Young, and also by Sir John Sinclair. juices of various kinds in a highly concen. I am satisfied that if any planter has time trated state, which are given out gradually, to make manure, I say that it is the upwhen applied to the soil, according to the country planter. If they will take tworain, The lime impurts the calcarous as they are done picking cotton, and go property essential to all soil in various com. into the woods and gather leaves, and haul binations with acids. The salt and salt them into a pen, and put their cows on petre yield the mineral and vegetable al- them the next summer, I think they will kalies, united to nitric and muriatic acid, agree with me in saying, that they have both of which exert a most powerful influ- time, and I am satisfied that they will be so ence when separated from their bases- well paid for their trouble, that they will the which the contact of caustic lime slowly next year, spend more time at it than they by paying five dollars to the nearest needy but certainly effects. The urine, of all sorts, did this year. I last winter raked trush but furnishes animal matter and ammonia in ab. one formight, with about seven hands, and undance. The soot adds much strength to with that and the corn stalks of about 25 the carbonacoous matter, and increases acres of corn, I have made manure enough the ammonia. I think this preparation may to pay me for treble the time. I am so well

much in the expectation that they are likely I will give a more particular account of the to result in great immediate benefit to A. manuro I made this year, at some other merican husbandry, but under the strong time. belief that they will ultimately prove highly beneficial, by directing the attention of sci- Woods, of Lawtonville, South Carolina. entific men to that all important branch of I hope to see the day that we will be pracnational economy—the improvement of the tical manuring planters throughout the State, soil. Science and agriculture have hitherto and then we will be independent, for when been strangers, although capable of render- that is the case, we will have every thing ing the greatest mutual benefits. We wish that would make us so. I hope, furtherto bring them together, and associate their more, that our Legislature will take a little labors, for the benefit of our country, and the more notice of us, than they have been dohuman family. If Dr. Olcott's " Patent ing. Restorative," which is no iced in another I column, possesses any thing like the properties as ribed to it, and of this we hope to be able to judge, and the cost is not too great, and in this matter we are not advised, it will prove a concentrated or portable manure, of immense value, and will justly entitle the discoverer to the gratitude of his countrymen and of the world.

From the Zanesville Gazette.

Culture of Corn.

Messrs. Editors,-Believing in the poli cy of communicating through the public papers, the result of experiments in our soveral occupations that all may be profited by the experience of each, I wish to com. municate through your columns the result of an experiment which I made last year upon a lot of two acres of corn. The land was of uniform quality, being a light sandy loam, which had been in timothy meadow

for many years.

The first half acre I manured by putting shovel full of sheep manure in each hul on the third, I used a shovel full of manure from the barn yard, or rather a IV. Back straight from the wethers to mixture of fine manure and earth, obtained by ploughing the yard after removing the long manure—on the fourth I used the same quantity of ashes, being a mixture of wel otted and fresh ashes.

The corn was dropped carefully upon the manure, and throughout the whole lo'. pumpkin seed were dropped with the corn. On the part manured from the sheep-yard, the corn did not make a much better appearance then usual, though the pumpkins grew well; and indeed, in the pumpkin crop, there was fittle difference; it was fine throughout. Between the produce of the pertions on which chip yard and barn yard IX. General appearance, manure had been used, there was no observable difference, both was a good yield; but the yield on the part manured with ashmeasurement was made, but the relative SCALE OF POINTS FO quantities were readily ascertained.

The shove are the facts of the case, and I should be pleased to hear the views and caperience of some of my brother farmers; for if ashes is really so valuable as a manore, it is time that the farmers should A FARMER.

Advantages of Manuring Dog. Con to St. Bortholomew's Parish. October 22d, 1888.

