

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Five Dollars for six months, or Three Dollars for the first and second years.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of ten lines, for the first and second years, and at the same rate for each subsequent insertion.

Justices and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,
All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rate we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,
HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches.

DR. C. N. CANDLER
HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudge's Hotel.
January 28, 1853.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,
H. VER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.
March 18, 1858.

DR. H. G. LUNGRIN,
H. VER DAM, permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature. Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged. [Franklin, Ap. 15th, '58.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—1f.

G. N. B. M. EDNEY
WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, and Polk. O. Box, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb. 12 57]

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. 1f

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell. Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. 1f

NOTICE.
The undersigned having purchased the interest of L. C. HAZEN, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.
J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

GAINES, DEEVER & CO.
Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made
Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry,
Watches, &c., &c.,
making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

LADIES
WISHING to purchase fine dress goods for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3, 1f

Save Your Wood,
By buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of TIN WARE,
of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.
Any article in my line made to order at short notice.
H. LANDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—1f

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at
ASTON'S.

VOLUME 9—No 48.] THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1858. [WHOLE No. 464

Concentrated Lye.
Warranted to make soap without lime or ash, and with but little trouble, making a good article of soft, washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not
ASTON.
August 13, 1857.

This Way, Squire.
Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace of the Court, under the Revised Code of 1845, together with full instructions and numerous new and forms, and precedents.
BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.,
Counsellor at Law.
One Volume of nearly 800 pages. Just received and for sale at
ASTON'S.
On the receipt of \$1.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON,
Asheville, N. C.

NEW FIRM.
The undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the
MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of GAINES, DEEVER & CO., where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.
M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEEVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL open a private school in
BURNSVILLE
on Monday, the 3rd of May next. There will be four terms in the scholastic year, of eleven weeks each, the rates of tuition for each term, payable at the end, will be as follows:
Primary English Branches, \$3.00
Higher do do 5.00
Classics and Algebra, 8.00
Contingent Fee, (in advance) 25
B. DON WILSON,
Burnsville, April 1, 1858. 1f

TO THE LADIES.
We respectfully invite the ladies of Asheville and the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of prints, colored muslins and lawns, jackonets, swiss, medium checked embroidered and dotted muslins, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c. At Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudge's Hotel.
W. H. JACKSON & CO.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!
We have on hand and are opening just the articles that Farmers need, consisting in part of
Axes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Mattocks, Brice Hooks, Sickles,
Grain Cradles—superior article.
Shovels, Spades, Forks, Garden Plows, Hatchets, Saws, Trace Chains, Horse Collars, Rope, &c., &c.
Builders will find locks, hinges, screws, axil pulleys, sash cord, nails, and a general assortment of building materials. All of which, for cash or to prompt customers, we will sell on reasonable terms.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
Asheville, April 15, 1858.

SPRING GOODS!
GAINES, DEEVER & CO.
ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of SPRING GOODS, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.
April 9, 1857.

Molasses.
800 Gallons Molasses, as good as the best, ever offered for sale in this country.
SMITH BAIRD & CO.,
May 1, 1856. 1f

DISSOLUTION.
THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.
W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype
GALLERY,
On Main Street, south of the Court House.
PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the whole size.
Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotype, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,
WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care, and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally.
To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.,
April 9, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3, 1f

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps,
Boots & Shoes, Hardware,
Crochery, Saddlery,
Drugs, Dyes,
Stuffs,
&c.
Every article for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the PEOPLE. And as our stock embraces almost every article, useful as well as ornamental, we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country products taken in exchange for Goods.
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

SPRING GOODS FOR 1858.
WE are now opening one of the most desirable stocks of GOODS we have ever offered in this market, purchased on the most favorable terms by one of our firm (not ordered), to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.
Call and examine for yourself. For cash, or to prompt customers, we will offer inducements. By prompt customers we mean those who pay at the end of the year with cash, and not with a note. Opposite the Eagle Hotel.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
April 15, '58.

North Carolina Form Book.
JUST received and for SALE at
ASTON'S.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Gaines, Deever & Co.,
Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made BOOTS & SHOES.
Asheville, July 24, 1857.

Apprentices Wanted.
THE undersigned will take two Apprentices, one to the Blacksmithing business, and another to Carriage and Wagon making.—Apply soon.
MCGREGOR & TRIPLETT,
Asheville, March 18, 1858.

