about three or four inches apart; as they increase in size they should be hilled. In the Autumn many of them will be of the size of a walnut, and from that to a pea. In the following Spring they should be planted in hills, placing the large ones together—they will in the second season attain to their full size, and will exhibit several varieties of form, and may be then selected to suit the judgment of the cultivator. I would prefer gathering the balls from potatoes of a good kind. The first crops from seed thus obtained will be very productive, and will continue so for many years, gradually deteriorating, until they will again need a renewal by the same process.

Testing the quality of Milk.—There are multitudes who are engaged in the dairy business who have never dreamed of testing the quality of milk given by their different cows, although it is easily done; and the milk of some cows will, at the same expense of keeping, yield double the quantity of cream to that of others—Deep slender glasses are used for this purpose, where the business is properly attended to; but the usual tall champaign glasses, or where these are not to be had, deep common tumblers will answer the purpose. It ought to be remembered, however, that the deeper the column of milk in proportion to its diameter, the more satisfactory will be the test. Fill these glasses, of the same depth with milk from the different cows; and when they have stood a sufficient time, the thickness of the risen cream can be easily measured on the outside of the glass. By doing this a few times, the value of each cow, as a dairy cow, can be known. —*Genesee Farmer.*

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

A BEAUTIFUL AND DESCRIPTIVE EXTRACT FROM THE SCOTCH PREACHER.

Twice had the sun gone down upon the Earth, and all as yet was quiet at the Sepulchre; death held his sceptre over the Son of God; still and silent the hours passed on; the guards stood by their post, the rays of the midnight moon gleamed on their helmets, and on their spears; the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and in sorrow; the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspence to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star arising in the east announced the light; the third day began to dawn upon the world, when on a sudden the earth trembled from its centre, and the powers of heaven were shaken; an angel of God descended, the guard shrunk back from the terror of his presence and fell prostrate on the ground; his countenance was like lightning, and his raiment was as white as snow; he rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre, and sat upon it. But who is this that cometh forth from the tomb, with dyed garments from the bed of death? He that is glorious in his appearance, walking in the greatness of his strength! It is thy Prince, Oh Zion! Christian it is your Lord. He hath trodden the wine-press alone; hath stained his raiment with blood; but now as the first-born from the womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection. He arises a conqueror from the grave; he returns with blessings from the world of spirits; he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun usher in a day more glorious! it was the jubilee of the universe. The morning stars sung together, and all the sons of God shouted aloud for joy; the father of mercies looked down from his throne in the heavens: with complacency he beheld his world restored; he saw his work that it was good. Then did the desert rejoice; the face of nature was gladdened before him, when the blessings of the Eternal descended as the dew of heaven for the refreshing of the nations.

THOUGHTS, MAXIMS, &c.

Thrift, diligence, and method in business, are necessary qualifications to make a man rich.

There cannot be a greater instance of a weak, and pusillanimous temper than for a man to pass his whole life in opposition to his own sentiments, not daring to be what he thinks he ought to be.

A man is very unfit to live in the world who cannot keep his *temper*, his *secrets*, and his *money*.

Injuries are seldom forgotten, benefits are not often remembered.

There is nothing more difficult than the art of making advice agreeable.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.

In speaking of the superstition, that Friday is an unlucky day, the Baltimore American says:

"Every one knows that, according to received notions, to commence an undertaking on that day, is to insure a disastrous result. An old fashioned sailor would stare at one who would be so rash as to think of going to sea on what has been called *hangman's day*, and the luckless seamstress who, by chance, might cut out work and not finish it before sun-down, would go to bed with the full assurance that some mishap would attend the article thus begun. Now, strange as it may appear, this unlucky day has served to usher in some of the most important events of modern times. It was on Friday, as ascertained by the calendar, that Columbus set sail on his successful voyage for the discovery of the American Continent, and on a Friday that he first made the land. It was on a Friday that the Pilgrim Fathers of New England landed on the rock of Plymouth, and it was on Friday that Washington, Madison and the younger Adams were born. Whether the fact of being connected with the history of the New World has any thing to do with depriving the sixth day of the week of its unlucky character or not, we will not pretend to say, but if our information be correct, the charm seems to have been broken, as the occurrences above mentioned took place on that day."

