HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

"Be to our power."

Friday, March 27, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WM. A. GRAHAM,

OF ORANGE COUNTY.

The situation of the times is currently noticed in the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Macon county, which appear in today's paper. The object of the meeting is one of great importance, and at once commends itself to every one who desires the prosperity of Western North Carolina. We trust the public mind will be sufficiently in the proper spirit, and that the subject will not be dropped until a convention has been had, and ways and means devised for the bettering the condition of the citizens of the West, in the particular proposed. It has ever been a matter of astonishment to us that manufactures have been so much neglected among us. Possessing the finest water power in the world, we have almost entirely failed to make use of the advantage thus bestowed by nature. We trust, however, that a new era is about to dawn. The meeting in Macon has encouraged in our breast fresh assurance that the day is not far distant when this portion of our State will become what was evidently designed by nature it should be—The Eden of the United States.

The Jerusalem Artichoke.—It will be seen by an advertisement in today's paper that this valuable root may be obtained from Messrs. A. M. & L. E. Gash, of Claytonville. We presume, to every intelligent man is acquainted with the worth of this article as a root crop, and now that an opportunity is offered for the purchasing of seed, it will become more generally cultivated.

A Screw Loose!

From the *core of our gizzard* we commiserate the condition of our Democratic friends of the press in this State. The party is so hopelessly split up that it is impossible for any two of them to appear to be pulling the same way. For example, the Raleigh Standard has over its editorial head in glaring capitals—For Gov., JAMES B. SHEPARD of Wake county; while the Carolinian, with equally prominent type says—for Governor, WALTER F. LEAK, of Richmond county. Now ain't that a fix? Who shall decide the matter? But let us see by what authority these editors have heralded forth the names of their respective favorites. The Standard says:

It will be perceived by the following Correspondence, that James B. Shepard, Esq. has been nominated by the Democratic State Committee as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and that he has accepted the nomination. This nomination has been made by the Committee after due advisement and deliberation; and we have room at this late hour only to express our high gratification that the banner of the good old cause has been committed into such safe and able hands. It will be seen by Shepard's appointments, in another column, that he will canvass the State and we predict that he will arouse the party and kindle a flame of enthusiasm wherever he goes. The following is the Correspondence:

RALEIGH, March 17, 1846.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee of North Carolina, held this day you were nominated by a majority of the Committee as the Democratic Republican candidate for Governor at the coming election.

Permit us, Sir, to add the hope that you will accept this nomination, tendered as it is under the most encouraging circumstances for the democratic cause, and in the well founded belief that perseverance and vigorous exertion in the present contest, must be crowned with the happiest results.

Kimbrough Jones, Joseph O. Watson,
W. N. Edwards, Perrin Busbee,
Gabriel Holmes, Louis D. Wilson,
Robert Strange, John W. Ellis,
Calvin Graves, Thomas Bragg, Jr.
Robert P. Dick, William W. Holden
W. W. Avery,

Mr. Shepard's Reply.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
Tuesday, March 17th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter informing me of my nomination as the democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, has been received. In January last, when in Newbern, I received a letter from a friend requesting me to accept such a nomination. To that request I returned a prompt and decided negative; on two occasions subsequent (to some of the Committee know) I declared that my name might not be connected in any manner with the distinguished office of Governor; but being since privately and publicly called on and now urgently solicited by the Committee appointed by the late Convention to act for the party) to become the standard bearer of our noble principles, I cannot longer hesitate. I accept therefore, the nomination so cordially and politely tendered, and shall use every exertion to defeat the policy and measures of the Federal party.

It is entirely unnecessary at this time to mention my views on any subject of State or National interest as they may be familiar to every section of the Commonwealth. With zeal, activity, and energy, we can and will be triumphant & here pen it we congratulate the Democracy upon the success of all the leading measures of the administration. The admission of Texas into our glorious Union and the adjustment of the tariff, upon equitable principles, during the present session of Congress, cannot fail to redound to the honor of the Democratic party. On the currency, the controversy concerning Oregon, and questions of State policy, and indeed all others, I deem it quite useless now to expatiate, because they will be canvassed at length in my discussions before the people. With sentiments of high regard and esteem,

Your ob't serv't,
JAMES B. SHEPARD.

