

five dollars he must part with about twenty bushels of corn at 25 cents per bushel. Suppose then the cloth were raised even to ten dollars per yard, and his corn to fifty cents per bushel, there would be no difference, and this would inevitably follow. Why is it that near a town or even a village the farmers always get a better price and find a readier sale for their produce, than in remote sections of the country? Simply because there are a great many persons not engaged in agricultural pursuits. Let, then, a proper portion of the community engage in manufacturing, as they would do if we had a proper discriminating tariff, and a market would be created for the farmer's produce in every place. It is not proposed by the Whigs to lay a high tariff upon any articles which we cannot make at home, but upon such only as can and ought to be made here, and would be made here if this tariff were laid. Why this has been proposed is hard to tell—but no doubt hundreds of honest, well meaning citizens have been misled in reference to it, by designing demagogues.

For these thoughts we ask an attentive perusal from those to whom they are addressed, and we have no doubt if the people of the country can be prevailed upon to reflect—candidly—to think seriously, their subsequent votes will tell favorably as to the results.

### THE LEGISLATURE, LOCOFOCOISM, &c.

It will be recollected by those who paid attention to such matters, that during the electioneering campaign in this State last summer, one of the most fruitful sources of abuse, misrepresentation & calumny among the Locofocos, was the affairs of the Literary Board. As it was represented as being exclusively under the management of the Whigs, and they openly charged as unworthy of trust; a thousand false insinuations were made—such as that the Board were using the funds for electioneering purposes, and that the Governor had used a portion of it in a cotton speculation. Large promises were given by these lovers of the dear people, that if they would elect them, all these matters should be set to rights in short order. Well, they were elected—at least enough of them to make up a majority in both branches of the Legislature—and with special reference to the alleged abuses, a committee, having in it a majority of the "true faith and order" of Locofocos, was appointed to ferret out these abuses and correct the evils growing out of this Whig mismanagement. After a searching investigation, this committee reported—and good reader—gentle reader—particularly if you call yourself a Democrat, what do you think that report set forth? Why, divers abuses of course. No, verily; the committee reported O.K.—that all was right, had there been no such abuses as alleged. See the report in this paper. Now, how do you think these men, who were so loud and unsparing in their charges of corruption in the management of the affairs of the Literary Board must feel when they look at this report made by men of their own party? Or, how do you feel towards them when, by their misrepresentations, you were induced honestly to oppose men and measures who really deserved your support? We ask honest Democrats to look candidly at the course pursued in the Legislature by the leaders of their party, and say if they will any longer be misled by their misrepresentations, or any longer cleave to, or act with, a party who are everlastingly making false charges, promising one thing and practising another, and the tendency of whose course is directly to the ruin of every interest of the country? Look at their course in reference to the Banks—a course which if carried into effect, could not fail to seriously cripple all the business operations of the State, and greatly increase the embarrassments of the people. The times are not yet quite democratic enough to please them—they wish to come still nearer the hard-money condition,—which leaves us almost without any money at all. Recollect the present pressure has been brought about by Democratic measures—the Whigs have only had the management of the national affairs one month in the last fourteen years. They elected Gen. HARRISON—he lived one month after his inauguration—and the administration which began with Whig principles, soon went into the worst of Locofocoism.

Dr. Hardy's Lecture.... We had the pleasure of hearing on last Friday evening an able and interesting lecture before the Asheville Lyceum, by our worthy townsman, J. F. E. HARDY, M. D. We should speak of it at length, but for the hope of being able in an early position to lay it before the readers of the Messenger.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—aye, and fellow-sufferers, how do you relish these good Democratic hard-money times?

### REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

The Postmaster General has recommended Congress to fix the rates of postage to correspond with the silver coin of the country, and establish it as follows:

LETTER POSTAGE.	
For any distance under 30 miles,	5 cts.
From 30 to 100 miles,	10
From 100 to 220 miles,	15
From 220 to 400 miles,	20
Over 400 miles,	25

This is in part what ought to have been done long ago—that is, regulating the postage so as to correspond with the currency; and if the postage were reduced, we believe the Department would do a better business.