Mr. Editor, -I have been planting for the last ten years and I have just now come IV. Hide thin, moveable, but not too to the determinat on to plant less, and mahure, for I find out, from dearly bought experience, that it is a bad plan to plant large. ly, and not manure; for no planter can find good reasons to support him in planting largely and not manuring. What is the reason that we find so many going to the West? I think if we were to ask reasons of most of those who go from South Caro. lina to the West, they would say that their lands are worn out. Well, now we will ask them how is it that their lands come to be worn out? I think that they would say that they had been planting largely, and not manuring at all. I dont think, Mr. Editor, that you will find a planter who has got in the way of manuring, selling off and going VIII. Growth, to the West. Why sir? Because he has found IX. General appearance, out, that it is easier to manure one acre, than to cut down one acre and clean it up. and then he loses his crop on the one acre that is cleaned up, when, from the acre that is manured, he has every reason to calculate on a crop, if something more than come be fully disclosed. mon does not happen. I will advocate the manuring system so far as to say, that I do ing less than 21, or to heifers having less believe that in nine out of ten years, you than 14 points. will make a crop on manured ground. I am satisfied that the up-country planter plants one third more than he ought to plant -I think I might say twice as much as he ought. And now Sir, what is the reason ever saw!"--so exclaimed a countryman of it? One of the reasons is this-his neight the other day, on seeing the operation. Get bor plants largely, and he thinks that he a strong post, eight feet long by two thick, must do what his neighbor is doing, or he plant it three and a half in the ground, (well is doing nothing. He will sometimes plant rammed,) round or bevel the upper end, and more than his neighbor, to have it said that leave a pin to it, or make a mortise and put he is out-croping him. Now, sir, they are a strong two inch pin, six or eight inches both wrong; and if you ask them both if long, in it. Then get a tough sapling twenthey are not wrong in planting so much, ty feet long; measure off at the small end they will tell you that they are. Ask them the usual length of the yoke, and bore the if they do not believe that one acre manured, holes for your bows accordingly. Then | cal labors, as it has been profitably combin. will make twice as much as one not man- bore three holes (or more if you choose) ed with the labors of the artizan and manured, and I think they will answer your in four, eight, and twelve feet from the other ufaturer. And we are of opinion that this

justly be termed Imperial Compost."

paid, that I will this winter spend a month, with as many or more hands, making trash.

I hope this piece may benefit 'Pine-

I may continue this subject. AN UP-COUNTRY PLANTER.

Criteria of Bairy Stock. We copy from the Farmers' Magazine the following scale of points of Jersey dairy stock, which has special reference to the producing butter and milk, but is not designed to apply to cattle for draught or fattening.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR BULLS. Points. ART. I. Purity of breed on male and female sides, reputed for having produced rich and yellow butter, Head fine and tapering, cheek

small, muzzle fine, and encircled with white, nostril high and open, horns polished, crumpled, not too thick at the base, and tapering, tippled with black, ears small of an orange colour within, eye full and

III. Neck fine, and lightly placed on the shoulders, chest broad, barrel hooped and deep, well ribbed frome to the hips.

on of the tail, at right angles to the tail. Tail fine, hanging two inches below the hock, V. Hide thin and moveable, mellow, well covered with a fine soft hair

of a good colour, VI. F re arm large and powerful, legs short and straight, swelling and full

above the knee, and fine below it, VII. Hind quariers, from the huckle to the point of the rump, long and well filled up; the legs not to cross behind in walking,

Perfection, No prize to be awarded to a bull having

SCALE OF POINTS FOR COWS AND HEIFERS. ART. I. Breed, on male and female sides, reputed for producing rich and yellow butter, . . .

Head small, fine and tapering, eye full and lively, muzzle fine and encircled with white, horns polished and a little orumpled, tippled with black, ears small, of an orange colour within,

Back straight from the wethers to the setting on of the tail, chest deep and nearly of a line with the belly,

loose, well covered with fine and short hair of good colour, Barrel hooped and deep, well ribbed home, having but little space between the ribs and hips, tail fine,

hanging two inches below the hock, VI Fore legs straight and fine, thighs full and long, close together when viewed from behind; hind legs short, and bones rather fine; hoof small, hind legs not to cros in

walking, . VII. Udder full, well up behind; teals square and largely placed, being wide apart; milk veins large and swelling, . .

Perfection for cows, Two points shall be deducted for the number required for the perfection of heif. ers, as their udders and milk veins cannot

No prize shall be awar led to cows hav-

From the Franklin Farmer.

