VOL. 34:

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 26 1843

NEW, CHEAP AND VALUABLE WORK. The undersigned proposes publishing, so soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained to warrant the expenses,

A Monthin Deriodical of Eight large Octavo Pages,

Devoted exclusively to Agricultural and Horsicul-tural information—and such other matters as may particularly interest the Planter and Farmer— At the very low price of FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM!

It will be handsomely printed, on fine paper, and with a small clear type. The Cass principle will be adopted and strictly

Postmasters, Editors and Booksellers are sutho rized to set as Agents, and the former sail oblige us by stating the number of copies required at their respective offices, by the middle or latter cut of May, as it is proposed to issue the first number

NgSubscription due until the receipt of the first number, when the Agent will be considered res-possible for the number of copies ordered—the

amount to be THEN remitted.

Any one forwarding Five Dollars free of postage, will be entitled to EEEven copies.

All Letters and Communications to the Edi-

tor, must be post paid.

7 Editors in the South will please notice the enterprise, and by publishing this Advertisement, will be emitted to the only remuneration I can afford

a copy of the work. JOHN STUBS. CHERAW, S. C., April 5, 1845.

THIS DAY RECEIVED The Last Ship or the Atlantic Steamer, by the

author of Cavendish &c. &c.
The Palse Heir, by J. P. R. James.

The Days of Queen Mary, with engravings now reprinted without alteration or abridgement No similar work has obtained a more extensive cir culation in Great Britain. And it is believed that the interesting work of De Augbigne on the German Reformation will prepare the minds of the reading Community for these spirited outlines of the conflicts of truth on the battle Field of Religious Liberty.

For sale by TURNER & HUGHES. Raleigh, N. C.

DE Every Editor who shall give this Prospec tus [including this paragraph] six insertious, shall receive The Magnet for one year, from June, 1843, provided the papers containing this notice be forwarded, marked, to "The Magnet, New York City;" and provided, also, that these can ditions be complied with before January, 1844.

E P. NASH'S

PIANO FORTES.

S the best evidence the subscriber can possibly give of his own opinion, as to the superiority of the Piano Portes which he offers for sale; and in order that others may have an opportunity of testing the matter, he proposes to place them upon testing the matter, he proposes to place them upon trial in the pariors of such persons as may be desi-rous of supplying themselves with articles of the kind.

The postponement of a positive purchase of any instrument wastever for a few months, to give do the purchaser no harm.

A line addressed to the subscriber, at Petersburg

Va would enswer just as good a purpose every was as a personal interview, since he takes upon himself the risk of selecting and guarantees to please in ev-

A large assortment always on hand. Upwards of tree hundred have been sold by him, without ever selling a bad one.
E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

VOLUME 4th. Having brough the third volume of the Farmers' Advocate to a close, we now present the public with a Prospectus for a forth volume by Having succeeded in forming an association.— which the services of W. P. Richards, will be secured to assist in the Editorial department of the office, we feel confident that we shall be able to furnish a paper worthy the attention of farmers, and the community in general.

In conducting the Advocate, an undeviating course will be steadily pursued with a view to advance the interest of the Farmer, by recommending such measures as may seem to promise his improvement, and exposing to merited censure whatever is inimical to his prosperity. In Politics and Religion, every thing calcula

ed to excite partisanship or sectarian prejudice ill be carefully avoided. Science in its various branches, will meet

with that attention it so richly deserves. Education in zeneral, will receive share of attention. The constitution of the U. S., and that of

N. C., with propably others, will be copied.

An impartial and true record of important Elections; together with a variety of other interest

virtue, Morality, and their twin sister Temperanco, will ever find in us, a faithful and uniring Advocate and Friend.

CONDITIONS:
The Advocate will be published every other week, at Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. at one dollar a year, in advance or one dallar am fifty cents, after six months from the date of subscription. For clubs of ten or more subscribers, seventy five cents per co.y, in advance, or one dollar twelve and a halt cents after aix

No paper discontinued until arrestages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. The above conditions will be strictly adhened

All letters, communications, &c., to the Edit is, post paid, promptly attended to.

