

But it is needless to particularize, for in the whole Union, from one extremity to the other, wherever the peculiar tenets of the Democratic school have been acted upon, like results have invariably followed. But how, you ask, did it happen that for a few years immediately after the United States Bank ceased operations, money became so universally plenty, and how is it that it is now so distressingly scarce? Every one remembers that from about 1834 to '39 or '40, money was abundant—but after that, Banks failed on every hand, others suspended specie payments, their notes depreciated, and ruin to them and the people followed. Some satisfaction will be received on this subject in considering the facts in reference to the currency during the last ten years of our country's history. From the time the United States Bank went into operation under its last charter up to the commencement of Gen. Jackson's war upon it, the country was favored with a regular, uniform currency. This will not be denied by any who know the facts, and regard the truth. When the public moneys were removed from that institution, and a furious war commenced against it, by the administration, confidence became impaired, a new charter was refused, and the Bank expired. Here the evil commenced. The public moneys were placed in local banks on deposit, which of itself encouraged free and liberal discounts—so that, in a short time, almost every man's pocket was filled with printed rags in the shape of bank bills. In addition to this, these Banks were, as we have good reason to believe, encouraged specially and directly by the administration to discount liberally, in order that the country might be supplied with Bank paper, the people deceived by the apparent prosperity and sustain the administration in its opposition to the United States Bank—though publicly Gen. Jackson and all his zealous partisans were all the while preaching up the hard money doctrine. As every one might see this state of things was every way calculated to beget a spirit of speculation both among the banks and the people, alike ruinous to all. The Banks being almost entirely unrestrained, having little fear of runs being made upon them—at least for a considerable time—overleaped their bounds and issued largely beyond what they really should have done or what they were able to redeem, the people caught the spirit and the whole country presented one grand arena of speculation.

Speculations incurred liabilities by corporations and individuals, which could not be met, and pecuniary embarrassments necessarily followed. The Banks had discounted too freely, had issued too largely, and when called upon were unable to redeem their notes—some failed—a general distrust was awakened as to the solvency of the whole of them—heavy runs were made by the banks one upon another, and by the people upon all the banks whose notes they held—no failure followed another, until at last in order to prevent utter ruin, a general suspension of specie payments was temporarily resorted to—then, apparently aware that they had gone too far, their discounts were curtailed, and subsequently their notes called in and their debts collected, as fast as circumstances would allow. Now, the Banks cannot, as we can see, accommodate the people to any great extent without ruin to themselves, for this reason: their notes will be carried to other States, where the broker will buy them up at a discount, and immediately send them back demanding the specie. To make this plain, suppose a bank in this State lend a thousand dollars or any given sum—this is for a time circulated among the people, then it goes into the hands of the merchant, who must needs carry it to the north, to pay for goods—here it is not worth as much as it was at home—it is sold to a broker, at from three to five per cent. discount, which discount is for the time being a loss to the merchant, who must afterwards put such a per cent. upon his goods as will make it up to him, and thereby takes it from the people to whom the goods are sold—while the broker into whose hands the money goes sends it forthwith back to this State, and at the bank demands the specie, which has to be paid or the credit of the bank go down. If we had a federal currency, in place of being continually subjected to these evils—unavoidable, though oppressive and ruinous—the merchant could and would exchange the State paper for the United States Bank paper before leaving the State—carry the notes of the United States Bank, which would be as good in one place as another, into market—make his purchases without being compelled to sell his money at a discount for some other kind, and return without having to tax his customers in order to make up his loss in exchange—no run would be made upon the banks—prosperity would return, and such sad reverses as we have lately witnessed in the money market, would in future be avoided; as evidence of which, we again remind the reader that such disasters never did occur while the country was favored with a United States Bank.