The East Tennessee Miscellany—speaking of its prospects, etc.—says, that in the "last one hundred and four days" their subscription list has increased "two hundred and ten." This information is given in the 19th number of that paper; it has therefore been in existence only a little more than one hundred and thirty days—hence its subscription since its commencement has amounted to something more than two hundred! Wonderful! With this subscription and "Antonio" for a correspondent, we hope our friends will have a prosperous voyage for the ocean of life.

Here is the article from the National Intelligencer, which we promised last week. From it will be learned something of the course of the current in the Democratic waters, which seems to bear pretty strongly in favor of Mr. Van Buren, as the candidate for the next Presidency. Almost all of the letter writers referred to speak decidedly in favor of Mr. Van Buren, except Senator Woodbury, and perhaps the fact that this gentleman has been spoken of as the available candidate for the Presidency on the Calhoun Ticket, may have had some influence in restraining him from a free expression of opinion on so delicate a subject.

### Political Movements.

The meeting called at Philadelphia, in the name of "Van Buren and the Democracy," of which our readers have had notice, came off on Saturday night last; and the account of it fills fourteen columns of the Pennsylvania on Monday; a mighty space compared with the magnitude of the meeting, which is said not to have been remarkable for its numbers, the largest estimate being two or three hundred. Henry Horn, as usual at meetings of this particular class, was called to the Chair, and no fewer than thirty Vice Presidents and eight Secretaries were appointed. An address filling six columns, prepared by a committee previously appointed was read. A speech was then made by Major DAVEEN, "a companion in arms of the illustrious Jackson;" after which two whole columns of resolutions were read off by J. M. Davis, the burthen of which was honor and glory to Mr. Van Buren, which were of course unanimously adopted, the citizens present being all of one way of thinking. The fourth of July is recommended for the meeting at Philadelphia of a National Convention to ratify the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as the candidate of "the party" for the Presidency; and among the resolutions are one in high honor of Mr. Benton, and another in which Mr. Buchanan's claims as a candidate for the Presidency are "damned with faint praise," though greatly approved for re-election to the Senate.

The remaining five columns of the Pennsylvania are filled with letters received in answer to appeals, by the committee to different distinguished individuals of "the party" for their confidence and support on this trying occasion. We wish we had room to publish a number of these letters entire. As we cannot do this, however, we must endeavor to give our readers some idea of their general import.

The first very characteristic letter from Mr. Van Buren himself, in which he says that his personal wishes in regard to the next Presidential Election have been stated in his published Letter to Mr. Horn "with a distinctness that makes for the explanation of them unnecessary;" but "the stern integrity and inflexible perseverance with which the democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia have for a long series of years adhered to the political principles they profess, have impressed him with feelings of profound respect and admiration;" that he appreciates the proportionate share of the honor of the Presidency; and has therefore received the communication from the committee "with a satisfaction which he has not found it easy to express, and which he could not exaggerate," &c.

The next letter is from General Jackson, who has no reserve in giving his suffrage for Mr. Van Buren. We quote from his letter, to that effect, as follows:

"I concur with you, gentlemen, in the tribute you pay to the character of Mr. Van Buren, and recognize in the strong language by which you represent the humbuggery of the last election, the working of that manly spirit which belongs to the American people. It is the office of this spirit to separate truth from error, and restore to justice the influence it may have lost by the temporary prevalence of prejudice. No one, therefore, who has faith in this spirit, or in the public virtues and intelligence from which it emanates, can be surprised at the high estimate to which you hold the services of Mr. Van Buren, or at the partiality you show for him as the candidate for the next Presidency that may be put in nomination by a National Convention of the Republican party."

The seal of the Ex-President in the case of his faithful friend and follower is in nothing more plainly discernible than in his disregard of ceremony in the choice of epithets in regard to the circumstances of the election of the lamented HARRISON, which, as the spontaneous expression of the popular will, deserved in reality more respect from one who has heretofore owed his own elevation to a somewhat similar burst of popular enthusiasm. There is in the General's letter another sentiment which sounds oddly, coming from one who, in his memorable letter to President Monroe, sagely counseled that revolutionary spirit to beware of the monster party. "I am anxious for the ascendancy of the old Jeffersonian Democracy will charge us with usurpation, and I care but little for the praise or censure of those who belong to the opposite school of politics."