New Mode of Breaking Ozen. "The onlyest way to break oxen that I the affirmative. But candidly speaking, end, of the size of the pin in the top of the would be more efficiently done, in a school ment depends chiefly upon the breaking up importation there being immense, and the attempt it in despite of any opposition however would be more efficiently done, in a school ment depends chiefly upon the breaking up importation there being immense, and the attempt it in despite of any opposition however would be more efficiently done, in a school ment depends chiefly upon the breaking up importation there being immense, and the attempt it in despite of any opposition however and farm in the same location, than it could of this symputhetic action of the diseased employment of a most numerous body of the eager and implacable.

hours you may lead them around by their halters. Uncouple them from the pole, or yoke them to your cart, and drive to where you cho se, with safety. Any gentleman will be entitled to the above patent for life. widow, taking her receipt for the same, and filing it among his own papers. WM. P. HART.

Agricultural Schools Are springing up in Ireland, and measures are taking to establish them in Eug. improved breeds, and making experiments in husbandry, are formed and conducted at the cost of government, and a considerable number of our best animals and sheep, are constantly purchased to improve the native stock. Professors are appointed invarious parts of the country, to give lectures:on agriculture, and in short, all possible means taken to render the nation independent of foreign of life as are capable of being produced by their own soil. We consider these schools the grand basis of agricultural improvement -the light that will shed its benign influence on the mist that now envelops the principles upon which the most important practical operations in agriculture are based."

The most prominent plan proposed in England, is to establish a national agricultural college, upon a broad and liberal basis, to be supplied with the best teachers, and to connect with it pattern or experimental farms, upon different soils, and an different sections of the kingdom, to be under the direction of the best practical men. In the college the scientific theory of the art is to be taught, and the explanations of the different systems of practice in the kingdom and abroad to be given .- The pr cacal instructions to be given on the farms, to which the students are to be sent for stated periods.

"These farms to be used solely for experiments, to test and prove every sugges. tion that science, theory and practice may offer : and if upon repeated mals, they be found irreducible to practice, they will fall to the ground; if they succeed, they would be sent forth as attes ed and valuable facts. The members of the central college unotine conductors of the farms would be in constant communication, comparing and examining every suggestion and observation; both by science and practice, and detailing to each other, for the general benefit, the results of reflection and experience." III ever such an institution be established." says a writer in the Farmers' Magazine, " the first step must be, to kick-sheer overboard, the prejudices of men and to level with the dust that curse of the human race, the great barrier to improvement, in great of the world. On every subject, the great ter part of mankind are biassed in favor of some particular way of thinking, and way of performing any operation which they have adopted, and to which they have been accustomed, and of which very few are ever able to divest themselves. Prejudice completely obscures our perceptive and in. tuitive powers, clogs our understanding, and perverts our judgment, and renders wholly uscless the reasoning faculty conferred upon us as the distinguishing characteristic of our nature. No sound judgment can be exercised on any subject, or a satisfactory conclusion arrived at, where this pernicious propensity prevails : no dependence can be placed on the opinion of any man, who allows his judgment to take precedence of his reason, and whose mind is wilfully shut against conviction .- For the furtherance of any art, the great essential desideratum is 2 to combine theory and practice; and on this point the agricultural world (with some splendid exceptions,) has floundered over head and ears in the mud. It is only of late years, that our mechanics and manufacturers have been able to combine them; but until that be effected, and as much as possible in the same persons, or by different persons being in constant and friendly intercourse, it is very evident the progress will be slow. If properly established and conducted, incalculable benefits might accrue. The members of the college must consist of men eminent for knowledge in every branch of education connected with agriculture, and one thoroughly versed in agriculture itself, and their employment would be to draw suggestions from the investigations of science, to be transmitted to the farms for the test of experience. The conductors of these farms must be the most intelligent practitioners that can be found for the soils they are intended to manage : thoroughly acquainted with arable farming and the suitable implements; our differ. ent breeds of stock; intelligent and open to, and able to comprehend, and abla to execute, the suggestions transmitted to them from the central college. Until we have a field of tests, we do not know what invaluable discoveries may be hid in suggestions laughed at and neglected, or in those that may be made. That great absurdity has attended many of them, must be readily

