

**Synopsis.**  
Showing the year in which each State of the Union was settled, and by what people—the number of square miles—time of holding elections—qualifications of voters, and number of Representatives and Electors from each State.  
**MAINE**—Settled 1630, by English; 29,000 square miles; Capital Augusta; general election second Monday in September; Legislature meets first Monday in January; Voters must reside in the State three months before any election; sends members of Congress 7; Electors 9.  
**NEW HAMPSHIRE**—Settled 1633, by English; 95,000 square miles; Capital Concord; general election second Tuesday in March; Legislature meets on the first Wednesday in June; voters not require no other qualification than to be twenty-one years of age; sends members of Congress 4; Electors 6.  
**MASSACHUSETTS**—Settled 1630, by English; 7,500 square miles; Capital Boston; general election second Monday in November; Legislature meets first Wednesday in January; voters one year's residence in the State, and have paid a State or county tax; sends members of Congress 10; Electors 12.  
**VERMONT**—Settled 1749, by English; 10,200 square miles; Capital Montpelier; general election first Tuesday in September; Legislature meets second Thursday in October; voters to reside in the State one year; sends members of Congress 4; Electors 6.  
**RHODE ISLAND**—Settled 1639, by English; 1,360 square miles; Capital Providence; general election first Monday in April; voters one year's residence in the State, and have paid a State or county tax; sends members of Congress 3; Electors 4.  
**CONNECTICUT**—Settled 1633, by English; 4,700 square miles; Capital New Haven; general election first Monday in April; Legislature meets first Wednesday in May; voters to hold a freehold of land per annum, have done military duty, paid a State tax, and taken the prescribed oath; sends members of Congress 4; Electors 6.  
**NEW JERSEY**—Settled 1614, by Dutch; 46,000 square miles; Capital Albany; general election second Tuesday in November; 3 days; Legislature meets first Tuesday in January; voters, citizens 21 years of age, inhabitants of the State for the last 6 months; colored men of a freehold of 250 dollars, paid taxes, and been a citizen three years; sends members of Congress 11; Electors 13.  
**NEW YORK**—Settled 1614, by Dutch; 46,000 square miles; Capital Albany; general election second Tuesday in November; 3 days; Legislature meets first Tuesday in January; voters, citizens 21 years of age, inhabitants of the State for the last 6 months; colored men of a freehold of 250 dollars, paid taxes, and been a citizen three years; sends members of Congress 11; Electors 13.  
**PENNSYLVANIA**—Settled 1682, by English; 44,000 square miles; Capital Harrisburg; general election second Tuesday in October; Legislature meets first Tuesday in January; voters, white one year in State, ten days before voting, and pay tax assessed ten days before election, between 21 and 22 vote without tax; sends members of Congress 11; Electors 13.  
**DELAWARE**—Settled 1637, by Swedes and Finns; 2,100 square miles; Capital Dover; general election second Tuesday in October; Legislature meets first Tuesday in January; voters, the same qualifications required as in Pennsylvania; sends members of Congress 1; Electors 3.  
**MARYLAND**—Settled 1634, by English; 14,000 square miles; Capital Annapolis; general election first Monday in October; Legislature meets first Monday in December; voters one year's residence in the county where he shall offer to vote; sends members of Congress 6; Electors 8.  
**VIRGINIA**—Settled 1607, by English; 64,000 square miles; Capital Richmond; general election in April; Legislature meets first Monday in December; voters, freehold of the value of 25 dollars, or been a housekeeper one year, or been assessed, amounts to almost universal suffrage; sends members of Congress 11; Electors 17.  
**NORTH CAROLINA**—Settled 1650, by English; 48,000 square miles; Capital Raleigh; general election in August; Legislature meets second Monday in November; voters, citizens of the State one year, may vote for a member of the House of Commons, but must own 50 acres of land to vote for a Senator; sends members of Congress 9; Electors 11.  
**SOUTH CAROLINA**—Settled 1689 by English; 24,000 square miles; Capital Columbia; general election second Monday in October; Legislature meets fourth Monday in November; voter, resident of the State two years, and six months of the district where voting; sends members of Congress 7; Electors 9.  
