

now open and accessible at all points.—Your ground is your own again; whilst the thick array of shocks upon it, assures you that it has made a good return for your temporary banishment from its precincts.

A similar feeling attends the mowing of the luxuriant meadow, and the change of its crowded surface to the smoothly swept carpeting of its embryo aftermath.

Those also who practice cutting the corn crop at the ground early in Autumn, find the sudden change of scene indescribably pleasant and exhilarating.

The preparation and casting of the Fall sown crops renew this routine of variety; and so on throughout every recurrence of the seasons. A benevolent Providence has liberally provided for the indulgence of our innate fondness for novelty by vividly stamping that characteristic upon all the successive vicissitudes of the circling year.

The manual occupations of husbandry are change and variety, correspondent with the varying aspects of the farm. This alteration is so rapid and diversified as forever to exclude the weariness of monotony at least, and greatly to relieve the husbandman in the fatigues of his farm labors; no slight amelioration this, of the primeval doom of man, that he should "eat his bread in the sweat of his face."

The rigid utilitarian will doubtless regard the above reflection as altogether superfluous and unprofitable. But we do not succumb to any such criticism. We believe it to be a point of no inconsiderable importance that the farmer should take a high and exalted pleasure in his employment. We wish to see him love the agricultural life because of its own intrinsic charms. To him who delivers the earth wholly and solely for the present self he may be able to extract from it, farming is a sordid and dirty business. It is indeed an ungrateful and a ruinous business with our common mother, who is almost certain to be reduced to extreme poverty by the unnatural practices of such a son. From him only can improvement be expected who takes a pride in his pursuit, who is fascinated with its pure and wholesome pleasures, and the reward of whose labors is not made exclusively to consist in prompt returns of dollars and cents. We would not indeed have the farmer so sublimated in his ethics as to be altogether uninfluenced by the latter consideration.—His profits as constituting the means of improvement on his farm and of promoting the welfare of those who surround him, may be made largely instrumental in subserving the highest purposes of human life. And there is one fact in connection with this subject, which we would especially commend to those who are in such a hurry to be rich that they cannot take time to calculate the consequence of a ruinous system of agriculture. The farmer who takes a proper pride in his calling, and conducts its details with an eye to permanent improvement as well as present profit, will always, other things being equal, become a rich and more prosperous man in the end, than the greedy cultivator who runs down his soil with an uninterrupted series of exhausting crops in his extreme haste to make it immediately profitable.

The cause is rapidly progressing in our territory. The public mind is aroused from its lethargy. Intemperance is seen to be an evil, dire, though enchanting. The spell is broken. Fortunate, thrice fortunate are we, that thus early in our political existence, we are enabled to see, in all its deformity, a monster which has so blighted the fairest prospects of many older communities, and inflicted upon them untold misery. Since the new year our territorial society held its annual meeting, and by the information there communicated, our friends were aroused to greater exertions.—The same week a society was formed at Madison, called also a territorial society. These societies and their auxiliaries are established on the principle of entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The feeling thus aroused seems to have pervaded the ranks of those who had formerly withheld their support, or openly opposed the cause. Not a few of both these classes, thus led to reflection and animation, have come out boldly in favor of total abstinence. Temperance Societies are being formed in almost every neighborhood in the eastern portion of the Territory, and we hope that our friends at the west will rally around the standard they erected at Madison, and vie with their eastern fellow-citizens in zeal and devotion in the great work. When we consider the progress our cause has made during the past six months in our Territory, we cannot but rejoice and be thankful to Him who has guided the hearts of men into all truth.—Wis. Terr. Journal.

It will have been perceived by those who have read Mr. Stevens' most attractive volumes of travels in Central America—and we pity those who have not—that he obtained information from a "Padre," or Roman Catholic clergyman, which leads him to feel pretty certain that there is at this time existing in Vera Paz, a city deserted and desolate, in a state of preservation much greater than the ruined places which he actually visited, and almost as perfect as when the inhabitants left it. He also obtained information from the same source of another city, now actually inhabited, south of Chiapas, which retains all its primitive entireness, and is still in the occupancy of the Indians: who have never submitted to the white invaders of the country, and which has never been controlled—scarcely known indeed—by the Central American Government. Here, then, is a field for exploration, and well may Mr. Stevens say that he who visits it, will "experience sensations which seldom fall to the lot of man."

