CLARK'S OFFICE
Baltimore, September 1, 1831.
CLARK'S NEXT SCHEME
ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.
By which the purchaser of two or more chances must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.
Maryland State Lottery,
NO. 7, FOR 1831.
Will be drawn in Baltimore, on Thursday, September.
Highest Prize, $6,000.
SCHEME:

1 prize of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1	2,000	is	2,000
1	1,000	is	1,000
1	500	is	500
1	300	is	300
1	200	is	200
4	100	is	400
5	50	is	250
10	20	is	200
20	10	is	200
100	5	is	500
150	3	is	450
6,000	2	is	20,000

Whole Tickets $1. Quarters 50 cts—to be had at
CLARK'S
Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets.
*** Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Balt.
September 8

DUBOIS'S
LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,
(Church-Street—Annapolis.)
ODD & EVEN SYSTEM,
By which the purchaser of two or more chances must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
NO. 7, FOR 1831.
To be drawn in Baltimore, on Thursday the 29th of September.
Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars.
WHOLE TICKETS $1 QUARTER 50 CENTS

SCHEME:			
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1	of 2,000	is	2,000
1	of 1,000	is	1,000
1	of 500	is	500
1	of 300	is	300
1	of 200	is	200
4	of 100	is	400
5	of 50	is	250
10	of 20	is	200
20	of 10	is	200
100	of 5	is	500
150	of 3	is	450
6000	of 2	is	20,000
292 Prizes			$ 32,000

September 8.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.
THE Maryland State Colonization Society will despatch a vessel with emigrants to Liberia on the 12th day of October next. A number have already engaged to sail in her. For further applications for a passage free of charge, will be received by Dr. Ayres the agent of the Society, at his house in Sharp street near Welcome Alley.
The different Auxiliary Societies throughout the State, are requested to proceed with their elections, and to transmit their accounts to the Agent, together with the names of all applicants for emigration, as soon as possible.
SOLOMON ETTING, MOSES SHEPPARD, CHARLES HOWARD, } Executive Committee.
Baltimore, August 15th 1831.
Editors throughout the State, friendly to the cause of Colonization, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel County will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.
By order,
JESHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.
sep. 15. tm.

HIRELINGS WANTED
FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid—semi-annually.
Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. U. THELLUSSON, at Cape Sable.
sep. 5. 2w

J. THOMPSON
Has received and offers For Sale at this Office
The following BOOKS, viz:
Parsons's Works, 2 vols. $5
Bishop Heber by his Widow, 2 vols. 4 50
Life of Bishop Heber, 81¼
Jay's Theological Institutes 2 50
Visiter 1 25
Theological Dictionary 3
Palmers' Works, 3
Life of Bishop Hobart, 1 25
Outline of a Memorial of that eminent Servant of God the Rev. Mr. Shroeder, and 3 Sermons upon his Death, by the Right Rev. Bishop Brownell, Dr. Wyatt, Dr. Onderdonk, Dr. Wainwright, Dr. Budd, Dr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Doane, Rev. Dr. Johnson, &c. &c. Also a correct Likeness of the Bishop.
Has also for sale, Prayer Books from 25 cts. to $1. The Sunday School Books published by the Episcopal Union.
And a great Variety of
SCHOOL AND OTHER BOOKS.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1831. NO. 39

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

IN CHANCERY,
Sept. 20, 1831.

Jacob Hoffman and others.
vs.
Elizabeth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee, Frances Lee, and Francis Lightfoot Lee.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for an account and for a sale of the Real Estate of William Lyles, junior and that of John Fitzgerald, for the purpose of paying the arrears of rent due the complainants, and all interest due thereon.

