his courtesy, in time for him another guest in your place, should cline. Dr. Kitchiner, who is au you decline. Dr. Elichiner, who is au-thority in all "affairs of the mouth," says, quoting is monuel des Amphiloyons--that " not even death itself can dispense with the obligation a man is under, of giving the entertainment for which he has sent out invitations, which have been accepted ;' as in such extreme cases, his place may be filled by his friend or executor. Now every reasonable person must allow that the duties which invitation imposes are, like other social duties, reciprocal; and al-though we do not agree with the Cours Gastronomique that " a certificate from a Sheriff's officer, a Doctor, or an underta-ker, are the only pleas which are admissible to disengage one who has accepted an invi-tation,—and though we would allow him the liberty of changing his mind provided he does in time and gives his friend doe information it is indispensible that he do not, by forgetting this last item, subject his friend to the morification of discovering, at the latest moment, that his table is to be but half filled. But we are departing from the subject we were requested to notice; and beg pardon of "Juveni." Doubtless the appreciation of good dinners belonging to his age will prevent his falling into so gross -and yet too common-a neglect of good inanners.

It is somewhat surprising that the pro-prieties of Note-writing should be so little regarded in this country, when we consid-or that it is an important branch of genteel education, and brought into almost daily use. It is true that no man can expect to reap renown from his possession of this accomplishment in its greatest perfection ; any more than from his habit of speaking correct English, or wearing a well fitting coat. But the want of it is as unbecoming, and must be as uncomfortable as the reverse of either of the others. The young gentleman who should find himself at a loss how to frame a reply to a note, must feel as painful a sense of embarrassment as the man who introduced into a drawing room without knowing any of the rules of proper behaviour. Ceremony may indeed be dispensed with by permission, at all times ; a man may send a verbal message in answer to a lady's note, or wear his hat within doors, or do any thing else qui a man. vaise grace and no offence taken, provided the friend be indulgent. But it is best as a general rule to guard against misunder. standing, by observing the rules prescri-bed by good breeding. Their habitual ne-glect is far from being a mark of independence ; it shows not only a want of refinement in manners, but of that refinement of feeling for others-that true benevolence of which good breeding is the representative, and where it is wanting-the substance. We deserve not only to be laughed at, but blamed, when we continue to neglect rules founded in good morals, as well as stamped by the sanction of civilized society .-S. C. Temperance Advocate.

The French Revolution.

We have long been accustomed to consider this as the most infernal transaction in the history of crime. It has appeared to us in the dim re-

FROM WASHINGTON. a fourth mouth of the Section. No have arrived at the middle of the had intended here to add a few observa-We have arrived at the middle of the fourth month of the Session of Congress without any one of the great questions, for the decision of which the whole country is looking with anxious suspense, having yet been brought to a final issue; though a great deal has been done in the way of dis. tions, but are obliged, by the interruption of other engagements, to defer them to an-

and the main will strengt and

[Fran the New York Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Murch 10.

ussion as well as preparation of business. The rumors of a disruption in the ranks Advances are, moreover, every day made of the Locos are not without foundation. towards such reforms as appear to be re- The movement of the radicals in behalf of quired by alleged and supposed excesses or abuses in the public expenditure; among which the reader cannot fail to note the moanan, and measures are now in progress tions on Saturday last, in the House of Representatives, by the Chairman of the Com- to arrest the premature action of the Colomittee on Ways and Means, as strongly nel's corps in the several States. I recentindicative of the current of opinion in that body. Some reports have also been made ly heard the nomination of Col. Johnson in the West pronounced factious and disorfrom the several committees on public exganizing; and at the same time it was penditures, and others are daily expected, said that unless he submit his claims to the sense, we did not consider it at all obligaesides the long-looked-fcr report of the decision of a National Convention he will New York Commission? which have assuredly be proscribed by "the party" thrown, and will continue to throw, much par excellence ! The advocates of the "Helight upon the manner in which public af- ro of the late War" are not to be cajoled fuirs have been and ought to be administer. by the shallow device of another Conven- light," nor have we any sort of wish whated. Propositions that have been made by tion. They well remember the insult put ever to conceal from the public any thing individual members, for special and parti- upon him at the last assemblage at Balticular reforms, will doubtless be found in more, when the managers deemed it advimany instances to be fully sustained and sable to forbear making a nomination for borne out by the facts which these reports Vice President. It was well understood will disclose. The results of all this devel. at the time that the nomination was declin-

