Mary Mary and Andrews of the State of the St

We learn that some of the young gen-tlemen, members of the House of Commore, and who, at least, profess to belong to the Democratic Party have taken the li. berty to read the Editor of the Standard out of the party, in their place on the legis. lative floor. When gentlemen who have been a little over half as long in the world, prencity of modern patriotism, genius, and so forth. We understand the gentlemen informed the House that the Standard was not their organ, any more than that of the party. The gentlemen may write down in their memorandum books, for their future Standard is not the organ of Nullification." And they may add, too, by way of Nota Bena, "The North Carolina Standard is not the organ of Domagogues." On our own part, we say, that we do not know that we are the organ of any party; but we profess to be the organ of Democratic p. inciples, and so far as our patrons and we are editor has had charge of the Standard .-Whenever members of the Legislature, or shall make a proper appeal to the PEOPLEour PATRONS and their SOVEREIGNS.

We repeat our assertion, and will do it a thousand times if we see proper, that to take the responsibility of the surrender of the Charter of the Bank of the State, is a fearful one to assume at this time of pecuniary embarrasement. If the private Stockholders tender the Charter, matters will assume a different aspect, and should that time arrive, we shall speak freely on that

In regard to the Banks: There are different opinions entertained on various points by men of both parties. Some are for hav-ing no banks at all. With these we have never agreed in opinion. We contend that the business hubits of the age cannot be divested of the facilities afforded by banking Institutions. We have spoken freely of the course we thought the Banks ought to pursue and have been ever ready to defend the rights of the people against their encroach. We believe that specic-paying Banks ought to be sustained in, all their awful operations, by the approving voice f the people and the government; especially those in whose business the government may be a partner. We have insisted that the banks should redeem their Notes in specie, when demanded-as we are opposed to an irredeemable currency in any and every shape.

The Standard has been consistent in this matter, and the Editor sees no reason for a change in sentiment. If any gentleman in the Legislature, in speaking of "Buncombe," chose to abuse the Banks, let them do it to their heart's content-but we have no ambition to be their " organ" in this respect. We are for a cool and dispussionate investigation of the affairs of all the Banks. If they have violated their Charters, let them be taken from them. If they have acted improperly in a way that the law cannot reach, let them be consured .-We know a number of them, of and discoursed to our readers! both political parties, and those we do know are is much entitled to respect and fuir the Executive, in the case referred to, may

ery" against the Banks, or any thing else, rassment of public and private affairs .in their counties by which to get office, they The Veto on the appropriation for the may enjoy the response of their own echo, Maysville Road, confected with the reaall, while we advocate the principles of the did not oblige the States to undertake works. Democratic party proper, as becomes a con- of Internal Improvement, and to borrow sistent Democrat Republican of the Old money to carry them on, just as the successschool. We go for obedience to the laws, ful war waged by the same means against by the Banks as well as the people, and it the Bank of the United States obliged, or they show a disposition to disregard them, encouraged the States to multiply local let them be compelled to respect and obey Banks with so little discretion as to produce them. If the laws concerning Banks are the great explosion of bank cremts in 1837. not sufficient to protect the rights of the people, amend the old ones and make new ones till things are put in proper order.

matter very much calculated to make a most bankruptcy of the General Governcertain sort of patriotism burn and flare up ment, are all to be traced with unerring like Vesuvius in commotion. At all events certainty: and this is the lesson which we Let us see that those who desire to tear down trust the People will not forget, but rememare comperent to build up, before we as. sist them in demolishing any thing. The Democrats have been accused of being destructives." This is not true. The of destructives." This is not true. The ham who has been in Ireland with Father Mat. Democrats are a law and justice loving people. 'We have destructives among us, and so have the "Whigs." The whiggery may do with their own madmen as they see proper. Our party will look on, while those clonging to our ranks swell and flourish, and act and look daggers and blunderbusses-and then pursue a just and dignified course -a course founded in equity and truth, and in the immutable principles of the