The present Democratic Legislature of Massachusetts has repealed the law heretofore in existence in that State, prohibiting marriages between persons of different colors. They have passed a bill providing that railroad corporations shall not make any rule discriminating between the accommodation of passengers on account of their color, and have made it a penal offence in agents to exclude or assault persons on that account. Instead of consulting the almost universal feeling among the whites in their repugnance to an association with the African race—they have consulted only the feelings of the negroes—hence, a southern gentleman with his family of daughters, need not be surprised if he find some splay-footed, flat-nosed, thick-lipped, curly-headed negro, seating himself beside them on the cars in Massachusetts—offering to gildant them—or, indeed, making marriage proposals. The result of this will necessarily be to prevent the Southern people travelling in that State by public conveyance—they will go by private conveyance, or stay at home. Southerners will cease to send their sons and daughters to the north to be educated, and one link after another will be broken, until the whole chain which connects us together will be severed; and happy will it be if even the political bonds do not go with the rest.

**Reconciliation.**—We see a correspondence between Messrs. Saunders and Brown of this State, from which it appears that they have mutually become reconciled with each other, after the little estrangement which was produced in reference to the election of a United States Senator by the late Legislature. We merely mention the fact as we see it stated—we have no idea of publishing their letters, as we did not publish their former ones. We do not suppose that it is a matter of any great importance to the world whether these gentlemen are pleased or displeased with each other.

We have on file for publication, among other things, the letter of Hon. W. H. Haywood, directed to the Legislature, accepting the honor tendered him in the election of a United States Senator.

Hon. EDWARD HENEGAN (Dem.) has been elected United States Senator, from Indiana. The election of a Democrat is said to have been owing to the treachery of a Whig member. On the second balloting, Smith, the Whig candidate, came within one vote of being elected, when on the third balloting a Whig member deserted his party—voted for Mr. Henegan, and secured his election.

[For the Messenger.]  
FRANKLIN, MACOON CO., N. C.,  
Feb. 10th, 1843.

Messrs. Editors.—As the "Messenger" is pretty thoroughly circulated in this mountain country, and I hope generally read, I have thought it to be my duty to say something through its columns, on the subject of the Sabbath or Lord's day. I hope that all will read this communication and as "wise men judge what I say."—Especially do I hope that the dear youth will read it. Every good man must have peculiar solicitude for the young. They are embarking their vessels for eternity. Dear young friends read, carefully, what I am about to say respecting the Sabbath or "Sunday" as it is usually styled. Our Creator saw proper to employ the first six days of time in making this world. On the seventh day he rested, or ceased to work. This day he sanctified or made holy—set it apart for holy services. Gen. 2, 2, 3. This was the commencement of the Sabbath. Many ages after this, God appeared to Moses on Mount Sinai and gave to him the "ten Commandments," written on two tables of stone. Read Exodus 20th chapter from 3rd to verse 18th. Here you see these words: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shall thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in that thou shalt not do any work, thou, thy son or thy daughter, thy man or thy beast, thy ox or thy ass, nor any of thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates; for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day, wherefore, the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and sanctified it." Now this command which we have just read is a command of God. All God's commands are either ceremonial or moral. A ceremonial command belongs to a particular dispensation and is only obligatory while that dispensation continues. There were many ceremonial precepts under the Jewish dispensation, as the feast of Passover, feast of Pentecost, feast of Tabernacles, &c. These were all obligatory on the Jewish dispensation, but are all abolished, as it has now ceased, and the Christian dispensation has taken its place, and these Jewish ceremonies are no longer binding upon us. Under the Christian dispensation there are but two ceremonial precepts, viz., Baptism and the Lord's Supper. These will be obligatory till the end of time, for the Christian dispensation will continue till Christ's second coming.

A moral command or precept is always obligatory, be the dispensation what it may. All men in all ages and under all dispensations are moral-bound to love and worship God.—To honor their parents to love their fellow men as themselves, &c. These are moral precepts, and no thing, except the want of reason, can free us from an obligation to obey them. The precept respecting the sanctification of the Sabbath is a moral precept. It cannot be ceremonial for all the Jewish ceremonies were either directly or indirectly typical of Christ, and the Sabbath was instituted before man became a sinner, before he needed a Saviour or any site or type of him. If the command respecting the Sabbath be not moral, no one of the decalogue can be moral. It stands in the very heart of the decalogue. Despair its morality, and you may dispute all the rest. Are we not bound to obey this command? Will not that individual that desecrates it stand guilty and condemned at the Bar of God unless he repents? Is there not much cause for deep repentance before God for this sin, which is so common amongst all classes? Let us for a moment, attend to the commands. We are to "Remember the Sabbath and keep it holy." Before it arrives we are to remember that it is coming—prepare for it. We are to remember it, forget what we may. The man that forgets to keep the Sabbath holy, will soon forget obedience to all the other commands of God. Destroy the memory of the Sabbath and you destroy the memory of all true religion. We are to do no work on this day, ourselves, nor our sons or daughters, our manservants or maid-servants, our cattle or the stranger

