settlement of the accounts of James W. Barret.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company, approved Feb. 23, 1839.

An act relating to the State Treasury

An act to exempt certain articles from execution.

An act to abolish the office of fund Commissioner, and for other purposes therein named.

An act to allow grand and petit jurors mileage.

An act concerning attorneys and counsellors at law.

An act to amend the act to regulate Foreign Insurance Company Agencies established in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes.

An act supplemental to an act concerning extrays, inforce February 9, 1815.

An act to regulate weights and measures.

An act to amend the act to consolidate the acts relative to the Auditor and Treasurer, and the election of attorneys general.

An act to appoint the Governer *ex officio* Fund Commissioner of the state of Illinois.

An act to provide for the sale of the public property, and the payment of the public debt.

An act supplemental to the several acts defining the duties of public printer.

An act to compile and publish in one volume the laws of Illinois.

An act making an appropriation to finish part of the State House.

An act in relation to delinquent collectors of the revenue.

An act to repeal the charter of the Bank of Cairo.

An act in relation to clerks of circuit courts.

An act to exempt the property of Colleges and common schools from taxation for a limited period.

An act to provide for the completion of the Northern Cross Railroad.

An act to incorporate Academies and Seminaries for learning.

An act for the formation of the county of Benton, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the regulation of the penitentiary

An act to authorize the Secretary of State to receive and preserve Geological specimens, and other purposes.

An act in relation to the specie in the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown.

An act to amend the act concerning the public revenue, approved Feb 26, 1829; and an act supplemental to said acts approved March 1, 1830.

SENATE BILLS.

An act concerning the State Library.

Supplemental to an act to diminish the State debt, and to put the State Bank into liquidation.

To punish the crime of incest.

To authorize counties to give a bounty on wolf scalps.

To fix the tenure of certain offices.

To amend an act providing for the binding of the laws and journals, approved Jan. 31, 1840.

To make judgements a lien from the time of issuing the capias

In relation to judgements and executions.

For the regulating of county Treasurers and county funds.

Concerning the revenue.

In relation to the Penitentiary.

Concerning corporations.

To provide for taking up, registering, and cancelling of State bonds and other evidences of State indebtedness.

In relation to buying grounds, church yards, and lands used by literary institutions.

To form the county of Pulaski.

To prevent cities and towns from issuing warrants to circulate as money.

To authorize a settlement with Macalester and Stebbins, and further to diminish the State debt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEIGHBOR.

THE NATURE OF MALT BEER, AND ITS EFFECTS WHEN USED AS A BEVERAGE.

In making a few remarks on this subject, I expect to come in contact with the settled opinion of those who have not either studied its nature or witnessed its effects to any great extent, but who have been taught to believe it to be a wholesome and nutritious drink, and calculated to strengthen and invigorate the human system. I would, therefore, invite such to study the nature of the drinking system, and they will soon be able to discover that all alcoholic drinks are injurious in their nature, and calculated to impregnate the human system with a multiplicity of disorders. It mattereth not whether it be gin, rum, brandy, whiskey or malt beer; they all possess the same intoxicating quality, (viz: alcohol,) and are all calculated to produce the same inebriating effects. Malt beer, as is well known, is a fermented liquor, the principal ingredients in making of which are malt and hops. Malt is made from barley. Barley is used in the north of England and Scotland as food, and is a useful and nutritious grain, which may be seen from the following statement:

922 parts out of every 1,000 in barley are real nutriment.

743 parts out of every 1,000 in oats are real nutriment.

250 parts out of every 1,000 in potatoes are real nutriment.

Thus barley is more valuable than oats as food, and nearly 3 3-4 as valuable as potatoes for the same purposes. The query, therefore, might arise in the minds of some, is not malt beer a cheap and nutritious beverage? In order to set this matter to rest, and satisfy the minds of those who have hitherto fostered such an opinion, I will extract the following from the Temperance Advocate. By pointing out the difference between buying barley, which is the only nutritious ingredient in malt beer, and buying beer, it will be most manifest that malt beer, independent of its consequences, is exceedingly dear, and I will prove it by supposing two characters, a beer drinker and a water drinker: There two characters we will send to the same market, each of them shall have 30 cents to start with, and on the result of their errand I confidently depend for proof that beer is not a cheap beverage. The beer drinker and the water drinker both go to the same shop, and both procure the same article, viz: 30 lbs. of barley. Thus far they are equal, but now they part; the water drinker prefers his 30 lbs. in its original state, and he therefore hurries home with it. But not so with the beer drinker. He must have his 30 lbs. converted into beer, and he therefore hurries to his friend, the maltster, and afterwards to his other friends, for the beer drinker has many misnamed friends, and having required their services, he is determined to be honest, and give each of them a share of his 30 lbs. of barley, he consequently distributes it as follows, viz:

	lbs.
To the maltster,	1 1-2
To the brewer,	10
To the retailer,	7 1-2
	19

And thus he leaves for himself 11 lbs. out of 30. If given in money, it would stand as follows:

	cts.
malster,	2 1-2
brewer,	10
retailer,	12
	30 1-2

Thus you see that 30 1-2 cts. out of his 50 is gone to his different friends, in the shape of profits, and now he has only 19 1-2 cts., or nineteen and a half cents worth of barley left out of 30 lbs. or 50 cts. worth.

From the above statement you will perceive that, provided all the barley remaining was actually in the beer, there could not be more than 19 cents worth, of 11 lbs. of barley in the beer drinkers 50 cts. worth, or one gallon of beer. Now I say instead of 19 cents worth, there is not more than 3 cents worth of the nutritious part of barley in the beer drinkers 50 cents worth. And now for the test. After our worthy beer drinker has given his friends their share of his 30 lbs. of barley, he has 11 lbs. left; this he must have converted into malt, and his friend the maltster, being paid for his trouble, gladly does him this kindness; but in the process, the heads and tails of the grain must be cut off, and his friend, the maltster, thus reduces the weight and strength of the barley one fourth. He has now only 8 1-4 lbs. left. With this he goes to the brewer, who obliges him by converting his malted barley into beer; but the brewer knowing that the beer drinker likes his beer as clear as possible, endeavors to serve him in this respect by keeping back nearly all the solid, substantial and nutritious part of the grain, and so well does he succeed that in the beer drinkers 50 cents worth or gallon of beer, there is not more than 12 ounces of anything like a solid or a nutritious substance remaining.

The difference betwixt 8 1-4 lbs. and 12 ounces is disposed of first, in the shape of grains to the cows and hogs, and se-

condly, in the shape of barrel bottoms. The saccharine or sweet substance extracted from the malt is, by fermentation, converted into spirit; so that the gallon of beer contains near 3 1-2 quarts of water, 7 ounces of spirit, and 12 ounces of the coarsest parts of the barley. This 12 ounces is not more nutritious than bread, and as it is well known that this amount of bread can be produced for 2 cents, it follows of course that in a gallon of beer there is not more than two cents worth of food.

Is malt beer a nutritious beverage?—No. Beer, as I have said, is made from malt and hops. Hops is a narcotic, but possesses no nutrition. Malt is made from barley, the elementary substances of which it is composed, are gum, sugar, gluten and starch. These elementary substances are exceedingly nutritious, and would, either separate or together, support life.

In barley the proportion is—

gum,	sugar,	gluten,	starch,
5	4	3	88

In malt the proportion is—

gum,	sugar,	gluten,	starch,
14	16	1	69

Thus you see that in malting, 19 parts of starch and 2 of gluten are changed into 12 of sugar and 9 of gum. Now gum and sugar, though nutritious, are not so nutritious as gluten and starch—so already has the substance been deteriorated with respect to its nutrition. The sole object of malting is an artificial germination of the grain, and by that means to quicken the sugar or saccharine matter, and no sooner have they done this than the grain is again dried, and thus the sugar or saccharine matter secured. Malt is, therefore, as you must perceive, a less nutritious substance than barley, but yet it is nutritious, and might be used as food without injury. It has afterwards to be brewed, in which process nearly all the nutriment is rejected from the liquor or converted into spirit. The grain is not boiled, for if it was the gum, gluten, and the starch, as well as the sugar, would be extracted, and thus the object of the brewer would be frustrated. The grain therefore is merely scalded by water of a sufficient heat to dissolve, and thus detach the sugar or saccharine matter from the rest of the grain; and this being done, it is drawn off as gently as possible and placed in tubs to cool; it is then what is called wort, has an exceedingly sweet taste, (a full proof that the sugar or saccharine matter has been secured,) and might be drank in any quantity without intoxication. But there is yet another change. Man not content with having deteriorated the quality of the grain in the malting process—not content with having rejected in the brewing, the principle part of the gum, the gluten, and the starch, (which compose 81 of the 100 parts of nutrition) he is further determined to change the sugary nutrition which remains, into alcohol or spirit. The wort is taken and put into barrels where it is fermented, and in this process the wort is changed into a nauseous, unpalatable drink; the sweetness in the wort has become spirit or alcohol, and we have now a liquor termed malt beer, composed of spirit, water, and a small portion of gluttonous, slightly nutritious matter. In one gallon of beer at a mode ate strength, the proportions are, 7 oz of pure spirit or alcohol, 12 oz of a coarse substance, slightly nutritious, and nearly 3 1-2 quarts of water.