LIGHT READING.
All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at
ASTON'S.
JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 7, 1856.

Call and Settle.
ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.
GAINES DEEVER & CO.,
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

OUR WANTS.
PERSONS owing us for the past year must pay, or make satisfactory arrangements about their debts, or they need not be surprised to find a legal agent waiting upon them.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
Asheville, April 15, '58.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at
ASTON'S.
A Change.
AMBROSE GAINES having disposed of his interest in the business of GAINES, DEEVER & Co., retires from the concern. The business will be continued by the remaining partners. [April 22, 1858.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper WANTED for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.
H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—1f

FLAX SEED.
I WISH to purchase 500 Bushels of good clean Flax Seed.
E. J. ASTON.
April 16, 1857.

ALL MATERIALS
For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at the old stand of
ASTON'S.
BLUE STONE.
500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at
ASTON'S.
ALL who wish to purchase cheap Goods can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
April 3, 1f

Death of Gen. Persifer F. Smith.
The telegraph announces a great loss to the army and the nation. Gen. Persifer F. Smith died at Leavenworth on Sunday 10th May. He left here a month ago in feeble health, but with the hope that travel and change of air would produce a reaction in a system long worn by disease. This hope was in some degree realized, and until a few days before his decease there was a visible improvement in his condition. The appointment of Gen. Smith to the chief command of the army of Utah was earnestly solicited by him. When remonstrated with by his friends on the danger of such service to one in his condition, his invariable reply was, that he could not die in a better place.—at his post—"with harness on." His ardent patriotism and military spirit grew stronger and brighter as his physical system and vigor declined.—He was indeed unfortunate in his solicitations for the difficult and laborious service, to which he had been ordered by the Government, in the hope cherished by his friends that such service would improve his health, and with an unbounded confidence in his wisdom, judgment, and admirable military qualities.

Gen. Smith, at the time of his death, was about sixty-five years of age. He was born in Pennsylvania, the son of an eminent citizen of that State, the late Judge Smith. On arriving at manhood he removed to New Orleans, where he passed the greater portion of his life, filling many civil and judicial offices in that city with great credit and distinction. Throughout his whole life—even during his judicial services—his leading passion was for arms, his taste was ever decidedly military.—For a long time he commanded a very brilliant volunteer company and battalion; and was never happier than when he could exchange the ermine for the military garb.—His first service, however, in the field, was rendered during the Seminole war, when, obedient to the call of Gen. Gaines, he raised a few regiments of volunteers, and with incredible rapidity marched to the scene of the war, and participated in a very brilliant and efficient manner in the most trying events of that long and vexatious contest. It was on this occasion he attracted the special attention of Generals Gaines, Scott, and Taylor, and received their confidence, which he ever afterwards retained. On the conclusion of this service he resumed his judicial functions in New Orleans. In the midst of these duties, in the spring of 1846, the news of the alarming situation of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande, when pursued by Arista and Ampudia with overwhelming forces, reached New Orleans, and fired the military ardor of Gen. Smith to such a degree that he abandoned a most lucrative and valuable office, and proceeded to organize a large force of volunteers to reinforce Gen. Taylor. It was by the express wish of Gen. Taylor that this command was given to Gen. Smith. The result of his labors in the organization of this force, exhibits the most wonderful instance in our history of the military resources and spirit of our people, as well as of the high qualities of this gallant officer. In six weeks time five regiments, all equipped and in an excellent state of organization, were on their way to join Gen. Taylor. General Smith took the field at the head of this force, which was double the whole army of Gen. Taylor. This timely reinforcement enabled the latter General to proceed more rapidly and vigorously in the capture and occupation of the Mexican territory along the Rio Grande, and on the forward march into the interior of the country. When the volunteers were disbanded, Gen. Smith was retained in the army as one of the head Brigadier Generals; and then for the first time in 1847 entered upon the life which he had so long desired, as a regular professional soldier. His career in the stormy scenes of the campaigns up the valley of Mexico, his brilliant strategy and daring in the effective and splendid achievements at Contreras, and many other brilliant feats of arms and military skill, are doubtless familiar to all our readers who love to dwell upon the achievements of our countrymen.

On the organization of the mounted rifles, Gen. Smith was appointed to the Colopely, and when the new Brigadier Generalship was created, during the late Administration, he received the commission to fill it.

