ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Friday, November 18, 1842.

The Legislature of this State will meet on next Monday.

That Bank.

this place, with a small capital, taken by the State and individual stockholders, their private property being made liable for the We believe that it is the only safe and equitable plan by which relief can be given to the people of these western counries. An amount quite sufficient to relieve us can be loaned into perfectly safe hands, and circulated through the country; and as we are emphatically a money-making people, our industry, fregality and perseveramount borrowed, and place us in easy and west-ers." independent circumstances. We do not elect of the Legislature; but from what we know of the members from the west, we are inclined to believe that they would favor the project; at least, we are sure the most of them would unhesitatingly give it their support, if they took the same view of it which we do. We appeal to the justice of the Legislature, and ask if we are not entitled to some measure of relief from the State? Or in other-and perhaps more correct-terms, if we are not in justice entitled to a legislative action which will enable us to relieve ourselves? What evils could possibly arise to the State from chartering a Bank at this place, the stock taken by individuals and their private property made liable for its issues ? That the stock could be made good we have no doubtand in that event there would be no possibility of suffering, save on the part of the stackholders themselves. Perhaps there is not a more prosperous section in the whole State than the mountain region, and this prosperity has certainly been owing to allegislative favors. True, we have had some, tasted their sweets, and now want more.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonianwill devolve upon the next Legislatureand may therefore be considered as an exby mere chance has the ascendancy in the Legislature. The worthy gentlemen might, however, have spared themselves the trouble of making it known-for any one acover the Union, knows well that they alcan. We expected prescription to the editor of the Lexington Observer. very ne plus ultra. What else could we expect of a set of men who, one of their together by the cohesive bond of plunder." Drive on, gentlemen! so far as we are concerned, we have no favors to ask, and no frowns to dread-and as to those Whirs in office about Raleigh, turn them outturn them out, to a man-what business has an honest, hard-working Whig with an | give the money to the slaves."

Our Paper --- the Mails --- Postmas-

ters, &c. from almost every quarter complaints are pouring in upon us that our paper either does not come at all, or comes one, two or three mails behind the proper time. We etry. do not wish to complain where there is no cause-moreover, while the evils of which we might have a right to complain are enwhen after it has been regularly worked off, friends would go and do like wise. properly enveloped and addressed, and carcannot reach subscribers in this and adjoining counties for several mails after publication, and in some instances not at all for two or three weeks in succession-forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Why our submiles distant from this on the main stage or three weeks at a time without receiving their papers, we cannot tell; or why those at several offices in Henderson county should not receive their papers for a week

printing office. We shall continue to make all possible efforts to have the paper regularly published, and do hope that all postmasters through whose offices it may pass will see that there is no unnecessary deten-

What strange things pass before the oyos of one who every week looks over some eighty or an hundred newspapers gathered from all parts of the Union! For instance-among the many marriage noti-We were altogether in earnest last week | ces we see of late in our exchanges, are when we suggested the idea of a Bank at the following: Married, Mr. John Going to Mrs. A. Head. " That," cries the editor, is what we call Going-A-Head."

Again-Mr. Levi All to Miss Jane W. Wright. All-right! cries the printer.

Then another heads his marriage notice with "Short and Sweet," and proceeds to inform his renders that Mr. James Short is married to Miss Elizabeth Sweet!

Another announces the marriage of Mr Jonas North to Miss West, and then deliberately gives it as his opinion that the maance will soon enable us to refund the trimonial squalls will be regular "north-

But the worst case of all is that of a know what we have to hope on this subject, Southern editor, who when publishing the not having mentioned it to a single member lawful marriage of Mr. James Dang to Miss Mary Day, very soberly adds, " Every dog must have his day !"

> However, as editors get little thanks and less money, it may be well enough for them occasionally to have a little fun.

