

based on the taxes? and who would venture to assert that they would be adequate to redeem at all times the proposed issue? The paper, thus issued, must inevitably depreciate, from the want of funds to redeem it; and falling into the hands of stock-jobbers, would ultimately force the State to repudiate in all its hideous forms. The bill was an assumption of individual debts by the State—a Pandora's box—a bond issued in fraud—and if the bill passed, he (Mr. E.) for one, would, at the earliest opportunity test its constitutionality. Mr. Edwards then proceeded to consider the financial part of the scheme; demonstrating, that the salaries of the Commissioners of Loans at \$100 each per annum, if (which he did not believe,) men could be found capable and willing to accept the responsibility of such an office, at any such price, would leave the State \$50,000 in debt—thus, in the place of relieving, throwing the whole people of the State into still further indebtedness.—After alluding to the vast power given by this bill to the Governor, and showing how the Commissioners of Loans might and would exert a great and powerful influence upon the elections of the State, Mr. E. remarked in conclusion—"Truly Sir, the people seek for relief at your hands, and by this bill you offer them a stone."

### Occupation of Oregon.

The bill directing the Executive to establish a line of military posts from Missouri to Oregon, take immediate and formal possession of the latter Territory, (attaching it for judicial purposes to Iowa,) and granting 640 acres of land to each adult male settler there and 160 to each woman and child, was further debated in the U. S. Senate by Messrs. Choate, Benton, Woodbridge, Walker, Archer, Linn, Henderson, Bagby, Calhoun and others, when a motion to recommit it was lost by a vote of 24 to 22; a motion to strike out the clause granting lands to settlers in Oregon failed by the same vote and the bill passed to a third reading—the division in each case being as follows; that is, the votes given below in favor of the bill were against re-committing it and against striking out the bounty to settlers. Vote on the passage:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Clayton, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, White, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Calhoun, Choate, Conrad, Crafts, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Huntington, McDuffie, Miller, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Sprague, Tallmadge, and Woodbury—22.

The bill finally passed by a similar vote: Ayes 24.

The division on this bill, it will be seen, was not at all a party one, but somewhat sectional in its character as was natural. We are somewhat surprised to find the votes of Messrs. Clayton, Buchanan, Wright and Woodbury in the affirmative. That vote imposes on the Government a heavy addition of expenditure at the time when the Treasury can ill bear it, and when no tangible good can be expected to result. The sum of voting \$100,000 a year as the cost of this undertaking is too barefaced. If we get off with \$1,000,000 a year, even in the absence of trouble with England, we shall be lucky. But we yet hope this bill will not pass the House.—N. Y. Tribune.

**TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING.**—The following is a summary of the amount of Treasury Notes outstanding Feb. 1st according to an official statement:

Amount of issues prior to Jan. 31, 1842	\$3,722,831
Remainder of those issued under act of Jan. 31, 1842	4,989,105
Remainder issued Aug. 31, 1842	3,019,390
	\$11,731,326

**HARD TIMES IN PENNSYLVANIA.**—A member of the Legislature, says the Harrisburg Capitalist, received a letter from an intelligent constituent living in Juniata county, in which it was stated that a wagon and six horses were lately sold at a considerable sale in Tuscarora valley, of that county for three dollars, and that a Hatter was also lately sold out in Lewistown, Mifflin county; at the sale of which wool hats brought 2 cents, and fur hats 25 cents!! If this is not an indication of hard times we do not know what is.

Horace Walpole tells the annexed anecdote of a humane jailor in Oxfordshire, who made the following application to one of his condemned prisoners:—"My good friend, I have a little favor to ask you, which, from your obliging disposition, I doubt not you will readily grant. You are ordered for execution on Friday week. I have a particular engagement on that day; if it makes no difference to you would you say next Friday instead?"

**GROWTH OF THE CHURCHES IN VIRGINIA.**—It appears from statistics recently published, that about twenty thousand members were added to the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches in Virginia, during the year 1842.

**SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.**—On Wednesday week two ladies belonging to the family of Mr. Creighton, who reside near the Clinton House at Niagara Falls, had a narrow escape from a fearful death. They were in a sleigh, driving a horse belonging to Mr. Creighton, and when near the well known Table Rock, by some mismanagement on the part of the ladies, the horse backed toward the precipice, and fell over into the dreadful gulch below. Fortunately the ladies sprang out, before the horse made the leap. Of course the horse and sleigh were dashed to pieces, the height from which they fell being more than 160 feet.

## THE MESSENGER.

D. A. McANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Friday, February 24, 1843.

Our next, we shall give an excellent original article on the motives to an education, by Rev. ERASTUS ROWLEY, A. M. It was read before the Asheville Lyceum, some time since, and published at the request of that association. It will be seen that Professor Rowley has presented that subject in rather a different light from that in which it is commonly viewed, and sustains his position in a clear and forcible manner.

### A WORD TO ALL CANDID MEN,

Particularly those who call themselves Democrats.

#### NO. IV.

It is to us strange, not to say inexplicable, that so many men through this country should so unequivocally avow themselves in favor both of a United States Bank and a protective tariff, and at the same time cling with a death-like grasp to the Democratic party—follow their leaders whithersoever they go—vote the Democratic ticket, and do all they can to prevent the ascendancy of those very doctrines in which they affect so cordially to believe. Are they sincere? can they be in earnest both when they talk and when they vote? Some of them we know to be most estimable men, and why is it that there is in this respect such a striking discrepancy between their professions and practice? Some of the most prominent Democrats of this district are constantly pursuing this course. They do not hesitate at any time to avow themselves in favor of a National Bank and a protective Tariff, and yet contend that they are no Whigs, but Democrats, good and true—or, as the North Carolina Standard would have it, of the "original pannel." Will you, gentlemen, permit us to ask one or two questions? if so, allow us to enquire, first, Are you sincere when you profess to be the friends of a national currency and a judicious Tariff—do you really mean what you say? Do you believe such measures necessary to the prosperity of this country, and at present called for by the exigency of the times? Secondly, do you not know that these questions are principally what divides the Whig and Democratic parties—the Whigs contending for a national currency and judicious Tariff, the Democrats opposing, and struggling for the sub-Treasury and free trade? Thirdly, if you are sincere, and really believe a national currency and judicious Tariff for protection to be necessary to our national prosperity, and to be especially called for in the present embarrassed state of the country, how can you reconcile it to your sense of duty, to yourselves, your fellow-men, your country, and your God, to act with, vote for, and otherwise uphold, a party of men who are the sworn enemies of these measures, and who labor incessantly to prevent their ascendancy? Are you lured by a charm, bound by a spell, or in some other way chained to the chariot wheels of Democracy so that you think one way and act another? We put these questions to your candor as freemen, and ask you as freemen to consider and act.

Others there are, however, who do not go quite this far. They are Democrats, and as such profess to stand opposed to a National Bank and a Tariff; but what do they profess? What system of finance and plan for a currency do they offer? The old Van Buren sub-Treasury? No, verily, they are very clear of it! What then?—Tyler's Eschequer plan? Not they. Well, then, what is it? Why, just nothing at all. They oppose every thing, and propose nothing. Excuse us if we seem severe—but we know not how that we can better express our true meaning or describe their true condition than by saying that they pursue a perfect dog-in-the-manger course. In order to ensure their opposition to any measure, it is usually enough for them to know that it originated with, or is sanctioned by the Whigs. The whole country is, and has been suffering under almost unparalleled pecuniary embarrassments. The Whigs have tried again and again, to have adopted what they believed to be the best measures of relief—that of a United States Bank, and have universally been opposed by the Democrats, and finally thwarted by the veto of a man who was elected to office as a Whig, and who reached the Presidential chair by chance. A most ruinous system is, and has been going on in reference to the finances and currency of the country, for the want of these measures for which the Whigs have long contended, and in which so many Democrats professedly believe. Why then do not this portion of the Democratic party require of their leaders, to aid in carrying out these measures, or drop them and vote on the Whig ticket for such men as will do it? One or the other they most unquestionably should do, and not continue to act and vote with the Democrats, and profess Whig doctrines. This

is, to all intents and purposes, holding with the hare, and running with the hounds.