General Smith leaves a widow, and a son by his first wife, now a distinguished physician of New Orleans.

The prominent features of General Smith's character were great tact, excellent judgment, the most agreeable and impressive manner, full of simplicity and sincerity, and intense military enthusiasm and ardor.—Washington Union.

A lady named Temple, who is well known in the fashionable regions of Belgravia, has discovered a remedy for stuttering. It is simply the act of reading in a whisper, and gradually augmenting the whisper to a louder tone.

A Reminiscence of Brigham Young.
\$18.50. On the first day of April next for value received, I promise to pay Milton Sheldon or bearer, Eighteen dollars and Fifty cents with interest. Ten dollars of it to be paid in good Kitchen Chairs at Fifty cents a piece, well done off, painted and bottomed according to the usual mode of doing off such chairs.
"Mendon, N. Y., March 16th, 1830."
"BRIGHAM YOUNG."

A gentleman, the administrator of the estate of Milton Sheldon, mentioned in the body of the above note, has kindly presented us the original of which is a copy, with the veritable signature, in a decent, legible, round hand, of Brigham Young, the apostle of Mormonism, attached. We value the reminiscence highly, partly for the autograph of Brigham Young, but more for the curious historical value it possesses as showing the calibre of the man, his occupation before Mormonism had made him great, and his status in rural society. Every body knows that while all industry is commended and appreciated in a farming community, the maker and bottomer of kitchen chairs is always considered as very low down in the social scale. We are informed also that Brigham was a cunning manufacturer of spinning wheels, while a brace of endorsements on the back of the note reveal that he had other occupations, and was pretty much a Jack-of-all-Trades.

Thus we find two endorsements, both bearing date June 25th, 1830, just at a lazy time of the year, when farmers do their putting things to rights as follows:
"June 25th, 1830. Received on the within fourteen dollars and twenty five cents in making picket fence."
"Received on the within two dollars and fifty cents in framing A. Park's bark."

The latter is evidently what is called a "turn," and indicates that Brigham, like Joseph of old, was a carpenter as well as chair-bottom and spinning wheel maker. In fact his occupations were very numerous; but he was best at a camp-meeting, where no lack of industry could be charged upon him. In singing hymns and exhorting he was enough to make up for all other deficiencies. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this note tells us that he went once to Brigham's house to "dun him." It was a cold, raw, autumnal day. Swinging on the gate he found a red-headed "young one," bright-eyed and healthy. Going into the house he found Mrs. Young with one of those peculiar, rusty old black shawls wrapped around her, covering over a few coals upon the hearth. He stated his errand, but was so touched with sympathy at Mrs. Young's reply that he went away, determined to make no further effort in the case. Said Mrs. Young, "Mr. A., this little pile of coals is all the wood I have in the house, I have not a pint of meal or flour, and Brigham has left me so for four or five days to go to a quarterly meeting. I don't suppose he will ever pay the note."

Such was Brigham Young in Anno Domini 1830.—Buffalo Advertiser.

Lusus Nature.
A gentleman in Henderson county, Ky., writes to the Louisville Journal as follows:
"I have just returned from a visit to one of the most extraordinary curiosities ever known in the history of the human race. A negro woman, belonging to Mr. Samuel Sides, of this place, gave birth eight days ago to four living children joined together by pairs in a still more peculiar manner than the Siamese Twins. The two boys are connected at the shoulder, and from the hip to the knee, joint, leaving the lower joint of the legs and the feet perfectly free. The girls are joined at the shoulder with this difference from the boys, that they have but one arm issuing from the junction of their shoulders. They are joined from the hip down to the feet—the two legs ending in one foot.
In regard to the color of the children, nature seems to have been quite as eccentric as in their formation, one of the boys being black and the other as white as the child of a white woman; and so with the girls. They all seem to be perfectly healthy, and the mother is doing uncommonly well.
Mr. Sides, who is a man of wealth, takes great pleasure in showing the twins to his friends, and their 'leaves' have been greatly crowded for the last day or two.
Respectfully,
N. D. TARRY.

Nor so "Dixie As Usual."—Hon. Joshua R. Giddings writes that there has been in the present Congress, less intoxication and pre-disposition to vice than with any Congress which he has been associated.

Mr. Giddings speaks for his Republican friends, no doubt—those with whom he associates; and his assurance encourages the hope that they are not yet beyond all hope.
Albany Argus.

