TEMPERANCE.

Address,

Delivered before the "Young People's Total Abstinence Society," of Asheville,
BY A. B. CHUNN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I appear before you as the individual chosen to address you on this occasion, and grateful indeed as this mark of distinction is to my feelings, I nevertheless regret that my engagements have been such as to afford me but little opportunity for the preparation of a lengthy and suitable address—such, however, as it may be, I hope you will appreciate as the spontaneous effusion of the heart, and not as the labored production of the brain. We have assembled, my friends, for an object of the deepest moment. One that recommends itself to the weighty consideration of all whose bosoms beat warm with a lively sense for the best interests of mankind, and the honor and prosperity of our country.—It is for the promotion of a cause in which individual responsibility and social influence are more strikingly manifested than almost any other that has for its object the prevention of crime and human suffering. Need I assure you then, it will find its rich rewards in the consciousness of discharging a duty we not only owe to ourselves, but to those of our fellow-beings around us, whose lives, characters, happiness, and I may justly add, every thing else sacred in existence, are constantly exposed to the desolating ravages of the baneful monster *Intemperance.*

Similar societies have been formed throughout the country, effecting results of the greatest importance, and may we not flatter ourselves with assurances of like success, if we persevere with a determination of zeal, commensurate with the laudable object we have in view.

Our number is daily increasing and we may confidently look forward to the happy period as not being distant when we shall present such a spectacle of moral reform, as will invite the esteem, challenge the admiration and finally secure the influence and co-operation of many, long taught to regard the habit of *temperate drinking*, as a matter of slight and inoffensive consequence. Sad, mistaken delusion! To such we will present the reasonings of philosophy, the testimony of experience, the wretchedness of thousands of *drunkards*, and the anguish and ruin entailed upon innocent families. We will call upon them to look around and behold how many men gifted with the richest endowments of intellect morality, and worth, have fallen victims to the bewitching facinations of an enemy that has thus cheated them into a false belief of fancied security. It is under this mask, my friends, that the enemy conceals his hideous appearance, and wields imperceptibly, the mighty engine of destruction that is daily sweeping thousands from the earth to swell the mighty gathering of the grave. Let us arouse the energies of our minds, and the eloquence of our tongues to paint in living pictures of light, the imminent dangers to which all such are constantly exposed.—Let us point them to the young man whose mind once sparkled with gems of literary acquirements, that made him the centre of the fondest expectations, and whose prospects for inscribing his name high in the temple of fame, were as bright and unclouded as the meridian sun, but are now scathed and darkened by the fumes of *intoxication*, and bid them ask him if he intended when he first met his companions around the festive board for the purpose of indulging what is familiarly termed a social glass, thus to sink himself from his proud elevation, to the abasement of a drunkard. Let us point them to the father of riper years, whose abode was once lighted up with the smile of connubial bliss, but which is now changed into a bedlam of wretchedness and woe, and bid them to know if he intended when he led his fond and confiding wife, a blushing maiden, to the altar and there, in the presence of high Heaven, vowed to cherish and protect her, to dash the cup of promised joys from her lips, and burst upon her confiding heart the startling assurance that she was embraced in the arms of a drunkard. Let us point them to the besotted inebriate whose locks are silvered over with the frosts of premature decay, and whose carbuncled face is redolent with the flush of unnatural excitement and bid them know of him, if he intended when he commenced taking his morning dram, to sink himself from a standing of respectability, to the degradation of a brute.

From these isolated instances of thousands throughout all the ramifications of society, that are constantly falling victims to the habit of temperate indulgence, who once believed themselves as safe as any who now feel confident of their ability to resist the certain tendency of the slightest occasional drinking—they will see that no age, rank, or condition in life are exempt from the malign influence of this surreptitious enemy of man. Like the wily serpent that entered the Eden of Paradise, and persuaded the victim of his unholy delusion that no danger lay concealed beneath the indulgence of the forbidden fruit—this system lulls the votary of pleasure, into a state of imaginary safety, and tempts him for the gratification of a moment, to sip the exhilirating fluid until he passes the boundary of intoxication, and plunges irresistibly forward into the vortex of wretchedness and ruin. It enters the deepest recesses of society, and marks for its victims all those who suffer themselves to be cheated into a mistaken notion that it is at all necessary, either to beguile the burden of time, or chase away the sorrows of the past. The sad experience of thousands proves that the chalice of poison may be presented to lips that at first revolted at its sickening contents but repeated under secret and pleasant disguises, it soon creates an irresistible appetite that stifles the warning voice of reason, and forces onward the unconscious votary in the carcer of certain destruction. From one step to another it attends him, until it gets the ascendency over his feelings, and he finds, alas! when too late, that he is tramelled in the meshes of an enemy that will destroy him at his leisure. Such, my friends, are the incipient and progressive steps that mark the history of the *drunkard.* Wretched, miserable character!!