Who after this can say that beer is a nutritious beverage? Water is a table digestive, but the 12 oz of coarse nutriment is more than counterbalanced by the evil contained in the 7 oz of spirit or alcoholic poison.

As the above extract clearly demonstrates beyond all powers of contradiction that malt is neither cheap nor nutritious, I shall in conclusion offer a few remarks on its physical and moral influence upon society.

Dr. Brodie found that by the administration of a dose of alcohol to a rabbit, the pupils of its eyes became dilated, its extremities convulsed, and the respiration laborious, and that this latter function was gradually performed at longer and longer intervals, and that at length it entirely ceased. Two minutes after the apparent death of the animal, he opened the thorax (chest) and found the heart acting with moderate force and frequency, circulating dark colored blood. The same phenomena resulted from the injection of two drops of the essence of bitter almonds, (whose active principle is prussic acid), diffused in half an ounce of water into the bowels of a cat.

Here we have irrefragable proof that spirit is a poison of the very nature as prussic acid, producing the same effects, killing by the same means, paralizing the muscles of respiration, and so preventing the necessary change of black into vermilion blood.

With regard to the influence of intoxicating drinks over the morals of its votaries is a subject too well understood to need much comment. But as malt beer is considered by some to be partially harmless as to its effect. I would here remark, that wherever and whenever it has been used as a beverage, its influence over the morals of the people have been of the most alarming nature, producing wars, contentions, strife and malice on every hand, paralizing the tender feelings of the parent, bracing the nerves of the midnight ruffian, while committing deeds the most revolting to human nature. I have known many individuals who in the early stage of life have been temperate, sober and industrious; honest in all their dealings, and circumspect in their general deportment, they having been taught to believe that malt beer was really nutritious, and calculated to strengthen and invigorate the human system; indulge in partaking of a little for that purpose. From the little, they grew to more, until at length they became confirmed drunkards; the property which they had previously accumulated began to decline, their reputation depreciated, and ultimately they have sunk into a premature grave, and their children left destitute and forlorn. Thousands under the influence of this intoxicating drink, have violated the laws of their country for which they have been banished from their native country, or had to linger out a miserable existance in a penitentiary, or expire on the gallows. Therefore, as malt beer is one of the producing causes of intemperance and pregnant with every thing that is vicious and immoral, it ought to be looked upon with abhorance by every individual who has a desire for the welfare of society.

If the inhabitants of Nauvoo are in need of a cheap and nutritious beverage, let them manufacture a mild and unfermented drink from barley. By so doing they will prevent intemperance, and secure sobriety; instead of broils and contentions there will be peace; instead of emaciated frames and broken constitutions, they will have health to their navel and marrow to their bones; the pleasures of domestic comfort will be secured, and temperance and sobriety will dwell among us.

J. F.

We do not profess to be sufficiently acquainted with the nature and properties of malt, or malt beer; nor will its chemical analyses to decide whether the above statement is correct or not; but as we are informed that some of our citizens are putting up a brewery; if they think that they can defend themselves against this philosophical disquisition they can have the privilege.

NOTICE.

Among the variety of stationary which we have just received are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammars.

Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1843.

HEMP.

As the cultivation of hemp is a subject in which our agricultural interests are deeply involved, we have this week given very copious extracts from an elaborate and well written article on the subject, for the purpose of laying it before our readers in all its details.

Perhaps there is no branch of agriculture wherein capital could be better invested, and labor more profitably laid out, than in that of the cultivation of hemp.—It certainly requires more labor to prepare it for market than many other crops, but when it is prepared it not only pays better, but brings the cash. The Messrs. Laws, who it is well known have paid considerable attention to it during the past season, inform us that the profits arising from it, when all expenses are paid, will be four times that of wheat.

IMPORTANT TO WEAVERS.

The Messrs. Laws have on hand a great quantity of hemp from which Table cloths, Russia Duck, Sacking and various fabrics for summer ware could be manufactured. We wish to invite the attention of our spinners and weavers to this thing. If we can manufacture our own goods, we should not only find employment for ourselves, but keep our money at home, a thing which is greatly to be desired in these times. We are persuaded that all the goods of the description that is manufactured from hemp could be manufactured in Nauvoo. We have weavers and spinners that are acquainted with every department of the business, and that could follow it in this place to good advantage.

If all hatcheliers, weavers, spinners, dyers, &c., could form an association and manufacture all such fabrics as can be made from hemp, we think that they would do good, both to themselves and to the community.

If those interested will communicate with us, we shall take pleasure in putting them in the way of accomplishing this object.

(From the state Register)

REPAIRING THE OBLIGATION OF CONTRACTS.

We lay before our readers the following letter from his excellency Gov. Ford addressed to Messrs. Oakley and Ryan, upon the occasion of their leaving the State in order to procure subscriptions for completing the Illinois and Michigan canal. This able document puts forever to flight the false and scandalous imputations cast upon the Democracy of this State by the New York Tribune, and more recently by the Sangamo Journal, the organ of Federalism in our own State.—The arch intriguer, in the fullness of his hypocrisy, fraud and falsehood, never conceived or invented a more gross and infamous slander upon, than the charge which the Tribune originated and the Journal vindicated, in fact, we gave our readers an insight into the motives of the Junto who control the Journal. They saw that measures upon which the canal will be obtained by the Democracy of the State with a liberal minded Governor at the head, would have the credit of completing that noble work. Such a result, although it would raise the prostrate energies of our State and restore prosperity to our people, the Federal party are unwilling to see accomplished under Democratic rule; and hence their efforts to deceive distant stockholders and capitalists into the belief, that the next Legislature will repeal the law under which they may advance their capital and expend it within our State—a doctrine for which no man in Illinois of any party ever contended. In proof that such are the motives of the Junto here, we would remind our northern readers of the efforts of the Federal party in the Legislature of 1840, to defeat the canal in order to drive the "Canal Loan" out of the State, and thus prevent their voting against Duncan, whom they had already agreed upon as their candidate for Governor.

Gov. Ford, in his letter makes the whole subject so plain that no rational man can misunderstand it. His letter cannot fail to add to his reputation, and make the Democracy feel more than ever proud of the man whom they advanced to the highest office within their gift.

Executive Department,
Springfield March 7th, 1842

To Col. Charles Oakley and the Hon Michael Ryan. *Agents to receive subscriptions for completing the Illinois and Michigan canal.*

GENTLEMEN: I have seen with regret that some enemy of the State of Illinois, (probably resident among us,) is endeavoring, by publications in the atlantic newspapers, to make the impression, that the Legislature and public authorities of this State, are not to be trusted for a further advance of money for the Illinois & Michigan canal, although the State tenders as a pledge that which all admit to be an ample security.

The late canal law grants the canal, the canal lands, and some thousands of town and city lots, the water power, and all the appurtenances of the canal, to trustees for the security of such subscribers, as will advance the further sum of one million six hundred thousand dollars, for the completion of the canal; and ultimately for the payment of the whole canal debt heretofore contracted. But it is pretended by the writers before alluded to, that the dominant party in this State in whose hands the political power now is, and where it will most probably continue, profess to believe, and do believe, in the right of the Legislature, at a subsequent session, to repeal it will all such contracts and solemn engagements as may have been united and entered into at the present session. That consequently the subscribers to such a loan, would be endangered in their security by wayward and fickle legislation in future. There can be no imputation more unjust than this; and there is scarcely a colorable ground for putting it forth. No citizen of this State with whose opinions I am acquainted believes in any such doctrines; nor does any one within the compass of my knowledge believe that where capitalists are invited by an act of the Legislature to expend their money here, in making internal improvements, and where they actually do make such an expenditure upon, an express pledge of property, that such an act can be repealed; or that there is any power known to the Constitution capable of resuming the grant, or annihilating the pledge.

These writers for proof of their assertion, produce the acts repealing the charters of the Bank of Illinois and Cairo; which, at first view and without explanation would seem to sanction this imputation upon the late session of the General Assembly. But when the matter is properly understood, it will be clearly perceived that there is no ground for the horrible aspersion, which the friends of those rotten and swindling banks, have endeavored to fasten upon the authorities of this State; merely for the purpose of revenge upon the friends of the canal who voted for those acts of repeal; and the accomplishment of ulterior political objects.

And now I propose to give you this explanation in an authoritative and authentic form, so that in a distant country, where proof of the falsity of this slander may not be easily obtained, you may not be embarrassed by it in your negociations.

The truth then is, that both of those banks were created by the Legislature of the Illinois Territory, the first on the 28th day of December, 1816, and the other on the 9th day of January, 1818.

