

growth. They would regard it as an ornament familiarly linked with the most exalted duties and brightest hopes that can grow out of the various relations in life their daughters are destined to maintain. That this happy state of things would soon result from a flourishing seminary of learning cannot be doubted by any whose curiosity has ever led them to witness the enthusiasm of feeling which invariably attends the exhibitions of literary improvement. Even the untutored farmer, whose bosom glows with any of the emotions of parental affection, never fails to experience the most heartfelt gratification on witnessing the display of intellectual attainment, that renders his daughter an object of general attraction. He feels proud to confer advantages on one whose happiness through life is closely identified with his own; and notwithstanding he is unable fully to appreciate the blessings of an education, which he was unfortunately denied, he discovers that it gives his daughter a standing in society worth more to him than all the wealth which his exertions through life has enabled him to amass. Connected with this subject is another, which will be examined hereafter.

ONE OF THE CITIZENS.

[FOR THE MESSENGER.]

No. IV.

It is thought that the Western part of our State is more thoroughly drained of a circulation than any other part of it; and it arises from the fact, that for eight months or two years the Agency at Morganton has been curtailing slowly, but constantly, its loans, and with but a slight exception discounting none. Whilst the mother Bank and the other institutions have, it is believed, never ceased entirely to loan their funds. To this cause may be added that there remains in some, if not all of the Western counties, unsold, a large quantity of stock than is usual. In fact there has been no demand for the article whatever. If the people could be enabled to sustain themselves till the next fall, that they might bring their stock into market, to be sold even at reduced rates; in the mean while curtailing their expenses, avoiding an increase of debt, and arranging, by transfer from one to another, what debts could be so arranged, we might hope that utter prostration and ruin might be avoided. To effect this, so desirable a result, I think that but a small increase of good paper would be needed. It would make up in activity what it lacked in quantity. It would revive expiring hope and stimulate dependence. At all events, there should be enough to produce these results. There is no institution to which we can look for effecting this, but the State Bank, through its Agency at Morganton. Will she do it? I have taken the liberty of supposing some of her objections to the measure, and attempted to show their fallacy. There may be others: it might be said, "we are waiting till we see what will be produced by that unrequited mass called Congress." It does not require much political inspiration to prophesy for that body. There is not a man who reads but believes that Congress will rise without achieving one step in advance of our present situation relative to the fiscal concerns of the Government! There will be no change—none! Our Banks have less to fear at this time than at any former period. There is no United States Bank. There is no Sub-Treasury system, and there will be no Board of Exchequer. But if all these were in existence at one and the same time, it appears to me that our Bank might safely adventure enough to ease the people of the West. A few thousands judiciously advanced to each county, would be sensibly felt, and hailed as the harbinger of better times; and the Bank would risk nothing, as I believe, and would most assuredly fortify herself in the affections of a people ready to perish.

K. JOBS.

CONGRESS.—The space occupied by the dissenting Report of Mr. DAVIS, one of the Committee of the House of Representatives upon the Executive subject, and the promised rejoinder of Mr. URSON to Mr. BOTT's last Address, oblige us to defer to our next the details of yesterday's action in both Houses of Congress.

In the SENATE, the day was occupied in the consideration of Private Bills, except a brief interval of Debate upon the presentation of a memorial concerning the Tariff. After which, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, after receiving reports of two or three bills, passed over the unfinished Business of the morning hour, (the Retrenchment Report,) and resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. Some little progress was made therein, and the committee rose in the midst of an unfinished debate on a motion of Mr. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, to amend the bill by providing that hereafter no stationery shall be allowed, at the public expense, to members of Congress, (of all which some account will be published hereafter.)

The bills above alluded to as being reported, were, first a bill reported by Mr. C. CLARK, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to establish additional ranks (of admirals) in the Navy of the United States; and, secondly, a bill by Mr. MALDEN, of the same committee, to regulate the pay of clerks in the Navy, New York, and Government navy yards; both which bills were read twice and committed.

