

Public Meeting in Asheville.

A meeting of a portion of the citizens of Buncombe County was held at the Court House in Asheville, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for the reception of J. M. Morehead, Esq., Whig candidate for Governor, head, East. The meeting was organized by appointing Col. Samuel Chunn, Chairman, and J. H. Christy, Secretary.

On motion of M. Patton, Esq. Resolved, That a committee of arrangements, consisting of five members, be appointed by the Chairman. Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed: M. Patton, Esq., J. W. Patton, Esq., Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, J. M. Smith and I. T. Poor. On motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*. SAMUEL CHUNN, Chairman, J. H. CHRISTY, Sec'y.

Order of Arrangements.

The Committee appointed at the above meeting, have fixed upon the following, as the Order of Arrangements, which they respectfully request the Whigs of Buncombe and Henderson to adopt, on the 29th of June:

1st. That they request Col. Jos. Lowry, Col. S. W. Davidson, and Col. R. Deaver, to act as Marshals.

2nd. As many of the Whigs as can make it convenient to do so, are requested to meet Mr. MOREHEAD at Mr. J. M. Smith's Bridge, on horseback, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of escorting him to Asheville. The procession on horseback to be formed under the order of Marshal Deaver, who is respectfully requested to call on the horse company to meet at that time and place to join in the escort. The Committee of Arrangements, or as many as can do so, are requested to join the procession.

3. Mr. Morehead will be escorted by the procession to his lodgings in Asheville.

4. At 11 o'clock, the Marshals and Committee of Arrangements will meet at the Court House, and agree upon the order of procession to be adopted, for the purpose of attending Mr. Morehead to the place of speaking.

5. At 12 o'clock, all the Whigs who may be in Asheville, are requested to assemble at the Court House, where they will be formed in order on foot by the marshals, from whence they will proceed to Mr. Morehead's lodgings, and at half past twelve escort him to the place of speaking, a few hundred yards west of Mr. J. M. Smith's Hotel. The marshals to be on foot or horseback, as they may desire; and that they be requested to wear some badge, by which they may be known as the officers of the day.

6. The Committee will prepare as many seats as can be conveniently found, those nearest the speaker to be reserved for such ladies as may choose to honor the occasion with their presence.

7th. The music to be arranged under the direction of the marshals.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—Paris papers are to the 19th. They are wholly devoted to enthusiastic congratulations upon the idea that the remains of Napoleon are to be transported to France. The papers say that General Bertrand and Gouraud, and Count Las Cases, those faithful followers who deemed it the highest privilege to be permitted to share the exile of their fallen chief and ruler—are to accompany the Prince de Joinville to St. Helena. Gen. Petit, of whom Napoleon took so affecting a leave at Fontainebleau, in 1814, will likewise proceed on the mission. In the chamber of deputies, on the 12th the Minister of the Interior, having ascended the tribune, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: The King has commanded His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville—(demonstrations of attention and curiosity)—to proceed with his frigate to the Island of St. Helena, to obtain the last mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon. (Loud applause in the Chamber and public tribunes.) We now ask you to grant us the means of receiving them on the soil of France with the dignity worthy of his name, and to erect a tomb to his memory. (Great acclamations.) The Government, anxious to accomplish a national duty, (cries of yes, yes, yes,) addressed itself to England, and requested the surrender of that precious deposit which fortune has placed in their hands. The wish had hardly been expressed when it was complied with. These are the words of our magnanimous allies: "Her Majesty's Government hopes that the promptitude with which the answer is given will be considered in France as a proof of its wish to erase the last trace of those national animosities, which, during the life of the Emperor, armed France against England. Her Britannic Majesty's Government wishes to believe that if any remains of such a sentiment still exist, they will be buried in the tomb where the last remains of Napoleon shall be deposited." (Long and loud acclamations.) England is right. Gentlemen, this noble restitution will strengthen the bonds that unite us, and will contribute to efface our painful recollections of the past. The period is arrived when the two nations should only have the remembrance of their glory. The frigate charged with the mortal remains of Napoleon will arrive at the mouth of the Seine, where they will be removed to another vessel, which will convey them to Paris. They will be deposited at the Invalides. A solemn ceremony—a grand religious and military pomp will inaugurate the tomb which is to receive them forever. It is important, Gentlemen, to the majesty of such a sovereign, that this august sepulture should not be in a public place, in the midst of a noisy and inattentive crowd. It is proper that it should be in a silent and sacred spot, which can be visited with awe by those who respect glory and genius, grandeur and misfortune. He was Emperor and King. He was the legitimate