In the month of August, 1818, the Territorial Government was abolished by the adoption of a State Constitution and the subsequent admission of Illinois into the Federal Union, upon an equal footing with the original States. The Constitution then adopted and still in force, contains the following provision: "There shall be no other banks or monied institutions in this State, but those already provided by law, except a State Bank and its branches, which may be established and regulated by the General Assembly of the State, as they may think proper." The Banks of Illinois and Cairo came under the description contained in this article as "being already provided by law" and the charter of the Bank of Illinois would have expired, by its own limitation, on the first day of January 1847, if the General Assembly of the State had not, on the 12th day of February 1835, renewed and lengthened it out.

There have always been many intelligent persons of both political parties who conscientiously believed that under the Constitution quoted above, the General Assembly had no power to extend that charter. They believed it to have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution, to have but one bank and its branches in the State; and that the provision in favor of such banks as had been "already provided by law," was inserted merely by way of protection to existing charters; intending that those banks should forfeit no right acquired by Territorial Legislation, but at all events cease, to exist with the law creating them, and give place to the sole dominion of a State Bank, thereafter in the power of the Legislature to establish. And it was in virtue of this belief that a large number of the members of the General Assembly at the session, voted for a repeal of the law extending the charter of the Bank of Illinois.

It is also a fact, that the bank of Illinois continued to do business under its territorial charter until about the year 1821—at which time it ceased business; and never had any kind of organization whatever until the year 1835. Thus a space of time had intervened of about fourteen years during which time it was to all intents and purposes defunct in point of fact; and this hiatus in its operation was regarded by many as an effective cessation of its existence; leaving nothing to renew or continue by the act of 1835. Others objected to it, because it had been notoriously insolvent, in the usual acceptation of the term, for most of the time since the year 1837; having been nearly all that time in a state of suspension of specie payments, and as most of the members of the General Assembly were of the opinion, in open breach of its charter By means of which the people of this state complain of immense loss and injury, from the great expansion of its circulation and the consequent depreciation of its notes in their hands. This has been the condition, not only of the bank of Illinois, but of the State Bank, and the bank of Cairo; and this condition of things has been borne by the people of this state, until endurance ceased to be virtue; they consequently were bound, not only by the laws of self preservation and good neighborhood to the people of the adjacent states and territories, who suffer equally with themselves, to drive those banks into an honest and faithful discharge of their duties; or to abate altogether the nuisances, by which they had hitherto been annoyed. The State Bank was brought to a sense of its duty, and under a law passed at the late session has gone into voluntary liquidation. The Bank of Illinois, for a time, openly declared its intention to set the power of the Legislature at defiance; and to continue the nefarious system of banking in which it had been engaged for many years past.

The Bank of Cairo never accepted of its territorial charter, nor was any stock ever subscribed, or any kind of organization attempted until about the year 1837. Thus a period of nineteen years had elapsed without any visible sign of its existance, when it suddenly came into being as a new creature, under pretence of an old charter, the memory of which had gone down to but few of the present generation; and which, many intelligent persons believed was entirely defunct, by reason of long and continued nonuser.—This latter bank also, as I am informed, and as it was generally believed by the General Assembly, never paid specie for its liabilities at any time. It went into operation under a general suspension of specie payments and availed itself of the general delinquency of banks, in this respect, to put itself upon an equality, as to credit, with the best of them: and by this means obtained such a circulation for its paper, and so expanded its discounts, that it could never have hoped to have redeemed its notes with gold and silver coin.

It was understood also, that the bank of Cairo had abandoned whatever of a pretended charter it had heretofore laid claim to, by an assignment of all its effects and a voluntary resignation of all its directors and officers without any elections to fill the vacancies thereby occasioned. The law of repeal, therefore, could not have been an act of violence to property, and could only have been intended to prevent any future resurrection of this swindling concern.

Under these circumstances, the Legislature believed that if these banks ever had any legal and constitutional existence, the law of their being had been so repeatedly and constantly violated by them, that the State as one of the contracting parties was no longer bound by the contract implied in their charters. They believed it to be fully competent for the Legislature to repeal a charter when it had been repeatedly and notoriously violated by the corporators; when it had all together ceased to answer the purposes for which it was enacted; and when its very existence was a nusance to all the country round, within and without the State.

You will therefore not fail to perceive that the repeal of these charters do not at all demonstrate that the dominent party in this state are so reckless and desperate and so little regardful of private rights that they would wantonly and willfully repeal even the charter of a bank if it should appear that a legal and constitutional charter existed; or unless the corporation had itself, first openly and notoriously set the law of its being at defiance; and this power, I believe, is not only claimed but exercised by most of the states of the Union. And these repealing laws do not at all prove that the Legislature claim to repeal a legislative grant of land, when money has been advanced on the faith of it, in works of internal improvements. I think I may venture safely to affirm that there is not any one man in the state of Illinois, either in or out of the Legislature, who believes or contends that a Legislative grant of lands or any interest in real estate consumated by an advance or expenditure of money, can be repealed or nullified by any power on earth.

But further to show conclusively, that the Legislature of this state do not hold to or act upon principles tending to the destruction of private rights; and the invasion of private property; but only intend as a matter of policy to exercise the power compelling corporations as well as individuals to so use their property as not to annoy their neighbors, I have furnished you with true copies of all the laws enacted at the late session on the subject of banks; by which you will perceive, that although the General Assembly greatly desired to get rid of our broken and rotten banking system, yet in accomplishing that desirable object you cannot fail to discover abundant evidence of a tender solicitude for private rights, in the mode adapted for winding them up. You will also perceive, that the law repealing the charter of the bank of Illinois is accompanied by another which enables it, on favorable terms for creditors, stock holders and all interested, to go into voluntary liquidation, under the direction of its own officers.

It may be asked with reason, of what valuable property have those banks been deprived? Can it be contended that a franchise for banking is valuable property when the bank itself is insolvent, and by the very fact of hopeless insolvency, it is unable to exercise any of its functions without fraud upon the whole community.

All of which I hereby certify to be true, under my hand and the (L S) great seal of State the day and year first herein above written.

THOMAS FORD.

We should be pleased if as good an argument could be advanced for the proceedings of the House of Representatives, in their attempts to take away the charter of the city of Nauvoo, as the one advanced by the Governor in relation to the taking away the charters of the banks above referred to; then should we be forced to admit, that which we cannot now believe, that that honorable House acted legally, impartially, and disinterested.

The Governor here in his communication does point blank, and positively disclaim any belief in the right of the Legislature, at a subsequent session, to repeal at will all such contracts and solemn engagements, as may have been invited and entered into at a previous session; an opinion which it will be recolle ted that we sustained, at a time when our charters were being canvassed by the legislative assembly. We were well aware at the time, that such a course of conduct would sap the foundation of our government, weaken our power at home, and our influence abroad, do away with all faith in our legislative enactments, and wound our State in its very vitals This we at that time were free to declare— this we believe is the opinion of many in this State and throughout the Union; and if our legislators pursue the same wanton anti-republican, puerile course, and presist in passing laws, which break up solemn contracts destroy charters which previous legislators said should be granted "*with a perpetual succession,*" interfere with the rights of private companies, they must necessarily destroy public confidence, and the reaction of their own deeds will roll like a mighty avalanche on their own devoted heads, overwhelm the State in confusion, complete by the ruin that has already commenced the imbecile acts of some of our former legislators, and sink one of the noblest States in the Union, in everlasting poverty, odium, and disgrace.

True, in relation to the bank charters the Governor reasons very plausably.—The bank of Cairo having assigned all its effects, resigned all its directors, and officers and virtually abandoned its charter could not complain, and the corruption of the other banks, the frequent violation of their charters, their utter inability to meet their contracts, and the fraudulent system of banking in which they had been engaged for years past, might indeed render a plausible excuse for the course pursued by the legislature. But what shall we say concerning the Charter of Nauvoo! What, if the public had been generally informed on this subject, would have been their feelings concerning the act of our representatives? Or what if these gentlemen referred to, instead of bringing forth the circumstances of these banks to support their arguments, had referred to the repealing enactments of our House of Representatives in relation to the repeal of the Nauvoo Charters, in defiance of an act passed by a previous legislature granting them to us in "*perpetual succession,*" without a repealing clause; what, we ask, would have been his answer? Why they could have sustained their arguments, and carried their point in defiance of negotiators, representatives, senators, governor or any other power or influence in the state, and these negotiators might have gone abroad with this odium resting on their heads. The old adage would surely be applicable here, "what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander." We again ask, what argument could have been used to rebut an argument of that kind? Could it be said as of these banks? They had given up, or vi lated their charter, this was not pretended. Could it be argued that we had violated the law, or transcended our chartered rights?—This was not laid to our charge. Could it be said that we had become disorganized, corruptly departed from the law, or winked at crime? No! What then?—The only thing we know of is, that Francis said, and Davis believed, that Duncan stated that somebody had informed him, that John C. Bennet or some old woman had thought that they had been informed that it was quite possible that the Mormons might do something wrong, and our legislators, having such strong testimony of their wickedness and corruption, fearing that the Mormons might turn over the world, passed their act accordingly.

