

State Librarian Asheville News.

VOL. XIV.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., OCTOBER 30, 1862.

NO. 119.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCT'R 30, 1862.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at \$1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

EXTORTION.

One of our merchants showed us the other day a piece of domestic—common unbleached cotton—containing 32 yards, for which he paid the manufacturer \$16, being 50 cents per yard. It weighed about 11 pounds. Now let any one make the calculation, and he will see that the piece did not cost the manufacturer at the outside more than \$4. He thus pockets \$12 in the way of profits on a single piece of goods! If this is not extortion in its most aggravated form, please tell us what would be. The truth is, the manufacturers are the men who are ruining the country. What excuse is there for putting spun cotton at \$6 or \$7 a bale? None whatever.

When the war is over, which it must be some time, then we say let these miserable skinflints look out. Not a dollar in the way of protection from the Government will they get, and as they cannot compete with European establishments, their thriving manufactures will go by the board, they ought to do. They are sucking the life blood of the young Confederacy, and when our liberties are achieved, as they will be, in spite of Yankees, extortioners and the devil, we hope to see them adequately rewarded. They are earning a harvest of curses, which, sooner or later, will be visited upon them.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that with the best ore in the world not a pound of iron is manufactured in this State west of the Blue Ridge? Will some one explain. Very thousand dollars, judiciously expended, would put up all the necessary machinery for manufacturing iron of every quality on an extensive scale, and Vanoy county alone has ore enough to supply the whole State of North Carolina with iron. It can't be for want of capital, for there is enough of that lying idle in the county to set up a dozen or so establishments. It can't be that the business would not prove remunerative, for the iron manufacturers are realizing immense fortunes, and will continue to do so while the article commands the present fabulous prices. Then why is it? Is it because we have not the enterprise? Well, if you can't publish it in the streets of Askeville.

GOOD SEGARS.

The Asheville Segar Factory is now turning out a large quantity of No. 1 Segars. William Marshall, Esq., the enterprising proprietor, has laid out our table a package equal to the best brands. We are glad to learn that he has orders for them about as fast as they can be filled. The smoking public are learning that good segars can be made in Buncombe as well as elsewhere.

ANOTHER FIGHT NEAR CHARLESTON.

The Yankees moved towards Pocotaligo on the 23d, when a fight took place, resulting as the former one in a complete repulse of the vandals. The following dispatch is the latest from the scene of conflict:

Charleston, Oct. 24.—The fight at Pocotaligo resulted in a complete victory for us. Our loss was fifteen killed and forty wounded. The enemy left forty dead on the field. His total loss, as confirmed by the accounts of prisoners, was not less than two hundred killed and wounded. We took eighty small arms. The enemy's force consisted of six regiments, with one field battery and two howitzers.

10 p.m.—All accounts show the Pocotaligo fight to have been hotly contested and a glorious victory in fact, another Secessionville affair.—The enemy's gunboats this evening left Mackay's Point, going back to Port Royal.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The London Post, speaking of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, says "it is not easy to estimate how utterly powerless and contemptible a Government must have become which would sanction, with its approval, such insensate trash."

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature will not meet until the regular time, which is the third Monday in November. Gov. Vance called the Council of State together to consider the propriety of assembling the Legislature at an earlier day but failed to get a quorum to meet.

We regret to learn that the Methodist E. Church on Newfound, in this county, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday the 22d of October. The Church was a new one—not quite finished—and will be a great loss to the community. The fire was accidental.

We had a heavy rain last Saturday night, followed by a whizzing snow storm on Sunday.

We have received the first number of the Daily State Journal. It is edited with much ability, and will, we trust, receive a liberal support.

Whenever Mr. Lincoln now appears in public on horseback or in his carriage, he goes through the streets at a rapid pace, escorted by a cavalry guard of about twenty men, half of whom are in the advance and the remainder in the rear of their Presidential charge.

The following letter from "our George" was not written for publication, but we take the liberty of using it in that way, knowing it will be of interest to some of our readers:

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 24, 1862.
DEAR FATHER:—It has been nearly 3 months since I wrote to you last, but it was because I had no way of getting it to you. Since I wrote I have footed it to the Ohio and back, a distance of over 700 miles—have not been sick a minute since I wrote, and walked every foot of the way I walked off 25 pounds of flesh, though.

