HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

VOL. VI—NO. 36. ASHEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1846. WHOLE NO. 297.

THOS. W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE MESSENGER:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance, or Two Dollars within the year.

No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, will be inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance. Those of more than a square will be charged in proportion. The number of insertions desired must be marked on the margin, or the advertisement will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Court Orders will be charged six dollars, invariably.

The charge for announcing the name of a candidate for office is $2 50 in advance, or $3 00 if payment be delayed.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

"THE RICHEST BLESSING OF LIFE IS HEALTH."

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE the cleanest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the case with medicines; yet they act upon the bowels, hence multitudes, who have been unable to take other pills or preparations of medicine, on account of their nauseating effects, can take these pills without the slightest disagreeable feelings.

By their magnificent and sensible action upon the bowels, which is the fountain head of health or disease, they may justly be considered the Universal Medicine, and the complaints to which they are most directly adapted, are as follows:—Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick headache, Enlargement of the Spleen, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Colic, Bowel and Summer complaints, Impurities of the blood, Female obstructions, Heartburn, Nausea, Furred Tongue, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Determination of blood to the head, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient medicine is needed. As many of the above complaints do sometimes come on imperceptibly, and become far advanced in their progress before it is suspected that they exist in the system, and should expect in such cases, to be at once relieved entirely, but should continue the use of the pills for a considerable length of time. Full directions accompany the medicines for their use, in all those complaints for which they are recommended.

Price 25 cents per box.

WORM LOZENGES.

WORMS cause the death of thousands, and suffering to millions. Dr. Hull's worm lozenges are the surest and safest preparation ever discovered for expelling worms. They are so pleasant to the taste that children will cry for them as they would candy. Only read what this medicine has done.

Yorkville, Gibson Co., Tenn., Dec. 21, 1843.

Dr. C. E. Hull—Some months since your agent left with me for sale, what he considered a large supply of your Worm Lozenges, but I have sold all out, and could have sold three times as many more, had I been supplied to that amount. I hope you will instruct your agent to leave a much greater supply when he comes this way again. Their use in my family has been of great benefit. Edward McCarver, Esqr. gave some to a child of his, four years old, and the first dose literally swarmed from thirty odd large worms. Mr. William McDaniel had a child which the physicians pronounced incurable, and said it would die, but the child was cured by using Dr. Hull's Worm Lozenges.

Yours, truly,
STEPHEN LUNKIN.

Price 25 cents per box.

DR. HULL'S
COUGH LOZENGES

EVERY Family in the United States should keep a supply of Dr. Hull's Cough Lozenges in the house, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, whooping cough, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, pleuritic, general debility, asthma, influenza and croup. A single box of this medicine will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the fountains of health and strength to the afflicted. Price 25 cents per box.

TOOTH ACHE

IT has been, and some still consider that the tooth-ache cannot be cured without extraction.—This however is an erroneous sentiment. Dr. Lacount's Elixir will, if properly applied, deaden the sensibility of the influenced nerve, and effect a speedy and permanent cure. It is sold at the low price of only 50 cents per vial.

These truly valuable medicines are for sale in Asheville by Messrs. Patton & Osborne; in Hendersonville by Ripley & Patton, and of every agent may be found in almost every Store and Post-office in N. C., and the Southern States.

April 24, 1846.—296—6m.

UPPER & SOLE LEATHER

Constantly on hand at the lowest market rates.
RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 3, 1846.

BANK AGENCY.

JAMES P. HARDY, Asheville, N. C.,

Will attend to the offering of Notes either for discount or renewal, at the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at this place, and will make the settlements and payments upon Notes each renewal day. The mail facilities from this place to every part of the country are such that notes may be sent and the money received by mail with but little, if any risk. The most prompt attention will be given to all such business confided to my care, and an accurate account tendered in every instance, while my charges will be moderate.

