

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME V.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., December 3, 1840.

NO. 44.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,
BY
W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ cts. for each continuation. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

Medical College of Georgia.

ACADEMY, September, 1840.

THE Ninth Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the second Monday, the 9th of next November, and terminate on the first Saturday of March following. Fee for full Course of Lectures, \$15.00. Matriculation, (paid but once), 5.00. Arrangements have been made by which Students can be supplied from Europe with instruments of all kinds, Skeletons &c.

The Faculty are—

G. M. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

L. A. UGAS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

C. W. WEST, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

I. P. GARVIN, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

J. A. EVE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants.

L. D. FORD, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

P. F. EVE, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

G. M. NEWTON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

JOHN McLESTER, M. D., Anatomy, without additional fee.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Do.

Sept. 1. Dean of Faculty.

The Edgefield Advertiser, Greenville Mountaineer, S. C.; Southern Recorder, Federal Union, Columbus Enquirer, Savannah Georgian, Georgia Mobie Register, Huntsville Democrat, Alabama Journal, Tennessee Flag of Union, Alabama Floridian, Floridian and Nashville Banner, will publish the above advertisement weekly to the amount of \$5 each, and forward their receipts to the Dean.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York, a general assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, in their line of Business, consisting in part of—

Blue, Black, Wood-dye Black, Invisible Green, and Olive Green, Cloths.

Wood-dye Black, Invisible Green, and Diamond Beaver Cloths.

Cadet, Blue Mixed, and Steel Mixed Cloths.

Plain Blue, Black, Wood-dye Black, and a fine assortment of Fancy Cassimeres.

Satin and English Silk Vestings.

Hats, Umbrellas, Collars, Boots, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, and Suspenders.

Ready made Coats, Frock Coats, Over Coats, Pantaloon, Vests, Shirts, Merino and Cotton Wrappers and Drawers, and many others articles in their line of Business, which they will have made up at short Notice, and in the most fashionable style.

BRYAN & MINOR,
Merchant Tailors.

Edgefield C. H. Oct. 6th 1840

STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 7th inst. a BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, marked as follows: right hind foot white as far up as foot lock, her neck on same side has a white spot of hairs, supposed to be caused by a bruise: trots very fast, and when taken away was in good order.

A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be given for the thief and mare, so that they may be brought to justice with proof to convict; or any information respecting the mare alone will be thankfully received, and all reasonable costs paid by the subscriber.

WILLIAM CROZIER,
c 38.

The Edgefield Advertiser will copy three times and forward their bill for payment.

W. C.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Mitchell & Ransom, dissolved the 1st inst. by mutual consent. G. W. Mitchell is duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm; all persons indebted to us will make immediate payment to Geo. W. Mitchell, (excepting those who will be otherwise notified,) and those having claims against the firm will present them to G. W. Mitchell for liquidation.

GEO. W. MITCHELL,
M. A. RANSOM.

Oct. 23. c 38

Geo. W. Mitchell may be found at his store 2½ miles above Cairo Post Office, near the line of Edgefield and Abbeville Districts.

The Edgefield Advertiser will give the above four insertions and forward their bill to G. W. M. for payment.

W. C.

NOTICE.

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends and the public generally that I have purchased my brother's interest in the Phenix Stone Ware Manufactory, consisting of Negroes, Mules, Wagons, Harness and stock of ware, &c. &c. for the purpose of manufacturing Stone Ware in all its various branches and hope by prompt attention to business to shear a reasonable patronage.

COLEMAN RHODES,
Oct 12, 1840 c 37

Brought to the Jail

of this District, a negro man by the name of Jack, between 30 and 35 years of age, dark complexion, five feet six and a half inches high. He has a scar on his forehead, and has that of the lower front teeth on. He says that he belongs to Mr. Wm. Haspel, of Saint Matthew's Parish, and that he ran away about the first of November instant.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

C. H. GOODMAN, J. E. D.
Nov 17, 1840 c 42

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be sold at Edgefield C. House, on the first Monday and 2nd Tuesday in December next, the following property, viz:

James Tomkins, vs. Henry Hoffman, sen., one tract of land containing fifty four acres, adjoining Calhoun Tally and others. Also, one negro woman Dinah.