Address J. Sherwood, Lexington, or W. P. Richards, Browntown, Davidson Co. N. C. The Brotherhood of the quill will confer a fa-vor by inserting or otherwise noticing the above;

with those who do, we will endeavor to recipro

cate the favor. JOHN SHERWOOD.

WALTER P. RICHARDS. PROSPECTUS.

as disulasted by Washington, the Address, Mad-ison, Mexaus, Harmann, Car, Se.
In annuing the control of a public journal, the brackeribers feet fully aware of the important residence in the possibilities which they incur. In all enlightened countries, the Press has a poverful influence, not only on the policy of nations, but on the morals, manners and interests of communities and individuals; said if order wise and prodent guidance, the discourse which it is expatite of dispensing are numerous and saltary. But if, on the contery this mighty engias be controlled by prejudice and pas-

sion, ignorance or malignity, its emanations, act as a deadly poison on all the moral elements which should compose good society. While the substribers do not pretend to perfection, or to a greater degree of infallibitiv then other citizens who aim at what is right in word and deed, yet they can safely promise, tan their journel, if not among the first in ability and interest, shall never sink below the decencies of life, nor be made the vehicle of personal malice, or revengeful vituperation. The political opinions of the undersigned, shall on all proper occasions, be openly and boildly advocated as shall their opinions or all other subjects on which it may become their duty to be heard; but in the discussion or assertion of those opinions, they hope never so or assertion of those opinions, they hope sever so far to forget the character, that becomes American citizens, and respectable men, as to believe, or at-tempt to make others believe, that violent invective, and sude abuse of their opponents, can either suppl the place of reason and argument, or exalt them in the place of reason and argument, or exalt them in the escenn of those whose approlation is desirable. They instend to entirfy all men of all parties, as far as their abilities and a sense of duty with permits beyond the first of these limitations at will be im-possible for them to go; and beyond the second, they will neither be coaxed by favour, nor driven by

As the "Spectator" held, for many years, a fa-As the "Spectator" held, for many years, a favourable phase in the publick esteen, and did much in the Whig, cause, the subscribers would willingly have given the same name to their new journals but reflection has convinced them that they should pass merely "for what they are worth," and decrive no one by sheltering themselves under the lutters of their predectaors. They have determined, therefore, to change the name from the "Newbern Spectators" to "THE NEW BERNIAN;" a name cudeather to "THE NEW BERNIAN;" a name cudeather the fitters as a saministions of childhood rator to "THE NEWBERNIAN;" a name endea-red to them by the joyous associations of childhood and hoshoud, as well as by the more matured, though no less cherished, associations of early man-hood.

"THE NEWBERNIAN" shall be, in the strict cat sense of the term a newspaper. All that con-cerns Commerce, Agriculture, the Arts, Science and Literature, shall, in far as apace and ability will permit, be tound in its columns. Farmers and other ers may implicitly rely on the correctness of the "Prices Current" which it will report weekly, and pains shall be taken to obtain a full and correct list

The Newbernian shall be published once a week, the first number next week, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

HENRY D. MACHEN, WILLIAM G. HALL.

Newbern, June 17, 1843. ". Editors with whom we exchange, are respectfully requested to give the above Prospectus a few necrtions in their respective papers.