The bill states that on the 7th of May 1785, certain Daniel Roberdeau, and Jane his wife, by indenture of that date conveyed to a certain [illegible] and William Lyles, Jr. [illegible] acres, a piece or parcel of ground situated in the town of Alexandria, now in the District of Columbia, and which is more particularly described in the said bill, yielding and paying therefor unto said Daniel Roberdeau his heirs and assigns, on the 27th of August next ensuing the said 7th of May in the year 1785, the rent of one hundred and six pounds five shillings and six pence half penny, Virginia money, in Spanish milled dollars at six shillings each, half Johannes weighing nine penny weight, at forty four shillings each, or in English guineas weighing five pennyweight six grains at twenty eight shillings each, or in any other gold or silver coins according to those rates and valuations, and upon the 27th of August in the year 1786, and yearly, and every year forever afterwards, upon the said 27th day of August in each year, the rent of one hundred and thirty one pounds eighteen shillings Virginia money, in Spanish milled dollars at six shillings each, half Johannes weighing nine penny weight at forty eight shillings each or in English guineas weighing five penny weight six grains at twenty five shillings each—That said Lyles and Fitzgerald, upon said conveyance being made, entered into and enjoyed and died seised and possessed of said piece or parcel of ground—that said Roberdeau having departed this life, upon a partition after that event of his Real Estate, the interest and estate in said rent and Real Estate was allotted to Mary Patten, one of Thomas Patten, and to a certain Selina Nickolas, as their property and estate, and that about the 26th day of February, in the year 1806, said interest and estate in said rent and Real Estate was by said Mary and Thomas Patten, and by said Selina Nickolds, conveyed to complainant Hoffman—That on the 1st of January, in the year 1823, the complainant Jacob Hoffman, conveyed said interest and estate among other property to the complainant Robert J. Taylor, in trust to sell, to discharge certain liabilities, and that in virtue of said trust the said interest and estate was on the 24th of June 1825, sold and conveyed to complainant, Elizabeth Thacker Howe, by said Taylor—That said John Fitzgerald departed this life in the year 1800, and the said William Lyles Jun'r. in the year 1816—that said John Fitzgerald departed this life in Virginia, leaving no heirs who were alive, in the year 1819, or who ever had any interest or estate in said piece or parcel of ground, except the following persons, children of the deceased child of said Fitzgerald—Jane, the wife of Francis Lightfoot Lee, which Jane died before the year 1819, namely—Jane Elizabeth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee and Frances Lee,—That said William Lyles Jun'r departed this life in Prince George's county, leaving a last will and testament, and that said testator died without making any disposition of said piece or parcel of ground, except as part of his Real Estate generally, and so for the life of his wife Sarah Lyles, and to her for that period.—That said William Lyles Jun'r. has left his heirs at law the following persons: William H. Lyles, Mary M. Coombs, otherwise called Mecky Coombs. Sarah Harper, wife of Robert Harper, Eliza Clagett, Thomas Clagett Lyles, Emily Hatton wife of Henry D. Hatton, Sidney Edelen wife of Richard Henry Edelen, Sarah M. Lyles, daughter of Dennis M. Lyles, infant under 21 years of age, and Eleanor W. Lowry wife of John Lowry, That Sarah Lyles and William H. Lyles being by said will of William Lyles constituted Executors of said will assumed the burden of the execution of the same, and that letters Testamentary on the estate of said testator were accordingly granted to said Sarah Lyles and William H. Lyles. That since the 27th of August 1819, no rent whatever has been paid to complainants for or on account of said piece or parcel of ground, and that there is now due to complainants rent for the premises from the 27th of August 1819, to the 27th August 1831, with interest. That said William Lyles died seized of a large Real Estate, which has descended to his heirs at law aforesaid, in part, and been devised in part to some of said heirs respectively, by said last will and testament of said William, and in part to Sarah and Henry and Enoch and Eliza, infants, children of Mecky Coombs aforesaid. That said William died possessed likewise of a large Personal Estate, which came to the hands of his Executors. That said John Fitzgerald died seised of Real Estate which descended to his heirs at law aforesaid, fully sufficient to satisfy the arrears of rent now charged to be due in the premises. That by reason of the numerousness of the heirs of said Lyles, and his devisees, and of the heirs of said Fitzgerald, and of the other persons bound to pay said arrears of rent and to account in the premises, and also by reason of their various residence, a great impediment exists to the recovery at common law for said rent in arrear, and to render recourse to a court of equity absolutely necessary to the complainants. The bill also states that the defendants Jane Eliza beth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee, Frances Lee, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 20 day of October next, give notice to the absent defendants [illegible] of the bill, that they may be and appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 20th day of February next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test, Richard Waters, R. C. Cur. Cm.
Sept. 22, 1831.

THOMAS DUCKETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the basement story of his dwelling, fronting the Market House.
Sept. 15.

A CARD.
MISS A. M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis that she intends opening a

SCHOOL
On *Monday the 5th of September*, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of Instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Bonny Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work——Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Corn Hill street, three doors below the State-House.
Sept. 1, 1831. 6w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Henry E. Meyer, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.
JOHN A. GRAMMER, Adm'r.
Sept. 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Evan Gaither, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of April next, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
BENJAMIN GAITHER, Adm'r.
Sept. 22

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
ANNAPOLIS, Sept 14, 1831.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a Dividend of three per cent on the Stock of the said Bank for six months, ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next to Stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal applications on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.
By order, SAM: MAYNARD, Cashr.
The Editors of the American; and Gazette, Baltimore, will publish he above 1aw3w.