**MISSISSIPPI**—Settled 1733, by English; 60,000 square miles; Capital Milledgeville; general election first Monday in October; Legislature meets first Monday in November; voter, citizen of the State, and six months residence of county where voting, and have paid all taxes imposed upon him; sends members of Congress 8; Electors 10.  
**LOUISIANA**—Settled 1699, by French; 48,000 square miles; Capital New Orleans; general election first Monday in July; Legislature meets first Monday in January; voter, to reside one year in the county, and paid taxes within the last 6 months; sends members of Congress 4; Electors 6.  
**OHIO**—Settled 1788, by English; 39,000 square miles; Capital Columbus; general election second Tuesday in October; Legislature meets first Monday in December; voter, one year's residence in the State preceding the election, having paid or been charged with State or county tax; sends members of Congress 11; Electors 17.  
**KENTUCKY**—Settled 1775, by Virginians; 42,000 square miles; Capital Frankfort; general election first Monday in August; Legislature meets first Monday in November; voters, two years residence in the State, and in the county where offering to vote, one year preceding the election; sends members of Congress 10; Electors 12.  
**ILLINOIS**—Settled 1749, by French; 53,000 square miles; Capital Vandalia; general election first Monday in August; Legislature meets first Monday in December; voter, residence in the State six months, but can only vote in the county where he actually resides, sends members of Congress 7; Electors 9.  
**INDIANA**—Settled 1732, by French; 39,000 square miles; Capital Indianapolis; general election first Monday in August; Legislature meets first Monday in December; voter, one year's residence in the State preceding the election, entitled to vote in county or residence; sends members of Congress 10; Electors 12.  
**ALABAMA**—Settled 1713, by French; Capital Tuscaloosa; general election first Monday in August; Legislature meets fourth Monday in October; voter, citizen of the United States, one year of this, and three months residence in the county where he shall offer to vote; sends members of Congress 7; Electors 9.  
**MISSISSIPPI**—Settled 1716, by French; Capital Jackson; general election in August; Legislature meets first Monday in November; voter, citizen of the United States, and one year's residence in this State, and in county six months, and have done military duty, or paid taxes; sends members of Congress 4; Electors 6.  
**MISSOURI**—Settled 1763, by French; 60,000 square miles; Capital Jefferson City; general election first Monday in August; Legislature meets first Monday in November; voter, citizen of the United States, one year's residence in this State next preceding the election, and three months in the county; sends members of Congress 5; Electors 7.  
**KENTUCKY**—Settled in 1765, by English; 40,000 square miles; Capital Nashville; general election first Tuesday in August; Legislature meets first Monday in October; voter, citizen of the United States, and six months in county where his vote is offered; sends members of Congress 11; Electors 13.  
**FLORIDA**—For near 200 years under Spain, was ceded to the United States in 1819, and the East and West formed one territory in 1822. St. Augustine is the oldest town in the United States; Tallahassee is the Capital. Pensacola U. S. Navy station.  
**MICHIGAN**—Settled in 1670, by the French; contains 65,000 square miles; Indians, 30,000;

**Capitol Detroit; soil rich; iron, copper and lead mines abound; voters, all citizens 21 years of age; sends 3 members to Congress; Electors 5.**  
**ARKANSAS**—Settled by French from Louisiana, and formed from a part of Missouri in 1819; contains 57,000 square miles; admitted in the Union 1836; capital Little Rock; voters, all citizens 21 years of age; sends one member to Congress; Electors 3.  
**WISCONSIN**—Settled by emigrants from other, principally New England States; bounded by Lake Michigan and Superior on the East, by Hudson Bay Co. Territories on the North, Illinois on the South, Mississippi and Iowa on the West; contains 80,000 square miles; Capital Madison.  
**IOWA TERRITORY**—Lies between Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, bounded on the North by Hudson Bay Co. Territories; contains 150,000 square miles; purchased of Sata and Foxes 1832; Capital Iowa City.  
