

course of trade, thus leaving the place of their first issue without the benefits of their circulation. But it is evident that if the agencies at those distant points shall be authorized to purchase bills of exchange, a new source for the issue of sound circulating paper will be opened and the exchange thus brought would be promoted, wherever the demands of trade shall call for it.

In a country of such varied production as the United States, some parts being highly commercial, others manufacturing, and others yielding vast amounts in raw material, the current and course of exchange has periodical changes. It flows one way or the other, or in the same way with more or less force, according to the seasons. Nor is this course always direct, but on the contrary, often circuitous, winding itself through several distant markets. Commodities in many parts of the West seek a sale in the South, not expecting payment in Southern products, but in means available in the North and the East. This happy diversity of products, and these useful ramifications of internal trade, demand imperatively not only a currency satisfactory to all, but the means also of easy, cheap and safe dealing in exchange. And these two objects assist each other. A good currency enables him who needs exchange to buy it, and he who has exchange to sell, to sell it. Good currency and safe exchange being thus mutually convertible, and acting together, all under proper limits and securities, form the most perfect system of paper circulation. The power to deal in exchange seems essential, indeed, to any considerable circulation of Treasury notes in the South and West. And it may be added, that nothing would tend more to counteract the concentration of moneyed affairs, at one or a few points, than the ability of buying domestic exchange with good paper, redeemable at the place of purchase. Commercial transactions, and the consummation of pecuniary engagements, naturally concentrate themselves in places where the currency is good. There is no remedy against this concentration so sovereign as the supplying of a good currency every where.

A safe system of exchange, though no more extensive than is contemplated by this bill, will be of great use to the commerce of the country in other respects, besides furnishing the means of keeping a good currency in circulation. The more direct advantages flowing from it are not inconsiderable. Although its object be not to supply capital or credit for purposes of trade or to make advances, and although the whole system is limited to exchanges, strictly, yet it cannot fail to afford very important facilities, and to be productive of much general benefit.

The power or faculty of reaching to funds already accumulated in a distant part of the country, and of bringing them home immediately, and without loss, is a power or faculty of no mean importance, in the hands of those whose business leads them to form commercial connexions in such distant parts. This power or faculty the measure under consideration proposes to confer impartially on all, to the extent of its means. And its capacity for good, in this respect, is confidently left to the judgment of those whose practical experience has rendered them most competent to decide.

As to any dangerous consequences from unwise influences in buying or selling exchanges it is to be again observed that the Exchequer can lend money to nobody; it can furnish capital to no one to begin, carry on, or uphold his business; it only seeks to enable any one to place his funds where he needs them; and this, it will be seen, is to be done under such restrictions, and with such limitations, that all ideas of partiality or favoritism to individuals, is effectually repelled. All real borrowing and lending is excluded, and bills are to be taken on such time only as is necessary for ordinary notice, and the usual transmission of intelligence.

Over operations, begun and completed in so short a time, and which are to be carried on in the face of the commercial community—operations which allow so little of favoritism or accommodation to any—it is not likely that unjust or partial local influences, far less likely that any pernicious central influences, will exercise control.

It may be objected to all dealing in exchanges, that parties on bills will become debtors to Government; that in case of any general pressure they will petition for relief, and thus embarrass Government, as well by neglect of punctuality of payment, as by impudently for indulgence. It is readily admitted that the delicate relation of debtor and creditor should be avoided, as far as may be, between Government and the People. But in many cases it cannot exist. The imposition of a tax creates that relation; every custom-house bond creates it, and it is found in many other forms. But a better answer to this objection is, that the credit, so far as any may arise under the operations of this bill, will be a commercial credit, of all others the most unlikely to be violated—of a few days continuance only, existing between the Government and each individual, by himself, out of which no common cause, no common interest in delay, no common impurity for relief, can well arise.

As the great object of the whole measure is to put an end to controversy, and give repose, it is left to the States to prohibit the practice of private deposits and dealings in exchange within their respective limits, if any of them shall so see fit. Of such prohibition no apprehension is entertained, yet the less scruple has been felt in recommending the provision, as it may avoid difficulties, by manifesting a disposition neither to tread on any questionable ground, nor to give rise to unnecessary differences of opinion.

The plan will present itself to all the States and all the People. It proposes general benefit to all; and no fear is entertained lest either the States or the People should examine it with too close a scrutiny.

