

THE GOBLET OF LIFE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Edged is Life's goblet to the brim;
And though my eyes with tears are dim,
I see its sparkling bubbles swim,
And chant this melancholy hymn.

No purple flowers—no garlands green,
Conceal the goblet's shade or sheen,
Nor maddening draughts of Hippocrene,
Like gleams of sunshine, flash between
The leaves of mistletoe.

This goblet, wrought with curious art,
Is filled with waters that impart,
When the deep fountains of the heart,
By strong convulsions rent apart,
Are running all to waste;

And, as it mingles passes round,
With fennel is it scented and crowned,
Whose seed and foliage sun-imbrown'd,
Are in its waters steeped and drown'd,
And give a bitter taste.

Above the humbler plants it towers,
The fennel, with its yellow flowers;
And in an earlier age than ours
Was gifted with the wondrous powers
Loet vision to restore:

It gave new strength and fearless mood,
And gladiators fierce and rude,
Mingled it in their daily food;
And he who battled and subdued
A wreath of fennel wore.

Then in Life's goblet freely press
The leaves that give it bitterness,
Nor prize the colored waters less,
For in thy darkness and distress
New light and strength they give.

For he who has not learned to know
How false its sparkling bubbles show,
How bitter are the drops of woe
With which its brim may overflow,
He has not learned to live!

The prayer of Ajax was for light;
Through all the dark and desperate fight,
The Mackness of that noon-day night,
He asked but the return of night
To know his foe's man's face.

Let our unceasing earnest prayer
Be, too, for light,—and strength to bear
Our portion of the weight of care,
That crushes into dumb despair
One half the human race.

Oh, suffering, and humanity!
Oh, ye afflicted ones, who lie
Sleeping to the lips in misery,
Languing, and yet afraid to die!
Ye have been surely tried!

I pledge you in your cup of grief
Where floats the fennel's bitter leaf!
The battle of our life is brief,—
The alarm,—the struggle,—the relief,—
Then sleep we side by side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Knickerbocker.

THE WAY LAWYERS USE WOMEN.

I instituted an action for a large amount, in the county of ——. The suit was brought upon a plain promissory note, which I was assured was founded upon good consideration, and I was curious to know what defence could be set up. I was aware that I had to deal with a wily adversary; and when I offered my note in evidence, and closed my case, I was more terrified than surprised, when I heard him direct the sheriff to call Mrs. Mary Jackson. The witness appeared. To my horror she was a perfect beauty; possessing a sweet countenance, with an exquisite form. It was once that my antagonist had formed the same judgment of human nature that I had, and that he was about to make the experiment of washing away the obligation of a note of hand, by the tears of a female witness. I knew that nothing but a desperate effort could save my client, and that her testimony must be excluded, before she had time to cry.

I rose at once, "I perceive," said I, addressing the court, that "this lady bears the same name with the defendant; I therefore respectfully request that she be placed on the voir dire." This was done. "Will you be kind enough to say, madam, what relation you are to the defendant?" "Sir," answered she, applying a beautifully embroidered handkerchief to her eyes, "I am his injured wife!"

"Then of course, your honor, the lady's testimony is inadmissible." "Oh, well," interposed my adversary, you wish to keep the truth from the jury, do you? Gentlemen of the jury, you see what technicalities are resorted to, to procure a verdict against my client. I hope you will appreciate it gentlemen.

By this time, the lady was a beautiful representation of Rachel of old, and one glance at the jury was sufficient to convince me that my case was ruined. I turned to my client; "You are gone, my friend," said I. "Gone!" said he; "gone! my dear sir! don't give up my suit so coolly. I shall be made a beggar, if I lose this case; and then what will become of my wife, and my poor daughters!"

"Oh," you have daughters, have you? Run and bring them, my dear friend! If they mine we must counterpane. Bring them, one and all!" My client rushed out, and as he lived but next door, he almost instantly returned with a half dozen as pretty girls as could be found anywhere. My antagonist's face fell to zero.