To Kimbrough Jones, Dr. Joseph O. Watson, W. W. Avery, W. W. Holden, Robert Strange, Louis D. Wilson, Wm. N. Edwards, Thomas Bragg, Jr., Gabriel Holmes, Robert P. Dick, John W. Ellis, Calvin Graves, Perrin Busbee, Members of the Democratic Committee of the State of North Carolina.

Well, that looks pretty fair. As Mr. Shepard is the candidate by the authority of the Democratic Central Committee, we suppose Mr.

[illegible]

[illegible] Leak is in for it, and will be found in the race, we believe. But let us see what the Carolinian has to say on the subject. The editor says:

By a letter to the Editor of this paper from Walter F. Leak, Esq. (to gratify the Fayetteville Observer, we will drop the term Colonel) under date of the instant, we learn that he has withdrawn to accept the nomination for Governor, tendered him by the Democratic people in several Counties and to rally the friends of the champion of Democracy. We understand that this course has been taken at the urgent solicitation, by private letters, from our leading friends in all parts of the State. The State Central Committee in, therefore, relieved from the difficult and very delicate duty of selecting a candidate, and thus setting a precedent which only the most dire necessity would induce the people to tolerate.

We now with much pleasure run up at our mast head the name of Walter F. Leak as our standard bearer in the coming contest, and call upon the Democracy to rally to his support. We need say nothing in advance commendatory of Mr. Leak, as we understand it is his determination to canvass the State thoroughly. The people will have an opportunity of seeing and hearing him, and can judge for themselves whether or no he would make for them a good Governor. That he will make a favorable impression wherever he goes, we have not the slightest doubt.

Let the Democracy now go to work. A perfect and thorough organization should be forthwith made in every county. Much aid can be afforded our candidate for Governor by such organization, and by running in every county our strongest and best men for the Legislature. Let us have united, harmonious action everywhere—spread out boldly the ever glorious banner of Democracy, inscribed with our cherished principles, and we need not fear defeat.

Our Democratic friends in this part of the State can vote for either of the gentlemen they may prefer. And as their editors have set them the example, by going for whom they please, *regardless of party trammels*, we suppose the rank and file can now go it to their liking without danger of being denounced as traitors. "The editor of the Jeffersonian and his man will be whipped into the support of Shepard," says one,—may be it will be so. However we shall see what we shall see. The farce so far has been one of great amusement to a disinterested spectator, and as the last scene has opened so rich, rare sport may be expected.

Mr. Shepard, *one* of the Democratic candidates for Governor, has published a list of appointments for the Eastern part of the State, reaching to the 3d of May, after which time, the Standard says he will make his appointments for the West. Glad to hear it. *A real live* Democratic candidate for Governor, after so much labor and so many failures to procure one, will be a curiosity in these parts. Guess the organ of *benevolence* is largely developed on his cranium.

For the Highland Messenger.

A public meeting was organized in Franklin on Monday evening last, for the purpose of inviting attention to the importance of unanimity of effort on the part of the people of Western North Carolina, in devising means for the development of their natural resources.

Mr. Hicks proceeded to read the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting, which, with the accompanying resolutions, was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the President and Secretary were directed to send a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editor of the Highland Messenger for publication.

The following gentlemen were, on motion, requested to attend as delegates from this county; provided the call for a convention shall seem to be sufficiently responded to:—Dr. Woodfin, E. Dowdle, D. W. Siler, Saul Smith, Wm. H. Roane, J. L. Moore, J. Y. Hicks, Esq., Wm. Trotter, Senr., William H. Bryson, N. H. Palmer, Stephen Munday, William Angel, T. M. Moore, Z. J. Thomas and John Howard, Esq.

G. W. J. MOORE, *President.*
BARNETT WILSON, *Secretary.*
March 17, 1846.

Your Committee cannot deny that blessings attendant on the accumulation of wealth by industrial pursuits, are fewer in Wester North Carolina than they are in other parts of the United States, whose natural advantages are not superior to ours.