Other Plaintiffs, severally, vs The Same, the above described property.

Salman Clark, vs Margaret O'Gilvie, the tract of land known as the Tomkins tract, containing one hundred acres, more or less, adjoining land of Jeremiah Seidler and others.

Also, one other tract, containing three hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John A. White and others.

The same vs the same, the above described property.

The same vs the same, the above described property.

James A. Tolbert vs the same, the above described property.

Alman Kilecase, vs William D. Kimbril, the tract of land where the Defendant lives, containing two hundred and sixty two acres, more or less, adjoining lands of L. B. Cochran and others.

Jacob B. Smith, vs Sterling Powell, one tract of land lying on the creek, adjoining Darling Walker and others.

The State vs the same, the above described property.

George Adams, vs Azariah Stone, six hundred acres of land, adjoining lands of Thomas Harris and others.

B. F. Gouedy, T. C., vs William P. Hill, one tract of land, containing five hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Robert Jennings and others.

B. F. Gouedy, T. C., vs Henry Shultz, one lot in Town of Hamburg known as lot No. one hundred and sixty three, having fifty feet front on Lovington street, and one hundred and ninety feet on Calhoun street.

B. F. Gouedy, T. C., vs The Estate of Jas. King, the defendant's interest in a tract of land adjoining Elizabeth Garrett and others, containing _____ acres, more or less.

Abel Skemmel vs Thomas B. Harvy, one negro woman.

Comedia Seibles, vs Abner Whaley and others, two negroes Tom and Emma.

The Executor of J. Sharpston, vs Delanson G. Colvin, Anshy Colvin and Daniel Colvin, one tract of land, containing two hundred acres, more or less, adjoining Thomas Chamberlain and others. Also two negroes, Alfred and Jane.

Robert Carson for the use of R. Bealright vs S. D. Shelby, four hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining W. Williams and W. Stewart.

Goodwin & Harrington vs Spencer Elmore, one tract of land, containing fourteen acres, more or less, adjoining John Bush and others.

One other tract, containing seventy acres, more or less, adjoining Lewis Holmes and others.

Wilhey Harrison vs Robert Evans and Faethy Lasseter, the tract of land where Faethy Lasseter lives, containing 250 acres, more or less.

Matt Ard's Executor vs John Cooker, a tract of land containing 250 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Gasper Nail and others.

William Attaway vs John Butler, one tract of land containing 265 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Richard Hazel and others. Also two horses.

Bland, Catlin & Co. for the use of C. J. Glover vs William Brunson.

Conrad Lowry vs the same, one tract of land known as the Tilban tract, containg 430 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Charles Pice and others.

John Cotter vs William and John Doby, one tract of land containing 160 acres, more or less, adjoining Robert McCullah and others.

Albert Monday vs William Doby, sen., the above described property.

William Prothro, vs George H. Taylor, three negroes.

Treadway & Blinn, vs Hollis Dnuton, the following property, seven negroes, viz: Peter, Lewis, William, John, Allen, Nancy, and Ned, also one wagon and four horses and one colt.

Doudy & Key, vs the same, the above described property.

G. L. Penn & Co., vs the same, the above described property.

C. J. Glover vs the same, the above described property.

Bland, Catlin & Co., vs the same, the above described property.

Anna Anderson, vs Randal DeLanther, the tract of land where the defendant lives, containing _____ acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Thurmond and others.

Noble Jerome, heater, vs the same, the above described property.

Penn & Brunson, vs the same, the above described property.

B. F. Gouedy, T. C., vs Jmrray Chaves, (free person of color,) the services of the defendant, for a term sufficient to pay her taxes and rent.