sovereign of our country. With such a title he could be interred at St. Dennis; but Napoleon must not have the ordinary sepulture of Kings. (Hear, hear.) He must still reign and command in the building in which the soldiers of the country repose, and to which all who may be called upon to defend it, will go to draw their inspirations. His sword will be placed upon his tomb. Under the dome in the midst of the temple consecrated by religion to the God of Armies, art will raise a tomb, worthy if possible, of the name engraved upon it. In future France, and France alone, will possess what remains of Napoleon. The grave, like the memory of Napoleon, will belong only to his country. The monarchy of 1830 is, in fact, the only and legitimate heir of all the sovereigns of which France is proud. It belonged, doubtless, to this monarchy, which was the first to rally all the strength and conciliate all the wishes of the French Revolution, to raise and fearlessly to honor the statue and the tomb of a popular hero; for there is only one thing which does not dread comparison with glory—it is liberty.

Sighs and tears were the first audible responses given by the Deputies to this heart stirring Address. Afterwards they crowded round the Ministers to congratulate them upon a measure so glorious to France.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION.—The children of the present age, are the hope of the age to come. We who are now acting our several parts in the busy scene of life, are hastening off the stage; and months and days are sweeping us away from the business and the surface of this earth, and continually laying some of us to sleep under ground. The circle of thirty years will plant another generation in our room; another set of mortals will be the chief actors in all the greater and lesser affairs of this life, and will fill the world with blessings, or with mischiefs when our heads lie low in the dust.

Shall we not then consider with ourselves what we can do now to prevent these mischiefs, and to entail blessings on our successors? What shall we do to secure wisdom, goodness, and religion, among the next generation of men? Have we any concern for the glory of God, in the rising age? any solicitude for the propagation of virtue and happiness to those who shall stand up in our stead? let us then hearken to the voice of God and Solomon, and we shall learn how this may be done; the all-wise God, and the wisest of men join to give us this advice: "Train up a child in the way that he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." The sense of it may be expressed more at large in this proposition, viz: let children have a good education given them in the younger parts of life, and this is the most likely way to establish them in virtue and piety in their elder years. [Watts.]

INTERESTING CASE.—A decision has been made in the New Orleans Court, in the important case of Edmund P. Gaines, and his wife vs. Relf, Chew and others, in favor of the plaintiffs. We find in the Bulletin, of that city, the following statement of particulars:

This was a suit brought by claimants for the estate of Daniel Clark, dec'd, devised by him to his only child, Myra Clark, the wife of General Gaines, by virtue of his last will, dated in July, 1813, against Richard Relf and Beverly Chew, the pretended executors of the said Clark, under a revoked will, dated in May, 1811, a will hastily made on the occasion of his having determined on a sea voyage, and revoked by his will of July, 1813.

The documentary evidence, with the testimony of several respectable witnesses, clearly established the will of 1813, its existence up to the time of Mr. Clark's death, and of the mysterious disappearance of that will, while Richard Relf had improperly possessed himself at the moment of Daniel Clark's death, of the keys of the case where the said last will was deposited, and soon afterwards produced the will of 1811, had it probated, and under it disposed of and preyed upon the vast estate of Daniel Clark, testator, for near a quarter of a century. For near twenty years of that time, the lawful heiress, Myra Clark, resided in and near the city of Philadelphia, in the family of Colonel and Mrs. Davis, as their daughter, under the name of Myra Davis, ignorant of her real name, parentage, and rights, until the twenty-fourth year of her age, when Colonel Davis apprised her of these important facts. After which discovery she married Mr. W. W. Whitney, who, in taking legal measures to recover her estate, was thrown into prison, and otherwise persecuted with a fury worthy of a Spanish Inquisition, until he lost his life. This persecution was continued against the widowed Myra and her orphan child; until they and their sufferings were made known to General Gaines, who in his youth and upon his first visit to Louisiana in 1803, had enjoyed the friendship of Daniel Clark. In his efforts to learn from her, how he could best contribute to vindicate her rights, he made to her proposals of marriage, which were accepted. The evidence and the law were ably and eloquently summed up and presented to the Court by her counsel, Grimes, Chinn and Peyton, and by Mr. McHenry, on the part of the defendants. The decree of the Court fully sustained the rights of the plaintiff under the will of 1813, and ordered that the property sold under the will of 1811, should be restored to Myra Clark Gaines, the only child of Daniel Clark, and his legitimate and lawful heiress.

