IMPERFECT COPY

[illegible] MESSENGER.

[illegible] 26, 1845.

[illegible] Asheville, Ten., [illegible] ember 22, 1845.

[illegible] Sir—This [illegible] giv[illegible] er styled the Highland [illegible] you are Editor, direct[illegible] t, is not taken out of [illegible] ving removed to Illi[illegible] Kindly,

[illegible] N H. SMITH, P. M.

[illegible] ighbor Frost—you don't owe [illegible] but $6 37 1-2. May you have peace and plenty "in the land whither you have gone," and your conscience never break your rest o' nights.

A correspondent of the Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle, writing from the Sulphur Springs, in this county, under date of Sept. 6, says:

"[illegible] Yoe townsman, W. M. Myers, Esq., [illegible] the summer here. I am informed that [illegible] a speech to the people of Buncombe, [illegible] was in part instrumental in the defeat of [illegible] gman. He perhaps was the only man [illegible] who informed the people how Clingman voted on what we consider the abolition question in Congress. I feel that Mr. Myers has done the people of the South much benefit in this matter."

We have had it in our mind for some time to say a word or two about the aforesaid speech. We heard of it at the time it was made, and were truly surprised that any man would arrogate to himself the privilege of coming into a State of which he was not a citizen and *dictating* to the people how they should vote! And then the correspondent of the Chronicle says Myers was perhaps the only man who informed the people how Clingman voted!! Sagacious man! Why, do you suppose the citizens of Buncombe are unable to read, or think? Do you take them to be savages? "The only man who told the people," &c.!! Why, God bless your innocent and ignorant soul, the people of this county are blessed with as clear heads and as sound judgments as you, or even the *chivalrous* Mr. Myers. Was there ever a grosser insult offered to any people than the presumptuous conduct of Myers towards our citizens? It is strange that some men will, because they happen to live in the *Kingdom* of South Carolina, take to themselves all the intelligence in the world.

And then "Mr. Myers has done the people of the South some service!" We trust that those to whom he has rendered this "service" will not let his *patriotism* go unrewarded, and that they will, in a suitable way, testify their gratitude for his chivalrous conduct in meddling with the affairs of other men.

Once more, and we will let this amiable, patriot-making letter-writer off for the present. He says Mr. Myers *was instrumental in the defeat of Clingman!* Now, the truth is, he made but one speech, and that on the day of the election, and what was the result? Clingman received 90 votes and his opponent 56! at the precinct where he undertook to enlighten the *uncivilized* Buncombeites! So his instrumentality was a small affair.

Death of Judge Story.

We regret to learn that this distinguished man died at his residence in Cambridge, Massachusetts, a few days since. The N. York Express says—It is with profound regret that we announce the death of Judge Story, the oldest of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States—the wisest of his associates, and one of the most learned and respected men of the Union. Ordinarily, the loss of one man in the great multitude of men, is an event as little noticed as the most common occurrence of life. But, the loss of those who connect the present with the past age—who have dispensed wisdom even to the wise, and judgment and justice among all men—whose names are honored abroad and at home, is a public affliction. Judge Story was upon the bench thirty-four years, and received the distinguished honor of his appointment from Mr. Madison, at the age of 31. How well he filled his office, we need not say. Happily, he has left testimonials of his integrity and ability, that will live as long as the country he has served.

The Boston Courier says, "his disease was stoppage of the intestines, or strangulation, the same sickness which ended the life of Mr. Legare in this city in 1843."

Judge Story was 65 years of age. He graduated at Harvard University in 1798, and was appointed to the Judgeship of the United States Court in 1811.

Death of Rev. David Ring.—We learn by a letter from Dr. Mingus, of Haywood county, that the Rev. DAVID RING departed this life on the 8th inst. His disease was Nervous Fever, which lasted sixteen days. He died at the residence of Dr. Mingus, on Oconaluftee. Mr. Ring was an efficient and zealous minister of the Methodist Church, and belonged to the Holston Conference. His death will be lamented by a wide circle of friends. We learn that his relatives reside on New River, Grayson county, Va.