"May it please your honor," I began, "I desire to offer some rebutting testimony." "Rebutting testimony, Mr. C.?" why your adversary has not been permitted to examine his witness. What have you to rebut?"

"A great deal, your honor. The witness has given some testimony. She called herself the injured wife of the defendant. Injured by whom? By my client. Injured how? By procuring his note, the subject matter of this suit, from him. Now, sir, I wish to swear the afflicted daughters of the plaintiff, against the injured wife of the defendant."

Here my fair witness commenced to weep bitterly, while several of the jury looked on with evident commiseration. My triumph was complete; but I determined to pay off my legal friend in his own coin.

"I do not seek, sir," continued I, "to take up

the time of this court and jury, by administering the oath to all these witnesses. I am afraid their heart rending description of this notorious transaction (of which, be it remembered, they did not know a syllable) would unman us all, and your honor and this intelligent jury would be tempted to inflict summary justice upon the base wretch, who, with a heart like Caligula, and a spirit like Nero, could attempt to doom to a life of beggary, of shame, and perhaps of infamy, the beautiful offspring of my unhappy, my too credulous, too confiding client. Sir, in the spirit of a liberal compromise, I will swear but three of them."

Here there ensued a new burst of anguish from the daughters, and a corresponding and prolonged excitement of the jury. My legal friend saw that I had out-generalled him; and so he said, "C—, stop your nonsense." I did so; but to show my knowledge of jury nature, I add, that as the foreman passed me he said: I am rejoiced that you have gained your suit, but before you offered to swear those witnesses, your case was a very dark one.

LOAFER'S SOLILOQUY.

Among the dry, quaint, and philosophical scenes with which Mr. Neal's recent volumes of "Charcoal Sketches" abound, we think the following soliloquy of a loafer, who had been sleigh riding and got "spilt," is inimitable:

"It's a man's natur, I believe, and we cant help it, no how. As for me, I wish I was a pig; there's some sense in being a pig wot's fat. Pigs don't have to speculate, and bust; pigs never go a sleighing, quarrel with their daddies-in-law wat was to be, get into sprees, and make ternal fools of themselves. Pigs is decent behaved people, and good citizens, though they ain't got no wote. And then they hav'at got no old clothes to put on of cold morning, when they get up; they don't have to be darning and patching their own pants; they don't wear old hats on their heads, nor have they to ask people for 'em; cold vittals is plenty for pigs. My eyes! if I was a jolly fat pig, belonging to respectable people, it would be tantamount to nothin' with me, who was President. Who ever see'd one pig sittin' on a cold carbstone, rubbin-another pig's head wot got chucked out of a sleigh? Pigs has too much sense to go a ridin', if so be as they can help it. I wish I was one, and out of this scrape. It's true pigs has their troubles like human's: constables catches 'em; dogs bite 'em; and pigs sometimes done over suckers as men. But pigs never runs their own noses into scrapes, coxins' themselves to believe it's fun, as we do. I never see a pig go the whole hog in my life 'sept upon rum cherries."

THE HORSE AND HIS RIDER.

BY LAWRIE TODD.

"The horse knoweth his owner," and he knows much more. I verily believe he knows more than many of the two legged animals who ride upon his back; and I am quite sure there is more of the spirit of christianity in his practice than is to be found in many of the bipeds aforesaid, for the horse, especially the carman's, rests on the Sabbath; whereas, his rider often works harder for the devil, on that day than he does for God to keep soul and body together on any other day in the week. Beside, the horse will express the hand that feeds him; but thousands of his riders thank not God, in whom they live, and move, and have their being. To illustrate my position, let me give you a few anecdotes of this beautiful and friendly animal. In the stall next to the gentle horse, stood one that was blind. In the morning, when the horses were turned out to pasture, this good tempered creature constantly took his blind friend under his protection. When he strayed from his companions, his kind friend would run neighing after, and smell round him, and when recognized, they would walk side by side, until the blind friend was led to the best grass in the field.

