

tempt at least, on the part of Mr. Clay or his friends, at "bargain and corruption," made by a responsible and known person—such an assertion as Mr. Clay could not make; and he immediately came out with "a direct, unqualified, and indignant denial." He stated that he neither made nor authorized, nor knew of any proposition whatever to either of the three candidates who were returned to the House of Representatives at the last presidential election, or to the friends of either of them, for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, or for any other purpose. And all allegations, intimations, and innuendoes, that his vote on that occasion was offered to be given, in consideration of any stipulation or understanding, express or implied, direct or indirect, written or verbal, that he was, or that any other person was not to be appointed Secretary of State, or that he was, in any other manner, to be personally benefited, were devoid of all truth, and destitute of any foundation whatever. And he demanded the name of the member of Congress alluded to by Gen. Jackson in his letter to Carter Beverly.

On seeing Mr. Clay's prompt, explicit, and unqualified denial of this charge, and his demand for the name of the person alluded to, Gen. Jackson issued an address to the public, dated Hermitage, July 18, 1827, in which he said, referring to his letter of the 5th of June, to Carter Beverly: "This disclosure was made to me by Mr. James Buchanan, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence."

"The character of Mr. Buchanan, with me, forbids the idea that he was acting on his own responsibility, or that, under any circumstances, he could have been induced to propose any arrangement unless possessed of satisfactory assurance, that, if accepted, it would be carried fully into effect. A weak mind would seldom or ever be thus disposed to act, an intelligent one never."

From this it appears that it was all a matter of inference with Gen. Jackson. Mr. Buchanan had a conversation with him, and he inferred that he called upon him as Mr. Clay's friend and Mr. Clay's authority! But what does Mr. Buchanan himself say—the only witness called upon or named by Gen. Jackson, to support his charge—what does he say?—Read.

Extract from Mr. Buchanan's letter to the Editor of the Lancaster Journal, dated 8th August, 1827:

"I called upon Gen. Jackson on the occasion which I have mentioned, solely as his friend, upon my own individual responsibility, and not as the agent of Mr. Clay or any other person. I never have been the political friend of Mr. Clay, since he became a candidate for the office of President, as you very well know. Until I saw Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly of the 5th ult., and at the same time was informed by a letter from the editor of the United States' Telegraph, that I was the person to whom he alluded, the conception never entered my mind, that he believed me to have been the agent of Mr. Clay or his friends, or that I intended to propose terms to him of any kind for them; or that he could have supposed me capable of expressing an opinion that it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons."

"I had no authority from Mr. Clay or his friends, to propose any terms to Gen. Jackson in relation to their votes, nor did I EVER MAKE ANY SUCH PROPOSITION; and I trust I would be as incapable of becoming a messenger upon such an occasion, as it was known Gen. Jackson would be to receive such a message."

Here, then, is the whole testimony of Gen. Jackson's own witness—the only one called, or pretended to exist—to sustain this often repeated and heinous charge of "bargain and corruption." Let any man of candour point out the paragraph, the sentence, the word, the syllable, that sustains the charge! Do not every word and every sentence give a plain, explicit, downright denial of the charge, and of every circumstance of it?—Most clearly, positively, and unequivocally, beyond the possibility of a doubt. But will it be believed that the charge was iterated and reiterated after this positive refutation of it? It was even so. It was got up to excite the prejudices of the people against Mr. Clay, and those who first brought it forward, finding that it answered their purpose so well, had no thought of giving it up or retracting it, even though they knew it to be a falsehood of the basest kind, and had been proved to be so. It was the instrument of as foul, as base, as malignant a conspiracy, as ever was formed for the destruction of man.—No man, who then had a hand in this nefarious attempt to destroy the fair fame of Mr. Clay, can now be found who is willing to acknowledge his agency in it, or that he ever believed there was the least truth in the charge, except Mr. Beverly himself, who has, in a letter addressed to Mr. Clay during the past winter, candidly acknowledged the wrong he did him, and made the most ample apology. Others, however, more guilty, want the magnanimity and grace to do Mr. Clay that poor justice, even at this late day.