We regret to learn from the same source that [illegible] prevailed to a considerable [illegible] in Haywood, though

Vermont Election.

The Burlington Free Press of the 11th, has the following upon the result of the late election in that State:

"We are happy in again congratulating our readers upon another Whig triumph in Vermont. Our returns are as yet incomplete, but sufficient to assure us of the election of a Whig majority in both branches of the Legislature. The aggregate vote of the State is materially less than that of last year, and this falling off, we observe, is more generally on the part of the Whigs than either of the other parties. The abolition vote is, doubtless, slightly increased. We shall not, therefore, be disappointed should Mr. Slade lack a few votes of an election by the people. His majority last year was but about sixteen hundred."

The election of Governor, it is likely, will again devolve upon the Legislature. The Whigs will have a large majority in the House of Representatives, and a majority in the Senate.

So ends the Humbug!—Father Miller, the founder of the deluded sect known as *Millerites*, which has so long kept up a commotion in many portions of the country about the end of the world being at hand, has confessed that he was mistaken in his calculations, and now says "the end is not yet." We are glad he was mistaken, and no doubt his followers are equally well pleased. Daddy Miller says:

"That I have been mistaken in the time, I freely confess; and I have no desire to defend my course any further than I have been actuated by pure motives, and it has resulted to God's glory. My mistakes and errors, God, I trust, will forgive. I can't, however, reproach myself for having preached definite time; *for* as I believe that whatsoever was written was for our learning, the prophetic periods are as much a subject of investigation as any other portion of the word. My view of exact time depended entirely upon the accuracy of chronology; of this I had no absolute demonstration; but as no evidence was presented to invalidate it, I deemed it my duty to rely on it as certain, until it should be disproved.

"For my indiscretions and errors, I ask pardon; and all who have spoken evil of me without cause, I freely forgive. My labors are principally ended. I shall leave to my younger brethren the task of contending for the truth. Many years I toiled along; God has now raised up those who will fill my place. I shall not cease to pray for the spread of truth."

Schism in the Baptist Church.—At a recent meeting of the Regular Baptist Association, in Rush county, Maryland, says the Baltimore Sun, an unfortunate division took place on some point in Theology. We learn that the point which caused the division was, whether it was right to "fellowship a Church holding the doctrine of the employment of human means in the work of salvation." The discussion on this speculative point, was carried on with much warmth, until eventually a minority of the Association, headed by Dr. Wilson Thompson, withdrew, and proceeded to organize a new Association. The seceders are called the Anti-means party, and the old body the Means party.

The Cotton crop in many parts of Alabama and Mississippi is said to be very bad; not exceeding half a crop. The black lands yield very fairly.

A Dr. Lyons has arrived at New York with a lad named Davis, said to be a clairvoyant, and reputed to be able to tell, when in a state of somnamulism, what is the real disease of any sick person, and what treatment will remove it, and even what course has been pursued previously, what medicines taken, &c.!

There has been another disgraceful riot in Philadelphia. The "city of Brotherly Love" is like to become somewhat notorious for these little "family difficulties."

According to a letter from Ostrovo, Poland, dated June 30th, the Russian General Tolstey, assassinated, with his own hand, in open day, at Warsaw, an unhappy hackney coachman, who had committed the crime of slightly touching the sleeve of his uniform as he passed him! In vain the poor coachman threw himself on his knees before him, and begged for pardon—the General immolated him to his wounded dignity, without the least pity.

The Red River Republican states that Gen. Gaines and his wife, Mrs. Myra Gaines, have laid claim, "under the succession of the late Daniel Clarke, to a large and valuable tract of land on Bayou Beouff, comprising a front of at least 20 miles on said bayou, all of most choice land, in high cultivation.—The claim covers thirty of the best plantations in the State. By the tax list, the lands it includes are assessed at $452,935. On the lands are 1967 slaves, and about 10,000 bales of cotton raised annually. All the present possessors have been notified of the institution of the suit for recovery of the lands they occupy."