In conclusion, for the present, we advise those gentlemen who make promises to the Every day hundreds are added to the temperance people, on the stump, not to " count with. ranks; already there are five millions of register. out host in future. They had better take (and may have too, the audacity to express them) which come in conflict with their notions and pledges. We have heard it notions and pledges. We have heard it reported, though we do not vouch for the and not an angry word or look was exchange absurdity, that some have promised on the stump, to make the Banks shell out plenty of cash to the people! We hope if any one has said this for the purpose of being elected, all the change is effected simply by abstaining absurdity, that some have promised on the between them, the that he does not belong to the Original Pan- from intextenting drinks."

nel of Democracy. Its utter folly places it 1 beyond the reach of comment.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have rend the Resolutions of Mr. Cad Jones, of Orange, which will be found in the proceed. Wednesday. Among other points presented in this singular document, is one to put the tunds of the Bank into the hands of competent Agents appointed by the Legislature. A more jacobinical encroach as the Elitor of the Standard has been in ment upon the rights of private property, the advocacy of democratic principles, take or a more despotic seizure of the same, such steps, why it shows the remarkable never occurred in any nation having the pretence of civil rights or political liberty in its Constitution. We are rejoiced to find that these Resolutions were laid on the table in the Senate, on yesterday.

We wish the people could see how matters are managed here. We have a numreading, as follows: " The North Carolina ber of young Lawyers in the Legislature, who fresh from school, fresher from Blackstone, and freshest in political science, assume the attitude of leaders, in the ranks of both parties, and waste the business hours of the Legisl dure in declamation, and in propositions tending to create disorder and confusion.

We nature our political friends through concerned, nothing more is necessary than out the State, that we shall not betray the to recur to our files for the last sex and a trust committed to us, whatever others half years, during which time the present may do. We have given the best evidence of attachment to the principles of the Domocratic party, by telling our own friends others, shall denounce us in an "armor and the truth, when those truths were disa-an attitude" sufficient to create alarm, we greeable. This is the office of private as weil as public friendship, and we shall continue to exercise it.

Another word: The gentlemen who have taken such high ground in regard to the North Carolina Standard, shall be convinced that it is easier to denounce than it is to Standard.

15 The National Intelligencer, speak. ing of the present condition of the country, remarks:

The people have at length apparently given up hoping for any thing from the Government. Perhaps it is better that they should do so, and that every man, without calling further upon Hercules, should set his own shoulder to the wheel, and save what he can from the wreck of his fortune. This certainly, is his only reliance for relief of any sort for some year or two to come.

But whilst with a resolute spirit every courageous man forms for himself this determination, we trust that the lesson which experience has thus taught may not be without its fruit, not only to the whole class of our readers, but to the whole People. That lesson inculcates, as the duty of every man who values the national prosperity, and his own welfare as wrapt up in it, to resist the first approaches of tyranny in whatever guise. Of the present derangement of public affairs, and the consequent embarrass. ments of industry, the whole is referrable, in a direct line of ascent, to its source in the unlawful and unconstitutional action of the Executive of the United States, beginning with the removal of the public money from the Bank of the United States, effected by the exercise of arbitrary power, backed and sustained by the Executive Veto. perverted from its proper use to that of wresting from the hands of Congress the power over the purse, intended to be confided to it exclusively. The warning voice of the intrepid Senators who, at the moment If they have done the best they can under of its occurrence, sounded the alarm the system, let them be condemned for it .- against this encroachment, and foretold its We will go as far as any one in defending consequences, yet rings in our cars. Had the rights of the people-but our quandam it been regarded as it ought, how different friends in the Legislature will not, we hope, would now have been the condition of this be very greatly shocked, if we express our country at the present moment! With what willingness to do justice to the gentlement a changed feeling would not the Popula land. willingness to do justice to the gentlemen a changed feeling would not the People look ty of manure from the same number of cattle; who manage the affairs of the Banks. If up to the Government instead of looking gentlemen choose to hold them up as swind- down upon it; and with how much more lers and rogues, we shall demand the proof pleasant themes could we not at the open--and say for the present, we do not be. ing of this year have employed our mind

To this arbitrary exercise of power by dealing as are any of their fellow-citizens | be equally traced the indebtedness of the If gentlemen choose to raise a " hue and States, which adds so greatly to the embar-We shall endeavor to do justice to sons upon which it was based, tempted if it

These are the abuses of power to which the derangement of the currency, the congestion of commerce, the paralysis of in-We are not sure that some are not look-ing for new posts in new institutions; a embarrossments of the States, and the alber it for ever and ever.