granted; but the wheat cannot be obtained without separating it from the chaff." Thus far our extract. There'is no truth more palpable, than that science, to benefit agriculture as it has benefitted the arts, must be associated and combined with its practi-

light, than the planters; for, sir, they know gentle or wild, it makes no difference; yoke and the farm in another. Locations may ach, and increasing its digestive powers, and The turf-dust, or ashes, contain car- that they can make more by manuring, than them to the end of the pole, but instead of be found which combine most of the varie- likewise causing, during nauseating action bonaceous matter, in a fit state to combine they can by planting largely, and yet they tying their tails together, it you wish to avoid ties of soil; and the principles of science beand retain the active properties of the other will still persist in what they know to be bob-tailed oxen, tie their loins together with ing well inculcated, and their general appliingredients; and serve as a receptacle for wrong. But some of them will tell you that a good rope, wrap up their head halters, cation to practice properly taught & explainthe performance of the chemical action of they have not got time to make mannre. I clear the front, and let them go. Round ed, the pupil would be qualified judiciously the conflicting substances, until the whole am very sorry for any op-country planter and round they go with a rush; drunk, to vary his practice according to soil and mass becomes impregnated with elastic who has not got time to make manure, for drunker will they grow, until groaning, circumstances. Like civil engineering, ing and looking wild; at length they leap the commencement of our system of internal up as if suddenly frightened, rush round improvements, a school of scientific and influence of the atmosphere, and of sun and thirds of their hands, with a wagon, as soon again, grow drunk, and drop again. Leave practical agriculture would soon produce til, reeling, they will stop or stand; in a few institutions, or to disseminate in the community, the various branches of useful knowledge acquired in the school.

[Culivator.

From the Belvidere (N. J) Apollo. The Silk Business.

In a conversation with a gentleman o dur village on this subject, he informed us that an acquaintance of his had recently been to Mansfield township, Connecticut, with a view to procure the services of a young woman skilled in the managing of the Silk business, but had not been able to land: while in France, says the Westford employ one. They were all either busy at Independent, "new schools are founded home, or had gone south to give that region daily, establishments for rearing cattle of the benefit of the knowledge they have acquired, at compensations of from \$20 to \$30 per month, with their travelling expenses paid. In the township in question, the business has been carried on since the revolution, and almost every family is engaged in it in a domestic way, thus finding a profitable mode of keeping employed its supernumerary members, young and old. The venerable Matthew Carcy, and other countries for the supply of such necessaries individuals distinguished for their benevolence, have been laboring for years to place stances of commerce, would find its level unfemale labor on a better footing, with very partial success. The fact mentioned above seems to go far to prove that the silk business is likely to do great things towards bringing about a result so very desirable. We are pleased to see the business making rapid progress in our village and neighborhood, and doubt not it will be every way beneficial to the community. We shall give more particulars as to its history, when we have become somewhat better acquainted with its details, of which we now feel constrained to confess our ignorance.

Although the remedy recommended in the following article is not new, yet good may result from publishing it with respectable attestation of its efficacy. Our medical readers, for whose benefit we copy it, will perceive that the cases in which it proved effectual, were not confirmed consumption; that is the body of the lung was not ulcerated. But in most if not all the cases, pulmonic consumption and death might have been the result of neglect or improper amount of this great staple of Southern indus-

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. The late lamented death of Dr. Bush, ments of this country and in Europe, without from that form of consumption known as the direct cooperation of our banking instituchronic bronchitis, painfully reminds me of tions? If we have become satisfied of this a duty to his profession and to society, of fact, ought we not to organize a system, which making known a simple form of treatment that has never failed him in curing this form try? The unwise and ruinous system of sendof consumption, so destructive to the cleri- ing the crop forward to houses of circumscribed caland literay profession. This treatment is of nearly equal efficacy in catarrhal hisis, and is a valuable remedy for consumption in all its forms, when in its chronic stages, and from any inflammatory symptomes. This treatment is based on the pathology of consumption, as the generic edge of the period, when from the maturity of