Mr. CARLISLES, of Tennessee, Mr. STEWART, of Virginia, and Mr. MERIWETHER, of Georgia, were announced by the Speaker as members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in place of Messrs. HOLMES, CHAPMAN, and M. A. COOPER, resigned. *Nat. Intelligencer of Feb. 19.*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The EXPLORING SQUADRON.—We have been favored with permission to read part of a short letter to a gentleman of this city, from an officer late of the Peacock, now of the brig Oregon. That vessel (formerly the brig Thomas Perkins) was taken up by the commander of the Peacock, after the loss of the latter, and arrived in company with the Porpoise, at the Bay of San Francisco, California, on the 19th of October. The Vincennes and Flying Fish were at the Bay of San Francisco when the Oregon and Porpoise arrived. The letter, which is dated October 30th, refers to a previous letter written to the same gentleman, and giving all the particulars of the loss of the Peacock; but this previous letter has not been received.

At all events the report of the Peacock's loss is now confirmed beyond question—a fact, of which some doubt has been expressed even within a few days past.

FROM MEXICO.—A letter received at New Orleans, dated at the city of Mexico on the 25th ult., states that young Mr. Combs has been liberated, and placed under the protection of the American minister, to whose apartments he was conveyed in Santa Anna's own carriage. The other prisoners are represented as being yet in chains, and confined in the streets. The liberation of Mr. Combs was, however, looked upon by them as a favorable omen.

Late from Mexico—Arrival of Young Combs.

The N. O. Crescent City of the 15th inst. says:—We had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. Franklin Combs, son of General Leslie Combs, of Lexington, Ky., who arrived here yesterday from the city of Mexico, who was one of the unfortunate prisoners of the Santa Fe expedition. He states that the Texian prisoners were still in chains, and compelled to work in the streets, and were suffering daily outrages. Lubbock and Mature (who had escaped) were still at large. Kendall had not arrived, but was expected on the 1st of February. He had been heard from, and was in good health. The second division had suffered very much in consequence of wet weather and miserable food. The small pox had broken out amongst them, several had already died of it, and some fifty were left on the road in consequence of being unable to travel. The first division, in which Mr. Combs arrived, had fared much better, as the weather was dry and pleasant; and the foreigners and females on the road had supplied their wants as far as it was in their power. The British minister DEMANDED that Mr. Falconer, who is a British subject, should be given up. Santa Anna immediately gave orders for his instant liberation, upon his arrival in the city. Young Combs was imprisoned in a *dungeon*, or in chains upon his arrival, and in consequence of the dampness of it, had lost his hearing—and was kept for thirty days, although our minister had applied for his liberation on the day of his arrival. So much for British and American influence in Mexico!

Mr. Combs states that he has frequently seen Kendall's passport, which was written in Spanish. He also saw Kendall, when he was taken out to be shot with some others at San Miguel, show it to some Mexican officers, who refused to notice it, until one of them snatched it from him, tore it in pieces and trampled it under foot.

Mr. C. left the city of Mexico on the 23th of last month. He met Mr. McRae, the bearer of despatches to our minister in Mexico, and Mr. Lawrence at the castle of Perote. From Vera Cruz, he came passenger in the Solway. She left on the 7th inst. and stopped her engine and lay to off the South West Pass, she fired twenty guns, but being so far from land and the weather being foggy, no boat was sent for the mail. He was then put on board of a French vessel bound out, the Solway leaving for Havana. In a few hours he was accidentally taken on board of a tow boat, and was thus enabled to reach the Balize.

Whilst the Solway was lying at anchor in the port of Vera Cruz, and visited by a number of ladies and gentlemen, a man-of-war was seen, under the American flag, bearing down upon the Mexican schooner Preciosa, which had just sailed with a valuable cargo for Tampico. As soon as she was within gunshot, the Texian flag was run up, and three guns were fired at her. In a short time she was taken in tow by the gallant Texians, who disappeared with her. —[Quere. Was it not Commodore Moore.] As soon as the visitors on board the Solway perceived the Texian vessel, they fled precipitately to the shore, in the greatest consternation, crying "the Texians." The inhabitants at Vera Cruz are in the utmost dread, lest Commodore Moore should blockade that port.

Mr. Combs brought despatches from Mr. Packenham, the English Minister in Mexico, to the English Consulate in this city, announcing to him that Mr. Falconer would be liberated upon his arrival in that city.

Whig Convention.

The Whigs, as will be seen by demonstrations in this paper, are recovering from the apathy and irresolution produced by the astounding defection of their leader, and are arming with fresh courage for the onset. This is all that is wanting to ensure certain victory.—Our majority in the State is large, but not so overwhelming, that we can conquer and sleep on our posts. Let us re-elect Governor Morehead by an increased majority. We can if we will. He is the man of the people—he has proved himself true in every emergency—and is of unimpeachable integrity, both in public and private life.