within our gates. The command does not say that you shall not plough, chop, or reap. It says you shall do no work. It is God your Judge that says you shall do no work. Do you say "I will not plough, chop, or reap; but I will travel, or ride my horse or my wagon on this day. Is this no work? Is it not work for, at least, your own advantage and your beast's burden? God says you shall do none, you say that you will travel, and your stock and your wagon. Think, fellow-man, what you are doing? Are you not coming in collision with Almighty God? How will you stand at his Bar? You must stand there. Every eye shall see him. You are probably offering some excuse to your conscience. You say every body does as I do; so could the inhabitants of Sodom say, but that did not rescue them from the deluge of fire and brimstone. You say that you are in a hurry and wish to save time. Sabbath time is not yours; it is robbing God, to take this. You cannot rob him with impunity. Again, you say it will cost me too much to rest on the Sabbath. Are you willing for sake of a few dollars to break God's positive commands? Think how you would appear at the bar of God with such an excuse. O! that God would bring men to reflect sensibly about this soul destroying sin. It is a wonder that He keeps back his wrath. How true is it, that because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore, the hearts of the sons of men are fully set in them to do evil: Eccl. 9, 11. If God was to execute his wrath in this land, upon Sabbath breakers, what lamentation and weeping would there be! He will punish the Sabbath breaker. Think not, O man! that you can escape the judgment and the wrath and curse of God. If he permits you to run on now unpunished, your perdition will only thereby be enhanced. I entreat you, in God's name, to reflect and repent ere destruction overtakes you. You may hear from me again.

**TRESPASSERS.**

**Modes of salutation.**  
The following sketch of the various forms of salutation in vogue amongst various portions of the "world's inhabitants," may be interesting to many:  
Laplanders apply their noses strongly against the persons they salute.  
In New-Guinea they place leaves upon the heads of those they salute.  
The inhabitants of the Philippines bend very low, placing their hands on their cheeks, and raise one foot in the air with the knee bent.  
Two negro kings on the coast of Africa, salute by snapping the middle finger three times.  
The inhabitants of Cananea, when they would show a particular attachment, breathe a vein, and present the blood to their friends as a beverage.  
If the Chinese meet after a long separation, they fall on their knees, bend their face to the earth two or three times, and use many other modes. They have also a kind of ritual, or "Academy of Compliments," by which they regulate the number of bows, genuflections, and words to be spoken on any occasion. Ambassadors practise these ceremonies forty days before they appear at Court.  
In Ottahchie they rub their noses together.  
The Dutch, who are considered as great eaters, have a morning salutation amongst all ranks, "Smakelyk oeten." "May you eat a hearty dinner!" Another is, "Hoe valt uw?" "How do you sail?" adopted, no doubt, in the early periods of the republic, when they were all navigators and fishermen.

The usual salutation at Cairo is, "How do you want?" A dry hot skin being a sure indication of a destructive ephemeral fever. Some author has observed, in contrasting the haughty Spaniard with the frivolous Frenchman, that the proud, steady gait, and inflexible solemnity of the former, were expressed in his mode of salutation, "Come eat!" "How do you stand?" Whilst the "Comment vous portez vous?" "How do you stand?" was greatly expressive of the gay motion and incessant action of the latter.  
The common salutation in the southern provinces of China, amongst the lowest order, is, "Ya tan?" "Have you eaten your rice?"  
In Africa, a young woman, an intended bride, brought a little water in a calabash, and kneeling down before her lover, desired him to wash his hands; when he had done this, the girl, with a tear of joy sparkling in her eyes, drank the water. This was considered as the greatest proof she could give of her fidelity and attachment.