Under the name of consumption are in. cluded that variety of diseases of the lungs attended with expectoration of purulent matter from the breathing surface of the lungs, connected with emaciation, hectic fever, and its concomitants, night sweats, colliquative diarrhea, &c. All the forms of consumption act on the general health from one common cause—the presence of matter acting upon absorbing surfaces, and thus producing those symptoms known as hectic fever. It is the presence and violence of this symptom of consumption that believe that the steadiness in price, which prostrates the patient, until it more or less slowly ends in death. It is the consequence of this hectic fever, and not the immediate fluctuations arising from compulsory sales, disease of the lungs causing it, that forms

the source of fatality from consumption. The treatment I now, with reluctant diffidence, submit, I have successfully used for more than 12 years, and during this period of medical psactice, I am not aware of hav. ng lost more than four or five patients from all the various forms of consumption, and these were mostly passed to that stage of disease where the structure of the lungs had become so extensively diseased as to preclude the use of more than palliative treatment. - Cases of chronic brochitis were, in every instance, cured by it even when the purulent expectoration amounted to pints daily, with hectic fever, diarrhæa, cold

sweats and entire physical prostration. The treatment is the administration of sulphate of copper in nauseating doses, combined with gumammoniac, given so as to nauseate, but not ordinarily to produce reaction, with an undue depression of prices. full vomiting; the usual dose for this purpose is about half a grain, and five grains of the respective ingredients, in a teaspoon its produce. To the extent its produce or ful of water, to be taken at first twice, and

in the convelescent state once a day. the sulphate of copper alone is superadded. depreciation of property and general distress. In this latter form of consumption this treatment almost invariably suspends the hectic symptom in a few days, and the disease rupidly advances to its final cure.

In cases of the more proper forms of consumption the treatment must be intermitted frequently and again returned to; and whenover soreness of the chest, or other symp. toms of inflamatory action exist, the treatment should so suspended, as it is in the ceronic state alone that the remedy is indicated or useful-that state in which the condition of the general system as sympathetically involved becomes the more promi-

blood through the lungs. Its curative powers are more immediately attributable to these eff cts of its action. But theory apart, the treatment is presented based on more than ten years' experience of its curative advantages, in the proper treatment of mucopurulent and purulent expectoration.

Having left a profession that more nearly than any other approaches the pure duties of humaniy, but which has nearly ceased in this country to be honorable or profitable. I have lit le motive in exposing myself to that certain redicule that follows the annunciation that consumption may be cured, but the assurance of practical experience, and the desire of making public a means of saving life, in one of its most frequent and unwelcome visits.

EDW. C. COOPER. M. D.

To the Cotton Planters, Merchants, Factors, and Presidents and Directors of the sev. eral Banks of the Southern States:

CIRCULAR.

Fellow Citizens :- Interested like yours selves, in the cultivation and disposal of the great staple of American agriculture and commerce, we have accidentally met in this city, in the midst of a crisis which discloses some strikingly momentous features in the history of this most important branch of the trade of

When the Cotton Crop of the United States was a mere item in its trade, and did not reach a production exceeding five hundred thousand | at all times be in a condition to meet her enbales, it was perhaps safe to consider it as one among many articles of barter and exchange. which, left entirely to the fortuitous circumder the influence of the ordinary laws of trade, without the necessity of resorting to any means of precautionary protection.

Times, however, have changed. Cotton has passed from the condition of a mere article of commerce, to the performance of the mighty function of being in a great degree the regulator of the exchanges, and the standard of value of our country. If the nature of this material forbids its entering into our circulation, it is scarcely less the basis of our currency, than the precious metals; for the fluctuations in its price are felt with a sensibility equally as acute and searching, as any of those variations which be ong to the demand and supply of these sensitive and mysterious tokens of national value.

