

THE TIMES.



"Between my government and a foreign nation, I never ask a question: MY GOVERNMENT IS ALWAYS RIGHT."—Gen. Taylor.

—For President—
General Zachary Taylor.

For Governor,
Major James S. Rollins,
of Boone.
For Lieut. Governor,
Gen. Nathaniel W. Watkins,
of Cape Girardeau.

FAYETTE:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1848.

—We are authorized, by the friends of **SAMUEL C. MAJOR, Esq.**, to announce his name for the office of Sheriff of Howard county, at the next August election.

—Eld. **F. A. SAVAGE** will preach in the College, to-morrow.

WEATHER.—The first four days of the year were remarkably mild and pleasant—and the fifth was not too cold to stop the plough! Talk about the "sunny south," when our farmers are breaking up their corn ground in January!

APPRAISAL IN JEFFERSON.—Mr. B. F. Hickman one of the editors of the "Metropolitan," and Gen. T. L. Price, had a desperate rencontre on Wednesday of last week, growing out of a newspaper controversy. Some words passed between them the day before the fight, when Mr. H. drew a pistol, but hostilities were prevented by the interference of friends. They met again on Wednesday, and after interchanging a few words, Mr. Hickman drew a pistol and fired at Gen. Price, five shots—one of them taking effect in his left arm, and another wounding him slightly in the forehead.—Gen. T. then attacked Mr. H. with a cane, beating him down, and in his own words, "battered him severely"—when they were separated by friends. Neither of them are dangerously wounded, though both of them are severely hurt.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The first No. of Vol. 31—being the commencement of its second year of Republication—of this work is on our table. It contains several able and interesting reviews of works, and articles of interest to the biblical and historical student. For terms, &c., see advertisement in another column, headed, "Leonard, Scott & Co.'s Republications."

AGRICULTURAL.—We finish this week the series of Agricultural Communications of our correspondent, "AGRICOLUS." In taking leave of him, in behalf of our readers, we return our thanks for his interesting and instructive articles. There are some suggestions in the last which claim particular attention at this season of the year.

Mr. COLQUIT has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and gone home to resume the practice of law. His term of service would have expired on the 4th of March, 1848.

LATEST FROM SALTILLO, NOV. 22.—Yesterday the Texas Rangers met a double force of Comanche Indians near Agua Nueva, and killed about 30 of them—losing only one or two of their own men. The Indians are numerous in that vicinity.

"THE JOHN DONEY."—The first number of a humorous paper bearing the above title, is on our table. It is published in Philadelphia, by "an Association of John Doney's, who could not help it"—at Three Dollars per annum. The first number is richly embellished, and the contents are well gotten up. Address orders to G. B. ZIESSER & Co., Philadelphia.

COMMUNICATION.
Messrs. Benson & Green:—As it would be convenient for us in this section of the country to have advantage of telegraphic communication with the Eastern Cities, via St. Louis, will you be good enough to ask, of the office at St. Louis, for the publication of their rate of charges, for the transmission of communications, to the various posts along the route, that payment whereof may be enclosed with the correspondence?

COMMERCIAL.
[We doubt not the information desired will be made public as soon as the Telegraph is entirely completed. Its terminus, as yet, is on the opposite side of the river from St. Louis, but the wires will soon be stretched across the river. We are pleased to see a disposition to patronise the enterprise, and for fear the desired information may be delayed, we shall send a copy of our paper containing this, to the Telegraph office, at St. Louis.—Eds.]

—Hon. Dixon H. Lewis has been re-elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Alabama. He is a political friend of Mr. Calhoun.

THE BANK CAUCUS.

The last "Democrat" contains a publication signed by all the members of the committee, but one, who reported the resolutions of the late democratic meeting. It is put forth to deny that the meeting repudiated Benton and Edwards, and to show that Maj. C. F. Jackson was not present, and had nothing to do with the meeting.

According to this statement, the Benton and Edwards resolutions were "laid aside" upon the following grounds: Senator Benton was nominated by the democracy of Howard some twelve months since, for the Presidency, and declined—that it was well known he now preferred a Northern Man, and it was, therefore, useless to nominate him.

—We always believed that it was Benton's preference for a Northern man that caused the resolution complimentary to himself to be discussed and voted down.

Governor Edwards was disposed of on the ground that it would have been "injurious to single out" him, and leave the rest of the public men unnoticed.

—Regarding the Governor as being decidedly "in the small potato line," we are not particular about keeping his name before the public—we therefore dismiss it, with the remark, that it would have really looked strange to have seen him vouchered for as a "great statesman," then and there.