A new material for Paper.—We have seen a quantity of writing and wrapping paper manufactured by Mr. Sanderson, made of coarse beach grass, a material which may be obtained in abundance and is of no value for any other use. It makes a paper of a brownish color, and of a firm texture. It is not of a fine quality for writing or letter paper, but it seems well adapted for a course kind of writing paper, and for wrapping paper and paste board. We doubt not it will come into extensive use.—*Phila. Advertiser.*

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

Of South Carolina, in reply to Mr. Webster, on the Currency. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 23, 1838.

[*Continued from our last.*]

Now, unfortunately for the Senator, I proposed no such thing, and expressed no notion of the kind, nor any thing like it. He may search every speech I have delivered at this and the extra session, and he can find nothing to justify his assertion. To put this beyond all dispute, I will quote what I did say, and the only thing that I ever did that could afford him even a pretext for his assertions. The extracts are taken from my remarks at the extra session.

"I intend to *propose* nothing. It would be impossible, with so great a weight of opposition, to pass any measure without the entire support of the Administration; and, if it were, it ought not to be attempted when so much must depend on the *mode of execution*. The best measure that could be devised might fail, and impose a heavy responsibility on its author, unless it met with the hearty approbation of those who are to execute it. I then *intend merely to throw out suggestions*, in order to excite the reflections of others," &c.

"Believing that there might be a *sound and safe paper currency* founded on the credit of the Government exclusively, I was desirous that those who are responsible and have the power should have availed themselves of the opportunity of the *temporary deficit* in the Treasury, and the postponement of the fourth instalment intended to be deposited with the States, to use them as the *means* of affording a circulation *for the present relief of the country* and the *banks, during the process of separating them from the Government*," &c.

Here is not a word about proposing; on the contrary, I expressly stated, I propose nothing; that I but threw out *suggestions for reflection*. Instead of excluding all paper from circulation, I suggested the use (not of Treasury notes, as he stated, or any other paper containing a promise to pay money) but simply one which should contain a promise to be *received* in the dues of the Government; and that, too, only to the extent necessary to meet the temporary deficit of the Treasury, and to alleviate the process of separating from the banks; and this he has arbitrarily construed and perverted to suit his purpose in the manner I have shown!

It is a great misfortune that there should be brought into this Chamber the habits contracted at the Bar, where advocates contend for victory, without being scrupulous about the means; while here the only object ought to be truth and the good of the country. All other considerations ought to be forgotten within these walls, and the only struggle ought to be to ascertain what is true and calculated to promote the honor and happiness of the community. Great individual injustice is done by such misstatements of arguments. The Senator's speech will be published and circulated in quarters where my correction of his statements will never reach; and thousands will attribute opinions to me that I never uttered nor entertained.

The suggestions which he has so perverted have been a favorite topic of attack on the part of the Senator, but he has never yet stated nor met what I really said truly and fairly; and, after his many and unsuccessful attempts to show what I suggested to be erroneous, I now undertake to affirm positively, and without the least fear, that I can be answered, what he heretofore I have but suggested; that a paper issued by Government, with the simple promise to receive it in all its dues, leaving its creditors to take it, or gold or silver, at their option, would, to the extent that it would circulate, form a perfect paper circulation, which could not be abused by the Government, that would be as steady and uniform in value as the metals themselves, and that, if, by possibility, it should depreciate, the loss would fall, not on the People, but on the Government itself; for the only effect of depreciation would be virtually to reduce the taxes, to prevent which the interest of the Government would be a sufficient guaranty. I shall not go into the discussion now, but on a suitable occasion I shall be able to make good every word I have uttered. I would be able to do more, to prove that it is within the constitutional power of Congress to use such a paper, in the management of its finances, according to the most rigid rule of construing the Constitution; and that those, at least, who think that Congress can authorise the notes of private State corporations to be received in the public dues, are stoped from denying its right to receive its own paper. If it can virtually endorse by law, on the notes of specie-paying banks, "receivable in payment of the public dues," it surely can order the same words to be written on a blank piece of paper.