SUPREME COURT.—The following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court Practice, viz:—Perrin H. Busbee, of Raleigh, and Thos. C. Dowd, of Franklin. Todd R. Caldwell, of Burke, John W. Cameron, of Moore, William Hooper, of Chatham, Frederic H. McDowell, of Mecklenburg, and William J. Keahy, of Mecklenburg, to County Court Practice. [Raleigh Register.]

TALLAHASSEE, June 6.
Good News.—We are happy to say that the gallant Colonel Bailey has met with a turn in his expedition which argues at least a turn in the tide of our fortunes. He has just returned to camp, after some twenty-eight days spent, with great toil and fatigue, in beating the swamps and hammocks, from the Ocella to the Suwannee; and has brought with him ten prisoners—six women and four children. In pursuing the Indians, one woman was shot, mistaking her for a warrior. We have before stated that a warrior was killed previously by Capt. Hall. The men attached to the party captured, were absent hunting. These Indians were taken by a detachment of sixteen men under Captains Hall and Townsend, who, after the troops had destroyed the crops of corn, &c., determined to make one more effort after the Indians.

The captives have been treated with every humanity, the men even giving up their horses to them on their return march to camp. Their own husbands would rather have made them pack horses upon such occasions.

The whole detachment consisted of two hundred men, one hundred mounted and one hundred on foot. Col. Bailey and his officers done well. The troops, during the whole scout, underwent great fatigue; but there was no flinching—all were disposed to do their duty to the utmost. The hammocks have been well secured, and many towns broken up, and crops destroyed. In Pumpkin hammocks, near Cook's where the prisoners were captured, the corn was, in some places, fit for roasting. It is no easy matter to penetrate these fastnesses upon the coast; but this experiment shows that it can be done, and we hope in future, it will be more frequently attempted and accomplished—though we are told, our men made but a sorry figure on their return from the swamps, their clothes in tatters, and themselves badly scratched, with less of shoes, &c.

Gen. Brown, (commonly known as "Canada Brown," Mr. Green, (son of Col. Green, of the 6th Infantry,) and also Messrs. Parramore and Smith, of Thomasville, Georgia, volunteered their services on the scout, and did their duty with the rest of the men.

Col. Bailey brings back all his men, though a number of them are suffering from sickness and fatigue. There was no falling back upon provisions. The arrangements of the able and industrious Colonel J. B. Collins prevented that.

We shall probably receive the official report of Col. Bailey in time for our next paper. We are inclined to believe that this is one of the most effective scouts yet made against the Indians.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 8.

From Texas.—By the arrival of the steam ship, New York, from Galveston in 48 hours, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 3d instant, inclusive. The President of the young republic was in Galveston.

Steam-boats were coming in from the San Bernado and Brucos rivers with loads of Cotton. The Trinity river was very high, the water flowing beyond its natural bounds nearly the whole length of the stream.

It is understood, says the Galveston Courier of the first inst., that arrangements are making, or already made to have an agent of our government at New Orleans, who will have the power and authority to fund in that place, the promissory notes of Texas, in conformity with the act of the last session of Congress, the same as if those notes were presented at the Treasury Department in this country. This measure, it is believed by many, will enhance the value of our money at least twenty per cent, on present quotations.

The Galveston Courier has an interesting account of the various tribes of Indians that inhabit Texas.

The Galveston papers publish the act for the redemption of the promissory notes of the government now in circulation, and for providing for the other liabilities of the government. The 1st section provides for the engraving of certificates of stock in the funded debt of Texas. The second provides that all sums of the promissory notes presented prior to the first of July, shall be admitted for funding, and certificates of stock issued to the holders bearing interest at ten per cent per annum, and redeemable semi-annually in gold and silver—the first payment of interest to be made on the 15th December next—and said certificates to be redeemed after June, 1840. The third section allows eight per cent. only on certificates, issued upon the notes paid in after the first July. The first payment of interest to be made on the 15th April, 1840. The 15th section provides for the preparation and preservation of the proper vouchers.

