

management of the banking capital, representing them as the advocates of unsound and dishonest banking institutions. Never was a charge less supported by proof or more capable of complete refutation. The doctrine of the Whigs has ever been that some paper circulation was both advantageous and necessary to the country, because our share of the specie of the world is entirely inadequate in amount to our wants, and because an entire specie circulation is, from its bulk and weight, inconvenient and troublesome, and from its constant waste by friction, is yearly diminishing in amount. But they have ever maintained that banking institutions to supply this paper circulation, should not be increased beyond the actual necessities of the country—should be created upon a firm basis of specie and property, and by wise laws, carefully restrained from excess and mismanagement, and with this doctrine the practice of the Whigs will be found to have corresponded. How is it with our opponents? Their theory has taught the propriety of an exclusive hard money currency. Banking institutions have been the theme of their unceasing denunciation. Yet how have they acted? When in possession of power, what have they done to reduce their theory to practice? Let us enquire. Before they came into power, it is undoubted that we had a good currency. Every one who can remember the state of things twelve years ago, knows this to have been the fact. The change in the condition of the country—the increase of banking capital, beyond all the reasonable demands of business, and the consequent depreciation, arose from their administration of the Government, and they stand justly responsible for the consequences. In the year 1830, there were in the United States 330 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$145,190,268. In 1832 the bill to re-charter the Bank of the United States was vetoed, and in 1833 the Government deposits were removed from that bank and placed with the State Banks thenceforward, the State Banks enjoyed the favor of the Administration—were applauded as safe depositories of the revenue, and capable of furnishing a sufficient and sound currency for the country—were urged by the then Secretary of the Treasury to increase their loans, enlarge their circulation, and furnish every facility which their accommodations could furnish to the mercantile community. At the same time banks began to be multiplied without necessity and beyond all example. Within less than two years from the removal of the deposits, the banks were found to number 558, with an aggregate capital of \$331,250,337. And in December 1837, the number had increased to 709, with an aggregate authorized capital of \$440,195,710! So that the banks had doubled and the capital more than trebled in seven years. Now where was the greatest increase in the number and capital of these banks? Was it in States, under Whig direction? Or was it in those States which enjoyed the special benefit of being governed by Locofoco Legislatures? Undoubtedly in the latter. Let us take as examples and proofs of this, a few States distinguished during that period for their attachment to the Locofoco party. Take Maine: In 1830 she had 18 banks, with a capital of \$2,050,000; in December 1837, she had 50 banks, with a capital of \$5,635,000. Take Pennsylvania:—In 1830 her banks were 33 in number, with a capital of \$14,610,393; in December 1837 the number had increased to 50, and the authorized capital to \$59,944,435. Take Alabama, which, in 1830, had 2 banks, with a capital of \$643,500, and in December, 1837, had 3 banks, with an authorized capital of \$14,458,969, being an increase of twenty-two fold in seven years in the bank capital of the State. Take Mississippi, which, in 1830, had one bank, with a capital of \$950,000, and in 1837, 14 banks and 22 branches, with a capital of \$39,400,000, being an increase of capital in seven years of forty fold! Take Missouri: What was the action of this State, represented and governed by Mr. Benton,—the very personification of hard money, who professes to hold a bank note in abhorrence, and who lately protested a draft for his pay as a member of Congress, because he could not receive for it any thing but paper money? How did she shew her hatred of Banks—her abhorrence of paper mags?—Why thus: She had in 1830 not more than one bank and not more than \$250,000 of capital, and in 1837 she had 3 banks with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, being at the latter period in possession of just twenty times the amount of banking capital she had seven years before. So it will be seen that these five States, under Locofoco direction, in a period of seven years increased their number of banks from 56 to 129, and their aggregate capital from \$16,403,826 to \$124,338,494; making a clear addition during that short period of the banking capital to the Union of the enormous sum of \$105,934,568!—nearly one half of the whole increase of banking capital in the Union during that period.—These statements are taken from an official report made by Mr. Woodbury, late Locofoco Secretary of the Treasury, on the 8th of January, 1838, and what an admirable agreement they shew between the professions and the practice of our political adversaries! They denounce all banks, yet wherever they have the power establish them; they praise gold and silver as the only constitutional currency, and yet flood the country with millions of bank paper.—And are these banks established by them able to redeem their engagements by specie? This at least we should have a right to expect from the lovers of an exclusive hard money circulation. Let the depreciated notes of Alabama and Mississippi, selling as they are every where at a most disgraceful discount, worthless for the payment of a debt, and scarcely available to purchase a loaf of bread—let these wretched paper mags answer the question! Let the broken banks of Maine answer and cover those with confusion who profess and practice another, who falsely charge upon their opponents their own political misdeeds. In