Mr. Steven is just the one to do it; and we are very much deceived in the man if he does not undertake the journey before he is much older. The government ought to give him a commission that will enable him to travel with official facilities all over the country.—N. Y. Courier.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Twenty-Seventh Congress, FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.—JULY 13.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Buchanan, calling on the President for a list of all the persons removed from office since the 4th of March, 1841.

Mr. Linn occupied the morning hour without concluding his remarks.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, the question being on the motion of Mr. Wright to amend the bill in the 18th line of Sec. 17, by inserting certain provisions applicable to the contingency of a suspension of specie payments. He related the circumstances attending the last suspension of specie payments, and the speculations which were occasionally thrown out condemning its duration and its effects, and how far these were sustained by facts.

On this question a debate of interest ensued, in which Messrs. Wright, Berrien, Buchanan, Benton, Clay of Ala. and others participated.

The question being then taken on the adoption of the amendment, the vote stood Yeas 22, Nays 25.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the discussion of the resolution in relation to the

CASE OF McLEOD.

Mr. Browne said that the assertion made on this floor that the people of New York did not complain of the course pursued by the Secretary of State, in the case of McLeod, was not correct. They did complain that their sovereignty had been interfered with, and their soil and jurisdiction invaded. He noticed the charge that the steamboat Caroline was a piratical vessel, which he refuted with a mass of satisfactory evidence, and also showed that she was cleared expressly to run for freight and passage between the ports of Schlosser and Buffalo, and that she sailed under the American flag alone, and that that flag was insulted on her first trip from Buffalo, by having been fired into from the Canadian shore.

Mr. B. also repelled the charge that those of our citizens, who aided in the Patriot movement in Canada, were banditti, but asserted that they were as pure a set of men, and urged on by the same holy influences that impelled our forefathers to throw off the shackles of British oppression, and give freedom to their country.

The hour having expired, the Committee took up the Bill making appropriations for the purchase of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, &c.

Mr. Wise introduced the bill by simply quoting from the report of the Secretary of the Navy; which showed that \$1,800,000 was necessary to put the navy in a proper state of defence for active service, and that it would take three years to expend it. The Committee therefore recommended that one-third of that sum be immediately appropriated.

Mr. McKay moved to reduce the appropriations to three hundred thousand dollars; and then he read from the report of the Board of Navy Commissioners to the Secretary of the Navy, to know what they recommended to be done; and then he added that it would be perceived that this bill went upon the ground of asking an appropriation, not only for procuring materials for those vessels already built, but for those which were yet to be built. Now, he would ask gentlemen to consider the present condition of the Treasury, before they sanctioned an appropriation for materials not wanted at the present time, in addition to what might be deemed necessary now. Let gentlemen recollect that the bill had just asked authority to borrow the sum of twelve millions, and that this bill proposed to expend a large sum of money.—These items were not included in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that officer did not say a single word in regard to the appropriations now asked.—He (Mr. McKay) would not say that such materials might not be proper enough to be collected; but was it at all necessary to do it within three years? Why not extend the time to over five years? It was for these reasons he moved to reduce the appropriation to three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Proffit said he was surprised that any debate should arise upon the bill under consideration after the explanation given by the chairman of the committee on Naval Affairs, (Mr. Wise.) [Mr. Proffit made a short but able speech in vindication of the Report of the Naval Committee, which we regret our limits will not permit us to lay before our readers this week.]

Mr. McKay rose in defence of his amendment, denied that he had any party motive in offering it, and withdrew the amendment giving notice that he should renew it in the House.

IN SENATE.—JULY 14.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee of Finance, reported the bill from the House of Representatives, authorizing a loan of twelve millions of dollars, without amendment.

Mr. C. said the condition of the Treasury was such as to require that the bill should be passed with as little delay as possible.—He expressed the hope that it would be taken up some day this week and passed.

The bill from the House of Representatives making an appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores, was twice read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Buchanan, calling on the President for a list of removals.

Mr. Linn occupied the remainder of the morning hour without finishing his remarks. The Senate then proceeded to the discussion of the special order, being the bill

to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, then moved to amend the bill by adding to the fourteenth section the following:

"Provided however, That if the said bank or any of its branches shall at any time suspend specie payments, or neglect or refuse to discharge on demand any and all of its liabilities in specie, then its bills or notes shall no longer be received in payment of any debt or demand due the United States."

