POETRY.

Early Rock and Early Flight.

BY THE LATE WILLIS G. CLARKE.

Come, while the blossoms of thy years are brightest,
Thou youthful wanderer in flowery maze—
Come, while the restless heart is bounding lightest,
And joy's pure sunbeam trembles in thy rays!
Come, while sweet thoughts, like summer buds unfolding,
Waken rich feelings in the careless breast,
While yet thy hand the ruthless world is holding,
Come and secure interminable rest.

Soon will the freshness of thy days be over,
And thy free buoyancy of soul be flown—
Pleasure will fold her wing—and friend and lover
Will to the embraces of the worm have gone!
Those who now love thee will have passed forever,
Their looks of kindness will be lost to thee—
Thou wilt need a balm to heal thy spirit's fever,
As thy sick heart broods over years to be!

Come, while the morning of thy life is glowing—
Ere the dim phantoms thou art chasing, die—
Ere the gay spell, which earth is round thee throwing,
Fades like the crimson from a sunset sky,
Life is but shadows, save a promise giving,
Which lights the future with a fadeless ray—
Come—touch the sceptre—win a hope in heaven;
Come, turn thy spirit from this world's sway.

Then will the shadows of this brief existence
Seem airy nothings to thine ardent soul—
And shining brightly in the onward distance,
Will, of thy patient race, appear the goal—
Home of the weary—where, in peace reposing,
The spirit lingers in unclouded bliss,
Though o'er the best the contained grave is closing—
Who would not, early choose a lot like this?

The Poor Man.

God grant the poor man constant health
To toil for daily bread;
He has no earthly wealth,
And must be clothed and fed.
The proud of place will grind his face,
The hard withhold his hire—
Great Parent! heed his piteous case
And guard his cottage fire.

Thou carest for the little birds
That own no earthly lord—
Thou carest for the flocks and herds
That crop the flowery sward—
Hear'st the young ravens when they cry,
Heed'st the young lion's roar,
And wilt regard the poor man's sigh,
And meek petition more.

Then grant the poor man constant health,
And strength for daily toil,
With sweet content, the dearest wealth
Of weary mortal moil.
And grant him power to rule his mind
To own affection's sway,
And nurse the charities designed
To smooth his pilgrim way.

The Growth of the Beard,

MEDICALLY AND HISTORICALLY CONSIDERED.

The fact, that in the creation of man, the Almighty in his perfect work, for wise purposes, planted a beard upon his face—making it a law of his physical being—should make us pause before we lay a razor to its roots, and cut it down as a tree of evil fruit. Were glaring incongruity in those who condemn the beard as a needless and dangerous appendage, yet reverence, as the word of God, the Levitical Law, which is quite as explicit in forbiding the shaving of the beard, except in cases of diseases, as is the command to remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy.

For my own part, I do not think that man has improved the work of Omniscience in personal appearance or physical well being, by emasculating his face with a razor. Your correspondent has shown that diseases of the throat in many cases, are directly traceable to the shaving of the beard. My experience corroborates his statement—having worn, for the last half dozen years, neither stock nor other neck bandage, but in lieu thereof much of the beard, and have escaped affections of the throat; whereas, before taking this course I was much subject to them. Physiologically, then, it would appear that man has not only not improved the work of his maker, but for his presumption has not in this respect, more than in others, escaped the penalty of a violated law of his being.

The wearing of the beard or its extinction in past ages, is but a transcript of the fashion of those ages. The long flowing beards and the women-faced men have frequently alternated in the different ages of the world; and beards seem now to be coming into favor again. The Bible and Nature are certainly on the side of beards, however much effeminacy may proscribe them. Christ is never seen in portrait with a shaven face. A scrap of history particularizes his hair and his beard; and Tertullian, an early Christian Father, declares the shaving of the beard to be 'blasphemy against the face.'

The Pilgrim Fathers, as represented standing upon Plymouth Rock, are bearded men. Governor Winthrop is a bearded man of his day; but before the opening of the 18th century beards appear to have become nearly or quite extinct. A portion of the aristocracy of South Carolina are in the habit of wearing their beards, but for the last one hundred and fifty years women-faced men in this country and in much of Europe, have been in the ascendant. In these portions of the world the bondage of the beard to the dictatorship of an effeminate fashion, has been complete; but the day will come when it will again come forth, 'redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled.'