OTICE.—JOHN J. UPCHURCH respect-fully informs the Citizens of Raleigh and its Vicinity, that he has taken a Shop on Morgan Street a few doors above Wm. F. Clark's Coach Shop, and nearly opposite the Masonic Hall, and is prepared to execute any work in his line of bus-Such as Engraving, Letter Cutting, Brand and tamp Making, Gun and Lock Smithing, Bell-Hanging, Brass Castings, Canes neatly mounted, Repairing Umbrellas, &c. &c. He will also carry Repairing Umbrellas, &c. &c. He will use carry an the Electro Magnetic Gilding and Silvering in il its various branches—on all small metallic ar-cles, such as Pencil and Watch cases and Cains, pectacles, Spoons, Mathematical Lastruments, Dentists' Instruments, Castors, &c. In Silver Cosch Plating, his style of workmanship is unsurpassed, being fur superior both in beauty and a sit rability to any thing of the kind ever before oreda a to the inspection of the public. Specimens of the art may be seen at his Shop. He will furnistheduy person, wishing to learn the art of Gilding & ff h veting, an apparatus and instructions, on term social able to the times. He will send instructions to any person in the State, by letter, and give the full receipt for the art, so they cannot misunderstand it, and also an apparatus if desired.

All of the above will be executed in the neatess

menner and at the shortest notice, on reasonable Campbell W H terms. The Subscriber tenders his thanks to the Cook Henry public for past favors and solicits further encour agement, as he is very desirous of establishing him self in a business that will be useful to the commu nity and profitable to himself. He therefore hope his friends and the public will try him and give him a chance to carn his bread by the sweat of his

J. J UPCHURCH. Raleigh, May 1, 1843

SECOND VOLUME

THE MAGNET DEVOTED TO THE INVESTIGATION OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY

EMBRACING Cephology, Electricity. Phrenology, Pathetology, Galvanism, Physiognomy, Psychology, Life.

BY LA ROY SUNDERLAND. be design of this popular and interesting w is the investigation of all the laws which a pertain to Human Life, and which are concerned in the production of those states of the Mind, called SOMNAMBULISM. INSANITY,

DREAMING, SECOND-SIGHT, SOMNIPATHY, TRANCE, CLAIRVOYANCE,

And various other Mental Phenomena,

WHICH HAVE, HITHERTO, REMAINED SURGEDED IN

RESTRAY.
Its pages are enriched with essays and commonications, defailing facts, illustration the science of Cephology, which teaches the influences and susceptibities of the human brain, and the method of controlling its separate organs by Patile-tism; together with such information as may asist in the most successful application of this won derful agent to Diagnosis-the delineation of character-and the

PROPOSALS For publishing in the City of RAZRION, North Carolina, a weekly Newspaper, to be entitled THE INDEPENDENT.

I HOS. LORING, EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

I propose to publish a paper under the above title, believing the public mind requires a Newspaper
which will be addressed to the moderate man of all
parties, and devoted to Literature, News, Agriculture, Missellany, General Politics, &c. independent
of party bias. I am encouraged to this undertaking
by many of my late assessing. THE subscripera having become propeletors of like "Newagas Spectators," respectfully come before the persons of that journs) as applicants for future layout. This favour they hope to merit, both by the microst which it is their with and intention to impart in their new enterprise, and by their effects which it is their with and by their effects in health of the true policy of good government as insulated by Wishingtons, the Abanets, Man. interest, wish the expectation that moderation and calumess of temper shall be the distinguishing features that mark the composition of the Editor and the Communications of his Correspondents.

The course of a paper of the description proposed is so plain, that but little need be said in a Prospectus. The public will have an opportunity of testing its claims to patronage, by a very chesp process. I feel confident of giving satisfaction to all its nulscribers.

the limits of the Independent will permit—especially the Messages of the Presidents of the United States, the Messages of the Governors of North Carolina, with abstracts from other public documents, and Legislative and Congressional Proceedings. In giving a record of the movements of political parties, i shall endeavor to state the facts, without carteling and congressional process. itical parties, I shall endeavor to state the facts, without partiality or comment. Of public men, of all parties, it is my design to speak with respect; and when justice and the public good requires that Demagogues attached to either, should be reproved it shall be done with candor and good temper.

The Interpendent will be printed on a sheet a little smaller than the original size of the North Carolina Standard, once a week, at the low price of \$2 per anoum, payable in advance,

If any person who pays \$2 in advance, becomes disastiched at the end of 6 months, one dollar shall be returned to him, provided it can be done without

taxing the Editor with postage. Or, any one is at lib-cety to subscribe for six months only and pay one

dollar.
Three copies will be sent to one address for \$5

per unuum.