The Boston Journal states that the train of cars were about to run over a basket three miles on the other side of Waterford, N. Y., a few mornings since, but although they were running at a faster rate than usual, the engineer stopped them time enough to prevent the basket from being crushed, and upon getting out to examine it, it was found to contain a *lovely baby, about five or six months old!* Brutal, indeed, must have been the nature of the person who placed it there.

The New Orleans militia have been ordered to disband forthwith.

A vigorous attempt will be made, at the coming session of Congress, to have the cheap postage law repealed.

We understand (says the Wilmington Chronicle) the federal government contemplates erecting a battery at Federal Point, at a cost of about $18,000; and that an appropriation for that purpose will be made by the next Congress. That such a work is needed, every one who is entitled to an opinion must admit. No one need require a stronger argument of the necessity of a work than the United States has afforded by fortifying the main bar at the mouth of the river. That system of defence is certainly incomplete which only guards one entrance into our river, and to refrain from perfecting the system for the paltry sum of 18 or $20,000, is certainly to be penny wise and pound foolish.

An official paper recently laid before the Congress of Mexico, presents this statement of the force of the Mexican Army as it was in December last:

Artillery,	1,840 men.
Infantry,	21,557 "
Cavalry,	9,559 "

Making a total of nearly 33,000. The force is shown by official documents to have been reduced to less than 30,000.

A Fire broke out in Petersburg on the 9th instant, and destroyed property to the amount of between $2,000 and $4,000. The sufferers were John Surdivant and Henry Davis.

A letter from Lake Superior says: Native copper, in large masses, continues to be found—the best specimen of which is that recently discovered near the Lake shore by Major Campbell, sub-agent. This specimen weighs about sixteen hundred, is purer than the copper of commerce, and is altogether the most beautiful specimen ever seen.

The Governor of Alabama, has appointed Lincoln Clark, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, Judge of the 2d Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Baylor.

The Indian payment at Green Bay is to be made on the 25th inst. The amount to be paid out is some $6,000 or $8,000 less than previous years.

A fire broke out in Broad st e t, Philadelphia, on the 7th inst., in which considerable property was destroyed. The loss has been estimated at $80,000.

Santa Anna's wife is only seventeen years of age. An exchange paper thinks exile to him is only transport

For the Highland Messenger.

The Henderson County Temperance Society met at Mills River on the 8th inst., and was addressed briefly by J. M. Edney, after which the pledge was presented, and the names of twelve persons added thereto.

The next meeting of the Society will be held at Hendersonville on the last Saturday in October next.

J. M. EDNEY, *Sec. pro tem.*

September 8, 1845.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Inquirer.

A Forger Caught.

Quite an excitement was created on Saturday morning, a little after 11 o'clock, in Carter's Alley, between Second and Third streets, by the cry of "Stop thief—stop thief," and parties in pursuit of a young man, about 26 years of age, well dressed and of genteel appearance. He was caught in or near third street, when he was accused of having passed a forged check for $1500, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. J. B. Smith, Broker, on the Pennsylvania Bank. He presented the check about 11 o'clock, and it was promptly paid. The Teller on looking at it a second time, became suspicious as to its character, and immediately started in pursuit of the individual who passed it. He was soon discovered and caught, as above described.—While running the young man threw away the money, (Bank Notes,) which, it seems, he had first put in his mouth. He also threw away the Bank Book of Mr. Smith, which he had obtained from the office by means of a false key—Mr. Smith having stepped out for a few minutes and locked his door. The check was the regular number, and the filling up was exceedingly well executed. This, Mr. Smith admitted himself, on examination. Indeed, the circumstances had transpired so rapidly, that Mr. S. would not believe that his Bank Book had been stolen until he went to his office and examined. The accused was taken before the Mayor, where he at first appeared quite unmanned. He refused to give his name, but after the examination of Mr. Smith and the Bank Teller, he was fully committed. He was then conveyed to a private office, with a window looking into Fifth street. Suddenly, he sprang out of the window, and ran down Fifth street to Library, in which street he was retaken. A key was found on his person, resembling that used on the office door of Mr. Smith. That gentleman testified that he had never, to his knowledge, seen the accused before. The fraud was evidently predetermined, and planned with great deliberation.