Feb. 20, 1846.—tf. 287

SUGAR

At ten pounds to the dollar, can be had of
W. WILLIAMS.

march 6—tf

A. T. SUMMEY
AGENT.

Will attend to the offering of notes at the Bank of Cape Fear in Asheville either for discount or renewal. Persons entrusting him with their business may rely upon its being attended to promptly and carefully, and he will in all cases return as soon as possible an account of his transactions.

He begs leave to refer to any of the prominent business men of the place.

Feb. 27, 1846—tf. 288

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

The subscriber has now on hand a quantity of first rate Lime, which he will sell at 10 cents per bushel, at the kiln. Persons taking a large quantity can get it 8 cents, cash, at the kiln.

J. M. RICE.

March 13, 1846—3m. 290

New Tailoring Establishment.

The Subscriber having located in Asheville, respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country. His work shall be inferior to none done in this part of the State. His Shop is one door below J. M. Smith's Hotel, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. T. G. Lester.

JAS. V. HAGY.

April 3, d. 1846.—3m. 293

Indigo, Madder,

Copperas, Epsom Salts, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c., for sale as cheap as the cheapest, or a little more so by
J. S. & J. P. SMITH.

Feb. 27. tf

Spun Thread.

We have on hand and for sale a large stock of spun thread. Call on us.

J. S. & J. P. SMITH.

Feb. 13, 1846. tf

TABLE CUTLERY, POCKET & PENKNIVES.

The largest and finest stock we ever had, the pleasure of exhibiting, at the most reduced prices.
RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 3, 1846.

CORN, WHEAT, OATS

Feathers, Wool, Beeswax and Tallow, received in exchange for Goods, by
W. WILLIAMS.

march 6. tf

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Either by the bag or barrel, hand from Tennessee and from Col. Lowry's mill.
RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 3, 1846.

MANUFACTURED TIN-WARE

Of Superior quality, received and warranted not to leak. For sale either by small or large quantities.
RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 3, 1846.

SALT, SALT.

A few sacks of Salt for sale by the sack or bushel—like every thing else Tuck, cheap for CASH.—Call at the Cheap Store of
W. WILLIAMS.

April 24, 1846.—296—tf.

CASTINGS.

A small lot of handsome Castings just received at the Cheap Store of

W. WILLIAMS.

They are going of rapidly, call soon or you may not get any.

April 24, 1846.—296—tf.

SUPERIOR DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

Anchor brand—assorted numbers—warranted. Just received and for sale at the lowest rates, by
RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 24, 1846.—296—tf.

Flax Seed Oil

By the gallon or barrel, for sale by
march 6—tf W. WILLIAMS.

POETRY.

From the Independent.

Polkite Melodies.

The "Tender Loves."

You democratic gentlemen,
Who go for Polk and glory;
Who love to gull the simple men,
In good romancing story,
Commencing a song of "tender love,"
Abounding in the party—
A common love is far above,
It is sordid and hearty.
It more abounds 'twixt a pair,
Of turtle doves abroad,
Much more, indeed, than any where
Amid our valiant bards.
Our doctrines no more ever change,
Than does its skin the Leopard;
So sing the lovers—the tender loves,
Of Messrs. Leak and Shepard.

What if two minds go out of tune,
Their partners round the couples,
And each one takes a different side,
In search of public boonties—
They both accept as one great rule,
Which governs Polkery,
That every man shall strive full,
Without thinking and jobery.
If several different creeds won't do,
We'll take a larger number;
There's nothing vague, or strange or new,
Tis can too much encumber.
Our doctrines no more ever change
Than does its skin the Leopard;
So sing the lovers—the tender loves,
Of Messrs. Leak and Shepard.

If we "the faithful," can't unite,
Upon a single man,
We will agree to "snap and bite"
On the most loving plan.
If any saucy whig shall say,
Our hearts are not united,
We'll swear he lies—for that's the way
Our matter is credited.
We'll join the antipodes in fact,
And say they are but one,
And thus is real Polkite tact;
The way the thing is done.
Our doctrines no more ever change
Than does its skin the Leopard;
So sing the lovers—the tender loves,
Of Messrs. Leak and Shepard.