The next letter in order is from Senator Benton, concurring "very heartily" in the design to promote the election of Mr. Van Buren "by a National Convention as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency." Mr. Benton takes occasion to allude to Mr. Buchanan. He is "a gentleman for whom," says he, "I feel and profess both political and personal friendship; and for whom, although I cannot support him at present, I feel too much good will to go into his own State to operate even incidentally against him. While the merit, marked by the sagacity and prudence by which he is distinguished above any individual of his party. He is, of course, as a true and faithful friend, in favor of the selection of Mr. Van Buren as the candidate of "the Democra-

cy," at whose shrine he worships with a devotion surpassed by that of no other man.

The next letter is from that unfortunate patriot and soldier Thomas W. Dorr, of Rhode Island memory, who, exiled from his native home by his own consummate folly, dates from the head-quarters of his democratic friend Governor Hubbard, and joins "most cordially in the views" of the Philadelphia committee. Besides many other cogent reasons to do so, he appears to think that Mr. Van Buren has a great sympathy for disorganizers and anarchists like himself, and that, had the contest between the Government of Rhode Island and its misguided citizens taken place "during the administration of Mr. Van Buren or his predecessor," things would have taken a very different turn. Very likely, as to Mr. Van Buren; very unlikely, in our opinion, as to his "predecessor," unless it had been a turn very little to the taste of Mr. Dorr.

Mr. Woodbury's letter is the next in order; and he fights shy, with his finger in—After a letter from Mr. Gilpin, ex-Attorney-General, we have one from the Hon. Bedford Brown, of North Carolina, who, so far from recent defeat on the field in which his first laurels were won, (in the Legislature of his own State) is very severe upon the People for having elected good old Gen. Harrison, at the last election, by a majority of a hundred thousand votes of the yeomanry, over his friend. He is of opinion, he says, that "nothing short of Mr. Van Buren's re-election would successfully vindicate the sovereignty of the people against the daring assaults made on it, [by the people he means, or he means nothing,] and the unprecedented frauds practised by the moneyed power in that memorable election." The moneyed power! What nonsense!

Mr. Bancroft, who comes next, is as shy as Mr. Woodbury.

But the last letter in the series is the most conclusive in favor of the choice of Mr. Van Buren, and is therefore very properly reserved for the *doublet*. It is from that distinguished "democrat," the Hon. D. Pettkin. For a wonder, he does not object to the proposition made to him by the committee. On the contrary, says he, "I am clearly of the opinion that the country will disgrace itself if Mr. Van Buren is not elected to the Presidency at the next election." This opinion, from such a source, must settle the question.

### Those two papers in Jonesborough.... O, fie, fie, fie! don't quarrel so.

Our readers may expect an unusually interesting number of the Messenger next week. It will commence with "Miss Polly Peablossom's Wedding" and end with matters and things in general.

Reader, we respectfully ask your attention to the following extract from a letter of the Washington correspondent of the Millidgeville Recorder, published at Millidgeville, Ga. Read it, and then think of the ranting of Locofoco papers and demagogues against what they have been pleased to denigrate the extravagance of the present Congress. Remember, it devolved on this Congress to pay off many of the debts contracted by the last, and in doing this, they have been denounced as extravagant. We have stood opposed to many of the acts of the present as well as of the past Congress, and this is one of them. Such exorbitant charges ought not to be paid—it has been in this way that such an immense fortune has been accumulated by the proprietors of the Globe. When the public printing was given to others two years ago, they gave notice that their subscription must be enlarged or their paper discontinued—hence it was plain that this was not their source of wealth. We are in favor of the press being well sustained—well paid for its labor—the safety of our country depends upon its success; but eighty thousand dollars' net profits on one job, is rather too much, we should think; but perhaps the Globe thought that it would be some time ere its hands were again in the public crib, and "a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush." We of course do not object to men making fortunes, provided it is not done at the expense of justice and fair dealing. The practice of charging the Government more than individuals, has long prevailed, and those to whose keeping the public funds have been intrusted should never have suffered it to pass unnoticed.

The same Congress which allowed and paid this claim refused any longer to publish the laws of the United States in any papers out of Washington, on the grounds of economy! The publication of the laws in two papers in each State in the Union would scarce amount during an entire Congress to one-tenth of the net profits received for this one job!