The letter of recantation from Mr. Beverly to Mr. Clay, is dated VIRGINIA, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, URBANA, FEB' 8, 1842. He says,

"It will be no doubt a matter of some astonishment to you in receiving from me the present address. I will not preface it with any kind of apology, because, in doing it, I justly my mind in the discharge of an act of conscience and a duty that I feel the utmost pleasure in performing."

"Although the time is quite far gone since I became very innocently instrumental in circulating throughout the country a very great attack on your character and virtue as a gentleman, and certainly a very heavy one as a public man, I feel exceedingly desirous to relieve you, as far as I can, from the slander; and my own feelings from the severe compunction that is within me, of having been, though neither directly nor indirectly your personal accu-

ser, yet that I was drawn indirectly into the representation of an attack upon you.

"This letter is intended to show you that the long lapse of time, and the many changing circumstances of the country and government, have long ago convinced me that the very greatest injustice was done you in the charge made. I had, too, an opportunity lately, of reading over very calmly and dispassionately a file of newspapers containing the whole affair; and carefully dilated upon it. Mr. Buchanan, who was represented to be your accuser, exhibited no proof whatever against you; and he even denied having ever made the charge upon you. I have discharged my mind in addressing myself so fully to you, and can only add, if a publication of this letter can render you any essential service, (though I do not deserve it,) you have full liberty from me to let the public see it."

"I again say that I am most thoroughly convinced that you were most untruthfully, and, therefore, unjustly treated; for I have never seen any evidence to substantiate at all the charge."

Signed,

"CARTER BEVERLY."

It is unnecessary to add any thing further in refutation of this foul and unfounded charge of "bargain and corruption." The great mass of the American people are lovers of justice, and when convinced that injustice has been done, have that generous spirit and kind feeling which prompt them to repair injury. Prejudices will doubtless, however, induce some to close their eyes against the light of truth, and their hearts against conviction. Into the minds of such, though truth shone with the brightness of the sun at noon-day, its rays could not penetrate—all would be darkness. Still, however, it may not be useless, and is but justice to Mr. Clay, to add the testimony—the solemn assertion, of one individual more. If Mr. Clay was guilty of the charge alleged, he could not have been the only person guilty; if there was a "bargain," there must have been another party to it, and that party, Mr. Adams; by whom Mr. Clay was appointed Secretary of State, which office he held during the four years of Mr. Adams's administration.

A committee appointed by citizens of New Jersey, having addressed Mr. Adams on his retirement from office, he transmitted to them a reply, from which the following is an extract:

"Upon him (Mr. Clay) the foulest slanders have been showered. Long known and appreciated, as successively a member of both houses of our national legislature, as the unrivalled speaker, and, at the same time, most efficient leader of debates in one of them;—as an able and successful negotiator for your interests in war and in peace with foreign powers, and as a powerful candidate for the highest of your trusts;—the Department of State itself was a station which, by its bestowal, could confer neither profit nor honour upon him, but upon which he has shed unfading honour, by the manner in which he has discharged its duties. Prejudice and passion have charged him with obtaining that office by bargain and corruption. Before you, my fellow-citizens, in the presence of our country and of heaven, I pronounce that charge TOTALLY UNFOUNDED. This tribute of justice is due from me to him, and I seize, with pleasure, the opportunity afforded me by your letter, of discharging the obligation."

At the late barbecue given to Mr. Clay, by his friends and neighbours at Lexington, on his retirement from the Senate and return home, alluding in his speech to the foul calumny that had been raised and put forth against him, some one in the crowd cried out that Mr. Carter Beverly, who had been the organ of announcing it, had recently borne testimony to its being unfounded. Mr. Clay said it was true he had voluntarily borne such testimony. "But," with great earnestness and emphasis, Mr. Clay said, "I want no testimony: here—here—HERE," repeatedly touching his heart, amidst tremendous cheers,—"here is the best witness of my innocence." The effect was electric, and every soul present was touched.

