

BREEDING AND TREATMENT OF HORSES. To THE EDITORS OF THE CULTIVATOR : Your correspondent, W. B., from North Carolina, ex. and leading the horse about at intervals, constitute best manner of treating work and travelling hor. horses, when much distressed by severe work of ses;" and you ask some of your correspondents to reply to his inquiry. To do so fully would require hlet of a considerable size. But the subject is highly important to all who own hor sea and particularly to those, of whom there are their food; the manner of feeding them, and also many, who know little or nothing of their proper of giving them water. . treatment : I will, therefore, offer a few remarks in the hope that some of your correspondents who the utmost service of which they are capable, they stre better qualified than I am, may be tempted by should be fed wholly on dry food, the grain and works published in England, under the supervision cases where practicable. For saddle and carriage theory and practice of the veterinary art; no far- cured, are better than any other kind of long fowith the directions of themselves.

than 10 degrees above that of the external atmosphere. The size recommended as best, is (in the into a stable to be cleaned and cooled. cles and sinews of their legs and ankles.

ings should be made, either under the managers, the end of July, they are usually turned out at being much heated, and before they are rubbed of various kinds and but very little outs of the avoided, since horses can deither rest, nor sleep, consists of green clover in summer, and roots with nor fatten so well in such light, as in that which is cut straw in winter. A few outs are occasionally

glossy, dappled coat, to attain which, the health. and not unfrequently the life, of the horse is sucrificed, by keeping him covered up with blankets. Care should be taken in using both the currycomb and brush, especially when new, not to apply them roughly, particularly to horses that have tender skins, and fine thin hair. For all such the curry comb is hardly necessary, if they are well rubbe and dressed with a soft brush and hair bloth.

Horses which are constantly stabled, should be moderately exercised for two hours a day, when the weather permits, if you would keep them perfectly healthy. This, however, should depend somewhat on their age, as a young horse requires more exercise than an old one. But for neither genious and worthy mechanic in our vicinity has in should it be violent, when given for health; nor progress, and nearly completed, a loom that will should the horse ever be put up until he is cool, knit a perfect stocking or glove without a seam The whip or spur should never be used for any The loom may be propelled by hand or foot power, fault but duliness or obstinacy, although it is very or by water, and the cost will not exceed \$30 or common to do it both for starting and stumbing, \$40. What will our good old grand dames say to both of which are certainly aggravated by it, and such an innovation upon their prerogative? A pest thereby the rider punishes himself, in the end, upon your machinery-give us the good "old much more than he does his horse. In fact way."-Springfield Guzette. harsh, cruel treatment to horses, succeeds as hadly as it does with children; and all who are so bretut

very dangerons, often producing colds, fevers, and prying curiosity.

not unfrequently, fatal chronic complaints, unless the same exercise is speedily repeated. Even the partial application of very cold water to parts of the body, or the head, or the legs, when the horse is much heated, should be avoided; for his appearing to be gratified by it is no more a proof that it a good for him, than the manifest gratification of a sot in dram drinking, after having been drunk, is proof that he is benefitted thereby. The poor horse which knows no better, experiences present relief, at the expense of future suffering that he is incapable of anticipating, or brute as he is, he would probably reject it. Rubbing in the shade een wish "to see some extended remarks on the the proper treatment both for form and other

But all precautions to preserve the health and vigor of your horses will prove unavailable, unless you pay equal attention to the kind and quality of

To enable either farm or other horses to render my efforts to enlarge upon it. My observations long forage to be old and sound, the first of which will consist chiefly of directions condensed from should be ground, and the latter chopped in all of the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge. The horses under hard and constant usage, wats are first is entitled " The Horse," and is by far the better than Indian corp, and that is preferable to best treatise I have ever read in regard both to the every other grain. The blades also, when well mer should be without it. The second was only rage, as they contain more saccharine matter. published last year, and is called " Outlines of When either farm or other horses are much Flemish Husbandry," It contains many very use heated, and great haste is indispensable, no other ful directions as to the management of farm hor food should be given them than a hand full or, two ses, the correctness of which, as well as of those of old corn or out meal stirred into a few quarts of in the Horse Book, none could fail to perceive, if I soft water, with a little sait dissolved in it. . Before had room to present the reasons for them, together this is given, let their nostris, inside and out, be cleansed by a sponge or rag wet with venegar and To begin with the stable. This should be so water, if the former can be procured, if not, with constructed that its temperature during spring, water alone. After a very hard ride or travel in summer, and fall, should be very nearly the same barness, the horse should be suffered to wallow; as that of the open air, and in winter, not more before any thing else is done to him, if time and weather permit, rather than to be led immediately