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, thought that provided for in the bill, but moved to amend the amendment to the effect that no notes should be so received during the time of suspension.

On this amendment to the amendment a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Clay of Alabama, Calhoun, and Allen, severally opposed it.

The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative, Yeas 25, Nays 21.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, then desired to withdraw his amendment, considering that its object was defeated by the amendment made.

On this a debate arose in which Messrs. Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Sevier and others participated.

The Yeas and Nays having been ordered, the amendment could not be withdrawn.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, then moved to amend his own amendment, so as to insert "And such suspension of specie payments shall be held and adjudged ipso facto a forfeiture of the charter hereby granted."

This was opposed on the ground that it was too summary a proceeding, declaring it to be ipso facto a forfeiture. And after some debate,

Mr. Buchanan suggested a modification which was that such suspension should be considered a cause of forfeiture.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, then accepted the modification, and the yeas and nays having been called, were as follows: Yeas 45, Nays none.

Then the question was taken on the amendment as amended, and decided in the affirmative, Yeas 41, Nays none.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, then moved to amend the bill as to strike out 19 per cent. which the bank was held responsible for during a state of suspension, and insert 25 per cent.

This amendment was warmly opposed by Mr. Huntington, and as warmly advocated by Mr. Sevier.

The question being taken on its adoption it was decided in the negative 19 to 25.

Mr. Benton then moved to strike out from the bill that part which provides that no other bank shall be established during the continuance of the present bank. Negative 25 to 19.

Mr. Clay inquired if Senators had offered all their amendments; if so, he was about to suggest that the bill be printed as amended, and in the mean time to take up the Loan bill.

Mr. Calhoun was understood to say that he had one or two to offer.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Fillmore, (by unanimous consent,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill in relation to duties on drawbacks; which, having been read twice by its title, was referred, on motion of Mr. F. to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pickens said that the bill just reported was a most important tax bill, affecting vitally all parts of the country; and he hoped the gentleman from New York, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, would refrain from resorting to the rule which had heretofore been applied on other bills, and which, in effect, amounted to the application of the previous question in Committee of the Whole. He (Mr. P.) hoped that a full, fair, and candid hearing would be allowed.

Mr. Fillmore said that beyond doubt the bill was a very important one, and he regretted that the indebtedness of the Government indispensably required its passage. It would, however, be for the House and not for him to say, when the bill should have been sufficiently discussed.

Mr. Wise moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill making appropriations for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and for other purposes; which had been reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, without amendment.

The motion having prevailed, the bill was taken up.

And the question being on ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading—

Mr. Wise moved the previous question; which was seconded.

And the main question was ordered—

And having been ordered to a third reading at this time—

And the question being on its final passage, and the question being taken, the bill was passed.

HOME SQUADRON.

On motion of Mr. Wise, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Gilmer, of Va., in the chair) on the bill making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c. of a Home Squadron; and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose and reported progress thereon.

Mr. Fillmore moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view, he intimated, of taking up the Fortification Bill.

And the bill having been read through—

Mr. Fillmore said that the general necessity of putting the country into a state of defence at this time, without reference particularly to any apprehended difficulty with foreign nations, was a subject so well understood that it was not necessary for him to speak to that point at all.

The explanations which had come from the War Department, of the several items of the bill, were so ample and so definite that it would only be a waste of the time of the Committee to enter into any additional statements of explanations.

He would, therefore, content himself with replying to any interrogatories which gentlemen might desire to put to him, and which it might be in his power to answer.

The Committee were engaged the balance of the sitting, on this bill, and at length rose and reported progress without perfecting it.

IN SENATE.—JULY 15.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Buchanan calling for a list of removals from office since March, 1841.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Mangum, which was agreed to.

The resolution was then passed over by general consent.

Mr. Clay expressed a wish that the Senate would take up the Loan Bill. He stated that there would be expended this year twenty-five millions of dollars,—two millions a month,—and there is only about \$900,000 in hand, enough only for a fortnight. We ought to act on the bill at once as it will require some time to make the loan. Mr. C. said we were told some time ago, that we should be far ahead of the House. Now the House is treading on our heels, and in a few days the Senate will have all the important bills on our table. The cause is plain; the minority governs the business of the Senate.