**AMERICAN LAW COURTS AND LAWYERS.**

To an Englishman accustomed to the paraphernalia of Westminster Hall, an American court of law is as odd a sight as, I suppose, an English court of law would be to an American. Except in the Supreme Court at Washington (where the judges wear a plain black robe,) there is no such thing as a wig or gown connected with the administration of justice. The gentleman of the bar, being barristers and attorneys too, (for there is no division of these functions, as in England,) are no more removed from their clients than attorneys in our Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors are from theirs. The jury are quite at home, and make themselves as comfortable as circumstances will permit. The witness is so little elevated above, or put aloof from the crowd in the court, that a stranger entering during a pause in the proceedings, would find it difficult to single him out from the rest. And if it chanced to be a criminal trial, his eyes, in nine cases out of ten, would wander to the dock in search of the prisoner in vain; for that gentleman would most likely be lounging among the most distinguished ornaments of the legal profession, whispering suggestions in his counsel's ear, or making a tooth-pick out of an old quill with his pen-knife. I could not but notice the differences, when I visited the Courts at Boston. I was much surprised at first, too, to observe that the counsel who interrogated the witness under examination at the time, did so sitting. But seeing that he was also occupied in writing down the answers, and remembering that he was alone, and had no "junior." I quickly consoled myself with the reflection that the law was not quite so expensive an article here as at home; and that the absence of sundry formalities which we regard as indispensable, had doubtless a very favorable influence upon the bill of costs. In every Court, ample and commodious provision is made for the accommodation of the citizens. This is the case all through America. In every public institution, the right of the people to attend, and to have an interest in the

proceedings, is most fully and distinctly recognized. There are no grim door-keepers to dole out their tardy civility by the six-penny worth; nor is there, I sincerely believe, any insolation of office of any kind. Nothing national is exhibited for money, and no public officer is a showman. We have begun of late years, to imitate this good example. I hope we shall continue to do so; and that in the fullness of time, even deans and chaplains may be converted. —Dickens's Notes on America.

**MENTAL POWER vs. BRAIN FORCE.**—We saw the other day emphatically the recent instance of mental superiority, triumphing over the hostility of greater animal strength, that ever encountered our observation. A thin, diminutive, consumptive-looking young fellow, lame, and using a crutch, sat upon a packing box out on the sidewalk, in front of a shop on the levee. Another man of herculean frame striding up and down, wearing roundly to the little fellow, and exhibiting every symptom of rage and fury. The huge bully beat the awning posts with a thick stick that he held in his hand, and cast glances like bowie knives on his quiet opponent on the box. What the offence or cause of quarrel was, we made no effort to ascertain, but merely pointed an instant, attracted by the oddity of the scene.  
"By—wister, I'd like to ring the socks of a dozen like you before breakfast," said the boat man.  
"Sorry you can't be gratified," responded the little fellow, in a calm, quiet, cool and collected manner, and every tone he uttered was a satirical dagger to the other.  
"By—, I own wring your neck, any how."  
"For the matter of that so could a child, if a child could be brute enough to do it."  
"Blas't you, you're not worth flogging!"  
"You are, and that's all you are worth."  
"May be you'd like to flog me?"  
"Well, I would."  
"Can't—but got strength—I wish I could, my friend, you shouldn't wait long for it!"  
"You puny part of a man, I could annihilate you with a single blow!"  
"Who said you couldn't?"  
"P'n a man, sir, a man!" said the boatman, making a demonstration of striking the lame fellow.  
"Any man who strikes a little fellow is a coward," mildly yet pointedly replied the young man.  
"Do you call me a coward?" roared the bravo, growing more furious.  
"Yes, if you strike me!" replied the poor cripple, in a cool determined manner that was electrifying to his hearer.  
"Then blas't me if I don't!" shouted the other, busting into a perfect phrenzy, and darting at the cripple.  
The weak and emaciated young fellow, as his enemy approached him, merely curled his lingers and features into a smile, and slowly lifted the forefinger of his right hand to point directly and deliberately at his advancing opponent.—We never in the world knew so sudden and extraordinary an effect produced in a manner so curious. The bully, seeing his opponent actually turned pale, and went off muttering oaths as he disappeared around the corner.