opement and preparation would keep both ed in obedience to the prejudices of the Houses of Congress busy enough for a Southern portion of the party, who protestwelvemonth, independently of the great ed they would not as a unit support the param unt questions concerning the reve- Ticket of Van Buren and Johnson. Withnue and the currency which may be expect-ed for a number of weeks to occupy their al friend of Col. Johnson, I am free to say attention to the exclusion of almost all that he is by no means the most exceptionother business. Indeed, if the edifice of able of the candidates of the Loco Foco legislation at this Session were to bear any party. He is brave, patriotic and gene. proportion to the scalfolding, it would be a rous, and if the country shall again be prodigious structure. While the Senate has continued engaged know but its interests and honor would be

n the interesting debate on the comprehen- quite as well protected under the adminissive series of propositions by Mr. Clay- tration of Harrison's brother in arms as being in reality waiting the action of the under that of any of his named competi-House of Representatives on the leading | tors. uestions involved in these resolutions-

The nomination of Mr. Graham for the he House of Representatives, having for a P. O. of your city is becoming daily more time suspended the consideration of the popular here, and I sincerely hope it will be General Appropriation Bill, has taken up confirmed without much opposition. The he bill to provide, by authorizing a suffi- disappointed applicants, may express oppoient loan, for the immediate deficiency in sition to the appointment, but the public at he means necessary to enable the Govern. large in your city it is expected will apment to comply with its existing engage. prove it. The Senate will probably act sents. On this bill a debate, as latitudinupon it to-morrow or next day. Smith of o is as the whole field of political controver-Me. for Comptroller. sy, and having very little relation to the

A few unimportant appointments were question really involved in the bill, has confirmed this morning. Yours, LEON.

some wiso restraint, to endure, for any AT FAULT AGAIN .- In Mr. Henry's 'late thing we can see to prevent it, for the eech, he had a good deal to say about the Bank investigations, instituted at the last This debate has, as far as it has gone on afforded food enough for comment, in no session of our Legislature, and insinuated merry vain, and yet in some of its espects, that there was some concert between the in its connexions and its conjunctions as Committee and Banks, and that the queswell as its abstractions, it does furnish tions propounded by the committee to the matter for mirth rather than for any oppo- Presidents of those Institutions, were drawn site sentiment. Who but must smile at up by a Whig, so as to enable the Banks this proposition for an extended loan being to gloss over matters and make every thing opposed, now with fierce denunciation and appear smooth. A correspondent of the anon with excruciating ratlery, by certain "Fayetteville Observer," in the last numgentlemen who deserve to be esteemed lea. ber of that paper, states as a fact within ders of the party styling itself " Democrat. his own knowledge that William H. Hoy.

IN HIDE VIDE STORE COUNT D. R. MIANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS. ASELEVILLE, N. O. Friday, April 1, 1849.

Mr. Henry's Letter.

The editor of the Lincoln Republican having accepted our terms, we shall publish the letter of Hon. L. D. Henry accepting the nomination as a candidate for Governor, next week. We would have published it long since had the editor of the Republican, or any other respectable gentleman of his party, have requested it. But as it was a party paper in the strictest tory upon us to give it a place in our columns unless by request from some respectable source. WE are not "afraid of the And in order that public interest may be the more certainly and fully secured, we are willing, nay, desirous that every measure in which the public good may be fore the community, but that the different views taken of these measures, by those of Mr. Henry in question, we are free and doomed to submit to their rule, I do not caudid to say, that in our opinion it abounds in indirect, if not direct misrepresentations, sophism, and unfairness. We suppose Mr. Henry has some views of State policy, but what they are we do not learn from his letter. This is devoted almost exclusively to national politics, and would, we think, have come with much better grace from a candidate for Congress than for Governor. His views are different from those we have, and still entertain ; nevertheless, we have no fears in spreading them before our readers. We are harnessed in no party traces, and have no interest in the political views which we entertain, save that which is common to all the country.