The section which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, if found necessary, five millions of stocks, is designed as a provision against contingencies incident to the fluctuations of trade. In an agent of Government, such as is now proposed to be created, it is proper that there should exist every security for the maintenance of its credit. Markets may fall on private institutions, in the revulsions of commerce and business, and they may be compelled to stop payment; but whatever is identified with the character of Government should be placed on the safest possible foundations. As the means of the country are most ample, its credit high, and the burdens of the People light, there is wisdom in giving to the Exchequer the power of immediate resort, in case of necessity, to the unstained and unquestionable faith of the nation. There should be no hesitation, no scruple, no lingering doubt, about the ability of the institution now proposed to be established to fulfil with punctuality all its engagements under any circumstances, not of force, to disturb the Government itself.

Such are the general views of the important measure which now invites the consideration of the Legislature.

The extremes of public sentiment on the subjects embraced in this bill, are embodied in the system of the sub-Treasury on the one hand, and in a Bank of the United States on the other. The great problem now propounded to practical statesmanship is, whether repose and reconciliation of opinion can be attained, whether an end can be put to distracting doubts and contending contentions, touching the policy of the Government, by the adoption of an intermediate system; a system exercising no ungranted power, establishing no non-stop, bestowing no indefeasible rights, attempting no divorce of the Government from the People; but, on the other hand, converting the most austere, though the most indispensable and plainly constitutional duty of the Government, the collection of the taxes, into the very means of sustaining the industry, interchanging the commodities, and increasing the gains of those by whom taxes are paid.

This intermediate position, the plan struck out in the President's Message proposes to occupy. On the one hand, it performs one grand function which the sub-Treasury could not and did not seek to perform.

It asserts and recognizes the constitutional duty of cherishing and sustaining the commerce between the States, by all proper and constitutional means, and turns away from nothing within the limits of the Constitution which may support general credit.

It admits the impolicy and impracticability, without detriment to the business of life, of coining an entire substitution of the precious metals for that convertible currency which has come to occupy their place.

But, on the other hand, it is not a corporation; it alarms nobody by the assertion of power to enter the States, to engross local business, or grasp at local gains, exempt from liability to local burdens.

If a measure may ever be accomplished, as the good sense, the fraternal sentiments, and the business necessities of the American people must lead us to believe, by which existing elements of discord shall be withdrawn from national politics, and the country be suffered to enjoy tranquillity in things nearly affecting men's daily labor and daily bread, it is confidently believed that it may be matured, by the wisdom of the Legislature, out of the general provisions of the bill now submitted to its consideration.

W. FORWARD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE MESSENGER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1842.

All of our readers who can find the time and patience, will, of course, read the plan of a "Fiscal Agency," as proposed to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It reached us just in time to have it "set" for this week's paper. We have not yet had time to read it attentively. The Madisonian, we see, contends that it is precisely the plan which Gen. Jackson would have recommended had Congress have called upon him. To us, however, this is no recommendation—to carry the country back to Jackson principles would be among our last wishes.

Agricultural Societies.

In the midst of the distress throughout our country, consequent upon the unusual pressure in its monetary affairs and the almost unprecedented stagnation of business caused by that pressure, we are happy to see that a deep and general interest is manifested by almost every class of our citizens for the advancement of our agricultural interests. Societies are formed—papers are published under the management of some of the most intelligent and scientific men of the country—and divers means are resorted to in order to ascertain the best means of improving lands, managing crops and raising stock. To effect this, few, if any, means have proved more efficient than the forming and keeping up of Agricultural Societies. When conducted as they may be, they are productive of a vast amount of good, and are entirely free from those very serious objections which lie against many other means which may be resorted to for the attainment of the same ends.

We have a few suggestions to make to our friends in the western part of this State on this subject, which we will respectfully submit, willing that they should pass for what they may be considered worth.

In the first place, then, let county societies be formed in each county for the express purpose of effecting an improvement in the farming operations of the country. Let the meetings of these societies be frequent; and at each meeting let a lecture be delivered by some person previously selected—embracing not only the wants of the country, general objects of the society, its utility, &c.—but let the lecturers take up, from time to time, some particular branch of the farming business: say, for instance, the adaptation of certain manures to certain soils; or, the adaptation of certain grasses to certain soils—the time and manner of sowing and sowing. In doing this properly, it will be necessary for the lecturer to call to his aid many of the principles of the great doctrine of natural science, particularly, natural philosophy and chemistry; and thus it will prove a source of intellectual profit, as well as enjoyment. The attention of the community generally will by this means be called to this subject—an interest will be awakened—solid and useful information will be imparted, and an immense public good effected.