> " Exchange ?"-Russelville (Ky.) Advertiser. Certainly, sir. True, you are very Clayish, but not dirty; and then, it's no small recommendation to live where you do;-Logan is a fine county-horses, cattle, sheep and hogs almost without numbercorn, wheat, oats, potatoes and apples almost without measure-rich lands, fine houses, and clever people. And then yours is "no mean city," a good location, inviting prospect, and kind, hospitable citizens-but-but-the greatest smokers

The Jeffersonian vs. Henry Clay.

An esteemed correspondent has called our attention to an article in a late number of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, headed, "Take warning, people of the South," most any thing else than to the abundance of and referring to Hon. HENRY CLAY'S speech upon the presentation of a petition to Indiana, requesting him to liberate his slaves.

Below we give the remarks of the Jeffersonian. The editor says that a corresponspeaking of the offices the filling of which dent of the New-York Tribung says that Mr. Clay used the language imputed to him. says, that none of the Whig tribe will fill We published Mr. Clay's speech last week any of them longer than a new election can upon the authority of the editor of the Lexbe made. This is copied into the Standard, ington Observer, whom we think should be considered as creditable a witness as an orbssion of the feelings of the party which anonymous writer in the New York Tribune. We noticed the article in the Jeffersonian, but thought it unworthy of notice. as the idea of Mr. Clay's being unfriendly to the institutions of the south, is too prequainted with the doings of their party all posterous for serious attention. The language used in the article below is not found ways make a clean sweep wherever they in Mr. Clay's speech as reported by the

"TAKE WARNING, PROPER OF THE SOUTH!-HENRY CLAY recently made an election eering visit to Indiana; and while at New-Albany, he was most prominent men once said " are held waited upon by a committee of Abolitionists, who requested hime to give a pledge to emancipat his slaves. He declined giving the pledge; but said he believed staveny to be a GREAT MORAL AND POLITI-CAL EVIL; that he had long been in favor of its olition in Kentucky, and thought that event had been retarded thus long only by the course of the ultra Abolitionists. He said he had fifty slaves, and that he would set them all free, if the Abolitionists would subscribe the worth of them, and

> We have a little curiosity to know the author of an article in the poet's corner of the East Tennessee Miscellany of the 9th inst., signed " Antonio." The writer should have a patent; he has invented a new style-something between prese and po-

The editor of the Knoxville Post has been in luck. A company from that city durable; but, when our interest is so deeply lately returned from a hunting excursion, involved in the punctuality with which our and presented him with a "large plump paper is published and forwarded; and venison ham." Good. Wish some of our

By the way, Mr. Editor, your paste-boy ried to the post office in this place, and then has been in the habit of late of sending us a paper printed only on one side. Now, good sir, we want THE POST! mark it-THE POST entire !- no half loaf. True, our paper is not so large as yours, and perhaps not so good, but we must have The scribers at Greenville, S. C., only sixty Post-and if we cannot have it in exchange send it to us as a subscriber, and we will route from here to Charleston should be two pay for it in potatoes, provided you will send after them, or come and eat them

THAT'S THE GIRL FOR US .- A young lady or ten days after they are regularly due, in Memphis, Tennessee, critisizing the fawe cannot tell! We know not where the shions and modes of dress among the gendetention is; but wherever it may be, we tlemen of the present day says: " Moustabeg those concerned to remedy it in future. ches are never worn by men of ordinary It is true that twice within the last two sense. Rings, chains, and breastpins of months, owing to circumstances over which | gold, never yet captivated a woman of comwe had no control, a portion of our papers mon intellect. Gentlemen who exhibit on were not sent to the post office at the regu- their hair evidence of much toil and labor lar time. This was also the case last week at the toilet, are not held in high estimate in consequence of a delay in the publication by the reflecting portion of the female sex." of the paper incident to the removal of the She's a pretty sensible girl.

[For the Messe BUNCOMBE COUNTY, Oct. 29, 1842.