The whigs may say whatever they like,
Our people won't believe 'em,
For we have all the power and right
To wheedle and deceive 'em.
A tariff at the North, we know,
Is Free Trade at the South;
And that our politicians show
By pone and "word of mouth."
Our loving doves are on their way,
Before the Polkite masses;
Tho' some folks seem to "sorter" say
They're real Polkite Asses.
But still our doctrines no more change,
Than does its skin the Leopard,
So sing the lovers—the tender loves,
Of Messrs. Leak and Shepard.

For the Highland Messenger.

EDUCATION.

NO. 3.

In regarding the advantages of education they assume a place far above every other earthly consideration; they are imperishable; and when all else is decayed, they like the fruits of the tree of life—still green and flourishing. Riches may have their gilded hues and tinseled drapery, and may afford great delight in their exhibition; but they live not forever. The avenues to earthly pleasure may be numerous and broad, and airy, and void of all obstructions, but potent ravaging Time, and his haughty train of attending circumstances, strew those avenues with mouldering ruins, and soon block up the way to joy and gladness. Ambition may have the wings of the Eagle's flight, and rise at pleasure among the high places of power, and haughtily scan a slavish horde beneath; but fickle Fortune forsaketh in the zenith, and ambition fallen and bruised, becometh a fettered slave. Thus do earthly things depart; yet with a mind cultivated by education, there is to the otherwise destitute a green spot in the desert waste. It proves a hidden spring unknown to aught but the possessor, while travelling through a parched and barren country, at which he slakes his thirst with infinite delight. As the captive groaneth beneath his chains, and is denied the fellowship of congenial friends, and home and Heaven's day are alike denied his vision; he yet smileth in the enjoyment of riches of which the foeman cannot deprive him: his unfettered and richly cultivated mind dwelleth in immortal places, and holdeth fellowship with congenial spirits, who tender him the draughts of sweet nectar, nutritious and delightful to his soul. The forsaken poor man in his lonely lair, denied the luxuries of the great, and with scarce enough of the necessaries of life within his reach, hath notwithstanding, if educated, a constant feast in his intellectual store, and envyeth not the man of gaudy robes, and nod of sway and power.

But how deplorable is the fact, that many who enjoy a competence, and even in abundance in regard to the "shining dust" and its attendant blessings, are wofully ignorant and even brutish, and to an extent, as makes them ridiculous in the estimation of the well informed! And the reason of this is evident: their minds were neglected by their parents whose highest ambition was to secure for themselves and their children a station among the great and wealthy in life, forgetting that their exaltation in ignorance would make them the butt of their neighbors' ridicule and mirth. The hereditory wealthy are mostly educated, and trained to etiquette and peculiar usages; and those who would join their ranks, and expect to be recognized by them as "birds of a feather," must not imagine that the mere circumstances of outward show and splendor will be mistaken by them for the "simon pure" in the matter of "gentility." Though their own character be encased in glitter and pompous circumstance; yet that is not the charm that particularly distinguishes them from the rest of the world: it is a peculiar refinement and taste, imbibed by high station and intellectual cultivation. And, consequently, for the aspirant to wealth to presume upon the society of such without a due cultivation of mind and manners, produced by education, though possessed of external advantages, is but to manufacture the defeat of his own expectations. The prodigal in high life may regard the wealthy ignoramus with some interest, as recognizing in him a source of advantage in the hour of debauching bacchanalian need; but even then, the mortifying truth will be involved, that the gold and not the man—the "loaves and fishes," and not the "doctrine,"—are the source of interest in the matter; and that that charm flown, the man will be consigned to the oblivion which his former shameless patron imagines his shorn character deserves. And it must be greatly mortifying to such,—having obtruded themselves into the bosom of the wealthy refined—to have their ignorance continually exposed, as it must necessarily be, in the intercourse that unavoidably takes place. It were much better for them had they remained in obscurity, by thus exposing themselves in a direct contrast to the refined, to endure so much obloquy and shame. It is true, all who have arrived at wealth are not thus ambitious to have a privileged place among those who are exalted in respect of their attainments, pecuniary and intellectual, but these, instead of deserving a place higher in our estimation than those just described, lose infinitely our regard, as manifesting a brutality of desire considerably obviated in the case of the others. Their position in life being the mere result of sordid avarice, they present proofs, of an inferiority in the scale of being, as despising the immortal part that distinguishes man from the brute. Such are an ignoble race, discarding education, and literally starving soul and body in order to enjoy the glitter of perishing dust, in coffers even now being eaten by the ruthless worm.