advantageous contrast with these States might be placed, did time permit, the conduct of those States which, during the same period, were under the direction of Whig counsels, but we must content ourselves with stating one illustration of this. Of the Whig States, Massachusetts and Connecticut made the largest proportionate increase of their banking capital, and yet neither did more than double it. But what a difference is found between the issues of their banks and those of Mississippi and Alabama! So far from being depreciated and worthless, they are quoted in Philadelphia on the 1st of January last, at premium of 4 per cent. Thus it may be seen, that the Locofocos, while they rail at the Whigs for establishing good banks that issue sound currency, do themselves establish unsound banks which issue notes depreciated and almost worthless. Having thus, as your Committee think, acquitted the Whig Party of all just censure for the past, it remains to inquire what should be their action for the future. That our position is both strange and difficult, cannot be denied, and should not be concealed. But it has no difficulty, which cannot be overcome by energy and concert of action. The Whig strength is undiminished. If then this strength be the same now as in 1840, it is manifest that it is sufficient to secure success. To this end it requires only to be put forth, and surely the motives are not less strong to enforce its exertion now, than in 1840. Our principles have lost none of their value, nor we any part of our attachment to them. We still desire—earnestly desire a just and economical administration of the Government, a sound currency of uniform value, in which industry may receive without loss its just reward. We desire that the legislation of the country should be in fact as well as in form in the hands of a majority of the People and of the States, and be directed for the equal protection and advancement of every citizen and every interest of our country; that offices should be given only to able and faithful men, should be created solely for the good of the People and neither extravagantly compensated nor continued beyond the demands of the public business. We are still clearly in favor of confining a President to one term, as the most effectual means of checking the corrupt abuse of power, and we still believe that Executive patronage has increased to a dangerous and alarming degree, and ought without delay to be diminished. We are still opposed to the exercise of the Veto power, by which one man overrules the opinions, and disappoints the hopes of millions, and dictates to a whole people the terms on which they may be permitted to legislate. We still detest an unwise and dangerous, the Sub-Treasury scheme, by which the whole revenues of the country are placed under the control of one man already armed with immense power, and by which all the safeguards necessary to prevent the abuse of that power are in effect removed, and the nominal President of a Republic converted in fact into an absolute dictator. We are still opposed to the application of the Public Lands to the benefit of particular States, either from favoritism to those States or to purchase support to a political party. We are still opposed to those lands being retained by the General Government for its ordinary purposes, and still insist that these lands, the special purposes for which they were ceded having been accomplished, of right belong to the States, and the proceeds of them ought to be without delay paid over to the several States to be disposed of for such purposes as they may think proper. We are still opposed to, and detest that unhalloved ambition which, for the purpose of gaining political support, seeks to introduce divisions between the different classes of society, to array the rich against the poor, and the poor against the rich, to teach that the different portions of the community have separate, and irreconcilable interests, and thus to dissolve that cement of mutual dependence and affection which binds society together, and gives strength to our Republican institutions. We utterly abhor the doctrine of repudiating State Debts—that recent fruit of mature Locofocism, by which our country has been disgraced, its credit ruined, and which is as unwise and impolitic as it is dishonest and demoralizing. We still believe that the ascendancy of our political principles will tend to promote, and those of our adversaries to destroy the welfare and freedom of our country. Thus thinking, and thus feeling, we entered the contest of 1840, and our efforts were crowned with a glorious success, against majorities in both Houses of Congress, co-operating with a President, who wielded the whole power and patronage of the Government, for the purpose of securing his continuance in office. Why, then, should we doubt the result of a conflict in which, though opposed by the Executive power and patronage, assisted by an artful and unscrupulous minority, in Congress, we are yet supported by a majority of that body, besides the vast array of true-hearted Whigs, who so nobly rallied for their Country, under the immortal HARRISON, and whose devotion and patriotism the treachery of his successor can neither alarm nor seduce! But to make our strength efficient, we must be UNITED AND ORGANIZED. To this end, it seems to your Committee expedient, that some one should be selected as the Whig Candidate for the Presidency, who truly holds and will truly carry out the great principles to which that Party stands pledged—one whose opinions are understood by himself, and known by others—whose sincerity and devotion have been unequivocally witnessed by his public services, and on whom, his country can securely rely, for a frank, manly, intelligent and patriotic administration of her affairs. Such a man is HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. In regard to the selection of a Candidate for Governor, it seems only necessary to announce the already declared and decided preference of the Whig Party of the State. They are unanimous in calling for the re-election of our present excellent Chief Mag-