He was committed to Moyamensing prison, and on Sunday morning, he was found in his cell in a state of stupor. He remained in that condition until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when, notwithstanding every attention was paid him by Dr. W. H. Klapp, the physician of the prison, he died. A post mortem examination was held on Monday, when a piece of opium, more than a drachm in weight, was found in his stomach. He was examined carefully at the Mayor's office before he was sent down, and it is, therefore, difficult to understand how he obtained or concealed the opium. He stood throughout to make any communication; was moody and spirit broken. About $20 in small bills on the New York banks, were found in his possession. His boots were made in New York, and his hat in this City. A memorandum in his pocket-book indicates premeditation, as it expresses the opinion that men in top districts, either resort to intemperance or self murder. He was copied before his decease, and with the exception of stupor, no indications of suicide were observed until after his death, when the opium was found. It is thought that he was from New York, and that his relatives are highly respectable. He concealed his name, it is possible, in order to shield his family from unnecessary pain.—The warning is a dreadful one. This, it is likely, was his first crime of the kind, and some of the police officers suspect that he was not alone in it—that others planned, and perhaps perpetrated part of the offence, made him the instrument to obtain the money, and thus the victim. His body will be kept for a few days, in order that it may be recognized.

A Rich Vein of Gold Ore.—Joseph A. Worth, of this place, showed us a day or two ago, the finest specimen of gold ore, or rather of pure gold itself, that we have ever seen—probably the richest ever found in this country. It was from a vein which Mr. W found last week on the land of his brother, Dr. T. C. Worth, in the southern part of Guilford county. He, with the assistance of two hired hands, had worked about two days after striking the vein, during which time they had raised several bushels of earth, and he had pieces of pure virgin gold (with here and there some small particles of grit that could not be separated without melting,) weighing *one hundred and eighty pennyweights.* The pieces were from the size of a grain of corn up; the largest weighing *fifty three pennyweights.* They were obtained without washing, having been picked from the earth that was dug from the vein. He washed some of the earth, and found it immensely rich in small particles.

This vein is in a hill that was worked some years ago, and some gold found, but as it did not promise to be profitable the working of it was abandoned. The lumps of gold are jagged, and appear to have been, at some period, in a state of fusion.—*Ashborough Citizen.*

From the New Bernian.

The Chivalry.

Our neighboring sister (Washington) is about to throw "the Chivalry" of South Carolina in the shade. Those of the South strut and fret, but they break no bones, flourish no cowhides, spring no pistols. Our neighbors are of the true grit,—game all the way.—They not only talk, but do.

The last Washington Whig advises of another tilt which some of our bellicose neighbors have had. Dr. Bryan it seems, by his silly production in the Tarboro' Press concerning the late duel, raised the "dander" of our friend Dimock, and he to settle the hash in the shortest possible way, resolved to *cowhide* the little Doctor in a "summary manner." During the progress of the affair, some one interfered, the Doctor scratched a little, but our friend Dimock states that the only harm he received was a shot in his arm from Dr. Jesse Bryan's pistol after the matter was over. As usual, counter-statements are afloat. It is stated, we learn, upon the authority of a friend of Bryan's, that though our friend Dimock *attempted* to dress him with a cow's hide, he didn't succeed, and while the friend of Dimock held the Doctor, he fired a pistol at D., the ball passing through Dimock's coat skirts, and on Bryan's getting loose he threw a rock at Dimock and struck him in the side, after which Dimock received the shot from Jesse Bryan's pistol.

We do not attach the importance that some of our friends do to the real state of the case. Our friend Dimock, although usually a mild, peacable man, has yet given too many proofs, when he conceived himself called upon to act, that he is "pluck to the back bone," to require statements and counter statements to help him out. But let truth prevail, we prefer believing Mr. Dimock's published statement, rather than credit reported private statements. He asserts that he did give the Doctor a dressing. His statement we learn, is also confirmed by the testimony of those who were present at the affair; and any attempt to misrepresent it will recoil as it ought, on the heads of those who attempt to make a false impression.