It were much better to secure education, than gold; as the former has a charm to dignify and exalt the character, while the latter debases and buries in contempt. The influence of gold is like the meteor's flash: brilliant and triumphant in its burst upon the view, but short lived and sudden in its extinguishment and burial. Education on the contrary, is a sun, whose rays, mild and unassuming, fling roll on Aurora's brow, gradually introduce their great source and fountain, which towering up the east moved on triumphantly to the zenith of his power; and though declining towards the west, still beautifies the earth with the assuming mildness of his smile, until, dropping beneath the line of the horizon he gracefully flings back a flood of glory on the attendant clouds, which, with seeming interest, have watched his brilliant departure. The educated may not elicit positive interest in the world: they may indeed be hated at times, as the sun with thickening clouds; but their success in the end is certain. When once they have conquered their difficulties, and stemmed the torrent of opposition, their course is onward and brilliant and successful. So that the only true way to obtain an eminent position among the noble and respectable of the earth, is, instead of first or exclusively amassing gold and its gaudy accompaniments, to secure means in order to the training of the mind, and to persevere in the accomplishment of a thorough education; and then all that is necessary in order to a competence, at least, will follow as a consequence. It will be admitted that the educated raised in the scale of human dignity, place, as they should, an inferior estimate upon the circumstances of worldly riches; and their minds not being solely engaged in the matter of dollars and cents, it is not to be supposed that they would invariably reach the topmost (or lowermost, as may be most consistent,) round of character in the accumulation of gold. But it is not essential in order to being respected and honored, that we be wealthy. Education places us where neither wealth or other differing circumstances could exalt us; and where honor profusely scatters fire roses of delight and hope.

CADMUS.

A Candid Refutation.

Mr. Atkin—It is well known to you, and to many of your readers, that a very grave and serious charge has been brought against the Rev. Creed Fulton of the Holston Conference. You recollect that he was charged with being defaulter to Emory and Henry College. This charge, I am compelled to say, was too eagerly set forth by many of the *enemies* of Mr. Fulton. However much disposed any man may have been to sanction the charge, it was nevertheless his *bounden* duty to say nothing until the charge had been fully met. But to the refutation. I am glad that that charge, in the judgment of the Trustees of this institution, is *false—every word of it false*. Instead of his being indebted to the college, the college is considerably in arrears to *him*. I will here call your attention to the decision of the Trustees which I hope, will satisfy this community. And I hope that, in order to vindicate the character of an innocent man, you will suffer these remarks to occupy one corner of your paper:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Emory and Henry College held at the College 6 Dec. 1845: present Thomas K. Catlett, John W. Price, John Floyd, D. Trigg, Tobias Smith, Alex. Findlay, and Wm. Byars. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the College of Emory and Henry is indebted to the Rev. Creed Fulton for his services as agent for the same, which appears from the settlement of his accounts, and as the said Fulton refuses to receive any pecuniary compensation for his claim, we the board of trustees authorize the said Rev. Creed Fulton to send his brother and his son to this college four years each free of all charge for board and tuition.