We have thus given the substance of the committee's publication, because it was made, in part, to contradict our publication of the committee room proceedings. How far they have succeeded, we leave others to judge.

CONGRESSIONAL.
Together with the derangement of the Telegraph, and the irregularities of the mail, both occasioned by the recent floods, we are left without late news of the action of Congress. As soon as roads, bridges and wires, get in order again, we shall be able to keep pace with what is doing.

The recent message of the President, in reference to the bill retained by him, (for harbor and river improvements,) led to a sharp debate in the House of Representatives. Many of Mr. Polk's supporters cannot digest and swallow such food. The correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing on the 10th, says:—

The debate upon the Veto was resumed this morning, Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, leading in it.—He said that no man in the land had done more than himself to secure the election of President Polk. He had labored for him and done all that one man could do to insure his success; and he was amazed at the course taken by the Executive in making general war upon all sorts of improvements. Mr. Pettit argued as fully as any Western Whig in favor of the power of Congress over works of Internal Improvement, and the duty of Congress to make them.

Mr. Pettit discussed the question at great length of the general powers of the Government, and held that Congress had the same control over the internal commerce of the country as over forts, arsenals, or the war making power, and it was as complete over this subject as any other under the control of the General Government. The views of the Executive were strange, dangerous, and indefensible, and Mr. P. spoke of them with force and decision.

As upon the Tariff so upon Internal Improvements, Mr. Polk concealed all his true sentiments before the election, and is now repaying those who, like, Mr. Pettit, did all they could to secure his election. They are deceived in their man.

After the reception of the Message, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Wentworth, a democrat from Illinois, and adopted, 138 to 54—Mr. Green, our representative, voting in the affirmative:

Resolved, That the General Government has the power to construct such harbors and improve such rivers as are necessary and proper for the protection of our navy and of our commerce, and also for the defence of our country.

Last Tuesday was fixed upon in the Senate, for the consideration of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions—published last week.

War Resolutions of all sorts and sizes have been introduced into the House of Representatives—some for prosecution, others for quitting, and others for information as to what had been done, how, why, &c. &c.

The House have passed a bill appropriating one million of dollars, to supply the deficiency in existing appropriations, for war purposes.

—The New Orleans Delta has letters from the city of Mexico, as late as 13th, stating that Mr. Trist still remained there—that the Congress at Queretaro was bent on peace—that the assembly of Governors were also inclined to peace—and that Mr. Trist would probably take home with him favorable overtures. The Commissioners have had interviews with Mr. Trist. Gen. P. F. Smith was about to be put at the head of 4000 men to advance on the mining districts of Zacatecas. Gen. Twiggs is to be placed in command of Vera Cruz. The arrival of Jack Hays with his Rangers, created great trepidation among the Mexicans at the capital. The Mexican Commissioners are Cuevas, Rincon, Atristain and Coutts.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A house of worship, for this denomination, will be erected early in the approaching summer. A desirable lot has been contracted for, and a contract closed for the erection of the house. The estimated cost of the building, &c., will be about \$1,400—a large portion of which is already subscribed. The deficit is only about \$300—which can doubtless be easily raised, with proper effort, and a small degree of liberality on the part of the citizens of the town and county. The lot is situated on the south-west corner of the public square, and the style of architecture adopted for the building will materially add to the beauty of our town.

The following persons compose the Vestry of the Church of this Parish, either of whom will receive subscriptions: Rev. J. W. Dunn, Isaac Pierson, Sarahel Bynum, Wm. R. Snelson, Robt. E. Terry, Abiel Leonard, Wm. Everett, Jno. A. Talbott, Benjamin Smith, Clark H. Green.

A material portion of the funds already raised and guaranteed, have been obtained from friends abroad, and it is confidently hoped and believed that those more immediately interested, will not be backward in furnishing the small additional amount of means required to complete the laudable work thus begun.

Published by request of the Vestry—"Democrat" please copy.

FROM SANTA FE.

Notes from Santa Fe, are to the 18th November. The Republican is informed that Lieut. Merritt of McNair's company, was in command of Captain Geiss' company—that officer and his three lieutenants being all under arrest, and it was the general opinion that three of them would be cashiered.

The arrival of Gen. Price was expected daily, and was looked for anxiously, as it was expected that he would disapprove of some of the acts of Col. Newby.

"The weather is very cold"—says one letter—"we have had snow every day for the last week, which renders out-door business very disagreeable. There may be some failures among the traders in this place, as nearly all the troops have gone south, and there is no one to buy their goods. There are at present enough goods to supply three thousand men. Emerson & Turner, of St. Louis, have gone south with their stock.