**INDIAN OR WESTERN TERRITORY**—Extends from the Western boundary of Arkansas and Missouri to Red River on the South, and the Panama and State of Nebraska on the North; roughly estimated at about 375,000 square miles. The Western Territory, extending to the Rocky Mountains, contains 340,000 square miles. Columbia or Oregon Territory, claimed by the United States, is about 850 miles long, North and South, 400 to 700 miles broad, and estimated to contain 350,000 square miles.  
\* TWO SENATORS are sent from each State, in addition to the preceding enumeration of members of Congress.  
**Special Correspondence of the Tribune.**  
**WASHINGTON, FEB. 19, 1843.**  
This Congress which is soon to terminate, is yet to be justified by the country, and Whig principles and policy as preserved and defended by that body, will yet enjoy the triumph of truth. Perhaps the majority of no Congress has been more bitterly assailed and abused than this—ever by its own friends as well as foes—yet it is the only body that has assembled here for many years, that has had honesty and independence enough, notwithstanding difficulties such as have never before existed, to carry out, so far as its constitutional powers extended, every principle and every promise ever avowed even in the heat of a most excited political contest. It is the only body that has fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, all promises of "retranchment," so often made by all parties, but never before performed, and which has thus treasured upon its own feelings and perquisites.  
No other Congress has transacted nearly the amount of public and private business that this has done. Labor, hard and faithful labor, has been the word and the practice in all its Committees since the first day of its assembling. The public expenditures have been reduced to an unexampled degree—from forty millions per annum to about eighteen! (The appropriation for the next eighteen months being but \$22,000,000, and this in the face of the most discouraging difficulties, and amid the bankruptcy of debt breathed to this Congress by the last administration. Those who have witnessed the firmness with which the various difficulties of the extra session and of that which followed, were met, and the patriotic perseverance with which renewed efforts were made to save something to the country out of the wreck which had been made by the faithlessness of those in whom the People had trusted, will never doubt the correctness of the Whig principles which sustained them, and which they in turn so well illustrated.  
The country, I repeat, will yet render to this Congress full justice.  
**HARD MONEY TIME.**—At a constable's sale a week or two ago, in Pike county, Missouri, (says the Hannibal Journal,) the following named articles were sold at the prices annexed:  
3 good horses, each \$1 50  
1 large ox " 1 25  
5 cows, 3 small steers 1 calf, the lot 1 25  
20 sheep, each 1 25  
24 hogs, lot 75  
1 dining table " 2 50  
1 night table " 2 50  
1 lot of tobacco, 7 or 8 cwt., lot 5 00  
2 stacks of hay, each 25  
1 stack of fodder 25  
Truly, adds that paper, we are beginning to feel the benefits which flowed from the destruction of the old United States Bank—the consequent influx of worthless paper, and the ultimate return to purely specie currency. The rich may well rejoice at a policy that more than trebles their wealth—but as for the poor, God help them!"  
**AWFUL CALAMITY.**—On the 17th instant, a great land slide occurred at Troy, N. Y. by which many houses were destroyed and buried and about forty persons killed. It presented a scene of great horror and desolation. A similar calamity happened to the same place in 1837.—*Ral. Star.*  
**SETTLEMENT OF THE LITTLE WAR BETWEEN HAITI AND CUBA.**—Letters from Port au Prince say that the Spaniards having first taken two Haytian vessels by way of reprisals, the quarrel was settled thus. The Government of Cuba demanded that the Haytian frigate, the *Satisfaction*, should fire a salute of 21 guns in honor of the Spanish flag, displayed on the vessel captured by her, with the same flag flying at her mainmast head. This was acceded to, on the condition, which was accepted, that the Spanish vessel should return the salute with the Haytian flag on the main. The salutes were accordingly exchanged at eight o'clock on the morning of the 6th, after which the steamer took her departure. The vessels taken by the Spaniards, are to be given up.  