But to the extract. We give it as we find it; it may possibly be a mistake—if so we recall all we have said; but we find it in one of the most respectable and dignified papers in the whole South—one which we are satisfied would not wilfully pervert the truth in any case:

"I have just heard of a specimen of Locofoco division of 'loaves and fishes,' which should be laid to every freeman. In the last Congress, a law was passed for the publication of the census. It was given to Blair & Rives; they have executed the work, and are now paid for it. The Locofocos contracted with them at such exorbitant prices, that they have made out of this one job, the enormous sum of eighty thousand dollars clear profit!!! Who before ever heard of such unparalleled extravagance? The Democrats left raked up against them, as a part of their extravagant expenditures. One of your members in Congress, I think it was Mr. Cooper, stated in a speech which I have seen printed, that the Whigs arrang-

ed this matter to suit themselves. Pay-day has contradicted him, and proved that his party and himself did it all—could have prevented it, if they would—but to reward a partisan press, they did not. Keep these facts before the people. Let them see the truth, and they will not be backward in appreciating it."

In order to make room for Mr. FRANCIS' speech this week, we have left out much matter marked for insertion.

### Report.

The Select Committee, who were required, by a Resolution of this House, "to obtain from the Governor, as President ex-officio of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, the names of the several debtors of the said Boards, from the period of the first loan up to the present time—the amount due from each—and the security taken for the payment of said loans, specifying particularly when the several debts that are paid were discharged, and the several amounts now due, and the names of the debtors and their securities. And, further to inquire into the solvency of the obligors, in the bonds of the borrowers and their securities, and whether any loss has ever been sustained by either of said Boards, and by whom, and when; and to report the names of the subjects to this House, and in full on all the subjects contemplated," have discharged the duty, and ask leave to

REPORT:

That, heretofore, they have obtained a list of the debtors to said Boards, from His Excellency, and submitted the same to the House, which has been printed; and in pursuance of the duty imposed by the other branch of the Resolution, they have carefully examined and compared the books which have been regularly kept by the Governor, and each and every bond specifically, and find them to correspond with the statements heretofore furnished by the Governor, and printed.

The testimony of David W. Stone, Esq., taken before the Committee, satisfies them that the statement, C. (heretofore submitted) is a correct list of notes delivered to Governor Morehead by his predecessor; and upon his evidence, and other evidence which is satisfactory, the Committee have no doubt that all the bonds now due, to both Boards, are well secured; and although some of the principals are doubtful, yet, the securities place the bonds beyond exception; and that nothing has been lost, by either of said Boards, since their organization, in 1837.

The Committee have also examined the Treasurer's receipts, given by the Board, and find them all correct; and since Gov. Morehead's administration, (beyond which they did not go in this particular enquiry,) the moneys received by the Boards have been promptly paid over to the Treasurer, or deposited in Bank.

The Committee have also examined the Rail Road bonds, in which a portion of the Literary Fund has been invested; they find that the Board, in 1840, invested in the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, under their corporate seal, \$60,000, due in 1845, and \$25,000, due in 1850; for the security of which, with some other debts, a deed in trust, in September 1840, was executed by the Company, conveying all the property then owned by the Company.—The Committee are informed that the other debts of the Board, as said deed are paid off, and that the property conveyed is amply sufficient to secure the bonds. The interest thereon is paid up to the 1st January, 1842. That, since 1840, \$30,000 has been invested in the Bonds of said Company, endorsed by the State, and due in 1847. That \$140,000 were invested in 1840, in the bonds of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, endorsed by the State, and since 1840, \$25,300 of said bonds, due from 1845 to 1852.

The Committee ascertain that the Literary Board was organized by Governor Dudley, President ex-officio, on Feb. 16, 1837, by the appointment of Ebenezer Pettigrew, David W. Stone, and Alfred Jones, Esqs.; that on the next day, Mr. Jones having declined, Charles Manly, Esq. was appointed in his place. That on May 30, 1837, Mr. Pettigrew having declined, Wm. A. Blount, Esq. was appointed in his place. That on Feb. 16, 1839, and on Feb. 10, 1841, Messrs. Blount, Stone, and Manly were re-appointed. That Mr. Blount declined, upon his re-appointment by Governor Morehead, in 1841, and, in April, 1841, Governor Dudley was appointed in his place. That Mr. Stone resigned on June 30, 1841, and Weston R. Gales, Esq. was appointed in his place, and the Board now consists of Governor Morehead and Messrs. Dudley, Manly, and Gales.