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**MARRIED.**

On the 7th inst., by John Brown, Esq., on Spring Creek, Mr. SWAN B. WOOD, to Miss MARY PLEMONS; all of this county.  
On the 9th inst., by John Brown, Esq., Mr. W. KENNEDY, to Miss ELIZABETH DAVIS; all of this county.  
On the 13th inst., by Rev. W. N. MORRISON, JOHN L. DOWNSON, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss RACHEL GUDGER, of this county.  
On the 23rd inst., by John Howard, Esq., Mr. J. H. FORTSON, to Miss ELIZABETH CURTIS; all of Macon county.

**PROPOSALS TO TEACHERS.**

PROPOSALS will be received by the Trustees of the Asheville Female Academy until the 30th of April next, from persons disposed to take charge of such an Institution. The trustees will prefer the Institution under the supervision of a gentleman as Principal with competent Females as assistants. Connected with the Academy is an extensive Boarding House which can be occupied by the Teachers, or otherwise as may best suit their convenience.  
The Trustees flatter themselves that an eligible situation one of the most healthy and romantic countries on the continent, cannot fail to attract the attention and secure the services of popular instructors.  
Address M. Patton, Post Master, Asheville, N. Carolina.  
By order of the Board.  
Feb. 11, 1843. 6w

**NOTICE.**

TWO MULATTOS, a man and woman, were arrested and committed to jail in this county, on the 6th of this month. They claim to be free, but are believed to be slaves, having no sufficient evidence of their freedom. The man is 25 or 30 years of age, about six feet high and calls himself ANDREW McCALL. The girl is about 18 or 20 years old, and says that her name is Louisa Call. They say that they were kidnapped from their home near Norfolk, Va., by Sandy Hogg, a trader from North Carolina, and after travelling in the South about two months, ran away from him.  
Any person claiming said slaves, are requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.  
B. J. SMITH, Jailor.  
Burnsville, Yancy co., Feb. 14, 1843.—134.

**Ten cents Reward.**

RAWAY from the subscriber on the 2d of January last, a bound Boy, by the name of SOLAMAN PRADAY. All persons are forewarned against harboring or employing said boy, as I am determined to enforce the law against all such. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me on Colchester, in Macon county.  
ANDREW BRYSON.  
Feb. 17, 1843. 3—134

**BLANKS! BLANKS!!**

CLERKS of Courts, Attorneys, Sheriffs, and Constables are respectfully informed that we have now on hand, and shall continue to keep, a large and general assortment of BLANKS; and that we are now prepared to fill with promptness orders for any of the following kinds, viz:  
**Superior Court, County Court.**  
Ca. Sa's, Indictments for Assaults, Writs, Jurors' Tickets, Affidavits, Executions, Road Orders, Vend. Expro, Subpoenas, Meddical Affidavits, Indictments for Assaults, Writs, &c., &c.  
**Jurors' Tickets.** Writs, &c., &c.  
**Constables' Warrants,** Ca. Sa's and Bonds, Guardians' Bonds, Appointed Indentures, Marriage Licenses, Appearance Bonds, Deeds of Title, Deeds of Conveyance, Const. De'ivery Bonds, Injunctions, Equity Subpoenas, Writs, Deeds of Equity, Indenture Bonds, "Messenger" Office, Asheville, July 22, 1842. 3

**BANK NOTE TABLE.**

**AUGUSTA NOTES.**  
Mechanics' Bank, par. 100  
Agency Brunswick Bank, do. 100  
Bank of Augusta, do. 100  
Augusta Ins. & Banking Company, do. 100  
Branch Georgia Railroad, do. 100  
Branch State of Georgia, do. 100