The Republican says that the Quartermaster and Commissary trains accompanying the troops south, have suffered greatly by the loss of stock the whole road being strewn with dead oxen. The road was destitute of grass.

At Santa Fe, there was a large sale of American flour at \$5.50 per cwt., and the average price of corn is about \$4 per bushel, or \$1.75 per bushel. The market was well supplied.

John Slusher, Absolom Hirst, Jacob Hantz and Daniel Matthews, of the Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and Jeremiah Styles, of the Illinois Regiment, died at the General Hospital, in Santa Fe, in November.

Col. Newby seems to be very unpopular, in all respects. In some letters that have come to our hands, he is styled Col. Nononv.

McNair's company was at El Paso, about the 1st of November. There had been a mutiny in his company—and the soldiers had their own way—chiefly it is alleged for a want of firmness in McNair. Much praise is given to Lieut. Merritt in the same connection.

A correspondent of the Republican writes from Fort Leavenworth—

We have, also, intelligence from Col. Gilpin's battalion, on the Arkansas, but it is not of a reputable character. I have received a letter from a source on the prairies, worthy of credit part of the contents of which I will transmit to you. It appears that some of the officers in that battalion, while enlisting their men, enlisted a woman, dressed in men's apparel, and took her with them. Two lieutenants, it appears in Holtzschetter's company, had her employed as their cook, and as she was about to be discovered they attempted to smuggle her back to Missouri, but she was seized and the two gentlemen ordered under arrest. As a matter of course, the arrest will be all—perhaps a court of inquiry will be ordered, and the two gentlemen acquitted. Col. Gilpin himself has set the example of insubordination, by disobeying an order which directed him to send his two mounted companies, one to Fort Scott, and the other to this place, in order that they might be forged during the winter, and thus be in good condition to take the field early in the spring. This order the gallant Colonel has treated with neglect, and has gone with his mounted men to the Big Timber, on the Arkansas river, above Fort Mann, where, in all probability, the horses will die before spring.

CONGRESS.—On the 14th, in the Senate, Mr. Dickinson offered the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That in organizing a territorial government for territories belonging to the United States, the principles of self government upon which our federative system rests will be best promoted, the true spirit and meaning of the constitution be observed, and the confederacy strengthened, by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy therein to the legislatures chosen by the people thereof.

Resolved, That true policy requires the Government of the United States to strengthen its political and commercial relations upon this continent, by the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end, and can be justly obtained; and that, neither in such acquisition nor in the territorial organization thereof, any conditions be constitutionally imposed, or established, inconsistent with the right of the people thereof to form a free sovereign State, with the powers and privileges of the original members of the confederacy.

The following is the Committee entire on Foreign Relations in the Senate:—Messrs. Sevier, Benton, Webster, Hannegan and Mangum.

—The present population of Wisconsin is estimated at from 210,000 to 230,000; and it has, in point of numbers, precedence of six States in the Union. It is thought that the population in 1850 will fall very little short of 500,000, and this estimate will not be deemed unreasonable when it is recollected that there were but 3,245 souls in the Territory only seventeen years ago.

The Democrats of St. Louis hold a meeting to-day. There is some anxiety among politicians to know who they will recommend for Governor. Mr. C. F. Jackson left home some days since to attend the meeting.

The sterner A. N. Johnson, bound from Cincinnati to Wheeling, burst her boiler, ten miles above Maysville. It is supposed that some eighty lives were lost! She was a new boat, and the boiler was supposed to have been made of bad iron.

Gen. Taylor has accepted an invitation to visit Natchez.

Mr. Clay has gone to Washington.

WHIG MOVEMENTS.
WHIGS OF CALLOWAY.—On the 20th ult., a meeting was held in Calloway, which was organized by calling Dr. Isaac Curd to the Chair, and appointing F. S. McKinney Secretary. A committee, consisting of Jefferson F. Jones, James C. Anderson, John Hockaday, James White, side and Charles H. Hardin reported resolutions.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the Whig State Convention—James C. Anderson, C. A. Day, James D. McGraw, W. Meadors, H. Reno, J. H. Curd, W. W. Snell, C. H. Hardin, Wm. H. Bailey, John Harrison and Joseph T. Bryan.

And the following gentlemen were appointed to the District Convention—N. E. Bannan, Alfred Menifee, William King, H. S. Turner, G. B. Morris, Sam'l Glendie, John A. Burt and P. B. Reid.