We started from here on the 18th of August; going through Clinton, Jacksboro', Big Creek Gap, to Boston, Ky., Barboursville, London, and on to Richmond. We met with some opposition at Richmond, but we very soon cleared them out, capturing every thing they had, including 6000 prisoners. From there we went to Lexington, next to Paris, Cynthiana, and on to Covington, stayed there two days and nights, and fell back to Lexington. Next came the fight of Perryville. From there we fell back until we got out of Kentucky. We brought out every thing we captured, including thousands upon thousands of yards of James for clothing.

We never would have left the State if Kirby Smith had been in command, but would have been snugly housed up in Louisville, to-day. Bragg is not the man to command a large army, he has not got the head. He gets credit for what was done in Ky., when, in reality, he did nothing. Kirby Smith captured every thing that was taken. His was the only force that went to the Ohio. What is to be done next I am unable to say. Buell is pushing for Tenn. again, I believe, and I suppose Bragg's command will go down towards Nashville.

We suffered a great deal for water while we were in Ky. Two thirds of the time drinking Green Point water. Your son, GEORGE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

After the most strenuous exertions on the part of its officers, the State finds it impossible to clothe and shoe our soldiers without again appealing to that overflowing fountain of generous charity—the private contributions of our people. The rigors of winter are approaching, our soldiers are already suffering, and must suffer more if our sympathies are not practical and active. The Quarter Master's Department is laboring faithfully to provide for them, but, owing to speculation and extortion, will fall short. The deficiency must be supplied by the people. We shall have an active winter campaign, and how can our troops, if ragged, cold and barefoot, contend with the splendidly equipped columns of the enemy?

The articles most needed, and which the State finds it most difficult to supply, are shoes, socks and blankets, though drawers, shirts and pants would be gladly received. If every farmer who has hides tanning would agree to spare one pair of shoes, and if every mother in North Carolina would knit one strong pair of either thick cotton or woolen socks for the army, they would be abundantly supplied. A great lot of blankets also might yet be spared from private use, and thousands could be made from the carpets upon our parlor floors. With good warm houses and cotton bed clothing, we can certainly get through the winter much better than the soldiers can with all the blankets we can give them.

The Colonels of the Militia Regiments throughout the State are hereby appointed agents for the purchase and collection of all such articles as can be spared by our people, who, through their respective Captains, are ordered immediately to canvass every county and visit every citizen in their behalf for this purpose. A liberal price will be paid for everything where the owner feels that he or she is not able to donate it, and active agents will immediately forward them to our suffering regiments. Expenses will be allowed the officers engaged in this duty, and compensation furnished the Colonels of their agents to bring the articles to Raleigh.

And now to our countrymen and women, if you have any thing to spare for the soldier, in his name I appeal to you for it. Do not let the speculator have it, though he offer you enormous prices; spin him from your door and say to him, that our brave defenders have need for it and shall have it without passing through his greedy fingers. Do not place yourselves among the extortioners—they are the vilest and most cowardly of all our country's enemies, and when this way is ended and people come to view the matter in its proper light you will find that the most detested Tories are those respected than they. When they tempt you with higher prices than the State offers, just think for a moment of the soldier and what he is doing for you. Remember when you sit down by the bright and glowing fire, that the soldier is sitting upon the cold earth; that in the wind which is whistling so fearfully over your roof, only making you feel the more comfortable, because it harms you not, he is shivering in darkness on the dangerous out-post, or slithering through the dreary hours of his watch. Remember that when you come forth in the morning well fed and warmly clad, leading your families toward the spot where the blessed music of the Sabbath-bells tells you of the peaceful worship of the God of Peace, the soldier is going forth at the same moment, perhaps half fed, after a night of shivering and suffering to where the roar of artillery and shout of battle announce that he is to die, that your peace and safety may be preserved. Oh, remember these things generous and patriotic people of North Carolina, and give freely of your perishable goods to those who are giving all that mortal man can give for your safety and your rights.