This must be attributable to error in the use of efforts which we have made, and the backwardness of our State government in lending us assistance.

From the vocation of by far the greater number of our citizens, it seems that general prosperity, or the reverse, in this part of the country, must appear in an amount of agricultural productions.

We usually cultivate our farms sufficiently for them to exhibit their fertility in the crops which they produce; but our system of agriculture does not secure their productiveness from deterioration. Thus with a given annual expenditure, the remuneration of the farmer grows less as his lands wear out. Experiments have shown, however, that the quality of our soil may be kept up and even improved greatly by the right use of elements that are available to us. But in agriculture a process only exists favorably once, which cannot be followed the simple imitation with certain success.

A knowledge of principles, only, will secure the farmer against the difficulty of knowing apparently as one duly same causes for the attainment of the same object.

Reverting to this interesting subject, which we must yield to the website examiner is a demonstration of practical truth. No small exertion of labor will be required upon our farms to make them equal the natural soil of other spots that are permanently farmed; and this consideration has led to the belief that our agricultural production ought to be encouraged at home. The abundance of water power which we possess, and our healthful atmosphere, are well suited to manufacturing purposes.

But when capital would be attracted sufficient to build up establishments that would create a demand for our farm produce, a want of facilities in transportation seems to oppose. And there are reasons for apprehending that until this difficulty is removed, we shall enjoy comparatively few of the blessings which might be brought within our reach. For however successful we are in the first step toward the accumulation of these blessings, in being deprived of an opportunity for exchanging our produce, we are prevented from taking the second.

Your Committee deem it unnecessary to speak of any plan for the improvement of Western North Carolina. This seems to belong to the Convention proposed in the resolutions which accompany this report. The propriety of such a Convention appears to arise from the peculiarity of our situation—we have great natural advantages, and some natural disadvantages, the latter contain no obstacle that could not be controlled by human effort, and if the former were highly improved, with the beauty and grandeur of our Mountain scenery, this would be one of the most delightful regions in the world.

Your Committee, therefore, respectfully present the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Macon county, propose to the people residing in this State, West of the Yadkin River, a Convention to be held at Asheville, to devise means for our advancement in Agriculture and Internal Improvement.

2nd. *Resolved*, That counties or neighborhoods disposed to respond to this call, be requested to hold meetings and appoint delegates to said Convention.

3d. *Resolved*, That the Monday of Court, to be held at Asheville, in July next, appears to be a suitable time for the meeting of the Convention; but we are willing to conform, in this respect, to any opinion that may be adopted by a majority of the meetings that may favor this scheme, by appointing delegates to the Convention.

D. W. SILER,
N. H. PALMER,
D. R. LOWRY,
J. HOWARD,
E. DOWDLE,
J. Y. HICKS,
H. G. WOODFIN.

For the Highland Messenger.

Public Meeting.

A large and respectable portion of the Whigs of Cherokee county, assembled in the Court-house in Murphey, on Thursday, the 12th instant.

On motion of Drury Weeks, George W. Hays was called to the Chair, and P. D. Claiborne was requested to act as Secretary.

After the organization of the meeting, the Chairman explained the object of calling the citizens together, in a few brief remarks.

The following preamble and resolutions were then introduced by Samuel J. Finch, and on motion of Wm. D. Cheek, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, We, the Whigs of Cherokee county, in order to have a more perfect organization of the Whigs in the fiftieth Senatorial District of North Carolina, and for the purpose of consulting the feelings of the Whigs of the other counties, as to a suitable man to be brought before the people for election to the Senate—Therefore—

Resolved, That we are in favor of holding a Convention in Franklin, on the first Saturday in May, next, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint 10 delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That we do most heartily approve of the course of our worthy and distinguished fellow citizen, Michael Francis, Esq., while representing us in his Senatorial or political character, and if he is the nominee of said Convention, we pledge him our warm support.