Such is the character of the paper I suggested, and which the Senator says would do more to centralize the circulation and exchanges than the union of the Government and the banks, which, however, he signally failed to prove. That it would have a greater tendency than the exclusive receipt in its dues of gold and silver, I readily acknowledge, and to that extent I think it objectionable; for I do not agree with the Senator that there should be some one great emporium, which should have control of the commerce, currency, and exchanges of the Union. I hold it desirable in neither a political nor commercial point of view, and to be contrary to the genius of our institutions and the spirit of the Constitution, which expressly provides, among other things, that no preference should be given to the ports of one State over another. But that a receivable paper, such as I suggested, would have a greater, or as great a tendency to centralize the commerce and currency of the country as the union with the banks, I utterly deny; and, if I had no other reason, the vehement opposition of the Senator, who approves of such tendency, would be conclusive; but there are others that are decisive.

The centralizing tendency of such a paper would result exclusively from the facility it would afford to remittance from distant portions of the Union, in which respect it would stand just on a par with bank notes when received in the dues of the public; while the latter would, in addition, give to the favored port, where the mother bank might be located, (or the head of the league of State banks,) the immense profits from the use of the public deposites, and the still greater from having their notes received in Government dues. The two united would afford unbounded facilities in the payment of custom-house bonds, and give millions of profit annually, derived exclusively from the use of Government credit. This great facility and vast increase of profit would give a decided advantage to the commerce of the section where the head of the system might be located, and which, in a great measure, accounts for the decay of the commerce of the South, where there were no banks, when this Government was established, and which, of course, gave to the other section exclusively all the benefit derived from the connection. If specie had from the first been exclusively received in the public dues, the present commercial inequality would never have existed; and I may add, it never will cease till we return to the constitutional currency. What the Senator has said as to the union of the political and money powers, and the tendency to extravagance from the use of Treasury notes and their depreciation, is so clearly inapplicable to the description of paper I suggested, that I do not deem it necessary to waste words in reply to it.

Having now repelled his reply to my remarks at this and the extra session, I shall next proceed to notice his argument on the question under discussion, which, extraordinary as it may seem, constitutes by far the most meagre and inconsiderable portion of his speech. The structure he reared with so much labor is composed of a little centre building, of some twenty or thirty feet square, with an extended wing on each side, and a huge portico in front. I have, I trust, effectually demolished the wings, and propose next to go through the same process with the centre building.

As long as was the speech, it contained but three, or, at the utmost, four arguments, directly applicable to the question under discussion, of which two have again and again been repeated by him every time he has addressed the Senate; another was drawn from an argument of mine in favor of the bill, which the Senator has misstated, and pressed into his service against it, and the other altogether new nor very well founded, or, from its character, of much force. I shall begin with it.

The Senator objected to the collection of the public dues in gold and silver, because, as he conceives, it would be exceedingly inconvenient; in proof of which, and in order to present as strong a picture as possible, went into minute calculations and details. He first supposed that the average peace revenue would be equal to thirty millions annually, and the average deposites to twenty-one. He then estimated that this vast sum would have to be counted at least five times in a year, and then estimated that it would require eight hundred thousand dollars to be counted daily, which would require a host of officers, in his opinion, to perform the task. The answer to all this is easy. In the first place, the Senator has over-estimated the average receipts by at least one hundred per cent. Fifteen millions ought to be much nearer the truth than thirty.—Even that I regard as exceeding what the expenditure ought to be; and I venture to assert, that no Administration which expends more on an average for the next few years can maintain itself, unless there should be some unexpected demand on the Treasury. In the next place, twenty one millions is at least five times too large for the average deposites. Should this bill pass, three millions would be much nearer the truth. We shall hear no more of surpluses, when the revenue is collected in gold and silver. This would make a great deduction in his estimate of the trouble and labor in counting. But I give the Senator his own estimate, and ask him if he never heard of other and shorter modes than counting, of ascertaining the amount in coins? Does he not know that it can be ascertained with as much certainty and exactness by weight as by counting, and with more despatch, when the amount is large, in coins than in his favorite bank notes? If I am not misinformed, it is the mode adopted at the English Exchequer, and that it is done with the greatest possible promptitude by experienced individuals; so that his formidable objection vanishes.