Mr. Calhoun said the House had got ahead by abridging the freedom of speech.

Mr. Clay said the course of the House had not with the approbation of the country, and he was ready now to adopt some similar mode of compelling the action of the Senate. The people are not going to complain of the abridgement of Speeches which prevent the passage of measures which are loudly demanded by the people.

Mr. King said if the gentleman made an effort to abridge debate here, he might make his arrangements at his boarding house for next winter. He said he and his friends were willing to take the vote on the Bank Bill by Monday. He desired to take the question and let the country judge between them.

Mr. Benton said he agreed that the Bank Bill could be carried to a final vote by Monday, and by easy sittings. He anticipated the introduction of the previous question into the Senate, and not only into the Senate but into the quasi committee of the Senate, and he should consider that change as equal to the introduction of a despot with his troops who should make us all jump out of the windows. He should consider his legislative life ended when such a change should be effected. He would scorn to hold legislative existence afterwards. He had merely risen to back his friend. We are ready to finish the bank bill on Monday.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, said it was of no use for gentlemen to use loud and menacing language, for if we could not get along with our rules, he was disposed to resort to the power given by the Constitution to make rules.

Mr. Calhoun declared that this would not be found a mere threat, if the course indicated by the Senator from Kentucky should be pursued.

Mr. Herrin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Winthrop in the Chair, on the Fortification Bill. The whole sitting was occupied in its consideration, and much debate took place on the various items of expenditure proposed. During the discussion, Messrs. Shepperd, McKay, and Rencher opposed the large amount of appropriations, and said that the sums now proposed to be expended exceeded any previous appropriation by upwards of a million of dollars, the average amount having been about \$700,000 annually; and they contended that the amounts already appropriated could not be judiciously expended in the course of this year.

IMPORTANT FROM PERU.—By an extra from the New York Herald, we learn that another revolution has broken out in Peru, and that General Santa Cruz is by this time in possession of Lima.

A gentleman who left Lima on the 3d of last May, and was at Payta on the 11th and 12th, reports, that on the latter day, the troops of Santa Anna marched in and took that town. He saw the troops himself, and states further, that the officers of Gamarra had embarked on board an American whale ship. This gentleman also reports that Flores had aided Santa Cruz with a regiment of cavalry, and promised him a battalion of troops.

Pietra was in possession of the forces of Santa Cruz, under the command of Lieut. Col. Angelo, formerly an adjutant to the Commander-in-Chief.

BRANDY AND GUNPOWDER.—A rebellion or an invasion alarm and puts the public upon its defence; but a corruption of principles works its ruin more slowly, perhaps, but more surely. This may be illustrated by a tale I somewhere met with in the writings of a Swiss philosopher, setting forth the origin of brandy and gunpowder. The government of the north being once upon a time vacant, the prince of the power in the air convened a council in hell; wherein, upon competition of two demons of rank, it was determined they should both make trial of their abilities, and he should succeed who did most mischief. One made his appearance in the shape of gunpowder, the other in that of brandy. The former was a declared enemy, and roused with a terrible noise, which made folks afraid, and put them on their guard. The other passed as a friend and physician through the world disguised himself with sweets and perfumes, and made his way into the ladies' cabinets, and the apothecaries' shops, and under the notion of helping digestion, comforting the spirits, and cheering the heart, produced directly contrary effects; and having insensibly thrown great numbers of human kind into a lingering but fatal decay, was found to people hell and the grave so fast, as to merit the government, which he still possesses.—Aberdeen.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The McLeod Case.

(From the New York Herald.)
The opinion of the Supreme Court was received, unofficially, in advance of the regular mail, at Washington on Tuesday, and we learn that Mr. Fox, the British Minister has given assurances to our Government, that no further steps will be taken by him until the case goes through the Courts of New York in the regular way.