It is of immense importance too, that we should secure a Whig Legislature. Never forget for a moment, that on the next General Assembly, will devolve the duty of rearranging the Congressional and Senatorial Districts of the State. If *Loco Focoism* shall triumph, the State will be so distracted as to insure, for the next ten years, *Loco Foco* Representatives in Congress, where, by a fair and just arrangement, the Whigs should have the representation; and the Senatorial Districts will be so disturbed as to make one branch of the State Legislature thoroughly anti-Whig.

Our opponents, trusting to the supposed inactivity of the Whigs, are every where organized and active. They must be met at every step. No Whig in North Carolina, in view of the eminence which the State has obtained under Whig administration, can hesitate as to his duty. We ask nothing more, than that every citizen of the Old North should appreciate the importance of his vote. A good sound victory of the old spirit, from this State, would revive the spirits of our friends over the whole Union. Let us then commence at once, and in earnest. The people must be roused—roused to a sense of their own strength—their own interests—their own duty. To the YOUNG MEN of the State we appeal particularly. What they have done, they can do again. The country once more implores their aid. Let it never be said of them, that they waver or hesitate in their adhesion to the great cause of true Republican principles.—*Raleigh Reg.*

FROM HONDURAS.—Belize papers to the 22d ult. have been received. A Belgian brig of war had arrived. The object of her visit is said to be "to ascertain, for the information of the Belgian Government, the capabilities for colonization of the land acquired by the English Company in Vera Paz, previous to effecting a purchase from the said company of its interests in the grant from the Government of Guatemala.

[Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.]

Loco Focoism, (Continued.) Jan. 1, 1842.

One of the most important movements which ever took place in the established church of England is now in operation. I allude to the rapid spread of what is called *Positivissimism* among the members of the church. The proselytes to these opinions are among the most talented, and in some cases the most influential, of the hitherto undoubted orthodox sons of Episcopacy. The leaders in this new schism are Dr. PUSEY, Hebrew Professor in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church; Mr. NEWMAN, Fellow of Oriel College, and Vicar of St. Mary's, in Oxford; and Mr. KEBLE, the late Professor of Poetry in that University—all men of great talent, and of no ordinary stamp of mind. These men, and many others who have espoused the cause, are actively engaged in printing and distributing what they term the *Oxford Tracts*. These are already about ninety in number, and advocate the following doctrines: That tradition (meaning thereby something unwritten handed down from the apostolic times) is no less from God than the Bible, and that Scripture and tradition together are the joint rule of faith. That the sacraments, not preaching, are the only means of grace. That none are justified but in baptism. That all baptized infants are justified and regenerated. That faith does not precede justification, but justification precedes faith, and that baptism creates faith. That if a man sin more than once after baptism, there is no forgiveness, though he repent. That the Lord's Supper may be administered to dying insensible persons, and even to infants. That ministers in the Apostolical succession have the gift of making bread and wine the body and blood of Christ. That they have the keys of heaven and hell entrusted to them. That the church of Rome is a true church; but that all the Presbyterian churches, such as the established church of Scotland, the Dissenting churches in England, and the Reformed churches on the continent, are no churches; consequently, their ministers are no ministers, and their sacraments no sacraments; that they are not in covenant with God; and that Christ has not promised to be with them, but with those only who are in the Apostolical succession—the *Episcopalian*. That it is contrary to the teaching of Scripture to bring forward the atonement explicitly and prominently on all occasions. That the church of England nowhere restrains her children from praying for their departed friends. That the mass is a sacrifice for the quick and the dead; and that the great and good men, whom the Protestant world have hitherto dignified with the title of Reformers, and hailed as benefactors to their race, are but *Reformers*, so called. The Oxford Tracts also maintain that the "Bishops are Apostles to us; Christ's figure and likeness, as certainly as if we saw upon each of their heads a cloven tongue, like as of fire." The Dissenters are called a mob, and assailed with the most opprobrious and vulgar language. Such are some of the delusions put forth by these men, and they meet with the partial support of a great many who cannot go the entire length, but adopt them in part, both in belief and practice, each according to his measure of credulity.

