

... in the right foot, from which he never fully recovered. In 1781, himself, John Patton, James Potts, John Penick, Thomas Francis, Ned Logan, (of Blue Lick) Isaac Cooper, Thomas Colvin, Thomas Patton, and James Stapp built a fort on White Oak and Green River, 10 miles from Rutherford Court-house. These were termed *Regulators*. Being brave, resolute men they encountered all dangers and governed all about them. He then moved up Green River to the plantation where James Blackwell now lives, and was the first white man to cross the Blue Ridge into what is now called Henderson, and the man from whom Mills' River and the Mills Gap Road took their names. His father, mother, and all the children except himself, fell by the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indians, and he was twice burnt out and plundered while living on Green River. He moved to Buncombe in 1788, and settled on Clear Creek, two miles from where the writer of this now lives. Previous to this he made a trip to Boone's Lick or settlement in Kentucky. A stout, resolute man by the name of Rims Fallor, was his companion for several years. Fallen was killed by the Indians on Rims' Creek, Buncombe county. From this circumstance Wm. Mills named that Creek after his given name. A braver man never fell. Himself, James Potts, and Lewis Mads on one occasion went on an expedition with McDaniel west of the mountains against the Indians. Poor Mads was killed by mistake for an Indian by McDaniel in that campaign. The greater portion of the creeks and mountains in Henderson and a large number in Buncombe were named by him. He was the father of five daughters and two sons. Elizabeth married George Jones, Phily married David Myers, Morning married Harry Lewis, Sarah married Asa, and Eleanor married Rev. Samuel Edney. Morning and Eleanor, Myers and Lewis, and Samuel and Asa Edney are dead. His sons were John and Marvill. John is dead. Both of these were citizens of Rutherford. His wife was an exemplary member of the M. E. Church for fifty-one years and died in May, 1831. At his death, Nov. 19, 1834, he was the grandfather of 68 children, great grandfather of thirty-nine, and great great grandfather of one. He was about five feet 10 inches in height, straight, stout, square built; had a quick, alert step, light ruddy complexion, keen grey eyes, an open frank appearance; was singular in his manners, industrious, frugal, kind, and benevolent. He was a crack marksman, successful hunter, and expert with the rifle, his favorite weapon. He went to bed during life soon after dark and rose about four o'clock, winter and summer. Always wore moccasins, flannels and hunting shirts, and rode bareback. Was remarkably fond of large, fat horses, and delighted in swimming them every freshet. He attended to a mill for fifty years late and early. Was overly kind to children and servants, the latter in after life were an expense to him through his kindness to them. He was a member of no Church, but a constant reader of one book, that book the Bible. He was temperate in all his habits, though he kept "cherry bounce" and "good old peach brandy" about his house all his life. "By bounds" was his word of threatening. Peace and honesty were his lawyers, nature and revelation his preachers, temperance and regularity his physicians. He had but one near relative (aside from his descendants) in this country, Ambrose Mills, of Rutherford county, is his half brother. At the side he took in the Revolution we ask no apology, and he needs none at our hands. He was under age at the time and was a dutiful and obedient son of a loyal subject of the King of Great Britain. The part he took was owing more to the counsel, commands, and advice of an honest, erring parent, than all other subjects together. His whole course of life for nearly a century, incoherently proved him to be the noblest work of God, an honest man. He was in the battle of Cowpens, as before stated, ninety-six, and some other skirmishes. He never held any office during life after the revolution, though many were tendered him. He delighted to see every body around him prospering. This is but a short, hasty, and very imperfectly written sketch of the life and character of Wm. Mills, one of the first pioneers, oldest settlers and citizens of our section of country. Hundreds who read your valuable journal will at once remember with feelings of some emotion his house, his family, and his character in years that are now wrapped in the fall of departed time, and the great winding sheet of mortality and forgetfulness. I shall soon as time and circumstances will permit, write out a number of tales entitled "Incidents of the Revolution, or Tales of my Grandfather."

Very respectfully yours,  
J. M. E.  
Edneyville, Oct. 30, 1845.

... The expenses in the Baltimore Custom House have increased 912,364 per annum, since 1840, and since that time the commerce has decreased.

... **Is This Medicine?**  
We exclaimed the other day, on tasting some of Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It certainly has none of the nauseous flavor, which one associates with the use of physic. Children consider it quite a treat, and in taking it their palates are gratified, and their health restored at the same time. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge not only destroys worms, but carries off the mucus in which they are imbedded, and effects a radical and permanent cure. Every mother knows the prominent symptoms of worms, such as voracity, leanness, listless, grinding of the teeth, sleeplessness, paleness of the lips, itching of the nose, &c., but there is another indication not so generally recognized. A dry cough, dull eyes, enlargement of the abdomen, and many other symptoms common to other diseases, frequently denote the presence of worms. If their existence is even suspected, the Vermifuge should be administered, because it can do no harm in any case, and may do incalculable good.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT always cures Asthma—two or three large doses will cure the Croup of Children in from 15 minutes to 1 hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of whooping cough, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds of lives have been given up by their physicians as incurable, with Consumption, Spitting of Blood, and other Pulmonary Affections, have been restored to perfect health by it. It never fails in giving relief. Prepared only by Dr. J. C. Jayne, No. 6 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

These Medicines are for sale in Asheville, by  
REUBEN CLAYTON.  
Oct. 10, 1845.