We believe that a National Bank, a Prolective Tariff, one Presidential Term, a Restriction of the Veto Power, a Lessening of Executive Patronage, and a Curtailing of many of the Public Fxpenses, are matters of great importance to the whole country. If Mr. Henry, or any one else, can show us that these measures are impolitic, and unsafe, we will most unhesitatingly reof practice, theory and council, lead in a cant. That showing, however, must be done, not by abuse, and demagogical pandering to the prejudices of the illiterate, but ie," and styled by others " Loco foco ?" wood, Jr. Esq., of this city, was the author by well established data, and logical infer-

lavation of Terms by the Mexicans By to the news articles in an Anna, it is said, swears he will never stop until he has planted his standard on the banks of the Sa. bine ; and, in return, the Texians swear that they will not stop until they plant theirs in the city of

Meetings have been called already in different parts of the Southern States, having for their object the collecting of volunteers, to aid the Tex. jans. In the present condition of our country. hundreds out of regular employment, and ready to catch at any project that offers them gain, we make no doubt but that many eltizens of the United States will cagerly hearken to the call which the President of Texas has made for help.

[For the Messenger.] Agricultural Societies.

GENTLEMEN: I noticed an appeal yours some time since, suggesting the im-portance of, and the advantages to be derived from the formation of such societies in the Western counties of this State. The subject must have struck the minds of every sensible agriculturist a thousand times, as from any quarter that may tend directly or one of great importance to his interest and indirecty to promote the public interest. profit, and to the growth and improvement of our beloved country. Agriculture is no fable-farming is no sham-labor is no disgrace-consequently, every attempt to improve and foster the farming interest, should be viewed with respect, and attended to thought to lie, may not only be brought be. with no ordinary degree of interest. But alas! the moth, rust, and mould of bygone days still cover our farm yard skirts, and we make no effort to shake them off. We in, or seeking after office, may also have a sicer on in the same track our fathers did, full and importial hearing. As to the letter through thick and thin, swamps and quagmires, notwithstanding we see better ways pointed out to us on all sides. If it is so necessary to assemble with corn-stalks, plough-handles, &c., to do " military duty' in order for improvement, to collect in companies to administer justice, to unite and council each other on almost every subject, to assemble to make laws for our go-vernment, etc., why may we not do likewise, to improve our farms, fill our storehouses, make what we want, and render ourselves comparatively independent. 1 can see no reason why we may not form such societies in one or more places in every county. The room for improvement in our farms is without bounds, the necessity for it is equally so. There are minds capable of leading in this matter, and if their mamas will let them out, there are certainly children enough in this science to make a respectable school. Such societies are productive of great good, and attended with no evil. If every man in the country was informed that he could make two dollars by going to court, to one at home, every man would go to court. And where is the man that would plough two days if he could do the same in one, or make only one bushel of corn when he could in the same time make two? No where. And yet the formation of these societies, the combination

"He would, therefore, propose a daty of 2s. a barrel upon fish, dried or satted, 3s. upon pickled fish, upon butter 8s. per cwt., upon cherze 5s. per cwt., &c. He would not propose more than 3s. a quarter upon wheat coming from the United States.— This would be done principally in reference to the fact that Gaiada had already sent considerable quantities of grain and flour

to other parts of the empire, and she was likely to send much greater supplies when her apabcilities was developed."