In the second place, let there be annual meetings of these societies, and an annual exhibition of fine stock, and specimens of choice grain. Suppose the societies for the counties of Buncombe, Henderson and Yancey meet annually at Asheville—those for the counties of Haywood, Macon and Cherokee meet annually at Franklin. To these annual meetings let the finest stock in the country be brought—together with spe-

cimens of the most choice grains, and the best products of the mechanic's shop; all with the distinct understanding that there would not only be an exhibition, but what in England is called a fair. Let it be understood that this would be a sale, at fair prices, of the best products of the country. Purchasers would then come far and near expecting what they really would get, the best of every thing. We would likewise be free from the many impositions now too often practised upon us in the sale of what is called blooded stock. Much stock of different kinds is now sold among us at high prices because of its blood, which has neither bone, muscle, sinew, or serviceable quality of which to boast.

After writing the above, we took up the November number of the "Agriculturist," a paper, the name of which is an index to its objects, published at Nashville, Tenn., and cast our eyes upon the following article. It is so directly in point, on the subject of which we have been speaking, that we determined to insert it entire, and sincerely ask for it an attentive perusal. In reference to impositions in the sale of fine stock, we have long been satisfied that several enterprising and worthy gentlemen in this country have been most grossly imposed upon. Hitherto, we have said but little on the subject in any way, but we do think it is high time for our citizens to awake up to their true interests in these matters.

New-Year's Day.

We spent our New-Year's Day by a trip to the Warm Springs—a pleasant place, and the proprietor a most gentlemanly and worthy man. In the last three years, he has lost not less than twenty thousand dollars worth of property by fire—first, in a large building used for a hotel, and recently in a stable upwards of 100 feet long, by 60 wide, two and a half stories high, in which, at the time it was consumed, were a hundred wagon loads of sheep oats, a thousand bushels of corn, large quantities of provender, several milk cows and several horses, all of which was lost. Without sitting down to complain of his misfortunes, he is actively engaged in repairing his loss. His accommodations are extensive. The hotel is two hundred feet long, forty wide, rooms judiciously laid off and comfortably furnished. A jaunt there from our village is but a morning's work, as Mr. J. O. Roberts, the present contractor on that line of stages, runs a vehicle there and back every day in the week except Monday; and we take pleasure in saying that in all our stage travelling, which has been no little, we have never met with a more accommodating set of drivers than those at present on that line.

News of the week.

A Dr. White residing near Davidson College, in this State, was drowned on the 23d ult., in attempting to cross a creek which was too deep to ford. This is we believe, the third instance of persons being drowned in that section of the country the past fall.

Dr. D. Asbury has retired from the editorial charge of the Charlotte Journal. We are sorry for it. He was quite an able and spirited editor.

Our table is literally piled this week with half sheets—extras, and the like, each editor saying that his hands were taking Christmas. Better have done as we did—give it up to the boys, and let them send out a "Hoosier."

The editor of the North Carolina Standard has given notice that he intends soon to discontinue his paper, when persons are indebted for two years subscription, or upwards, and will hereafter send no paper to any person who does not first send \$3.00.

A good notion that.

Congress has been in session a month and more, and only one act, says the National Intelligencer of Dec. 28th, has been passed, and received the signature of the President. That is an act making appropriations for the pay of the members.

A destructive fire lately occurred at Niagara, Upper Canada—lost thirty thousand dollars.

The news from Florida, is as it has been for the last four or five years. The war ended, and the Indians coming in.

Some of the Tennessee Democratic papers are speaking of "another attempt" by the democrats of their Legislature to elect U. S. Senators. This beats any thing we have heard of. We have seen something like barefaced impudence before, but this takes the lead.

A destructive fire, as we have usually seen, took place at the village of Charleston, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, lately and destroyed property to the amount of forty thousand dollars!

Mrs. McLean wife of Hon. John McLean, one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States—died recently at Louisville Ky.

Large Papers.