Just Received
CRABB'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.
M'MAHON'S History of Maryland, 1st vol.
WEBSTER'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo.
PHILIP on Acute and Chronic Diseases
FOLSOM'S LIVY.
INVALID'S ORACLE, or directions for invigorating or prolonging life: containing Peptic Precepts, pointing out agreeable and effectual methods to prevent and relieve Indigestion, and to regulate and strengthen the action of the Stomach and Bowels.
And For Sale at this Office, by
J. THOMPSON.

PRINTING
Of every description executed at this Office with neatness and despatch.
Sept. 1.

Translated for the Journal of Commerce from the Paris Revue Encyclopedique.

COLONY OF LIBERIA.

Robert Finley, a venerable clergyman of New Jersey, laid the foundation of the Colonization Society, in a meeting at Washington, 1816. Many members of Congress, persuaded by his arguments and invited by his zeal, supported his project. Agents were sent to Africa to determine on what point of the western coast they should select a site for the intended colony. During the five first years nothing seemed to encourage their efforts. The American agents had no experience. The natives with whom they treated for lands, were deceitful in their bargains. A climate hostile to the whites, carried off most of those engaged in the enterprise, and the unexpected attacks of the natives added to their calamities. At different times the colony near being entirely ruined for[illegible] small number of colonists who [illegible] were reduced to the most frightful [illegible] and were even obliged in 1821, to [illegible] the colony of Sierra Leone.

These successive disasters did not discourage the society. In the year 1821, they sent two new agents, who bought of the natives a territory to which they gave the characteristic name of *Liberia*. This territory, whose central point is Cape Mesurado or Montserrado, is situate 5 deg. N. of the equator, and 250 miles S. of Sierra Leone. It extends along the coast to the length of about 150 miles, and reaches into the interior one day's journey, or from 20 to 30 miles. It is separated from the interior by a grande [illegible] woodland. Rivers, some of considerable size, water the country, throughout. The soil is extremely fertile, and abounds in all the productions of tropical climates. The native tribes, degraded and wasted by the slave trade, are too feeble to oppose a serious resistance to the progress of the colony. Seven years have elapsed since the purchase of the territory. It contains a population of more than 2,000 who live in their own houses, and on farms which they themselves cultivate, and they perform the various duties of an agricultural and commercial people.

The chief city, Monrovia, so called in honour of the President, is situated on Cape Mesurado, containing about 90 houses and stores, three churches and 700 inhabitants. The houses are generally well built, and of a pleasant appearance. This city is 70 feet above the sea. The streets, 100 feet wide, cross at right angles. At this elevation the inhabitants enjoy a refreshing sea breeze.—The temperature is mild and equable. The thermometer does not vary more than from 68 to 87 deg. The harbour of Monrovia is formed by the mouth of the river Monserrado. It is convenient and suitable for vessels of moderate dimensions. The commerce of Monrovia, a city essentially commercial, is already considerable, and increases yearly. Some individuals have acquired by this means, a fortune of from 1,500 to 20,000 dollars.—Seven miles north of the outlet of Monserrado is the river Saint Paul. Here is the colony of Caldwell, abounding in productions of all kinds. This city, after the plan of many American villages, has only one street, a mile and a half long, and planted with two rows of banana and plantain trees. This agricultural establishment is flourishing.

Between Caldwell and Monrovia is another settlement of 56 families. On the opposite side of the bay of Stockton, live 400 Africans, taken from slave ships. Finally, 25 miles N. E. of Monrovia, is Millsburgh, containing 200 inhabitants, and increasing by new colonists. It has peculiar advantages. The soil is as fertile as that of Caldwell, and many navigable streams enable it to become the medium of commerce between the interior and the seacoast. The forest around contains excellent timber.

The supreme government has, as yet, been in the hands of the society. The Colonial Agent is recognized as Governor. No means are neglected to habituate them to republican forms and the spirit of liberty. The elections are annual for Magistrates, and sometimes are much contested. A court of justice, composed of the Agent and two Judges, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole colony, assembles monthly at Monrovia. The crimes generally, are theft, committed with few exceptions by the natives who are admitted into the limits of the colony. The judgments are decided by jury, with all possible formality.