I would essay his description, but such language as I can command is too poor a vehicle of thought to paint this vile degraded being. Like the demon of darkness, he wanders through the earth "the living sepulchre of a thousand hopes." Once he may have been the solace of declining age—the fond hope of confiding love—a kind neighbor, and a useful member of society, but what is he now? Fallen from his high estate, he has called down in misery to the grave, the gray hairs of his parents—entailed wretcheness and poverty upon his unfortunate family, forfeited all claim to the confidence and respect of his fellow beings, and rendered himself a perfect nuisance to society. He looks upon himself as a debased, polluted wretch, whose degradation justly entitles him to the scorn and contempt of his fellow beings, and seeks to destroy the small remnant of remors still flickering in the inmost recesses of his heart, in the intoxicating draught that has so often stifled for a season, the workings of an aching heart. Cast upon the cold hearted charities of the world, without friends, or money, he soon looses sight of all moral restraint, wildly rushes forward into every species of infamy and vice that swells the dark catalogue of human crime. But shall he be abandoned to the vulture of destruction that has so long preyed with an unsatiable appetite upon the very vitals of his existence without a single effort to afford him the means of deliverance? No—it cannot be, that all the feelings of benevolence and philanthropy are stifled in the breasts of those, who from a sense of duty to themselves, and a spirit of usefulness to their fellow-beings, have pledged themselves to each other, to rescue by the influence of example and the mild and gentle persuasions of precept. Thousands that are blossoming for an early grave, that this unhappy wretch shall appeal in vain to the enlisted sympathies of their nature. They have a feeling of pity for such. They cherish a hope for the rescue that will prompt them in a diligent effort to restore him again to his own respect and the confidence of others. They may feel that he is bound in cruel fetters, but not such as cannot be broken by a firm and resolute purpose to abstain wholly and entirely from the use of ardent spirits, in any form, or for any purpose whatever. It is ascertained beyond a doubt, that its medicinal use is not indispensable, and therefore, total abstinence is supposed, to be the only safe cure or preventative to its dangerous consequences. To reform confirmed and established drunkards, was once supposed to amount to a miracle, but now there are so many instances of thorough reformation as scarcely to admit a doubt that there is rarely a case beyond the reach of hope. The mighty efforts that are making in our country to break down the strong holds of the enemy, and to close up the sluices that has enabled him to desolate the fairest portion of the earth, with the inundation of destruction, is beginning to spread "the iris of hope over the dark clouds of despondency," that once hung in impenetrable gloom over the borders of wretchedness and war. Let us pass onward, my friends, in the glorious cause in which we are engaged. The tears of broken hearted widows, parents and children, all make their pathetic and heartfelt appeals, and shall we falter or slacken in our efforts to roll on the mighty tide of reformation that is destined to restore peace and comfort to thousands that have long coveted the cold embrces of the grave.

With the utmost respect, we appeal to the manufactures and retailers of this accursed poison, and call upon them to weigh well the awful responsibility that awaits them for the destroying the lives of thousands, and reducing to beggary and want, innocent victims that are unfortunately included in its weltering effects Could you fully realize the alarming extent of mischief that results from the distilation and sale of ardent spirits, methinks there is none so callous that would relinquish this unhallowed trafic, could you visit the miserable hovels of poverty, and hear the stifled growns of mother's appealed to in vain for bread, by naked and hungry children, surely you would not longer barter the pleasures of a guiltless conscience for the trifling consideration you are recceiving. To you will be traced all the evils which have resulted, and will continue to flow from the intemperance of those which you have been instrumental in producing. I know there are many honest and worthy men who reason falsely with themselves on this matter, and justify themselves by the flimsey excuse that others would take their places were they to abandon their occupation. But have they ever seriously examined the great absurdity that invariably attends this mode of reasoning? What would they think of a man that would tell them he had murdered his neighbor, because he knew of another that intended to do it, or of another that would justify himself for the commission of a crime upon the plea that the same act had been committed by others. Do you suppose, in either case, he could find any one that would justify his conduct, and yet it is the same principle of justification that you rely upon to meet your case. Abandon then, my friends, this miserable subterfuge, and clear your consciences so far as your acts are concerned, of the ruin and misery that is blighting and destroying the happiness of mankind. Lose sight of the paltry gain you are receiving at the expense of the good order of society, and join with us to rear a monument to your names that shall be as imperishable as the rock of ages.