At the close of Mr. Adams's administration, on the 3d of March, 1829, Mr. Clay retired to the shades of his own quiet Ashland, to cultivate his farm, and taste once more the sweets of domestic and private life. From these, however, he was, in 1831, drawn by the Legislature of his own state, which elected him for the third time to the Senate of the United States. With his public course since he entered the Senate, where he continued nearly eleven years, and with the various measures originated and advocated by him, the public are probably more familiar than with his public acts previous. It is the fortune of few men to fill so large a space in the public eye, or to accomplish so much for his country's welfare, during a whole life, as Mr. Clay has during this period of his senatorial service. The acknowledged leader of the party to which he belonged, his chief measures have originated with him, and all of them had his able co-operation and support. Having been, however, the greater portion of the time in a minority in the Senate, and the whole of the time up to the 4th of March, 1841, in a minority in Congress, neither he nor the party to which he belonged could carry any measure through to a final law. In the winter of 1832, the Tariff question came up and was discussed; on which occasion Mr. Clay delivered a speech in defence of the AMERICAN SYSTEM, in which the policy of protection was most ably and clearly expounded, maintained, and defended. This speech was Mr. Clay's crowning effort in defence and support of his favorite system of policy, and a more profound, comprehensive, lucid, statesman-like exposition of governmental policy was never listened to in any legislative body: it was worthy the important subject, worthy the great people whom it interested, and worthy the vast power of intellect and far-reaching sagacity from whence it sprang.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

## THE MESSENGER.

D. R. MANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Friday, March 10, 1843.

**National Convention.**—The Whig members of Congress held a meeting in the Senate Chamber on the 18th of February last, and unanimously recommended a National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 3d day of May, 1844, to nominate Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The measure will be concurred in by a majority of the Whig party; but we think the convention had better be held in November next; for which opinion we could give what seem to us good reasons. This, however, would be unnecessary—the Whig members in Congress will go their own way in spite of us, and we go our own way without reference to them.

### CONGRESS.

The bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law passed the Senate by a vote of 32 to 13.—The law is therefore repealed.

A resolution to refund to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed upon him at New Orleans by Judge HALL, also passed the Senate by a vote of 28 to 20. We hope the clamor on that subject will now cease. The General and his friends seemed never to think of asking for it while he or Mr. VANBUREN was President, or while they had a Democratic Congress, but waited until there was a prospect of making political capital out of it—then it was urged with due zeal.

Gov. JONES and Ex-Governor POLK are candidates for Governor of Tennessee at the approaching August election. We see from the papers from that State, that they are beginning to give out their appointments for addressing the people in different parts of the State; and we judge that between them and the elections for members to Congress and the State Legislature, the people of that State are like to have warm times from this until the 4th of August. That, however, is but what they have been long used to.

### DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The communication in another column from "A Voter," calling for a convention to be held at this place during the week of our next Superior Court, in order to unite on some person as the Whig candidate to represent this District in the next Congress, we fear comes too late to secure an efficient action, if such a course should be thought necessary by those concerned.—We have been requested to announce Mr. CLINGMAN as a candidate, which we proceeded to do, agreeably to the request, without having made particular inquiry as to who would most likely be his opponent or opponents. Mr. GRAHAM, the former representative, has, we know, been spoken of; but whether he is, or will be a candidate, is at present unknown to us. Should both these gentlemen take the field, we have heard it asserted as coming from those who professed to know, that there would be a Democrat before the people for the same office. In this event, it might become necessary for the Whigs to come to some understanding among themselves as to their candidate, lest a division might possibly secure the election of a Democrat. The subject is worthy attention. In the District next below this, a Convention has been called by the Whigs; and indeed this manner of selecting candidates is becoming generally resorted to by all parties.

For ourselves, we advocate certain measures, not because they are found in the creed of this or that party of men, but because we believe them identified with the true interests of the country at large, and we will give our feeble support to the man or men whom we believe to be most likely to act most efficiently in carrying out these principles, let them be called by what name they may; and we shall endeavor to pursue that course which we believe to be best calculated to keep up the present Whig majority in the District. We have no fears of the success of our opponents this year, but we believe they are concocting plans and laying schemes at the present, which may, if carried out, make their success more probable at another time. Hence, we shall act in reference both to the present and the future.

We should be exceedingly sorry to see the Whigs here or elsewhere split into factions, but we should be more so to know that they had sacrificed any of those principles which have hitherto characterized them as a party, and for which they still so manfully contend.

There was lately a very disastrous and sudden rise in Red River. An immense quantity of property was destroyed, and many persons drowned.

At Troy, N. Y., lately, there was a land slide, which destroyed a number of houses, and killed several persons.