The growth of the beard, medically considered, presents a breast work of protection for the lungs and throat; and useful for the healthy performance of the functions of these parts. It is nature's own respirator; and none made by art can meet the indication so well. Pains of the teeth, and other neuralgic ailments, are greatly overcome by the protection afforded, by high authority, reference to every case has been adduced to the shaving of this appendage—to say nothing of the other relations thus to health and disease.

An English Magazine of much eminence has some very excellent remarks upon the propriety of shaving or letting the beard grow, besides an historical disquisition upon the same. It is not historically considered in reference to medicine, but in reference to the changes it has undergone from the fashions and customs of the past. But even in this point of view, as correlative to other points of a medical bearing, the remarks may not be deemed inappropriate upon the page of medical history. Though the beard and its functions can be properly judged only upon physiological and pathological grounds, yet its contemporaneous history, in reference to the habits of the ages through which it has passed, may be read as not altogether inapt in the annals of medical lore. The summing up of the writer, without any reference to the medical bearings of the beard, is that it may be said that the law of this matter should be for every man to shave or not to shave, as his age, circumstances, pursuits and inclinations, might render the most convenient.

On the side of beards, it has been argued that nature must have bestowed such an appendage for the purpose of being worn; and that, as Tertullian affirmed, it is blasphemy against the fact to reject it. It is certain, also, that a well kept beard adds greatly to dignity of appearance, and finely sets off the other parts of the countenance, and in particular gives great expression to the eyes. A comparison of bearded and beardless portraits is generally much to the advantage of the former. It is difficult to suppose that Leonardo de Vinci, or Cardinal Bembo, or Cranmer, or the Shah of Persia, would look so well without their beards; and in Turkey, it is impossible to compare the men who have been shaven, and otherwise Europeanized, with the bearded civilians in their flowing robes, without feeling that the former are, to use an Oriental simile, "plucked pigeons," in comparison. We have heard much of the dignified and stately appearance of the Turks, but such a comparison enables us to perceive that most of their dignity is in their beards and their dresses. Then we must take into the account the trouble of shaving, which made Scume, a German writer, say in his "Journal"—"To day I threw my powder apparatus out of the window. When will come thy blessed day when I shall send the shaving apparatus after it."

The practice of shaving, probably originated first from its being found that the beard afforded too good a hold to an enemy in battle. This is the cause assigned for the origin of shaving among the Greeks, about the time of Alexander; and in most countries we find the practice is first adopted by military men, and that men of pacific and quiet pursuits retain their beards much later. The Greeks continued to shave till the time of Justinian, in whose reign long beards became again fashionable, and remained in use till Constantinople was taken by the Turks. The Romans appear to have derived the custom of shaving from the inhabitants of Sicily, who were of Greek origin; for we find that a number of barbers were sent from thence to Rome in the year 296 B. C. At the expiration of the Republic, beards had become very rare. Even in Greece the beard was always worn (except among the Macedonians) until the time of Alexander, and in Rome until the year 300 B. C. In both nations the philosophers and priests retained their beard after it had been relinquished by the body of the people. But among that singular people, the Egyptians, it was the priests that shaved, and they shaved not only the face, but the head and the whole body. But they let their beards and hair grow in time of mourning; and so did the Romans when they became a shaven people; while the Greeks in the time of beards were accustomed to manifest their grief by shaving. Indeed, these opposite signs of mourning may be considered to have prevailed respectively in bearded and shaving nations. On a similar principle, a beard was a token of bondage among shaven nations, and the want of a beard had the same signification among bearded people. The slaves of the Romans wore their beard and hair long; and when they were manumitted they shaved the head in the temple of Feronia, and put on a cap as the badge of liberty. On the other hand, the Franks, who were a bearded people, when they became masters of Gaul, ordered all bondsmen to shave their chins; and this law continued until the entire abolition of servitude in France. As in the times of the first race of kings the beard was a token of nobility and freedom, the kings themselves were anxious to have the longest beards.—Eginhard describes the kings of his race as proceeding to the assemblies in the field of Mars, in a carriage drawn by oxen, and sitting on the throne with very long beards.