**ROTAIRY KNITTING LOOMS.**—An ingenious master mechanic, of this city, has invented a rotary knitting loom, which possesses the power of knitting, narrowing, widening to any desirable pattern, and with most astonishing rapidity, all kind of knit goods. It is truly a wonderful machine, and will soon be put in operation. The capitalist will find in this machine a rare chance for profitable investment.—*Boston Mail.*  
**AN EMBLEM.**—The late Dr. Thornton, in a letter to Mr. Jefferson, says, the rattle-snake being peculiar to this country, is the finest emblem of the United States that can be found. It never acts but defensively, it never strikes without giving a fair warning, and when it does strike, it is fatal.  
**STRANGE ANIMAL REMAINS IN MISSISSIPPI.**—The Free Trader, at Natchez, Mississippi, states that Dr. Dickinson has obtained by digging into the side of a ravine, somewhere on Pine Ridge, in that county, the skeleton of the most singular of all the animals ever known to comparative anatomists—a perfect *sui generis*.  
It is not so remarkable of size as for the singularity of the shape and the great strength which it must have possessed, from the formation of the limbs, and the enormous size of the joints and cavities which were supplied with muscles. Its head has no cavities in which there are any traces of eyes communicating with the brain.—*Raleigh Star.*  
It is a somewhat singular fact that the property purchased by Gibbon, in Switzerland, with the profits of his history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, has fallen into the hands of a gentleman who expends a large sum annually in the promulgation of the very gospel which his predecessor insidiously endeavored to undermine; and that the press employed by Voltaire at Ferney for printing his blasphemous, is now used at Geneva in printing the Holy Scriptures.

**Mr. Haywood's Letter.**  
**To the General Assembly of North Carolina.**  
GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive through your speaker, official notice of my election as a Senator in the Congress of the United States from North Carolina, with a request that I would accept the same.  
It has become so much a matter of course to make professions of gratitude for public favor, that I am not without apprehension such professions from me will be regarded as a mere form. But called, as I have been without any solicitation of mine, to assume the responsibilities of so distinguished a station in the service of North Carolina, it is but a faint expression of my feelings to declare that I thank you with all my heart for this mark of your confidence. Though oppressed by a painful distrust of my ability to do the half of what my affection for the State would prompt me to undertake for her behalf, still I believe it is my duty not to decline your nomination. I would that I had more experience and greater capacity for the patriotic work. Such as I have shall be brought to it without reserve. Our State enjoys, as she deserves, an enviable reputation for honesty and disinterestedness. In her devotion to liberty and the Union, she has been second to none. For submission to lawful authority, a reverence for laws and order, and a general regard for personal rights, I do believe there is not such another people in the world. These virtues, while they distinguish the character of the State, do at the same time furnish strong motives for fearfulness in her public agents. I trust it may be in my power to show my own appreciation of her partiality, by always regarding the station assigned to me as an instrument to advance her welfare. And if, in the order of Providence, it should be my lot to accomplish any great good, or to assist others in accomplishing it—to prevent any serious evils to our common country and to North Carolina in particular, or to aid others in preventing them, I shall hereafter rejoice more that the good work was done, than I shall that I did it, and much more than I now can that I have been chosen by you to attempt it.  
On the other hand, should it be my misfortune to fail altogether, and to lose at the close the confidence which has been so generously bestowed in the outset; my friends shall not find a reason for my failure in the lack of zeal to do all my duty to North Carolina; nor will my enemies be able to attribute it in any degree, to a violation of previous pledges; for beyond such as my known political principles have authorized you fairly to infer, I am bound by no other pledges whatever. I do not affect to be ignorant that my election to the Senate was made by the Democratic party; and I should spurn the thought of deserting the principles of that party, after having been chosen to fill so exalted a post for the very purpose of helping to sustain them. I am myself heartily and conscientiously a Democrat.  
