

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

Well neighbor farmers we would like to resume our weekly chat with you, but in good faith we scarcely know where to begin. We have often told you that many of you had by far too much land already—but if you believe us, your theory and practice differ widely.

In place of acting as though you believed our doctrine, you are at this moment depriving your families of many of the comforts of life in order to buy a tract of land or pay for one already bought for which you in reality, had no need at all. When we say "comforts of life," we do not confine ourselves to articles of clothing and diet—far from it—no doubt you have these, but is your house comfortable as it should be? Is your wife's kitchen, spring-house, wash-house and smoke-house snug, convenient and in good repair? If so, how are your stables, cribs, barns, cow-houses, sheep-cot and hog-pens? Why we will tell you. Some of you have not got a comfortable house on your premises, not excepting the one you live in! Your dwelling house is open and illy constructed—your kitchen stands off from two to five rods distant, so that your families have the privilege of being often drenched with rain and bespattered with mud to get to it—so for a dairy and wash-house, you have got along so far without them, and think of course you can do a while longer. Your stables are few and the logs "far between"—and as for cow-houses, your cow never was in a house in her life except once or twice she stole into your stable after you had left the door open, and then she had like to have been mired in the mud; and yet you are buying land! Your fencing is out of repair, fence about four feet high and the briars eight—rocks not picked up off your cultivated fields, the soil washing away for want of proper management, and yet you are buying land! Your average corn crops perhaps, not more than twenty bushels to the acre, oats fifteen, wheat five, rye four, and of potatoes, beets, turnips, &c., you scarce raise any at all—the ground is too poor—and yet you are buying land!!

But to lay all pleasantly aside, large land holders do not only an injury to themselves but to the country in which they live. They by refusing to sell, prevent many sober, worthy, industrious and enterprising persons from becoming citizens. They gather around them as tenants, a floating population who do not feel, and who do not try to feel an interest in the prosperity of the country. They plant no orchards, improve no grounds because they do not expect to stay there. And though the inconsistency of such a course may be bluffed before them again and again, it is very hard for them to see it. They feel in many cases little or no interest in the morals of that particular community inasmuch as they expect soon to be gone or at least know they can soon go.—They care not to make roads, erect churches and school houses and to support schools all because they do not feel settled. They do not feel identified with that particular section of the country. But give the same men a homestead, let them feel that they have a home, and their views and feelings immediately change. They catch a spirit of improvement and in many instances carry it out to a most profitable extent. They are then more careful of their own morals, feeling that their responsibilities are greater and they are more ready to join in any measure that tends to the improvement of their country.

But whether are we rambling? We set out to write a paragraph or two adapted to this particular time of the year, but instead of a paragraph, we are about to write a chapter, and that too, as long as the prayer of a certain divine we wot of. To return to our purpose. As harvest time is near at hand, WATCH YOUR SMALL GRAIN, particularly your wheat and rye. It is now ripening, and through this section of the country so far as we have been able to learn, promises to be quite good. Have a sufficient number of cradles and cradlers on hand, and if the rust makes its appearance on the stalk cut it down immediately—you will save much by it, and when cut do not let it rot in the field, haul it in and let it be thrashed or well stacked, until you have an opportunity of thrashing it. In thrashing, be careful of your straw—put it away in pens or stacks, and if you will take the trouble to dissolve about one half bushel of salt in water and sprinkle it over each stack as the straw is put up, you will find that in winter your cattle will eat it readily and it will do them much more good, than when put up in the ordinary way.

CORN.—You have had an excellent season so far for raising corn, and if you have not improved it, you have none to blame but yourselves. It will be well for you to have as much as possible done to your corn before you have to commence harvesting. If your corn land was well broke before planting, you will find it best to work afterwards principally with the harrow, hoe and cultivator. One good cultivator, besides the saving of labor, is worth at least two ploughs in a corn field.

BOOKS.—This is a valuable crop in this country. The yield is almost certain and abundant. Those who did not sow in April,—which we believe to be the proper time—should be in haste to do it now. Let the ground selected for it be made rich—well ploughed and harrowed, and then about one half bushel of seed put upon an acre.

THE TARIFF.

If the late Tariff law be the odious, ruinous measure that a number of the prints of the country would have us believe, how does it happen—

1. That since its passage the balance of trade has been constantly turning in our favor, and instead of exporting, there have been large importations of specie to our ports.

2. That goods of American manufacture are lower now by from twenty to fifty per cent. than heretofore? Good American calicoes, for instance, sell now at 25 cents or less per yard, when calicoes no better cost from 37 to 50 cents one or two years ago.