Resolved, unanimously by this board, that we have undiminished and entire confidence in the honesty, integrity, and ability of the Rev. Creed Fulton; that we highly appreciate his services as the principal agent of the college in his past years, and that we hereby appoint him a special agent for the remainder of the present conference year for the purpose of collecting funds for the purchase of chemical and philosophical apparatus.

Resolved, further, that a copy of the above resolutions be furnished the Editors of the papers at Abingdon, Wytheville, Jonesborough, and Knoxville, with a request to publish them; and that the Rev. Mr. Fulton be furnished with a copy of the same, duly signed by the President and Secretary of the Board, as his authority for his present appointment.

A Copy—Teste,
ALEXANDER FINDLAY, *Secy.*

There you will discern a full refutation has been given by the proper authorities.

C. W. CHARLTON.

Lord John Russell.

This gentleman, says a writer in the Daily Union, is quite a small man, with regular and intellectual expression of features. He stands under five feet eight inches in height, and is slender and light built at that. His eyes are blue; and complexion fair. As an orator he has never ranked high for popular eloquence, but as a reasoner, he is always logical and forcible. He hesitates some in his enunciation, and therefore does not excite those who are pleased with exciting declamation in place of arguments. He is a finished scholar, and his speeches are always marked by great clearness, perspicuity, and dignified illustrations. His efforts always appear to great advantage when they are read and studied in print. His lordship was born in 1792, and is consequently about 54 years of age. He is the junior of Sir Robert Peel by about four years, who was born in 1788. Lord John is the third son of the late Duke of Bedford, by his first wife, Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of Viscount Torrington.—He has long been distinguished as the leader of the whig party in Parliament, and this is the second or third time he has superseded Sir Robert Peel in the Premiership. He first came into office as paymaster of the forces on the formation of Lord Grey's ministry, and received the seals as home secretary in 1835. To his charge was intrusted the introduction of the reform bill. In literature he is distinguished as the able author of the "Life of William Lord Russell," and of "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe from the peace of Utrecht." His abilities as a poet were displayed in his tragedy of "Don Carlos." His first wife, to whom he was married in 1835, was Lady Rich[illegible]dale, sister of Thomas Henry Lister, Esq., of Armitage Park, and the accomplished author of Granby.—Lord John resigned his office in 1841, upon which occasion Parliament was dissolved and a new election ordered. He stood for the city of London; his election was strongly contested by the Tory interest, but he gained his seat by a very moderate majority and has continued to represent that city constituency ever since.

Attempt at Murder and Robbery.

We learn from a gentleman that a man by the name of Wm. Bowers, in Grainger county, attempted, on the night of Thursday the 9th instant, to murder his uncle, a Mr. Arwine, but was shot by the latter and killed. The circumstances, as they have been related to us, are as follows:

Mr. Arwine is an old bachelor, living alone, a man of property, and supposed to have a considerable sum of money about his house. At a late hour of the night of the 9th, he was aroused by a noise but apparently a short distance off, and on opening the door to ascertain the cause, a gun was discharged at him by some one stationed at the corner of the house. Mr. Arwine immediately sprang back into the house, seized his gun, and as he ran round to the yard saw the assassin running off. Before he reached the fence, however, he was caught by the dogs, and as he turned to free himself from them, Arwine fired the contents of his musket into his head and face, and killed him. As some of the neighbors who had been attracted by the firing of the guns, approached Arwine's house, they saw two persons making off, and it is supposed they had been stationed at a short distance to watch, while Bowers proceeded to the house to murder his uncle.—Bowers had taken the precaution to blacken his face with gunpowder before making the attempt in which he lost his life. We have been informed that his accomplices were connexions of Arwine's, and that one of them was arrested and confessed their object was to murder the old man in order to possess themselves of his money and property. Whether this last report is true or not, we are unable to say.—*Knoxville Standard.*

Farming Scenes in the West.