We are not sure that this duty of Ss. per quarter (nine cents a bashel) on wheat will suffice to stop its flowing down the St. Law, rence, though we seriously hope it may.— Every bushel so sent is directed by the British Corn-Laws from paying transportation and toll to the Eric Canal and from swelling the commerce and trade of New-York. The effect of the present arrangement is to send the produce of the country into Cana-da to be manufactured and thence by a difficult and dangerous navigation to Great 0 Britain-the difficulties being compensated by exemption from the Corn Laws, and our city thus doubly injured by them. If Great Britain has stopped this effectually, what say you, Buffalo and Cleaveland?-Shall we have any more attacks from you on Gen. Tallmadge's Speech ?- New. York

"SHOT HIS GRANNY."-Mr. CALHOUN S3 effectually "shot his granny" the other day, in the Sen-ate, that we hardly thought he would open his mouth again this Session, though we see he has been making a speech on Mr. CLAY's Resolutions. Mr. SIMMONS of Rhode Island, it seems, was ma-Mr. Stations of Rhode Island, it scens, was ma-king an excellent Speech in support of the same Resolutions, during which he made Mr. Calhous wince many times. At length, he arraigned him upon the subject of the Compromise Act, and charged him with having voted for the Home valu-

Tribune.

ation principle in that Act. "Never," "never," "SEVER," said Mr. Calhoun. "The Senator from South Carolina certainly did," responded Mr. Simmons, " Thave seen the record !

"Never," "never," returned Mr. Calhoun. " I believed the provision unconstitutional."

"Well," said Mr. Sinsmons, "I will not mis-represent the Senator. 'Let us see the Record.' Mr. Calhoun. 'Bring it Mr. Secretary.' [Mr. Secretary vanished from the Chamber like a Locomotive over a Railroad track, and Mr. Calhoun

in close pursuit at hishecls.] Mr. Simmons continued,—' While the gentle-man is hunting up his authority I will continue my Speech.' Mr. S. went on for ten minutes, when in popped Mr. Calhoun with book open and the rear tunned. the page turned.

Mr. Simmons was interrupted in a hurry to make the explanation and Mr. Calboun was up in a hurry. He commenced reading, when Io and behold, Mr. Simmons was right and Mr Calboun wrong ! He had forgotten his own unconstitution. al vote, and read the evidence of his own shame to the Senate .- As a moment before he had come into the Chamber plumed, booted and spurred, he now made his exit like a dog with his tail between his legs. Mr. Calhoun was now much longer ab-sent and did not make his entrance until Mr. Sim-mons had closed.— Raleigh Register.

New grounds.

From a conversation with our friend, Mr. Thomas S. Dickens, whose practial knowledge of farming is equal to that of any gentleman with whom we are acquainted, we derive the following hints for the manage-ment of new grounds:

Cut down your trees in spring or sumdegree to like results, and no one heeds it ! mer, whilst the sap is in full flow: this ex-A vast improvement in agriculture in our pedites extremely the decay of the stumps country has been made in a few years, and and laps. Great advantage is obtained by it has all been effected by these means .--cutting your trees as close as possib the ground : your swingletree then passes over the top of the stump, and you can plough much closer to it; besides, the saving of fire wood is considerable, and if the tree is a timber one, every body knows the most valuable part is that next the ground. After removing your fire-wood, never burn the laps and leaves, but permit them to remain upon the surface of the land, two years, if possible; by that time, if they were cut when the sap was up, they will be greatly decayed. Proceed, then, to fallow your ground, turning under every thing that the plough can manage; if any large sticks remain undecayed, they must of course be removed by hand. This fallowing should be done during the talk or winter. In the spring, plant your com and take a little pains to cover it with dirt as free from the trash as possible. The process of decay still goes on, and a quantity of decomposed vetetable matter is obtained, much greater in quality and quantity than could have been derived from the ashes of the burnt trash. Mr. Dicken, whose experience is very great, and who attends to every operation on his farm in person, informs us, that this system was once accidentally pursued, because it was not convenient to follow the old, and favorite, plan of burning. He was astonished at the result; he of course continued it, and he assures us that he has never seen such crops of new ground corp as it is sure to produce. Here, again, is the cover afforded to the and for two years producing extraordinary flects. Mr. Dicken gave no credit to this fact; but we are satisfied that the office of covering and sheltering alone which tho trash had performed for two years, would have been worth more than any benefits that could have been obtained by burning. -Southern Planter.