proportion for six horses) 40 feet long, 16 or 14 Manger feeding with ground grain and chopped wide, and 12 feet high, if a loft is made to it, in torage, is now very generally preferred in England which case there should be a plastered ceiling, to and Beigium, as well as by the best judges in our prevent the hay from being scented by the exhallows country, to the old fashioned, most wasteful tations of the stalls and thor. The whole stable, way of giving unground grain in mangers, and especially the stalls, should be kept as clean as unchopped forage in racks. These last are dispracticable, by frequently changing the beds and used every where, but in a few places for green strowing plaster of Paris on those spots, where-the grass; and in hea of the rack, wide, deep manurine falls. This not only prevents its offensive gers are adopted, with small iron on wooden bars odor, by combining with it amonia, but thereby fastened across them, to prevent the horses from forms one of the most powerful of all the new ma- throwing out their food. In England the most nares vet discovered. The floor of the stalls common f. od for farm horses consists of a mixshould be sloped barety enough to drain off the ture of bruised oats, beans, and chaff, in the prourine not abstracted by the litter and plaster of Par portion of eight pounds of oats, which are equal ris, since a level position for the horses' feet is the to about five quarts, (their oats being a few most natural, and consequently best for the mus pounds heavier per bushel than ours,) two pounds of beaus, with twenty of chaff. Thirty five or six Light is quite as essential to the soundness of pounds of such food is the day's allowance for your horses' eyes, as pure air is to the health of medium sized horses while at work, and forty his body. But it should be let in through glazed pounds of it for large horses. Such is the comwindows, and open gratings, which serve also as mon allowance during winter, when the horses are ventilators, under the caves of the roof. No open constantly stabled. But from the end of April to or opposite, or just above the horse's heads, as night, and the whole of rest days. Other kinds of partial streams of sir often produce colds, with all lood, however; are much used by small farmers, their bad consequences in horses; especially if such as burley, unmerchantable wheat, beans, peas, they are put up in such stables unmediately after sweedish turnips, carrots, and potatoes, with grasses

dry, A glaring light, however, should always be la Belgium the chief food of their farm horses. given, but not in so regular a monner as to give Under the head of "grooming," it is recom- great muscular strength. They usually go to work mended to treat herm horses differently from those as soon as it is light, continue at it until ten, then kept for the saddle and carriage. The far s horse rest and feed until two or three o'clock, when they which is worked hard all day, and turned out at resume and continue their labor till ax or seven, night, requires little more than to have the dust in harvest time they work from day break until brushed off from his limbs, since the dandruff or evening, resting only a few hours in the heat of the scurf which is removed by the curry comb, is a day. A pair of horses with one plough are allowprovision of nature to defend him from the wind ed for every 40 acres of arable land, the whole of and the cold. But if generally stabled, then cur | which, on an average, is ploughed twice and harrying, brushing, and rubbing are necessary. These rowed three times; bestoes this they cart fodder operations are indispensable to middle and carriage and manure, and do the harvest work. Both in horses; and should always be performed in the Belgium and England, they are moderately wateropen air when the weather permits. They open ed before and after feeding. When not workthe pores of the skin, and is circulating the blood, ed, water is given them three times a day, and alin augmenting free, healthy, insensible perspira | ways of the softest kind, when it can be procured. tion, serve insead of exercise, when that cannot in ordinary travelling also, a liberal supply of be taken. Moreover, if regularly and exrefully such water is strongly recommended to be given, a performed, with a plenty of good food in which little at a time, which prevents excessive thirst, and two or three table-spoons full of brown sugar is the consequent drinking to excess. This is very cocasionably mixed, they will secure that fine, dangerous, especially to a horse much heated, more especially if the water be very cold.