A friend remarked to us the other day, that the present great rage throughout the country for issuing large papers, reminded him of a common error in farming—attempting to cultivate great bodies of land without improving any. The remark struck us at the time as pertinent and full of meaning. With a very few exceptions, the mammoth papers of the country contain but little that is really instructive and useful to the mass of the people—their greatest recommendation is their size.

The Declaration.—Here is one of the heaviest turned paragraphs in the language.—Imagine, if you please, a sentimental and most graciously reclining on a sofa, with the last fashionable novel in her hand, and her heart melting as a personation: a perfumed youth of twenty, with eyes sparkling in agony sublime, sobbing out, in anything but dispassion,

"My charmer! I could die for thee,
If thou couldst only love for me!"
"Ah, do," replies the dark eyed elf,
"I never want to die myself!"

THE CURRENCY PLAN.

On the occasion yesterday, of a motion to print an extra number of copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the Fiscal Agent, an intimation was thrown out that the Report and Bill accompanying it might be referred to a Select Committee of the Senate some day early next week. An intimation of their discussing this new plan of Finance was also hinted at by Mr. BUCHANAN. The Report and Bill in the House of Representatives are already in charge of the Select Committee appointed upon that part of the President's Message relating to it.—Nat. Int. of 24th December.

It seems now to be understood as a matter settled, says the Raleigh Register, that the Whigs of North Carolina will hold a Convention in that city, sometime in April or May next, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and adopt such other measures as may serve to stir up their friends throughout the State, and infuse into the Whig ranks something of its former activity and zeal.—Salem Gazette.

Married.
On the 30th of December, 1841, by Elder Wald Hill, Rev. J. F. PENNINGTON, of Macon county, to Miss Lois E. RUEL, daughter of Michael Reel, of Burke county, N. C. [Communicated.]

HARD RUN FOR MONEY!

It will be remembered by our customers, that in opening our new Store in Asheville, in July last, that we proposed to sell Goods—cheap for cash—that we sold at the lowest cash prices—we allowed our friends until the 1st of January, just to sell them cheap bargains—but, with the positive understanding, that no longer time could be given. We purchased for ready money, and sold at a small profit as for cash in hand. The time has passed by. We wish now to make further purchases. This cannot be done on terms that will enable us to furnish our patrons at the same rates we have done, without the money they owe us. Always say that all who do not make payment within this month must expect to find their claims in the hands of an officer.

PATTON & OSBORN,
Asheville, January 4 1842. 3

A List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st of January, 1842, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Dr. E. H. Andrews
Mrs. L. Brooks
P. S. Bryan
Jas. Brooksher
Aaron Banks
R. A. Barnett
T. C. Bradshaw
O. S. Brittain
Gen. B. S. Brittain
Col. John Brown
C. K. Cross
Henry Carroll
A. B. Chunn
A. K. Orr
Joshua Curtis
Jos. Carter
Capt. J. Davidson
Wm. Smith
R. W. Baekett
Wm. Duncan
Samuel Davidson
Gen. S. W. Davidson
A. Frisley
Thos. Foster
A. Fox or D. Hughes
H. A. Farnsworth
N. Harrison
Van C. Hale
Mrs. A. Halmy
Charles Hays
A. Howard
Dr. C. M. Hill
Able Harris
N. S. Harris
T. M. Jones
A. Johnson
Jos. Jones or Eller
Wm. J. Joyner
N. Kendall
A. K. Orr
W. E. Wilkerson
Mas. H. A. Lowery
E. Ludwick
C. H. Lunce
Charles Moore
John Meal

A. McEntire
S. J. Morris
A. McColeugh
John Morgan
Peter Miller
Elizabeth Madecass
J. C. Maxwell
Col. T. Morris
John Nelson
Samuel Newland
S. Osham
Levi Prewitt
Thos. Powers
Mrs. R. Pacey
Mrs. E. Philips
A. A. Porter
Jos. H. Quisenberry
Wm. Roberts
D. Reynolds
Mrs. M. J. Singleton
Henry Shedor
L. Sorrell
J. B. Sawyer
Jos. Shoap
John Sluder
Dr. Wm. F. Thomas
John Thompson
F. Tountman
Wm. H. Thomas
John Vanderson
Wm. Wardrop
Thos. Williams
2A. Walker
E. or Wm. Young
J. H. Williams
Wm. Willis
J. S. Wells
Wm. H. White
Wm. Williams
Messrs. Wainwright & Marchison
Messrs. C. G. Weaver & Co.
John G. Williams
Rev. J. S. Weaver
Jesse Weaver
WM. COLEMAN P. M.