WHIGS OF MARION.—The whig meeting in Palmyra on the 6th ult., speaks well for the Whigs of "old Marion." Hereafter they will present an unbroken front to the foe. Capt. W. Carson acted as Chairman of the meeting. P. C. Lane, Secretary. Ten delegates were appointed to the Booneville Convention, and same number to the Congressional Convention, proposed to be held at St. Charles on second Monday in April. Messrs. Samuel T. Glovee and T. L. Anderson addressed the meeting in most able and masterly speeches.

WHIGS OF RAY.—On the 6th ult. the Whigs of Ray county assembled in public meeting in Richmond, whereupon D. T. Branstetter, Esq., was called to the chair, and Chas. E. Bowman chosen Secretary. On motion of P. L. Edwards, twelve delegates were appointed to the Booneville Convention.

WHIGS OF RALLS.—The Whigs of Ralls county met at New London on the 6th ult. J. H. Humphreys presided and S. C. Woods was Secretary. They passed a series of resolutions, appointed delegates and expressed a preference for Col. Doniphan for Governor.

EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The present confederacy of the United States of North America, contain a larger area of cultivated land and hospitable climate than any country that has previously existed. Ancient and modern empires sink into insignificance when compared with it. The United States of America contain 2,300,000 square miles, over half a million more than Europe, if we except Russia. Their greatest length is 3,000 miles, their greatest breadth is 1,700.

They have a frontier line of 10,000 miles, a sea coast of 36,000 miles, and an inland lake coast of 1,200 miles.

The rivers in the United States are the largest in the world. The Missouri is 2,600 miles in length, or more than twice as long as the Danube. The Ohio is 500 miles longer than the Rhine. The Hudson, entirely within a single State, is navigable one hundred and twenty miles above its mouth farther than the Thames.

The State of Virginia has an area of seventy thousand square miles, and is about one third larger than England. The State of Ohio has fifty thousand square miles, or one fourth more than the whole of Scotland.

The harbor of the city of New York is the Atlantic outlet of a river, canal and lake navigation of about three thousand miles, or the distance from Europe to America.

From Augusta, in the State of Maine, to New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, the distance is one thousand eight hundred miles, or two hundred more than from London to Constantinople. To go from London to Constantinople, you cross the entire continent of Europe, and through most of its principal and chief kingdoms.

The great proportion of the whole extent of the territory of the United States is uncultivated. The population of the country, as rapidly as it increases, would not occupy all the public domain in a cycle of five hundred years, and yet, in spite of this startling fact, there are among us men, who wish to anticipate the future, and occupy by conquest, at the expense of blood and treasure, that territory which is as certain to fall into our possession by the natural course of events, as that the sun's rising marks the beginning of day. So vast, indeed, is the territory of the United States already, that it takes no ordinary mind to comprehend its extent, and few indeed can calculate its resources; and the most comprehensive intellect cannot, when warmed by a higher-wrought imagination, give a faint glimmering of the future wealth and power to be accorded to the American people—not by the force of arms, but simply by the pursuit of the arts of peace.

For the Boon's Lick Times.

AGRICULTURAL OCCIDENTAL ESSAYIST.

(No. 7)

[CONCLUSION.]

Fruit Trees—Rotation of Crops—Animals and their Buildings.

In our climate fruit trees will thrive and produce some fruit in almost any soil, except dry sand or wet swamps; but a light sandy loam is the most favorable for the growth of trees, as well as the production of their fruit and the development of good varieties.

In the catalogue of Messrs. John Sigerson & Brothers, Nurserymen, of St. Louis, which was sent to me last summer, I observe a list of 170 varieties of Apples, 26 of Peaches, 68 of Peaches and 25 of Plums, besides 113 different kinds of ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c. I am personally acquainted with two of the gentlemen comprising this firm, and know, from experience, that any orders addressed to them will be promptly attended to, and that their packing will secure their safe reception at any part of the United States. It is my intention to send this number of the Essayist to that house, and, to save writing to them, I will here say that the publication of their advertisement in the "Times" will, in my opinion, insure them the patronage of the whole Boon's Lick country. It would be well, perhaps, for them to establish agencies at the principal river towns. No fruit tree should be planted in a hole of less size than three feet square and two feet deep. To this size and depth the soil should be well pulverized. Many make their holes four or five feet in diameter, or three times the size of their roots, and it is incredible how much their luxuriance and vigor of growth is promoted by this course. The tree should be planted not more than an inch or two deeper than it previously stood, or with the graft just beneath the surface. Avoid deep planting if you would have all your trees live, as crowding the earth hard about the roots, which shuts out all air and moisture; two of the most requisite ingredients for their start and growth to maturity.