> TEMPERANCE IN TRELAND .- Mr. J. S. Bucking gress of the great temperance movement in that

"I have now been in Ireland three months. and have not seen a single person intoxicated, through a journey extending from Dublin all over the south of Ireland, embracing the counties of Wicklew, Wixford, Killkenny, Waterford, Cork and Limerick. What an example is this for Eng-land! I accompanied Father Matthew to Ard. more, near Youghall, and saw him administer the pledge to 20,000; and I am to accompany him to Carrigholt, in the west of Ireland, near the mouth of the Shannon, in Clair, on a similar mission. There is no retrograde movement in Ireland. ed and pledged members; and more than 300 out host in future. They had better take into consideration the very possible probability, that other men may have opinions the cause, that they marched Iwenty or thirty

[From the Lancaster Wagen Boy.]

Dialogue. I know of no better illustration of the ent between the advocates of Free Trade and the advocates of American manuf Parmer. Well Mr. A., I have been dealing

with you now about a year without a cettlemen how much have you got charged against me? Merchant. Oh, never mind a settlement; con what shall I show you to day? You want a

of goods, don't you? Hurrah for free trade!

Far. Well, it may be Lavill buy something while, but I want a settlement first and then we will commence square on the next year's ac

Mer. Very well; your account is just one hun-

Far. Fifty cents is now the price of Wheat, I hear, and I have got two hundred bushels; just mough to pay your necount.

Mer. Oh! bless you, my dear friend, I don't

want Wheat. Far. Well, then, I have got plenty of corn
and Pork at home, and I will bring you in that.

Mer. I can't take your corn, pork, or any prouce: I must have the Cash.

Far. I fortunately have the money by me-and here it is—receipt your account. Mer. (Counting the money) All right. Now hope you will come in often, this year, and trade

there is nothing like free trade. Fare I am beginning to understand your free trade. You expect me to buy goods of you, and, at the end of the year, pay you the cash. There a little store just starting in our neighbo y a friend of mine who will take all kinds o produce for goods, and you have seen my last dollar—after this I will deal with him.—Brit. Change the name, and see of whom the story is told. England wants us to buy our manufac-tured articles of her, and yet refuses to take Ame

rican Wheat, Pork, or other products in payment, but demands gold and silver.

The American manufactories [the little store kept by our friend'] will create a home and a per-manent demand for the excess of the farm; for

the men who work in the manufactories must cat. and, if they are here, they will cut American proced that it is easier to denounce than it is to duets; and thus we will supply one another re-muzzle an Independent Press!—Raleigh taining the gold and silver, instead of sending it off to England, to pay to mentioned estime, whilst they refuse to take one dollar's worth of produce unless the English crop is so small they are starving. Is it not strunge that the party in who call themselves democratic this country, who call themselves democratic, league in with the English to put down our manufactories, and se.k. as Jefferson says, 'to reduce us to dependence on foreign nations

> TRADETION OF OLD TIMES .- Among the unpub. lished anecdotes of the revolutionary times, we have often heard the following. Matthew Lyon was a member of the old Congress, and of course strongly opposed to kings and kaisers. When the questions of a national coin was started, Mr. Lyon bjected to the cagle, because he was the king of birds, and therefore unsuitable for a republic. Judge Thatcher, who was always characterized by good natured mirthfulness, replied, that perhaps it would be well to take the goose for our emblem; for that animal had nothing majestic in her deportment, nor could her high rank among birds occasion any offence; moreover, the gos lings-would be a very convenient stamp on the tenpenny pieces and fippenny bits. This caused a great deal of fun, so offensive to Matthew Lyon, that he challenged his facctious opponent. What arrangements will you make?" enquired the man who carried the challenge. "None at all," re-pited Judge Thatcher. "What, are you willing to be called a coward ?" "Yes, be coward; 'and he knew it very well, or he never would have challenged me." This turned the laugh upon Lyon, who wisely concluded there was no use in trying to fight with a man who fired

Another member of Congress proposed to abolish the use of the English language, in the newsettled colonies, because it was used by a monarchy. The Greek, he thought, would be far more appropriate for a republic, he therefore proposed to have schools generally established to trach the people the language of Phocion and Plate. Another member replied, by proposing a much shrowder plan. He said as the learning of Greek was an inconvenient process for a whole people, he would recommend to conquer the British, take their language away from them and make them learn Greek.—Standard.