H. Fidson, vs A. DeLoren, will be sold at the house of A. DeLoren, in the Village of Edgefield, on Tuesday the 7th December next, the following property, viz:

One small one horse wagon, one Clock, twelve sets of headstead posts, one lot of lumber, supposed to be five hundred feet, some dressed lumber, for Tables, &c.

Terms of sale—Cash.
S. CHRISTIE, S. F. D.
Nov. 16, 1840 c 42



Poetic Access.

From Blackwood's Magazine.
HOME IN THE SKIES.

When up to nightly skies we gaze,
Where stars pursue their endless ways,
We think to see from earth's low cloud
The wide and shining home of God.

But could we rise to moon or sun,
Or path where planets duly run,
Still heaven would spread above us far,
And earth remote would seem a star.

'Tis vain to dream, those tracts of space,
With all their worlds approach his face:
One glory fills each wheeling ball—
One love has shaped and moved them all.

This earth, with all its dust and tears,
Is his no less than yonder spheres:
And rain drops weak, and grains of sand,
Are stamped by his immediate hand.

The rock, the wave, the little flower,
All fed by streams of living power,
That spring from one Almighty will,
Whate'er his thoughts conceive, fulfill.

And is this all that man can call his?
Is this our longing's final aim?
To be like all things round—no more
Than pebbles cast on Time's gray shore?

Can man, no more than beast, aspire?
To know his being's awful Sire?
And, born and lost on Nature's breast,
No blessing seek but there to rest?

Not this our doom, our God hegin!
Whose rays on us unclouded shine:
Thy breath sustains you fiery dome,
But Man is most thy favored home.

We view those halls of painted air,
And own thy presence makes them fair;
But dearer still to thee, O Lord!
Is he whose thoughts to thine accord!

AUTUMN.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

"Has it come, the time to fade?"
And with a murmuring sigh
The Maple, in his motley robe,
Was the first to make reply;

And the queasily Dahlias drooped;
Upon their thrones of state;
For the frost-king, with his baleful kiss,
Had well forestalled their fate.

Hydrangia, on her telegraph,
A hurried signal traced
Of treason dark, that fain would lay
Bright Summer's region waste;

Then quick the proud exotic peers
In consternation fled,
And refuge in their greenhouse sought,
Before the day of dread.

The Vine that o'er my casement climbed,
And clustered day by day,
I count its leaflets every morn;
See, how they fade away!

And as they wither, one by one,
Forsake their parent tree,
I call each ere and yellow leaf
A buried friend to me.

"Put on thy mourning," said my soul,
"And, with a tearful eye,
Walk softly mid the many graves
Where thy companions lie;"

The Violet, like a loving babe,
When vernal suns were new,
That met thee with a soft, blue eye,
And lip all bathed in dew;

"The Lilly, as a timid bride,
While summer suns were fair,
That put her snowy hand in thine,
To bless thee for thy care;

The trim and proud Anemone—
The Daisy from the vale;
The purple Lillie towering high,
To guard her sister pale;—

"The ripened Rose,—where are they now?
But from the rifled bower
There came a voice,—"Take heed to note
Thine own receding hour;

And let the strange and silver hair,
That o'er thy temple strays,
Be as a monitor to tell
The Autumn of thy days."

Mothers!—recollect that winter is coming—your children will approach the fire—therefore it is highly necessary that you dress them in woolen, and not cotton.—Recollect, too, that fire is a good servant, but a bad master.

From the Pendleton Messenger.

Since Mr. Van Buren's election we have seen much to approve in his recommendations to Congress in reference to matters in which the southern people are peculiarly interested, and his management of our foreign relations, has been such as to secure general approbation. The party which has given him its support, has boldly put forth a public declaration of principles, approaching more nearly to the State Rights standard, than any that has emanated from those who have been in power for many years past. Under these circumstances, in the absence of any declaration of principles by the opposing party, we have been constrained to prefer Mr. Van Buren to Gen. Harrison.