istrate. Honored and esteemed by them, before his elevation, his official conduct has served to confirm and strengthen every prepossession in his favor, and his name and character, identified with the reputation of the State, are endeared to their affections by the gross injustice and vilification, wantonly heaped upon him, by the party raucous of our opponents, for an honest and fearless discharge of his public duties. In order to a perfect organization of the Whigs of the State, your Committee would respectfully suggest, that our friends in every County, be desired to hold meetings to appoint Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence, composed of members from each election precinct, or other local subdivisions of the County, the members in each precinct to form a sub-Committee, specially charged with the superintendance of the precinct to which they belong, the whole together forming one grand Committee for the County; that both the general and Sub-Committees be earnestly entreated to hold meetings from time to time, as their convenience will admit, to collect and distribute information—visit the good people within their bounds, explain to them the nature, and enforce the truth and value of Whig principles, and earnestly but affectionately press upon them the importance of attending the polls, and putting in their votes for men of sound principles and tried integrity,—that our friends in every part of the State, be warned of the necessity of maintaining strict union among themselves, of selecting by mutual conference, proper persons, as Candidates for the ensuing General Assembly, to rebuke and put down the first appearance of jealousy or division in their ranks; to watch against and counteract the insidious efforts of our political adversaries, to delude the people, and to sow dissension among us; and to maintain and cultivate a spirit of harmony and co-operation amongst the whole body of the Whigs, as brothers, bound to each other by the most sacred ties, to forward the interests of a common Country. Fully to complete our State organization it will be necessary that a Central Whig Committee should be appointed, and charged with the general superintendance of the Whig cause throughout the State, and particularly with the preparing, publishing and circulation of such addresses and documents as may be necessary to advance Whig principles, to correspond with similar Committees or other bodies of Whigs in other States and to unite with them in such measures as may be deemed best, in promoting harmony in Whig council and action throughout the Union. And your Committee recommended that the said Central Committee be authorized, on the part of the Whigs of North Carolina, to unite with the Whigs of other States in selecting a suitable Candidate for the office of Vice President, or to call a Convention of the Whigs of the State to be held at such time and place as they may deem expedient for that purpose, as well as for promoting the success of the Whig cause in the coming elections. Should this plan for general and local organization meet the approbation of the Convention, and be fully carried out in action by our friends, no rational doubt can exist of our triumphant success in North Carolina. No reflecting Whig can want motives for using his best efforts to bring about this result. Let each one remember that on the next Legislature will devolve the election of a United States Senator and the adjustment of our Congressional and State Senatorial Districts, measures which will affect the political character of the State for years to come. Let him remember that the success of the Whig Party will promote every interest of our country, while by its defeat, the reign of profligacy and corruption will be confirmed and perpetuated—a new course of experiments upon the business, the finances and the property of the country will be commenced, resulting in all probability in effects still more disastrous than those under which the people now suffer. Let him remember that he must bear the triumphant exultation of political adversaries, whose success he could have prevented; by whom no moderation has ever been exhibited, and whose fierce intolerance, stimulated at once by the recollection of former defeat and present victory, how shall he be able to bear, whose conscience shall accuse him of culpable neglect of duty in the hour when exertion might have saved his country. Above all let him remember that the political privileges with which a kind Providence has blessed him, bring with them corresponding obligations, and for the fidelity with which he improves them to the accomplishment of just and honorable purposes he is responsible not only to his country, but his God. In conclusion, your Committee recommend the adoption of the Resolutions which accompany this report. [Here follow the resolutions which were published last week.]

### State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

#### In Equity.—Spring Term, 1843.

Issac Robinson and wife vs. Wm. Clark, and others heirs at law of Benjamin Clark.

*Petition for sale of land for partition.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Clark, Alfred Clark Zachariah Clark, William Smith, who intermarried with Charlotte Clark, Polly Clark, widow of Tapley Clark, James Walker and his wife Elizabeth, and James Grigsby and his wife Sally, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Highland Messenger, for the said defendants to appear at the next court of Equity, to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court House in Waynesville on the third Monday in September next; and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing experts. Witness, H. H. DAVIDSON, Clerk and Master of said court, at Waynesville, the third Monday in March 1842.