STEAM FERRY AT NAUVOO.

The enterprising proprietors of the ferry across the Mississippi, within the bounds of Nauvoo, have recently put a light steam-boat in operation for the accommodation of the public. Such a mode of conveyance, has been long needed, and we sincerely hope the community will zealously sustain it. At all times, hereafter, save when the river is icebound, a safe and speedy passage across the river, will be among the other improvements which result from the unceasing vigilence, laudable ambition, and industry of the Latter Day Saints. Emigrants from abroad, moving into the Territory of Iowa, will find it a good place to cross on account of its being safe as to *wind and water;* and the public generally may find the accommodation such as ought to be patronized, as well as those of older cities. We say to an intelligent people as the prophet said to Israel: "*Consider your ways.*"

Death by Drowning.—On Sunday morning last, as two young men of the names Samuel Karnes and Edmond Brazier, about eighteen years of age each, were sailing up the river in a small boat the wind blowing very high, they were suddenly swamped near the Steamboat Hotel, and we are sorry to say that the latter perished and his body has not yet been found. The ferry boat happened to be on the Nauvoo side, and Captain Jones and one of his hands instantly took a small boat and pushed off to their assistance, and after the most praiseworthy exertions succeeded in rescuing Karnes from a watery grave, but could not see the slightest trace of the deceased after he went down, which was almost immediately after the boat swamped. We hope that this will be a caution to parents not to allow children on the river in small boats; and as a regular ferry boat is now established, we trust that any one taking passengers over in these boats, will be dealt with according to law; and thus prevent a number of accidents. The inhabitants will see the necessity of encouraging one regular ferry boat.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—We learn that an exceeding delicate operation was performed at the hospital in this city on Wednesday last, by Dr. P. W. Ellsworth, a surgeon of Hartford. The subject was a girl eleven years of age, of Humphreysville, who was horribly deformed from a burn which she received when three years of age. The scar covered the whole of one side of the neck, extending from the left ear to the middle of the chin, and again from the anterior to the posterior end of the collar bone. By the contraction of the skin the lower lip was completely turned out nearly to the bottom of the chin, and the jaw was drawn down to the breast so that the position of the lower teeth was horizontal. Dr. E. divided the scar and brought the jaw and lip up to its proper position; but this left a large gaping wound, which was necessary to fill, and this was done by cutting a strip of skin large enough to answer the purpose from the shoulder; this strip, several inches in length and breadth, was not entirely detached, but was connected at one end, where it was twisted and then laid over the wound, the fleshy substance of course down; and the wound was then bound up.

The wound on the shoulder was carefully drawn together, and the patient is doing well. She bore the tedious and painful dissection with great fortitude.—The entire operation we learn was never performed in Europe and never before in New England. It is not unusual to release such contractions of the skin by the knife; but Dr. Mutter, of Philadelphia, first attempted to cover the wound from the adjoining skin. It has been tried five or six times in the country since with success, and it is believed that the first case in New England will result satisfactorily. Dr. Ellsworth has been very successful in other delicate operations, and takes a high rank in his profession.—*N. H. Palladium.*

Good advice is thus given by the Louisville Pennant: 'Cease your grumbling about dull times; bring in your advertisements, and if you then have a chance to complain of business, being dull, grumble as much as you please; but until the proper means of notifying your customers of what you have to dispose of, have been resorted to, never expect any improvement in your business.

Come hither says John, my picture is here,
Whatisay you, my love, don it strike you?
I can't say it does, just at present my dear,
But think it will soon, its so like you.

MILLERISM.—The wags are making merry at Millerism. Since the appearance of the 'Midnight Cry,' one editor announces that he has in addition received a copy of the 'Noonday Howl,' and the 'Morning Yell,' and a paper has just made its appearance in this city called the 'Vial of Wrath and Junk Bottle of Destruction.' It contains a large number of prints, and amongst others, the description of the Beast of Daniel, with seven heads and ten horns, together with a chronological calculation as reasonable as Miller's, and quite as fanciful. It is as follows: The Beast had seven heads, and ten horns on each head, which makes seventy horns, answering to the seventy weeks of Daniel. Now the tail of the Beast was 666 feet long, which is the number of the Beast. Multiply this by seven, and it makes 4662, which was the age of the world when the first Anti-Christian Pope began to reign. Now tie up the Beast's tail into three knots, and it will shorten it to 614 feet 4 inches; which, being multiplied by three, the number of knots, gives 1843 exactly—the year in which the world will be burnt up. But there is another remarkable coincidence. Martin Luther wore boots with nails in the soles; just 263 nails in both boots, which being multiplied by the seven heads, gives 1841. Throw in two boots which correspond to Miller and Himes, and it gives 1843.

Apt Reply.—An honest son of Erin green from his peregrinations, put his head into a lawyer's office and asked the inmate, 'and what do you sell here?'—'Blockheads,' replied the limb of the law. 'Och! then to be sure,' said Pat, 'it must be a good trade; for I see that there's only one left.'

Why are the printer's bills like faith? Because they are the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen.

(For the Neighbor.)

LOVE AND VIRTUE.

BY MRS. SOPHIA J. STILES.

Oh! what is love! affection pure;
Nothing can e'er its progress stay;
Thro' ev'ry trial 'twill endure—
Grow brighter, like the perfect day.

'Tis love that makes our pathway sweet,
And soothes and calms our keenest woe:
It will the proudest heart defeat,
And bring the haughty monarch low.

'Twill not forsake when fortune flies,
Or sickness does the lov'd one spoil
Of all that can attract the eyes
Of those who do on beauty smile.

'Tis not to beauty's fadeing flower,
That love, pure love, is prone to kneel;
But virtue, unadorn'd, has power
To cause the proudest heart to feel.

Yes, virtue with her simplest dart,
Has many a noble conquest won—
Subdued and conquor'd many a heart;
All this, nay more, has virtue done.

'Tis cloth'd with sweet humility;
A noble and a gen'rous mind:—
Like a proud ship upon the sea,
'Twill leave the billows all behind.

And were it not for love's sweet balm,
The spring of ev'ry social joy,
This world would be a dead, dead calm—
An aching void, an empty toy.

Foreign.

From the New York Herald.

BRITISH HOLDERS OF AMERICAN STOCK.

The following is a reply which Mr. Everett made to a deputation which waited on him with the memorial of the holders of American stocks in this country. The reply does credit to the head and the heart of the American Minister, at the Court of St. James's; it is justly admired. The memorial bore the signatures of 900 holders of the state Stocks of America:—

"Mr. Scholefield and Gentlemen—In compliance with the request contained in the memorial which you have now presented to me, I will avail myself of the first opportunity of transmitting it to the President of the United States. To avoid misconception, it is proper that I should observe, that, inasmuch as the general government is not a party to the contracts of the separate states, the subject of the memorial does not fall directly within the President's province, and that I am myself acting unofficially in forwarding it to him. I do it, however, with cheerfulness, out of respect to the members of this distinguished deputation. Nor am I less under the influence of the deepest sympathy with that numerous class whom you represent, who have suffered severely, some of them I fear ruinously, from the failure (temporary, I trust) of a portion of the American states to pay the interest of their public debt. These feelings, I am sure, will be shared by the President.

"I concur with you in protesting against the doctrine that a state, which has pledged its faith and resources, can release itself from the obligation, however burdensome, in any way but that of honorable payment. Fatal delusions, in times of great distress, occasionally come over the minds of communities as well as individuals; but I rejoice in the belief that the number is exceedingly small of those who have, in any form, advanced the idea of what is called 'repudiation.' I am convinced that those states, which unhappily have failed to make provision for the interest due on their bonds, have done so under the heavy pressure of adverse circumstances, and not with the purpose of giving legislative sanction to a doctrine as pernicious, unworthy, and immoral.

"The memorialists are pleased to give me credit for sympathy with their sufferings. There is, perhaps, no person, not himself directly a sufferer, who has had so much reason as myself to feel deeply all the evil effects—the sacrifice not merely of material property, but what is of infinitely greater consequence, of public honor—resulting from this disastrous failure. The reproach which it has brought on the American name has been the only circumstance which has prevented a residence in the land of my fathers from being a source of unmingled satisfaction to me. You may well believe, therefore, that if any opinion of mine can have an influence (as you suppose) over any portion of my countrymen, favorable to the great end you have in view, it will be, on all proper occasions, as it has been, most emphatically expressed.