Resolved, That we cannot but express our great confidence in our most worthy Whig, George W. Hays, Esq., and whether acting as a private citizen or in a public capacity, he is worthy of a high esteem, that he has earned for himself in his virtuous demeanor, and able manner in which he represented the interests of this county in the last Legislature.

Resolved, That we will give our support to the nominee of said Convention, and will use all honorable means to secure his election.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates: E. G. Morrow, M. K. Taylor, Seth W. Hyatt, S. J. Finch, Drury Weeks, James H. Bryson, James Whitaker, Jr., William C. Walker, John Roland, Esq., and Col. Joshua Hershaw.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were requested to sign the proceedings of the meeting, and forward them to the Editor of the Highland Messenger and request their publication.

G. W. HAYS, *Chm.*
P. D. CLAIBORNE, *Sec.*

We learn from an exchange that Mr. Kadmiel Vance, living near Greensville, S. C., was found dead in his own house one day week before last, supposed to be cut by some person unknown. He was a wealthy bachelor about 55 years of age.

A man seldom thinks to thank the world for the world is ignorance of him.

[illegible]

Mr. Atkins—I have seen your name in your paper, calling on A. H. Chenault to be [illegible] of the next Legislature. Now I think Mr. Chenault would be certain to be elected [illegible] and should he seem pleased to have him for one of our candidates. He is a gentleman of intellect, moral character, and good education, well qualified to discharge the duties of a member of the next Legislature.

I have heard nothing in regard to N. W. Woodfin, Esq., for the Senate, but I suppose if he is the nominee he will serve his District. Mr. Woodfin gained a desirable reputation by his services in the last Legislature, and it is hoped that the State will again have the benefit of his matured judgment and ripe intellect.

A GOOD WHIG.

For the Highland Messenger.

Mr. Atkins:—We do not like to be considered forward or presumptuous on any subject, and as this is a free country where every body has a right to his own opinions and notions, hope we may not be so considered, when we merely state our wishes and what we would like to see. If we are to have a meeting of the citizens of Buncombe county for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent us in the next Legislature, we think it high time we were making some of the necessary steps to attain that desirable object. And here allow me to introduce the name of Capt. John O. Roberts, as a suitable person to represent us in the Representative branch of our next Legislature. Capt. R. is a good and sound Whig, and can come as near, or a little nearer, rallying the whole Whig force as any man in our county, and although he may now think it would not suit him to be a candidate, we know him to be too good a Whig to refuse the call of the people.

Truly yours, Q. Z.

For the Highland Messenger.

Mr. Editor:—I come now to pay my respects to a correspondent of yours who figures over the signature of "Ego Sum Homullus," which I am informed, in bad Latin means, "I am a small man." When I was furnished with the translation, I was forcibly struck with the appropriateness of the name assumed. Small man he no doubt is; yet diminutive as he may be, I venture the assertion that he is still smaller in intellect; notwithstanding he indirectly boasts of having drank deep of the pierian spring, he evidently possesses "but enough of learning to mis quote;" he may, however, have taken a good many draughts at the sparkling fountain, and yet being so "small a man," the effects of it are scarcely visible—at all events, "some" more would do him no great harm, unless he is so "small a man" that it amounts to dwarfishness, and that by reason of his size he cannot learn;—perhaps he is a pet, and never has been permitted to approach "the spring," least the small modicum of brains he has might become intoxicated, and he fall in and drown. An idea has just occurred to me, if he is really a very *little* man, perhaps a speculation might be made. General Tom Thumb was exhibited to considerable profit both in Europe and the United States, and if the stature of "Ego Sum Homullus" approximates at all the diminution of the General, he too might be advantageously exhibited; at all events, his own declaration authorizes us to christen him General Thomas Thumb, and by way of distinction we will call him Thumb, Jr., begging the old General's pardon at the same time, for the liberty we have used with his name. We would suggest to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, that rather than go to war about Oregon, that the respective claims of the two Governments be referred to the arbitration of the aforesaid Senior and Junior Generals Thomas Thumb, that their arbitration and award be final. But "Mr. Ego Sum Homullus," alias General Thomas Thumb, Jr., dares me to write poetry. Why dear General, I never wrote two lines of poetry in my life; I did compose one line of splendid poetry once, but then I could not make another to match it—and I ransacked the writings of Moore, Bryant, Longfellow, Tuckerman, Fay, Halleck and Morris in vain for a line that would jingle with it. But still my poetry was in the same condition that old General Thumb was before you were found out. Who knows but if I had retained it that I might have found its companion, and thereby half immortalized myself. But General "there is a tide in the affairs of men," that is in the affairs of common men, very small men like you, General, require no great tide to carry them. But General you say you love the ladies; how remarkable the coincidence.—Old General Thumb was said to be fond of the ladies too. But I never learned that they were over much smitten by him—that it was a sort of jog-handle business, all on one side. Is that the case with you General? I am inclined to think not; however, you boast of singing so well that you doubtless possess the power of pleasing, for it is said,