Z. B. VANCE.
Raleigh, October 15, 1862.

The above stirring appeal will commend itself to every one. Donations from citizens in this Captain's Company will be received and properly rewarded by Capt. A. T. Summey. Those who have any of the needed articles to spare and are not able to donate them, will be liberally paid for them by Capt. Summey.

CEN. LEE'S ARMY.—The Lynchburg Republican, of October 24th, says that the report that Jackson had crossed into Maryland, was reiterated by passengers on the Orange train last night, with seeming confidence in its truth.

They also report that he had made a dash upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and damaged it most seriously.

The crossing is said to have been effected near Williamsport, the Yankees retiring before him. These reports are given for what they are worth. We do not pretend to vouch for their accuracy. Knoxville Register.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION.—President Davis has caused a special order to be issued by Adjutant General Cooper, calling for the enrollment of all between the ages of 18 and 40, who are not exempt. There is, no doubt, an absolute need of more men. The first conscription has been partially executed in some of the States.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEWS.

FROM COL. McDOWELL'S REGIMENT, CAMP DEWEY, BRIDGEPORT, ALA., Oct. 15, 1862.

Editor Asheville News: As your last paper did not contain the result of the organization of our Regiment, I presume that you have not been informed of the fact. I will therefore give it to you:

Colonel—J. A. McDowell;
Lieut. Colonel—W. H. Deaver;
Major—W. W. McDowell;
Adjutant—E. M. Clayton;
Quarter Master—W. A. Patton;
Commissary—R. L. Coleman;
Surgeon—J. M. Stevens;
Assistant Surgeon—J. D. Reynolds.
We have ten companies—nine from North Carolina and one from Tennessee. A better body of men, and more easily controlled, I never saw. All are in fine spirits at the prospect of meeting the Yankees. Two of our companies have not been drilled any; the rest can drill pretty well. The health of the command is very good. We left a few sick at Greenville under the care of Dr. J. D. Reynolds—only one that was regarded as dangerous, and I do not now remember his name. For the information of friends who may wish to write, I will give you the names of the Captains and letter of the Company:

Co. A, Capt. Hardy, Co. F, Capt. Ray,
" B, " Dockett, " G, " Roberts,
" C, " Reynolds, " H, " Huff,
" D, " Fletcher, " I, " Ward,
" E, " Candler, " K, " West.
Letters should be directed to the 60th Regiment N. C. Troops.

Our destination at present is Murfreesborough, Tenn. I suppose we will remain there for some time. For the present send your paper to us at that point. Five of our companies left here this morning, I hope to be able to move the remaining five this evening. We are in a fine looking country here, but the crops are very bad; they have suffered severely from the drought. As I have but little time, and a bad way of writing, I will stop for the present. You can give publicity to such portions of this as you may think proper, for the information of those interested.

Very truly,
J. R. LOVE, Lieut. Col.

HEADQUARTERS THOMAS LEGION,
STRAWBERRY PLAINS, TENN.,
Oct. 23, 1862.

Editor Asheville News: I left the army of Northern Virginia on the 5th inst., with Co. A and L (Jackson and Haywood Rangers,) 16th Reg't N. C. T., Gen. Pender's Brigade, Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's Division, and Maj. Gen. Jackson's corps, for this place. Having been transferred on that day to the Military Department of Eastern Tennessee. This arrangement leaves in the gallant 16th Regiment ten companies. The Regiment has a proud name, and the deeds of the gallant dead of our mountain boys, left on every battle-field, from Mechanicsville to Shepherdstown, will live with posterity after this wicked and cruel war shall have been written by the historian.

Yours truly,
J. R. LOVE, Lieut. Col.

THOMAS LEGION.

REMARKABLE LETTER OF GEN. SCOTT.

John Van Buren in his speech at the great meeting in New York, read the following letter, written by Gen. Scott, as its date indicates, the day before the inauguration of Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.
DEAR SIR: Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal dangers, and find himself installed in an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as chief of his Cabinet, I beg leave to refer, in writing what I have before said to you orally, this sentiment to my printed views.

I stated in October last, on the highly disordered condition of our (so late) happy and glorious Union.