"The position, gentlemen, of some at least of the indebted states is as singular as it is deplorable. They have involved themselves most unadvisedly in engagements, which would be onerous to much larger and richer communities; and they yet possess, under an almost hopeless present embarrassment, the undoubted means of eventual recovery. I will take the State of Illinois for instance, and what I say of that State will hold of others, making allowance for difference of local circumstances. The State of Illinois undertook a few years since, the construction of a ship canal of about one hundred miles in length, to unite the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois river; and more recently projected and commenced the execution of 1300 miles of railway. On these works she has borrowed, and expended above 2,000,000 of pounds. The works are incomplete and unproductive. The population of the State is that of a second sized English county, short of half a million. Yet what in good times would be considered an eminently prosperous population; but I am inclined to think that if the English income tax of last year were, by the Legislature of Illinois, laid on that State, more than half the population possessing, in the aggregate that proportion of the taxable property, would, in the present period of general distress, fall below the point of exemption, and that of the other half a small number only would rise much above that point. And yet the undeveloped resources of Illinois are almost boundless. The State is larger than England and Wales. By the Mississippi it is connected with the Gulf of Mexico, by Lake Michigan with the St. Lawrence; and it has a most extensive internal navigation by means of several noble rivers. The climate of the State is mild; it contains I suppose, as large a body of land, not merely cultivable, but highly fertile, as can be found lying together in the United States; it abounds in various kinds of mineral wealth; it is situated about in the centre of a horizontal field of bituminous coal, which Mr. Lyell pronounced the other day to be as large as Great Britain; and it is inhabited by an industrious, frugal, intelligent people, most rapidly increasing in numbers. That such a people will for any length of time submit to lie under the reproach and bear the loss incident to a total prostration of public credit I can never believe.

"I say, gentlemen, the loss as well as the reproach, for wide spread and severe as has been the suffering in this country caused by the default of some of the States, our own losses public and private, I believe to have been greater. The States themselves, as governments, have experienced the greatest embarrassments from the sudden destruction of credit, (extending alike to those States which have and which have not honorably and promptly met their obligations); that credit on which alone, in some instances, they depended for the resources necessary to complete and render productive their public works. The general Government of the United States, after having paid off a public debt of more than 200,000,000 of dollars, has found itself unable to negotiate a trifling loan in this great metropolis of the financial world, whose superabundant capital, but for the default of some of the states, would have continued to be for those States themselves, and for individuals, a vast gold mine of unexhausted capacity. In addition to these public embarrassments, private fortunes almost without number have been destroyed in the general wreck of which the failure of the States as cause or effect is one of the principle elements. I doubt if in the history of the world, in so short a period, such a transition has been made from a high state of prosperity to one of general distress, as in the United States within the last six years. And yet gentlemen, the elasticity and power of recovery in the country are great beyond the conception of those who do not know it from personal observation. Even within this disastrous period, to which I have alluded, a private commercial debt to this country, estimated at twenty-five millions of pounds sterling, has been paid by the American merchants, with as little loss to the creditors as would attend the collection of an equal amount of domestic debt, in this or any other country.

"But I will not detain you gentlemen, by enlarging on these topics. The subject I need not tell you, is one which in all respects it is proper that I should speak with reserve. I think I shall have done my duty if I have convinced you that I am keenly sensible of the sufferings of your constituents, and truly solicitous for their effectual relief, and that amidst all the uncertainties and delay which may attend the measure requisite for that purpose, I still feel confident that the time will come when every State in the Union will fulfil its engagement.

EDWARD EVERETT.

46 Grosvenor Place, March 31.

CANADA CORN TRADE.—In the House of Commons on the 23d ult., Mr. Ewart asked, whether under the intended measure, foreign corn, imported from any part of the world into Canada, could, on paying the three shilling duty, be exported thence to this country free, like U. S. corn? Mr. Gladstone supposed that Mr. Ewart made the common mistake of thinking that the law regards foreign produce imported into colonies and re-exported thither as colonial produce; which is not the case. But raw materials brought into the colonies, manufactured there and then imported into this country, were considered as articles of colonial produce, inasmuch as all manufactured articles were considered as the produce of the countries where they were manufactured. Mr. Ewart wished to know whether flour was considered as a manufactured article? Mr. Gladstone said that it was. In reply to Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone said that it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill on the subject after Easter.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 22d of February, announce the detection of a conspiracy in Belgrave, having for its object the assassination of Prince Alexander, the new ruler of Servia, and his ministers. The conspirators who have been seized, assert that they have acted at the direct instigation of the Russian Consul; and the Princess Lubitzka, the mother of Prince Michael, is also accused of being implicated. The Governor of Servia has, it is added, removed from Belgrave to Cracowitz.

THE COMET.—After much research, Dr. Forster succeeded in detecting the nucleus of the comet, at Bruges, on the night of the 29th ult.; it had the appearance of a small star of the fourth or fifth magnitude, and was situated in the right line, which joins (Etna) Eridani, with the Stella Mira Ceti.

The London Peace Society has announced a convention of delegates from the various Peace Societies, to assemble in London, on the 22d of June next. The sitting of the convention are expected to continue three days, and will be immediately followed by the Anti-Slavery convention. Joseph Sturge, it seems from the address issued, is the promoter of this meeting.

In the Prerogative court a few days back, three codicils to the will of the late Marquis of Hertford, one of them leaving $100,000 United States' Bank stock to Wilson Crooker, were declared invalid.

The council of Anti Corn Law League have given the manager of Drury Lane Theatre £500 for the use of the theatre during the five Wednesdays in Lent, making a rent of 100*l*. for each night. The attendance at the theatre on the nights of these meetings has been immense, and the speeches in favor of the free trade very effective.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been threatened with assassination by a person named John Dillon, late an officer in the navy. Dillon, it appears, has a claim upon the Government for a large amount, in consequence of the seizure of a vessel engaged in smuggling, some years back, but has never been able to procure a settlement, and, as a premptory mode of bringing the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the Chancellor.

The following is an account showing the quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 31st of December, 1842, to the 25th of March 1843, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 William IV. chap. 98.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation.	£20,963,000	Securities,	£23,830,000
Deposits,	12,063,000	Bullion,	11,051,000
	£33,090,000		£34,884,000

DOWNING STREET, March 31, 1843.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne Assizes John Gray, a married man with four children, and Tompson, were convicted of a series of brutal assaults on a female, and sentenced to transportation for life.

It was stated the other day by Sir Isambert Brunch that but seven lives had been lost in making the tunnel under the Thames, while nearly forty men were killed in the building of the new London bridge.

Late accounts from Oporto report that many houses had been destroyed, and several lives lost by the inundations. The roads were impassable for eight or ten days.

On Tuesday se'night, several hundreds of the unemployed poor at Glasgow had a procession bearing a black flag, whilst several carried boards, bearing inscriptions, one of which was, 'Bread or Death.'

A letter from Rome of the 28th ult., states that a monk, of Venetian origin, named Abbo, has been sentenced to death for murder, and that the Pope, being appealed to by the culprit, had ordered justice to take its course.

The principal bankers of Leeds have given public notice that henceforth they will allow no more than two per cent on deposits.

The Nuremberge Correspondent states from Vienna that the Austrian government is about to raise a new loan, for the execution of railroads, of 20 to 30 millions of florins.

The strange and even formidable insurrection in South Wales, called Rebecca and her daughters, is treated rather contemptuously by the London press, but the Welsh papers regularly report the progress of the affair.

It seems that the disturbances has grown so formidable, that the government have deemed it necessary to increase still further the military force.

Three threatening notices have been received at Narberth workhouse, to the effect that unless the paupers have better food given them, Rebecca will attack the house. A mob assembled a few days since, and attacked the Prince's gate. Rebecca, the commander, who has now two officers called "Nell" and "Susan," would seem to emulate the late Captain Rock of the sister island,—for, besides the other threatening notices which we have mentioned, one has just been received in this town, breathing destruction to all turnpike gates on the parochial road; and one by Water street, on the old Newcastle Emlyn road, is doomed to destruction. What is most remarkable in this insurrectionary movement, for it is an insurrectionary movement, though at present perhaps not very formidable, is that neither the civil, nor the military, nor the yeomanry, have been able to apprehend a single offender. Thirty veteran pensioners went down from Carmarthen to St. Clear's on Tuesday last, and troop of lancers are daily expected on the spot. Judging, however, from the past abortive attempts to suppress the lawless movements, people are not very sanguine in their expectations of a restoration of the supremacy of the law. Indeed, the Captain Rocklike proceedings in Pembrokeshire and Caramathenshire, seem, from all we can learn, to assume daily a more threatening complexion. A correspondent states that at first the war was directed against the toll gates only, but that now the workhouses are to be levelled also, and that Rebecca is a man of much influence—some say a country magistrate. Another correspondent informs us that the individual who personates Rebecca is frequently replaced by another, and is not the same on the night of each outrage. It is not the least remarkable circumstance in this extraordinary movement, that when the troops appear in one part of the country, Rebecca invariably appears in another, perhaps fourteen or fifteen miles distant.