It is true that in certain contingencies, Mr. Fox was directed by his Government to demand his passports, but here is now no probability that these contingencies will ever happen. The first step taken by the British Government, and the debate in Parliament, consequent upon McLeod's arrest, were rather forced upon them by the Tory opposition, and the popular impulse there, than any unfriendly disposition of the ministry. It is not at all likely that any further difficulty will take place, unless perhaps, a popular ferment should break out in England, on the arrival there of the opinion of the Court, stimulated by the Tory opposition to the Government in the approaching elections. For the present, at least, there is a perfectly good understanding between Mr. Webster and Mr. Fox, and the latter will demand no passports, but wait the issue of McLeod's trial, which the Minister thinks should take place as soon as possible without any attempt to carry it to a higher court.

Such being the amount of our information, we therefore assure our readers and the public that no war or difficulty can take place with England at present—that McLeod will probably be tried in a few weeks, in some other county than Niagara, probably in Utica, where he now is.

At all events there is nothing to disturb the peaceful relations of the two countries.

The last sad ceremony.

Our citizens, yesterday morning, rendered their last honors to the earthly remains of their late friend and fellow-citizen, Wm. HENRY HARRISON. The hearse which bore the body from the residence of Col. Taylor to the steamboat which conveyed it to North Bend was preceded by the company of Dragoons and the several Military Companies which arrived from the Louisville Encampment in time to join in the procession, and followed by relatives and personal friends of the deceased, by the Committee which had brought it from Washington, the Committee of Forty which had been appointed to make arrangements for the obsequies, the City Council, Officers and Soldiers of the late War, Judges and Officers of the Superior and Common Pleas Courts, members of the Bar, Odd Fellows, Firemen, other Associations, and large numbers of citizens in an individual capacity.

The procession moved to solemn music from the residence of Col. Taylor, on Sixth street west, to Rice, thence south to Fourth, thence east to Broadway to the wharf, and on the wharf to the steamboat Ruritan, which lay at the foot of Main; and the pavements and doors and windows of the houses for the whole of this distance were crowded with persons, numbering doubtless from 18,000 to 30,000, who had assembled to have a last look, as it passed, of the coffin which enclosed the body of the venerated dead.

The boat left the wharf for the Bend about 1 o'clock, bearing with it the remains of the committee, the detachment of United States Marines, and relatives of the deceased. By special invitation, the Rev. J. T. Brooke went down to perform the funeral service of the Church of England at the tomb.

It is much to be regretted that all of the companies which formed the Oakland Encampment did not reach the City in time to join in the procession. The Louisville, Butler, Harrison, and Citizens' Guards, and the Dayton Artillery left soon after the others, but on a boat which ran much slower than the Mail, and did not arrive here till just as the Ruritan was putting off with the remains.—Cincinnati Gazette.

HOME SQUADRON.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday, says, that the bill reported from the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives for the support of a Home Squadron of ships of war proposed to provide, for that purpose, for the pay, subsistence, repairs, &c., of two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels, and two armed steamers, "to be employed as a Home Squadron."—Augusta Chron.

A WELL MANAGED RAILROAD.—The original capital of the Syracuse and Utica Rail Road Company was \$500,000,—the cost of the Road \$1,000,000. July 4th 1839, the cars were put on the track, since which time it has from earnings increased its capital to \$1,000,000,—made two dividends of 4 per cent. and will pay another dividend of 4 per cent. on the 1st of August proximo—making in all 37 per cent of net earnings in 25 months.—Augusta Chron.

A GREAT TUNNEL.—We are gratified at being able to state that the operations on the graduation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, are already so far advanced as to warrant its completion in the course of the ensuing year.

During the last month, the tunnel at the Dog Golly notch was opened from end to end so thoroughly as to allow a carriage to be driven through it. This tunnel (which is twelve hundred feet long, and excavated in the solid rock throughout) was commenced about the 1st of June 1840, and carried through in little more than twelve months, by the men working night and day. We learn from a friend that, during a recent jaunt which he had made to this magnificent work (it is only twelve miles from Berkly Springs,) he was struck with the almost mathematical accuracy of its outline, its appearance at a short distance being as regular as if it were cut out of plastic clay, while the material, in fact, around and over head, is as solid as marble.—Baltimore Patriot.

From Florida.

(Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.)

PIELATEA, JULY 17, 1841.

Gentlemen—Some of the numerous scouts have returned to Fort King, sick—all sick. Indeed, there is more sickness in the country than I have ever known.