The doctrines of free trade are gaining large additions to their advocates, and will shortly, I think, be triumphant here; they will achieve their first victory, I think, in an important modification of the corn laws, which the administration will introduce early next session of Parliament. Mr. CHRISTOPHER, a member for Lincolnshire, who is high in the Ministerial ranks, both from his connexions and his standing as representative of one of the largest agricultural counties of England, lately made a speech to his constituents, which is generally regarded as indicative of the opinions and the intentions of the Cabinet. Mr. Christopher considers that the law should aim at fixing the price of wheat as nearly as possible between 56s. and 65s. the quarter. This he pronounced to be the extent of protection which may be justly claimed for the farmer's well being, and conceded without unfairness to the rest of the community. And this, or something like this, he proposes to secure by affixing a *minimum* duty of 6s. per quarter upon wheat, when the averages amount to or exceed the sum of 65s.; and then, as prices decrease, increasing the duties (at what rate he did not say) till it arrives at its *maximum*, of at least 20s., or at most 30s. Taking it at 20s., it must be allowed that this would be a most material change. As the scale at present stands, the duty on wheat, when selling at 65s. per quarter, is 21s. and 18d.; when at 50s., is 30s. 8d.; when at 36s. per quarter, it amounts to the height of 53s. 8d. A concession which substitutes 6s. for 21s., and 20s. for 53s., is certainly a very considerable abatement on the part of the agriculturists; and looking at the quarter from whence these statements have emanated, they may be safely regarded as what the ruling party will propose in Parliament. The public journals, however, in the opposition, say that Mr. Christopher's plan, coupled with some proposed alteration in the taking the averages, will make the corn laws more oppressive to the consumers than they are at present. Candid men of all parties admit that, if Mr. C.'s scale of duties was accompanied with some judicious changes in the mode of taking the averages, it would essentially benefit the poorer classes. But all who judge fairly and impartially say that nothing but a *fixed* low duty will be a radical remedy.

The British Government must, I think, very soon become convinced of the inutilty, if not of the ruinous consequences, of restrictions upon trade and commercial intercourse. On this head it may be sufficient to remark that their prohibitory laws against the exportation of machinery have led to the erection of establishments for the purpose of supplying the continental demand in nearly every part of Europe. If it was imagined that such an arrangement would prevent the continental nations from becoming acquainted with the nature of

English mechanism, the supposition has been most signally disproved. *Seraing*, the far-famed establishment of the Messrs. Cockrell, near Liege, is the largest of these establishments, employing in its various departments (which include the mining of coal and iron are) 2,000 workmen, nearly all of whom are native Belgians. Thus, by their own suicidal act, in this establishment alone, have the British Government deprived 2,000 British artisans of regular employment and good wages; for all the work now done at *Seraing* by Belgians would, but for these prohibitions, have been executed by British workmen at home. From *Seraing*, as from a great model establishment, has gone forth a host of skilled artificers, well versed in every respect with the English principles of division of labor and mechanic skill, who have planted similar concerns in other parts of Belgium. So far have Belgian skill and industry already advanced, that, in all articles prepared by individual taste and talent, she is greatly ahead of England; this is particularly the case in piano fortes and cabinet ware in general. In 1836 the number of iron founders, engineers, millwrights, and machine-makers employed at Bolton, in Lancashire, was 2,110; in 1841 there was only 1,895; showing a falling off of 715, a considerable part of whom have left the country, some for the Continent, others for the United States, carrying away their skill and experience to enrich the rivals of Great Britain in their respective branches of productive industry. Those who are now employed in Bolton have only four or five days' work in the week on an average.

In France employment is abundant, both for agriculture and manufactures; the lowest class of laborers earn 2s. per day. Mechanics from 3s. 6s. according to their skill. With these earnings they live comfortably, and generally lay by something. "So far from hearing of unemployed persons," says a merchant who is engaged in very extensive business in one of the principal seaports in France, "I am always at a loss to find men to do my work, and in this I am not alone, for many good undertakings are uncommenced for want of hands. Living is cheap as compared with England."

The entire amount of custom-house revenue received in 1840, in Great Britain, was £22,152,610 sterling; of which the duty received on tobacco was about £3,500,000 sterling, or about one-sixth of the whole. That on sugar and molasses was £4,800,000; that on tea £3,650,000; that on rum and brandy £2,615,000; that on wine £1,850,000; that on timber £1,600,000; that on corn £1,100,000; that on coffee £750,000; that on cotton wool £416,000; that on silk manufactures £247,000; that on butter, currants, tallow, seeds, wool, raisins, and cheese, was £1,100,000.