Rev. D. R. McAnally: Dear sir,-We need a spirit of persethan it is, that the operation of temperance ments and inclinations. societies promote industry, economy, inteligence, and virtue; and for those distinguished blessings in possession and in pros-pect, and for the invaluable improvement in our pecuniary, intellectual, and moral condition, permit me, my dear sir, to say I feel under great obligation to yourself in the outset, and to the subsequent efforts and success, of the Turkey Creek Temperance Society. And for your continued efforts in this cause, you have, and I trust will always

have, our ardent prayers and co operation. Should all the inhabitants of the United States cease to use intoxicating liquors, the following would be some of the beneficial

1. Not an individual would hereafter become a drunkard.

2. Many who are now drunkards would reform, and would be saved from the drunkard's grave. 3. As soon as those who would not re-

form should be dead, which would be but a | dodged ! short time, not a drunkard would be found; and the whole land would be free.

4. More than three-fourths of all the pauperism and crime would be prevented. 5. Loss of property in our generation, to an amount greater than the present value of all the houses and lands in the United States, might be prevented.

6. One of the greatest dangers to our free institutions, to the perpetuity of our government, and to all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, would be removed.

7. The efficacy of the Gospel, and all the means which God has appointed for the spiritual and eternal good of man, would be exceedingly augmented: and the same amount of moral and religious effort might be expected to produce more than double its present effects.

8. Multitudes of every generation, through of course that it was not shelled corn .all future ages, might be prevented from When we say that Mr. Young produced 195 sinking into an untimely grave, and into bushels of corn to the acre, we mean corn. endless torment. They might be trans- If it had been 195 bushels of corn and cobs formed into the Divine image, and prepared it would not have been so extraordinary .-

a rank and deadly poison; and that, in its beyond even that, and it was precisely benibilation of every high and holy feeling of the soul, which elevates man above the brutes that perish and ailies him to God!

Respectfully yours,

JAS. SHARP.

FOR THE MESSENGER. Agreeably to previous notice, a respectable meeting of the citizens of Asheville and its vicinity assembled at the court-house, for the purpose of devising such measures as should be deemed best suited to promote the successful operation of the male school proposed to be taught by the Rev. ERASTUS ROWLEY: Whereupon, Jas. M. SMITH, Esq. was called to the chair, and A. B Chunn appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Rev. D. R. McAnally, on motion, it was agreed-

1st. That the school be taught in Asheville during the winter, in the house belonging to Capt. Moore-provided it can be obtained at a fair compensation.

2d. That T. L. Gaston, Esq., be requested to secure, as soon as practicable, by a lease, the aforesaid building.

3d. That Israel Baird, Esq., be request. ed to solicit by contributions the necessary amount to meet the rent; and in the event of a failure, to tax the patrons of the school in proportion to their interest represented. 4th. That the benches and desks belong-

ing to the Sunday School be removed to such building as may be provided, for the use of the school during the winter; and lastly, That the proceedings be published in the Highland Messenger.

JAS. M SMITH, Cha'n.

A. B. CHUNN, Sec'y.

THE VALUE OF GOOD FRUIT .- A little nore than half a bushel of Early Crawford Peaches, from the garden of S. H. Colton, in this town, being part of the crop of two young trees, which bore for the first time this year, were sold in Boston last week, for seven dollars! After the best of them had been selected at a higher price, the remainder of the lot, being nine dozen, sold for fifty cents a dozen.-Good common peaches could be bought, at the same time, for about a dollar a bushel. This shows the advansuch than it does that of the most inferior it will satisfy the most sceptical. Then alfor cultivation. It costs no more to procure quality .- Mass. Spy.