Fellow members of this society—We have thrown around us a panoply of defence which I trust will ever protect us against the secret assaults of an enemy—that it is our glorious purpose to conquer—and expell from the land. With the standare of Total Abstinence waving above us, as a beacon light, to cheer us onward, in our march, the young and the old, the great and the good, will rally under its folds, until we shall be enabled to expell the monster from our land and claim for ourselves the greatest victory ever achieved for the liberties of man.

[For the Advocate.]

LIBERTY VS ALCOHOL—A DREAM.

I saw Liberty, with sorrowful mien, hovering over a world much injured by tyranny. Ever anon she was striving to alleviate the suffering of the human family, but was repelled with deadly hostility—only amongst the mountains of Switzerland could she dwell.

At length, in her wanderings, she passed to the shores of America—she saw her mighty rivers rolling on undisturbed to the ocean, and her majestic hills lifting their lofty summits high into the air. She saw the lion, and the panther, and the wild deer—all the beasts of the forest roving in quietude—her wide spread plains, sporting amid the sublime scenery of her towering mountains.

The scene pleased her—delighted, enraptured her. Here, she exclaimed, "shall be my abode! Here, far from the dwelling of despots, I will bless man—he shall worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and his mind, unbounded in its conceptions, and eternal in its existence, shall know no restraint but that given by its Maker.

Liberty flew back to Europe. She pointed out America to the oppressed of every land, as a place of refuge from the tyrant's rage, and obedient to her call, they flocked to the American wilderness. The desert is made to rejoice, and the solitary place is gladdened with the voices of men who imagine themselves beyond the reach of oppression. But they are watched with a jealous eye.

The vicegerent of tyranny, who ruled in Britain, laid deep and broad plans of oppression, for he wished to reduce this garden of liberty to his own arbitrary dominion. Liberty saw her danger and feared for her favorite land. She warned the people of America of their danger, with untiring vigilance. She fired the leaders throughout the land with her spirit. The Adams' and Hancock at Boston, Franklin, the Lees, Henry, the heroes of Mecklenburg N. C., Pinkney, Moultrie, &c., fired with the love of liberty, and stimulated by her solicitations, called together their fellow-citizens, and depicted to them, with all the power of eloquence, the outrages committed upon their rights. They formed societies, the members of which pledged themselves to "touch not, taste not, handle not" the *taxed tea.* Through the influence of these societies, the *fire* of liberty spread far and wide, and soon burned too strong, and too bright for the minions of despotism to find a resting place in our land. America was recognized as free, and liberty waved her banner over the enfranchised and the brave.

The genius of tyranny, bloated with rage, because liberty had a foot-hold on earth once more, retired to her council chamber, and called together her counsellors. She inveighed against liberty long and loud, and resorted to every expedient to induce some votary to become the oppressor of America. At length one with bloated face and fiery eyes, and truly fiendish visage, stepped forward and said, "I will go and become the tyrant of America." "How?" exclaimed a thousand voices, "will you subjugate a people so opposed to the very name of tyrant, enjoying, and so highly appreciating the blessings of liberty?" He answered, "not by might, nor by strength of my power will I overcome them, but by guile and deceit will I ensnare them. Though their deadliest foe, I will pretend their friend, and the inseperable companion of liberty."—Alcohol was commissioned for his field of action, and thousands of shouts attended him as he left the infernal conclave.

He came to the land of his destination, well stored with craft and guile. By some kind of legerdemain he infused into the people the belief that he was the most devoted friend of liberty. The people, deceived by his false pretensions, hailed him with a hearty welcome, and received him to their firesides, their election grounds, and their legislative halls. With an influence so great, so universal, and a strong attachment to his interest on the part of many, he wrought destruction without measure.—Like all other tyrants, he made devotion to his interests, the only requisite for elevation. He proscribed for opinions sake, with a vengeance—for none who opposed him could receive an honorable or profitable office. Despotic, cruel and blood-thirsty, in his nature, with so little to oppose his progress, he spread ruin, death and desolation through our land such as no other tyrant that ever wore a crown or swayed a sceptre ever did.