The wheat crop has been deficient this year; I have conversed with many intelligent persons on the subject, and the general impression is, that it is full one-fifth below an average, as to actual produce, this offers but a gloomy prospect for the poor, and will add very much to the embarrassment of ministers, as speaking "trumpet-tongued," in behalf of some radical change in the corn-laws.

England must be relieved from her superabundant population by some means, or, if the number of mouths cannot be diminished, the quantity of food must be increased. Emigration has lately had a powerful effect upon this subject: from 1821 to 1831 the annual emigration from Great Britain to all parts was 20,923; from 1832 to 1839 it was 66,155; in 1840 it was 83,746. Of this number, 27,025 emigrated to the British North American Colonies; 38,495 to the United States; 1,938 to the West Indies; 513 to the Cape of Good Hope; 15,775 to Australia, New Zealand, and Van Dieman's Land. The population of Ireland has diminished 527,590 during the last ten years.

Your President's Message, at the meeting of Congress, has been just received, and, so far as I know, has given great satisfaction to men of all parties. The way in which he touches upon all questions at issue between the United States and this country, is regarded as being at once firm, dignified, and conciliatory, and will be responded to by the Government here, I have little doubt, in the same spirit. The newspapers are contrasting the President's Message to Congress with the French King's speech at the opening of the legislative body—I need not say how much to the credit of the former.

[FOR THE MESSENGER.]

Intemperance.

Intemperance: O monster! destroyer of peace! What can describe thee—what language express thee?

Thy powerful sway—thy unhappy control, Which brings grief to the heart and despair to the soul.

I have seen the gay smile and the bright beaming eye Grow dim at thy touch and its energies die. I have seen the high brow furrow'd over with care, And I knew that thy hand, baneful monster, was there.

I have seen the fair youth of high promise bow down And drink at thy fountain of awful renown; 'Till the spirit that once from all error was free Was bound in thy fetters, a captive to thee.

The wine-cup, the wine-cup! how ruddy thy hue, It glitters and sparkles, like morning's bright dew; But poison and death, and destruction are there; Young votary of pleasure, beware—beware!

It will rear the bright temple in which is enshrined The palace of thought, the high emblem of mind; Taste not at its fountain, inhale not its breath, Like some baneful Uvas, 'twill hurl thee to death.

FROM TEXAS.—The Hon. James RILEY, the new Texian Minister to the United States and Gen. LESLIE COMBS arrived at New Orleans on the 7th instant in the steamship New York, from Galveston, Texas.

Congress was to have adjourned on the 31st ultimo, but it was supposed that the express sent by Gen. Hamilton arrived previous to that time, and caused a postponement of the day, as the General and the Belgian Minister are said to have had important pecuniary offers to make to that body in behalf of the Belgian Government.



BY THE LAST EASTERN MAIL.

⚡ We stop the press to announce the melancholy news of the death of Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS, member to Congress from this State. He died at his lodgings, in Washington City, on the 23d of last month. His disease was Bilious Pleurisy, and so violent was the attack that in forty-eight hours from the time he was first taken, he was a corpse! On Monday, the 21st, he was at his post, in good health—was attacked on Tuesday, and died on Wednesday. Mr. Williams entered Congress in the latter part of 1815, from this State, and continued there by successive elections until the day of his death.

Popping the Question.

This important science in the economy of matrimony, is sensibly and philosophically handled by an old Bachelor in Frazer's Magazine:

"Though it is impossible to say any thing very much to the purpose about refusals generally, a little fact and observation will tell you whether the girl who refused you would have been worth having, had she accepted. I am speaking of verbal communications only; as nobody ever writes who can speak. It is usual, in all cases of refusal, for the lady to say she is deeply grateful for the honor you have done her, but, feeling only friendship for you, she regrets that she cannot accept your proposal, &c. &c. I have heard the words so often that I know them by heart. The words, however varied, signify little; it is the tone and manner in which they are pronounced that must guide you in forming your estimate of the cruel one. If they are pronounced with evident marks of sorrow instead of triumph, showing unfeigned regret for having caused pain which she could not alleviate, if her voice is soft, broken and tremulous, her eye dimmed with a half formed tear, which it requires even an effort to subdue—then, I say, you may share in her sorrow, for you have probably lost a prize worth gaining; but though you grieve you may also hope, if you are a man of any pretension, for there is evidently good feeling to build upon. Do not, therefore, fly out and make an idiot of yourself, on receiving your refusal, submit with good grace; solicit a continuance of friendship, to support you under the heart-crushing affliction you have sustained. Take her hand at parting; kiss it frequently, but quietly; no other conduct of any kind, just a little at the expense of your own failure, without, however, attempting to deprive her of her victory. Rise in her estimation by the manner in which you receive your sentence; let her sorrow be mingled with admiration, and there is no knowing how soon things will change. These instructions, you will perceive, are not intended for every one, as they require skill, tact, quickness and feeling, in order to be appreciated and acted upon. If you want these qualities, just make love purse in hand; it is a safe mode of proceeding, and will answer admirably with all ranks, from Almack's to the Borough. There is only one class with whom it will not answer, and that is the very class worth having.