It is the common lot of public men to encounter calumny and misrepresentation.—That would seem to be a tax imposed by freedom upon patriotism; and I am not so vain as to expect to go free. May I not, however, be permitted on this occasion, without censure from any quarter, to bespeak the candor of all just men against those suspicions which are so common, but so well calculated to weaken the hands of a representative? I do it more for the office of State Senator, than for myself; not so much to protect my own feelings as to fortify the station I must occupy—suspicions, I mean, of the political integrity of a representative, begetting distrust, if he fails on all occasions to range himself as a servile follower behind some great party Captain; and on the other hand, causing even respectable men, to their own dishonor and that of human nature, to think of enacting a political opponent from the path of rectitude by pretending to anticipate his treachery, if ever he happens to separate from his own party leaders upon any question whatever. The dread of false clamors by selfish men of one's own side, and the mortifying enticements of flattery from the other, springing alike from this uncharitable source, constitute serious discouragements to a scrupulous and sensitive mind against accepting a public office; whilst to venal or timid men in office, they are perilous temptations to swerve from the main performance of their duty. It must needs be that parties will exist; and perhaps it is right and proper that they should. I am not to be understood as depreciating party; but only the malignant ingenuity with which it strives to fasten itself upon all and every question which can be presented. This latter spirit is an undeniable evil. It makes us slaves to the bad passions not only of ourselves, but of others also. It destroys the salutary influence of a well regulated and patriotic party spirit, having for its object the happiness of the people, and looking to the welfare of the country. Honest statesmen have always been more or less party men. There are, however, as there always must be, some questions which concern our government, above the rightful control of mere party questions, in the determination of which, upright minds, though attached to the same party, may differ without crime in either; and legislators for the Union, though belonging to opposite parties, may happen to concur without bad faith in either—questions upon which it were as factious to adhere to a party, contrary to the convictions of one's understanding, for the sake of opposition, as it would be dishonorable upon others of a different character to desert party and to falsify the professions by means of which he had been elevated to office. And it is not a dictate of prudence in the people to multiply rather than to diminish the number of these questions? as it should be a principle of honor among those who aim to give a direction to the popular mind, to allow to their representative that there are some points upon which, being left to think for himself, he will be expected to act independently according to his own judgment, without thereby exposing himself to be claimed as an ally by his enemies, or denounced as a traitor by his friends. Though a party

man, therefore, upon measures which legitimately connect themselves with the acknowledged principles of party, and by no means approving the hypocrisy of statesmen or politicians who may feign altogether above its atmosphere, I dare not surrender the State to party, did fealty to the latter make it necessary to do it; nor will I ever sacrifice my party to self, should it be in my power to do that.  
Relying upon the blessing of God on my efforts to serve North Carolina, and as *Aer Senator*, [dubbing] to right for its own sake in public as in private life, I shall strive to deserve alike the confidence of the State and of the party by whose favor this high trust has been confided to me.  
I am your friend and countryman,  
WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr.  
Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1843.  
**Judge the Tree by its Fruits.**  
Mr. McDuffie has been making an eloquent and vigorous speech in the Senate in opposition to the Protective Policy and the New Tariff, which he denounces as robbery of the Agricultural interest, and especially of the South. These assumptions are justified as follows: The Duties levied on Foreign Manufactures average (he alleges) 40 per cent, and these raise the price of both Foreign and Domestic fabrics. Now our consumption of Foreign Manufactures is \$40,000,000, while that of our Domestic fabrics (including hats, boots, &c.) is nine times as much, or \$360,000,000; and on the gross sum, or \$400,000,000, the Agriculture of the country now pays a tax of 40 per cent, or \$160,000,000; one-tenth of it to the Government and the balance to the American Manufacturers of Cloths, Hardware, Shoes, Clothes, &c.  