If Gen. Harrison's administration should, (which we do not hope for,) take a decided stand in favor of State rights, and against consolidation—against any agitation of the abolition question—against the exercise of any power whatever, not expressly granted in our constitutional compact—we shall hold ourselves ready to lay down opposition to it, as we did to that of Mr. Van Buren. To that kind of consistency which requires that because we have opposed a man once, we must oppose him always, we lay no claim. Men change, principles do not—and the latter we prefer to take as our guide.

Our anticipations are, that although some southern men, who have given their support to Harrison, will be rewarded with office, the control of our national affairs will be yielded up to those who have been the strongest advocates of high tariffs, internal improvements and the exercise of almost unlimited powers by the general government. In short, that the federalists of 1800, or those who have adopted their doctrines, but not their name, will rule for a time, the destiny of the country. We shall rejoice if this expectation shall not be realized.

From the Greenville Mountaineer.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.—We observe in our exchange papers many excellent articles upon the result of the Presidential election, and its probable effects. We have published some of them in this week's paper, and they are worthy an attentive reading. The temper and spirit which is manifested by the Democrats is worthy of all praise. Although beaten in the late election, they are not vanquished, and look with better hopes to the future, firmly relying on the truth and justice of their principles for an ultimate and complete triumph. Our ship of State has been carried into her present situation, among the shallows of Federalism, not by the compass of truth and of science, but she has been driven by stress of weather. After the hungry sharks that are expecting a feast from her stores, they will find their only chance for escape in taking another Republican pilot on board.

Silk.—We had the pleasure a few days since of seeing several pounds of most beautiful sewing silk made by Mrs. Spann, of Sumter District, the past season. She informs us that she made 25lb. of the same quality, besides loss, pierced cocoons &c. It was well reeled and well twisted, which was done by a negro woman from the cotton field, without instruction, except what Mrs. Spann herself gave from books and periodicals, such as are accessible to all.—Some of the silk was reeled on the Piedmontese reel, some on Brook's reel, and some on the common clock reel. In the above parcel was about half a pound of even and excellent sewing silk reeled from pierced cocoons. Mrs. Spann also showed us a number of cocoons which for firmness, size and fineness, are seldom equalled. With a spirit and enterprise which ought to stir up gentlemen planters in South Carolina, she is making arrangements to extend her operations the next season. The experience of the past season ontists her, not only that the business, is simple, but it will also prove lucrative. Of such daughters South Carolina has cause to be more proud than of ten thousand whose chief pride it is to thump a piano, or skip across a dancing room.—Cheraw Gazette.

Pittsburg.—The late census exhibits the population of the city of Pittsburg to be 21,290; in 1830 it was 14,657, showing an increase of 6909. Allegheny City contains a population of 10,001, being an increase of 7,200 since 1830, when it was only 2,801.

Two Crops of Apples.—The Greenville Mountaineer of the 20th ult., says—"A few days since we were presented with a few large, ripe apples, the second crop produced this season. They were as fine as we commonly see, the largest measuring 5½ inches in circumference. They grew in the garden of Mr. Headlen, of this town."

Depth of the Ocean.—The sea was recently sounded, by lead and line, in latitude 57 deg. south, and 85 deg. 7m. west longitude from Paris, by the officers of the French ship Venus, during her voyage of discovery, at a depth of 3470 yards, or 2½ miles—no bottom was found. The weather was very serene, and it is said, that hauling the lead took sixty sailors upwards of two hours. In another place in the Pacific Ocean, no bottom was found at the depth of 4140 yards.

Last of the Boston Tea Party.—George R. T. Hewes, last of the Boston Tea Party, died at German Flats, on the 5th inst., at the advanced age of 106 years. His remains were sent to Richfield, Otsego county, for interment, where he had resided for many years.

From the Charleston Mercury.