**SAVANNAH NOTES.**  
State Bank, par. 100  
Marine & Fire Insurance Bank, do. 100  
Planters' Bank, do. 100  
Central Railroad Bank, do. 100

**COUNTRY NOTES.**  
State Bank Branch, Macon, par. 100  
Other Branches State Bank, do. 100  
Commercial Bank, Macon, do. 100  
Brunswick Bank, do. 100  
Milledgeville Bank, do. 100  
Georgia Railroad Bank, Athens, do. 100  
Rocky Hill Bank, do. 100  
Branch Macon & Fire Ins. Bank, do. 100  
St. Mark's Bank, do. 100  
Branch Central R.R. Bank, Macon, 5 & 8 dist. 100  
Central Bank, do. 93 & 93 100  
Insurance Bk of Columbus, Macon, no sale  
Punk Bank, Columbus, do. 100  
Bank of Hawthenville, do. 100  
City Council of Columbus, uncertain

**SOUTH-CAROLINA NOTES.**  
Charleston Banks, par. 100  
Bank of Hamburg, do. 100  
Country Banks, do. 100

**Augusta Prices Current.**

CORRECTED WEEKLY, FROM THE CHRONICLER & SENT'L.

BACON, hog round	per lb.	5 a	69
hams,	"	7 a	8
shoulders	"	5 a	7
sides	"	6 a	8
BUTTER, Gooden	"	16 a	20
North Carolina	"	13 a	21
country	"	10 a	21
COFFEE, green Cuba	"	10 a	193
ordinary do good	"	8 a	193
St. Domingo	"	8 a	10
Rio	"	9 a	123
Laguira	"	10 a	123
Porto Rico	"	10 a	123
Java	"	12 a	16
Mocha	"	18 a	20
CANDLES, spermaceti	"	37 a	35
tallow	"	12 a	29
CHEESE, American	"	8 a	123
English	"	none	123
FISH, herrings	box	75 a	1 25
mackerel, no. 1	bb'l	10 00	12 00
" no. 2	"	8 00	10 00
" no. 3	"	6 00	8 00
FLOUR, Canal	"	5 75 a	6 50
Baltimore	"	none	none
western	"	none	none
country	"	4 00 a	5 50
FEATHERS,	lb	25 a	33
GUNPOWDER,	keg	6 00 a	7 00
blasting	"	4 00 a	4 50
GLASS, 10" 12"	box	3 25 a	3 75
" 8" 10"	"	2 50 a	3 00
IRON, Russia	cwt	5 00 a	5 50
Sweden, assorted	"	4 50 a	5 50
hoop	"	7 00 a	8 00
sheet	"	7 00 a	8 00
rod	"	7 00 a	8 00
LEAD,	lb.	7 a	8
MOLASSES, N. Ord.	gal	31 a	35
Havana	"	22 a	28
NAILS,	lb.	5 a	7
WATER, black	"	5 a	7
RICE, brown	cwt	2 50 a	3 50
inferior to good	"	2 00 a	2 50
SUGAR, N. Orleans	lb	6 a	9
Havana, white	"	11 a	12
" brown	"	7 a	8
Muscovado	"	7 a	9
St. Croix	"	8 a	11
Porto Rico	"	7 a	9
lump	"	14 a	16
loaf	"	15 a	20
SALT, Liverpool ground	bush	55 a	60
rock	"	12 a	20
STEEL, German	lb.	15 a	16
blistered	"	8 a	123
TOBACCO, N. Caro.	"	8 a	15
Virginia	"	15 a	40
TEA, Boha	"	50 a	75
Souchong	"	60 a	75
Hyson	"	80 a	1 25
Gunpowder	"	1 00 a	1 25

**Arrival & departure of the Mails.**

**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, 5 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.  
Burnsville 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.

**LOOK HERE.**

IS it worth while for us to remind our customers that while their debts fell 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 better believe we need the money and wear better.  
Asheville, January 6, 1843. 123-4.