Col. Worth and Co-a-coo-chee are at Tampa. The Colonel readjusted his iron, and told him if he did not send such a message as would bring in his family and friends by a certain time, he would hang him as high as Haman.

His high mightiness, Gen. Co-a-coo-chee, received this intelligence in the most amiable manner, dispatched some runners with a talk to his dear red brethren, which many think will have the desired effect.

There is no doubt but that Col. Worth will carry into effect this determination.—He is one of the elite of the army, and a more determined man and gallant officer, never headed a regiment.

Yours, B.

PICOLATI, JULY 17, 1841.

Gentlemen—I have time to inform you in brief, that about the 14th inst. an Indian was caught near the Panasuakee, by Captain Senwell of the 7th Infantry. He promised to show the way to Hallowell Tustenuggee's camp, on the Oclawaha; of course if he does not, he will be left dancing on nothing. Sufficient time has not transpired to hear whether Captain Senwell has been successful. God grant that he may catch the red rascals!

It is said that there is to be a scout in the Everglades soon. The troops to start from different points—East, North, and West. Some by land, others by water.

Yours, &c.

CASE OF McLEOD.—The Supreme Court

of New York have decided against McLeod's application to be discharged from custody, and remanded him to prison for trial in the ordinary forms of law. The Judges were unanimous in the opinion against his discharge.—It is probable, (says the N. Y. Correspondent of the "National Intelligencer") his Counsel will sue out a writ of error, and the case be carried to the Court for the Correction of Errors, which meets next month, and if the decision of the Supreme Court is there affirmed, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.—Raleigh Reg.

PROSPECTS AT WASHINGTON.—The Correspondent of the New York Commercial

Advertiser affirms that the Whig stock has risen 50 per cent since last Friday week. The Whigs are in fine spirits, and confident of complete success, in all the objects of the session. They have got their Land bill through the House—which is of itself a great triumph under all the circumstances;—and it is admitted now that it will pass the Senate. Mr. Clay, it is confidently asserted, will carry his Bank project through the Senate; in the House, there is no doubt of it.—Raleigh Reg.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
HIGHLAND MESSENGER,
(VOLUME II.)

A weekly Family Newspaper, published at Asheville, N. C., devoted to the Religious, Moral, Educational, Agricultural and Political interests of the community.

THE liberal patronage and extensive circulation of the first volume of this journal, induces the Proprietors to issue a prospectus for the second volume—confident of continuing to receive, as they will ever labor to merit, a liberal share of public patronage.

Our course in future shall be much as heretofore. We shall labor to ascertain the truth in regard to the various subjects which may claim our attention; and when ascertained, we will faithfully and fearlessly proclaim it—regardless alike of the smiles or frowns of those whom it may affect. As the paper is our own—established for the benefit of the country in which we live—we call no man master—deny all servility to any man or set of men—think for ourselves—form our own opinions—write for ourselves—and candidly publish what we think will be most instructive and useful to our readers, without enquiring whether it will be acceptable to this, that, or any sect or party.

In POLITICALS, we have hitherto acted with the Whig party, because we believed that the measures advocated by them were most compatible with the general good. We still believe it, and shall continue to act with that party so long as its members advocate the principles which now characterize them.

We believe we can safely say that in no case have we ever prostituted our paper to the unhallowed purposes of detraction and abuse. In many instances we have felt called upon to speak plainly in reference to the character and conduct of prominent individuals; and in doing so, have necessarily, in many instances, been severe; and exposed corruption and crime because we were fully convinced that the public good required it—but in no case have we wantonly assailed the character, or needlessly exposed the faults of any. This shall continue to be our course. We are the open enemies of vice and immorality—and no rank or condition shall shield it from its merited rebuke.

We hope never to lose sight of the Educational and Agricultural interests of our readers. To insist upon the necessity and advantages of education in general—to point out and contrast the various means of imparting it, and to throw all possible light upon the question how it can be best promoted throughout the country—is what we consider the duty of the public press at all times. In the discharge of this duty we hope to hear our part.

We shall continue to devote a portion of our paper to Agricultural matters, and occasionally enlarge upon those branches of natural science as necessary to be at least partially understood by all goodly numbers of the most advanced literary and miscellaneous publications of the day, we shall not fail to keep our readers apprised of the most important occurrences transpiring at home and abroad.

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