The horse was so exceedingly gentle that he had incurred the character of being a coward, when only himself was concerned; but if any of them made an attack upon his blind friend, he would fly to the rescue with such fury, that not a horse on the field could stand against him. This singular sagacity, I had almost said of disinterested humanity, may well put the whole fraternity of horse jockeys to the blush. They, to be sure, will fight for a brother jockey, whether he is right or wrong; yet they expect him to fight for them on the first similar occasion; but this kind-hearted animal could anticipate no such reciprocity.

Some years ago, the servant of Thomas Walker, of Manchester, England, going to water the carriage horses at a stable trough which stood at one end of the Exchange, a dog that was accustomed to lie in the stall with one of them, followed the horses as usual. On the way, he was attacked by a large mastiff, and was in danger of being killed. The dog's favorite horse seeing the critical situation of his friend, suddenly broke loose from the servant, ran to the spot where the dogs were fighting, and with a violent kick threw the mastiff from the other dog into a cooper's cellar opposite; and having thus rescued his friendly companion, returned quietly with him to drink at the fountain.

God, speaking to Job, asks him: "Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword." Shortly after that mighty battle, which closed the career of Bonaparte, and stayed his wholesale murders, and at the disbanding of part of the British army, the remains of a troop of horse, belonging to the Scotch Greys were brought to the hammer. The captain being rich, and a man of feeling, was loth to see these noble fellows turned into butcher, baker, or beer-house drugs, after helping to drive the French from Spain, and to turn the flank of the Invincibles at Waterloo. He therefore bought the whole lot, and set them loose in one of his fine grass parks, to wear away their old age in peace. One warm summer evening, when it was just dark enough to render lightning visible, a vivid flash was instantly followed by a loud report of thunder. At this moment the horses were grazing leisurely, and apart from one another;

but seeing the flash, and hearing the report, they thought a battle had begun. In a minute they were in the centre of the field, all drawn up in line, their beautiful ears quivering with anxiety, like the leaf of a poplar trembling in the breeze, listening for the word of the rider to lead them to the charge. My informant, who was an eye witness of this wonderful scene, told me he had often seen these horses. Many of them bore honorable scars on their faces, necks, and shoulders, but none on the rump. A Scotch Gray never "turns tail."

Some few years ago, a baker in London, purchased an old horse at public sale. He placed on his sides a pair of panniers, or large baskets, suspended by a strong leathern strap across the back, where he himself sat, while his feet rested on a block of wood attached to the sides. Thus accoutered, he sallied forth to supply his customers with hot rolls, &c. One day he happened to be passing the gate of Hyde Park at the moment the trumpet was sounding for the regiment of Life Guards to fall in. No sooner had the sound assailed the animal's ears, than he dashed like lightning through the park, with the baker on his back, into the midst of the squadron! The poor man, confounded at being placed in military line in the front rank of the Life Guards, began to whip, kick, spur, and swear; but all to no purpose. His old charger was so aroused at the sound of the trumpet, that to move him from his station was impossible. The soldiers were exceedingly amused at the grotesque appearance of the baker and the deportment of his steed, and were expressing their surprise at the apparition, when an old comrade recognized the animal, and informed the corps that the horse once belonged to the regiment, but had been sold, on account of some infirmity, a few years before. Several of the officers kindly greeted their old companion; and the colonel, delighted at the circumstance, gave the signal to advance in line; when the baker, finding all resistance useless, calmly resigned himself to his situation. The trumpet then sounded the charge, and the rider was instantly carried, between his two panniers, with the rapidity of the wind, to a great distance. Various evolutions were then performed, in which the animal displayed sundry equestrian feats. At length the sound of retreat was proclaimed, when off went the sagacious creature with his rider. After having performed his duty in the field he was content to resign himself to the guidance of the bride in a more humble walk of life.

Republics of Europe.—Few reflect that there are several republics now existing on the continent of Europe. Byron, lamenting over the fallen liberties of the once powerful but long since "crushed Venice," mourned that

"The name of Commonwealth is past and gone, Over three fractions of the groaning globe."