Railways.—From the annual report of the Board of Trade on railways, it appears that during the last five months of 1840 there were 28 accidents, from which there were 22 deaths, and upwards 131 cases of personal injury, while during the whole 1841 there were 29 accidents, occasioning 24 deaths, and 71 cases of injury, and 1842 only 10 accidents with 5 deaths, and 15 cases of personal injury, and this has been out of about 18,000,000 persons carried; and of those killed only one has occurred to passengers "riding in a train and observing the common degree of caution." The total number of passengers carried on 50 railways for one year, ending July 1, 1842, was 18,453,504, that is 2,026,930 first class; 7,611,955 second class; 4,332,501 third class; and 3,582,057 of a class not distinguished.

Death of Dr. Southey.—We regret to announce the death of Robert Southey, on Tuesday, (March 21,) at his residence in Keswick. For this event his friends must have been long prepared. For the last three years he had been in a state of mental darkness, and a twelvemonth ago he was not able to recognise those who had been his companions from his youth. Scarcely could his wife console herself with the poor hope that he recognised even her. Excess of mental labor in every department of literature—poetry, history, biography, criticism, and philosophy, continued from year to year, without cessation: bowed his strong spirit at last, and obscured the genius which had so long cast a glory on the literature of the age. In early life, when his powerful and brilliant imagination was plunging its wing for the during flights that it afterwards took, he formed the most exalted notions of the perfectability of man, indulged in the most generous aspirations for the welfare and improvement of the human race, and seriously thought, with other kindred spirits, of founding a colony in the back woods of America, where guilt and sorrow should be unknown, and perfect equality freedom, and happiness should reign for ever. A better knowledge of the world soon dissipated these Utopian reveries. As a poet, with exuberance of imagination seldom equalled, and a mastery of versification never surpassed—and as a prose writer, at once elegant and forcible—his name will endure as long as the language in which he wrote. The 'wild and wonderous tale' of 'Thalaba,' and the almost equally wondrous 'Curse of Kehama,' are the poetical pieces on which his fame will principally rest. As a prose writer he was a perfect model of style, easy but not feeble; stately but not cumbrous; and learned but not pedantic. Besides innumerable articles in the *Quarterly Review*, to which he was a principal contributor, we believe, for nearly thirty years, his chief prose works are a 'Life of Nelson,' 'The Book of the Church,' 'A History of the Peninsular War,' 'Letters from Spain and Portugal,' 'Essays on the Progress and Prospects of Society,' 'A History of Brazil,' 'Lives of the British Admirals,' &c. He also wrote biographies of Kirk White and Chatterton, and edited their works, besides editing the collections both of the principal and minor English poets. He was appointed poet-laureate in 1812. He was twice married: first in very early life, and again but a few years before the mournful overclouding of his intellect, to Miss Caroline Bowles, a lady whose name as a poetess, had been long and favorably known to the public, and who in the last sad blank years of his life watched over him with the tenderest solitude, and did all that the most devoted affection could do to lighten the heavy load of his existence.

Dr. Southey was a gentlemen in the best sense of the word. His house at the Lakes was ever open to all who presented themselves with suitable introduction, and there are few persons of any distinction who passed through that picturesque region who have not partaken of his hospitality.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

A letter from an officer in the U. S. Army, dated at Fort Leavenworth, Missouri, March 20th, states, that on the 14th of February, at 3 o'clock, A. M. 'the moon, which had been obscured by a cloud for some hours, burst forth in a deep blood-red color, with a black cross of equal proportions over the face, extending beyond the rim; while on the two sides small pieces of rainbow were visible. After continuing in this way for about an hour, the color of the moon changed to its ordinary hue, and the cross became a silvery white, with the edges extending beyond the rim, and touching the rainbows. It continued so for half an hour, and heavy clouds then intervening, obscured the moon, which set unseen. This phenomenon was seen by the hospital attendants, who were up at that hour, some of them very intelligent men, by the guard and sentinels on post, and by several citizens of Weston, a little town five miles off. The next morning the sun rose, accompanied by two sun dogs, as they are commonly called, nearly equal in brilliancy to the sun, and resembling two other suns. This latter scene was witnessed by numbers. In addition, for about two weeks past, every night at seven o'clock, a bright streak of light has appeared in the heavens, coming from the west, and bearing about E. S. E., and resembling very much what is believed to be the tail of a comet. I have thought it my duty to state these things, even at the expense of being discredited, in the hope of eliciting a comparison of observations elsewhere.'

Although the phenomena, of the appearance of the moon can no doubt be explained from natural causes, yet it will probably be seized upon by some persons as confirmatory of the prophesy of father Miller; and be viewed by others with superstitious dread.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEIGHBOR.

Sir,—In looking back to the days of yore we find many great and mighty things have been reveal'd to man, while in the soft embrace of Morpheus; and indeed, in more modern times granny has told us of awful and bloody work that has been dragged before the world through dreams. How the mangled body of a delicate and faithful lover was found buried in the interior of a barn, and the monster in human shape detected, and his dark and diabolical deeds developed through a dream three consecutive nights. In fact, so numerous are the instances of three nights' dreaming being verified, that it is now considered as next to infallable. If you are at all sceptical on this point, I pledge myself to bring such evidence as shall cause your doub's to vanish like the morning dew, and you be constrained to exclaim, with Cato, "it must be so." I, too, dreamt a dream, and although not three successive nights, I may say, with the soldier, "twice ere the cock crew I dreamt it again." From what I see in your excellent journal, I am satisfied you must understand deep things and hidden mysteries, and therefore I have been induced to send you my dream, and the interpretation thereof as given to me. For dreaming it three times few can have any doubt of the truth of the whole matter.

Whilst musing on Nauvoo, I reflected upon its rapid increase, its beautiful situation, the excellent character of the inhabitants, and from its hitherto rapid progress, and the vast numbers that are constantly flowing in, I thought in my heart, it is but a little while ere Nauvoo will become the greatest and most important city in the west. One great deficiency however, I observed, and whether to lay it to the independant high toned feelings of the Editor of the paper in Nauvoo, in not laying these things before the business public, or to the want of reflection, or carelessness of the tradesmen and storekeepers, I was at a loss to determine. I noticed that although in Nauvoo there were merchants and tradesmen of the most brilliant talents, and splendid genius from all parts of the world, that they seemed to be perfectly indifferent about letting the community know where they lived, what trade or calling they followed, what kind of goods they had to dispose of, their prices or terms, or any thing else, and that however bright they were in many things, that in this one thing they seemed to have no public spirit, nor desire to excel; to know or to be made know: as if they thought that their own reflection without advertising was sufficient to spread light throughout the city. The consequence was being a stranger I wanted a new coat made but not being acquainted with the tailors in Nauvoo, I appealed to the Nauvoo Neighbor, as the proper vehicle to convey intelligence of this kind; but I could not find one who advertized as a fashionable tailor, from New York, Philadelphia, London, Dublin, or any other great place. It is true, that in passing through the city I saw a small sign here and there; but fearing that they had no abilities as they durst not make themselves known as mechanics, or that they had not public spirit nough to do it. I was afraid of them spoiling my coat, so I declined calling upon them, and thought I would wear my old coat a little longer, rather than have it spoiled by men who were afraid of making themselves known.

As I wanted a pair of fashionable boots made I applied to the same paper, and was in like manner disappointed and naturally concluded that I must go elsewhere; for the boot and shoe makers in Nauvoo have either no leather, talent, or spirit, or they would make themselves known.

I next wanted to find out where I could get my horse shod; but here I was as much at a loss. It is true I saw here and there something resembling a blacksmith shop; but whether they were chain makers, or cable makers, or cutlers, or plough manufacturers, or gunsmiths, or whitesmiths I could not ascertain, and the Neighbor did not tell me. Being in need of some store goods, I looked at the Neighbor to see where I could purchase different articles; but I failed again; it is true there were some stores; but whether they sold salt, codfish potatoes, red herrings, or buttermilk, I could not determine—whether they sold hats or caps, nails or muslin, soft soap or molasses, ribbons or ropes, I was unable to discover. Whether they sold hardware, or software, or toys, or were tippling shops, the Neighbor was silent on the subject. And I wondered if any one had yet commenced such and such a business, as I had a number of letters from friends abroad enquiring whether I thought their several kinds of business would answer in this place or not; but the Neighbor gave me no information whether there was or was not any of the kinds mentioned, and if there was, where they lived: whether they lived in a house, a cellar, in the woods, or in a cave.—While reflecting on this evil, I was lost in a reverie, and without the mesmeric charm, I soon became insensible to all around, and the spirit of a dream past o'er me. I was suddenly conveyed to the top of an exceeding high mountain, and there I beheld vast multitudes coming up to this place, enquiring their way with their faces hitherward. Yes, they were coming as a cloud, and like doves to the windows, insomuch that the inhabitants of the earth said it was a marvelous work and a wonder! An arrow went forth from our city throughout the land, and I beheld that in its course it scattered light like the rays of the sun. And on looking at the source from whence it sprung, I saw a few individuals toiling mightily at a bow, which was fixed and sustained at great expence and labor, and it was so fitted up and prepared that every man in the city *might* assist in sending forth these arrows into all parts of the earth; but, alas! every man was busy attending to his business, and neglecting their duty at the bow, thinking to get rich, not knowing that this was the identical bow that Bunyon speaks of, when he says—

There was a man, though some did count him mad,
The more he gave away (supported it) the more he had.