of the past like a dark cloud, where sunbeams of celestial brightness were losing them-solves, and red lightnings wantoned in ghastly horror. Indeed some have long ago ceased to reason about it at all, and now only imagine. Talk to them of the French Revolution, and they fancy some hideous lemon has been conjured up from the realms of choas-fold their hands over their eyes, and try to exoreise it with shricks. How few of us are accustomed to think of this great and inevitable result with calmness. How few of us direct our attention to the twenty-five millions of suffering Sansculottes waiting patiently for hours together in long Bakers Queue to obtain a morsel of broad for their half starved offspring. No, we think of the Guillotine, of the blood that flowed from aristocratical and royal veins, of the most uncerem mions disarrangement of all the grades of enciety, and the fearful wreek of time honored formulas; and then conclude that under these circumstances, incalculable misery must have been the doom of all. We rashly imagine too, that the most grinding oppression would be preferable to such terrible anarchy. But notwith tanding all this, it does so happen that strong ear. nest man, yeleped Thomas Carlyle, who seems to abominate a lie above all things human or hell. ish, and whose clear vision would be the last to neo its object dimly, has told us, " there is no pe riod to be met with in which the general twenty. five millions of France suffered less than in this period which they name Reign of Terror !" O this everlasting din, how wonderfully it deceives us. And is if true then that during all that time, about which so much noise has been made in those latter years, the French people-I say emphati eally the French people-were blessed with sounder sleep, aweeter dreams, and brighter morning hopes than they had been for centuries before ? Ryon so my friends. Prior to the year 1789, San. sculottism was wrotched and mute. For the six following years aristocracy was wretched and noisy. There lies the difference. If the stream of misery flows tranquilly along between the banks of custom, deep and dark as it may be, we notice it not. But let it once overleap its Bar. tiers, roar and foam, then, though it be desiceated of half its waters, it has thousands of on loookers, outting the air with their gesticulating hands, and olling, wo, wo, with their wide mouths. In that Reign of Terror, some ten thousand people were alain. Bad enough, truly. Nevertheless they make but a small fraction of the number of sol diers who had been butchered in many a gentie manly war which history has never seen fit to mention. 'Tis strange, how sweetly a man can die, and how low and musical will be his death ag if he can only have his brains blown out or his bowels punctased in a Christian-like manner But rear up a dark, griss Guillotine, and chop his head off in a way that is a little unusual, do it ev. er so smoothly, and his funeral wall will be a spirit voice making sad moanings through overlas. ting ages .- The Classic.

schooner Hornet, at Jamaica from Chagres, brings accounts of a great battle between the Bolivians under, Gen. Bolivian, and the Peruvians under Gen. Gamarra. which was won by the former. The buttle it is said, lasted only 30 minutes, yet there were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, of the Peruvians, about 3,000 men out of an army of 4,000 ; while the loss of the Boligians, in killed and wounded, was only 150. The Bolivian force amounted to 7,000 men During the action, the President of Peru, Gen. Gamarra, was shot. Gamarra, our seaders may ramember, had proceeded to Bolivia to suppress a move-mont there in favor of General Santa Cruz.

By some of these gentlemen an irrepressi- of the questions propounded through the ble indignation is felt and expressed at the Locoforo Chairman of the committee !attrocity of this project for a National Really Mr. Henry must be more circum-Debt. Others, innocents that they are, speet in his outgivings and conjectures, or have no name for such a perfidy to Whig he will get his best friends in trouble .principles, and Whig professions ! No Raleigh Register. mortal man, instructed only by the vehemence of these expansions of sentiment. could for a moment suppose that it is a bill to pay debts contracted by themselves that he members of this respectable party are declaiming against. Yet every man, of of the Lonn Bill and the Treasury-note Bill of the Extra Session) is a bill to procharging the Whigs, for the very act of prodebt, with creating a Nationa! Debt ? Happy for the country (was it not ?) that these same Whigs got the reins out of the hands last four years, or Heaven knows where ved, during those four short years of profound peace, to spend seventeen millions la Journal. of surplus revenue which they found in the Treasury, and to contract a debt of some wenty millions of dollars besides; and, what is the worst of it, without leaving any thing to show for the enormous expenditure. Considering, however, that the discuscon of this matter would be at this moment as much out of place in our columns as we consider it to be ill-timed elsewhere upon a puestion of providing for the instant and unchinble necessities of the Trensury, we resist the temptation to pursue it. The present emergency demands prompt action, and not prolonged debate. Every moment additional affliction of disgraco upon the Nation, whose dishonored promissory notes are already running down in one, two, and three per cent. below the par of current bank notes, because no means have been

sprung up, and threatens, unless stayed by

whole remainder of the session.