The production of this staple, has now be. come so immense, that it behooves those who produce it by a large investment of capital at high rate of incidental cost, and in a climate perilous to human health, to consider well, whe her there are not some material circumstances in reference to the mode in which this product of their labor is shipped from this country, and is brought to market at the point of its final sale and consumption, which demand the application of a prompt and effective remedy. In one word, is not the important fact disclosed, that such is the unwieldly try, that it cannot be sent forward and disposed of at fair remunerating prices, through the ordinary medium of the mercantile establishest in the commerce and finances of our counmeans, on the other side of the water, who are incapable of holding their consignments an hour beyond the maturity of the bills drawn against such shipments, subject in fact, nearly the whole amount of American interest to foreign combination, which might act, not only with entire concert, but with a perfect knowlthe acceptances in question, property to a stupendous amount belonging to this country,

may be ready for sacrifice. The great and vital change which must be operated, is to sustain American interests, by American cred t. To realize at home, the resources necessary for the protection of our property abroad without the necessity of large and inconvenient drafts on the capital and means of our great customer. In other words the commercial reform we desire, is to send our great staple to market, without the period being determined by the date of a Bill of Exchange, when it is to be brought forward for at solute and unnecessary sacrifice. We would result from a portion, at least, of the Cotton crop being exempt from the disastrous would in the end, be scarcely less valuable to the spinner and consumer in England, than to the grower and shipper here. A fact, which we think demonstrable from the following postulates, which we consider a together self-evi-

1. The natural price of Cotton is the effect of the fair and natural influence of supply and

2. The price cannot be steady, and the article cannot be current, so as to admit of safe calculations on the part of the planters, the manufacturer and the merchant, unless the price be natural. It is consequently the interest of these three classes, that the article should be protected, on the one hand from any lar. great and undue speculative action, which might inflate prices above the natural rateand on the other, from any derangement in the mon-y market, or any other accidental cause, which might d press it below that rate. The effect of great and undue speculation being to derange the money market, and to produce

3. The state of the currency mainly depends on the means which the country posses. ses, to pay its foreign debt, by shipmeuts of manufacture falls short of that object, exports of specie may be induced, the effect of which In cases of chronic brochitis a gargle of must be a reduction of the circulation, with

4. Cotton, in this country, being by far the most important produce, and affording the great neans of paying its foreign debt, it is the interest of the community, and particularly of the monied inst tutions, that he price of it in England, (the great market,) should be steady and that the article should be of current sale, so as to be the means of large and effective remittance. t follows, that the interest of the banking institutions here, are the same as the three classes first mentioned, namely, that the price should be nutural, that it may be steady,

and of easy realization. 5. The interest of the British Government of the Bank of England, and of the banks of the plea, that we have a right to hold our own that country in respect to this article, are the nent symptom, and the success of the treat- same as the interests of the banks here. The

carbon—as recommended by Arthur set of people who stand more in their own your steers up, let them be young or old, be where the school is located in one place | lung, on the more healthy tone of the stom. | laboring classes, depening on the steadiness of eign demand for manufacturad cotton is reduced greatly, the operatives are thrown out of employment, and the great means of settling the balance of trade, without the exportation of the precious metals are withdrawn.-Manufactured cottons affording by far, the most important branch of their export trade.

6. Consequenly, any arrangement that could be formed, by which the article would be protected from the effects of undue specus lation, and from depression in the money market, and by which steadiness of price, with currency of sale, would be promoted would save some of the greatest and best interests in both countries.

7. It is therefore proposed to form a system by which, with the commencement of the new crop, advances on Co ton shall be made with the capital or credit of Banks here, thereby relieving the consignee in Europe from all care or consideration; except the advantageous sale of his stock, which would promote all these interests, and afford general satisfaction on both sides of the water, provided it were not mace the means directly or indirectly, of undue speculation or monopoly.