In addition to the foregoing condensed remarks, taken chiefly from the two excellent works already mentioned, permit me now to offer such informs tion as I have derived from others and from my own long experience as an owner of every kind of horses but the race horse, in regard to the best mode of managing these most useful animals in our own country. I will "begin (as the saving is) at the beginning."

[To be continued next week.]

Yankee Preenuity .- We understand that an in-

Reward of Curiosity .- At Palermo, in Sicily, is and inhuman as to be guilty of it, deserve well to an elegant private garden, in which are a number become its victims; neither whip or spur would of ornamental buildings. On the door of one is he bad remedies for their detestable tempers and written "Non aprite," that is, "Don't open " This prohibition only serves to excite the curiosity of the It is common, immediately after hard working visitor, who immediately proceeds to disobey the or travelling in hot weather, to wash horses all hospitable owner's injunction. On opening the door, over, or swim them in water much cooler than a forcible jet of water is squirte i full in his facetheir skins or the atmosphere. This practice is a just, though not very severe retribution for a

PROSPECTUS

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commenting with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two floures of Congress. The spectres of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or-motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the years and mays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal a. It is printed with sheet, in quarto form, such number containing 16 royst quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress turnishes matter enough for a number— usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500

nd 600 royal quarto pages. nual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or reused by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the set speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few ays after the sejournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires & full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its cor rectness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to-see the speech

at length, corrected by the member himself. Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much lor a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an qual amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set ifford to print them for double the price now charged.

up the matter purposely for these works, we could not Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them. We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of

the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix Professor Wines, for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next | Capt. Marryatt, R. N. session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction R. Penn Smith, te elections with the system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consu ting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresenta-

tion of their remarks should occur. We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but the is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed n the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the ast Extra Bession, St. For the Congressional Globe for the next session,

For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy Six copies of either of the above works will be sent or \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion

for a greater number. -Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmesters are permitted to trank letters containing noney for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber esides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should se in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that

may be paid before the let day of January next. No attention will be paid to any order unless the noney accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES. Washington City, October 25, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

	AT SALISBURY, JANUARY 21, 1842.				
	Bicon,	9 a 10	Iron,	44 a 7	
-	Beet,		Lordy	8 a 10	
	Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 624	
	Do (apple)	25 a	Natis.	8 4 9	
	Butter,	10 a 124	Onta.	15 a 18	
	Beeswax.	18 a 20		4 4 4	
	Bigging,		Rice, (quart)	124	
	Bate Rope,	10 a 124	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 191	
	Cotton, (clean) -	8 4	Do (loa'.)	18 a 20	
	Corn.	20 a 25	Salt, (bu.) \$1 25	a \$1.50	
	Coffee.	14 a 18	Do (sack) 83 75	0.64.00	
	Floor, \$4 50	a \$5 00	Steel, (blaster)	10 a	
	Feathers,	35 a 374	Du (cast	25 a 30	
	Plaxseed.	75 a 90	Tallow,	121	
		90 a \$1	Whiskey.	25 a	
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rinxseed,	70 a 90		12
Do Oil,	90 a \$1	Whiskey.	25 a
	-	_	
AT CHERA	W. S. C.	JANUARY 1	1, 1842,
Beef, (scarge)		400	85 25 a. si6
Becon,	8 a 11	Feathers.	40 a 48
Butter,	12f"a 20	Land, (scarce)	11 a 12
Beeswax,	24 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bugging.	25 a 28		30 m 37
Bale Rope,	10 a 124	Rice, (100 lbs)	\$4 a \$5
Coffee,	124 a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt, (snck)	82.75
Corn, (scarce)	n 50	Do (bushel)	874 a 81

AT CAMDEN, S. C. JANUARY 12, 1842

Beef,	4 8 5	Cetton,	5.0
Bucon,	84 a 10	Corn.	
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	87
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37
Bagging,	26	Lard.	. 10
Bale Rope,	124	Molasses,	33 •
Coffee,	15 a 16		45 1
The second secon			Section 201

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!