H. H. DAVIDSON, C. M. E.  
April 8, 1842. [Pr. adv. \$5 50.] 92

#### Smith's Arithmetic.

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

### Democratic Economy!

(From the Knoxville Post.)

#### Extraordinary developments.

The enormous extravagance of the administration of Mr. Van Buren is without a parallel in the history of our government. If a detail of the corrupt practices which signalled the official conduct of the government agents could be spread before the people, they would be struck with amazement. It is not to be wondered at that an overflowing treasury was exhausted, and a heavy national debt entailed upon the country, when the purse strings were left open to every greedy partizan who might think proper to thrust his fist into its capacious mouth. In one of the reports of the committee on expenditures the fact is stated, that in 1837 Congress appropriated two hundred and ten thousand dollars to remove obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi. After expending the whole amount appropriated, the object was not effected, and the additional sum of \$223,231 was expended to complete the work, and here are some of the items included in the bill, which was paid:

Silver watches,	\$380 00
Repairing do.	45 50
Muslin,	77 58
Musquito bars,	120 00
Dry goods,	106 00
Carving,	20 00
Painting office sign,	9 00
Diving,	10 00
Mess beef,	196 00
Omnibus tickets,	9 75
Hire of carriage at different times,	58 25
Hosiery,	23 00
Refreshments for men,	25 00
Port Wine,	29 25
Oysters,	5 50
Fines to Sheriff of Charleston, S. C.	14 10
Glass funnels,	5 50
Glass jars,	3 50
Hardware,	3,322 00

The following is a short extract from the report of the committee on the subject of the Florida War:

“The committee have ascertained that, within five years from the outbreak of hostilities in that Territory, between the 1st of January, 1836, and 1st of January, 1841, there have been employed in the transportation service, seven hundred and thirty-seven steamboats, brigs and schooners. Many of them have been employed at a per diem *per diem* until the price of their hire has quadrupled the sum at which, originally, they could have been purchased. In reference to the hire of the steamboat John Crowell, General Jesup, in reply to the call of the committee, says that she was hired at the price of “three hundred dollars a day, and her expenses and insurance.” “She was not worth fifteen thousand dollars, and one hundred dollars a day would have been an extravagant hire for her.” “For the entire period she was in service, the Government has paid eighty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars.”

FARMERS, look at the following items of expense in the celebrated Florida war against a handful of savages, and which were paid out of the Treasury under the administration of Mr. Van Buren. You can no longer be surprised that the nation is bankrupt. First, though let us make a rough estimate of the real value of 206 oxen—say each ox was worth fifteen dollars, the total sum would be 3,090. But government paid in 1838 for two hundred and six oxen, the enormous sum of TWELVE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SEVEN DOLLARS, being a little more than sixty dollars per head. Plank is charged in one of the bills at fifty dollars per thousand feet and rails at five dollars and fifty cents per hundred. The following are some items of miscellaneous expense:

Sowing 100 acres in timothy grass seed at Fort Leavenworth, at \$4.98 per acre,	498 00
Fencing and sowing 500 acres of land at Fort Leavenworth, at \$11 per acre,	5,500 00
Clearing, fencing and ploughing 560 acres of prairie land at \$11 50 per acre,	5,750 00
Furnishing at Fort Gibson 85 serviceable horses, at \$175 each,	14,875 00
Purchase of 296 acres of land adjoining public reserve at Fort Smith,	15,000 00

If the Farmers are satisfied with the above exhibit, we will present a few items for the consideration of the MECHANICALS.

1836. For purchase of H. L. Thistle: 30 saddles for carrying sick soldiers, at \$50,	1,500 00
12 do do \$87.50,	1,050 00
1840. Purchased of H. L. Thistle: 300 pack saddles at \$17,	5,100 00

1833. For construction and superintendence of Grant's concentric wheel wagon.

On 24 September, 1838, T. Cross, acting quartermaster general, writes to Mr. Grant: “On the favorable report of Gen. Towson, in relation to your concentric wheel carriage the Secretary of War has directed me to have one made for experimental service, adapted to two horses habitually, but to which four horses may be applied, if necessary.” He further says, that “the price to be paid will be hereafter adjusted with liberality,” and a “proper allowance for your time and services.”

There appears to have been paid for materials and workmanship 1,623 30 Expenses for Mr. Grant, &c. 65 50 Superintendence of Mr. Grant, 85 70

\$2,363 50

Another small item for rent of houses in Picolata for one year, at three hundred dollars per month—total amount \$3,600. Another house was rented at \$125 per month! We might furnish numerous other evidences of the corruption and extravagance of the last democratic administration, but these are enough.