"Music hath charms to soothe a savage,
Make a rock and split a cabbage."

and surely it would tend to soften a lady's heart; get something in the way to the kind of singing. Songs sing most taney, and if you are as small as you have led the readers of the Messenger to believe you are, perhaps you have mounted a chair by the side of a grand and took lessons. Is that the accomplishment you were taught for? If so, we guess you are. Do dear General, try the song from again, and must then believe that

EGO SUM PENINA.

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] will [illegible] generally. I know yet Sunday School is has frequently occurred to me, that owing to many young men as their age of this place, that there ought to be no difficulty in getting any number of teachers for a Sunday School that might be wanted, yet the number that seem to take any interest in that pleasant and useful employment, is so small that it is with difficulty a sufficient number of teachers can be procured to instruct those who attend the school. How much more profitably might our young men spend their Sabbath mornings as teachers in the Sabbath School, than by sitting in the public rooms of the Hotels and other places, reading newspapers. And how much good might they not accomplish by giving two or three hours of every Sunday morning to that interesting and useful employment. I am certain that if they could once be induced to engage in it in the proper spirit, they would never regret the time they spent; which would otherwise, in all probability, be thrown entirely away.

Truly yours, Q. Z.

Preparation of Seed-Corn.

Important Suggestions.—Use of Copperas Water in the Preparation of Seed Corn; by Lancing Wetmore, of Penn.

I believe you are apprized of the fact of my removal from the village on to my farm one mile above on Conewango Creek. I am in the "full tide of successful experiment" on the new and most approved method of farming. I will communicate for the Farmers' Library an experiment which I made last season in raising Corn. We cleared the (5 acre) field* of stumps by the first of May; made some 40 rods of first-rate fence with the best of the stumps, and burned the rest; drew on twelve loads of long manure per acre, spread it, and plowed it 7 inches deep; dragged it with the furrows; marked it off and planted 3 feet asunder each way. The produce of the 5 acres was 553 bushels of corn in the ear, 3 hundred pumpkins, and 25 bushels of excellent potatoes. My corn crop was increased about 33 per cent. by a simple preparation of the seed as follows:

At noon the day before planting, 18th May, I put my Seed Corn to soak in a strong decoction of copperas water, say 2 lbs. copperas to warm soft water sufficient to cover a bushel of corn. The next morning took out a peck, added a pint or more of soft soap, stirred it thoroughly, then put on plaster enough to make it convenient to drop for planting, say one quart. The whole field was planted with the seed thus prepared, except four rows which were planted with seed without any preparation. The after culture of the whole was alike—passing through each way with the cultivator, and hoeing twice. The four rows last mentioned were cut up, harvested, and the corn weighed and measured by itself; also four rows next adjoining, the seed of which had been prepared as above. The produce of the four rows of unprepared seed was eleven bushels and a half. The produce of the four rows from the prepared seed was seventeen bushels—a difference of five and a half bushels of ears in one hundred and twenty hills. The yield of the remainder of the field averaged fully equal to the four best rows measured.