Let us test this grave assumption. Mr. McDuffie alleges that the consumption of any Protected article pays a tax of 40 per cent on it—so that it would be 40 per cent cheaper if the Tariff were abolished. May we inquire what it is that would be forty per cent cheaper than now in the absence of a Tariff? Name the article, Mr. McDuffie! Will you venture to say Cotton Goods? We have abundant indisputable evidence that these were never before so cheap as they now are—that French prints recently imported for 37 1/2 cents are now manufactured at Lowell and Manchester, and sold for 12 1/2 cents—every yard equal in quality to the imported. Good Sheetings and Shirtings from Lowell are now offered in abundance at 5 to 6 cents per yard—better than we formerly imported for 40, or could now introduce so as to supply fully and steadily our market, for 10. Just so of Woollens. There never was a time when One Million Dollars would buy more Broadcloth, quantity and quality considered, in our markets than at this moment. So of Coal, Hardware, and all the efficiently Protected manufactures—so even of Iron, on which a slight rise was to have been expected. The fact is, that all the efficiently protected products of Home Industry are lower than they were before the Tariff—lower than they would be without it. Now and then a lot of foreign goods would be sold ruinously below the cost of producing them, and so interrupt and break down home industry, but the average price would be higher without a Tariff than it now is. Mr. McDuffie and the Free Traders, who reason from their theories in defiance of ascertained and notorious facts, are daily deceiving their implicit followers and tending to bring ruin on the Country. The Tariff is working just right; but it cannot do every thing—still less in a minute. It must have time to build up new branches of production—to assure and diversify the industrial energies of the country. It is doing great good now, in shutting out the flood of foreign fabrics that would otherwise inundate us—but it has not yet created a Currency—it has not fully quickened the manufacturing interests because of the scarcity of money, the rottenness of credit, and the apprehended danger that its provisions will be repealed or greatly modified next year. Still, it is doing a good work, of which the benefits will become more and more apparent with every month of its stable existence. Why should it be so vehemently, baselessly assailed? Will not the friends of home industry arouse to their danger.—*N. Y. Tribune.*  
The number of members in the Wesleyan Society in Great Britain is 326,747.  
A drove of hogs was carried into the river some twenty feet by the blowing up of a steamboat lately on the Mississippi. That was a "rise of pork" with a vengeance.  
**GOOD REASON.**—A Secretary of State being asked by an intimate friend why he did not promote merit, applied, "because merit did not promote me."  
**FORGIVENESS.**—The highest of all characters in my estimation, is he who is as ready to pardon the errors of mankind, as if he were every day guilty of some himself.  
**Attention!**  
**BUNCOMBE TROOPERS!**  
YOU are ordered to attend in Asheville on Saturday the 25th of March next, at 9 o'clock, equip for muster. As it will be necessary to elect a captain, a full meeting is requested.  
The arms remaining on hand will then be distributed.  
R. DEEVER.  
March 10, 1843. 3 137  
**United States District Court of N. Carolina, IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
NOTICE to show cause against Petition of John Allen, of Burke county, farmer, to be declared 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 Bankruptcy. Feb. 10, 1843. 20d 137  
**Five Cents Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 6th of February, JOHN DERRICK, a bound apprentice to the tailor's trade. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with him under the penalty of the law.  
S. R. LAMBERT.  
Franklin, March 10, 1843. 3 137

**KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE**  
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has leased the  
**KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE**  
2337.  
In the Village of Greenville; formerly kept by D. HENNING, and more recently by L. SUDOUTH. Attached to the premises are good Stables and finely watered Lots, for the accommodation of Drivers. The buildings are undergoing repairs, and will soon be in first-rate order for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers.  
He solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that no pains shall be spared to render all comfortable who may give him a call.  
His charges will be made to accord with the pressure of the times.  