3. That tea and coffee, which are wholly foreign, and on which only a very low duty is charged for revenue, have not fallen in price equally with domestic goods? If the free-trade doctrines of the present day be correct, tea and coffee should have fallen and domestic goods increased in price—yet the fact is quite the contrary.

4. That American salt is now sold in New York for twenty-six cents per bushel of 56 pounds.

O, this abominable, wicked, ruinous Tariff! But rather, O, these hollow-hearted politicians, who to secure their own personal aggrandizement are willing to pander to British opulence—feed British paupers—and neglect the true interests of their own country, and see it suffer and writhe under the torture consequent upon a general stagnation of her operative pursuits.

Literary Curiosity.—The Fayetteville Observer has received and proceeds to publish to the world "verbatim" what he calls a "literary curiosity," and certainly it is such, particularly as it springs from near the centre of the State, from Wake county. Had it have sprang from Buncombe, it would have been looked upon as a matter of course; but, coming from Wake county, it is out of the question. We should like to inquire if John horses are not scarce since the last appointments of magistrates. But here it is—judge for yourselves.

State of N. C.—Wake County. We the undersigned do certify that we have been acquainted with gidding vaughn for some years before his year was bit off and he acquainted with him since that time. We do know that it was bit off in a fit with Mr. Jenks we certify that we no harm of him this the 15th of October 1842 this is to certify that I did bite of his year.

The Raleigh Standard has commenced its old game again, of boasting before hand of what its party can do, and ought to do, and will do, and must do.—Twelve hundred only is the majority which it modestly claims for Gen. SAUNDERS in that district in the coming election. It has just ascertained that the Whigs of that district acted very badly in selecting Mr. MILLER as their candidate—that they had several other men who would have made a better run than he—and then kindly informs them (the Whigs) that it is "really at a loss to know why they centred upon such a man."

We begin to suspect from the language used by the Standard, that Gen. Saunders' friends are becoming alarmed, and fear that this "fifth rate man" Miller is about to push him too hard for comfort. Such talk as that in the Standard of the 14th inst. augurs well for the Whig cause in that district.

The Magnolia.—The June number of this valuable periodical, which we confess we prize above any on our exchange list, comes to us this week unusually rich in matter. Among the first and best articles, we notice "The Georgia Scenes," New Series, by Judge LONGSTREET, one of the most able and popular writers of the South.—There are some interesting revolutionary reminiscences, besides critical notices, moral and literary essays. It would be difficult, hard as the times are, to spend five dollars more profitably than by giving them in payment for a year's subscription to the Magnolia.

The Whigs of Massachusetts held a State Convention on the 7th instant, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Hon. JOHN DAVIS was first nominated for Governor, but declined the nomination; and the Hon. GEO. N. BRIGGS was nominated. The Hon. JOHN REED was nominated as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

The Legislature of New Hampshire met on the 7th of this month. Both Houses were organized by the choice of Democratic officers, of course.

If the next Congress will so far forget its patriotism and President making as to turn attention forthwith to the actual wants of the country, look at what a Tariff has done and is doing for us, and let common sense, with the experience of the past, teach them that American people want nothing but fair play to make them prosperous and happy, and then in the spirit of patriotic candor, let the present Tariff alone and give us a well guarded, well regulated national currency—the cry of "hard times" will soon be hushed in the merry hum of active, prosperous and successful business life.

The Tariff has been a few short months only in operation, and the whole aspect of our commercial affairs are undergoing a most important change. Domestic goods of excellent qualities are made and furnished at lower rates than we have been able to purchase for years before. Large quantities of specie arrive month after month, showing that the balance of trade is turning in our favor—money is becoming plenty in the commercial cities, and nothing is wanted but a federal currency, to make it plenty in a short time in every part of the country. If that demon curse, PARTY, could only be put away, there would be no fears as to the result. Voters see and feel the importance of these measures, and would support them heart and hand for party—they must go with their party, through thick and thin, right or wrong—party! party! party!! is the cry from Maine to Florida, from Du-buque to the Atlantic. Fellow-citizens, remember that it is measures not men—principles not parties, on which you must depend—and remember it too, especially when you are about to cast your votes.

Fourth of July celebration at Hendersonville. The public exercises of the Henderson county Temperance Society will commence precisely at 12 o'clock on the 4th of July, and the committee announce the following as the order of the day:

- 1. Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Harkins.
2. Declaration of Independence by J. M. Edney.
3. Music. "Our cheerul voices now we raise."
4. Our country. An address, by H. T. Farmer.
5. Music. Hail Columbia.
6. A Temperance address, by Rev. Mr. Taylor.
7. Music. "Bring not that Bow!"
8. Benediction, by Rev. Saml. Edney.