By the schooner Empire, Capt. Southwick, we have received the St. Augustine Herald and News of the 20th inst. The News says, in reference to the failure of the last "talk," "it is rumored that all the posts are to be destroyed except a few necessary depots; wagons sold, company officers to march on foot, and the old system of hunting the enemy to be revived." The following order, issued by Gen. Armistead, looks a little wrathly:

Head Quarters, Army of Florida, }
FORT KING Nov. 15, 1840. }
Order No. 57.—Part II.—The Indians having acted with their usual want of faith, the Armistice is at an end; the Commanding Officers of different Regiments and Posts, will therefore be prepared to act offensively on the promulgation of this order.

III. The General Commanding has reason to be gratified with the zeal and energy heretofore displayed by the officers and soldiers under his command, and in calling for increased energy on their part, he is confident his wishes will be met, and he anticipates the happiest results from the approaching active campaign.

Should the enemy hereafter appear with the white flag, they are to be made prisoners, and diligently guarded until further orders.

By order of Brig. General Armistead,
W. J. NEWTON,
Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp,
(True Copy.)
R. RINGELEY, Adjutant 3d Artillery.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 20.

Important from Florida.—We have been kindly permitted to read a letter from an officer of the army in Florida, which states that the armistice is broken up, no arrangements having been entered into between the commanding General and the Chiefs, who proposed to treat with him.

Some 40 of the Indians were present at Fort King, on the night of the 14th inst., but on the next morning, they had all decamped. The 8th Regiment U. S. Infantry, (Col. Worth) was in hot pursuit of the enemy.

The delegation from Arkansas were still with the army. We shall receive the particulars from our correspondent by the next boat from Florida.

General Armistead has issued an order, requiring the troops to resume hostilities.

A Startling Fact.—It is stated that the sum annually expended for bread, by the population of Great Britain and Ireland, amounts to twenty-five millions sterling; while the money expended in the United Kingdom, in strong drink, amounts to upwards of fifty millions annually! The consumption of gin alone, in these countries, amounts to more than twelve millions sterling, every year.

One of the Stockholders.—Among the list of foreign stockholders in the Bank of the United States, as given by a Committee of Congress, is the Prince of Orange, who has recently been advanced to the throne by the voluntary abdication of his father, the King of the Netherlands. He held the sum of one million of dollars. Wonder if he bought it at par, and would be willing to sell it at 65¢ ets?

Likes and Dislikes.—I dislike to see groups of people gather about a tavern porch when a great man arrives, and peep at him through the crack of the door. It reminds me of Coffee trying to peep under the canvass at a monkey show, when he hasn't nine pence in his pocket to pay his way.

I dislike, egregiously, for an impertinent fellow to come up when I am talking on private business, and after finding out what we are upon, decline to move off. I fell ready to take hold of him.

I dislike to see a man or woman ashamed of poverty, and attempt to make the impression on the world that they are rich when they are not so. It's contemptible device.

I dislike to see a man or woman running after rich kin, and neglecting poorer relations who are perhaps more deserving.

I dislike to see a man, when interrogated as to some classical allusion or other literary subject—pretend to have forgotten, when he never knew any thing about it.—It's a fraud and ought to be exposed.

I abominate a glutton. Nine tenths of mankind eat twice as much as they ought to do. It prevents them from becoming intellectual.

I dislike the great deference paid to wealth without merit. I think no more of a man for being rich.

Hard to Beat.—John Jarrett, now between 75 and 80 years of age, residing in the State of Indiana, has been twice married. By his first wife he had 19 children, and by his second 11, the youngest of which is now about three years old. All his children except two were born in the county of Cavanaugh, Vt. Mr. Jarrett is still an active man, in vigorous health, and a diligent laborer on his own farm.