Having thus indicated the principles on

which the proposed system must find its justification and basis, we will as succinctly as po sible, deta I the means of carrying it

We are far from improper premedicated hostility of the Bank of England to American interests; on the contrary, it is one of the benevolent influences of commercial intercourse to promote peace and good will among nations and men. Hence this great engine of the commercial grandeur and opulence of Great Britain, acting under an enlightened instinct, must rather desire that its best customer should gagements with entire punctuality and suc-

But there are epochs in the commerce of Eng. land, whether from insufficient harvests, a languid demaad for her manufacturers, or political combinations, when the bank may from an urcent policy limit her discounts and increase her rate of interest. This event can never occur, without its having a blighting influence on any surplus of our great staple which might be un-sold in England. Surely if the Bank of England can exercise unavoidably an influence thus prejudicial, we may resort to our own American banks, as a means of security and protection, without the invidious clamor of combination and monopoly. It is time that the absurd and sense, less cry on the subject of banks making advances on cotton should be understood, and finally put down. The truth is that by the mere purchase of the foreign exchanges of the country, they ad. vance on nearly every bale of Coston subject to foreign export, and this without the security of the bill of lading and policy of insurance, on the mere personal responsibility of the drawers and endorses of the bill. Hence these lossess are most comprehensive, and disastrous after every co nmercial crisis and revalsion. 7

Now we propose giving to the banks in all cases the higher protection of these securities, and that early next autumn, one or more banks in each of the great commercial cotton markets of the South should commence making advances on the crop, acc rding to a scale to be graduated by what will be a safe calculation of its probable a-mount, assuming 12 1.2 cents at home to be about the fair natural average and remune ating price of this staple, on a product of sixteen trundred thousand baies, which is about as lar e a return as the actual labor of the country now enharvesting. The embarrassment of the Southwestern States having prevented the planters in these States from making any purchases of slaves from the Atlantic States, during the last two years, whilst not less than ten per cent. of the slave labor of the South has been abstracted in the same period from the cultivation of cotton, and applied to the raising of provisions, and to the construction of those exclusive railroads now in progress throughout that portion of the Union.

For these advances we propose that the banks should issue to the p anters, merchants, and factors of the country, on the production of the bill of lading, and the assignment of the policy of in. surance; post notes of such description, and payable at such periods as a convention hereafter contemplated may suggest, notes which may be made to answer both the purposes of currency and exchange, the details of which we refer to that body By this arrangement, however, we feel satisfied the credits can be so distributed that from the day of the shipment of our cotto it may probably be held at least six months in Europe without the foreign consignes being under an advance of one farthing, and we think it quite easy to confer on the houses to which the shipments are confided, sufficient strength to enable, them to hold over for even a longer period, safe remun-erating prices not a obtained on the matterity of

With the view of securing this strength, it is indispenseby necessary, that the consignments should not be too much diffused, but confined to a limited number of houses in Liverpool and Havre, who, acting as the agents of all those who will come into this conservative system, will feel a common interest, and will naturally aid and assist each other under all and every contingency.

This fellow citizens, is but the brief outline of a great scheme, for the protection of our commerce, finance, and exchanges, the details which, must be left for profound deliberation and concerted action. To accomplish this object, we hereby invite the planters, factors and cotton merchants of each district or county in the Southern States, and Territory of Florida, together with the banks, in each of the Said States and Territory, to send delegates to meet us in convention at Macon Georgia, on the fourth Tuesday of October, next, which will be on the 22d day of that month, that we may carefully consider the important matters disclosed in this Circu-

We invite a candid examination of this whole scheme, for the protection, not alone of southern interests, but for the security of the

commerce of the whole country. Let it at least be tested by patient investigation, and enlightened research; if by this plan one third of the entire cotton crop of the country can be placed beyond the possibility of sacrifice, it will give security to the residue not by entrenching it behind the speculative monopoly, but by holding it in that of security which the just relations of supply and demand will always in the long run, establish and sus. tain in the trade of a great and civilized coun-

That no time may be lost, we beg leave to apprise you that an agent, having our confidence, will leave this shortly for Europe, clothed with ample instructions to make such preliminary arrangements with the houses in Liverpool and Havre, which may, by the sametion of the convention, have the proposed con-

We are aware of the very potent opposition, which a plan looking even to self-defence, must invite both at home and abroad, as it runs counter, to a variety of interests, too powerful and too susceptible of combination, not to be aroused into active and perbaps inexorable hostility. If our apology is not to be found in property by the means of the credit of our own country, then we fearlessly say, we mean to