Hail fell in Virginia on the 26th ult., 7 inches in circumference, doing serious injury to the wheat and oat crop.

Serious Riot—Military Called Out.
POTTSVILLE, PA., May 22.
For several days there has been much trouble among the miners of the Ashland coal district, near this place. The workmen struck for higher wages last week, alleging that, at the rates received, they could not support their families. As their employers refused to make any concessions, the miners went off in a body to their collieries to obtain higher wages, or compel the workmen to make the strike a general one. They visited Wadswell and the collieries in that vicinity, and by threats and persuasion induced the miners to join them. Yesterday the mob, now grown quite formidable, appeared at St. Clair, and by their violent demonstrations stopped operations at Mines, John's, Snyder's and other collieries.
A strong force was dispatched from Pottsville this morning, to suppress the disorder, arrest the principals in the riot, and protect those men who wish to go to work. The sheriff of Schuylkill county made a requisition upon the military and the first regiment of volunteers, under command of Col. Johnston, left for St. Clair at an early hour this morning.
The military returned, bringing with them the ringleaders of the riot. Upon the appearance of the soldiers at the scene of disturbance the rioters saw that resistance was hopeless, and submitted immediately. Quiet has been restored.

AN UNGOODY CITY.—The Junior Editor of the North Carolina Presbyterian, who has been to New Orleans as a member of the General Assembly of his Church, gives a woful account of the sights that presented themselves before him on a Sunday in that city. The sacred day was ushered on by a discharge of pistols from a shooting gallery opposite his hotel; and in the room above the pistol was a billiard table, where gambling was carried on without any attempt at concealment. And both the firing and the play were kept up during the day. About 10 o'clock came a long procession of Germans, on foot, horse-back, carriages, cabs, hacks, and wagons, with evergreens, lager beer, and a band of music, on their way to celebrate one of their national festivals, which they keep up with dancing and drinking throughout the day. As he was leaving church an hour or two later, another band of music played a lively air preceded by a procession, half a mile long, of the Spanish Benevolent Society, "who could find no time during the week which they could spare from their incessant exertions to do good, and therefore chose this day in preference to all others, upon the principle of the maxim, 'the better the day, the better the deed.'"
The editor adds that "there is no Sabbath here, except amongst the comparatively few who respect the commandments of the Bible and the religious observances of such as reverse its precepts."—Fay. Obs.

Warning to Boys.
The poor creature, Crockett, who is to be hung shortly for his participation in the murder of old Mr. Landrum near Atlanta, for the sum of fifty five cents, was brought to this unfortunate end by habits of idleness and dissipation. Judge Bull, in a sing sentence upon him, conjured the young men present to take warning. They cannot be two often warned. "Idleness is crime!" In the parable of the ten talents this doctrine is clearly developed. It does not appear that the servant who buried his talent was in the habit of committing crimes, and yet he is called "wicked."—Why? Because he was lazy.—Idle!
Southern Watchman.

THE LARGEST RAFT EVER FLOATED ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The largest raft of lumber ever floated upon the Mississippi, passed La Crosse on its way from Black River Falls to St. Louis, on the 24th ult. "It was the greatest sight," says the Democrat, "ever seen in these waters. The raft was manned by twenty-four 'red shirts'—every man at his oar, and every oar doing its work. The size of the raft was five hundred and sixty feet long, by two hundred wide, and the amount of lumber which it contained full a million feet, together with two hundred and fifty thousand laths, and two hundred and fifty thousand shingles. There were two good sized houses erected on board, and the whole crew and officers consisted of Captain, twenty four oarsmen, two cooks, one clerk and bottle-washer, which, together with a black bear and a bull dog, made up all the occupants."

HOW TO TELL A DRUNKEN MAN.—If you wish to ascertain whether a man is really in liquor, put the word 'municipality' in his mouth. If he can shell that out, pronounce it plain and distinct, he is sober enough to deliver a temperance lecture, take our word for it. The words National, Intelligencer are even harder to get over, and may be given to any one where the least suspicion is entertained that he is 'how come you so.'

A few days ago a gentleman in conversation with some friends was praising Woodville, Miss., to the skies, and remarked among other things that he was the most quiet and peaceable place he ever saw—there was no quarrelling nor rowdyism, nor fighting about the streets; if a gentleman insulted another, he was quietly shot down and there was the last of it!