H. LESTER.  
Greenville, S. C., March 3, 1842. 3 137  
**BANK NOTE TABLE.**  
**AUGUSTA NOTES.**  
Mechanics' Bank, par. " "  
Agency Brunswick Bank, " " "  
Bank of Augusta, " " "  
Augusta Ins. & Banking Company, " " "  
Branch Georgia Railroad, " " "  
Branch State of Georgia, " " "  
**SAVANNAH NOTES.**  
State Bank, par. " "  
Marine & Fire Insurance Bank, " " "  
Planters' Bank, " " "  
Central Railroad Bank, 5 a 9 dis'n  
**COUNTRY NOTES.**  
State Bank Branch, Macon, par. " "  
Other Branches State Bank, " " "  
Commercial Bank, Macon, " " "  
Brunswick Bank, " " "  
Milledgeville Bank, " " "  
Georgia Railroad Bank, Athens, " " "  
City Council of Augusta, " " "  
Rockersville Bank, " " "  
Branch Mar. & Fire Ins. Bank, " " "  
St. Mary's Bank, " " "  
Branch Central R.R. Bank, Macon, 5 a 8 dist  
Central Bank, 25 a 30 " "  
Insurance Pk of Columbus, Macon, no sale " "  
Pennis Bank, Columbus, " " "  
Bank of Hawkinsville, " " "  
City Council of Columbus, uncertain " "  
" Milledgeville, " " "  
" Macon, " " "  
Monroe Railroad Bank, broke " "  
Planters' & Merc's Bk, Columbus, " " "  
Western Bank of Georgia, " " "  
Bank of Darien and Branches, " " "  
Chattahoochee R.R. & D'king Co. Bank of Ocmulgee, " " "  
**SOUTH-CAROLINA NOTES.**  
Charleston Banks, par. " "  
Bank of Hamburg, " " "  
Country Banks, " " "  
**Augusta Prices Current.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY, FROM THE CHRONICLE & SENTINEL.  
BACON, hog round per lb. 5 a 6 1/2  
hams, " 7 a 8  
shoulders " 5 a 7  
sides " 6 a 8  
BUTTER, Gosben " 16 a 20  
North Carolina " 12 a 15  
COFFEE, green Cuba " 10 a 12 1/2  
ordinary to good " 8 a 12 1/2  
St. Domingo " 8 a 10  
Rio " 9 a 12 1/2  
Laguira " 10 a 12 1/2  
Porto Rico " 10 a 12 1/2  
Java " 12 1/2 a 16  
Mocha " 18 a 20  
CANDLES, spermaceti " 27 a 35  
tallow, " 12 a 20  
CHEESE, American " 8 a 12 1/2  
English " none  
FISH, herrings, " box 75 a 1 25  
mackerel, no. 1 " bbl 10 00 a 12 00  
" no. 2 " 8 00 a 10 00  
" no. 3 " 6 00 a 8 00  
FLOUR, Canal " none  
Baltimore " none  
western " none  
country " 4 00 a 5 50  
FEATHERS, " lb 25 a 35  
GUNPOWDER, " keg 6 00 a 7 00  
blasting, " 4 00 a 4 50  
GLASS, 10 x 12 " box 3 25 a 3 75  
8 x 10 " 2 50 a 3 50  
IRON, Russia " cwt 5 00 a 5 50  
Sweden, assorted " 4 50 a 5 00  
hoop " 7 00 a 8 00  
sheet " 7 00 a 8 00  
nail rods " 7 00 a 8 00  
LEAD, " lb 7 a 8  
MOLASSES, N. Orl. " gal 31 a 35  
Havana " 22 a 25  
NAILS, " lb 15 a 17  
PEPPER, black, " cwt 2 50 a 3 50  
RICE, prime " 2 00 a 2 50  
SUGAR, N. Orleans " lb 6 a 9  
Havana, white " 11 a 12 1/2  
" brown " 7 a 8  
Muscovado " 7 a 9  
St. Croix " 8 a 11  
Porto Rico " 7 a 9  
lump " 11 a 16  
loaf " 15 a 20  
SALT, Liverpool ground " bush 55 a 60  
" sack 1 75 a 2 00  
STEEL, German " lb 15 a 16  
blistered " 8 a 12  
TOBACCO, N. Caro. " 15 a 40  
Virginia, " 50 a 75  
TEA, Bohica " 60 a 75  
Souchong " 80 a 1 25  
Hyson " 80 a 1 25  
Gunpowder " 1 00 a 1 25  
**Arrival & departure of the Mails, 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, Tuesday, 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 Cathey's Creek, via Sulphur Springs—leaves Friday, 6 a. m., arrives Saturday, 7 p. m.  
Garnsville and Cathey'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.