Asheville, Jan. 7, 1842. 79

LANDS FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Buncombe county, on the premises, on the 22d day of January, 1842, I will expose to public sale, 250 Acres of Land, more or less, lying on the south side of Swannanoa, at or near the residence of GEORGE PATTON, late of said county, dead. This land is of good quality and well worth the attention of persons desirous of making an investment in a tract of land of that size. It is the property of the said George Patton, dead, and sold for distribution. The purchaser will be entitled to a credit of one and two years, on giving bond with good security.

E. H. McCLURE,
Jan. 7, 1842. 3 79

NEW IRON WORKS.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the public at large that they have their new IRON WORKS in full operation, and are prepared to fill bills for any amount of

IRON.
Their Works are situated in Cherokee county, N. C. four miles northwest of the town of Murphy. Any person or persons wishing to purchase as much as 250 lbs. can have it delivered at any point within the bounds of the counties of Haywood, Macon, and Cherokee, North Carolina, of Union, Hershamb or Gilmore, Georgia, at 7 cents per pound, or 64 cents delivered at the forge. We warrant our iron to be as good as any made in the State. We batter ourselves that the quality of our iron, together with the very low price at which we propose to sell, will entitle us to a good portion of the public patronage. Bills forwarded to the proprietors will be strictly attended to. Address BENJAMIN WARD, Murphy, January 7, 1842. 79

NOTICE.

THE TOWN LOTS in the town of HENDERSONVILLE, will be exposed to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in FEBRUARY NEXT, and days following, on a credit of one and two years, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

HENDERSONVILLE
is the seat of justice for the county of Henderson, N. C., and is situated immediately on the Buncombe Turnpike Road, 21 miles south of Asheville and 3 miles north of Flat Rock, and on a beautiful level ridge conveniently watered for stock, &c.

GEORGE ALLEN,
ANDREW MAXWELL,
DAVID REES,
JOHN DAVIS,
JAS. SPANNS.

Dec. 18, 1841. 78
The "Greenville Mountaineer" will please insert the above till day of sale, and forward account to Jas. Spanns, Esq., at Hendersonville.

Augusta Bank Note Table.

Corrected for the Chronicle and Sentinel, by Joun G. WILKINS, No. 248, Broad Street.

AUGUSTA NOTES.

Mechanics Bank, par.	
Agency Brunswick Bank, "	
Bank of Augusta, "	
Augusta Ins. & Banking Company, "	
Branch Georgia Railroad, "	
Branch State of Georgia, "	

SAVANNAH NOTES.

State Bank, 1/4 1 disnt.	
Marine & Fire Insurance Bank, 1/2 1 "	
Central Railroad Bank, 1/2 1 "	
Planters Bank, 1/2 1 "	

COUNTRY NOTES.

State Bank Branch, Macon, 1/4 1 disnt.	
Other Branches State Bank, 1/2 1 "	
Bank of Columbus, 6 8 "	
Brunswick Bank, 1/2 1 "	
St. Mary's Bank, 1/2 1 "	
Branch Central R.R. Bank, Macon, 1/2 1 "	
Branch Mar. & Fire Ins. Bank, 1/2 1 "	
Insurance Bk of Columbus, Macon, 1/2 1 "	
Commercial Bank, Macon, 1/2 1 "	
Planter's & Mec's Bk, Columbus, 9 10 10 "	
Milledgeville Bank, 10 1 12 1 "	
Bank of Hawkinsville, 10 1 12 1 "	
Western Bank of Georgia, no sale.	
Rocky Mountain Bank, 2 4 1 "	
Georgia Railroad Bank, Athens, 4 1 "	
Planters Bank of Columbus, 4 1 "	
Central Bank, 10 1 "	
Ocmulgee Bank, 1 1 "	
City Council of Augusta, 1 1 "	
City Council of Columbus Macon, and Milledgeville, 10 1 12 1 "	
Monroe Railroad Bank, no sale.	
Bank of Darien and Branches, 4 1 "	
Chattahoochee R.R. & Pkng Co. 4 1 "	

SOUTH-CAROLINA NOTES.

Charleston Banks, par.	
Bank of Hamburg, 1/2 1 disnt.	
Country Banks, 1/2 1 disnt.	