The committee have the pleasure of announcing that if the weather should prove pleasant and the assembly large, they will form a procession and be escorted by the Hendersonville Troopers, (who have kindly consented to honor the occasion with their presence) to some suitable grove; but if the contrary should be the case, the meeting will be held in the Court house. Martial music may be expected on the occasion, and no pains will be spared to make the meeting one of interest and profit to all who may be present.

June 9, 1843. JAMES M. EDNEY, HENRY T. FARMER, BENJ. KING, Comm.

Messrs. Editors,—It is presumable that you long since have read and thought of the horrors of war—the barbarity and wretchedness attendant thereon. You no doubt have heard of the Seminole affray, in which, one says, in five years of that war, there was one hundred and fifty or upwards of the free people of the United States destroyed by this unfeeling foe! Now this, on an average, would make thirty for each year! think then of the loss of thirty out of our American family every twelve months, and that too by an enemy of no advantage to this happy family, but the reverse! When we think of the death of husbands, wives, and children, whom we love, and to think that they should fall by the hand of the savage, and be so barbarously butchered by the tomahawk, it causes the very blood to boil in our veins! It produced an excitement throughout all the American family, Congress made provision for the subduing the enemy, and relieving his suffering children. Every mother and wife were ready, with the officers of our country, to say to their husbands and sons, EXIST! be bold! valiant soldiers! Fight courageously! Snatch our suffering family from the hatchet of wretchedness! They cry, Spare no pains—fear no suffering. Study well the most successful plan to obtain victory. Never, no, never sheath your sword until you achieve our liberty! If these Seminoles were doing more harm than good, cut them off, says true policy, notwithstanding the advantage they may have been to a few of the American speculators. No man has a right to enrich himself at the expense of the community! Now any man that would withhold his aid or refuse to enlist under these circumstances, would not be considered a true friend to his country, and one who would furnish the enemy with means to carry on the war, would be considered accessory to the murder of all who were slain.

Now there is an enemy which we call strong drink, or Seminoles, denominated by the Good Book a biting serpent and stinging adder, who has been at war with our liberties, and the American interest, ever since we were a people. And in the course of five years, this enemy hath taken from our pocket, by direct and indirect tax, six millions of dollars, and has destroyed two millions and a half by fire. No wonder the dear people are commencing to suffer for the want of money, when this Seminoles is wasting so much of our wealth every five years. He makes one hundred thousand widows and five times as many orphan children in the same time. He sends fifty thousand to prison, and deranges or makes fools of as many more. We charge him of causing several thousand murders, and persuading scores of human beings to commit suicide! We lay to the charge of this dangerous enemy one hundred and fifty thousand deaths of this best American family in five years! He has introduced the sword, the pestilence and famine, as instruments of slaughter in gone by days!

STABBING.—Yesterday, at about 12 o'clock, noon, Dr. Samuel Kennedy, while passing in front of the City Marshal's office, in Orleans-street, was assaulted by an individual named Wm. Dawson, armed with a bowie-knife, and stabbed in no less than five places. Dr. K. walked as far as the passage leading to the Criminal Court Room, and leaned against the balustrade, where he was found by one of the Deputy Sheriffs. He stated that he was passing into the street, Dawson came behind him and tapped him on the shoulder, and as he turned to ascertain who it was, Dawson stabbed him twice in the abdomen, twice in the back, and once in the neck. Dr. K. was immediately conveyed in a carriage to his residence in Dauphin-street. His wounds are considered severe, but not dangerous. The assassin succeeded in effecting his escape, but, it is hoped, will not long evade the pursuit of justice.

And he yet has long teeth and a deadly sting, and possesses as much malice and subtlety as ever! Could we for one moment have a glance at all the horrors caused by this foul monster, we would be sick and turn away, and say, When, oh! when will this foul monster be chained? Would not a scene like this produce feeling? Surely the Philanthropist of America will volunteer and be faithful men, well disciplined, who will act with much caution and prudence.

The Seminole war produced excitement by destroying thirty per year; but strong drink has slain her thirty thousand every twelve months! Oh! what a bloody and ruinous war! The bite or sting of the adder is considered mortal, unless the part affected be immediately cut off; and so we think of the bite of intemperance. What a loss to the American family and to heaven has strong drink caused—thirty thousand—many of whom were talented and gifted and gone—their bodies to the earth, but their souls to hell, if the Scripture be true.