on war ;- " A bundred thousand mad ani. be done, that when a row is thus ploughed, mals, whose heads are covered with hats so completely will the intermediate spaces, advance to kill or to be killed by a like num. hills &c., be lapped in by the loose earth, ber of their fellow mortals covered with occasioned by this system of close ploughturbans. By this procedure they want, at ling, as to render any other work useless for best, to decide whether a tract of land to a time. I thin to four stalks upon a hill, which none of them have any claim, shall never having to transplant, the second belong to a certain man whom they call Sul. ploughing being performed with the mouldtan or to another whom they call Czar, board towards the rows of corn; and so neither of them ever saw or ever will see rapid has been the growth of the corn, bethe spot so furiously contended for; and tween the first and second ploughings, that wery few of those creatures who are thus this is performed with ease; and when in mutually butchering each other ever beheld this stage, I consider my crop safe; my genethe animal for whom they cut each other's ral rule being, never to plough my corn throats! From time immemorial this has more than four times, and harrow once.been the way of mankind almost all over My practice is, to put a field in corn two the earth. What an excess of madness is successive years, then grass it and let it lie this and how deservedly might a Supreme | cight years - a rule from which I never de-Being crush to atoms this earthly ball, the viate. Now I do not pretend that the labor

riff Bill, have the impulence to claim the thanks of the people, because some twenverance and the Divine blessing; and we to of them, "against their judgments and than the first, with no more than one half inclinations," voted for it. We present the labor. The best system of farming is triumphant success in the temperance cause. The laws of nature are not more certain "against" it, according to "their judg- from the smallest amount of labor."

Every Loco Foco from Maine. Every Loco Foco from New Hamp

Every Loce Foco from Maryland. Every Loco Foco from Virginia. Every Loco Foco from North Carolina. Every Loco Foco from South Corolina.

Every Loco Foco from Georgia. Every Loco Foco from Alabama. Every Loco Foco from Louisiana. Every Loco Foco from Tennessee.

Every Loco Foco from Kentucky. Every Loco Foco from Illinois. Every Loco Foco from Missouri. Every Loco Foco from Arkansas. Every Loco Foco from Ohio.

Every Loco Foco from Indiana. Every Loco Foco from Mississippi. Part of the Loco Focos from N. York, and five Locos Foco from Pennsylvania

The only Loco Focos who voted for this bill were-Parmenter, of Massachuthis State who contrived to swallow the

" bitter pill," without dodging! But, on the other hand, the six States where there was an undivided Delegation of Harrison Democrats, viz: Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and Michigan, THE WHOLE VOTE WAS GIVEN FOR THE TA. ness. RIFF .- Philadelphia Forum.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Walter C. Young's corn crop.

We perceive that some of the Eastern editors, in speaking of Mr. Young's corn crop, 195 bushels to the acre, say they presume through grace for the endless joys of heaven. Mr. Geo. W. Williams, of Bourbon county, 9. The concurrent testimony of the most distinguished is, that intexicating liquor is to the acre; but Mr. Young's crop goes far effects, it resembles arsenic, and though cause it did so far transcend the highest slower in its operation, it is not less certain | recorded crop, that we deemed it of such and destructive in its results. It is the vital importance to make Mr. Young's prostration of the health, the destruction of method known. That Mr. Young did prothe human constitution, the ruin of morals, duce 195 bushels to the acre, we feel just the accumulation of crimes, the sum total of as certain as that we now hold a pen in numan wickedness and human misery; the our hand. It was measured by as respectalerangement and stupefaction of the intel- gentlemen as any in Jessamine county, of honor in the human breast, and the an- it be remembered that this was no first expanted and cultivated according to the mewhole crop was pronounced equal to the I consider the cause of the phenomenon. five acres measured. This extraordinary crop was produced in 1840, a year very fa- ful orchards and the most fertile trees, are vorable to corn: but we are told by Mr. | those planted on a declivity, and the steeper Young, that in the dryest years, he does not get less than 100 bushels to the acre. Here then is not "book farming," but a

by a plain practical, but intelligent farmer. whole story.