Thus they were in a great measure blinded to their own interests, but when they saw their duty at the bow, and attended to it, they soon began to heap up treasures in abundance. And I beheld that while every man attended to this part of the duty trade flourished, and our beautiful city arose in estimation. I then looked around to see if I could understand the interpretation when I saw a personage standing on my left who seemed to understand the mechanism and virtue of the bow, whom I addressed as follows:—Pray, sir, what does the arrow, spreading light signify? This (said he) is a vehicle of knowledge, conveying truth to the world, truth is light, thus the arrow represents the Nauvoo Neighbor. How, said I, can every individual assist the circulation of that journal? By advertising in its columns. I always pass my opinion of the enterprize and philanthrophy of a town by the appearance of the public papers. How can they accumulate wealth quicker when they advertise, seeing they have to pay for it? Because then everybody knows where to find them. Any one seeing a tradesmen's advertisement before he leaves home would pass by twenty shops, *without calling*, to reach the one he started for. I thought that a great many saw their duty and privilege through my dream, and in a little time the arrow glittered as though it had been studded with diamonds, and every body admired. I thought when the arrow first went forth it was said, That it must soon cease for want of strength at the bow, but the motto was "Who knows it?" In twelvemonths it seemed to have the nerve and strength of a giant refreshed with new wine, and its flight like that of the comet—unaccountable. Its motto was then changed to "Who would have thought it?" I then thought that vast numbers of letters were sent to you, and the first line that I saw in them was—"Please insert the following in the Neighbor for SIX MONTHS!!!

☞ A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS JUST IMPORTED!!! BY———

☞ HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS!!! ☜

☞ MESSRS.——— HAVE COMMENCED A NEW AND EXTENSIVE TANNERY. ☜

☞ CALL AND SEE—Mr.——— Fashionable Boot and Shoe Store. ☜

☞ Mr.——— has a Commission and Forwarding Store at———

☞ FASHIONABLE TAILORING DONE AT——— ☜

☞ SPORTSMEN AHOY!!! Before you purchase call and see Mr.——— Rifles, Fowling Pieces Pistols &c. &c.

☞ Mr.——— SURGEON and DENTIST, begs leave to inform &c.

☞ Mr.———Fashionable CHAIR MAKER, has on hand &c. &c.

Mr.——— has on hand a large assortment of CABINET WARE, consisting of———&c.

DRUG STORE!!!.

NAUVOO IRON FOUNDERY.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

1,000 cords of WOOD for sale at———

A large quantity of HEWED TIMBER for sale at———

PINE LUMBER!!!

Mr.——— ——— has on hand a large quantity of pine lumber consisting of &c.

HORSES and WAGGONS for sale at———

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Mr.——— has on hand at his LIME KILN at——— ———bushels of lime.

Mr.——— has on hand at his BRICK KILN, ———thousand of BRICKS which he is determined to sell.

MILLINARY and DRESS MAKING executed by Mrs.———

STRAW BONNET, and HAT MANUFACTORY at———

GLOVE and MITTEN FACTORY!!

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

LAND FOR SALE!!

STAY MAKER, STOCKS, &c.

I thought that there were a few individuals remaining who did not send till I called on them after, and even then there were THREE who had not heart enough to help against the mighty: and in a little time the pathway to their houses were grown over with grass, for few passed that way. I then exclaimed—Tell it not in Gath! and awoke, and behold it was a dream. However, the dream is certain, and the interpretation sure.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

JOHN GREENHOW.

DEATHS, for the week ending Monday the 8th inst.—Samuel W. Henderson, 35 years; inflammatory fever. Hugh Billington, 14 years; lung fever. John J. Riser, 1 year 2 months; diarrhea. Polly StJohn infant.

W. D. HUNTINGTON. Sexton.

DEATHS, for the week ending Monday the 15th inst.—Francis F. Campion, 66 years; remittant fever. Edmund Brazier, 17 years 11 months; drowned.

Total 2.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Columbus, at New York, on the 16th, English papers were received to the 22d of March. The overland India mail had arrived, bringing late, but not important news.

The following are the only items of interest. There appears to be little prospect of a mitigation of the corn laws. Lord Monteagle, on the 14th, moved for a select committee to inquire into their operation during the last session, but his motion was defeated by 200 to 78! A similar motion was defeated in the Commons by 232 to 133! Thus it will be seen that the landed interest still controls the action of the Government on this vital matter, and that the principle of even a partial free trade can never be recognized by an aristocracy. Revolution alone can bring relief to the starving millions of Great Britain. On the 16th, Mr. Gladstone stated, on behalf of the ministry, that if American-salted meat had found its way into British ports under the name of colonial produce, it was against the intention of the Government and the act. He had not heard of such importations, and the revenue officers had strict orders to prevent such. On the 19th, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question from Lord Worsley, said he did not believe any duty was paid on live stock imported from the United States into Canada. The Repeal cause appears to be progressing rapidly in Ireland—the receipts of money for this cause, at the Commercial Exchange, Dublin, having more than doubled.

The lives of the Queen and Sir Robert Peel, have again been threatened, by a "monomaniac" in London, named Stevenson. He is disposed to displace the Queen and place the reins of government in the hands of men. Sir Robert, he thinks, has not fully discharged his duty. This species of *insanity* is fast spreading amongst the people of England, and, no doubt, will soon become universal. The case of the distress which exists in that country, is beginning to be understood, and the people are determined to effect a cure. Ere long we will have our county filled with the exiled nabobs of Great Britain.

The Cotton Market at Manchester was rather improving, on the 17th. Foreign houses had commenced their purchases of cloth for spring shipment, and full prices were obtained, the market closing with an upward tendency.

At Liverpool, also, on the 17th, notwithstanding the large receipts from the United States, there has been little or no pressure on the market, and a fair business in America descriptions had been duly transacted at steady prices, the buyer perhaps having a little advantage, but not to the extent of an 18d per lb., although the brokers have decided upon such a reduction in the quotation of fair Uplands and Mobile Cotton. Brazils have been in very limited demand, and Surat Cotton has been almost unsalable. The imports this week, amount to 183,423 bales, and the sales, including 3,300 bales of American taken on speculation, and 400 American for export, to 27,000 bales, viz:—180 Sea Island Georgia, 9s to 24d; 7040 Uplands do. 3s 6d to 5 1 2d; 2740 Alabama and Mobile, 3s 9d to 5 1-8d; 13,390 New Orleans, 3s 6d to 5 3-4d.

Liverpool Corn Exchange.—Friday, March 17,—At our market this morning there was a very limited demand for both Wheat and Flour.

Liverpool Previous Market—Friday, March 17,—The transactions in Irish butter during the past week, have been very unimportant, and altogether the trade is dull and flat. Bacon hams and lard move off slowly. Beef and pork in demand only for ship' stores.

Money Market.—Great animation had been manifested lately in the money market, capitalists appearing to be more confident in the regulation of the affairs, both at home and abroad. The extraordinary prospect of an abundant harvest forms the principal consideration in favor of the future prosperity of the country, since the Bank of England, and the general banking institution of the kingdom, are so furnished with superabundance of bullion, that in the event of no reverse of the season, and of a harvest which will render foreign supplies not requisite, it is impossible that so much treasure can be much longer allowed to be unemployed.

The 'come', it seems, has made its appearance to the star gazers of Paris. It was first seen on the 10th of March, and its sudden discovery created a great sensation. The papers speak of it as the largest ever known, its tail extending over a space of 60 degrees, and proceeding from the constellation Orion. As here, the nucleus was not visible. The astronomers were all on the look out immediately.

Slight shocks of an earthquake, were felt in various parts of England on the 16th of March, but we do not find that any damage was done, beyond the breaking of some glass and China.

The anniversary of Washington's birth, 22nd of February, was complimented by Mr. Jonifer, our minister to Austria, by a magnificent ball, at Vienna, to which the nobility who usually hang around a Royal Court, were all invited. The foreign Ministers, with many of the most distinguished of the Austrian and Hungarian nobility of both sexes, honored the day by their presence. A fine marble bust of Washington, was conspicuously placed, surrounded by flowers and evergreens, which attracted much attention.

Galignani's Messenger, the English paper of Paris, adds: "The company consisted of about 430 of the elite of Vienna. The night was gay and animated in the extreme, and the dance kept up with spirit until five in the morning, in which their Highnesses the Princesses Metternich and Esterhazy, and the Princess Clary occasionally joined, and imparted additional interest and animation to the festivities of the evening. The absence of Prince Metternich was deeply lamented, having expressed his own sincere regret, at not having been able to attend either of the Court balls during the season.