If, on the other hand, the lady refuses you in a ready-made and well delivered speech, which had evidently been prepared and kept waiting for you, then, make your bow, and thank your stars for your lucky escape. If she admonishes your inconsiderate conduct, bids you calm your excited feelings, and support affliction—if she triumphs, in fact, and is condescendingly polite—then cut a caper for joy, and come down in the attitude of John of Bologna's flying Mercury, for you have ample cause to rejoice. If the lady snaps at you, as much as to say, "You are an impudent fellow"—which may be sometimes true, though it should not exactly be told—then reply with a few stanzas of Miss Landon's song:

'There is in southern climes a breeze, That sweeps with changeless course the seas, Fixed on one point—oh faithful gale! Thy art not for my wandering sale.'

If she burst out into a loud fit of laughter, as I once knew a lady to do, then 'join her, by all means, for you may be sure that she is an ill-bred hoyden or a downright idiot. But if, unable to speak, grieved at having caused you pain, make her burst into tears—as a little Swedish girl once did when such a proposal was made to her—then join in if you like, for the chances are that you have lost 'one worth weeping for.'

PRISONERS AT SANTA FE.—The Legislature of Louisiana have unanimously passed Resolutions strongly denouncing the conduct of the Mexicans and their Government and calling upon the United States Government to act forthwith and with all possible energy. The New Orleans papers also give the proceedings of a "numerous public meeting" of her citizens on the 4th inst. which adopted the strongest Resolutions upon the subject—declaring that the Mexicans "ought not to be regarded as a civilized nation"—and calling upon the United States Government to take speedy steps to redress the manifold and glaring outrages (which the American citizens have received)—to do what it intends to do, and not wait the result of a tardy negotiation, which will prolong the suffering of her citizens and probably ensure their destruction.—*Raleigh Register.*

LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.—By the brig Maryland, from the Sandwich Islands, arrived at Mazatlan, we have advices from the former place to the 4th of November, brought here by the Ann Louise, from Vera Cruz. Arrived at St. Francisco, October 29th, United States brig Osage, (late Thomas Perkins, Varney, from New York, sold to the Exploring Expedition, Wm. L. Hussey commander, late of United States ship Peacock,) from Oahu to the river, per Oahu.

Value of Georgia Money at Augusta.

AUGUSTA NOTES.	
Mechanics' Bank,	par.
Agency Brunswick Bank,	"
Bank of Augusta,	"
Augusta Ins. & Banking Company,	"
Branch Georgia Railroad,	"
Branch State of Georgia,	"
SAVANNAH NOTES.	
State Bank,	1/2 a dis't.
Marine & Fire Insurance Bank,	1/2 a "
Central Railroad Bank,	1/2 a "
Planters' Bank,	1/2 a "
COUNTRY NOTES.	
State Bank Branch, Macon,	1/2 a dis't.
Other Branches State Bank,	1/2 a "
Bank of Columbus,	1/2 a par
Brunswick Bank,	1/2 a "
St. Mary's Bank,	1/2 a "
Branch Central R.R. Bank, Macon,	1/2 a "
Branch Mar. & Fire Ins. Bank,	1/2 a "
Insurance Bk of Columbus, Macon,	1/2 a 2 "
Commercial Bank, Macon,	1/2 a "
Planters' & Mer's Bk, Columbus, 30 a 40	1/2 a "
Milledgeville Bank,	1/2 a "
Bank of Hawkinsville,	12 1/2 a 15 "
Western Bank of Georgia,	1/2 a broke
Rackeysville Bank,	1/2 a 5 "
Georgia Railroad Bank, Athens,	1/2 a 5 "
Phoenix Bank of Columbus,	1/2 a 2 "
Central Bank,	1/2 a 11 "
Ocmulgee Bank,	1/2 a "
City Council of Augusta,	1/2 a "
City Council of Columbus Macon,	1/2 a "
and Milledgeville,	1/2 a 15 "
Monroe Railroad Bank,	1/2 a broke
Bank of Darien and Branches,	1/2 a 5 "
Chattahoochee R.R. & B'king Co.	1/2 a "
SOUTH-CAROLINA NOTES.	
Charleston Bank,	par.
Bank of Hamburg,	"
Country Banks,	"

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS!!