But the despotism of the old world have yet here and there a glimmering star. The following enumeration of these peculiar independencies, will be interesting to the reader:

The Hanse Towns.—Besides Switzerland, the Hanse Towns, a powerful commercial and political association in Germany, commenced in 1241, and was very flourishing to the seventeenth century. Since 1630, the Hanseatic League has been limited to Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. These have a vote in the German Diet, on questions affecting their interests.

San Marino.—A small republic of twenty-two square miles in Italy, with 7,000 people, a revenue of \$14,000, and an army of less than 70 men. The capital has a population of 500. Has existed for 1,400 years, with a mixture of aristocracy and democracy, under the protection of the Pope. Religion, Catholic.

Andorra.—A republic in the Pyrenees, containing 200 square miles, and 15,000 people. Andorra the capital, has 2,000 inhabitants. Governed by a Chief Magistrate, who is elected, and two officers, one appointed by the Bishop of Urgel, and the other by the King of France.

Cracow.—A small Polish republic, formed and protected by the allied kings in 1815. Five thousand square miles, and has 124,000 inhabitants; Cracow, the capital, has 27,000 inhabitants. A mound at Cracow, erected to the memory of Kosciusko, is 310 feet high. Religion, Catholic.—Buffalo Commercial.

Two gentlemen angling in the Thems at New-ham lately, could not agree upon the appearance of one of their favorite baits, the horse fly, and they agreed to refer the question to a rustic whom they saw ploughing at a little distance, and accosted thus—"Did you ever see a horse fly?" "Whoy," said Hodge, with some astonishment, "no, dr'at it I never seed a horse fly, but I once seed a cow fall down a precipice!"

Scene.—A boarding house. Dick to the landlord—"Mr. W., have you a piece of steak there that is rare?" Landlord—"Yes, sir, we have a very good steak today." Dick—"Well, that's rare enough!"

The superiority of wealth.—A rich upstart collector of the revenue, once asked a poor but witty man, if he had any idea what kind of a thing opulence was. "It is a thing," replied the man, "which can give a rogue the advantage over an honest man."

A humane chimney sweeper told a distinguished lady that he had superseded the use of climbing boys, upon the humane principle. "What do you use," said her ladyship to the humane man, "in stead of using the boys?" "Vy," said the sweep, "instead of sending a b'y up the chimney, I goes to the top of the pot myself, and having tied a string to the tail of a goose, I lets him down with it and then my lady, he flaps and he flaps away with his wings, vint entirely cleans the soot out of the chimney altogether." "Dear me," says the attentive Countess, "but that must be exceeding painful to the goose." "Vy," said the amiable sweep, "so it is, my lady, without no manner of doubt, but if your ladyship is partiklar as to a goose, a couple of ducks vill do just as well."

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1828-9. 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 Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays, on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—braver and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes 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 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual 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 re-ferred 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 days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a 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 correctness, 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. GALLES and SEXTON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It has about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal 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 up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

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 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 session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting 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 misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this 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 in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1. For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$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, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

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

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be 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 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES. Washington City, October 25, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for location (AT SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 4, 1842) and various commodities (Beef, Bacon, Butter, etc.) with their respective prices.

Table with columns for location (AT CHERAW, S. C., JANUARY 25, 1842) and various commodities (Beef, Bacon, Butter, etc.) with their respective prices.

Table with columns for location (AT CAMDEN, S. C., JANUARY 26, 1842) and various commodities (Beef, Bacon, Butter, etc.) with their respective prices.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION.

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 wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement 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 articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

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

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, 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 our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the temperate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that its 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 generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, 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 fatal. 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 they 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 our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee 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 our numerous 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 commence 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 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BOWEN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

A MOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

- 1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.
2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.
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 forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

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

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

PRICE—One Dollar 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 gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription 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 power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.

Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF 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'Anally to conduct it. From the most 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 all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided 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 our most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect 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 justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be 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 invariably upon the receipt of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.