Three documents contains the political and civil legislation of Liberia. The first is the act of Constitution. It grants them rights as in the U. States. The 5th Art. prohibits all slavery in the colony. Art. 6th declares the Common Law to be that of the U. States. The 2d document regulates the civil forms of government. By Art. 13, censors are instituted to guard the public morals; to report the idle and vagabonds, and to bring to legal investigation all that can injure the prosperity of the colony. The 3d legislative document is a code of procedure and punishment extracted from American digests. Experience has shown that those three pieces are sufficient for the present state of the colony to preserve public order and the interests of the citizens.

The Colonies are remarkable for morality and religious feelings. An American Captain says, that during the three weeks he passed in the Colony, he saw no one drunk, nor heard an oath. Another who had lived seven years in Liberia, says he saw only one fight, which was provoked by a political quarrel with a black from Sierra Leone. To prevent intemperance, $300 are required for a license to sell liquor. Many blacks are engaged in religious instruction, and some have more than ordinary intelligence. The education of infants is retarded by the want of suitable teachers. A society is forming in America to obviate this difficulty. A public library is established at Monrovia, and a journal is published which has 800 subscribers.

The position of the Colony, situate at the central point of a long extent of coast, and enabled to establish relations of trade with the interior, opens prospects of great commerce. The articles of export, are rice, palm oil, ivory, gold, shells, iron, and other articles, that increasing civilization shows them the use of. The Colonists possess some boats and are engaged in the carrying trade between Cape Mesurado and the Factories along the shore, under the direction of the Government. Several large vessels will be sent to the U. S. to establish their reputation on a larger scale, as soon as they shall be enabled to sail under the American flag. The exports of one year have amounted to $70,000. Every day brings new adventurers to the opening mart. The Colony will soon have establishments on the coast and in the interior her ships will traverse the sea under a flag that pirates will not dare attack. Let us imagine the epoch in which the productions of the climate shall be cultivated by thousands of laborious Colonists, and will grow in abundance on one of the most fertile regions of the globe. What a vast field for commercial enterprise! Gums, spices, dyewoods, coffee, indigo, sugar, and other productions of tropical climes, will teach the markets of America and Europe, and these two countries will send in exchange to the shores of Africa the products of art and manufacture.

Agriculture has made but little progress yet in the colony. Many emigrants cannot wait for the slow return of agricultural industry, and prefer mercantile speculation. Yet the advantages of the older merchants in trade, will diminish the chances of success to the new comers, and they will turn their attention to agriculture. Already the farmers of Caldwell hold agricultural meetings to discuss the best methods of tilling.

A no less important object is the defence of the colony. Surrounded by an avaricious and savage people, who pay no respect to treaties, they must think of the means of defence. They have six volunteer uniform companies of 500 men, which compose their national militia. The Government has 20 field pieces and 1000 muskets. The natives who had already received many checks, when the colony was weak, will not now dare to attack it. Their security on the sea shore is not so perfect. Although the Cape is commanded by a fort, two or three well armed privateers might do great injury, should they attack when no English or American vessel is in port. The miserable freebooters who infest the coast have vowed eternal hatred to the colony. The Society ought then to hasten the fortification.

In short, the attempts for colonization made by other nations and in other circumstances offer new cases of such prosperity in no short a time. Notwithstanding the numerous obstacles and limited means of action, the Colony of Liberia has been based on solid foundations, which exhibit guaranties for the future, and indicate sure success. Its resources will suffice for the wants of a large number, and the larger part of the blacks of the United States, will find honourable and sure means of existence. Should we compare Liberia with Sierra Leone, it will be to the advantage of the former. The British Government have expended vast sums for a precarious and ill-directed establishment, when the blacks are yet half slaves, and despised by the white population. The United States have done nothing for the colony. The persevering efforts and donations of individuals have produced the happy results described.—So true is it, that individuals can act cheaper and more effectually than Government.

In the first line of benefactors, we put Jehudi Ashmun, who died 1828, a victim of his zeal. On a more elevated theatre, and it a civilized country, he would have acquired the renown of a great man. On his arrival in 1822, he found the colony on the eve of ruin, without defence, without laws, delivered to anarchy and despair. He changed degraded beings into free citizens, became the arbiter of their quarrels, fortified Monrovia, excited a military spirit, led them on to battle, against an enemy thirty times his number, and all this while suffering with a burning fever. His shattered health compelled his return to his native land, where he devoted the remainder of his life to the cause he had embraced. Honour to Ashmun! Be thy name placed beside Las Casas, Vincent de Paul, Howard, and Clarkson! When Africa shall rise from her degradation, she will raise altars to thy memory, as did Greece to Cecrops and Theseus.