Something for the better, must be done, or our country must suffer to an extent and in a manner painful to think of, and what shall it be? Why, three-fourths, if not four-fifths of the people of the United States who have been correctly informed on the subject, will, in our opinion, say "give us a judicious Tariff for revenue, that will afford incidental protection, and a National Bank." And how shall this be done? By a union of all who desire this end, in selecting such men as will carry out these doctrines. Let the people, without regard to names or parties, make this a point, and a chief point, in selecting their Representatives to Congress next summer—secure a majority of two-thirds, of those favorable to their views, and then we will ask the President's Veto no boot—and this could be easily done, if there was as great a unity in action, as there is in opinion, in reference to these subjects. We verily believe that if this subject were properly brought before the American people and their action upon it secured according to the dictates of their own common sense, there would scarce be a Corporal's guard, of real anti-Bank, anti-Tariff, hard-money men in the next Congress.

A communication was lately received in the United States Senate from the Treasury Department, giving the exports and imports of gold and silver coin and bullion since the 30th of June, 1834. It will not be necessary for us here to give the whole amount each successive year, as we merely refer to it in order to call your attention to the fact that from 1835 to 1838, while the tariff on the most dutiable articles averaged 44 per cent., our imports of specie greatly exceeded our exports. In 1835, our imports were considerably over thirteen millions, and in 1838, they were nearly eighteen millions—while our exports were from four to six millions. Now, mark the difference! In 1841, when we had next to no tariff, our imports of specie did not reach five millions while our exports exceeded ten millions! We are aware that it will be contended that this was owing to other causes than that to which we refer, but we are also aware that this ruinous system of exporting more money, than we import—or, of paying out more than we take in, will prove destructive of the interests of any country, and that it will continue unless our own manufactures are protected, so far, at least, as that sufficient inducement will be given to that branch of business. The Washington Globe and the North Carolina Standard, are both indirectly complaining that there are but about twelve millions of revenue to meet the heavy demands upon the Treasury, for the current year, and these same papers were but a while ago, complaining of the Whigs in Congress, for raising the Tariff upon foreign importations, in order to meet the demands upon the Treasury—and now they turn right about and abuse the same Whigs for having no greater revenue.

This is but a specimen of the general course pursued by Democratic leaders.—The great mass of that party are deceived by their leaders—they have not only led them by a way which they knew not, but by a way in which we believe they would not have walked had they been fully aware whither they were going, and it remains only for them to know the truth, in order to ensure their turning about and hurling vengeance upon those by whom they have been misled.

**CONGRESS.**—Quite an imposing scene lately took place in our National Legislature—the presentation of the sword of WASHINGTON and the staff of Dr. FRANKLIN.—We will give a full account of it next week.

**INQUISITIVENESS.**—Did you all hear of the way one of our inquisitive little bucks was taken off in these diggings, the other day, by a sober looking traveller? It was a rich scene, and run somewhat after the following style:

Buck. Are you travelling, sir?  
Traveller. Don't you see I am?  
B. Ahem—yes—sure enough—which way are you going?  
T. Along the road, sir?  
B. I know that, but where are you going to?  
T. The place I started for.  
B. You're very smart—but perhaps you'll tell a body where you're from?  
T. Certainly, sir.  
B. Well, where is it?  
T. From every place but this, and by your permission I'll leave this.  
B. Good bye.

**METHODISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.**—The minutes of the several Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, for 1842, have lately been published, from which we learn that from November, 1841, to November, 1842, the net increase in that church, after deducting all who have died, withdrawn, or been expelled during the year, is one hundred and twenty thousand, one hundred and twenty-three! and the whole number of members in com-

munion in that church, in November 1842, was ONE MILLION, FIVE THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT! Add to these the number in the bounds of the Texas conference and Liberia mission, and the whole number of members in the Methodist Episcopal church is one million, eight thousand, nine hundred and one! There are also in that church three thousand nine hundred and thirty-three travelling, and seven thousand six hundred and twenty-one local ministers.

Two neighbors met, one of them was exceedingly rich and the other in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the former on his great possessions, and the happiness which he must enjoy, and ended by contrasting it with his own situation.

"My friend," said the rich man, "will you allow me to ask you one question?"  
"Certainly, Sir."  
"Would you be willing to take my property, and take the whole care of it for your boarding and clothing?"  
"No indeed."  
"Well that's all I get."

**Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!**—The following is from the Providence American, an Administration paper, of 1839, in which it is proved that Gen. Jackson's election to the Presidency was in consequence of a hog's breaking into mischief in Cranston, Rhode Island, a number of years ago. The proof runs thus: Gen. Jackson owes his election to the victory of New Orleans; that victory depended on the existence of a war; that war was declared in the National Senate by a majority of one. Jeremiah B. Howell, a member from Rhode Island, voted for the war. Had his competitor, James Burrill, occupied his seat, he would have voted against the war. Mr. Howell was elected by the casting vote of the presiding officer of the Rhode Island Legislature. The tie was occasioned by the absence of a member belonging to the political party of Burrill. He was prevailed upon to absent himself through the influence of an individual at variance with Burrill on account of a law suit respecting the depreciation of a hog; in which suit Mr. Burrill was the prosecuting attorney. Had it not been for the hog there would have been no quarrel. Had there been no quarrel, Mr. Burrill would have been elected; the war would not have been declared; and the hero of New Orleans would never have been known to one quarter of the people over whom he was chosen to preside!!

According to James Hamilton's letter to John C. Calhoun, the victory of New Orleans has cost the U. States five hundred millions of dollars!!! This is going the whole hog!

A lady of Lancaster Pennsylvania, has made a proposition to the ladies throughout the State, through the columns of the Lancaster Examiner, that they turn their whole stock of jewelry into coin, buy up the State stock, and make a present of it to the State. She estimates the value of all the trinkets in the possession of the ladies of Pennsylvania eighteen and a half millions of dollars—just enough, by buying the stock at 50 per cent discount, to pay off the whole State debt. "Our lords," she wisely observes, "will never pay the debt in the world—and it will certainly be no very great hardship for us to dispense with our jewelry for a short time. And when we pay off this great debt for them, our chivalrous beaux will be both able and willing to buy us a new supply."

**DAYS OF WORSHIP.**—The following days of the week are set apart for public worship in different nations: Sunday, or the Lord's Day, by Christians; Monday, by the Grecians; Tuesday, by the Persians; Wednesday, by the Assyrians; Thursday, by the Egyptians; Friday, by the Turks; Saturday, by the Jews.

**MARRIED.**  
In this village, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Thos. Stradley, Mr. JOHN GRAY, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Peter Stradley.

In this county, on the 16th inst., by Alexander McFee Esq., Mr. JOHN McFEE to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. Thomas Harkins.

In Greenville District, S. C., on the 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Dean, Mr. JOHN STRADLEY, of this place, to Miss MARY JANE SUTTON, of Greenville District.

On the 26th January, by George Orr Esq., Mr. B. F. AKE, to Miss RACHEL HENRY; all of Henderson county.

On the 9th instant, by Rev. N. P. CORN, DAVID RYMER, of Buncombe county, to Miss ELIZABETH HEATHERLY, of Henderson county.

On the 9th inst., by Chas. Geer Esq., Mons. L. GARETTO, to Miss SARAH STEADMAN; all of Henderson county.