The publishers of this old established and universily popular Family Journal, would deem it superogatory to my a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000.) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be rissy in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and recewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

believe, the best list to any similar Johnan in the work.

The Courier is independent in its character, fuartees
ly pursuing a straight forward course; and supporting
the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in
politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of
morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which
should not find a place at every fireside. It has more should not find a place at every fireside." than double the number of constant readers to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

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Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelohis Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of ofiginal American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the American Family News-

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Determined to spare no expense in making the Satrday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of thich are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and onnected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

. THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest flivies in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c , the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will here-after reader our Prices Current of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes

The general character of the Courier is well known. te columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES,-ESSAYS, AND BIGGRAPHIES, and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Muchanics,

Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Professor Dunglison, M. M'Michael, Charles Dickens, (Boz.) Professor Ingrahame, . T. S. Arthur, Miss Ellen S. Rand, George P. Morris. I Sheridan Knowles. Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud. Mrs. Gore,

Joseph R. Chandler, Donalass Jerrold. Miss Leelie, Professor J. Frost. Wm. E. Borton. Lydia H. Sigourney, Hon. Robert T. Courad, Lieut G. W. Patten. Robert Morris, Mrs. C. H. W. Esling. A. Green, Jr., John Neal,

Thos Campbell. Miss Mitford. Joseph C. Nesl, Counters of Blessington,

TO AGENTS-TERMS

The terms of the Courier are \$2 per annum, payable n advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us \$15, par money and postage free, we will receipt for one for each. Seven opies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three yeara for \$5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Conrier, and Goding's La-By's Book, one year, will be sent for 85. Pive copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godev's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10. M'NAKIN & HOLDEN, Address,

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WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Journal of Banking :

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain-

Ist. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the parrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in-which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible."

36. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of so-

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octave, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form con-a 81 venient for bioding. The paper will be fair and the type good. The

price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year, For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twen-For ten copies, ten dollers, or one dollar each

PROSPECTUS

North Carolina Temperance Unions

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wisher, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient coccurs generate can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original criticles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged ciples, and in reply to the various objections urge

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be onlivened by a general ummary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agricultu

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolins, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under out own eyes, which would send a thrill of my through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the mebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the nost sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future rouerations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morslity, and good order, to aid us promptly. As the object is to commence with the new year, delay on the part of its friends may be futal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, at once for the number of copies, which thes suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in

At a meeting of the Executive Co mittee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted : Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided one Thousand Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society; and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may ommence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State, Temperance Society. TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 menes.) at One Dollar and Futy Cents per aunum, pavable 18 ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Tressurer of the Society, James BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully redested to give this Prospectifs one or two insertions

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor. AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a sem i monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz: 1. The security of the right of suffrage, by ad-

tional laws to punish bribery and trau 2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in

Government, wherever known to gain. 3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forum. . .

To these will be added all the topics common in the empapers of the day, with a sensitary of news care fully compiled, forming on accurate mistory of parsing

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the eincidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octave form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embricing one years It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE-One Dotter per annum, paid in advance. No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received. Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratie. Postmasters are permitted by law to forward sub-

scription money in letters written by themselves.
All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid. As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the powerof every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding One

Dollar and Thirty-six Censt. Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.

> PROSPECTUS Or THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate, A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, * Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. M'ANALLY,-

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Ansily to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use sit his influence otherwise, to promote its in erest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be jided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may

soon have an extensive circulation. Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make most earnest appeal-while thousands upon thouands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at direuses, at the race truck, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and case foregone, and no labor steemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in that must be dear to every true patriot, philan thropist, and christian ! Recoilect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.-The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you

now to say whether they shall have it. The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be metibed.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will e published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made inva-

riably upon the reception of the first number.

(C) Postmasters, editors or publishers of all Ministers of the Gospel, are authory In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.