The low prise of this paper will I trust, reconcile all our friends to the cash at stem. This system all ways brings a better paper at a lower price than he other pise, for the Editor's mind is less embarrassed, and the profits are not soutingent.

A specimen number will be issued in a week or two, and it is hoped the regular issue will commence about the middle of July.

The type are entirely now and the paper of good quality.

uality.

Persons holding subscription papers, are requested to forward the names to me at Raleigh, in season to provide the subscribers with the first number Those who have no subscription paper can forward the names of those who wish to subscribe.

to the Prospectus. Two or three columns of the Independent Two or three columns of the Independent will be devoted, weekly, to an historical abridgment of the fives of the most distinguished public sharacters who trave flourished in the United Entes, commeasing with G-n. Washington. Those who desire to possess the series culire, would do well to send their names, early, so as to receive the first number which will commence these important and interest-ing narrations, which claim the attention of every

Americam citizen. Raleigh, N. C. May 25, 1848.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Raleigh, 30th June, 1843. Tr Persons calling for them, will please say they

are advertised.

Kindred Mr Kenana H 2 King A King Mrs Mary E Allen John Allen Benja. Lain Min Harriett Adams Miss A Lane Joel Lowe Geo Leach J E Lions W Bass Mrs. Sully Lewis A.W. Bunks A G 2 Lioson A Lewis Mulcus Barbour S R Lynn Jas Barrett J B Mason John McCullock Miss S McGowen Jay Bensley C. W. McCummen C C McQueen Hogh Moody J M Miller Miss Jane Baley A Berd H Morris Jereminh Mosly Mrs Maritia Maddra J J Moffitt J H Bultslow Jerry C Card D T

Passemore 6 Phillips Jordan B Porter Henry Puryenr J T Polk R F Cook DJ Clements A II Craig Jas Champion Jas Crosby Jet Carrol Miss Mantia Chadwick J W Patzel S Parham T Poreth J M Procter David Pascal M W Cobbs Thes Caldwell D F Christian E W Pullen T Purgear R C Paterson W D

Dudley D.C Pierce J F Deen A Daniel Wesley Rogers J C Rogers Joshus Rogers S II Raymond Henry Rowe Willie Robetesu C C Ryan Mrs G L Dowd P W Davis Mrs S Diggs Marshall Denmaski Geo Edwards Miss Mas Evans Marish P

Ramsey Joseph Smith Nancy Stringfellow Miss E Picken Geo Franklin Grey Foster Mrs Lucy Forcey A G Savage Mrs Margaret Stephens Miss Elizabet Sangstee Thos Stuart Mass Harriet E G Graham W A Goodson I) Stringfellow II B Smith William Smith Caswell A Gidiman Mr Swage Miss Emily Sydermyer J D Green Miss Mant Hill Dr John

Hill Wm Harris Robt Saunders Luby Saunders Miss 8 Holding Benj Hardman S Shaw John Thomas William
Thomas Lewis
Thomas Henry
Townley James Henderson W II Hedgepeth Mrs An Hogg Mrs Imbella Utley Allen

Vaughn Moses once Mrs Henry Williams Messin C
Williams Mrs A B
Williams Dr W H
Whithead Wm L
Willkins Miss A L
Wist Miss Ann Eliza
Williamson N L.
Wheaton Mrs Mary
Wheaton Mrs Circon
Whitheld Miss Winnife
Worth B G enking T Jump T L Jeffreys Miss D A Jeffreys J G J A & B L Damse husan J G Worth B. G Woodland William Wilson Mrs Mary oyner Gol A your Jas Wester J H Wynn H ner Giles win Jas ohnson Miss Emile Kennedy W.