Orchards, particularly young orchards, must be cultivated in Corn, Hemp, or Tobacco, or any other crop that will insure a light, cleanly state of the soil. Meadow or pasture land is death to fruit trees, and a farmer intending to treat his orchard in this way may as well, at first, cut down his trees—putting an end to them at once, rather than to suffer them to be dying for a year or two in this way—killing them by inches, or rather murdering them in cool blood. Autumn is the best season for transplanting trees.

Apple trees, planted in a genial soil and favorable situations, sometimes live to be quite old. I read, not long since, of an apple tree, near Hartford, Conn., brought from England, and planted where it now stands, two hundred and eight years ago, which brought a small quantity of fruit the present season. The tree has only a mere shell of the trunk, with a few small green branches.

Rotation of Crops. Chaptel, in his Manual, observes: "To lay down general rules for the regular rotation of various crops, without regard to the difference in various soils, would lead to errors tending to bring rotation altogether into disrepute. Every kind of soil requires a particular system of rotation, and every farmer must arrange his own system, according to his especial knowledge of the nature and composition of the soil of the field he cultivates." My observations and experience have satisfied me that—Corn or Tobacco; wheat, or other small grain; and clover—composes a triennial succession that, in Missouri, generally, ranks above any others. Doubtless there may be exceptions to this arrangement, and the judgment of the practical farmer will suggest them.

Animals and their Buildings. No person of common feeling can pass through the country, during winter, without a shudder, as he beholds the cow, that contributes so richly to the growth and hopes of the rising generation—the patient ox, the steam engine of the farmer—the horse, his road car—the sheep, his clothing store—or the Hog, the partner of the staff of life, which he cultivates, all and each shivering in the sleet—hovering in the fence corners, or crowding one another to the death upon a few leaves or shucks, all exposed to the blasts of the season uncovered and uncared for.

Having trespassed as much upon the time and attention of yourselves and readers as is becoming, and fearing that the extension of these essays may be considered as savoring of prolixity, I am induced, in closing, to appeal to the humanity—good sense and self-interest of my readers, in enjoining upon them the absolute necessity, from these considerations, of taking care that their domestic animals "the partners of their toil" be fully fed and comfortably housed during cold weather.

If the farmer who has twelve or fifteen horses, four or five yokes of oxen and a dozen or two of cows will keep one half

the number as they should be kept, under shelters during cold weather, and, in all seasons, pay that attention to them which will insure their comfort and good order, it will cost him less time and money, and he will be amply repaid for the time and attention he may pay to them, in their appearance and ability for service, as well as in the self-consciousness that he is doing his duty to them and to himself.

And now, Messrs. Editors, with many thanks for the kindness with which you have inserted these numbers, intended for the general good of my professional brethren, I bid you adieu.

AGRICOLUS.

PUNCH'S POCKET BOOK FOR 1848.
"Your bed should be a board and your pillows as hard. A bag of split peas is not bad."

"You must never stop out late at night. You must never go to a theatre, or to an evening party. You should go to bed before ten."

"All warm things are injurious. Avoid soups, curries, teas, fricasees, hashes, and rise superior to a good stew. Eschew all pies, puddings, and custards, and rigidly set your face against trifles. Eat no fruit, unless you wish to be ill."

"You must never allow yourself to be annoyed. For this purpose you must never lend a shilling, or trust to chances. You had better not believe anybody, and then you will not be disappointed."

"Above all, you must never become security for a friend in distress, or accept a bill under any circumstances."

"Never take any medicines. Nature is the best physician, and one which does not require being paid."

"Cultivate a love for cold water. Wash half-a-dozen times a-day; drink at every pump you meet, and learn to sleep in wet sheets."

"Considering all things, it is decidedly the best not to marry. A wife would only interfere with the above rules, and prevent you becoming a rich, happy old man; whereas, by attending most strictly to them and never enjoying yourself or spending a penny more than you want, and especially refraining from every kind of drink, and abhorring tobacco as you would a Parr's Life Pill, you would most probably live to the age of 120; having attained every happiness you could wish or expect, and will die not only immensely rich, but—on your tombstone—universally regretted."

BESTLE.—This article which used to constitute a prominent portion of female dress, is said to have had its origin in that classic Georgia phrase, "nur yourself, Sal Rainer."

He who forgets the fountain from which he drank, and the tree under whose shade he gambled in the day of his youth, is a stranger to the sweetest impressions of the human heart.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC For 1848, BEING LEAF YEAR.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY,	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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