**Notice.**  
THE subscriber takes this method of informing those indebted to him, that he has left all his papers in the hands of T. L. Gaston, Esq., in Asheville, where they are requested to call and make payment; and while he returns his warmest thanks to a portion of his friends for their liberal patronage and punctuality heretofore, he would at the same time, with as much earnestness, inform others, that unless they make payment shortly, their notes will positively be put in the hands of an officer for collection.  
BENJ. JOHNSTON.  
Asheville, March 10, 1843. 4 137  
**U. S. District Court of N. Carolina, IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
NOTICE to show cause against Petition of Joseph Stiles, of Cherokee county, Farmer, to be declared a bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday, the first of May next.  
William Griffin, of Cherokee county, Farmer, to be declared a bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday, the first of May next.  
David Passmore, of Macon county, Farmer, to be declared a bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday, the first of May next.  
James Angel, of Macon county, Farmer, to be declared a bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday, the first of May next.  
Andrew Hodgins, of Macon county, Wagon maker, to be declared a bankrupt at Wilmington, on Monday, the first of May next.  
Jesse Pendergrass, of Macon county, Planter, to be declared a bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday, the first of May next.  
Elijah Cox, of Macon county, Planter, to be declared a bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday, the first of May next.  
John Bradford, of Cherokee county, Farmer, to be declared a bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday, the first of May next.  
Colvard Nelson, of Cherokee county, Farmer, to be declared a bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday, the first of May next.  
Joseph D. Cooper, of Cherokee county, Farmer, to be declared a bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday, the first of May next.  
N. F. Leatherwood, of Cherokee county, Farmer, to be declared a bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday, the first of May next.  
By order of the Court.  
H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy. Feb. 6, 1843. 20d 136  
**State of North Carolina, COUNTY OF BURKE, IN EQUITY.**  
Barlow Murphy, Thomas Hall and wife Elizabeth, Wm. Garrison and wife Emily, George Ledbetter an' wife, Eliza Rebecca, by John Elems guardian of Eliza Rebecca and John Elems.  
vs.  
Wm. Murphy administrator of Wm. Murphy, senr., dec., John Sherrill and wife Margaret, Jason Sherrill and wife Clarissa, Joseph Murphy, Lambert Murphy, Thomas Murphy, Mills Higgins and wife Rebecca, John Hunter and wife Catharine, Nathan Hunter and wife Elvira, Catharine Murphy widow and relict of the said Wm. Murphy, senr., dec., and Thomas Elliott and wife Mary Malinda.  
**BILL FILED IN VACATION.**  
IT appearing from the affidavit of one of the complainants in this case, John Elems, that Joseph Murphy, Thomas Murphy, John Hunter and wife Catharine, Nathan Hunter and wife Elvira, are non residents of this State, and without the jurisdiction of this Court. Notice is hereby given to them to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the county of Burke, at the Court house in Morganton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the Bill of complaint filed by complainants, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and set for hearing on 22d day of April.  
Witness, Thos. W. Scott, Clerk and Master of our Court of Equity for Burke county, this 25th February, 1843. T. W. SCOTT, C. M. E. [Pr. ad. 8 ] 6w 135  
**TO TEACHERS.**  
PROPOSALS will be received by the Trustees of the Asheville Female Academy until the 3d 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 in 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. 17, 1843. 6w  
**NOTICE.**  
TWO MULLATTOS, a man and woman, were arrested and committed to jail in this county, on the 6th 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 old, 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 McCall. They say that her name is naped from their home near Norfolk, Va., by Sandy Hogan, 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—131.  
**State of North Carolina, HAYWOOD COUNTY, COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTERSES, January Sessions, 1843.**  
G. W. Clay et al vs. John L. Dillard. Original Attachment levied on Land.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John L. 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 third Monday in March next, and then 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.  
**Ten cents Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 2d of January last, a bound Boy, by the name of SOLOMAN FRADAY. 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 Colthowee, in Macon county. ANDREW BRYSON. Feb. 17, 1843. 3—134