About 8 years ago, says the Indiana Farmer, a raw Dutchman, whose only English was a good natured *yes*, to every possible question, got employment, here as a stable man. His wages were $6 and board, that is $36 in six months, for not one cent did he spend. He washed his own shirt and socks, mended and patched his own breeches, paid for his tobacco by odd jobs, and laid by his wages. The next six months, being able to talk good English, he obtained $8 a month and at the end of six months more had $48, making in all for the year $84. The second year, by varying his employment sawing wood in the winter, working for the corporation in summer, and making gardens in spring, he laid by $100, and the third year $150, making in three years $339. With this he bought 80 acres of land. It was as wild as when the deer fled over it, and the Indians pursued him. How should he get a living while clearing it? Thus he did it: He hired a man to clear and fence ten acres. He himself remained in town to earn money to pay for the clearing. Behold him! already risen a degree—he is an employer! In two years' time he has twenty acres well cleared, a big house and stable, and money enough to buy stock and tools. He now rises another step in the world, for he gets married, and with his amply built, broad-faced, good natured wife, he gives up the town, and is now a regular farmer. In Germany he owned nothing, and never could; his wages were nominal, his diet chiefly vegetable, and his prospect was that he would be obliged to labor as a menial for life, barely earning a subsistence, and not leaving enough to bury him. In five years he has become the owner in fee simple of a good farm, with comfortable fixtures, a prospect of rural wealth, an independent life, and, by the blessing of Heaven and his wife, of an endless posterity. Two words tell the whole story—industry and economy. These two words will make any man rich in the West.—[*Pittsburg Journal.*

A son of Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, is or has been detained in the Lunatic Hospital at Concord, N. H. He recently took the cars and came to Boston.—Gentlemen who have seen Mr. Saunders, have great doubts whether he is sufficiently insane to require his detention, or indeed is insane at all. A person purporting to be a messenger from the Physician of the Hospital, by brute force seized Mr. Saunders, dragged him away, we presume beyond the jurisdiction of the State, unheard, into durance vile.

An effort was made by some benevolent gentlemen to obtain a legal investigation of the sanity or insanity of Mr. Saunders; but while legal counsel was being had he was spirited away Heaven knows where. Whether Mr. Saunders is, or is not insane, is of small import; the investigation would have put all right; on this principle no man is safe a day. We believe the parties can be indicted and prosecuted for forcibly abducting a free citizen. The parties should, by Executive warrant, be brought into this State, and themselves tried for a high felony.—Citizens are aroused.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

Our University.

We have recently seen a Circular from the Faculty of our University, in which they state, that they feel themselves fully justified in the declaration, that, at no previous period in the history of the Institution, have the opportunities, both for imparting and receiving instruction, been equal to what they are at present. They believe there is no department into which manifest improvements have not been introduced, and that in all that relates to the cultivation of the intellect, the community have good reason to be satisfied with the present condition of the University.

With regard also to the *moral* culture of the Students, the Faculty declare their conscientious conviction, that there is no Collegiate Institution in the country, in which greater pains are taken by the Officers of College, and united in cordially by the Legislature and Trustees, to promote this paramount object.—*Rol. Register.*

Iron Manufactures in Georgia.

We copy the following interesting letter from the Southern Cultivator:

Mr. Cooper—By the mail some unknown hand forwarded to Messrs Cooper & Stroup a number of the Chronicle & Sentinel, containing an extract from your paper, in which is copied a notice taken from a Wetumpka (Ala.) paper, of some very superb castings about then said to be delivering in Wetumpka, from Mr. Moore's foundry in Alabama, stating also what he was doing, and how much &c., after which, you express a desire to know what Cooper and Stroup are doing, and you appeal to me individually to inform you.

Having at all times had a pleasant as well as profitable intercourse with you, I cheerfully avail myself of the first opportunity to respond.

First, we have too much to do, to talk much or write much except on business.