MILITARY ACADEMY.—List of Visitors invited to attend the annual examination of Cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point, in June:—

R. H. GARDNER, Esq. of Maine.
S. A. TURNER, Esq. of Massachusetts.
L. F. REDFIELD, Esq. of Vermont.
R. P. THOMPSON, Esq. of New Jersey.
C. B. TROLLINGER, of N. Carolina.
Col. S. ROCKWELL, of Georgia.
Gov. J. DESHA, of Kentucky.
Gen. J. MEDARY, of Ohio.
Professor D. READ, of Ohio.
Hon. A. LANE, of Indiana.
Dr. J. HAGAN, of Mississippi.
Gen. J. W. BROWN, of Michigan.
Gen. L. READ, of Florida.
Rev. Bishop ORDERDONK, of N. Y.
Professor H. KING, of Missouri.
Com. C. MORRIS, of U. S. N.
Dr. T. LAWSON, Surgeon General U. S. A.
Gen. N. TOWSON, Paymaster General U. S. A.—Army & Navy Chron.

Was Gen. Harrison ever wounded whilst he had command of the army?—*Balt. Rep.* No! Was Gen. Jackson or Gen. Washington?—*Pratt.*

MURDER OF LORD RUSSELL.—Lord William Russell was murdered in his own house in Norfolk street, Park Lane, London, May 5, it was supposed by his own valet. His throat was cut, while he was lying in bed, and was found weltering in his blood, and dead, his chamber having been rifled.

Lord William, who was in his seventy-third year, rather infirm, and very deaf, lived alone in his house in Norfolk street, his establishment consisted of two female servants, and a Swiss valet, who had only been a short time in his service. On Tuesday evening, he dined at home, and retired to his bed room at his usual hour, half past ten. The two women servants went to bed about the same time; the valet sitting up till nearly twelve, when his master's bell summoned him; and he assisted Lord William to undress, saw him get into bed, and by his Lordship's desire lighted a candle and gave him a book. There was nothing extraordinary in Lord William's appearance or manner. The valet went to bed. The doors and windows were all fastened. About a quarter before 7 on Wednesday morning, Sarah Mancer, the house-maid, got up; and she found the papers in her master's writing room scattered about. His opera glass, cloak, and some other articles of dress, were in the hall, wrapped up as if ready to be carried off. The plate in the pantry was all lying about, and some of it taken, so there was no doubt a robbery had been committed. She went up stairs and called the valet, who was almost dazed, having only his coat to put on. He ran down stairs, and said "Some person has been robbing. For God's sake, go and see where his Lordship is." They went into Lord William's room, and found him lying on his back, his head nearly severed from his body, and the clothes soaked with his blood. The man ran for a police man, who soon arrived, and he sent for a surgeon.

Mobile, June 11.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.—The Robert Morris, in descending the river on the night of the 8th instant, when about twenty miles above the city, came in contact with the Arkansas, going up, and received such damage as to sink in a few minutes. It is not fully ascertained as to how the accident occurred; both boats were under a full head of steam, and struck on each other's bow with tremendous force. The Arkansas is the larger and stronger boat, and escaped without serious damage, although considerably shattered in some of her planks and timbers in the bow; she was compelled to put back to repair. The other boat is said to have been cut into as far back as the capstan, and will be a total loss. The cargo on board, about 230 bales of cotton will be saved, though much injured, and the engine, furniture, etc. will also be got out. The boat was owned, one half by Capt. Brooks, the other by a gentleman of Mississippi, and had no insurance. The passengers were taken off by the Favorite, who was almost in the wave of the Morris, at the time of the accident. A passenger on board the Favorite, is said to have jumped overboard when the cry that the boat was going down, was heard from the Morris, supposing it to refer to the Favorite, so near were the boats together; the man was afterwards picked up.—*Journal.*

Among the incidents of the Natchez Tornado, one of melancholy appearance has not been mentioned in this paper. The steamboat Hinds capsized in the storms was eight days after picked up and taken ashore at Baton Rouge; with fifty-one dead bodies on board, forty-eight of whom were males, two women and one child.

A writer in the Mississippi Free Trader recalls some remarkable coincidences of date, on the occurrence of Tornadoes in that region. In the month of May, (some say on the 7th) 1823, a very violent hurricane crossed the Mississippi, some 8 miles below Natchez, passed over Saragossa, six miles south of the city, on the Woodville road and the Meadville road, in a north-easterly direction. The following year, 1824, on the same date, precisely, another tornado followed in its track, and prostrated the gin at Saragossa, and did much violence in sundry places. Many branches and leaves of trees fell in Natchez, and living fish, of from three to six inches in length, were picked up in the streets. On the 7th May, 1832, after an interval of eight years, a tornado passed Kingston, Portersville, and onward in the same direction as that previous, prostrating trees, houses, and every thing it met.