But the Senator next tells us, that I stated, in my remarks, that the bill, should it pass, would place the banks and the Government in antagonist relation to each other, which he considers as a very weighty objection to it. I again must correct his statement. I made no such remark, I indeed said, when the banks were connected with the Government, they had a direct interest in increasing its fiscal action. The greater the revenue and expenditures, and the larger the surplus, the greater would be the profit, but, when they were separated, the reverse would take place. That the greater amount of gold and silver collected and withdrawn from circulation, the less would be left for banking operations, and, of course, the less their profit; and that in one case they would be the allies, and, in the other, the opponents of the Government, so far as its fiscal action was concerned; or, to express it more concisely, when united with the Government, they would be on the side of the tax-consumers and, when separated, on that of the tax-payers. Such were my remarks; and I now ask, is it not true? Can any one deny it? Or admitting its truth, can its importance be disputed? Were there no other reasons in favor of the bill, I would consider this of itself decisive. It would be almost impossible to preserve our free institutions, with the weight of the entire banking system thrown on the side of high taxes and extravagant disbursements, or to destroy it if thrown into the opposite scale.

But the Senator regards the expression of tax-consumers and tax-payers as mere catch-words, of dangerous import, and tending to divide society into the hostile parties of rich and poor. I take a very different view. I hold that the fiscal action of the Government must necessarily divide the community into the two great classes of tax-payers and tax-consumers. Taking taxation and disbursements together, and it is unavoidable that one portion of the community must pay into the Treasury, in the shape of taxes, more than they receive back in disbursements, and another must receive more than they pay. This is the great disturbing principle in all Governments, especially those that are free, around which all other causes of political divisions and distributions finally rally. Were it otherwise, if the interest of every portion and class of the community was the same in reference to taxation and disbursements, nothing would be more easy than to establish and preserve free institutions; but as it is, it is the most difficult of all tasks, as history and experience prove. This principle of disorder lies deep in the nature of men and society; and extends equally to private associations as to political communities. There will necessarily spring up in both *a stockholding* and *direction interest*; the latter of which, without wise provisions and incessant vigilance, will absorb the former, of which the winding up of many a bank will prove.

The two remaining arguments of the Senator have been often asserted and as often refuted; and I shall despatch them with a few words. He tells us, as he has often done, that we are bound to regulate the currency; and that the Constitution has given to Congress the *express* power to regulate it; with many other expressions of similar import. It is manifest, that the whole argument turns on the ambiguity of the word currency. If, by it, is meant the current coin of the United States, no one can doubt that Congress has the right to regulate it. The power is expressly given by the Constitution, which says, in so many words, that it shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof; but if it is intended to include bank notes, as must be the intention of the Senator, there is no such express power given in the Constitution. It is a point to be proved, and not assumed, and every attempt of the Senator to prove it has ended in signal failure. He has not, and cannot, meet the answer which he received from the Senator from Pennsylvania at the extra session; and his repetition of the assertion, after so decisive an answer, serves but to prove how much more easy it often is to refute an argument, than to silence him who advanced it. But I do not despair even of silencing the Senator. There is one whose authority on this point I am sure he must respect: I mean himself. When the bill granting a charter to the late United States Bank was under discussion in the other House, in 1816, he then took the opposite side, and argued with great force, against the very right for which he now so obstinately contends. He then maintained that the framers of the Constitution were hard money men; that currency meant the *current coin* of the United States; and that Congress has no right to make any other. But the Senator shall speak for himself; and that he may be heard in his own words, I shall read an extract from his speech delivered at the time:

"Mr. Webster first addressed the House. He regretted the manner in which this debate had been commenced, on a detached feature of the bill, and not a question affecting the principle; and expressed his fears that a week or two would be lost in the discussion of this question, to no purpose, inasmuch as it might ultimately end in the rejection of the bill. *He proceeded to reply to the arguments of the advocates of the bill.* It was a mistaken idea, he said, which he had heard uttered on this subject, *that we were about to reform the National currency. No nation had a better currency*, he said, than the United States; there was no nation which had guarded its currency with more care; for the framers of the Constitution, and those who enacted the early statutes on this subject, were *hard money men*; they had felt, and therefore duly *appreciated the evils of a paper medium*; they, therefore, sedulously guarded *the currency of the United States from debasement. The legal currency of the United States was gold and silver coin*; this was a subject in regard to which Congress had run into no folly.

"What, then, he asked, was the present evil? *Having a perfectly sound national currency, and the Government having no power in fact to make any thing else current but gold and silver, there had grown up in different States* a currency of paper issued by banks, setting out with the promise to pay gold and silver, which they had been wholly unable to redeem: the consequence was, that there was a mass of paper afloat, of perhaps fifty millions, which sustained no immediate relation *to the legal currency of the country*—a paper which will not enable any man to pay money he owes to his neighbor, *or his debts to the Government.* The banks had issued more money than they could redeem, and the evil was severely felt, &c. Mr. W. declined and the evil was severely felt, &c. Mr. W. declined occupying the time of the House to prove that there was a depreciation of the paper in circulation: *the legal standard of value was gold and silver*; the relation of paper to it proved its state, and the rate of its depreciation. *Gold and silver currency, he said, was the law of the land at home, and the law of the world abroad*; *there could, in the present state of the world, be no other currency.* In consequence of the immense paper issues having banished specie from circulation, the Government had been obliged, *in direct violation of existing statutes*, to receive the amount of their taxes in something which was not recognised by law as the money of the country, and which was, in fact, greatly depreciated, &c. This was the evil."

What can be more decisive? What more pointed? They are the very doctrines which he is in the daily habit of denouncing under the name of Loco foco.—The Senator may hereafter be regarded as the father of the party; and I deem it not a little unnatural that he should be so harsh and cruel to his offspring.

But it may be said, that I then advocated the opposite side. Be it so, and it follows that his authority and mine stands as opposing qualities on the opposite sides of an equation; and I feel confident that the Senator will readily admit that his will, at least, be sufficient to destroy mine.

I readily acknowledge that my opinion, after the lapse of upwards of twenty years, with the light which experience in this long period has shed on the banking system, has undergone considerable changes. It would be strange if it had not. I see more clearly now, than I did, the true character of the system and its dangerous tendency; but I owe it to myself and the truth of the cause, to say I was, even at that early period, far from being its advocate, and would then have been opposed to the system had it been a new question. But I then regarded the connection between the Government and the banks indissoluble, and acquiesced in a state of things that I could not control, and which I considered as established. The Government was then receiving the notes of non-specie-paying banks in its dues, to its own discredit and heavy loss to its creditors. The only practical alternative was, at that period, between a league of State banks and a Bank of the United States, as the fiscal agent of the Government. I preferred then, as I now do, the latter to the former, as more efficient and not a whit more unconstitutional; and if I now were again placed in the same state of things that I then was, with all my present feelings and views, I could hardly have acted differently from what I then did.