The whole affair from beginning to end, whilst some parts of it have been a little amusing, has nevertheless mortified us. We always regret altercations of any kind under any circumstances, but differences among neighbors and fellow citizens are more to be deprecated. We admire much the excellent injunction of St. Paul, when he says, "If it be possible, live peaceably with all men."—But what are we to do with those who will not live in peace with us? Why, don't touch them with a forty-foot pole.

A letter from Col. Todd, our Minister at the Court of Russia, addressed to the Secretary of the National Institute, describes a remarkable case of an undecayed body which had come under the writer's notice:

ST. PETERSBURG, { 22d June, / 4th July, } 1845.

My Dear Sir:—There is a singular case of an undecayed body at Reval, an ancient German town on the present Russian shore of the Baltic. I visited the Church where it is preserved, and where it is exhibited to strangers. It is the body of an old gentleman in a military dress worn in the year 1710. The body is perfectly dry; some of the teeth and white hairs are in a perfect state. The skin is of a brown color, and was represented, when first exposed to the air, to be very elastic. If you strike the chest or belly, it gives a hollow sound. The stockings are nearly decayed, but the boots are entire, and the hairs of the wig are in a good condition.

Some thirty years ago, the church was repaired, the coffin was found in a separate room, under a great quantity of furniture and rubbish. When the coffin was opened, the skin was of a lighter color than it is now.—By a paper found in the coffin and by the church records, it was ascertained to be the body of a General Duke de Croy, who was a Frenchman, and entered the Russian service in the time of Peter the Great, about the year 1696, and was employed in the war with Sweden. At the battle of Narva, in which the Russians were defeated, he shut himself up in the fortress of Narva, and capitulated. After his return from Sweden, he resided as a private citizen at Reval, and incurred heavy debts. At his death, in the beginning of the 17th century, his creditors did not allow his friends to bury his body until his heirs should pay his debts. The body remained in the Church unburied, and was kept in a dry room under ground, and, it is supposed by some, that the composition of the soil (which is chalk and limestone) preserved it from decay; but I incline to the opinion, that the great degree of cold that is said to have prevailed at the time of his death, and the influence of the oak wood of which the coffin was made, contributed to this rare result.—It produced a strange feeling on touching the hands and face of a dead body buried 130 years ago, and that appeared to resemble a petrification.

I am, with great respect, your's truly,

C. S. TODD.

FRANCIS MARROT, Jr., Esq.,
Corresponding Sec'y of Nat. Institute,
Washington City.

Our Foreign Trade.

An officer of the United States frigate Constitution, calls attention to the importance of our trade in the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and Coast of Africa. In 1842, ten bales of Lowell goods with difficulty found a market on the Eastern Coast of Africa, at reduced rates. The present year, in consequence of their superiority over other foreign fabrics, 4,000 bales have been disposed of at a good profit, in the ports belonging to the Sultan of Muscat. The Island of Madagascar will alone in a short time, require the above quantity. The article is known in the Persian Gulf as well as the Red Sea, and is highly esteemed. Yet commerce under the English or American flag cannot be conducted there without a naval protection. This protection is furnished by England to her traders; but our merchants, according to the writer, have ceased to traffic in those seas, for the want of the necessary support from our Government. The subject should and doubtless will command the immediate attention of Government, as it is our true policy to afford every protection to commerce.

Charles, a negro boy, belonging to Mrs. S. E. London, was caught in some part of the machinery of the Cowan steam saw-mill on the 12th inst., and so severely mangled that he died in a few hours. His right arm and thy were broken, his right leg broken in two places between the knee and ankle, and the foot below the ankle, was twisted entirely around. His left had was also broken. His system did not re-act after the injury was sustained.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Messrs. Dromgoole and Hunter, of Virginia, and C. J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, have each their partizans urging their claims to the Speakership of the next House of Representatives.

There are now in South Carolina, upwards of 15 cotton manufacturing establishments. These cotton factories have confined themselves to the production of yarn and the coarser fabrics, in which they have, of late, been doing a very good business.