To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in building the President a field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure submitted:

1. Throw off the old and assume a new designation—the Union party. Adopt the constitutional measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden on the Peace Convention—[a pause]—and, my life upon it, we shall have no new case of secession; but, on the contrary, an early return of many, if not all, of the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measures the remaining slaveholding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days, when this city being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least 35,000 troops to protect the Government within it.

I stop here to call your attention to the fact that Maryland did not join the Montgomery Confederacy, and yet with Maryland on our side to-night, it requires a garrison of 150,000 men to protect Washington. [Applause.]

2. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which this Government has lost command, or close such ports by act of Congress and blockade them.

[And this, unhappily, was the course that was entered upon.]

3. Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able General—a Wolfe, a Desaix, or a Hoche, with 300,000 disciplined men—estimating a third for garrisons, and the loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles, and Southern fevers.

The conquest completed at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest with at least \$250,000,000 added thereto, and our losses? Fifteen devastated provinces, not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, but to be held for generations, by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or taxes which it would be possible to export from them, followed by a protractor or an emperor.

4. Say to the seceded States—wayward sisters depart in peace.

In haste, I remain very truly yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT.
Hon. Wm. H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE—APPOINTMENTS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Wytheville District—JOHN M. CRISMOND, P. E. Station, Grinfield Taylor.

Circuit, John Boring and H. C. Neal.
Pearisburg, W. H. Kelly.

Mechanicsburg, S. K. Wheeler.
Greensboro, G. H. Miller and B. F. Nuckols.
Marion, George Stewart.

Newbern, William M. Kerr.
Hillsville Station, Samuel T. Grant.
Circuit, Walter H. Stevens.

Jefferson, B. W. S. Bishop.
W. C. Bowman, Chaplain in the Army.
Abingdon District—J. M. McTEER, P. E.

Station, W. P. Queen.
Circuit, K. N. Price.
Blountsville, S. D. Gaines.

Bristol Station, P. S. Sutton.
Circuit, F. A. Farley.
Jeffersonville, John C. Hyden.

Lebanon, John W. Byrd.
Saville, T. F. Smith.
Lesterville, B. F. White.

T. K. Calk, Tract Agent.
W. W. Neal, Bible Agent.
Emory & Henry College, E. E. Wiley, Pres't.

J. A. Davis, Professor.
W. G. E. Cunningham, Missionary to China.
Rogersville District—R. M. HICKER, P. E.

Station, J. B. Miller.
Rogersville, T. J. Pope.
Morristown, W. C. Graves.

Mossy Creek, L. R. Haynes.
Thorn Hill, J. F. Freeman.
Sneadville, Jacob Smith.

Kingsport, Joseph Milburn, Sen.
Kutledge, L. C. Delaham.
Rye Cove, W. B. Lyda.

Tazewell, John Forrester.
Powell's Valley, To be supplied.
Jonesville, S. A. Miller.

Knoxville District—JAS. S. KENNEDY, P. E. Station, David Sullins.

East Knoxville, J. J. Greer.
Knox Circuit, J. B. Little.
Little River, T. H. Russell.

Seyvierville, G. M. Massey.
Dandridge, Wm. Kinsland and J. E. Nicce.
Union, J. A. Hyden.

Clacksborough, A. J. Prazier.
Clinton, J. B. Payne.
Milton Maupin, Chaplain in the Army.

Cumberland District—J. W. DICKER, P. E. Washington, G. W. Calahan.

Hamilton, J. W. Rudd.
Pikeville, M. B. Swain.
Cumberland, To be supplied.

Spencer Mission, W. H. Moody.
Montgomery, G. W. Hicks.
Altoona, T. S. Walker.

Jamestown, To be supplied.
Huntsville, To be supplied.
Chattanooga District—A. G. WOOLLY, P. E.

Station, W. E. Munsey.
Trenton, W. P. Dahn.
Cleveland Station, J. L. Mann.

Harrison, J. S. French.
Benton, S. W. Hyden.
Ducktown, W. H. Eblin.

Fort Humber, J. P. Milburn.
Charleston, G. B. Blackburn.
Cleveland Circuit, H. B. Swisher.