Unhappy experience has shown that the whites cannot endure the climate. Nearly thirty Agents, who have been employed by the Society, have died. The blacks are not exposed to the same danger. Most of those from Georgia, the two Carolinas, and Virginia, have not had even the attacks of fever, which the new comers experience during the first month of their arrival. The Western coast of Africa is not periodically desolated by pest as Turkey, nor by Cholera Morbus as the Indies, nor by Malaira as the Antilles.

From the New-England Magazine.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

To a person that arrives in the city of Charleston on a moonlight evening of March or April, it seems that he has never seen or imagined so delicious a place. He will walk delighted through spacious streets, lined with pride of India; he will see the multiflora rose, with its clusters of a hundred flowers, clasping pillars and balconies; and he will breathe an air perfumed with the blossoms of the orange and jessamine. He will see the dark green laurel shoot up its pyramidal form, covered with large glossy leaves, and studded with huge flowers of a delicate white; and he cannot fail to admire the slender palmetto, shaped like an enormous umbrella, with a straight shaft of sixty feet, and a cluster of hanging leaves at the top. The stranger will see in Charleston not only colonnades, piazzas, and domes, with other parts of good architecture; but he will find many trees and gardens, without which, the best edifices lose half their proper effect.

In the morning, let the traveller go to the market house, to see the productions of the south. There is no lack of supplies to furnish forth a feast, and the array of fruits is tempting. The fruits as well as poultry, (which is manacled in pairs) are sold by negro and mulatto females, whose gay turbans of Madras, and whose manner of sitting beside their merchandise, has a very Turkish appearance.

In the vicinity of the market are hundreds of large, sable, bald-headed birds, bearing the respectable compound name of Turkey-Buzzards, and enjoying an exterior particularly grave and solemn. I noted one with a close resemblance to Judge Barleycorn. The buzzard was reconnoitering from the ridge pole, a shin bone, which he often turned his head to look at alternately with each eye, as I have often seen his Honour turn first one ear and then the other, to the words of the counsel. Nature, however, has furnished him with ears upon a bountiful scale. The buzzards are protected by law, and in requital, make themselves useful in the capacity of scavengers. Nothing escapes them, they scent their food afar off, and, to say truth, they may be found themselves at some distance in a similar manner. I had once killed an old alligator, nine feet in length, and had him flayed upon the spot. When the skin was taken off, there was no bird in sight but a garrulous mocking bird upon a cyprus stump; yet we had not left the ground before there were seventy buzzards rank and file, pressing to the banquet; and in an hour these was, on the bank, the cleanest skeleton of an alligator that you would see in riding fifty miles, even in Alabama, where the fences are made of them. The gait of the buzzard is like the short hop of the bull frog, and reminded me of a dancing school I once attended in Vermont.

In Charleston, the stranger will not fail to remark, that he is in a country, where the negro, if not at home, is yet somuch better fed, clothed, and conditioned, than in New-York, that he seems to be well at ease, and comfortable, if not rising in the world. The stranger may not indeed praise the principal upon which the negroe renders his labour, but he must admit, that the evils of slavery are softened by humane treatment. He will remember, too, that the evil is like the gout, one of inheritance, and that there is now no remedy.

Among the people of Charleston are found many of almost every European nation, and the French society is very respectable. There are here, too, as there were in Italy, frequent swarms from the "northern hive." These are called Yankees, and if they do not often rise to the highest dignities of the state, they receive in the professions and otherwise, an equivalent for any denied political honours. This race of men is so well known to you, that I will spare you the dessription, and perhaps I could not describe them acceptably without a little flattery. They bear, as all New-England does, the impress of Franklin. The philosopher of thrift has done much to stamp upon his countrymen the principles of his own frugality, and where the seeds of his philosophy have fallen upon flinty ground, they have made the miser more avaricious, and the churl more niggardly.

The Carolinian is widely different from the Yankee, but I know not that he is better.—If he have not our faults, he may not be possessed of all our virtues. I did not remain in this country long enough to see many of his faults; and to be just, he has very few that appear in his conduct to his friends, tho' he is held to be rather intractable to his enemies. He has, in his carriage and feelings, something of the Don; yet he is republican, and would not exact from another what he would be unwilling to render in return. He generous and confiding, and he will outdo you in generosity and confidence; be passionate and pugnacious, and he would have the less estimable victory there. He is not apt to give offence, for he is courteous, nor will he receive a provocation, without stronger re-