Wadell Jo Warring Within Whiteker J R THOS, G. SCOTT, P. M. 27 3w Raleigh, July 1, 1843. RELIEF OF HUMAN BUFFERING. The second volume will be commenced in June 1843, in large octave form, and issued monthly

TERMS. L. Two dollars, in advance, will pay for one copy for the year; or sixteen copies of any one outsider.

If For Six dollars, fifty copies of any one number; or four copies for one year.

one number; or seven copies for one year.

IV. For fifteen dollars, one houdred and fifty copies of any one number; or twelve copies for one year. V. To the trade, they will be put at nine dol-lars per hundred, when one hundred copies are ordered at one time, with the cash in advance. C Agents must state, distinctly,

money sent is designed to pay for; whether for an entire volume or for so many single copies of As these terms are low, the Publisher cannot befout Agents will see the justice of giving

special attention to what follows:-All payments must be received by the Publis er before each number is sent out of the office, All payments must be remitted free of postage, and in Safety-fund money, or its equivalent, in

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. The nine Congressional Districts of the State of North Carolina, as laid off and established by the act of the last Session of the General Assembly, are

composed of the following counties : 1sr District. Macon, Haywood, Burke, Yaney, Cleaveland, Caldwell. 69,388; Whig mojority, 5702

Op purraier. Meelenburg. Iredell. Population, 76,293 , Whig majority; 495. So burrater, Total Stokes Wilkes,

Rockingham, Caswell. Surry, Caswell.
Population, 71,330; Democratic majority, 283. 4rs preparer. Davidson, Monigomery, Anson, Stunly,

74,117; Whig majority, 4905. 5TH BINTRICT. 6TH DISTRICT.

Bladen, Brunswick, Castow. and that I 77H DISTRICT.

Franklin. Person, Granville, Watten, Population, 76,552; Demo STH DISTRICT. Tyrout.

Chowan, Perquimons Perquetauk, Camden Gutes,



AGRICULTURAL. THE AGRICULTURAL IN FER.

EST. There'is certainly no more important in

terest in the country than that from which the community obtain their bread; there can be none more important than that which forms the basis of the prosperity of every other interest, and without which every other interest must fail and sink to ruin. Such certainly is agriculture, the planter and a good economist could point foundation upon which every interest and out fifty articles, such as the above, necesthe whole prosperity of the country rests. sary on a plantation or in a family, which It is very natural then, and not only natural might be made at home, to the diversifyral but inevitable, that every other inter- ing of labor and saving the money of the est in the community should follow the planter. Geo Jeffersonian. fortunes and be governed by the particular state of this individual interest; that when it flourishes and is in a healthy and prosperous state, every other branch of industry should also be blessed with prosperity. and that when it declines these should also decline with it. Why then, says one, were not times highly prosperous when cotton was selling at from fifteen to twenty cents' and other agricultural products were of like value? We answer, because were of like value? We answer, because permanence of prices, and an equality of interests, are essential ingredients to the prosperity of a community. Times were not prosperous, because the prices of agricultural products were too high; they had a disproportionately high value, as compared with other products of labor.—This superinduced a wantonness and carelessness in business, and an extravagance in living; a bloated piethers of the body in living; a bloated picthers of the body politic, without steady action or vigor, instead of the well-rounded muscles and well-strung sinews of good health, and many the most decisive manner, what was the most decisive manner, what was the that the higher the prices, the more deisterious to the people at large—and had cotton gone up to fifty dollars the hundred weight, it would not have done the community (as a whole) a pin's worth of good. Prodigality, extravagance and carelessness, would more than have kept pace with the prices, as they always do in carees of the most decisive manner, what was the most decisive manner, what was the most decisive manner, what was the best breeds, &c. The stranger, after hearing him out, without dissenting to what he suid, spoke upon the subject of English stock generally, the different kind of breeds, the properties of each, the best cross for milk, butter, &c., and displayed, in a modest and most unassuming manner, such minute and general information on the prices, as they always do in carees of the subject that it astonished the other, the prices, as they always do in caces of sudden prosperity, the community would have been none the better for them, and when prices had receded and found their level with other products, as they inevita-

III. For Ten dollars, ninety copies of any bly were obliged to do in the course of trade, the people would have been left with their habits of extravagance, loose manner of doing business, and their debts upon them-to which is not unfrequently added a laxity of morals and manners more injurious and incurable than all the other evils combined. Where unremitted industry, economy and prudence were exercised, fortunes were accumulated rapidly, but the cases of this character were so few, that, in general, high prices did not in the least promote the prosperity and happiness

of the people.