#### Mr. Henry's Letter.

Absence from home has interfered with the continuation of our review of Mr. Henry's letter; and we do not now propose to do more than call the reader's attention to one or two points, more by way of keeping his mind alive to the monstrous character of his assertions, than any thing else. We have exposed many of his misrepresentations, but perhaps none more glaring than those we shall now notice.

On the 5th page of the pamphlet copy of his letter, Mr. Henry says: “The bubble of paper credit again burst in the Spring of 1837. The U. S. Bank was the first to suspend, and the State Banks followed its example.”

It is in the power of any man who chooses to take the trouble as we have done, to look back to the records of that period, to prove, incontrovertibly, that this assertion of Mr. Henry is unqualifiedly false. It is well known, and susceptible of the clearest proof, that the suspension of 1837, commenced in New York, and not in the U. S. Bank. On the 10th of May, 1837, every Bank in the city of New York suspended specie payments. The news reached Philadelphia on the same afternoon. On that night, the Banks of Philadelphia had a meeting, at which the majority determined to follow the example of the New York Banks; but the United States Bank refused to concur in that determination. See the following extract from a Philadelphia paper of May 11, 1837:

“PHILADELPHIA, May 11. “The United States Bank would not come into the measure last night, and were prepared this morning to pay specie; urgent remonstrances were, however, made to them by the other Banks, &c., and only at exactly three minutes to nine o'clock, the hour of opening, they (wisely, no doubt) changed their minds and came in, and orders were then given to sweep from off the counter the immense piles of silver and gold which were there prepared for distribution.”

Again: On the same page, Mr. Henry goes on to say, that “Under Mr. Woodbury's skillful management of the Treasury some of the local banks soon resumed specie payment, but the U. S. Bank, which was the last to resume, put off resumption until August, 1838.”

Now, here is another gross misrepresentation. The facts are, that the Banks of New York and Boston resolved to resume on the 10th of May, 1838, and did actually resume fifteen days in advance of that day. The Banks in North Carolina resumed on the 25th of July and the 1st of August, 1838. And the Banks in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, (including the United States Bank,) Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, resumed on the 13th of August, 1838. The South Carolina Banks resumed on the 1st of September, 1838. The Tennessee Banks on the 1st of January, 1839. And yet Mr. Henry says that the United States Bank was the last to resume.

Once more: Mr. Henry says (same page) “In October, 1839, the U. S. Bank led off with another suspension—all the State Banks followed, &c.”

The truth is, that instead of the U. S. Bank “leading off with another suspension” every Bank in Philadelphia, except one, suspended simultaneously on the 9th of October, 1839. The Banks in Delaware also suspended on the same day. Mr. Henry might as well have said, (and doubtless would have said, if it would have suited his purpose as well) that the Girard Bank, or any other of the Philadelphia Banks “led off,” with the suspension. Equally untrue is it, that “all the State Banks followed.” Sincerely a Bank North of New Jersey has followed in this suspension. According to the American Almanac for 1841, a work as remarkable for its accuracy as Mr. Henry is for the want of it, out of 959 banks and branches, 333 suspended on all their obligations, 62 suspended in part, and no less than 495 did not suspend at all. Mr. Henry says all the State Banks suspended; Truth says that more than one-half did not suspend.

Is it ignorance, or a determination to deceive, which has led Mr. Henry so far from the truth? It is charitable to suppose the former. But if so, is he fit for the office to which he aspires? Is one so ignorant of events that have occurred under his own eyes, and which every well taught school boy would be ashamed not to know, fit to preside over the destinies of the great State of North Carolina? A majority of the people cannot think so.—Fayetteville Observer.

#### From Canton.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 7—P. M.

The ship Hannibal arrived yesterday at New York, from Canton, bringing intelligence sixteen days later. It is not of special interest, things remaining generally unchanged at the seat of war. Canton papers are received to the 13th of October. Mr. Edwards, the American who had been seized at Canton and maltreated by the Chinese, returned in the Hannibal, still suffering from his injuries. The Chinese were rebuilding their forts, and were sinking stones in the channel of the river to prevent the approach to the city by water. The British forces were in winter quarters in Chusan, and were expected to remain quiet for the season. Seven Chinese trading vessels had been seized by the British near Canton, and were condemned at Hong Kong as lawful prizes. Their cargoes were however, of little value. It is a singular anomaly in all this war that the trade still goes on. The Chinese General has been pardoned, and restored to his rank of General, and was ordered to Kingpo, to treat with the British plenipotentiary. The French ship of war L'Erignone arrived quite unexpectedly, as it appears, at Macao, on the 7th of December. She took out to China Col. Deous as Jaxatuz, Envoy from the King of the French to the Court of Peking. So it is pretty clear that Louis Pasteur intends to watch the operations of the British in that quarter. The United States ships Constellation and Boston were at Singapore on the 29th of November. It was understood that they would sail for China about the 20th of December.