Strange as it may seem, these worthy in a lateral direction. farmers that go so strong for facts and experience, and who yet deny all facts and all experience that do not tally with their own notions-these very farmers are fond of arguing, and like vastly to have the reason or rationale of things explained; and many of them will yield to a theory which will not listen to a fact. Well, then, let us look into the theory of Mr. Y's practice. Hear

" My universal rule is, to plough my corn and the fall preceding the spring when I plant; and as early in the spring as possible I cross-plough as deep as circumstances will permit; as soon as this is done, I commence checking off-the first way with my large ploughs, and the second with my small ones the checks three feet by three, admitting of working the land both ways. And then I plant my corn from the 20th to the 25th of March-a rule to which I adhere with scrupulous exactness, planting from eight to twelve grains in each hill covering the same from four to six inches deep, greatly prefering the latter depth. So soon as my corn is up of sufficient height, I start the large harrow directly over the rows, allowing a horse to walk each side: harrowing the way the corn was planted and on land prepared as above and harrowtage of selecting only the best kinds of fruit ed as directed, the hoeing part will be so completely performed by this process, that lowing the corn thus harrowed, to remain a few days, I start my small ploughs with the WAR .- Voltaire thus expresses himself bar next the corn; and so nicely will this bloody nest of such ridiculous murderers!" bestowed upon a sod field to put it in a state of the Tooth-ache."-Register.

Who passed the Tariff.

The Locos, after the passage of the Taiff Bill, have the impudence to claim the second year's crop from sod land is better

That Balk.

Chatting with a friend the other day, while we were looking over his farm, and at the time examining a piece of corn, I asked the reason why a few rows near the centre of the field were so much superior to the others?

"Oh, that is an old balk," was his reply. "Can you tell me," I said, "why that strip of land is so much richer than the other part of the field, as the luxuriance of the corn proves it to be?"

"In the first place an old fence has stood there for years, while the fields on each side were under cultivation to some extent.' was the reply.

"But you do not suppose that the old fence contributed much to the fertility of

the soil where it stood?"

" No, but when the fields were cropped the corners of the fence grew up to grass, which was undisturbed and rotted; or when n pasture, as much of the time it was, the sheep would lie along by the fence to get out of the sun, and drop much of their masetts; 9 from New York, and those from nure there; all these causes combined have given the fertility you see."

"The result of the matter then is." I said, " the richness has been given by the addition of manure in the shape of decayed | Country Banks, varetable matter, and animal manure; for it is not reasonable to suppose that rest alone, has added much to its productive-

"You are probably about right," said my friend.

"Well then, if so, would it not be best to make the whole farm into baulks?"

"Yes, certainly; but how could it be

"By simply applying to every part of the farm, as much decomposed vegetable and animal matter as is found in that. In short manure the whole as effectually as that strip has been, and all will be as productive and rich. Nature herself has pointed out the way to renovate our soils; it is for us to closely follow her footsteps, and profit by her teachings.'

AN ONANDAGA FARMER.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES ON THE SIDES OF HILLS.-Dodart first observed that trees pushed their branches in a direction parallel to the surface of the earth. If a tree stands on a steep, it pushes both towards the hill and towards the declivity; but on both sides it still preserves its branches parallel to the surface. As there is an attracect, the oblivion of every social and reli- gentlemen appointed for the purpose by the tion between the upper surface of leaves, gious obligation, the extinction of the love Jessamine Agricultural Society. And let and light, (says Dodart,) I am also persuaded, though not equally certain of it from periment on a single acre. The corn was experiment, that there is an attraction of the same nature between the under surface of thod long adopted by Mr. Young, and his leaves and the surface of the earth. This

I had long observed that the most fruitit is, though not quite a precipice, the more fertile will they prove.