**OBITUARY.**  
Died, at his residence in Hendersonville, on the 16th inst., Col. JOHN MILLS. In the departure of the deceased, society has lost one of its rarest ornaments, and a devoted and affectionate wife the most valued of earthly friends; but this affecting loss, we doubt not, is his greatest gain. He left the strongest consolation that his bereaved friends could desire that he was prepared to prosecute the journey without dread or apprehension, to that far distant country, from whose bourne no traveller returns. He bore his protracted illness with entire resignation, and although the ties which bound him to earth were as strong as they well could be; yet he expressed a perfect willingness to break them if such was the Almighty's will. His views of the Christian character were of the highest order, he was a cheerful supporter of religious institutions, and a constant attendant on the ministrations of the church. As a son, husband, father and brother, sustaining all these interesting and endearing relations, the charm created by his death, is wide and deep. Three has been borne out to the burial the first born of his mother, leaving a disconsolate wife, fatherless children, affectionate brothers and sisters, and attached friends. May the bereaved acknowledge the hand of the Almighty in this heavy affliction, and be enabled to apply to that fountain of mercy, by the streams of which so many thousands have been refreshed and comforted, under the severest of trials.

He rests from his labors and his good works will follow him.

While memory bids me weep thee,  
Nor words nor thoughts are free,  
The grief is fixed too deeply  
That mourns for one like thee.

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

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,	par.
Marine & Fire Insurance Bank,	"
Planters' Bank,	"
Central Railroad Bank,	5 a 8 dis'n
COUNTRY NOTES.	
State Bank Branch, Macon,	par
Other Branches State Bank,	"
Commercial Bank, Macon,	"
Brunswick Bank,	"
Milledgeville Bank,	"
Georgia Railroad Bank, Athens,	"
City Council of Augusta,	"
Rackville Bank,	"
Branch Mar. & Fire Ins. Bank,	"
St. Mary's Bank,	"
Branch Central R.R. Bank, Macon,	5 a 8 dis'n
Central Bank,	25 a 30 "
Insurance Bk of Columbus, Macon,	no sale
Penix Bank, Columbus,	"
Bank of Hawkinsville,	"
City Council of Columbus,	uncertain
" Milledgeville,	"
" Macon,	"
Monroe Railroad Bank,	broke
Planters' & Mee's Bk, Columbus,	"
Western Bank of Georgia,	"
Bank of Darien and Branches,	"
Chattahoochee R.R. & B'king Co.	"
Bank of Ocmulgee,	"
SOUTH-CAROLINA NOTES.	
Charleston Bank,	par.
Bank of Hamburg,	"
Country Banks,	"

## Augusta Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY, FROM THE CHRONICLE & SENTINEL.

BACON, hog round	per lb.	5 a 6
hams,	"	7 a 8
shoulders	"	5 a 7
sides	"	6 a 8
BUTTER, Goshen	"	15 a 20
country	"	12 a 15
COFFEE, green Cuba	"	10 a 13
ordinary to good	"	8 a 12
St. Domingo	"	8 a 12
Rio	"	9 a 12
Laguira	"	10 a 12
Porto Rico	"	10 a 12
Java	"	12 a 16
Mocha	"	18 a 20
CANDLES, spermaceti	"	27 a 35
tallow	"	12 a 20
CHEESE, American	"	8 a 12
English	"	none
FISH, herrings,	box	75 a 1 25
mackerel, no. 1	bb'l	10 00 a 12 00
" no. 2	"	8 00 a 10 00
" no. 3	"	6 00 a 8 00
FLOUR, Canal	"	5 75 a 6 50
Baltimore	"	none
western	"	none
country	"	4 00 a 5 50
FEATHERS,	lb	35 a 33
GUNPOWDER,	keg	6 00 a 7 00
blasting,	"	4 00 a 5 00
GLASS, 10x12	box	3 25 a 3 75
8x10	"	2 50 a 3 50
IRON, Russia	cwt	5 00 a 5 50
Sweden, assorted	"	4 50 a 5 50
hoop	"	7 00 a 8 00
sheet	"	7 00 a 8 00
nail rods	"	7 00 a 8 00
LEAD,	lb.	7 a 8
MOLASSES, N. Ori.	gal	31 a 35
Havana	"	32 a 38
NAILES,	lb.	13 a 17
PEPPER, black,	"	12 a 15
RICE, primo	cwt	2 50 a 3 50
inferior to good	"	2 00 a 2 50
SUGAR, N. Orleans	lb	6 a 9
Havana, white	"	11 a 12
" brown	"	7 a 8
Muscovado	"	7 a 9
St. Croix	"	8 a 11
Porto Rico	"	7 a 9
lump	"	14 a 16
loaf	"	15 a 20
SALT, Liverpool ground	hush	55 a 60
" sack	75 a 2 00	
STEEL, German	lb.	15 a 16
blistered	"	8 a 12
TOBACCO, N. Caro.	"	8 a 15
Virginia,	"	15 a 40
Bohea	"	50 a 75
Souchong	"	60 a 75
Hyson	"	80 a 1 25
Gunpowder	"	1 00 a 1 25