IMPORTANT FACTS.—" A spot of land which, when pastured upon, will yield sufficient for only one head, will abundantly maintain four head of cattle in the stable, if the crop be mown at a proquanti. is made in the stable, and carried to the fields at the most proper period of its fermentation. The greater quantity of milk, and increase faster in weight while fattening than when they roam the fields, and they are less liable to accidents—do not suffer by the heat, fles or insects, and are not affected by the weather, escaping also many dis-orders to which cattle always abroad are liable. Each head of cattle fed in the stable, if plenti-fully littered, yields annually sixteen large double Let manure be buried as soon as possible after

When rotted or fermented manure is applied, let it be as thoroughly mixed with the soil as pos.

Ploughing heavy soils when wet, does more injury than if the team were standing idle. In ploughing green sward deeply, the furrows must be always at least one half wider than deep,

else the sod will not turn well.
All grain fields seeded to grass she Musty Grain is made sweet by putting it in boiling water, (double the quantity of grain,) let-ting it cool in the water, and then dry it well;

skim the water.

A single weed may draw out the nourishment that would have given fulness to half-a-dozen cars. To be free from taxes, is far less important than to be free from weeds.

Barley seed may be freed from oats intermixed. by pouring water upon it when the oats will float, and may be skimed off.

Preserved leached or unleached ashes, which have accumulated during the winter, to be appli-ed to corn in the hill or row.

WHERE ARE THE Boys ?- Boz, in one of his characters, says "there ain't any boys left—that there ain't such a thing as a boy—that there's nothing now between a male baby and a man." The editor of the Index confirms this idea of Box thus happily :

"Once there were intermediate states of boyhood—a barefooted and bean porridge-eating state -a spelling and cyphering period-when were boys to do the chores and go errands. But there are no such things now; the child steps out of his disper and frock into a 'long tail coat' and calf skin boots. He exchanges the nipple for the cigar. Not one of the present generation has ever seen a 1-nl, bons fide, 'ninc-day old' pot of bean porridge.
"But the present generation is as destitute of

girls as of boys. It is either baby or lady-clout or bustle-nursery or parlor. The mother tends her infant or waits upon her daughter. Instead of spinning flax for their father's shirts, they reel silk for the lady's fair; and instead of knitting stockings and mending trowsers for their brothers, they work and make stays for themselves.

INTERESTING PACTS IN PHYSIOLOGY .- We find the following statements in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

1st. The longevity of the pure Africater than that of the inhabitants of an portion of the clobe.

one being African and the other Caucasian or white, are decidedly the shortest lived of the hu-

3d. That Mulattoes are no more li able to die either the whites or blacks between those uges— from 40 to 55, 50 to 1, and from 55 to 60, 100 to 1 4th. That the mortality of the free people color, in the United States, is more than 100 cent greater than that of the slaves.

That those of unmixed African extracti in the "free state," are not more liable to sickness or premature deaths than the whites of their rank and condition in society; but that the striking mortality so manifest among the free people of color, is in every community and section of country invaribly confined to the Mulations.

STATE DEBTS .- The debt of Louisiana, divided among the free white population of that State, is at the rate of \$130 for each white man, woman, or child. The debt of Alabama is at the rate of \$45 66 for each white person; the debt of Missis sippi 40 98 for each white person; the debt of Pennsylvania 20 40 for each white person; that of New York 8 96; that of Georgia 3 19 that of

The amount raised by direct taxation in the State of Georgia is \$229,000. We observe that the tax on slaves 314 cents each, on free negroes The tax on first quality land is 1 21.7 mills per acre; on second quality 7 1.17 mill per acre.

A Description of a Bacurton.-A shirt boson eithout a collar-hands in his breeches pockets cotton umbrella in a dry day, followed by a barber and washerwoman like his shadowways inquiring the price of a sixpence worth of

Abundance appears to produce distress in Ohio.