Witness a certain street in Baltimore, of Greenville, Tennessee, lately in a public speech at Jonesborough, Tenn., compared the factious thirteen Locomotives of the last Legislature of that State, who refused to go into the election of a United States Senator, to those patriots who throw the tea overboard in the Harbor of Baltimore! This expression, the Jonesborough Whig says, he repeated the third time, when some person in the crowd called out *Boston*, in place of *Baltimore*.

This is about what we should expect of Johnson, notwithstanding he is now a candidate for Congress. He has learned by heart something of the doctrines of his party, with the names of their prominent men and measures—or in other words, has a smattering of the factious partizan politics of the day, but beyond that his upper story is but little employed.

**Horrible Death.**—A short time since, a Mr. Thomas Robinson, a Tailor by trade, living ten or twelve miles South of this, was found in his shop with one side of his face and neck, one shoulder and arm literally burned to a crust. The physician who attended him declared, as we have been informed, that the flesh was thoroughly cooked to the bone. He was alive when discovered and under the most excruciating agonies continued to live for a few days, when death kindly relieved him from his sufferings.—The deceased was of intemperate habits, and we have been informed, had been intoxicated for several days previously to his being burned. On the morning of that day, he went to his shop to work, kindled a fire and is supposed to have fallen in a fit, and received the injury before consciousness was restored. When found, he was lying upon a truck-bed which he kept in the shop. We have never learned that he was at any time able to give an account of his receiving the accident. Taken as a whole, the case is another of the many solemn warnings which from time to time are given the drunkard.

**England.**—We received last week news from Liverpool up to February 4th, agreeably to an arrangement which we some time since made with a publisher in that city. Parliament was opened by commission on Thursday the 2d, and the royal speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. Money is abundant; but the cotton market depressed. Sir Robert Peel said in the House of Commons that he did not intend at this session to make any change in the corn or provision laws. This movement will produce great excitement throughout the kingdom.

Lord Ashburton made a speech in defence of the American treaty on the first day of the session. This treaty was favorably spoken of in the royal speech.

### BAD FARMING, COWS, HAY, &c.

We have of late been travelling through different sections of this and Henderson counties, and we do not recollect to have seen more real poverty-stricken cattle than there now are through these counties, and we much question if in Yancey, Haywood, Macon and Cherokee, it is much better.—Now, without any sort of equivocation or mental reservation, we pronounce this state of things to be, in our humble opinion, both a shame and a sin. Perhaps in what we say we should except Cherokee, as it has been too recently settled to admit of much improvement in its farming interests; but in the other counties the great scarcity of hay and the consequent poverty of cattle, is almost invariably owing either to a want of proper industry or economy, or to both.—There is scarce a hill or hollow in either of the counties at all accessible but what might be made to produce good, very good grass, both for pasture and for hay. An acre of land which in this country will produce only about thirty bushels of corn, will afford nearly or quite two tons of good hay. The latter requires the labor of a hand about four days annually—the former ten. The hay will be worth twenty dollars—the corn fifteen. But most excellent grass will grow and may be mown on land too steep to be filled in corn.

**Texas.**—The last accounts which we have received, come by the Washington (Texas) papers of the 4th of February. There they have fightings without and fears within.—Their internal affairs are in a deranged state, and they are threatened with the invasions of the Mexicans.

We think it a little remarkable that papers from Liverpool should reach here sooner than those from Texas—but so it is.

**Farmers Advocate.**—An Agricultural paper of the foregoing title, has been for some time past published in Davidson county, in this State. It has just closed its third volume and a Prospectus has been issued by the Proprietors for a fourth volume. Subscription price, one dollar per annum in advance, or one dollar and fifty cents after six months. Address J. Sherwood, at Lexington, or W. P. Richards, at Brownstown, N. C. The Advocate is published on a medium sheet in octavo form semi-monthly.

In the last number, we see a communication in which the writer, a Mr. Lindley, says that he has it from good authority, that in the drained swamp lands in the lower part of this State, two hundred and three bushels of corn were raised at one crop, in one season, on one acre of ground.