The difference in the growth and appearance of the corn of the prepared and unprepared seed was striking from the time of its appearance above the ground until it tassled; the former looking green and vigorous, the latter puny and yellow. It was all cut down by the frost when about three inches high, but came on finely after the first of June.—There was scarcely a soft ear in the field, excepting on the four rows of unprepared seed. These were about a week later in ripening than that from the prepared seed.—The soil is a sandy loam. The whole expense of preparing the bushel and three pecks of seed did not exceed 62 1-2 cents. The increased produce of the field by preparing the seed was over 200 bushels ears.

LANCING WETMORE.

*NOTE.—It yielded when cultivated before, less than 8 bushels of wheat to the acre.

MARRIED, in Cherokee County on the 15th inst. by William Walker, Esq., Mr. Mercer Pain, to Miss Caroline McClelland, daughter of Ross McClelland Esq.

SEED POTATOES.

The subscriber has 100 bushels of Red and Blue Iron seed Irish potatoes for sale at his farm on Swannano persons wishing to purchase will please call early.

J. Y. E. HARDY.

March 27th 1846. 292—3m.

LIFE AND DEATH.

The principle of corruption is subject to the influence of many causes of vitiation. It is therefore necessary that we be provided with ample means to prevent injury from it; or in consequence of this vitiation that putridity would be produced, which would destroy the individual ere he had arrived at that period of life which he would have done from the principle of life which was in him. Now to accomplish this, we must prevent the accumulation of those which bear down the principle of life. Do not wait for a serious attack of sickness, but on the first appearance of the enemy, assist nature in her exertions to expel him from the body. This is the object always attained by those who use Brandreth's Pills. Thousands who have kept their beds for years, have been restored by the use of this medicine.

For the principle of disease, like that of the principle of life, is alike incomprehensible to mankind. We only are able to point out what will weaken the one or give strength to the other. The value of the Brandreth's Pills depends upon their wonderful power in strengthening the principle of life, and weakening the principle of disease, and finally expelling it from the body. Let us consider the subject carefully; could disease affect us if our blood were purely healthy? Then the body, if would be worse than vain. But the contrary is the case. The body becomes stronger every day, from the use of the Brandreth Pills, as is known by the experience of tens of thousands of our citizens.

These Pills are for sale in every village in this country at 25 cents per box, and may be had of the following agents:

PATTON & GREEN, Asheville, N. C.
J. M. ALEXANDER, French Broad, N. C.
JAS. G. SMYTH, Hendersonville, N. C.
WM. E. GILL & CO., Marion, N. C.
M. P. FREELAND, Rutherfordton, N. C.
KELLEY & HASKELL, Lake Ivy, N. C.

July 18, 1845. (6m)

[illegible]

Love.—The article of love is quoted in last advices as follows: "Love is like the devil, because it torments one powerfully, however it wraps the soul in bliss; like salt, because it is relishing; like pepper, because it often makes one fire; like sugar, because it is sweet; like a rope, because it is the death of a man; like a prison, because it makes a man quite miserable; like wine, because it makes a happy fool of a man, because it is here to-day and off to-morrow; like a weasel, because there is no getting rid of it; like a ship, because it carries one to the wished for port; like a will-o'-the-wisp, because it often leads one into a bog; like a fierce courser, because it often runs away with one; like the bite of a mad dog, or like the kiss of a pretty woman, because they both make a man run mad; like a goose, because it is silly; like a rabbit, because there is nothing like it. In a word, it is a ghost, because it is like every thing and like nothing—often talked about, but never seen, touched or understood."—[*Anonymous.*

DIED,

In Yancy county, on the 12th inst., Mr. John Blevences, a soldier during the Revolution, about 80 years of age.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

For sale at Claytonville, Henderson Co. N. C. a quantity of Jerusalem Artichokes. Those wishing to purchase this valuable Root had better call and supply themselves early.

M. A. & L. E. GASH.

March 27th, 1846.

RICHARD M'NAMEE,
No. 18 William Street,
(Adjoining Bowen & M'Namee,)

Respectfully informs Merchants visiting New York the present season that he has a complete Stock of Goods of the following departments, viz:

1st—UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
2d—STRAW GOODS.
3d—BOOTS AND SHOES.