Liberty saw herself once more almost expatriated. With disheveled tresses and streaming, she turned, as of old, to the patriots of our land. With all the eloquence of her zeal, she addressed them, and inspired some noble souls with a sense of their country's danger, and the worth of liberty. The *friends of liberty now, like the friends of liberty in the revolution, called together their fellow-citizens, harrangued them and formed them into societies*, the members of which pledged themselves to "touch not, taste not, handle not this tea." Ardent spirits, which has been the cause of taxes so enormous, and of ruin so extensive. By means of these societies and orations, the cause of liberty was strengthened, her declining power began to be restored, and the cause is even now spreading as it were upon the wings of the wind, through the length and breadth of our land, its friends look forward to certain victory, and the votaries of alcohol ashamed of their course are almost ready to yield. On, ye votaries of liberty! on, on to victory and to glory.

JUVENIS MONTIUM.

Found,

BY the subscriber, on Saturday evening last, a *DRUM*, which the owner can have, by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
J. COCHE.
Asheville, April 1, 1842. tf 91

State of North Carolina,
MACON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sess., Jan. Ses., 1842.

John N. Deaton vs. Benj. James and others, Heirs at Law of James James. } *Petition to subject the real estate to the payment of Plaintiff debt.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isabella James, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Highland Messenger," notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of Macon, at the Court House in Franklin, on the second Monday of March, then and there to plead, answer or demur; otherwise Judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against her and the property condemned to the plantiff debt.
Witness J. K. GRAY Clerk of said court at office, the Monday before the last Monday in January 1842.
J. K. GRAY *Clerk.*
February 4, 1842.—84.—6w Prs. fee, $5,50

Webster's Spelling Books.

JUST received, and for sale at this Office, Webster's Elembentary Spelling Books—cheap.
Nov. 26. 74

James Conner,
TYPE FOUNDER,
CORNER OF ANN AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK.

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the Printing Business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the *old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau Streets*, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honored with; and that the type manufactured by him is from a selection of faces taken from his old specimens, together with a number of additions of a superior cut; that he is enabled to supply SORTS as well as FOUNTS, *of the most beautiful of his old faces*, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of *new and highly ornamental Articles.* Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of presses and other printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.
A new specimen is now in the course of printing. Oct. 1, 1841. 69 3

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening in the town of Morganton, N. Carolina, a complete and well selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

which they offer for sale on the most accommodating terms for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Country Physicians can be supplied with all the articles generally made use of in practice, and the articles warranted, in all cases, to be genuine. All orders from a distance promptly attended to.
W. L. McREE,
J. S. ERWIN.
February 4, 1842—83. 5w.

Information Wanted.

THE subscriber wants information as to whereabouts of one *ANTHONY STARLEN*, who left this place about five weeks ago, under promise to return in two, and has not been heard of since he passed the Warm Springs. Said Starlen is a native Italian, took with him a French Organ the property of the undersigned. My motive for this publication, is that I wish him to return to this place immediately. Said Starlen cannot read English; any gentleman seeing him, will confer a favor by informing him of this publication.
PETER BIZANYE.
Newport Tenn., Jan. 27, 1842. 84

Jurors' Tickets,

FOR the Superior and County Courts, neatly printed on good paper—for sale at this office.
Nov. 1841. 73

State of North-Carolina,
HAYWOOD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1841.

John S. Davis, vs. Carroll Elliott. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON PROPERTY IN THE HANDS OF GARNISHEE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Highland Messenger," notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the county of Haywood, at the court house in Waynesville, on the last Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against him, and the property levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.
Witness, WALTER BROWN, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of September, 1841. W. BROWN, *Clk.*
Nov. 26. [Pr. adv $3 50.] 6sw74

Large Family Bibles.

COMMON Bibles, cheap Testaments, Hymn Books, &c., for sale at this office.
Nov. 26. 74

Valuable Books for sale,
☞ LOW FOR CASH!!

THE following valuable BOOKS are for sale at the Office of the "Highland Messenger," where those wishing to purchase are invited to call, and examine the assortment:

Watson's Dictionary,	Pocket Bibles,
Wesley's Sermons,	" Testaments,
Covel's Dictionary,	Large Family Bibles,
Reference Testaments,	Hymn Books 24 mo,
History M. E. Church,	" " 48 mo,
Calvinistic Controversy,	Pearl Hymn Books,
Life of Cox	Polyglot Pocket Bibles,
Methodist Harmonist,	Methodist Disciplines,
Barr's Index,	Parent's Friend,
Josephus,	Sunday School Tes'ts,
Life of Watson,	Blair's Lectures,
Hymn Books,	S. S. Spelling Books,
Original Church,	" Teacher's 1st Book,
Saints Rest,	Quest. Hist. Old Tes't,
Errors of Socinianism,	Evangelical Rambler,
Preacher's Experience,	Catechisms, of different
Anti-Universalism,	kinds.