A letter from Coshocton county says:

"It is impossible for me to give you an idea of he distress in this part of the country. Onts will bring only 10 cents per bushel-Corn, 124 cents-Wheat, 40 cents and no demand. Hogs, \$1 per 100 lbs.—Beef cattle, \$1 per 100 lbs., alive. Four year old steers, \$10, and other cattle in propor.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE DEMOCRATS .- The Madisonian declares that it "cannot forget the cold shoulder," recently shown by the democrats in Congress, that it cares nothing for their favor or displeasure; that it regards the old machinery as having worn out; and that the adminisistration relies upon the people not upon this or that party.

We ask the reader's especial attention to he article from the Raleigh Standard, administering a most severe and well deserved castigation to the " young gentlemen," the "Nullifiers and Demagogues," who pre-sumed to read the Standard out of the Locofoco party. Besides the gratification which all must feel to see boyish impertinence rebuked, there is much sound sense remarkable enough, considering their source. We must not forget, however, that no one has done more in North Carolina, to give a factitious importance to the same "demagogues," and to foster their destructive spirit, than the same Standard Editor. When did he ever, till now, rebake that hostility to the Banks which has all along threatened their existence, and has done its best, unfortunately with too much success, to destroy their usefulness? Why did he not "demand the proof," when his candidate for Governor so boldly and falsely" held up the gentlemen who manage the affairs of the Banks as swindlers and rogues ?"

But, these things aside, what a picture loes the Standard draw of his own party. leaders! A parcel of "demagogues, raising a bue and cry "by which to get office:"-" some of them looking for new posts in new institutions"-(that is, they want to break down the old bank, and establish a new one, that they may be provided with an office in it ;) - And their resolution; solemnly adopted after a week's deliberation, by nearly every member of the party who was present, is correctly described thus: " A more jacobinical encroachment upon the rights of private property, or a more despotic seizure of the same, never occurred in any nation having the pretence of civil rights or political liberty in its Con. west Henderson will ever live agreeably

What say the honest people of North Carolina? Will they any longer tolerate first opportunity, hurl them from the places which they have disgraced, withdraw from them the confidence they have abused, and wrest from their keeping those rights and that liberty they have so flagrantly violated? If they do not,-if they again permit such a set to thrust themselves into the Legislature of North Carolina, the best hopes and dearest rights of the people are gone forever !- Fay. Obs.

"Down with the Banks."-At a meeting of the "Democratic Association of Cincinnati," held in that city on the 10th ultimo, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted :

Resolved, That we are opposed to all nanners of manufacturing a National Currency by the General Government unless it be by the different United States mints, or by regulating the value of foreign coins.

Resolved, That we are also opposed to any paper money factory in this State, whe. ther this be done on account of the State, by chartered corporations, or by individual

Are the sober part of the Locofocos in North Carolina prepared to carry out these resolutions? If they are not, the sooner they cut loose from the Destructives, the better, for "to this complection it must come," if the party maintain its power.-Look at our House of Commons, where the whole party, by means of party drill, were brought to unite in recording their names in favor of a resolution to take possession of the property of private individuals, to confiscate their proper and use it for the benefit of the people who would commit such an ac. of plunder, would not hesitate to put down all paper money, whatever pledges they make to the contrary .- Fay. Obs.

It is not contended by any body that there is more than ninety millions of specie in the United States, which would make about five dollars for every person in the country. But as some of the rich would have a good many thousands, how many would be left for the poor! The Locos should work out the sum. And also that other sum, of how much lower all property would fall if paper money were abolished Those who are opposed to this hard-money doctrine should come out from the Globe's party before it is too late .- Fay. Obs.

Gentlemen,—I have taken up my pen with the view of writing to you, but really am at a loss to know where to commence or what to write about; but that I must commence if I write at all is certain, so I call your attention to Henderson county. Few people in passing the main thoroughere, or State road, could at once imagin the diversity of men, manners, and soil, of this county. We have dandies and churls his county. -some passing for more than they are worth, others not asking enough for themselves; some living on the fat of the land, at the expense of their creditors, and a few but very few, able and willing to meet their contracts and liabilities; that, however, is officer known to the editors of newspapers -i.e. to the extent of their pewspoper subscription, than to almost any body else.