Athens District—JAMES ATKINS, P. E. Station, John F. Woodfin.

Circuit, C. Long.
Madisonville, J. H. Bruner.
Maryville Station, James K. Stringfield.

Louisville, J. W. Mann.
Sweetwater, To be supplied.
London, To be supplied.

Decatur, J. W. Crouch.
Tellico Mission, D. R. Roggan.
Athens F. College, E. Rowley, President.

Ashville District—F. M. FANNING, P. E. Station, J. H. Wagg.

Circuit, E. W. Moore.
Colored charge, John Reynolds.
Hendersonville Station, A. D. Stewart.

Circuit, L. M. Renfro.
Catawba, J. H. Ballou.
Barnsville, J. N. Summers, M. M. Proffit, sup.

Saltspur Springs, W. W. Smith.
Webster, H. M. Bennett.
Waynesville, J. B. Long.

Franklin, J. D. Baldwin.
H. P. Waugh, Chaplain in the Army.
F. F. Glenn.

Holston C. F. College, A. W. Cummings, Pres.
Jonesboro District—W. H. PATTS, P. E.

Station, W. H. Howell.
Circuit, J. T. Smith.
Rheotown, G. W. Miles.

Greeneville, J. G. Swisher.
Taylorville, To be supplied.
Elizabethova, Josiah Forbit.

Watauga, To be supplied.
Fall Branch, F. G. Crumley.
St. Clair, G. W. Penly.

Newport, James Mahoney.
E. C. Weaker, Chaplain 29th Reg't N. C. Troops.
Delegates to General Conference—E. E. Wiley,

James Atkins, J. S. Kennedy, J. M. McTeer, R. M. Stevens, Wm. Robinson and J. H. Bruner.

Resolves—A. W. Cummings and T. K. Calket. Next Conference will meet at Wytheville.

The editor of the Cleveland (Tenn.) Banner has the following in his paper. We are not requested to copy, but his case has so worked upon our sympathies that we cannot refrain from inserting his advertisement. We hope somebody will see this, who can supply his wants and listen to do so:

WANTED.—We want to buy a coon and 'possum dog, to hunt our meat with during the coming year. It is foolish for a man to think about buying hog meat who is printing a paper at \$2 a year. A dog that will hunt coon, 'possum, and kill a sheep occasionally, will command a good price at these 'headquarters.'

WILL SECURE.—A few days ago, Gov. Morton, of Indiana, made a speech in Washington city, in which he declared that if the South seceded in this rebellion, it would be impossible to hold the remaining States together. The inference is, that in the event of secession, the North-west will exercise the right of secession, and separate itself from the remaining fragments of the old Union.

There are 15,000 men in camp in Massachusetts, and the Boston Post says that Gov. Andrews has announced his determination that no other soldier shall leave the State until he is satisfied that "the right man is to be in command of the Union forces."

Gen. John Lane's negro brigade was whipped on the 10th by a company of Missouri militia, while attempting to cross from Kansas into Missouri.

General Morgan dashed into Lexington on Saturday morning and compelled the Federal garrison to surrender.

THE REASON.—The Richmond Examiner says: The enormous rise in gold in New York, from a hundred and twenty-three to a hundred and twenty-six, leads many to suppose that the news of Buell's complete defeat was then already known, though not published. But this opinion will be found on examination, destitute of support. This battle has nothing to do with the rise in gold. None of these battles have produced any serious effect upon the price of gold in New York. Its continued rise is a circumstance perhaps of greater importance than all the battles put together, when considered in relation to the probable termination of the war. It is the result of the decreasing credit and increasing inflation of the Federal currency. The tendency of gold to rise has been opposed by the Federal Government with all the cunning and energy at its command, but this sudden jump of three per cent. in a day, is an indication that the power of finance is very nearly at an end, and that artificial agencies can no longer control the law of nature. Its relations with the battle of Perryville, however, are of the most general character.