Together with various other pamplets, Tracts, &c., on interesting subjects; all of which will be sold *very low for cash.*
July 16, 1841. 3

Smith's Arithmetic.

JUST received, and for sale at this office,—very cheap.
Nov. 26.

HORSES FOR SALE!

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to sell four or five good cheap, or low priced *WORK HORSES*, that are sound, and will work in any kind of gearing, on a twelve months credit with approved security, bearing interest from date.
THOMAS T. PATTON
February 11, 1842. 4w 84

Mortgages,

INJUNCTIONS, Equity Writs and Subpœnas, for sale here. 37

FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS,

And receiving & forwarding AGENCY,
HAMBURG, S. C.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to apprise his friends and the Merchants of the upper districts generally, that he is thoroughly prepared to transact business as above, and, confident in his long experience in said business in this place, solicits a share of patronage.
His store being on Market Street, the most elevated part of Town, no danger from inundations need be apprehended.
H. URQUHART.
Nov. 1st, 1841. 3m 72

Plain and Fancy BOOK AND JOB PRINTING!

THE public are respectfully informed that in addition to the former large and general assortment of Printing Materials belonging to this establishment, a new supply has been recently received, which will enable us to execute

Letter-Press Printing,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

in a style equal, if not superior to any other estab lishment in the State.
☞ Orders for any of the following kinds of Printing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to:

BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,	CARDS, OF ALL KINDS,
PAMPHLETS,	HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,	SHOW-BILLS,
CATALOGUES,	WAY AND STAGE BILLS,
MINUTES,	TICKETS,
	LABELS, &c. &c.

"MESSENGER" Office, Asheville, July 23, 1841. 54

SWAIM'S North-Carolina Executor:

Containing the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary Forms & Precedents.

INTENDED as a convenient manual and a safe guide to Executors, Administrators, Guardians Juries and Commissioners of various kinds, appointed by the Courts, Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other public officers. In short, it *is* intended for the benefit of all persons, public or private, who are, or possibly may be interested in the management of the estate of deceased persons, with the least trouble and expense possible, according to the laws now in force. For, besides the legal matter above mentioned generally, it embraces the kindred subjects of Wills of land and personal property, Legacies, distributive shares of estates, rules of descent, Partition of estate, real and personal, among those entitled, Dower and other provision for Widows, &c., &c.
Among the Forms it contains, are,—all the necessary legal process, Wills, Bonds, Oaths, Deeds, Bills of sale, Leases, Forms of Accounts, Petitions, Affidavits, Advertisments, Commissions, Notices, Writs, Returns, &c.—in all, near a hundred in number. And is believed, by good judges, to be the largest, as well as the most approved collection of Forms now extant.
This Book has just been published. It contains 248 octavo pages (same size as those of the North Carolina Justice:) well bound in *law binding*; and, in consequence of the scarcity of money, as well as to place us within the reach of every person, it is now offered for sale at the low price of $1 50 by retail. Merchants and others who buy a quantity to sell again, can have a reasonable reduction in the price.
☞ Apply at the Printing Office, in Ashebo rough, Randolph county, N. C., or at the North Carolina Book Store in Raleigh.
BENJAMIN SWAIM,
Dec. 8, 1841. 3t78 *Author & Proprietor*

☞ ***Send in your orders!!*** ☜

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

CLERKS of Courts, Attorneys, Sheriffs, and Constables are respectfully informed that we have recently made large additions to our former assortment of BLANKS; and that we are now prepared to fill with promptness orders for any of the following kinds, viz:

Constables' Warrants,
" Ca. Sa's. and Bonds,
Superior Court Ca. Sa's,
County Court Road Orders,
" " Executions,
Guardians' Bonds,
Apprentices' Indentures,
Appearance Bonds,
Superior Court Indictments for Affrays,
" " " Assaults,
County Court " do.
" " " Affrays,
" " Writs,
Deeds of Trust,
Superior Court Venditioni Exponas,
" " Subpœnas,
County " do.
" " Vend. Expo.
Superior " Ca. Sa. Bonds,
County " do. do.
Deeds of Conveyance,
Superior Court Capias Bonds,
" " Writs,
Marriage License,
Constables' Delivery Bonds.
Superior Court Witness Tickets.
County Court do. do.
Deeds of Equity,
Indemnity Bonds,
Sheriff's Deeds—Vend. Expo.
" " Fi. Fa.
Appeal Bonds,
Commissions for taking Depositions.
Constables' Official Bonds,
Administrators' Bonds,
Letters of Administration,
Prosecution Bonds,
Letters Testamentary,
Ejectments,
"Messenger" Office, Asheville, July 23, 1841. 54

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Furniture for sale.