SPECIE-PAYING BANKS.

Mechanics Bank, Augusta.	
Bank of Augusta.	
Augusta Insurance and Banking Co.	
Branch State Bank at Augusta.	
Do. Geo. R. R. Bank do.	
Agency Brunswick Bank, do.	
Charleston Branch, do.	
Insurance Bank of Columbus at Macon.	
Do. Branch in Savannah.	

SWAIN'S

North-Carolina Executor:

Containing the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary Forms & Precedents.

INTENDED as a convenient manual and a safe guide to Executors, Administrators, Guardians Jurors and Commissioners of various kinds, appointed by the Courts, Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other public officers. In short, it is intended for the benefit of all persons, public or private, who are, or possibly may be interested in the management of the estate of deceased persons, with the least trouble and expense possible, according to the laws now in force. For, besides the legal matter above mentioned generally, it contains the hundred selected of Wills of land and personal property, Legacies, distributive shares of estates, rules of descent, Partition of estate, real and personal, among those entitled, Dower and other provision for Widows, &c., &c.

Among the Forms it contains, are—all the necessary legal process, Wills, Bonds, Oaths, Needs, Bills of sale, Leases, Forms of Account, Petitions, Affidavits, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, Writs, Returns, &c.—in all, near a hundred in quantity to sell again, at a good price, to be the largest, as well as the most approved collection of Forms now extant.

This Book has just been published. It contains 248 octavo pages (some size as those of the North Carolina Justice) well bound in law binding; and, in consequence of the scarcity of money, as well as to place it within the reach of every person, it is now offered for sale at the low price of \$1.50 by retail. Merchants and others who buy a quantity to sell again, can have a reasonable reduction in the price.

Apply at the Printing Office, in Asheville, Raleigh county, N. C., or at the North Carolina Book Store in Raleigh.

BENJAMIN SWAIN,
Dec. 8, 1841. 378 Author & Proprietor

PROSPECTUS

"The Agriculturist,"
AND
JOURNAL OF THE STATE & COUNTY SOCIETIES.
VOLUME II.

HAVING nearly completed the Second Volume of the "Journal of the Tennessee State and County Agricultural Societies," we send forth proposals to the friends of improvement throughout the Union, for the Third Volume. We are frank to say, the patronage of the Agriculturist has already surpassed our fondest expectations, and we have many demonstrations it has been useful, perhaps greater than any other Agricultural work of the West, and therefore those who read it, may expect a great and useful volume in every large and respectable circle of contributors.

We again assure the public, we will give our attention to every science and subject which we think will be beneficial to our country. Education—particularly Agricultural, or that kind best suited to Farmers and Mechanics, we expect to discuss more fully than has yet been done in America; it will be our object to clearly define the term policy for working men generally, and especially for the laboring classes in Tennessee. This will lead us to examine whether Tennessee is intended as a planting, or provision growing and manufacturing State, or both. We shall still dwell much upon the improvement of the soil, and fully investigate the science of breeding and rearing domestic animals. Horticulture will receive strict and constant attention. In a word, it is our intention to expose every error of every description, give our readers every thing in our means, calculated to improve the physical, moral, intellectual and pecuniary condition of man, and we will use every exertion to make the Agriculturist the very best paper in the country.

CONDITIONS.
The work will be published monthly, on good paper—each No. to contain 24 pages, well stitched—\$2 per annum; but will, in no instance, be forwarded to a new subscriber without the Cash. To any one who will get five new subscribers and remit the money free of postage, one copy will be sent gratis; and 20 per cent commission will be allowed to any one who will obtain a greater number of subscribers, transmit the money, and act as agent for the paper. Any one who is authorized by this Prospectus to become an agent for the work.

For any person receiving this Prospectus and not feeling disposed to exert themselves in behalf of the paper, will confer a favor by handing it over to some person who will take an active part in obtaining subscribers.

The Volumes for 1840 and '41, can be had for \$3; or a person sending us a \$5 bill, will be entitled to the Volumes for 1840, '41 and '42.

For no subscription received for less than one year. All subscriptions to continue and end with a Volume.

JOHN SHELBY,
G. TROOST,
T. FANNING,
CAMERON & FALL, Publishers,
Nashville, November, 1841.

Smith's Arithmetic.
Just received, and for sale at this office—very cheap. Nov. 25.