WE, the undersigned, have conducted ourselves in the AUCTION, FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of EDNEY & LYONS. We beg leave to offer our services to our friends and the public in the above business, pledging ourselves to use every exertion to promote the interests of those who may favor us with their patronage. If untiring perseverance, strict attention and promptness, will insure success in our business, we confidently expect it. In connection with the above business, we would respectfully acquaint merchants and others, that we also

Receive and forward Goods. In this branch of our business, promptness and despatch may be expected, our stand being on Centre street, next door to Howard & Garmist's Grocery Store, where all wagons coming in and going out must pass in review. THOS. A. EDNEY, J. R. LYONS. Hamburg, S. C., Feb. 1842. 2m 87

Estay.

Entered in the Ranger's Office, on January 11th, 1842, by Jeremiah Osborn, Jr., living on French Broad River, seven miles west of Hendersonville C. H., an estray horse MULE, of a brown color, one year old last spring. Appraised to be worth thirty dollars. JEREMIAH OSBORN. Henderson county, March, 1842. 87

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in offering his professional services to the citizens of Western North Carolina, and solicits their friendly patronage in the practice of Law and Equity, in the following Courts, viz: Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford and Cleveland. He further assures the public, that his whole time will be hereafter devoted exclusively to the Profession of Law, and that a strict attention to his clients' interests shall be given, and a regular attendance in the above Courts may be confidently expected.—Those who have hitherto confided their interests to his keeping, will please accept this as a tender of his highest regard and best thanks for their disinterested friendship. His office and residence is in Lincolnton, where he will be pleased to receive any communication addressed to him, in his professional line of business. BALIS M. EDNEY. January 28, 1842. 31—86

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE remaining Town Lots in Hendersonville will be offered for Sale on the 31st day of March next, and days following, on a credit of one and two years, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

HENDERSONVILLE

is the seat of justice for Henderson county, N. C., and is located on the Buncombe Turnpike Road, 21 miles South of Asheville and three miles North of the Flat Rock. DAVID REES, ANDREW MAXWELL, Jr., JOHN DAVIS, JAS. SPANN, GEORGE ALLEN. Feb. 25, 1842. tds 86

Valuable Land for Sale!

THE subscribers offer for sale two hundred and fifty acres of Land, situated 7 1/2 miles east of Asheville, on what is called the river road leading to Morganton, with about 45 acres in cultivation; there is 25 or 30 acres well adapted to the growth of grass, some cleared, and some uncleared. The plantation is well watered, and in a first rate place for stock of all kinds. Liberal credit will be given, by the purchaser giving good security. For further particulars, enquire at this office. R. W. & A. PORTER. Feb. 25, 1842. 31 86

Notice to Contractors.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Burke county, hereby give notice that they will receive Sealed Proposals for building a NEW JAIL, in the Town of Morganton, until Monday the 18th day of April next. The Building to be of well made and burned brick, 45 feet in length, by 20 feet in width—two stories high—the first story to be divided into two rooms, and an Entry, and the workmanship to be done in a plain, neat style suitable for dwelling rooms. The upper story or Prisoners apartment, to be divided into three Rooms, each end room to be 15 by 16 feet in the clear, and 8 feet high in the clear, and an entry or middle room 11 feet square in the clear—these rooms to be secured by inner walls of hewed timber 7 inches square, dove-tailed and fitted close together, and sealed with oak plank 1 1/2 inches thick nailed on with spikes 20d. at least 36 to the square foot, and otherwise constructed in the most secure and approved manner.—The whole work to be of the best materials, and done in a workmanlike manner. The Bids will be made known on Thursday the 21st of April, and it is desirable that the job should be undertaken forthwith, and completed as soon as possible. A plan and specified time of the building may be seen at the Post Office or at Mr. Erdwin's store in Morganton. DAVID CORPENING, E. J. ERWIN, THOMAS G. WALTON, Wm. C. ERWIN, R. O. YEASON.