The Senator greatly mistakes, in supposing that I feel any disposition to repudiate or retract what I then said. So far from it, I have, I think, just cause to be proud of the remarks I made on the occasion. It put the question of the bank, for the first time, on its true basis, as far as this Government is concerned, and the one on which it has ever since stood; which is no small compliment to one then so inexperienced as myself.—All I insist on is, that the report contains but a very hasty sketch—a mere outline, as the reporter himself says—of my remarks, in which four-fifths is omitted, and that it would be doing me great injustice to regard it as containing a full exposition of my views. But, as brief as it is, what is reported cannot be read, in a spirit of fairness, without seeing that I regarded the question at the time as a mere practical one, to be decided under all the circumstances of the case, without involving the higher questions which now, that the connection between the Government and the banks is broken, come rightfully into discussion. At that time the only question, as I expressly stated, was, not whether we should be connected with the bank, for that was existing in full force, but whether it was most advisable, admitting the existence of the connection, that the United States, as well as the separate States, should exercise the power of banking. I have made these remarks, not that I regard the question of consistency, after so great a change of circumstances, of much importance, but because I desire to stand where truth and justice place me on this great question.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the 25th instant, showing the amounts of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838. They are as follows, viz:

For the year	1824	$15,330,144 71
Ditto	1825	11,490,459 94
Ditto	1826	13,062,316 27
Ditto	1827	12,653,095 65
Ditto	1828	13,296,041 45
Ditto	1829	12,660,460 62
Ditto	1830	13,229,533 33
Ditto	1831	13,864,067 90
Ditto	1832	16,516,388 77
Ditto	1833	22,713,755 11
Ditto	1834	18,425,417 25
Ditto	1835	17,514,950 28
Ditto	1836	30,868,164 04
Ditto	1837	*39,164 745 37

* This sum is subject to small variation on the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer.

Note.—The above sums include payments for Trust Funds and Indemnities, which, in 1837, were $5,610 404 36.

ON THE ARMY BILL.

The amendment offered by Mr. Rencher, to strike out the 19th section of the bill, which provides for the employment of chaplains at the various military posts, being under consideration—

Mr. Rencher said he was opposed to the provisions of this section, because it was a new feature in the legislation of this country, and proposed a direct connexion between the Government and the Church, which, in other countries, where that connexion existed, had always proved demoralizing to both. The only class of people in this country heretofore free from Federal influence and Executive temptation is the Clergy of the country. This bill places at the disposal of the President about seventy ecclesiastical appointments, worth nearly a thousand dollars each, with which he can reward his particular favorits—those who shall prove themselves most devoted, not to the cause of religion, but to the cause of those in power. The bill does not require that they shall even be licensed ministers, but authorizes the appointment of any person whom the "Council of Administration may think proper." The eminently pious minister would be set aside to give place to a brawling partisan. He deprecated this connexion between Church and State as at war with the spirit of our institutions, and dangerous to liberty.

There are some cases in which this may seem to be necessary. He alluded to those posts upon the extreme frontier, where there might not be any religious service which the officers and men could attend, but such posts were few. At most of them there is regular preaching, by almost every religious denomination; and why should not these officers, whose pay you have just increased, and the soldier whose pay you have greatly increased, contribute from that pay their mite to the support of the Gospel as well as the merchant, or the farmer, or the mechanic? He believed that, while it would give an improper patronage to the Executive, it would lead to great abuse in this corps of chaplains. He called the attention of the House to the history of the British army in relation to this subject. There the office had become a sinecure, and was farmed out. Chaplains did not officiate in person. When, in 1795, General Abercrombie raised an army to operate against the French possessions in America, he summoned the chaplains to attend the army in person, and the reverend gentlemen refused, on the ground that they had purchased or accepted the office under a different understanding. He referred to this portion of English history to show what had been the fruits of this improper connexion between Church and State there. We are are just commencing this connexion, and he warned gentlemen that what had taken place elsewhere we might reasonably expect would take place here. He hoped, therefore, that however gentlemen might be disposed to enlarge our standing army in time of peace, they would not tempt the purity of the American clergy, by creating among them a miserable scramble for office and preferment.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The able Editor of the "Farmers' Register" introduces the Report of the Committee of 31, to the Merchants' Convention held at Augusta, with the following very pertinent, and forcible remarks. We commend them to the attention of our readers.

EDS. W. CAR.