On Saturday last, Just Roper, senr., one of the oldest planters in this district, committed suicide, by hanging himself in his gin house. Mr. R has, for the last twelve or eighteen months, been laboring under partial derangement. He was much esteemed, as a good citizen and obliging neighbor.—*Hamburg Republican, 4th inst.*

The writer of a letter from Galena, Ill., says he learned from the Superintendent of the United States lead mines at that place, that the amount of lead shipped from that district this year will reach 60,000,000 pounds.—The quantity shipped last year was 43,000,000.

Late from Oregon and California.—The Western Expositor of the 16th inst. has later accounts from Oregon and California. A company arrived at Independence on Monday last, part of whom were from Oregon, and the others from California. The parties met in the wilderness on their way in. Mr. J. SHIVELY informed the editor of the Expositor that he left Oregon on the 16th of April last.

He states that the settlers have a fine prospect for an abundant crop this year; and that they were making ample preparations to have everything necessary for the emigration which went out the present year. He informs us that he met the Oregon emigrants who were on this year on the 8th of July last, at Green river, about 260 miles this side of Fort Hall. The emigrants were traveling in detached parties, the last of whom he met only one day's travel beyond Fort Laramie. Nothing had occurred to them on their route worthy of particular notice. They were all well supplied with an abundance of provisions, and their stock and teams had stood the trip exceedingly well, with the exception of their horses. These, he states, were poor, and seemed much jaded and exhausted. There was no sickness of any kind amongst the emigrants. He states that the number of earth was immense! The emigrants numbered about 2375 souls, large and small.

Owing to recent disturbances in Oregon with the *Wallawalla* Indians, it was anticipated that that the emigrants would be harrassed by them on their route. They were advised, however, of this anticipated attack, and in united gathering at Fort Hall in sufficient numbers to repel any attack that might be meditated against them. Mr. Shively is of opinion that the settlers in Oregon will have disturbances with the Indians during the coming winter, but nothing serious was apprehended from this expected outbreak.

He states that many of the settlers are in favor of organizing an independent government, linking themselves too far from the United States for protection, unless the American government would act with more energy and decision than it has done heretofore.

California.—From Mr. Sappington, who left California on the 4th of April last, we have confirmation of the account of the recent revolution which has been published heretofore. The citizens of the country have appointed a Governor of their own, but it was anticipated that another revolution would soon take place, and that the old government would be re-established.

It is said the everglades of Florida are elevated so much above the sea that they can be easily drained. If so, millions of productive acres may be added to her territory.

Orrin De Wolf, a youth of 20 years, recently convicted in Massachusetts, of the murder of a Mr. Stiles, and sentenced to be hanged, has had his doom commuted to imprisonment for life.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

The report that one or two *Spanish vessels*, conjectured to be privateers, had been seen near the banks of Newfoundland, has operated, we are surprised to hear, to prevent very many persons from taking passage in the packets about to sail for Europe! We have scarcely noticed this absurd rumor of privateers being off our coast before, as we did not suppose it could find a moment's credit.

It may not be amiss, however, now to say, that a gentleman directly from Newfoundland, and who has been for many years acquainted with that vicinity, states that in one day *fourteen* Spanish *fishermen* arrived there, and many more were expected; and moreover that their arrival at this season has been common for many years past. Indeed their *failure* to arrive would have been much more remarkable than their appearance. From this circumstance, we have not the slightest doubt, has arisen this utterly unnecessary and ridiculous alarm. The seas never were safer, and so far as privateers are concerned, never will be safer than they are at the present time.—*Cour. & Enq.*

CLARKSVILLE, GA., August 18.

On Saturday last, a man named Robert Bailey, from Cherokee county, N. C., who was in pursuit of his faithless wife, and her paramour, a half breed Indian, from the same county, overtook the fugitives, who were on a visit to the falls. They were about a mile from Beal's, who keeps the public house at the falls, and were walking together when the husband came up. He fired his rifle at them. The ball passed across the breast of his wife, inflicting a severe flesh wound, and went through the body of the Indian. The woman fled to the house for assistance.—When Beal got to the Indian he was dying, and survived but a few minutes. Bailey has disappeared. There is yet some mystery in the affair, as the lady says she is not the wife of the murderer.