## Arrival & departure of the Mails,

AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**EASTERN.**—from Asheville to Salisbury, four horse coaches—arrives Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 2 A. M., and leaves Monday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 P. M.

**SOUTHERN.**—from Asheville to Greenville, S. C. four horse coaches—arrives Monday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 P. M., and leaves Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, 4 A. M.

**WESTERN.**—from Asheville to Warm Springs, four horse coaches—arrives daily, 4 A. M., leaves daily, 4 A. M.

From Asheville to Clarksville, Ga., twice a week, horse back—arrives Sunday and Wednesday, 7 P. M., leaves Monday and Friday, 5 A. M.

From Asheville to Morganton, two horse back—arrives Monday and Friday, 9 P. M., and leaves Tuesday and Saturday, 5 A. M.

From Asheville to Morganton, via Burnsville—arrives Tuesday 4 P. M., and leaves Wednesday, 6 A. M.

From Asheville to Cathey's Creek, via Sulphur Springs—leaves Friday, 6 A. M., arrives Saturday, 7 P. M.

From Asheville to Cathey's creek mail are carried 8 on horse-back.

The Post Office hereafter will be opened on Sunday for the delivery of letters and papers, between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. M. PATTON, P. M. Asheville Dec. 6, 1842.

## TO TEACHERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Trustees of the Asheville Female Academy until the 3d of April next, from persons disposed to take charge of such an institution. The trustees will prefer the institution under the supervision of a gentleman as Principal with competent females as assistants. Connected with the Academy is an extensive Boarding House which can be occupied by the Teachers, or otherwise as may best suit their convenience.

The Trustees flatter themselves that an eligible situation in one of the most healthy and romantic countries on the continent, cannot fail to attract the attention and secure the services of popular instructors.

Address M. Patton, Post Master, Asheville, N. Carolina.  
By order of the Board.  
Feb. 17, 1843.

## Ten cents Reward.

**R**ANAWAY from the subscriber on the 2d of January last, a bound Boy, by the name of SOLOMAN PRADAY. All persons are forewarned against harboring or employing said boy, as I am determined to enforce the law against all such. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me on Callowhee, in Macon county. ANDREW BRYSON.  
Feb. 17, 1843. 3-134

## NOTICE.

**T**WO MULATTOES, a man and woman, were arrested and committed to jail in this county, on the 6th of this month. They claim to be free, but are believed to be slaves, having no sufficient evidence of their freedom. The man is 35 or 30 years old, about six feet high and calls himself ANDREW McCALL. The girl is about 18 or 20 years old, and says that her name is Louisa McCall. They say that they were kidnapped from their home near Norfolk, Va., by Sandy Hogan, a trader from North Carolina, and after travelling in the South about two months, ran away from him.

Any person claiming said slaves, are requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.  
B. J. SMITH, Jailor.  
Burnsville, Yancy co., Feb. 14, 1843—134.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.