In 1837 and 1838, the Internal Improvement Board consisted of Governor Dudley, Messrs. C. Jones, and Wm. D. Mosely. In 1839, Mr. C. P. Mallett was appointed in the place of Mr. Jones, and so the Board continued for 1840. In 1841, the Board consisted of Messrs. C. Jones and Governor Dudley. In April, 1841, Gov. Dudley resigned, and the vacancy remained for that year; and, in 1842, the board was composed and now consists of Governor Morehead, Messrs. C. Jones, and Jesse Harper.

The Committee, in conclusion, take pleasure in stating, that the Governor afforded to the Committee every facility and aid necessary, and in his power, for the satisfactory discharge of the duty imposed on them. The Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

### ASA BIGGS, Chairman.

January 11, 1843.

### Consequences of Gambling.

The following tale of a gambler, is told by the editor of the Philadelphia Evening Courier:—

In the year 1833, a number of individuals were arrested for keeping a gambling house on Chesnut-street, near Independent Hall. The counsel for the prosecution was sitting in his office one day, when a young man of genteel exterior and good address entered, and the following dialogue ensued:—

"I have been summoned to appear to-morrow as a witness against ——— for keeping a gambling house. Unless it is absolutely necessary," said he, "as his agitation increased. 'I wish, sir, you would not urge my attendance.'"

"I don't know," said the counsel, "that the conviction will depend upon your testimony, but as you are an important witness, it may be necessary to bring you upon the stand."

"My reasons for asking this favor are urgent," said he, "and the consequence of a refusal may be fatal to my prosperity, and the happiness of others." He became more agitated, and at the request of the gentleman, he continued. "In a few days, I am to be married to Mr. ———'s daughter, residing in Chesnut-street. The preparations are made, and the day is fixed. If I am called upon as a witness in this case, I shall ereminate myself, and be exposed to the eyes of my friends and the public gaze as a gambler. My character will be lost, my prospects in life blighted, and of course my domestic happiness destroyed."

"You shall not be called, young man," said the counsel, "unless it is absolutely necessary; and with this assurance, they separated—not without some painful misgivings on the part of the legal gentleman, that he was about to be accessory to a wrong, which might result in the ruin of a confiding, yet unsuspecting girl. The trial came on, but conviction was obtained with-

out summoning the young man, and he went on in his course of duplicity and crime unopposed. In a few days he was married.

Two years passed, and a young but heart-broken wife appears before the legal tribunal, seeking a divorce! Her counsel was started, when the husband came forward, at discovering, confronting the wife, the identical young man who plead not to be exposed as a gambler! The interview with the witness instantly occurred to the counsel's mind. The painful incidents of a deserted house, neglected wife, and the cruelties which had followed his gambling habits, then came up before the individual who saved him from his merited exposure.

The trial proceeded, and a gradual succession of acts of injustice, neglect, coldness, alienation, domestic discord and cruelties, on the part of the husband against a confiding and affectionate young wife, were disclosed, which melted the heart of the oldest spectator. His defence was feeble, and her cause triumphed. Happily she was liberated from the monster who had wounded her heart, destroyed her peace, and deprived her of that happiness which beamed upon her so joyously during the morning of her bridal day.

His fate hardly need even briefly be told. He soon lost the esteem of his friends, if the gambler has friends, and his credit followed with his reputation. His fashionable and elegant establishment on Chesnut street was closed by the sheriff a few weeks since, and more recently, he has been arrested for forgery! What a brief but melancholy detail of the fruits reaped from the pursuits of the gambler.

### OBITUARY.

Died, on Swannanoa, on the 21st Jan. 1843, SARAH ANN MORRISON, daughter of George C. and Elizabeth Alexander. The disease that removed this little child from the fond embraces of its parents was scarlet fever. After it had survived the 11th day from its attack, there seemed to be some ground for the hope of its recovery; but this hope was soon blighted, and it fell in a few days, a victim to the power of disease.

"Sleep on, lovely cherub! No more shalt-thou awaken. Thy body lies tenacious, cold and forsaken; No more shalt the arms of a parent enfold thee, No more shall the eye of affliction behold thee.

### BANK NOTE TABLE.

AUGUSTA NOTES.	
Mechanics' Bank,	par.
Agency Brunswick Bank,	par.
Bank of Augusta,	par.
Augusta Ins. & Banking Company,	par.
Branch Georgia Railroad,	par.
Branch State of Georgia,	par.