Very respectfully yours, &c., THE TENNESSEE RIVERIAN.

[From the New-Orleans Bee, June 8.] From Mexico. The U. S. brig of war Dolphin, J. D. Knight, commander, arrived yesterday about 3 o'clock, P. M., in 14 days from Vera Cruz via Tampico. She brings the sum of \$270,000, being the interest on the indemnity to the 1st April. Waddy Thompson, Minister at Mexico, to the government at Washington, came passenger on board the Dolphin. Two conductors had arrived at Tampico, with upwards of \$2,000,000, a portion of which is destined for this city. The fever was raging violently at Vera Cruz.

The files of papers received by this arrival are by no means of a late date, and contain no intelligence of interest. We learn verbally that an attempt had been made to assassinate Santa Ana, but that the conspirators were tried and acquitted.

The Mexican version of the naval combat between their steamships and the Texan squadron, is totally different from that heretofore published. According to these "various historians" the Mexicans did not lose a single man, while the Texans lost thirty and sustained a signal defeat. Their story proves too much to be generally accredited. There are gentlemen in this city who were eye witnesses of the engagement, and know there were but three Texans killed on board the Austin, and one on board the Wharton by the bursting of a gun. There is every reason to believe that the loss of the Mexicans was far greater.

Since the above was penned, we have conversed with a gentleman who came passenger in the Dolphin, to whom we are indebted for the following items of news:

The Texan prisoners captured at Mier had arrived at the city of Mexico, on the 15th ult. They were clothed by order of the Government, chained together in pairs and set to work on the road from the Bishop's Palace to the village of Jacobayo, about four miles from the city.

The San Antonio prisoners were still at Perote, and would no doubt be liberated on the 15th of this month—Santa Anna's birthday. It was also believed that all the Mier prisoners would be liberated, at the same time.

Santa Anna was at Jacobayo with a body guard of 5,000 chosen troops; about the same number were stationed in the capital. Some ten or twelve officers of distinction had been arrested, among them General Pedraza, a former President of the Republic, who was confined in the Convent of San Augustin. He is much dreaded by Santa Anna, and it was the general impression that he would be shot by his order. A trial by Court Martial had been offered him, which he prudently rejected, preferring to take the chance of the President's mercy to that of "certain death."

The news of Commodore Moore's squadron being off the coast of Yucatan and his first engagement with the steamers had been received in the city of Mexico. The unfavorable accounts received from that quarter had spread a universal gloom over the entire population. An English brig arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d ult. from Kerma, with the Mexican version of the naval engagement of the 16th ult., off Campeachy. She took in a supply of ammunition and returned the next day.

The Dolpin sailed from Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., and touched off Tampico.—A sloop with \$800,000 in specie on board, was lying inside the Bar awaiting the arrival of the English steamer from Vera Cruz, which was in port when the Dolpin sailed. The precious freight was offered Capt. Knight if he would wait 48 hours; provided the steamer did not make her appearance in that period of time.

We have information from a gentleman who was on board the steamer Montezuma the day after the action of the 16th, which states the loss on board to have been forty killed and thirty wounded.

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It appears that, some time since, Dawson and Kennedy had had an altercation, in which the former was wounded. Dr. Kennedy was prosecuted, but the jury did not agree. Subsequently, Mrs. Dawson sued her husband for a divorce, in consequence of complaints of repeated ill-treatment, and summoned Dr. Kennedy as a witness in her behalf. It is supposed that the latter was on his way to the Court when he was assaulted and wounded by Dawson.—N. O. Bee, June 8.

HON. ANDERSON MITCHELL.—This gentleman arrived in our town on Saturday evening last, and took lodging at the Milton Hotel, where he remained until Monday evening, and then left to visit his mother in the South East of this county. Mr. Mitchell is more advanced in age than we had imagined him—being at least 40 years of age, according to our mode of guessing. He is quite fluent in conversation, and remarkably interesting and entertaining. His countenance bespeaks a wise head and an honest and generous heart. His manners are plain, polite and such as are calculated to please, without offending. In a word, he is a gentleman—void of ostentation, and every thing else exceptable to a plain, unpretending, pride-hating, and social man. We feel proud of him as a candidate for Congress. We are told by a gentleman who heard his speech at Wentworth last week, that he made the fairest, the most unexceptionable, candid, and sensible speech he had ever listened to.

Mr. Mitchell is sure of success, if his friends will do their duty.—Milton Chronicle.