It is well known that the spreading of method of cultivation practised for years trees always renders them fruitful. On a Horse Shoes and Horse Shoes Nails. plain, however, they incline to shoot uplere then is actual experience for a course wards; and therefore art is called in by skilof years, the very thing the farmer says he ful gardners, and applied in various ways Hand and tenant saws. must have before he can be convinced. But, to check their perpendicular, and to promote reader, are you convinced? No. You can- their lateral growth. But this point, which not get round the experience, provided it can only be gained on a plain by art, is obwas an experience, and you will take a tained on a declivity by nature. There a short way of evading the matter, by simply tree loses its tendency to sooot upwards, and saying that you don't believe a word of the in orner to preserve its branches parallel with the surface, is constrained to put them

> Hence an important rule in the choice of orchards and gardens .- Selected.

> > The Tooth-Ache.

Of all the unhallowed ingredients of Pandora's box, surely a 'raging tooth' is, bevond comparison the most horrible. No disorder, which "flesh is heir to," has so racked the ingenuity of the human mind, to devise a cure; and none has so thoroughly set at defiance the science of the learned, and the wisdom of the wise. The Physician employs himself in waring against diseases, that are immediately dangerous to upon his chin and towards his cars, has downcast, lite, and unfortunately, for the miserable subjects of Tooth-ache, there is not on record a single instance of its having been mortal. Therein, perhaps, it is allied to lovesickness, for it is an undisputed proposition that " men have died from time to time, and worms have eaten them, but not for love." But, besides, the excruciating pangs attending tooth-ache, one of the greatest his confinement in Jail, and such information givmiseries of life, is to be really suffering acute pain, without experiencing the slight. est sympathy from even our dearest friends -for whoever heard of a man afflicted with the tooth-ache, being pitied by any body! We are, therefore, especially gratified in being able to communicate on the authority of the " National Forum," an " infallible remedy for this unmerciful disease. We give the process of cure in the Editors own "On one occasion, while laboring under

the torture of Tooth-ache, a friend entered the room, and after learning the cause of our suffering, joyously exclaimed :-"Why, my dear friend, I can cure you

n five minutes." " How ? how ?" inquired we.

" Have you any alum ?" "Yes.

"Bring it, and some common salt."

They were produced-my friend pulversed them, and mixed them in equal quantities; then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powders to adhere and placed it in the hollow tooth.

"Fhere," said he, "if that don't cure you, I will forfeit my head."

It was as he predicted. On the introduction of the mixed alum and salt-a sensation of coldness was experienced, which gradually subsided, and with it the torment

BANK NOTE TABLE:

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AUGUSTA NOTE	3.	90497	
Mochanics' Bank, Agency Branswick Bank,			par.
Bank of Augusta,	ħ	Willes.	-
Augusta Ins. & Banking Company	М	1505	
Branch Georgia Railroad,	19		. 44
Branch State of Georgia,	ě	EB19	-
SAVANNAH NOTES.	(5)	Stan	15
State Bank,	8		par.
Marine & Fire Insurance Bank,		30 25	- 64
Planters' Bank,		EVE	**
Central Railroad Bank, 5	8	a 10	dis'n
COUNTRY NOTES.		11.00	1000
State Bank Branch, Macon,	Q	Web.	par
Other Branches State Bank,			· in
Commercial Bank, Macon,		200	-
Bank of Columbus,		Acceptance	44
Brunswick Bank,			44
Milledgeville Bank,	3	100	44
Georgia Railroad Bank, Athens,		1000	**
City Council of Augusta,		250	- 64
Ruckersville Bank,	Ħ		64
Branch Mar. & Fire Ins. Bank,			
St. Mary's Bank,			44
Branch Central R.R. Bank, Macon,	4	44	dis'nt
Insurance B'k of Columbus, Macon,	9	a 5	44
Penix Bank, late Farmers' Bank		S. Low	b
of Chattahoochee,	5	a 10	44
Bunk of Ocmulgee.	3	a 5	44
	10	n 35	44
City Council of Columbus		a 30	**
Milledgevlle,		a 30	**
" Mucon, Monroe Railroad Bank,		a 30	
		16	broke
Planter's & Mee's B'k, Columbus, Bank of Hawkinsville.			**
Western Bank of Georgia,			
Bank of Darien and Branches,			**
Chattahoochee R.R. & B'king Co.		(DUT	
SOUTH-CAROLINA NOTE	ö,		
Charleston Banks,			par.
Bank of Hamburg,			44

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE subscriber will be ready to resume his L course of instruction for young gentlemen on Monday 28th inst., and until a competent assistant is secured expects to be with his scholars without interruption during the whole of the school hours every day, providential hindrances excepted. Terms as usual, suited to the times.