provided wherewith to pay them. It is to be hoped therefore, that the debate will be speedily brought to a close ; an I if there be no other way by which decisions upon. gaestions of this urgency can be arrived at, it will become the inevitable duty of the majority of the House of Representatives to establish such rules as will enable them to bring pending questions to the vote when they have been debated long enough to exhaust their merits.

A proposition, having in view the bring. ing of questions to a decision in the House af. fellow, be ter a reasonable consumption of time upon them in Committee of the Whole, was, as foreman. the reader may recollect, made by a Whig member of the House of Representatives is courting our Sa'ly."

INSURBECTION IN SANTA MARTHA .--- The following particulars in connection with this outbreak we derive from Captain J. D. Williams, late commander of the steamer Union, passenger by the British brig Elizcommon information, knows that the bill abeth Price, from Santa Martha. Capt. now before the House (as was equally true | Williams, who came down the river Magdalena, was taken prisoner by the revolutionists, confined seven months and plunvide for payment, in part, of the debt con- dered of property to the value of \$10,000. tracted previous to the 4th day of March, The American Consul, who certainly can-1841, by the late Administration. Who not be an American, peremptorily refused can choose but laugh, when he hears the his assistance or protection. Capt. W. and very party, by whom this debt was con- other Americans readily, however, obtaintracted and entailed upon the country, od protection from the British minister, and was at last indebted for his escape to Capt. viding the Ways and Means to pay that Price, of the Elizabeth. Four or five Americans were still in the province, without protection, and having also been plundered, are without means. The U.S. brig of war of these real economists at the end of the Dolphin, left Sunta Martha for the United States, most probably misled by the false they would have landed us, having contri- information of the American Consul, without affording any assistance .- Apalachico-

THE BEDFORD MURDER -The man who was discovered murdered on Thursday, near the Railroad, is ascertained to be Jacob Grasley, of 90 Ridge street, New York, where he has a wife, and two children. He was a tailor. His wife was in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and recognized the body. She says he left home on Wednesday to go to East New York, to hire a house, and took his gun with him but no dog. His apprentice, about 20 years of age, accomp. .ed him. The boy who also wasted in needless debate-by which we carried a gun, says that they parted at the mean debate aside from the question-is an edge of the woods south of the Railroad, and agreed to meet at a certain point at the end of the woods. He waited a long time, and after going round the woods, came home to New York. On Thursday he went all day in search of his master. On Friday he went as far as the toll-gate near Bedford, where he learned that the body of his master was at the Coroner's office in Brooklyn.

The boy we are told is not in custody. The dog is kept as a witness. Our police are on the alert, and will we think soon discover the truth of this matter .- Brookhyn Star.

A ENOWING ONE .-" Is Jonathan Dumhere ?" asked a rather country looking fellow, bolting into a printing office.

"I don't know such a man," said the

ences. It is an easy matter to rail against a United States Bank, but to substitute something that will meet the commercial wants of the country as efficiently and fully as this did, is what has never yet been done. Any person can declaim against a Protective Tariff, but an attempt to carry on the affairs of Government without it. and a National Bank, has resulted in National Bankruptey, or the next thing to it ; while unprecedented embarrassment and distress pervades the whole country.

are satisfied with the exposition of Mr. H's views on National politics, and are fully satisfied that they are impolitic and unsafe. We would like, however, to learn something of his views of State policy. What measures will be recommend if elected Governor (of which we think there is little or no probability) for the restoring, as far as can be under our Federal relations, the prosperity of our State ? Particularly its Finances? What of our present school law, and laterary fund ? What projects of in a few more bushels from England's im-Internal Improvements has he to offer, and in a word, what will he try to effect for our has risen and the duy fallen there, the good ?