We are blowing two good furnaces with a capacity for 6 to 7 tons metal per day, producing from twenty to twenty five tons per week: superior metal in the form of machine, agricultural implements, hollow ware, pig metal and wrought iron. In machinery we make all kinds of gearing for cotton mills grist and saw mills, cotton gins and horse power, threshers, wheat fans, ploughs &c. Cast machinery for cotton factories, for looms spindles, throttles and cards are made by us equal to any in the Union, pronounced so by the machinists at the Coweta Falls Manufacturing Company's works at Columbus, Geo. These men are recently from Lowell, Massachusetts.

We are sending hollow ware to almost every part of Georgia, and selling it at from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 cents. We have a depot at Newton & Lucas', Athens, where it may be bought by wholesale at factory prices. Ten tons of it are now on the way there.

About the time specified in your extract from the Wetumpka paper, we delivered and sold at Wetumpka a ton and a half of hollow ware as good as ever went to that market, the quantity and character of which, we hope will not disparage that of our neighbor. We can send more.

We have a depot in Augusta and Columbus and hope soon to have in Macon. In strength and durability our wares and machinery have an advantage over most that comes in Georgia.

We are making about a half ton of malleable iron per day when operating, and have on hand a stock of thirty tons bar iron and plough moulds for market.

We have a flour mill that can grind eight to ten bushels per hour per run, and makes good flour; two corn grists, one of which is now operating, and grinds 50 to 60 bushels per day.

There is a population of about 400 dependent on our operations for daily subsistence, of whom, probably, two hundred are women and children, without work, who might be employed in cotton and wool factories at nominal prices.

We have water power without limit, in two and a half miles of the Rail Road to Charleston and Savannah. We consume annually about 25,000 bushels of corn, 3 to 500 barrels of flour, 100,000 lbs pork, besides other minor articles, from 10 to 20 sacks coffee per month, besides sugar, salt, molasses, &c.

This, sir, is a part of what we are *doing*. We are building a Merchant Mill (of stone,) capable of manufacturing 3 to 500 barrels flour per day. We are putting up a wool carding mill for Mr. Buchanan, to which is to be added machinery for coarse woollens.

We have a foundation of a Rolling Mill laid, and expect to start it by December next.

We have fifty tons of pig metal on the way to Boston, Providence, Charleston, Savannah and Augusta, and ought to supply every foundry in Georgia if they know their interest.

We have the power of the Etowah river five times over in three miles, and where one million of dollars might flow be profitably invested.

Having hastily answered your question so pointedly referring to my affairs, excuse me if I in return ask one of you, to wit:—

What will you and your neighbors do with your idle capital? Can't you apply it so as to put idle people to work?

Respectfully, your friend, &c.,
MARK A. COOPER.

Iron Works, Cass Co., Ga., Feb. 2, 1846.

S. J. Goodrich, Esq., of Boston, more extensively known as "Peter Parley," was recently in New Orleans, on a visit. The many marks of respect shown to him by the authorities and people of that city have been of a very gratifying character. On the 28th ult. he held, by request, a levee, at the residence of Alfred Hennen, Esq. at which a very large number of children were present. The Picayune, speaking of this pleasing scene, says—

It was amusing to hear, as the children came into the room, the general question on their part. "Ma, where's Peter Parley." The blandness of Peter Parley, or Mr. Goodrich, to the children, as they were introduced to him, seemed to win the attention of their young hearts most effectually, for they listened with as much eagerness to the address which he spoke to them as they have doubtless often felt while reading the interesting stories that his books abound with. We give one extract from this gentleman's address—it speaks trumpet tongued; and will, we trust not be lost sight of by our community at least, being as it is, on the eve of a new educational era. "Man cannot," he said, "straighten the old and gnarled oak of the forest with all the power and strength he possess, but the gardner, with a pruning knife in one hand and a watering pot in the other, can rear tender young saplings, and mould them so that they will grow up tall and graceful trees, monumental emblems of the care bestowed on them." It was a happy meeting, and will be long remembered by all who were present, both old and young.

A number of distinguished persons were present, among whom were the Hon. Henry Clay and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana.

Be honest and true.