The French Broad river, from the junction of the three principal heads-say the East, West, and North forks of the riverruns rather an east course, for near twenty miles, affording a valley of bottom land-averaging at least half-a-mile in widthowned meatly by the first settlers of the county, whose thirst seems to be for more land instead of the improvement of that already possessed, which is by far too much for their ability to cultivate.

Few counties in Western-Carolina offer more inducements to the practical farmer, than the west end of Henderson. There is probably no part of the State that land of the same quality is rated lower or even so low in price as the valley of the French Broad river. Few lands better adapted or suited for grasses, and none more even and level in bodies sufficiently large to engage the most extensive farmers of this country. The mountain range for stock in the summer season is not so good as has been, yet very little inferior to any in Western-Carolina. Almost inexhaustable beds of iron ore of the best quality, as has been sufficiently tested by two forges now in operation, have been of almost incalculable service to the peasantry, and in fact to the whole laboring community of their neighborbood

Few countries, if any, are better adopted machinery of any or all kinds. A numer of shoals or water falls, arranged almost and proper feeling in the article, which is as if nature herself had carved them out of the kills and mountains, to assist the mind of man in its rapid march towards the perfecting of machinery. The country and climate is healthy and

salubrious, abounding with almost all the comforts and necessaries of life in their crude state, and wants nothing but the polish of industrious man to make them comfortable and palateable. The people civil and inoffensive, live, move, and have their being much after the manner in which they were brought up. The mode and style of their dwellings, out houses, barns, &c., together with the general style of living and habits, is (as Dr. Hines would say) rather antique : and are apter to imitate the modern style of dressing, than that of improving their stock and farms in imitation of the best modern agriculturists .--They are somewhat divided in religious sentiments, but well nigh united in politics. And on an examination of both the Court Dockets (which probably are more crowded with cases than the Dockets of any county in the State to the age of the county) you will probably not find exceeding a half a dozen cases in court where the parties are from west Henderson. That is the portion which petitioned the Legislature for a divorce from the ruling powers of the county -(not for Alimonies, but from the bed and board of the other party.) That east and ties on either side; yet the probability is, their worst disputes are over, and whichsuch a party? Will they not, on the very lever rules the other must submit; that, they say, is republicanism.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—The Standard has started a story, which we doubt not will have an extensive run in the ranks of the "Democracy," that the bond of the Wil. mington Rail Road Company, which was protested, and which the State has to pay, is for \$350,000; and this enormous sum is repeated three several times by the Standard, whether by design or through ignorance we know not; though it will doubtless serve the demagogues equally well whether from the one cause or the other. The actual sum is \$35,000, just one tenth of the sum stated by the Standard. The proportion of truth is about the usual one for that paper .- Fay. Obs.

PHILOSOPHISING .- Reflections on the loss of a Nose .- A man who has lost his nose has peculiar advantages, as well as disad-vantages: he cannot follow his nose, but then he cannot be said to be poking his nose into every thing. He cannot be stuffed up in his nose, but then he cannot take snuff, which is, however, another saving. If he goes to sleep you cannot tickle his nose; and when he is awake, he cannot run his nose against a post. Let him drink what he will, he will never have a red nose and never be exposed to the nickname of "Nosey;" and let him be as importinent as he will, he may dely you to pull his nose. "Sir," said a man to another with a false nose, " I'll pull your nose;" " Sir," he, " I shall put my nose in my pocket."

The Globe says, "We think with Judge Tappan, that the gradual extinction of bank ing institutions, as their present charters expires, is the only means of prevention against the recurrence of the calamities that now overwhelm the country." This is the genuine Locofoco hard-money doctrine.

The Louisville Journal states that the now eight or ten consumptives in the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, who design remaining there for the winter. The proprietors of the Cave have announced that they will not be able to accomedate any more for some time to come

In China, parents always adopt their sons.in. law into their families, instead of sending their daughters away from home when they marry. Advertisements for husbands for their daughters are frequently published in the public prints there.

of the CHEAPEST GOODS ever sold in WILLIAMS & ROBERT Asheville, January 6, 1843. 128.10

Will be sold, on Wednesday, the first day of March best, A T the late residence of Leonard Hill, deel, in Spartanburgh District, S. C. ONE TRACT. ntaining 287 ACRES, on which is she

COTTON FACTORY.

working 332 spindles with a to carry on the same. Also, A GRIST MILL with three acts of Runners. In the Cotton Page

SEX POWER LOOMS

Dresser, Wood and Iron Lathe, and Es. gine Lath, with all necessary Tools sufficient for keeping up the same. The Got mill has 2 sets country stones and one of Frank Burs, all of superior grit.