The tornado in 1840, was on the 7th of May. Here are four tornadoes occurring within a period of 18 years, at different intervals, but all on the same day of the same month.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church, which has been in session in this city since the first of May, is now on the eve of adjournment. So far as we can learn, the sessions have been conducted in the most harmonious and peaceful manner. Occasionally subjects of an agitating character have been introduced, but the spirit which becomes Christians, always intervened to prevent harshness or discordance.—*Baltimore Sun.*

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS.

At and from Asheville, N. C.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Southern, Wednesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays, by 10 o'clock, P. M.	Tuesdays, Fridays and Mondays, at 4 o'clock, A. M.
Western, via Warm Springs, &c.—Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays, 8, P. M.	Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays, at 4 o'clock, A. M.
Western, via Franklin, to Ga.—Wednesdays, 7, P. M.	Fridays, 5 o'clock, A. M.
Eastern, via Morganton &c.—Mondays & Fridays, 9 P. M.	Tuesdays and Saturdays, 5 A. M.
Eastern, via Rutherfordton, &c.—Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8, P. M.	Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 5 o'clock, A. M.
Eastern, via Burnsville, &c.—Mondays & P. M.	Wednesdays, 6 A. M.
Southern, via Cathey's Creek, &c.—Tuesdays, 6 P. M.	Mondays, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

This body adjourned on Wednesday night, June 3d. The following elections were made: J. Mason and G. Lane, Book Agents, at New York.

J. F. Wright and L. Swarnstead, Book Agents at Cincinnati.

Dr. Bangs, Resident Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, for Foreign Missions.

Dr. Capers, Resident Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, for Missions at the South.

Mr. Aimes, Resident Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, for Missions in the West.

George Peck, Editor of the Methodist Magazine and Quarterly Review.

Dr. Bond and George Coles, Editors Christian Advocate and Journal.

C. Elliot and L. L. Hamline, Editors Western Christian Advocate.

W. M. Wightman, Editor Southern Christian Advocate.

C. A. Davis, Editor South-Western Christian Advocate.

L. M. Lee, Editor Central Christian Advocate.

C. Cook, Editor of the Pittsburg Conference Journal, the new name of which we have not yet learned. The two last mentioned were annual conference papers, but have been taken under the supervision of the General Conference.

The General Conference concluded to elect no more Bishops for the present.

Bishop Soule was appointed Delegate to the British Conference, to visit England in 1842, and T. Sergeant his travelling companion.

Bishop Hedding, was appointed Delegate to the Canadian Conference for 1841.

SEARLED.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. D. R. McAnally, N. W. Woodruff, Esq., Attorney at law, of this place, to Miss ELIZA G. McDOWELL, daughter of Col. Charles McDowell, of Burke county.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. John Dickson, Hon. W. W. GANT, Member of the Texian Congress, to Mrs. H. E. HOKK, of this place.

Camp Meetings.

By divine permission, I will attend the different Camp Meetings for the present year, on the Asheville District, as follows:

North Cove, Burke co., commencing July 17th.
Twelve Mile, Pickens Dist. S. C. July 30th.
Turkey Creek, Buncombe, August 7th.
Cane River, Yancey, August 21st.
Shaw's Creek, Buncombe, September 4th.
Reem's Creek, September 11th.
Franklin, Macon, September 18th.
Jackson's Grove, Greenville, S. C. October 9th.
D. R. McANALLY.

June 26th, 1840.

Candidates.

¶ We are authorized to announce THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, Esq., as a candidate to represent, in the Senate, the counties of Buncombe, Henderson, Haywood, Macon and Cherokee.

¶ We are authorized to announce Montraville Patton, Esq., as a candidate to represent the counties of Buncombe and Henderson, in the House of Commons, at the next session of the Legislature.

¶ We are authorized to announce WILEY JONES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Buncombe county.

¶ We are requested to announce Col. William H. Garman as a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county, at the ensuing election.

¶ We are authorized to announce JACOB SILVER, Esq., as a candidate to represent the counties of Macon and Cherokee in the popular branch of our State Legislature.

June 12, 1840.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by William T. Coleman, for the benefit of James M. Alexander and others, I shall proceed to sell on Monday, the 3d of August next, at the store house of Col. Reuben Deaver, near the Sulphur Springs, the entire stock of

GOODS,

of the said William T. Coleman, comprising the general variety usually kept in a retail store in this section of country, and admirably adapted to the trade or consumption of the country.