[For the Messenger.]

#### News of the River.

This small, but beautiful river, pursues a devious course through the elevated tract added to this county from a purchase made by our Government from the Cherokees in 1836. The few Indians which formerly occupied a small settlement on Nantahala, seem never to have adapted their agricultural efforts to their lofty situation; they were content with a bare subsistence, obtained principally by hunting. It is the opinion of an intelligent Indian, who speaks both languages, that this river received its name from passing between two cliffs, which rise from the water's edge to a considerable height—in the original pronunciation it signifies between the rocks. According to a tradition still extant among the natives, one of the river cliffs, was many years ago, the abode of a great serpent, whose destruction, though much desired, was deemed impracticable, owing to the poisonous nature of his breath, the effects of which were so fatal when he was angry, that any attempt to intrude within his limits, was thought extremely hazardous.—At length, an enterprising Cherokee, unwilling to be deprived of so good a hunting ground, and perhaps anxious to acquire the fame of a deed so illustrious, resolved to give him a shot. Starting alone, he was soon quietly approaching the summit of the opposite cliff, from whence he beheld his enemy, in a stately coil, enjoying the rays of the sun. Carefully choosing his position, he commenced gathering pine knots, which he placed in a circle, in the centre he levelled his gun, ready for shooting, then kindled fires at different points, in the pine, he waited until he was enveloped in a thick smoke, when he discharged his rifle, and in the next instant, heard the monster fall into the water. In a short time he ventured to leap over the fire, and returned home, elated with his success.

The greater part of the Nantahala mountains being uninhabited, the beauty and grandeur of the natural scenery they afford, can be exclusively enjoyed by a visitor—while the farm of a gentleman residing near where the road leading from Franklin to Murphy, crosses the river, affords a powerful proof of what may be accomplished by industry and perseverance, even in an unfavorable situation. And if it continues to receive the attention of its present owner, a few years longer, will doubtless astonish many, who, with a milder climate and more fertile soil, are yet wanting one of the principal qualifications of a good farmer. ENTERPRISE.

Macon County, N. C.

We are always happy to be able to give a place in our columns to any reminiscences of that unfortunate race of people who so lately, in all freedom of nature, roamed over the country we now inhabit, and who are, we fear, destined soon to become extinct. Whatever relates to their history, customs, traditions, &c. is now matter of interest, and ought to be gathered up, and preserved.—We shall be glad to hear frequently from those who may have it in their power to collect such items.

#### LAW NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

I SHALL commence my circuit at Hendersonville, and go round, ending at Cleveland. I have made arrangements with an able Attorney, who practices in the United States Judicial District Court, to attend to all petitions of Bankruptcy which I may furnish. I therefore will take pleasure in waiting on any and all persons who may be desirous of availing themselves of its provisions at the different courts in said circuit, as the Judge will be present, before whom petitions may be proven and certified without delay, and the discharge of the Bankrupt procured with as little delay as possible. B. M. EDNEY. 3 91

Lincolnton, March 17, 1842.

#### THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Asheville circuit, May, 29th, 29th, Mt. Pleasant Greenville and Pickens, June, 4th, 5th, Independence, Franklin circuit, June, 11th, 12th, Mt. Zion, Echota mission, June, 15th 6th, Mission house, Waynesville circuit, June, 18th 19th, Waynesville, Burnsville, June, 21st 22d, Tabernacle, Hendersonville, June, 25th 26th, Hendersonville. E. F. SEVIER.

Asheville, March 24, 1842.

#### RANAWAY.

From the subscriber, on the 1st inst., a Negro boy, named AUSTIN—about twenty years of age; very dark complexion; about five feet 6 inches in height; rather heavy countenance. I expect he will attempt to make his way to the West. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said boy to me at my residence at the Mountain Shanty, in Spartanburg Dist., S. C., or lodged in any jail where I will get him. M. PATTON, P. M. April 1, 1842. 3 92 S. M. MOSTILLER.