At the corner East of the Court House,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE subscriber, having commenced business in this place, will shortly have finished and ready for sale,
TABLES, BUREAUS, WORK-STANDS, CANDLE-STANDS, &C., &C.
All of which will be sold on moderate terms. He is prepared to manufacture, according to order, every description of

Cabinet Furniture,

in a neat, substantial and workman-like manner. Orders for the manufacturing or repairing of any thing in his line of business, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
J. BOYD.
Asheville, Nov. 5, 1841. 71

The Bankrupt Law.

THE subscriber will attend the District Court at FAYETTEVILLE, and give attention to all cases under the Bankrupt Law that may be entrusted to him.
JAS. W. OSBORNE.
Charlotte, Feb. 23, 1842. 4 88
The *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, Lincoln Republican* and *Highland Messenger* will give this four insertions. J. W. O.

G. Walker,
WARE HOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Receiving & Forwarding Agent,
Oct. 17. HAMBURG, S. C. 6m 68

☞ **NEW IRON WORKS.** ☜

THE undersigned take this method to inform the public at large that they have their new IRON WORKS in full operation, and are prepared to fill bills for any amount of

IRON.

Their Works are situated in Cherokee county, N. C., four miles north-west of the town of Murphy.—Any person or persons wishing to purchase as much as 2240lbs. can have it delivered at any point within the bounds of the counties of Haywood, Macon, and Cherokee, North Carolina, or Union, Habersham or Gilmore, Georgia, at 7 cents per pound, or 6¼ cents delivered at the forge. We warrant our Iron to be as good as any made in the State. We flatter ourselves that the quality of our Iron, together with the very low price at which we propose to sell, will entitle us to a good portion of the public patronage. Bills forwarded to the proprietors will be strictly attended to. Address
BENJAMIN WARD, Murphy.
January 7, 1842. 79

☞ **LAW SCHOOL.** ☜

THE undersigned propose to open a Shool for the instruction of Law Students, in the town of Hillsborough, on the first of January next, provided a sufficient number shall apply to justify the effort. They deem it unnecessary to allude to the advantages to be derived from pursuing such studies in the seclusion of a quiet village, nor to those benefits which spring from the *association* of minds engaged in the same pursuits. In addition to the usual course of elementary instruction, they intend to add, by means of a Moot Court, some knowledge of the practice in the courts of this State. Examinations will be made monthly, and written or oral instructions given as often as required. Eight students is the least number with which they can commence.
The usual fees for instruction will be required, and that for preparing a student to obtain a county Court licence will be demanded whether he remain long enough for that purpose or not.
FREDERICK NASH,
HUGH WADDELL.
Hillsborough, Nov. 3d, 1841. 4 72

BOOKS.

JUST received, and for sale at the "Messenger" Office, a quantity of School, and other Books, consisting, in part, of

Smith's Geography and Atlas,
Webster's Dictionary,
Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic,
Webster's Elementary Spelling Book,
Large Family Bibles,
Common do.
History M. E. Church,
Cheap Testaments, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold ☞ VERY LOW for cash.
Asheville, Nov. 26.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
New-Genesee Farmer,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

The cheapest Agricultural Paper in the Union!!
16 large pages monthly—only 50 cts per year!

HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.
Late Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts and Editor of the N. E. Farmer.

GRATEFUL for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has recieved during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation, Being determined to make it the most useful and widely circulated paper in the Union. The proprietor has engaged the services of the most celebrated and eminent agricultural writer in America; namely, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and formerly Editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co-operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Colman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success, and locate at Rochester, where, through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.
The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in Rural or Domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation. It is hoped, therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well-wisher of his neighborhood and his country, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured. Careful Clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.
Post-masters and their assistants, are authorised and respectfully solicited to act as agents, and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.
☞ Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the* TERMS, and be careful to write *plainly* the names of subscribers, their *Post Office, county and State*; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that the perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.
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