Yale College.—It appears by the catalogue of the current year, that the number of undergraduates in that institution, is 249, viz.—Seniors 78, Juniors 108, Sophomores 123, Freshmen 119.—There are also 61 Theological students, 28 Law students, 52 Medical students. Total 574.—Augusta Consti.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, S. C., Nov. 24, 1840.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

Since your last meeting, an event of a most melancholy character has occurred within our borders. South Carolina has been called upon to mourn the death of her Chief Magistrate, the virtuous and patriotic Noble, who was cut down in the vigor of his days, with the fair prospect of many more years of usefulness and honor. But while we regret his untimely death, as a people's loss, we can cherish with pride, the recollection of his unobtrusive virtues, his deep devotion to his State, and the many willing honors which he received from his fellow citizens. Discharging his duties in the various public stations to which he was called, with uncompromising fidelity, it is no unmerited eulogium to declare, that few public men have enjoyed in so high a degree the esteem and confidence of the people, and left a reputation so dear to Carolina. By a provision of the Constitution of our State, at the period of his decease, the duties of Chief Magistrate devolved upon me; and in the further discharge of his duty, I address you on the present occasion.

We have abundant cause of thankfulness to the Almighty Disposer of events, for the blessings which we have enjoyed during the past year. States, no less than individuals, should be ready to acknowledge the Divine goodness; and, as the chosen representatives of the people, you will enter into your deliberations a sense of your dependence upon Him, and a spirit of sincere, unfeigned devotion to his will. Surely it cannot be said that I do violence to the liberties of conscience, when I call upon you to bow before that God whom we all profess to worship, to supplicate in earnestness and sincerity that power by whose will alone nations stand, and at whose nod desolation cometh as a whirlwind.

As a people, we have been peculiarly blessed. Amid the general pressure of the times, we have suffered but little, while thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow citizens in other sections of the country, have been overwhelmed in poverty and ruin. Go from neighborhood to neighborhood throughout our territory, and with the most inconsiderable exceptions, every where you meet the evidences of comfort and plenty. The problem is now solved, that with proper effort, the poor can become rich, and the rich richer, within the limits of Carolina. The spirit of emigration to the fertile valleys of the west, which drove so many of our people from their native soil has in a great measure subsided, and has been succeeded by a patriotic devotion, which every succeeding year serves but to strengthen. The lessons of dear bought experience have not been without profit. The general ruin which has pervaded so many sections of the South Western and Western States, has tended greatly to satisfy our people with their present home, and make them look to industry and care, and not to the chances of speculation, for the means of improving their condition. It is matter of sincere pride, that our leading interest, Agriculture, is now attracting unusual attention. The fact is made manifest, that our lands, by proper cultivation, will yield an abundant product; and it is gratifying to know, that many of the first minds of the State, are now devoting their energies to the subject. Already the improvements in our system of cultivation, is marked and decided, and lands, which, but a few years ago were regarded as valueless, are ranked among the first in the State. As an evidence of the increasing interest in Agriculture, I point you to the recent organization of a Central Society at this town, devoted to the subject, composed of our most intelligent citizens in different sections, and the establishment of a journal under its auspices. It is no less a dictate of patriotism than of interest, that we should be as little dependent upon others, as possible. In a strict sense we can never be said to be independent, so long as we look to other regions for the very food which nurtures and sustains us. And though it is not to be expected or desired, that the time will arrive when the intercourse with our neighbors, from an exchange of products, will be arrested, yet it is manifestly true, that no consideration of policy requires that we should expend annually, hundreds of thousands of dollars, for articles which can be grown upon our own soil, at a cost far less than that which we now pay for them. For many years a too exclusive attention has been devoted to our great staple, cotton. Blessed are we with a variety of soil, admirably adapted to the culture of many most valuable products, with the certain prospect of a success that will meet the wants of our own people, it is certainly in our power to lessen materially the heavy tribute which we pay to others. The indications of public sentiment abundantly prove that a wholesome spirit is now at work, and that a day of better things has dawned upon us. Many of our planters begin almost to doubt the sanity of that man who will make his cotton, and buy every thing else. Many dissent from the hitherto received maxim, in our agricultural philosophy, that the most successful planter, is he who sends the largest number of bales to his Factor