Trade has now experienced a revulsion. and prices are too low, particularly the price of our great staple, cotton, dispropor-tionately low as compared with other commodities in market. The consequence is, that the agricultural interest languishes and is distressed. The agriculturist has paid out all that he can pay, to meet debta contracted when trade was brisk and prices high, but from the decline of prices has been obliged to pay from double to four-fold of his produce as compared with what he would have paid three years ago to meet the same amount of debt.

His efforts to pay induces him to increase the amount of his plant ng, in the only staple from which he can realize money, and the extended cultivation of this staple and superabundance of it beyond the calls for consumption, has a constant tendency to diminish the price fully in proportion to the increase of the culture. Hence the planter realizes no more now from the produce of fifty bags of cotton than he formerly did from fifteen or twenty, and hence he is able to pay no more of his debts from that amount pow than he teemerly did from the lesser amount .-The question then is how is this evil to be remedied? How is agricultural labor to be bestowed, to give it a greater value, and yield a larger produce? This is the great desideratum now among planters and whoever can solve the problem will do more for the planter than would the discovery of the philosopher's stone for man. kind. We do not pretend to such knowledge ourself, but we do think that one step, and that not an unimportant one, towards it would be a larger diversity in the application of agricultural labor. make too much cotton, and too little other commodities, which, if the production would not put much money into our pockets would at least save some from going out of them. For instance, the silk cul-ture might be extended and improved, and gloves, stockings, shawls and dresses Kentuckian before When he reached the out of them, For instance, the silk culmade, to the saving of many a dollar for these articles in the stores. Sugar and

A TALE OF TRAVEL. From the Arkaneas Gazette.

LORD MORPETH.-A friend has related to us the following story, which he receiv-

ed from the mouth of one of the parties : In 1841, a young broad shouldered, big-fisted Kentuckian—a regular bred stock-raiser and drover—went on to Buffalo, New York, to purchase of Lewis Allen,

peth! Now I have been all over Kentucky, and travelled to Arkanses, but I never heard of the name before. Where did you come from Mr. Morpeth? 'From New York.' 'York,' said he, 'New York! A great place-beats Lexington or Louisville, I admit; but did you come from the city or country. Mr. Morpeth! 'From the country.' 'Well, it is a very great State; always saving and except old Kentucky, it is the finest country I ever saw.' In a short while they conversed on the subject of farming, and the stranger, without the least parade, seemed to be perfectly familiar with the subject, and after hearing at length of the superior style of agriculture in Kentucky, and the astonishing productions there, the cords of fine stock, grani, &c., he related the improvements which had recently been made in agriculture by means of chemical experiments, the different kinds of soil, the distinguishing properent kinds of soil, the distinguishing proper-ties of each, rotation of crops, effect of cli-mate upon productions, &c. &c; at length the Kentuckian cried out, 'Why, Mr. Mer-peth, you must have followed farming for a living? 'No,' he said he had not, 'but it was a subject to him of great interest.' The rest of the journey was filled up with a description of what the Kentuckian had seen on the Mississippi and in Arkansas. seen on the Mississippi and in Arkansas, to which the stranger listened with apparent interest. At length they reached the Falls, and amidst constant exclamations of astonishment on the part of the Kentuckastonishment on the part of the Kentuckian, they passed on to the Canadian side. Upon reaching there they saw a number of negroes, dressed in regimentals, with muskets in their hands. Why, what the devil does this mean? These are regular soldiers, said the stranger. Soldiers I negroes for soldiers! Well, by G—d, did you ever hear the like? Well, when I go back to old Kentucky, and tell them that the British have negroes for soldiers, they never will believe me in the world. Why, sir, if an Arkansas overseer were to come sir, if an Arkansas overseer were to come here with his big whip and give it one crack, I tell you, sir, that a regiment of these black raseals would drop their muskets and beg for quarter. Now, old fellow, you might have heard that we like to have got into war with the British and how the state of the same heard and the same heard an bout some boundary or other. I tell you that the first horn that was blown would raise a regiment, in old Kentuck that would sweep this and from shore to shore. Nothing could resist them; for I tell you nothing can bent old Kentucky for war or raising fat stock."