A SAW-MILL. BLACKSMITH'S SHOP & TOOLS: Gin-house and Cotton-Gin. AND ALSO.

A commodious DWELLING HOUSE Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, Stables, ad many other small Dwelling Houses,

suitable for families to carry m the Factory. The MILLS have lately been repaired a are now in complete order. The water these works is abundant, and the mast The water-power s constructed all well constructed to guard a

IT A credit of one, two and three reas will be given-purchasers giving bood with approved security, and mortgages to secure the jet.

ment of the purchase money.

THOMAS YOUNG, Excepts.

Jan. 13, 1843.

4....129

Dr. Woodfin. RESIDING AT PLEASANT HILL Eight miles from Franklin, Respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his Profession, to the citizens of M

on and the adjoining counties. He will offer flattering inducements to the community, is will thankfully receive and promptly and father ly attend to any calls with which he may be k vored.

January, 1843. 1y...129 NOTICE. THE hoirs and distributees of Thomas St

THE heirs and distributes of Thomas Step hird, dee'd, are requested to attend at Franklin, in the county of Macon, on the Monday in fore the last Monday in January next, it has the Monday of the county Court, in order to mit a final settlement of said estate with the example tor,

THOMAS SHEPHERD, Ear.

Dec. 29 1842.

Tennessee Stone Ware, OF every description, for sale by WILLIAMS 4 ROBERTS.

Asheville, Dec. 9. LOOK HERE! THE year is now drawing to a close, and with it will expire the the term of credit for which

we have made the greater portion of our debts and we beg leave to remind our customers that a our debts were made with the positive understanding that payments were to be made by the first of January next. We have incurred obligation which will mature at that time and which require our customers to meet their engagement promptly, or we must be at considerable issue venience and forced to the disagreeable necessit of resorting to collection by suit.

We will receive an additional supply of WIN. TER GOODS in a few days we shall be able to sell GREAT BARGAINS, and whole we be leave to tender our thanks for past favors. will be pleased to see and sell to our friends as PATTON & OSBORN. Asheville, Dec. 29, 1842.

Mar Iron and Castings, WILLIAMS & ROBERTS. For sale by tf ...

Notice ...

THE undersigned, by mutual consent, as ed the partnership heretofore existing at Scotts Creek, Haywood county, N.C. All the lands and other property belonging to the firm have been transferred to William H. Thomas. All debts due the firm are payable to him; and all debts due from the firm are payable by him. W. H. THOMAS. ALLEN FISHER.

November 10, 1842.

Estray. TAKEN up, by John Clayton
Esq. at his residence on French
Broad fiver, in Henderson county,
18 miles from Hendersonville, at
the 12th of November, 1842, one mare MULE,
of a dun color: a black streak along its back top.

of a dun color; a black streak along its back; supposed to be three or four years eld; 13 hands high-nappraised to be worth thirty dollars. The owner is requested to come and prove property. For charges as the law directs, or it will be dealt with

JEREMIAH OSBORN, Roger January 13, 1843.

U. S. District court of N. Carolina

JOTICE to show cause against Petition of IV John Anderson, of Cherokee county, Fa-mer, to be declared a Bankrupt at Wilmington on

fonday the first day of May next. William T. Coleman, of Buncombe count Merchant to be declared a Bankrupt at Wi on, on Monday the first day of May next. John Maney, of Yancey county, to be desired a Bankrupt at Wilmington on Monday the first day of May next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bes

anuary 3, 1843. 20ds U. S. District Court of N. Carolin

N. BANKBUPTCY.

Jesse B. Brooks, of Cherokee county, Saddler, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Winnington, on Monday, the first of May next.

By order of the Court.

By order of the Court. IN BANKBUPTCY.

Acting Clerk of Court in Benker

Dec. 13, 1849.