### Information wanted.

Messrs Editors we live away out here in the far West near Rabon up near the foot of the great Mountain Picken, a Nose where we have not much advantage, save now and then a few spelling Books and a chance Dictionary we think they call Walkers. Its true we have heard of the famous state of Buncombe and her Divisions into Counties (viz) upper hoghtief, lower hoghtief promise fair and never pay and the espitol called Screamersterville. But of late we see a new word in the news from that port called Lyceum which we do not so well understand we should like to know if it is the name of a new county or the name of some sort of society or talking party or some new school politics or what sort of thing it is. Should it be good and we could understand it or get a glimpse of the kind of Dictionary they have in Screamersterville perhaps we would come from this far west and Join you away over there where you have so much new things of so much importance and great things too, which we do not understand here in this far west being merely drove to rely upon our own limited means such as our spelling book and Dictionary which leaves us somewhat behind the news. Do please Messrs Editors explain the mystery and confer a favor on a Tennessee Riverian.

Well now, Mr. Tennessee Riverian, you are as green as a tobacco-worm in the middle of dogdays. Have you not been trained under a ministry who thank God that they do not preach from their "larnin," and boast that they never "rubbed their backs against a college wall?" and though ignorant of what Lyceum is, would you not undertake in an instant to tell with infallible certainty what certain Greek words mean?

But you are "drove" merely to rely on your own means." True enough—and you are not the first animal that has been "drove" in North Carolina, of late, by a long odds; nor are you the first that has brayed while being "drove." But see here, mister, analyse the word—pshaw, we forget that you would not know what analyze means—would you understand us if we were to tell you to divide it? Perhaps not—but we'll fix you; take it and tear it in three pieces—now you understand us—go ahead—first, *Ly spells lie*—don't it!—well, *ee spells ee*, and *um spells um*—hence it's lie-see-um, or, in language less poetic, *see-um-lee*. Are you satisfied with that definition? If not, take your dictionary and from it you will learn that Lyceum is "an association of men for literary improvement."

### FOR THE MESSENGER.

### Henderson Judiciary Clique.

Messrs. EDITORS: It is painful to witness the manifestation (in many persons,) of a hostile party spirit existing after so long a time. I don't mean a political party spirit, but a river, and a road, or burnt-woods spirit. The county is one, and the people are, or ought to be one, as far as the interests of the county are at stake. But from old disputes, selfish motives, and personal animosities, there still remains strong resemblance of the cloven foot. Every action, every appointment, every appropriation, every move, seems to be watched and acted upon with a jealous, selfish eye, by one or the other party. Every well disposed citizen ought to endeavor to remove and allay all such feelings as far as possible. But too often do men's prejudices, outrun their wits, and old grudges their better sense and natures. It was well said by a great man when asked of what country he was a citizen, when he emphatically answered, "I am a citizen of the world." So ought we to consider ourselves in a similar sense, citizens of Henderson county, and not of the river or road party. But to the subject. The manner of appointing Magistrates in our State is in the aggregate very bad. We judge of the tree only by its fruits. And it will never be better, till there is some qualification, some character, some pay instituted for the still-born system. There is, I believe, no rule laid down to legally bring a person for a Magistrate before the Assembly for election. So their appointments are as various as their talents. A public functionary under half pay or fixed fees can do, but when he gets nothing and finds himself, it is a slow business on the road of wealth. As for the honor, I leave that with those who have been promoted to a life inheritance of Esquireship.—Our Government recognises the voice of a majority of the people, (whether it be given voluntarily or by enactment) as superior to every other claim in her domestic affairs. When this is expressed in ordinary cases for special local purposes, it should be kept and obeyed to the letter, as far as it was designed. This was done in more than one or two instances in our county, during the last year. But from the superior sagacity, pure patriotism, disinterested zeal, and kind foresight of a certain number of the sages, patriots and philanthropists of our county, this time honored custom was surreptitiously broken in upon, its certificates destroyed, its voice hushed, its design covered, and its end defeated. And an opposition line, secret in its operations, wrong in its principles, aristocratic in its designs, selfish in its motives and contemptible in its features, was gotten up and dispatched as the urim and thummim of the people's wishes. Now, as for the persons embodied in that famous recommendation, we have nothing to do, but with the manner of its origin wo-

have. A more pop-gun burst the bubble, and neither the clique, nor the majority got their wishes. So mote it be. And so may that party of adjudicators learn that the bundle that turns this county will not be turned by a private junto of would-be leading men.