... **THE BRITISH WHIGS.**  
For want of arguments, or something else to say, many of the Democratic editors frequently apply the term "British Whigs," to the Whigs of the present day.  
If to be in favor of a policy, directly opposed to British interests, makes us British Whigs, we plead guilty to the charge.  
If to be in favor of distributing among the several States, a particular fund, so as to enable them to construct the necessary Roads, Canals, &c., for transporting troops and munitions of war to our frontiers to repel British invasion of our soil, whenever and wherever made, makes us British Whigs, we feel prone to acknowledge we are such.  
If to be in favor of removing from our Constitution the only feature in it, that resembles the British Constitution, makes us British Whigs, we readily admit we are such, and delight in being such.  
But are those gentlemen who so frequently use the term *British Whigs*, aware that in all the contests in this country, between the Whigs and Democrats, the British take sides with the latter, because their policy of a low Tariff or Free Trade, would destroy American interests and promote British interests? If they are not, a little attention to facts, will satisfy them of the truth of our position.  
The British never lose sight of their interests, and always take sides with that party in any other country whose policy would promote their interests; and it can hardly be denied by any one, that to break down the manufacturing establishments in this country, would aid those of Great Britain, by increasing the demand for their manufactures. If, therefore, we are British Whigs, it is because we are in favor of American interests, and if our opponents are American Democrats, it is because their policy would break down American interests and build up British interests. Suppose that during the approaching session of Congress England were allowed to send into that body fifty or one hundred members, can any one for a moment doubt what would be the vote of every one of those British representatives, upon a question of repealing or reducing the Tariff? We think not. Why they would, to a man, be as certain to be found side by side with the American (?) Democrats and against the British Whigs, as that two and two make four.  
What would be their vote too, upon the question of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States? Our life upon it, with the American Democrats and against the British Whigs! Because, in the first place, they are jealous of the progressive wealth, intelligence, and power of this country, and would therefore do all that lay in their power to prevent the improvement of the country by roads and canals, and the diffusion of intelligence by a system of Free Schools. In the next place they would oppose the measure, as it might create a necessity to keep up a moderately high tariff, and be therefore prejudicial to their interests.  
What would be their vote upon a proposition to modify the veto power of the President? With the American Democrats again and against the British Whigs. For the veto power in our Constitution is borrowed from the British Constitution, and is a darling principle with the crowned heads of that country.—*Lexington (Ky.) Inquirer.*

... **Execution of Three Men.**  
*Accident and Horrible Spectacle.*  
Two brothers, named Long and Aaron Young, convicted of the murder of Colonel Davenport, at Rock Island, Ill., were executed at that place, on the 25th ult. It was a most shocking spectacle, according to a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, who, after stating that the culprits addressed those present, and then engaged in religious service, adds:—  
The prisoners now severally shook hands with those on the scaffold, and with each other. Long and Aaron Young were nearly overcome with emotion. Juha was quite calm and collected. The Sheriff bound their arms, put the rope round their necks, drew the caps over their faces, and led them forward upon the drop.  
Taking the axe, he severed the rope at one blow, and down went the drop, letting them fall a distance of four feet. But now remained a scene most revolting to behold, and most horrible to describe. The middle rope broke, letting Aaron Long fall, striking his back on the beam below, and lying insensible from the strangling caused by the rope before it broke. For a moment not a human being moved, all were horrified and seemed revivited to their places. Soon, however, the officers descended and lifted him up when he recovered his senses, and was again led upon the gallows, suffering intensely, and raising his hands and crying out—"The Lord have mercy on me! You are hanging an innocent man, and pointing to his brother" (who hangs my poor brother) but, alas, he heard him not.  
He was already beyond his sympathy—he was left alone to endure the dreadful sight of his brother's agonies, and once more to pass through the dreadful scene—the rope—the platform—the axe. I shall never forget the appearance of that man, as he sat upon the bench, a large bloody streak upon his neck, his body trembling all over, while preparations were making for the final fall. But there was another act in the drama.  
As he was ascending the gallows, signs of an outbreak among the crowd were evident. Some cried, "That's enough—let him go," while others gave expressions to their horror. Just at this moment some cry was raised in a remote part of the crowd; "no one knows what it was—some were frightened—and one wing of the guard retreated towards the gallows—the tumult increased—a sudden panic seized the immense crowd, and they all fled precipitately from the place."  
Had the earth beneath the gallows opened, and had Pluto himself arisen from the infernal regions, with his horse and chariot,

... **THE PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY AGAIN.**  
In our last we gave some instances of the "progress" towards Monarchy made by the "progress" party, and anticipated that we should soon find Congress dubbed "the President's faithful Congress," as they say in England. Here is an instance of the "progress" that way from the Necklenburg Jeffersonian:  
"Some anti-Tariff men have been disposed to doubt Mr. Polk's soundness as an anti-Tariff man; and to doubt his making any serious effort to bring down the present Tariff. We cannot say with certainty, until Congress meets, what he will do on the subject; but if he does not recommend and acquire his friends in Congress to modify the present system to a strictly revenue Tariff, he will betray all his past history, and our pre-conceived opinion of his man, as well as of his own friends and neighbors in Tennessee."  
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