  

SAVANNAH NOTES.	
State Bank,	par.
Marine & Fire Insurance Bank,	par.
Planters' Bank,	par.
Central Railroad Bank,	2 a 3 dis't

  

COUNTRY NOTES.	
State Bank Branch, Macon,	par.
Other Branches State Bank,	par.
Commercial Bank, Macon,	par.
Brunswick Bank,	par.
Millidgeville Bank,	par.
Georgia Railroad Bank, Athens,	par.
City Council of Augusta,	par.
Ruckersville Bank,	par.
Branch Macon & Fire Ins. Bank,	par.
St. Mary's Bank,	par.
Branch Central R.R. Bank, Macon,	2 a 3 dis't
Insurance Bk. of Columbus, Macon,	no sale
Penix Bank, late Farmers' Bank	5 a 10 "
of Chattahoochee,	no sale.
Bank of Ocmulgee,	95 a 93 "
Central Bank,	uncertain
City Council of Columbus	"
" Millidgeville,	"
" Macon,	"
Monroe Railroad Bank,	broke
Blair's & Meier's Bk. Columbus,	"
City Council of Milledgeville,	"
Western Bank of Georgia,	"
Bank of Darien and Branches,	"
Chattahoochee R.R. & B'king Co.	"

  

SOUTH-CAROLINA NOTES.	
Charleston Banks,	par.
Bank of Hamburg,	par.
Country Banks,	par.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

All the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, BELONGING to Dr. SAMUEL H. DICKSON, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at his dwelling, on Swannanoa, two miles south of Asheville. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock on the Friday of our February Court next. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN DICKSON. 131 Asheville, January 24, 1843.

### A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., 31st Dec., 1842, if not taken out before the 1st of April, will be sent to the General Post office Department as dead letters.	
Mr Alexander	Daniel Jennings
Emanuel S Adams	Rufus Lisle
Saml Adams	Col J Lowry
H Barnard	M Lytle
Mrs Hester Barnard	W McMiller
Francis Byers	Alex McRed
John Berkly	John McBride
Edith Bruce	Robert McClelland
William Bruce	E H McClure
Jesse Berry	Mr McRed
A M Buller	Mrs M C Moody
John Bradley	H M Osborn
John R Bremner	David Owen
Basie Brookshear	U E Owenby
H Bell	John Patton
George B Calmers	C Prostrand
Wm A Campbell	Peter Prestwood
John Cassidair	John Roberts
John Laster	E L Ray
C. McCarter	Hosenfield
J Cochran	T Ritchie
Alfred Craig	Edi Rymer
Col. C C Carson	J B Russel
Joseph Cook	Bernard Rosekan
Patia Dover	L Rose
R F Davis	Mr Richardson
Col Saml Davidson	John Saker
Mrs. Jane Davidson	W H Smart
Miss R Gaudin	Col A E Smith
Key T Harhaus	George Sumney
Jacob Hice	David Shuck
David Hunsucker	J H Tate M D
Colson D Hagan	Alexander Trible
Joseph Garrison	Mrs S Wheeler 2
E L Hinds	W Willis
M Helm	James Wilson
G Hampton	William B Whaley
Smith Hagan	John Witham
F H Gaines	W Worley
Thomas Gaines	D Wylie & A Patterson
James Iredeil	F L Walls
	M. PATTON, P. M.

Dec. 31, 1842.

Bar Iron and Castings, For sale by WILLIAMS & ROBERTS. 195

### Arrival & departure of the Mail.

AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN—from Asheville to Salisbury, four horse coaches—arrives Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 2 a. m., and leaves Monday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p. m.

SOUTHERN—from Asheville to Greenville, S. C. four horse coaches—arrives Monday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 p. m., and leaves Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, 4 a. m.

WESTERN—from Asheville to Warm Springs, four horse coaches—arrives daily, 4 a. m., leaves daily, 4 a. m.

From Asheville to Clarksville, Ga., twice a week, horse back—arrives Sunday and Wednesday, 7 p. m., leaves Monday and Friday, 5 a. m.

From Asheville to Morganton, two horse back—arrives Monday and Friday, 9 p. m., and leaves Tuesday and Saturday, 8 a. m.

From Asheville, to Morganton, via Burnsville—arrives Tuesday 4 p. m., and leaves Wednesday, 6 a. m.