room he found the table half filled with nethese articles in the stores. Sugar and groes, and stopped. The stranger, with-molasses might be made from the beet and out appearing to observe it, took hold of a corn stalk, and coffee (if the expression is allowable) from rye and the sweet potatoe allowable) from rye and the sweet potatoe. By G—d, was the astonished in--much could be saved in this way also, - terjection of the Kentuckian, 'you are not Cotton bagging could be made as well and going to eat your dinner with negroes, are ien your I can't do it, nir. I could nev of the house; and a cotton robe is also as show my face at home again if I were to good as one of hemp, if the same labor is do so.' Well, said the stranger, I am bestowed on it to make it as good. As to rather hungry, I acknowledge; but, as horses, mules and bacon, a planter should be ashamed to buy either at the present time, and all can be raised on a plantation lower island, pass the suspension bridge, with ease and in abundance. It is nonsense in the ears of a sensible planter to that is just into my hand, my old fellow, tell him that it takes so much corn and fod- we will do so.' When they reached the der to raise them that it is cheaper to pur-chase, when he very well knows that very little of either is necessary, and but for a short period of the year, and where it is, it is only so much labor divested from the perfectly familiar with such things, and culture of cotton to that of corn to make told him who was the original inventor of culture of cotton to that of corn to make both more valuable, to say nothing of keeping his money in his pocket. We are no planter, and know but little about planting; but we have no doubt that a good planter and a good economist could point out fifty articles, such as the above, necessary on a plantation or in a family, which might be made at home, to the diversifying of labor and saving the money of the planter.

Geo Jeffersonian.

TALE OF TRAVEL.

told him who was the original inventor of such bridges, the great improvements that had been made since this one had been put up, the defects in its style, how they could be repaired, improved, &c. Here the Kentuckian burst out in a hearty laugh, and said 'Well, stranger, I have found you out at last; you are a bridge builder by trade,' slapping him on the shoulder in great glee. 'No, air,' said he, 'you are mistaken; but I have been a great deal with persons who were fond of such things, and acquired somewhat of a taste things, and acquired somewhat of a taste for them.' 'Well,' said the Kentuckian, I hear the last bell ringing; let us go and get our dinner. We will have a bottle of wine, and I will pay for it myself; for I would rather have lost one of the calves I have purchased of old Buffalo Allen than not to have been here to-day; for I have had lots and gobbs of fun!'

They sat down to dinner, drank their wine and the Keutuckian filled up the chasms between the courses with praises of Kentucky and abuse of the Canadians and British. He had always hated them, and he always would hate them; he would and he always would hate them; he would just like to have another brush with them to lick them again, and a great deal more in the same strain, to which the stranger listened patiently, and sometimes with a kind of quiet interest. He went on to say that he had heard that the English were in that he had heard that the English were in the habit of travelling through the country, and then writing books ridiculing and as busing us. He just wished, by fleaven, that he could catch some of them in old Kentucky. He had heard, as he came along, that there was now a great English Lord travelling through the country to write. Lord travelling throughthe country to write a book, and he had heard his name. It was Lord—Lord—Lord Morpeth. I believe. That is my name, air, said the atranger. Jesus Christ! you don't say so! Tavernkeeper, what do I have to pay? T.

Agents must give particular instructions as to the manner in which they may wish each unus-