WHAT IT COSTS.—Putting down the slaveholders' rebellion is a very expensive as well as a bloody business. Congress, at its recent session, passed bills which, in the aggregate, appropriated out of the Treasury the sum of \$913,078,527.63. At the extra session, last summer, Congress appropriated \$205,103,293.30. The total amount, therefore, for the two sessions, reaches the enormous sum of \$1,118,181,823.93. Nearly all of this vast outlay was rendered necessary by the rebellion. At the recent session, the army bill alone appropriated within a fraction of \$559,000,000—an amount larger, no doubt, than was ever before embraced in one law or decree of any Government on earth. Look at the aggregate of the two sessions—eleven hundred and seventy-eight million, one hundred and eighty-one thousand and eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-two cents—and tell us if the work of crushing out this "irregular opposition" to the National Government, which "our misguided Southern brethren" have organized, will not only make them expensive relatives to their cotemporaries, but cause their memories to be the very dear to posterity!—New York Tribune.

THE GRAND MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY.—Never since the war commenced, has there been so grand and profitable a tour made, as the one just accomplished by Gen. Bragg. Just think of it, he has captured from the enemy, and purchased from the citizens together enough to load a train of wagons forty miles long. His whole army has fallen back towards the Gap to protect this valuable train and as it is now safe from capture, Bragg will retire with his army just where it suits him.

The arrival of this train will play smash with the Jews speculation in this county, as it is bringing one million yards of good Kentucky Jeans. They also bring a large amount of clothing, boots and shoes. Two hundred wagon loads of bacon, six thousand barrels of pickle pork, fifteen thousand good mules and horses, eight thousand beaver, and a large lot of hogs. No wonder Bragg's army fell back to protect such a valuable cargo.

The trains bringing the spoils taken in Kentucky, by Gen. Bragg, continue to arrive at Morristown. The whole face of the earth around that place is covered with wagons.—Greenville Banner.

A letter to the Chicago Times from Columbus, Kentucky, foreshadows a gloomy future for the negro in the North. The writer, who is in the army, and speaking of the laboring class of the soldiers, says: "Their places (of occupation at home) in their absence are to be filled by the negro; their labor, when they do return, is to be brought into competition and depreciation with black labor. Let one go among the troops and hear the menace of extermination of the black race North when they return, and their bitter denunciation of the emancipation policy, and if he were not hindered by abolition prejudice, he would prophesy the seeds are sown for another terrible outbreak in the future, in which the poor helpless and innocent negro will be driven forth from the North with slaughter and confusion."

The Washington correspondent of the New York World says: "A leading General in the Army of the Potomac, one who is noted for saying very little, and that little very reliable, said yesterday that he should not be surprised if the war was virtually terminated by Christmas."

The correspondent of the Evening Post makes substantially the same statement.

The Democratic gain in Ohio is fifty thousand. The Democrats have a majority in the Legislatures of Indiana and Pennsylvania, which will secure them two Senators in the place of Bright's successor and Wilmot.

Headquarters 16th N. C. Troops,

CAMP NEAR WINCHESTER, VA.,
Oct. 18, 1862.

Special Order, No. —
ALL officers and soldiers absent from this Regiment on furlough, or otherwise, whose term of leave has expired, will at once report at this Camp for duty, or forward a certificate from a regular Surgeon that they are not able to travel with safety. In case of failure to do this they will be punished as deserters and punished accordingly. By order of
J. S. McELROY, Col. 16th N. C. T.
J. PROFFIT, Lt. Acting Adjutant.
Oct. 30.

NOTICE.

I WILL PROCEED, ON MONDAY THE 17th day of November, A. D. 1862, on the premises, to sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, (the Notes bearing interest from date,) that VALUABLE FARM, consisting of about

630 Acres,

known as the Homestead Place of the late

THOMAS FOSTER.

Said tract of land lies TWO MILES SOUTH OF ASHEVILLE, on the SWANNANOVA RIVER, and the Buncombe Turnpike road and the Hickory Nut Gap road pass through it. So

Desirable a Place
Is seldom offered for sale in this country, and persons desiring to purchase a

FIRST RATE FARM,
Situated in a desirable locality, could not do better than to be present at the sale.

Bond and approved security will be required for the purchase money.

GEO. C. ALEXANDER, Ex'r.
Swannanova, N. C., Oct. 30, 1862.