From Asheville to Cuthy's Creek, via Sulphur Springs—leaves Friday, 6 a. m., arrives Saturday, 7 p. m.

darnville and Cuthy's creek mails are carried 8 on horse-back.

The Post Office hereafter will be opened on Sunday for the delivery of letters and papers, between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m. M. PATTON, P. M. Asheville Dec. 6, 1842.

### G. W. ALKER, Commission Merchant, HAMBURG, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Will attend personally to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and to the sale of all produce of all kinds from the country. November 25, 1842. if 195

### 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 Macon and the adjoining counties. He will offer no flattering inducements to the community, but will thankfully receive and promptly and faithfully attend to any calls which may be favored. January, 1843. 195

### Tennessee Stone Ware, Of every description, for sale by WILLIAMS & ROBERTS. Asheville, Dec. 9. 195

### FASHIONABLE TAILORING. ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HELLO, there! ye young men, and old ones, too—Run here, and I will make you the best and most fashionable COAT of any man in the six counties!!! The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that he has received the

### WINTER FASHIONS; and now, let any person wishing a cheap and FASHIONABLE

Suit of Clothes made, come to me, and he shan't go off displeas'd. He has in the last twelve months greatly improved in the art of CUTTING, that he flatters himself that he cannot be excelled by any one west of the Blue Ridge. He has REDUCED his PRICES, so that his customers cannot grumble, and will give as long a time for payment as any reasonable man would ask. He tenders his thanks for the liberal patronage already bestowed. He still occupies his old stand. A. J. FAIN. Asheville, Jan. 13, 1843. 2 129...

### Notice.

THE undersigned, by mutual consent, as well as by limitation of their contract, have dissolved 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 19, 1842. 3 125

### Cherokee County, N. C. SEPTEMBER 26, 1842.

THE undersigned has in the above county, a considerable quantity of land, which he now offers for sale on accommodating terms, and receive in payment the following articles, viz: IRON, BACON, BEEF, CATTLE, BEEF, HIDES, and CORN. The payment of one third of the price of the land, will be required at the expiration of one year—one third in two years and one third in three years, and when the circumstances of the purchasers make it necessary, the further indulgence of one year, will be given on each bond after it becomes due. No further security is required than a good character and industrious habits. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. King, who resides in Murphy, the county seat of the above county. W. H. THOMAS. 3w 115. WILLIAM H. THOMAS

### LOOK HERE.

IS it worth while for us to remind our customers that their debts fall due on the 1st of January? We think they know it, and will attend to it, and when they come to pay up, which we hope will be immediately, that they will bring more money than they owe us, with which to buy some of the CHEAPEST GOODS ever sold in Asheville. WILLIAMS & ROBERTS. P. S. You had all better believe we need the money, and must have it. W. & R. Asheville, January 6, 1843. 128. 1f

### Estray.

TAKEN up, by John Clay ton Esq., at his residence on French Broad river, in Henderson county, 18 miles from Hendersonville, on the 12th of November, 1842, one mare MULE, of a dun color, a black streak along its back; supposed to be three or four years old; 13 hands high—appraised to be worth thirty dollars. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges as the law directs, or it will be dealt with according to the same. JEREMIAH OSBORN, Ranger. January 13, 1843. 129

### Franklin Academy.

THE exercises of this institution closed, for the present year, on Friday the 16th ult., after a Session seven weeks. The next Session will commence on Monday the 2nd January, 1843. Students will be prepared for the university of our own or other States when desired. Tuition, for Classical or Mathematical students, 375. Geography or English Grammar, 50, and all others 40 per session, five months. Refer to Hens G. E. Badger, J. H. Bryan, Jas. Iredeil, W. Battle and Charles Manly, Esq. of Franklin; Hon. J. R. Daniel of Halifax and the editors of the three Raleigh papers. Board can be obtained low in Franklin. JOHN Y. HICKS. Franklin, Dec. 23, 1842. 3t 120

### Money Wanted.

THE subscriber is about removing from this State, and having to raise money shortly, he respectfully invites those owing him money in Buncombe county, to meet him in Asheville, on the week of our next county court, and pay him at least part. Prompt attention to this might probably save cost. BENJ. JOHNSTON. Asheville, Jan. 20, 1843. 4w 131