Also. On Thursday, the 4th of August next, at Asheville, I shall sell as above, at the store-house occupied by the said William T. Coleman, the entire

Stock of Goods on hand,

Comprising a fine stock of CLOTHS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, and a variety of other Goods, admirably adapted to the wants of the country.

Also. On Tuesday, the 11th of August next, at the dwelling house of Joseph Rice, Esq.,

10 HEAD OF HORSES AND 2 STAGE COACHES,

together with the HARNESS, &c.

TERMS.—All sums under five dollars, cash, and all sums of five dollars and upwards, on six months credit, with note and approved security.

¶ All persons indebted to the said William T. Coleman, will make payment to the subscriber.

ISAAC T. POOR, Trustee.

June 26, 1840.

THE annual meeting of the Asheville Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Church, in Asheville, on the 4th of July next, at 12 o'clock. The general attendance of the members is requested, as it is expected that to consider the proposition submitted by the Society at Burnsville, and other matters of importance to the cause of Temperance. Several addresses are expected to be delivered on the occasion.

N. W. WOODFIN, Secretary.

June 30th, 1840.

TAKEN UP. And committed to the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 23d instant, a NEGRO MAN, about 35 years old; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high—who says his name is

HENRY,

and that he belongs to Jonathan Harrison, of Haywood, Chatham county, North Carolina. Says he left home in company with a mulatto boy named Toney. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law.

J. M. SMITH, Jailor.

Asheville, June 26, 1840.

Ten Dollars Reward!

STOLEN out of the stable at John Boye's, in Haywood county, North Carolina, on Saturday the 20th instant, a yellow sorrel horse, with pretty large blaze in his face, extending to his mouth—three white legs—his hind legs both white, with wind-galls on the ankles; he is about fifteen hands and a half high—very heavy bodied, with a beautiful ear, head and neck; he steps short and quick—walks and trots well; one of his hips is a little lower than the other; he is eight years old—he will unwhit himself, if he can, from any place. I swapped for him four years ago, last February, with a man by the name of Phelps, in Greenville District, S. C. I have since rode him on the Blairville, Lafayette, and Spring Place Circuits, in Georgia, and Franklin Circuit, N. C.

DANIEL PAYNE.

Franklin, June 26, 1840.

WANTED.

AT THE OFFICE, two apprentices to the PRINTING BUSINESS. Boys from fourteen to sixteen or seventeen years old would be preferred.

None need apply but those of good moral character, and have the rudiments of an English education. Those wishing a situation would do well to apply immediately.

June 5, 1840.

ASHEVILLE FUNERAL ACADEMY.

THE Superintendent, Dr. John Dickson and Miss MARGARET SMITH, have many years successfully employed in the education of youth.

THE BOARDING HOUSE, under the superintendence of Miss SMITH, is conducted on Christian principles, the government being strictly parental, and the whole establishment combining, as far as possible, comforts of home with the labors of learning. While application to study is enforced as indispensable to solid acquisition, oral instruction is employed to awaken thought and bring the mind into action.

Regular hours are fixed for rising, and retiring,—for study and for recreation, including wholesome exercise in the open air, and strict attention paid to the habits and manners of the pupils, and to their religious and moral improvement. The Holy Scriptures form a prominent subject of study throughout the entire school, while all that is sectarian is carefully avoided.

There are two terms in the year of five and a half months each,—the first commencing November 1st, and ending April 15th. The second commencing May 1st, and ending October 15th.

Rates of Tuition.

For children under 8 years of age, receiving the rudiments of an English education, \$6.50 a week.

For pupils over 8 years, attending to Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic, 11 "

For those who, in addition to the above pursue any or all of the higher branches of learning, viz: History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Natural History, Rhetoric, Logic, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Geometry, and Algebra, 13.50 "

French or Latin, 10 "

Music on the Piano, 20 "

do Guitar, 11 "

Drawing and Painting, 10 "

Embroidery and ornamental Needle Work, 5 "

Instruction in making Wax-flowers, 6 "

Board will cost \$3 per month, including washing, lights and fuel.

Pupils admitted after the session commences, will pay only from the time of entrance, but will be charged for tuition to the close of the term, if they go away sooner, except in case of sickness.

Fees will be expected to be paid to the Superintendent, unless they have near friends in the place, or in special cases obtain the consent of the superintendent.

Board and tuition for each term must be paid half in advance.

Asheville, June, 1840.