A Nauvoo tavern keeper, named Loomis, has been turned out of the "holy city" by the "saints." He very prudently lost no time in placing his worldly goods out of their reach.

Dreadful Mortality in one Family.—A few days ago we announced that no less than eight individuals of one family named Segura, one of the oldest and most respectable in Attakapas, had died of congestive fever, all within a very short period. We have received a note to-day informing us that since then five more persons of the same family have fallen victims to that terrible disorder. The five last mentioned are,

Mr. Felix Vallo, husband of Mrs. Ignace Villator de Segura, aged 46 years.

Ignace Villator, son of Mr. De Segura, aged 27 years.

Two Misses Segura, daughters of Mr. Eloi de Segura, aged 17 and 15 years.

Singular.—Our friend E. Eichholtz, who is fond of birds, had a dove which exhibited a great aversion to its prison, and a strong desire to be free; its struggles were so continued and painful, that finally a feeling of compassion prevailed, and the gentle, cooing bird was set at liberty, and away it soared, away—away—with rapid wing. Three weeks or more elapsed, when Mr. Eichholtz was surprised, one morning, by a visit from a strange dove, which seemed to claim for attention and a cage; a cage was given it, when lo! by certain unmistakeable marks, Mr. E. knew it to be his quondam feathered pet which had returned, wounded and weary, to be nursed. Some relentless sportsman had shot it; one leg was broken, and the bird was otherwise injured. It is now well, and seems perfectly happy in its wirewrought house. Here is food for thought and material for poetry.—*Pottsville, Pa., Journal.*

The Boundary.—The Northeast boundary surveys are about being hastily concluded. A line thirty feet wide was cut through the forests, and east iron monuments, four feet above ground, erected at regular intervals.

'Hey! For the Halls of the Montezumas!'—We find the following advertisement in the New Orleans Tropic:

Who's for Mexico? All those who are inclined disposed to make a pleasant excursion to the Frontiers of Mexico, (and perhaps to explore some parts of that country) will find ample means and facilities to enlist themselves in the REGIMENT LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS, now being recruited for the above-stated object.

Call at the Regimental Armory, corner of Bourbon and Pandido streets, over the Carrollton Railroad Depot, every day at 7 o'clock in the evening, and subscribe to the roll. The Regiment will probably embark within ten or fifteen days from this date.

Col. JAS. H. DAKIN,
Regt'l. Lt. Vol.

The hint that the volunteers may be called upon "to explore some parts of that country," is significant. A bivouac in the temples of Mexico, quarters in the beautiful houses of her rich men, and sleeping near the jewelled images of her saints, are tempting prospects for patriotism!

MEDICAL CARD.

DOCTOR FAWCETT,

Of 196 Fulton street, New York, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London and Edinburgh, and Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; also, author of a work embracing the following subjects, viz: Matrimony, Impotency and Sterility, anatomically, physiologically, and medically explained, with a comprehensive exposition of the nature and mode of treatment of Syphilis, Secondary symptoms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal Emissions, and all the consequences arising from self pollution. Doctor FAWCETT continues his private consultations on the above mentioned diseases, at his long established office, 196 Fulton street, where the most aggravated forms of all affections of the generative organs will yield to his mode of treatment, without restraint in diet or exercise, and without mercury. Even when the procreative energies become torpid or paralyzed, from excessive indulgence, or from masturbation, he will be able to restore the parts to health and vigor. Persons at a distance, enclosing $1, can have a copy of the work.

All letters must be post paid, and directed to Dr. H. Fawcett, 196 Fulton street, New York.

Sept. 5, 1845. 6m 263

SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1845

JUST RECEIVED.

THE undersigned is grateful for past and solicits a continuation of public patronage—close attention will be given to render general satisfaction. Work from a distance will meet with prompt attention—garments of all kinds neatly cut and made up. Prices low.