FIRES. There has lately been a destructive fire at Columbus, Ga. One hundred thousand dollars worth of property was consumed. "At Wilmington, in this State, a valuable steam saw mill was burnt, on the 17th ult. A few days after, a large turpentine distillery in Martin county, in this State, was consumed by fire.

BANKRUPTCY. The last Rutherford Intelligencer ontains a notice of seven persons in that county who have filed their petition, praying to be declared bankrupts. A late number of the Western Weekly Review, published at Franklin, Tenn. records ninety-five applications from the middle district of that State.

IT Another very destructive fire lately occur red in New Orleans. The loss of property was

Fonging. A man calling himself Shepperd lately forged a check on the Branch Bank of the State at Wilmington, for six thousand dollars, drew the money, but was afterwards arrested, and most, if not all of the money recovered.

IT A free negro was lately condemned to hung at Tarboro', in this State, for forcibly entering a house and stealing a decanter of whiskey !

A NEW WHIS SENATOR. Charles M. Conrad has been elected United States Senator from Lon. isiana, in pince of Alexander Mouton, resigned. A Whig gain.

Cannot the people of Henderson, Buncombe Haywood, Yancy, &c., follow in the wake of counties and States on all sides of us? I think they can, and sincerely hope they will. Let some one make the call in each of these counties for a meeting, and see what can be done. I am a novice in the science, a beginner in practice, and a babe in force, or I would give one "Jericho" blast with my " ram's horn," in Henderson county, at least. I should not have troubled you with this sad epistle had I not thought that "two heads were better than one." even if one was my own. " Pull the strings. again," and see if something can't be done. In conclusion we would just say, that we If it cannot, I intend to let the world see (that is the Messenger world,) what kind of farmers WE BE.

Respectfully,

J. M. E.

A shock for the West!

We have already recorded the decisive vote by which the British House of Commons has sustained Sir Robert Peel in repulsing any modification of the Corn-Laws which shall operate in our behalf as a practical amelioration of the present restrictive policy. The reduction acceded to may let mediate neighbors, Germany and Poland; but long before we can hear that the price needed supply will be obtained from those countries, the price go up again, and any grain which may have started from this

country will be met by high duties and low prices, to the certain ruin of the rash ad. venturer who ships it. This policy was resolved on after full debate, in which the Whig lenders did their utmost for free trade in grain, and were defeated by the decisive majority of 123 in 575 votes. Great Britain by this vote utterly refuses to take American grain for her manufactures-Shall we continue to buy them?

But this is not all. The policy of Great Britain does net stop here, but strikes a new and fatal blow at the lucrative Canadian Trade of our Northern frontier. A bill has been submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone, one of the new Ministry, entitled "An Act to regulate Colonial Custom 'Duties,'" which walks right into the Ningara's turnpike ; and, as it is supported by the leaders of both parties, its passage is beyond doubt. Its character may be judged by the following extract from its author's Speech :

" The principal exemption from duty he proposes to remove, were those of grain and wheat flour, and salt meat provisions. He believed that it was the general desire of imposed upon all provisions coming in from America, especially those kinds already mentioned. The theory of the law was to made in favor of the Canadian farmer.

FROM TEXAS .- Advices from Galveston to the 24th of February have been receiv. ed at New Orleans. In the vessel that brought them come passengers James Hamilton, Esq. and Hon. Mr. Dangerfield, Secretary of the Texan Treasury.-The Mexican vessel captured by Commodore Moore had arrived at Galveston ; she proved to be the Progress, a small schooner, with a cargo of flour, sugar, and coffee, and not the schooner of war, as report.d. Fifty thousand dollars of the Exchequer Bill have been put in circulation. No more

is to be paid out at present. The British barque Buoyant, was lost recently off the mouth of the Brazos River, where she was anchored, receiving a cargo of cotton. In the people of Canada, that a law should be a gale she parted her cables, and went ashore. The Captain, first and second mates and four men were drowned. Sho had 150 bales of cotton on board. A new give an advantage to Canadian produce in fort has been furnished at the east end of the British market. A distinction should be Galveston Island, and two of the six guas made in favor of the Canadian farmer. belonging to it mounted.