**H**OWEVER the value of works devoted to the important science of Agriculture may have been appreciated in former times, the day has passed when it becomes necessary to enter into an elaborate defence of the necessity and worth of such publications, and all practical men are now constrained to admit the beneficial influence which they exercise upon the Agricultural industry of the country as well in the increased production of labor as in the general improvement of the soils. Impressed with these convictions, and the no less startling truths which are daily developing to the mind of every reflecting man, the necessity of diverting a portion to that labor now employed in the production of our great staple, into other and more profitable employment—the growth of Bread-stuffs, Provisions, Stock of all kinds—thereby rendering the southern section of the Union, less dependent for all the articles of daily consumption, upon our Eastern and Western brethren, and affording a more ample field for improvement of our rapidly exhausting soils—our undersigned have been induced to undertake the publication of the SOUTHERN PLANTER, a work which will be exclusively devoted to the cause of Southern Agriculture, and whatever pertains to the promotion of the science, in all its vast ramifications, extending as they do through all the Mechanic Arts.

This brief sketch of the objects and designs of the work, will doubtless commend it to the favorable consideration of every intelligent Planter who feels the necessity of such a medium of communication, and to such, without further remark, we make a direct appeal in its behalf, confident that the extremely low price at which it is offered, will place it within the reach of every farmer however limited his means.

**Terms.**—The Southern Planter will be issued every other week; the first number will appear early in January, on rix paper and new type, (bought expressly for the work) in a form suitable for binding. Each number to contain about pages 9 by 12 inches, which will form at the end of the year, a volume of 208 pages, and will be mailed to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR per year, IN ADVANCE.

The CASH principle will be rigidly adhered to, and in no case will the work be forwarded unless the cash accompanies the order.

Every citizen whether he be Farmer, Mechanic, Lawyer, Doctor or Merchant, who feels the necessity of making an effort to advance the great Agricultural and Mechanical interests of the country, is requested to constitute himself an agent for the circulation of the Southern Planter.

Postmasters will forward all subscriptions, free of charge, if handed to them. Outside all letters and communications must be postpaid.  
J. W. & W. S. JONES.  
Augusta, Ga., Dec. 24, 1843.

## APPOINTMENTS FOR QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Asheville District. (Second round.)  
Asheville ct. March 4th and 5th at Asheville.  
Hendersonville, " 7th " 8th, Hoopers Creek.  
Greenville, " 11th " 19th.  
Pickens, " 18th " 19th.  
Franklin, " 25th " 26th, Franklin.  
Echota Mission, " 29th " 30th, Lufly m. h.  
Waynesville, April 1st " 2d, Crabtree m. h.  
Burnsville, " 2nd " 3rd, Big Ivy m. h.  
E. F. SEVIER.

February 1, 1843.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE New Genesee Farmer, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

Vol. IV for 1843.

HEVY COLMAN, Editor for the first quarter; and M. B. BATHAM, for the remainder of the year. Published by C. F. Crossman and E. Shepard, Rochester. Sixteen pages monthly, enlarged and improved; price \$1 00 per year, in advance.

The character of the Genesee Farmer, both old and new, has been well known, and its ability and usefulness universally applauded. Published in one of the best farming districts in the world, and in one of the finest and busiest cities of the growing west, the very home of active industry and intelligence, where information and mechanical talent of the highest order are concentrated, no pains will be spared to make it all that such a paper should be.

Under present arrangements, Mr. Colman is expected to continue in the editorial department for the first third of the year; and whenever he retires from its supervision, it will pass into able and competent hands, who will do justice to the paper and its subscribers. Mr. Colman contemplates an agricultural tour in Europe, and will be a regular correspondent of the paper through the year.

Mr. Batham, as travelling agent and correspondent, designs to spend most of his time among the farmers, observing their condition, and operations, and his contributions will be interesting and practical. The numerous and able correspondents of the N. G. Farmer; it is expected will continue their valuable contributions. With these arrangements, the proprietors feel assured that the long-remembered friends of the Genesee Farmer will not desert