Who reads an American Book?—The English, it seems, can answer this question now, having, within the last ten years, reprinted three hundred and eighty two American works.

The Georgia Rail Road.—A correspondent writing us from Marthasville, DeKalb county, under date of the 4th inst., makes the following important and very gratifying announcement:

"To day the track of the Georgia Rail Road has been joined to the Western and Atlantic Rail Road at this place: and the iron horse with his fiery breath and long train of cars, ten in number, has arrived here from Augusta for the first time. Hence you see that ten years' labor, and a magnificent work, which does infinite credit to its enterprising owners, is about accomplished—a work, in which every true *Georgian* feels a pride only to be surpassed when the rival line opens the wheat-growing regions to the Atlantic by way of Macon and the City of Oglethorpe, their own Savannah—the completion of which also I suppose we may look for at no distant day."—*Savannah Republican.*

Indian Eloquence.—We see recorded a bold figure of speech, used at the great Council of the Seneca Nation, held last week near Buffalo. The subject of removing these Indians across the Mississippi being under discussion, several chiefs insisted that the whites had not kept to the terms promised to the bands of Iroquois which had already migrated to Green Bay, from this State. One Indian speaker, John Mitten, said: "that he wished to remain near the graves of his fathers, till the Great Spirit called him home; that he had not confidence in his white fathers; why should he move? His white fathers had murdered their Saviour, and what kind of treatment could a poor Indian expect from men who had killed the Son of God!"

Twenty five hundred swine crossed the Arkansas at Van Buren lately, en route for Texas, and "a market."

The sons of Burns were recently presented with the freedom of the city, by the inhabitants of Inverness.

The Catholic Cathedral at St. Louis was robbed a few nights ago of $25, the contents of the charity boxes.

Steamboats run on the Thames, now, from London bridge to Westminister, at the low rate of two pence (four cents) for each passenger.

The whole number of Welchmen in the U. States is said to be 70,000.

The Magnetic Telegraph wires are now in the process of putting up in Broadway.

Deaths by "congestive fever" begin to be recorded in the New Orleans papers.

Mr. C. M. Clay is fast recovering.

The Fayetteville Observer—Came to us last week in new type and greatly enlarged in its proportions. It is now the largest paper in the State, as it has long been one of the most useful and ably edited in the whole Southern country. The energy, industry and tact with which our friend HALE conducts his business, cannot fail to benefit him, and is as certain to advance the interests of the community and party for whose good he toils. He is as untiring, as he is fearless and honest. Not three months ago, on the 12th of June, his entire establishment was destroyed by fire.—Since then, he has built a fire-proof building, gone North and purchased new materials for his paper, and issued on the 10th, a sheet enlarged, beautified, and with much greater capacities for usefulness. Fayetteville should cherish such a citizen. For she must know that a faithful, industrious, honest and able editor is invaluable to any community.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

A gentleman popped his head through a tailor's shop window, exclaimed—"What o'clock is it by your lap board?"—upon which the tailor lifted up his lapboard and struck him a blow on the head, answering, "it has just struck one."

Since the 1st of January, upwards of 5,000 emigrants have arrived at Baltimore.

MARRIED,

In Waynesville, on the 23d inst., by J. L. Smith, Esq., Mr. THOMAS MCCLURE to Miss SARAH WILSON.

In Salisbury, by the Rev. J. B. Anthony, Mr. JAS. D. GLOVER to Mrs. NANCY MORRIS, widow of the late Robert Morris.

In Wilmington, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Ex-Gov. EDWARD B. DUDLEY to Mrs. JANE COWAN.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult., by the Rev. Henry Swinson, Rev. WM. ROBINSON to Miss ELIZA ANN DAVIS, daughter of Col. J. Davis, both of Lenoir county.