To discover the true temper of a man, we should trace him to his domestic roof, for it is there we may judge how far the part he acts in private agrees with the character he performs in public life. The lamb abroad is too often found to be the wolf at home.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Table with columns for Bank Name, Location, and Note Value. Includes sections for AUGUSTA NOTES, SAVANNAH NOTES, and SOUTH-CAROLINA NOTES.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CAMP-MEETINGS.

Table listing camp meetings with columns for location, date, and organizer. Includes locations like Greenville and Newports.

Forty Dollars Reward.

The horse of the subscriber was stolen from a stable about 34 miles above Newport, on Saturday night the 10th inst., and supposed to have been conveyed into North Carolina on Tuesday night following.

The horse is a bright bay, 5 years old, looks older about the head, black mane and tail, his tail a short or swab tail, shod before, paces or trots, thin working order, heavy made or wide at the hips; there was a wound or scratch on one hip about 10 inches long where the hair will be off.

The thief is supposed to be a young man by the name of Thomas Gillett, a son of Wm. P. Gillett, and the horse to have been conveyed away by some person on intimate terms with his father to the neighborhood of Duck Sheltan's in Buncombe county or further on to Yancey or Burke counties.

WE hereby forewarn all persons against trading for two notes of hand, one given to Wm. Early, the other to Alexander Jones, for four hundred dollars each; the latter has a credit on it for ninety-five dollars. The above named notes were given, we believe, about the 8th instant, payable in three months, and as they were fraudulently obtained, we are determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

JON. ZACHARY, SAM'L LIVINGOOD. May 27th, 1843.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Henderson County.

COURT OF PLACES AND QUARTER SESSIONS—MARCH SESSION, 1843. Littleton Potliver, Attachment levied on Land of Miles Gofourth. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State—it is ordered that publication be made in the Highland Messenger for six weeks successively, for the said defendant to appear before the justices of our said Court at the next Term thereof, to be held for the county of Henderson, at the Court House in Hendersonville, on the 4th Monday next, June next, then and there to reply, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise, Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand as aforesaid.

Augusta Prices Current.

Table listing various commodities and their prices. Includes items like BACON, BUTTER, COFFEE, FLOUR, FEATHERS, GLASS, IRON, LEAD, MOLASSES, NAILS, PEPPER, RICE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, TEA, and SALT.

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.

LOST OR STOLEN.

A POCKET BOOK belonging to the undersigned, containing about \$20.00 in North and South money—also, judgments and notes to a considerable amount. Notes, orders, and other papers of value to the owner; among which, was a note on John Yancey and on Wm. Goldsmith as constable. For the Pocket Book and its contents, a liberal reward will be given.

N. KELSEY, May 17th, 1843.

Estray Notice.

STRAYED from the subscriber near Craytonville in Anderson District S. C., on Sunday the 7th day of May, TWO HORSES—one a Black Mare with white feet, and a blaze face, about fifteen hands high, and some 8 or 10 years old.—The other a small red roan horse, has a very long tail, 5 years old, and a good pacer. The mare came from Kentucky or Tennessee, and is probably making her way back, followed by the horse. The last time they were heard of they were near the North Carolina line. Any person taking them up, and giving me information so that I get them will confer a great favor and shall be rewarded for their trouble.

WM. W. GREEN, May 20th, 1843.

Notice.

WHEREAS, the subscriber executed three several promissory notes of hand, payable to James C. Fleming, each for one hundred Dollars, two of which notes I am informed are transferred to Wiley Jones, one due about the last day of the present month, and the other one about the last of March, 1844, and the other one I understand is transferred to Francis Worley, which is due in March, 1845. I hereby forewarn any person or persons from trading for either of said notes, as the considerations for which said notes were given are about to fail; consequently I do not intend to pay them.

March 16, 1843. R. JERVIS.

NOTICE.

Town Lots for Sale. WE will proceed to sell at Marion the county site of McDowell county on Tuesday the 25th day of July next, the Lots of said Town. A credit of one and two years will be given upon the purchasers giving bond with security to be approved by the Commissioners. The sale will be kept open from day to day, till all the lots are sold.

ANDREW HEMPHILL, JESSEE BURGIN, JOHN DOBSON, GEORGE WALTON, JOHN NEAL, May 15th, 1843.

CHEROKEE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

THE Commissioners appointed under the Cherokee Treaty of 1835, give notice that they are prepared to receive all claims arising under said Treaty, and to examine and adjudicate the same. By order of the Commissioners, C. K. GARDNER, Secretary, May 19, 1843.

BACON.

JUST received, a large quantity,—and for sale wholesale and retail, by June 2. 149 PATTON & OSBORN.