**Franklin Academy.**

THE exercises of this institution closed, for the present year, on Friday the 18th 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 \$15. Geography or English Grammar, \$9, and all other \$6 per session of five months.  
Refer to Hons. G. E. Badger, J. H. Bryant, Jas. Iredell, W. Battle and Charles Manly, Esq., of Raleigh; 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. 31 130

State of North Carolina,  
Macon County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sess. Jan. Sess. 1843.  
J. K. Gray vs. Hiram Dodgins. Attachment listed on Land.  
Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendant Hiram Dodgins, is an inhabitant of another State; it was therefore ordered and adjudged that publication be made for six weeks in the Highland Messenger for said defendant to be and appear before the Justice of our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Macon; at the next house in Franklin on the second Monday in March next, then and there to reply, plead, answer, or demur, the judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the land levied on be condemned and sold to satisfy the same and costs.  
Witness, J. K. Gray clerk of our said court, at office in Franklin, the Monday before the last Monday in January, 1843.  
J. K. GRAY, clerk.  
Franklin, Jan. 31, 1843. (Pra. Sec. 83 50) 133

State of North Carolina,  
HAYWOOD COUNTY.  
COURT OF PEAS AND QUARTER SESS.,  
JANUARY SESSIONS, 1843.  
G. W. Clayton vs. John E. Dillard. Original Attachment listed on Land.  
Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John E. Dillard, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered by court that publication be made in the Highland Messenger for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court house in Waynesville on the 31 Monday in March next then and there to reply and plead to issue, else judgment of condemnation will be entered up against the property levied on.  
Witness, W. Brown clerk of our said court, at office the last Monday in January A. D. 1843.  
W. BROWN, clerk.

**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 shall not go off displeased. He has in the last twelve months so 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. If he still occupies his old stand.  
A. J. FAIN.  
Asheville, Jan. 13, 1843. 2 129--

**G. WALKER,**  
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. 125

**Dr. Woodlin,**  
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. 124--129

**APPOINTMENTS FOR QUARTERLY MEETINGS.**  
Asheville District, (Second round).  
Asheville ct. March 4th and 5th, at Asheville.  
Hendersonville, " 7th " 8th, Hoopers Creek.  
Greenville, " 11th " 12th.  
Pickens, " 18th " 19th.  
Franklin, " 25th " 26th, Franklin.  
Echota Mission, " 29th " 30th, Lufly m. h.  
Waynesville, April 1st " 2d, Crabtree m. h.  
Burnsville, " 22d " 23d, Big Try m. h.  
February 1, 1843. E. F. SEVIER.

**NOTICE.**  
THE heirs and distributees of Thomas Shep-herd, dec'd, are requested to attend at Franklin, in the county of Macon, on the Monday before the last Monday in January next, it being the Monday of the county Court, in order to make a final settlement of said estate with the executor.  
THOMAS SHEPHERD, Exr.  
Dec. 29, 1842.

**SALE.**  
BY the sack or single bushel, for sale by  
**WILLIAMS & ROBERTS.**  
Dec. 9. 125

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Runaway from the subscriber, on Friday night last, the 30th of December, a bright moustache man, named MADISON, about 31 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—tolerably stout built, weighing 165 lbs., has red curly hair, & is light colored that he might pass for a white man, is not particularly observed—is slightly broad-shouldered wears a frock. He wore off a rusted-brimmed white hat, a checked home-spun cotton coat, and blue mixed pantaloons. He had a Pass, which expired on the 30th inst. He rode off a small sorrel mare. It is possible he may have been furnished with a free pass, and is no doubt endeavoring to get to a non-slaveholding State. The above reward, and all necessary expenses, will be paid for the apprehension of said fellow, and his confinement in any Jail, so that I can get him again. Letters upon the subject may be addressed to the subscriber at Tyler'sville P. O., Laurens District, S. C.  
JAMES H. DILLARD.  
Jan. 6, 1843. 31 129

**Notice.**  
THIS undersigned, by mutual consent, as well as by limitation of their contract, have dissolved the partnership heretofore existing at the hands of Hiram Dodgins, 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. 31 125

**Estray.**  
TAKEN up, by John Clayton Esq. at his residence on French Broad river, in Henderson county, 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—sprayed 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. 123