"The wretched and deplorable state of the currency and of exchange, though one of the sorest evils ever inflicted our on country by mis-government, will be compensated to the suffering south, if this state of things should continue long enough to produce the effect to which it manifestly tends, of discouraging the continuance of the artificial system of the Southern States trading with Europe through New York, and paying the Northern Merchants, as agents and "middle-men," a profit on every sale and every purchase, made on account of the Southern producers and consumers. One of the advantages of a paper currency which is most frequently referred to by its most thorough going advocates is its furnishing means for the easiest and cheapest possible transmission of funds between distant places. Now, it costs an addition of at least five per cent., for exchange, for a debtor in Virginia to pay his creditor in New-York, or for a cash purchaser to obtain goods there. In other words, it costs five dollars expense to convey from Virginia to New York 100 paper dollars; and from thrice to five times as much, from some other places. Yet there is no question, with any one, but that the bank notes of Virginia, on which 5 per cent. must be lost in New York, are just as good as those of New-York, which command that premium in exchange; or *just as bad*—(to reverse the proposition—) the banks of both being alike able, and yet both alike refusing, to perform the false promise to pay, which are displayed on the face of every one of their notes.

If we had a currency as cumbrous and heavy as silver, it would cost but one half of one per cent. to convey it across the Atlantic; and even if it were in copper, it would not cost so much to transfer it to New York, as it now costs in the *lightest* currency in the world. But to return to our position. The effect of this enormous difference of exchange, is to compel the Merchants from Virginia, or N. Carolina, who now buys foreign goods (as heretofore) in New York, to pay 5 per cent. more than the price and all other previous charges; and of course so much more than he would have paid to the direct importing Merchant at, or nearer home. This additional 5 per cent. is too heavy a deduction for ordinary profits to be long borne, and it operates as so much additional inducement to carry on a direct foreign trade between the reciprocal consumers and producers. Reason would sufficiently show this to be the tendency, and ultimate effect, of the higher price of the inconvertible notes of the South; but facts also have proved that the effect is now in progress. The few importers of Virginia have sold out their stocks of newly imported goods, at good profit; and so rapidly, that some of the country merchants who stopped to buy, in preference to paying the additional Northern tax in exchange, could not be supplied. Now is the time for Virginia and the more Southern States to throw off the yoke of commertial bondage."

Low blackberry leaves made into tea is exceedingly beneficial for a sore mouth, occasioned by taking calomel, or from any cause.

NEW TERMS

For the remainder of the present Vol. of the

SOUTHERN LITETARY JOURNAL.

In consequence of repeated applications for the Messenger for a less period than an entire year, the Publisher has concluded to alter the conditions, *for the present year only*, so far as to receive new subscribers for the *remainder* of this volume—to commence with either the May or July number: the EIGHT numbers will cost $3 34; the six numbers, (or half year,) $2 50.

The heavy expense, which the publication of the Messenger in its present style renders unavoidable, and the wish of the Proprietor still further to improve it, makes it absolutely necessary that he should hereafter receive all subscriptions *invariably in advance.*

Appeal after appeal has been made to delinquents, and still many withhold their just dues. Why this is so, cannot be conceived, since it is acknowledged, on all hands, that the Messenger is richly worth the amount charged for it; no better evidence of which need be mentioned than the fact that the subscription price is known to have been frequently paid for old volumes.

As heavy drafts have recently been made on the Proprietor, for expenses incurred in establishing and conducting the Messenger, it is hoped those subscribers who are still in arrears, will immediately hand in or remit the amounts they respectively owe; which, though small when considered separately, yet, taken in the aggregate, present an amount of considerable importance. In fact, if *one half* the amount due him could be obtained, the Proprietor would be enabled to discharge every claim against his publication at once: that done, he would bring out the next volume of the Messenger in a new dress, and improve it in many other respects.

The risk of transmitting subscriptions by mail, will be sustained by the Proprietor. But every subscriber thus transmitting payment, is requested (besides taking proper evidence of the fact, and date of mailing,) to retain a memorandum of the number and particular marks of the note sent.

T. W. WHITE.

Richmond, Va., June 11, 1838.