Thus, in Vienna, has Washington's birth day been celebrated, evincing that the great and good men of every age are appreciated by the intelligent and noble of every country. The American Minister, used every exertion to render the evening agreeable to his distinguished guests, and has ample cause to be gratified at his success; and the American nation should be proud to know that the name of Washington is held in the highest respect in Europe as well as America. The ball opened with Washington's March, executed by Strauss and his band. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles and Princess Metternich, headed the Polonaise."

The birth day of Washington was celebrated, on the 22d ult., by the Americans in Rome, in their usual manner, by a public dinner. About 40 citizens of the United States were present.

A letter from Naples, states that on the 11th ult., a passage boat, containing 36 persons, chiefly inhabitants of Pozzuoli, proceeding from Naples to the Island of of Ischia, was suddenly struck by a violent gust of wind, and went down. All the passengers perished.

Letters and papers from Bombay, to the 2d of Feb. arrived by the Overland mail, on the 12th ult.

Sir H. Pottinger, in his last letter to the merchants, dated December 24th, states that the viceroy of Canton, had, in reply to the letter addressed to him, declared his great anxiety, as well as his perfect ability, to protect all foreigners; and had also expressed his redinessto repay such losses as might have been incurred during the late riots, after they should have been correctly ascertained and submitted through Her Majesty's Government.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

FLYING MACHINE IN ENGLAND.

The Britannia brought us twenty thousand copies of Wilmer & Smith's European Times, containing, with the latest news from the Eastern World, a minute description and engravings of a Flying engine, about to be put in operation. The invention has excited extraordinary interest in England. Several distinguished and scientific men have given in their commendation, and a bill has been brought forward in Parliament to charter a company to put it into practical operation, on an extended scale. The inventor is Mr. Henson.

The principal feature of the invention is the very great expanse of its sustaining plans, which are larger in proportion to the weight to be carried than those of many birds; but if they had been still greater, they would not have sufficed of themselves to sustain their own weight, to say nothing of their machinery and cargo, surely, though slowly, they would have come to the ground. The machine advances with its front edge a little raised; the effect of which is to present its under surface to the air over which it is passing, the resistance of which, acting on it like a strong wind on the sails of a windmill, prevents the descent of the machine and its burthen. The sustaining of the whole, therefore, depends upon the speed at which it is traveling through the air, and the angle at which its under surface impinges on the air in its front; and this is exactly the principle by which birds are upheld in their flight with but slight motion of their wings, and often with none.

But, then, this result, after the start, depends entirely on keeping up the speed, and there remains beyond that the still more formidable difficulty of first obtaining that speed. All former attempts of this kind have failed, because no engine existed which was at once light enough and powerful enough to lift even its own weight, through the air with the necessary rapidity. Mr. Henson has removed this difficulty, partly by inventing a steam engine of extreme lightness and efficacy, and partly by another and very singular device which requires particular notice. The machine, fully prepaired for flight, is started from the top of an inclined plane, in descending which it attains the velocity necessary to sustain it in its further progress. That velocity would be gradually destroyed by the resistance of the air to the forward flight; it is, therefore, the office of the steam engine and the vanes it actuates simply to repair the loss of velocity; it is made, therefore, only of the power and weight necessary for that small effect. Here, we apprehend, is the chief, but not only merit and originality of Mr. Henson's invention; and to this happy thought we shall probably be indebted for the first successful attempt to traverse at will another domain of nature.

The new invention is thus spoken of by the Editor of Newton's Journal of Arts and Sciences, one of the most scientific periodicals of England.

The apparatus consists of a car, containing the goods, passengers, engine, fuel, &c., to which a rectangular frame, made of wood or bamboo cane, and covered with canvass, or oiled silk, is attached. This frame extends on either side of the car in a similar manner to the outstretched wings of a bird; but with this difference, that the frame is immoveable. Behind the wings are two verticle fanwheels, furnished with oblique vanes, which are intended to propell the apparatus through the air. These wheels receive motion through bands and pulleys, from a steam or other engine, contained in the car. To an axis at the risers of the car, a triangular frame is attached, resembling the tail of a bird, which is also covered with canvass or oiled silk. This may be expanded or contracted at pleasure, and is moved up and down, for the purpose of causing the machine to ascend or descend. Beneath the tail is a rudder, for directing the course of the machine to the right or to the left; and to facilitate the steering, a sail is stretched, between two masts, which rise from the car.

The amount of canvass or oiled silk silk necessary for buoying up the machine is stated to be equal to one square foot for each half pound weight, whole apparatus weighing about 3,000 lbs., and the area of surface spread-out to support it 4,500 square feet in the two wings, and 1,500 in the tail, making altogether 6,000 square feet. The engine is proposed to be from 25 to 30 horse power. It is stated in the specification that on launching the machine into the air, an elevated situation must be selected, and the machine allowed to run some distance down an inclined plane, for which purpose verticals wheels are attched to the bottom of the car or boat. When the machine has thus acquired a momentum, the roary fan wheels are put in action to raise it into the air and propel it; the rudder appended to the car is then used for regulating its course.

In concluding our hasty remarks on this invention, we would remind our readers that many projects of a like character have been promulgated to the world by enthusiastic projectors, all of which have fallen to the ground, (we use a figure of speech, for they have never risen,) from the fact of having overlooked the laws of matter, and miscalculated the powers of mechanism, in imitating the functions of animal life.

The Times says that it would not be the most astonishing thing in the world for the people of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, to receive a visit from one of these "flyers" before they know it.

An Ordinance in relation to Swine running at large

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons owning hogs or swine to allow the same to run at large within the limits of said city.

Sec. 2. And it is hereby further ordained that a fine of five dollars for every hog or swine shall be imposed upon any person or persons suffering their swine to run at large within the limits of said corporation; said fine to be imposed by the Mayor or any Alderman of said city upon the complaint of any person or persons aggrieved, and to be collected of the goods and chattels of the defendant as in common action of debt.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for any citizen or constable to take up any swine found running at large within the bounds of said city, and convey them to the Marshal of said city, who shall give three days notice, posted up in three public places in the city, in writing, and if no owner shall appear and pay all expenses incurred by virtue of this act, said swine shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, and after deducting all necessary expenses, the proceeds shall be paid into the City Treasury.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained, That the Marshal of said city be allowed twenty-five cents per day for keeping such hogs or swine, and ten per cent of the proceeds of sales made by him in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

This ordinance to take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed May 12th, 1843.

HYRUM SMITH Pres't. *pro. tem.*

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

TO A RAT, CAUGHT IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

Thou long-tailed, clean-eyed, nocturnal ranger!
What led thy hither among the types and cases?
Dost thou not know that running midnight races,
O'er standing types, is fraught with imminent danger?
Did hunger lead thee?—Didst thou think to find
Some cheese Parmesan to delight thy maw?
Vain hope!—mine but a literary jaw
To masticate our cookery for the mind.
Perchance thou hast a literary taste—
A love for letters, and that sort of thing:
But why, thou wire-tail'd imp—thou vermin king!
Didst thou but yesternight devour our paste,
And throw our types in pyramids of pi!
Thy doom's decreed!—Come, Towser! at him fly!

Child Roasted to Death.—A woman named Mary Frost, has been sentenced in Norwich, Conn., to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. She quarreled with one Sarah Gardner, tore her clothes, forced her out of doors and took from her her child, which she retained.

When she forced the mother out of doors, she told her she would burn up her child. In one hour the mother returned, forced open the outside door, went to her own room and found her child lying in front of the fire, in the agonies of death. It had been placed so near the coals as to roast it to death. The wretch! She ought to have been scourged.—*Phil. Spirit Times.*

Cousining.—A country gentleman lately arrived at Boston, and immediately repaired to the house of a relative, a lady, who had married a merchant of that city. The parties were glad to see him and invited him to make their house his home, (as he declared his intention of remaining in the city but a day or two.) The husband of the lady, anxious to show attention to a relative and friend of his wife, took the gentleman's horse to a livery stable in Hanover street. Finally, the visit became a visitation, and the merchant, after a lapse of eleven days, found besides lodging and boarding the gentleman, a pretty considerable bill had run up at the livery stable. Accordingly he went to the man who kept the stable and told him when the gentleman took his horse he would pay the bill. 'Very good,' said the stable keeper, 'I understand you.' Accordingly, in a short time, the country gentleman went to the stable and ordered his horse to be got ready.—The bill, of course was presented.

'Oh, said the gentleman, 'Mr. so and so, my relation will pay this.'

'Very good, sir,' said the stable keeper; 'please to get an order from Mr.———,it will be as good as the money.'

The horse was put up again, and down went the country gentleman to the Long Wharf, where the merchant kept.

'Well,' said he, 'I am going now,'

'Are you?' said the merchant, 'well, good bye, sir!'

'Well,—about my horse; the man says the bill must be paid for his keeping.'

'Well, I suppose that is all right, sir.'

'Yes—well, but you know I'm your wife's cousin.'

'Yes,' said the merchant, 'I know that you are, *but your horse is not!*'