I. McD. DUNN.

Asheville, June 20, 1845. 253

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscribers have now in operation, near the head of North Hominy, on the State road leading from Asheville to Waynesville, 18 miles from the former, and 12 miles from the latter place—a first rate

WOOL CARDING MACHINE,

for breaking and carding wool into Rolls. Terms moderate. Those who have Wool to card, are respectfully invited to give them a call.

LESTER & KILGORE.

July 25, 1845. 258.

DR. G. J. WARD,

Marion, McDowell Co., N. C.

Takes this method to inform the public that he is permanently located in Marion, and will attend to the practice of Medicine in its various branches of Surgery, Midwifery, &c. He may be always found at home, unless professionally engaged.

He keeps on hand, at all times, a good supply of Drugs and Medicines.

March 22, 1845.—1y. 241

NOTICE.

7268 Acres of

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Henderson, at the March Term, 1845, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser giving bond with good and sufficient security, on the 17th day of September next, upon the premises, the following tracts of land belonging to the heirs of Joseph E. Parrott, deceased; the sale to commence at No. 1 and continue till all the lands are sold:

1st Tract—Containing *Two Hundred eleven and a half Acres*, known as the Weese Tract, lying in the fork of French Broad and Davidson's river, and on the waters of Lamb's creek, joining lands of James W. Killian, upon which there is a good apple orchard and about sixty acres of cleared land in cultivation.

2nd Tract—Containing *Two Hundred and two Acres*, known as the Hood tract, lying on the south east side of French Broad river, joining No 1, upon which there is a dwelling house, apple orchard, about 30 acres of cleared land, and one of the best springs in the mountains.

3rd Tract—Containing *One Hundred and Thirty-five Acres*, known as the Davidson tract, lying on the east side of Davidson's river, joining lands of George Orr, Wm. Deaver, and others, upon which there is about thirty acres of cleared land in cultivation.

4th Tract—Containing *Three Hundred and Fifty-five Acres*, known as a part of the Cathey's creek lands, lying on French Broad river, including the mouth of Patterson's creek, Bunker's hill, and joining lands of Giles Glazener, Wm. Deaver, and others, upon which there is cleared and in cultivation about 50 acres.

5th Tract—Containing *Two Hundred and Forty four Acres*, known as the Henry tract, lying on both sides of French Broad River, joining No. 4, Wm. Duck and others, upon which there is cleared and in cultivation about 100 acres of the best land in North Carolina.

6th Tract—Containing *Two Hundred and Forty nine Acres*, known as the Patterson tract, lying on Patterson's creek, joining No. 4, 5, and 7, and including Merriman's meeting house.

7th Tract—Containing *Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight Acres*, known as part of the Blount speculation, including the waters of Cherryfield creek, Patterson's creek, and part of Cathey's creek, it being on the northeast boundary of the same and joining No. 6.

Persons wishing to examine the land can be shown the same by George Orr, Elizur Patton, Wm. Deaver, Benj. Wilson, Giles Glazener, or J. J. Patton.

W. BRYSON, C. M. E.

August 15, 1845. td. 281

Plain and Fancy

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Executed with Neatness, and at very Reduced Prices,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE MESSENGER,

WITH EVERY VARIETY OF

Letters, Presses, Materials,

WILL BE DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND ON THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

ALSO,

HANDBILLS, INVITATION CARDS, NAMES, ELECTION TICKETS, BLANK NOTES OF HAND, HAT TIPS, WATCH AND SADDLE TICKETS, GOODS BILLS, OF ALL SIZES, WAY BILLS, HORSE AND JACK BILLS, &c.

PRINTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the first day of July, 1845, which, if not taken up before the 1st of October, will be sent to the general Post office as dead letters:

Allsmathy John B	Jarrett J M
Allison Henry M	Jenkins Sarah R Mrs
Bassett Capt	Keener Uriah Rev'd
Brown William 2	Lenton E A 2
Bynum John G	Langdon Wm L Rev
Cain A N	Lance Charles H
Jones Henry N	Green John D
Bates Henry	Miller P O
Chaney Ephraim	Martin William
Crimley John L	McConnell Orice
Chairman of Common Schools	McClure D H
Casey John	Neeland Stephen
Davidson James C W	Neill
Ferguson	Anderson (say one of the firm)
Field J	Owenby Uriah
Freeman G W	Porter R W
Gahagan Sonnett	Patton Caroline Miss
Garman Jacob	Pool O M
Graham Swain	Reeves Lucken
Hughes George	Reeves Jackson
Harris Abel	Ross A L
Hawkins John	Rhodes John S
Hampton Turly	Tate William B
Harrison Nathaniel	Whitford William L
Holland E E	Warlick Williamson
Jarrett Jacob	

M. PATTON, P. M.

July 4, 1845. 3t. 255

PURITY THE BLOOD,

MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing out only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES

Of ASTHMA, ACUTE and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFFECTIONS of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS.

BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS—In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS CHOLIC, and SEROUS Looseness, BILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS & COUGHS, CHOLIC, CONSUMPTION. Used with great success in this disease.

CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES.

DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease, should delay using the so medicines immediately.

ERUPTIONS of the Skin, ERYSIPELAS, FLATULENCY.

FEVER and AGUE. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent.—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

FOULNESS of COMPLEXION.

GENERAL DEBILITY,

GOUT, SIDENESS, GRAVEL, HEADACHES, of every kind, INWARD FEVER, INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, IMPURE BLOOD, JAUNDICE, LOSS of APPETITE.

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

LEPROSY, LOOSENESS,

MERCURIAL DISEASES—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS, PALPITATION of the HEART, PAINTER'S CHOLIC,

PILES. The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 25 years standing by the use of them. Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the head, side, back, limbs, joints and organs,

RHEUMATISM. Those afflicted with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

RUSH of BLOOD to the HEAD, *SCURVY, SALTRHEUM, SWELLINGS,*

SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms, *ULCERS, of every description.*

WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samaritan," containing the directions, &c, on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and Samaritan are copyrighted, therefore those who procure them with white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with yellow wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or dont touch them.

☞ Prepared and sold by

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.

For Sale by

PATTON & OSBORN, Asheville, N. C.

PETER STRADLEY, Flat Rock, N. C.

June 20, 1845. 2*3

PLASTERING.

THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he is prepared to execute all work in his line in a superior manner. He feels confident in saying that his work will compare favorably with the work of any man in the state.

Letters upon business can be addressed to me at Asheville, and any information that may be desired can be had by application to Thos. W. Atkin, Editor of the Messenger.

THOMAS YOUNG.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

DANDRIDGE, Tenn., 21st Nov. 1841.

To all to whom these presents may come:

WE, the undersigned citizens of the county of Jefferson and state of Tennessee, are well acquainted with Thomas Young, the bearer hereof, a Plasterer by occupation, and we do with pleasure certify to the public that he is a gentleman of strict punctuality in filling and discharging all his contracts in his line of business; that he has done work for us, which has been done with much satisfaction to us, and in a more workman-like manner than we have had any heretofore done in his line, and we are of opinion it is equal, if not better, than any plastering that we have seen done by any other person.

SAM'L CARSON,
JOSEPH HAMILTON.

We substantially concur with the above statement.

H. D. FAIN,
SAM. N. FAIN.

State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sess.—June Term, 1845.

R. M. Henry vs. I. M. Abner. } *Attachment levied on Personal Property, and Garnishee.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not a resident of this State; therefore it is ordered by Court that publication be made six successive weeks in the Highland Messenger, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court house in Waynesville, on the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead to said suit a replevy, otherwise judgment nee *confessa* will be taken and the property attached condemned to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, WALTER BROWN, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday in June, 1845, and in the 69th year of our independence.

W. BROWN, *Clerk.*

July 11, 1845. [Prs. fee $5 25] 6w 256

State of North Carolina,

Henderson Superior Court of Law.—Spring Term, 1845.

Abner Shepherd and others vs. Nimrod Merrell and Elenor Shepherd, Administrator and Administratrix of Peter Shepherd, Dec'd.

PETITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nimrod Merrell is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Highland Messenger at Asheville, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Henderson, at the Court house in Hendersonville, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or his consent will be entered of record.

Witness, Thomas R. Miller, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1845, and in the 69th year of our independence.

THO. R. MILLER, Clerk.

May 9, 1845. [Prs. fee $5 62½] 6t 247.

Sears' Pictorial History

OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

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