Particular attention is requested to his rich Stock of

PARASOLS

embracing all the fashionable styles of Fringed and Scolaped Parasols, Parasollettes and Sun Shades, made from the most expensive Silk and finished with costly mountings, together with a large assortment of ☞ Low Price ☜ adapted to the country trade.

In the ☞ STRAW GOODS ☜ department purchasers will find an assortment, New, Clear, and Perfect in all the most fashionable materials and styles consisting of Florence, Petal, English Fat at Rutland, Rice, and other braids. Also, a full assortment of Panama, Leghorn and Palmetto Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c.

In the ☞ BOOT & SHOE ☜ department will be found a choice selection of fresh goods, consisting of Mens, boys, Womens, and children wear, all of which are expressly adapted to Spring trade, and will be sold low.

Boot and Shoe Salesman—Wm. Mansfield.

New York, March 27, 1846.

☞ *JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE* ☜

The Indian Guide to Health,

OR

Valuable Vegetable Medical Prescriptions, &c.

To suit the following named diseases, and will cure them if not too far gone, viz: The Consumption and Breast Complaints, Asthma, Liver Diseases, Dyspepsia, Yellow, Typhus, Nervous, Bilious and Congestive Fevers; Dropsy, Affections of the Spleen, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula or King's Evil; Epilepsy, Hysterical, Worm and Fainting Fits; Sore Eyes, Complaints among children and grown persons, Colculus and all other Obstructions and Affections of the Kidneys, and Bladder, Fever Sores, old Sore Legs, White Swelling, external Dropsies, and all other diseases of the blood and nervous system. Also, Fever and Ague, St. Anthony's Fire, Leprosy, Measles, Small Pox, St. Vitus, Dance, Palsy, Chronic Female Weaknesses, &c. &c., Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramp Cholic of the stomach and bowels, Scarlet Fever, sore throat, Rickets in children, Mumps, Worm fever, worms and eating Cancers, &c. &c.; together with proper prescriptions to cure Snake Bites and Venomous Stings. Designed as a guide to young practitioners and private families. By Doct. W. K. P. Fryer, *Indian Physician*. Residence and office in Mobile, Alabama.

N. B. The above described medical Book will be mailed (*free of postage*) to a single person in any part of the United States, &c., on the receipt of $5 on any *medical Book*, or five for $10. The hardness of the times, and a disposition to place my Book in the hands of the poor thereby as well as the rich, and a tendency of the public to patronize *cheap publications*, has caused me to make such a remarkable reduction on the price of this Book.—Address, (post paid,) Mobile, Alabama.

☞ Editors of papers throughout the United States and Texas who will give this bill publicity to the amount of five dollars, and send me a paper containing the same, shall receive one family right of said work.

W. K. P. FRYER,
Jan. 20, 1846.—*Author and Proprietor.*

Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills.

For Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Fevers, Nervous, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Inflammation, Melancholy, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Bilious Affections, Female Diseases, &c. &c. &c., and whenever an Alterative or Purgative Medicine may be required.

There is scarcely any disease in which Purgative Medicines are not more or less required, and much suffering and sickness might be prevented, were they more generally used. No person can get well, while a costive state of body prevails. It soon generates serious, and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic Medicine.

As the Proprietor can recommend these Pills with the greatest confidence, believing them to be superior to any pills in general use, more pleasant, safe, and uniform in their operation.

In using them, no particular care is required.—Persons may eat and drink as usual, and, if desirable, can immediately after taking them.

Age and sex make no difference, as they are as safe and proper for an infant as for a person of any other age.

In small doses they are Aloetic, and gently laxative, but in large doses they are actively Cathartic, stimulating the whole alimentary canal into all proper activity, and thus restoring, and preserving healthy secretion of the stomach, liver, and the various other organs of the body.

These Medicines are for sale in Asheville by PATTON & GREEN.

In Hendersonville by REUBEN CLAYTON.

Oct. 10, 1845.