On Tuesday, 9th inst., by Rev. W. A. Gamewell, Mr. WM. W. COSS to Miss ADELINE M. CLINE—all of Lincoln.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Asheville, Sept. 9th, 1845, Mr. JAMES PATTON, in the 90th year of his age. Born in Ireland, he removed to America many years ago, and by the blessing of Providence on his steadiness of purpose and untiring industry, he acquired an honorable independence, and was even enabled to repay the cares of a beloved mother, by giving her and other relatives a home in his adopted country. The goodness of God in prospering his efforts he [illegible] backward to acknowledge.

From long experience and personal acquaintance with toil and hardships, he was enabled to give useful counsel to the young, and in this way he zealously aided the enterprising and diligent. In the long course of his dealings, none who at any time were in his power found him harsh or oppressive; what he had himself gone through prepared him to give all reasonable indulgence. The example he set of patient economy and persevering industry has contributed much to the success of many whom he trained to business, and to the welfare of this community, nor will it soon be forgotten among us.

He died full of *years*, and satisfied with living, meeting death with perfect tranquility, in peace and charity with all mankind, and firmly but humbly trusting in the saviour of sinners.

Low Spirits, Caused by the Presence

Of impure humors in the blood; Health is the state of body and *mind* which renders *mere existence* a blessing; any thing short of this is caused by the accumulation of morbid humors in the blood, and other juices, by neglect of vegetable purging. The cure is very simple: open the natural drains of the body which nature has provided for the carrying out of all its impurities, and health will be sure to follow. This can be accomplished without any inconvenience, by the use of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, which are known by the experience of thousands, to perfectly cleanse the blood from all foulness, remove every morbid affection, and renovate weak and enfeebled constitutions to perfect health and vigor.

These Pills are for sale in every county in this state, at 25 cents per box; and may be had by the following agents:

PATTON & OSBORN, Asheville, N. C.
J. M. ALEXANDER, French Broad, N. C.
JAS. C. SMYTH, Morganton, N. C.
WM. L. GILL & CO., Marion, N. C.
M. P. PENLAND, Burnsville, N. C.
KELSEY & MAXWELL, Little Ivy, N. C.

July 18, 1845. [25]

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening in the building nearly opposite the post office, an entire new stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

embracing a general variety of articles usually kept by merchants of this country, to which they invite the attention of the citizens of Western North Carolina. They feel assured that those who wish to purchase GOODS will have no cause to regret giving their stock an examination. All produce usually taken in the stores will be bartered for.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Asheville, Sept. 26, 1845.—tf. 267

WANTED.

5000 lbs. Dry Ginseng.
5000 " Geese Feathers.
1000 " Clean Wool.
1000 " Wax.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

September 26, 1845.—tf. 267

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SMYTH & M'REE, is this day dissolved. All persons having claims against the concern will please present them for adjustment, and those indebted will please to make settlement with James C. Smyth.

SMYTH & M'REE.

Morganton, September 17, 1845. 267

Boots and Shoes.

L. M & B. W FORCE & Co., No. 18, Hayne-st., Charleston, S. C., are adding to their stock, by late arrivals, direct from the Manufacturers, two thousand cases of BOOTS and SHOES; consisting of

10,000 pair	Men's thick black brogans
15,000 do	do do russet do
1,000 do	do do do do—extra sizes
12,000 do	do kip lined and bound do
1,500 do	do calf peg'd and sewed do
2,000 do	do calf and kip peg'd boots
1,000 do	do fine do sewed do
1,000 do	do coarse mining do
2,500 do	Boy's coarse black and russet brogans
2,500 do	do kip lined and bound
1,000 do	Youth's do do do do
1,000 do	Boy's and Youth's calf do
2,000 do	Women's leather peg'd and sewed strap shoes
1,000 do	do calf skin do and do do
2,500 do	do seal & kip do and Brogans
1,000 do	do calf skin do and do
1,500 do	do morocco and kid walking shoes
2,000 do	do fine French morocco and kid slippers
1,000 do	Misses' kid and morocco walking shoes
1,500 do	do leather walking shoes and brogans
2,000 do	Children's do and morocco boots

to all of which we invite the attention of merchants and dealers visiting Charleston, with the assurance that their goods will be offered as low for cash or approved paper, as they could be bought in the northern markets.

Sept. 26, 1845. 2m 267

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