Those for whom this is chiefly intended, will understand its drift, and console themselves by the fact that if they are defeated in procuring an army of packed squires, they have a new supply of juvenile expounders at the bar, who, no doubt, will answer a much better purpose for the general good of the country. And notice is now given that all such manoeuvres will be respectfully attended to, and perhaps next time, I shall fire an alarm gun before the express starts.

Respectfully, yours &c.

### FOR THE MESSENGER.

Messrs. Editors: I wish to suggest to the Whigs of the 1st Congressional District of N. C., the propriety of holding a Convention in order to select a suitable candidate for Representative in the next Congress of the United States. If the proposition should find favor with the party generally, I would name Asheville as a suitable place, and Tuesday of Buncombe Superior Court, as the time for holding the Convention. Without some such precautionary measure it is highly probable we shall have a plurality of candidates, of the same political faith, as event not only calculated to divide the actual strength of the party, and thereby give an opposition candidate a double advantage, but also to produce discord and disgust among the Whigs and actually diminish their strength in the aggregate.

How then are the claims of those who aspire to that station, to be settled? Every man constitutionally eligible, has an equal right to ask promotion at the hands of his fellow-citizens. But are there not considerations of a higher character which should cause him to relinquish that right (for the time being) and submit his claims first to a convention of his own political friends! and who that claims to be a Whig and a patriot in principle that has been an observer of the ruinous policy and reckless adventures of modern Democracy, but will forego his own promotion or lay aside his individual preferences in order to promote the general welfare of the country. The position of the Whig party is clearly defined, and the measures which we propose for the relief of the people, and as the settled policy of the country are prominently before the people of this district, they are evidently approved and sanctioned by a majority of them; that majority has the right to require those principles to be acted out by our Representatives in Congress, and he who will thrust himself unbidden, before the people, and exercise his talents and influence in a manner calculated to divide the majority and place the power in the hands of the minority, is not a true Whig, is not devoted to the honor and prosperity of his country. Then let the people hold their primary meetings and appoint their delegates, let those delegates meet in a spirit of friendship and compromise, decide on the most available candidate, and let every true friend of his country's interest prepare himself, regardless of his personal preferences, to support the nominee.

### A VOTER.

### FOR THE MESSENGER.

Macon Co., N. C., Feb. 25, 1843.

Messrs. Editors: From your long acquaintance with this county, I presume you have a tolerably correct view of it in general. You are well apprized that this is a tolerably good corn and grass growing county, the face of the country is such, that it could be made one of the most pleasant farming situations in the mountain parts. The fertilizing quality of the soil, will warrant the improver, a bountiful harvest for every species of improvement done right. I am glad to see some of the farmers exerting themselves to improve their fencing and buildings, but most of all, their meadow lands, which, if cultivated, will add much to the improvement of stock, both in quality and number.

As to the politics of the county, they are somewhat divided, but not as much warm debating as I have heard—they all agree that something is wrong, and the effects, they say, we all feel, but who is in the fault is not agreed. Each one wishes the sin any where else but at his own door—yet they all agree, my horse, my cow, my hog, my sheep, is taken away for less than one third of its value; I see many of my friends weep and mourn for the want of the necessities of life, which yesterday they had plenty—but to-day, it is all gone. Has a friend done it, or an enemy? or have we done the spoil ourselves? This appears to be a matter of dispute among the people—but if men would reason from cause to effect, and from effect to cause, perhaps this question would be no longer a mystery.

Money matters are at a very low ebb here notwithstanding we live very near the gold region. Very few men are out of danger, or can meet their contracts.—The people of our county are very much pressed, and our nation it appears, is not exempt.—Who hath done this evil? Has God, who is good, or the devil, who is confusion? One or the other, is at the head of the mischief—it sprang not up out of the dust without a cause—judge ye who it was. Can a good produce an evil? or can an evil produce a good? Now the cause must be removed or changed before the effect can cease.—Who will commence the reform?

As to health here, there has been thirty-six deaths of scarlet fever, in six weeks: four of what the people are pleased to call winter fever; one by the falling of a tree; one by a log rolling over him; one by the falling of a limb; one killed by a wagon. In three miles square, five miles South of Franklin, there was forty-eight cases of Scarlet fever in one week. Many of the parents were hindered from the burial of their children by the affliction of their family. Oh! what a call to the living, to prepare for the change.

Yours, respectfully.