JOHN DICKSON.

Nov. 16th, 1842.

U. S. District Cort of N. Carolina. IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to show cause against Petition of Benjamin Richardson, of Henderson county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Mondy, the 19th of December next.

John Bryson, of Cherokee county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Mon-day, the 19th of December next. Rudds Morgan, of Cherokee county, Black-

smith, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Willmington, on Monday, the 19th of December next. By order of the Court. H. H. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptey.
November 7, 1842 20d 122

DIRECT IMPORTATION. Mardware and Cuttery.

THYHE subscribers have just received direct from the manufacturers in England, and the Northern States, a handsome and well-assorted

STOCK OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. purchased principally for cash; which they offer for sale, on reasonable terms, at their store, in the brick building, corner of Centre and Mercer sts., consisting of

English, Swede, and American IRON. Hollow Ware of all sizes. Band and Hoop Iron. Collins' Axes, Adzes, Chiscels, and Goures, Mill Irons, a fuil-assertment.
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Bellows and Hammers.

Wagon Boxes, trace and other wagon chains. Table knives and forks, pen and pocket knives. Mill and cross-cut saws. Locks, Hinges, Augers. Coffee mills, Corn-mills.

Grindstones, Manilla and cotton rope. heet and Pig Tin, Iron Wire. Sheet and Pig Lead. With many other articles in their line, making the most complete and well-assorted stock of HARD-WARE ever offered in this market.

HENKELL & ROBINSON. Hamburg, Oct, 26, 1842.

THE citizens of Spring Creek, in the county of Buncombe, will make application to the ensuing Legislature, for an appropriation sufficient to make a Road to the adjoining settlements. October 21, 1842.

Ten Dollars Reward! RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 4th inst., a Negro man named TOM, 55 or 60 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, tolerably stout built, broad shouldered, weighing about 165 lbs., quite black, high forehead, hair grey near cach temple, heard also grey and mostly grows mean look. As he ranaway a few years since, and was furnished with free papers, denied his master's and changed his own name, whilst lying in Asheville, N. C., Jail, 4 or 5 months, it is pro-buble he will resort to the same tricks again. He is no doubt endeavoring to reach a non-slaveholding Western State, and may be in company with other Negroes, and perhaps some white person. The above reward and all necessary expenses will be paid for the apprehension of said Negro and en that I get him again.

Letters upon the subject may be addressed to the Subscriber, at Duntonsville P. O., Edgefield District, S. C. WILLIAM STROM.

Vainable Lands and Tavern HOR SALE. On the 2nd day of November next, in

pursuance of a decree of the court of Equity for Buncombe county, made at the suit of Mitchell King against George Summey and others; I will for ready money expose to sublic sale 410 acres of land situate at Flat Rock, in Her 'erson county in cluding that well known house of entertainment now in the keeping of George Summey Esquire. E. H. McCLUIRE.

October 21, 1842.

TO RENT.

ON the 1st day of November next, on the premises pursuant to an order of the Court of Equity, 1 will rent to the highest bidder seven hundred and fifty acres of land including the innetion of French Broad and Mills river, belonging to the heirs and devisees of the late Col. David Myres. The renter will be required to give bond with good security for payment of the rent, the proper cultivation of the land and returning the premises in as good order as they now are, at the end of twelve moulis from the first day of January next. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. On the premises there are about 175 acres of cleared land, most of which is of the very best quality including the place

where Ocn. P. Brittain now lives. E. H. McCLUIRE, C. M. E. October. 12, 1842.