

is the first step towards elevating the la- boring classes. The object is to tear of the restraints which the christian religion throws around men, and thus prepare them for these further "legislative measures" which are to deprive us of every vestige of civil and religious liberty—to create a junta which shall rule with a rod of iron, and spread ruin, equalled only by the reign of terror in France, or the inquisitorial horrors of Spain. Then is to commence a train of social and political calamities, so sickening to the soul that we cannot help indignantly imploring the Great Arbitrator of human affairs to interpose his Almighty goodness, and deliver us from them, that this precious spot of earth, at least, may be preserved in order to show in some degree what our species was before the fall, and what it will be after the restoration.

**Maine Election.**  
The result of the popular election in Maine seems to astonish all parties. It is one of the few States the Whigs never dreamed of carrying, while the Administration papers were loudly huzzing in advance—shouting over the "splendid victory" they expected there to achieve—and with their shouts over this State, they hoped to some degree to deaden the general joy produced by the Whig triumph in eight out of the twelve States which have held their popular elections since the nomination of Harrison and Tyler. But, alas! this is the most unkind cut of all. Here, where the largest calculations were made, nothing but disappointment and vexation are realized, and *Maine!* yes, *MAINE!* that the Whigs never claimed, asks for admission into the Harrison ranks, "and hopes she don't intrude."

**Public Meetings.**  
It is often said, and truly said, that the present is a time of almost unparalleled political excitement throughout our whole country. That our readers may have some idea of what is doing abroad we will notice a few whig meetings that have been lately held, and the numbers reported as being present:

In Orange county, New York, on the 23rd inst., ten thousand present.  
On the same day, in Brooklyn, N. Y., there was a "Log Cabin Raising," attended by about ten thousand people.

Another meeting on the same day took place at Catskill, N. Y., where there were six thousand in attendance.

Another gathering of the people on the same day took place at Wheeling, Va., where the number was reported at thirty-five thousand! They continued together for two days.

On the 29th ultimo, at Lisbon, Ohio, twelve thousand persons assembled to hear addresses from the Hon. Messrs. Corwin and Ewing, two distinguished Whigs of that State.

A large meeting took place in Monument Square, in Baltimore, on the 7th inst., eight thousand were in attendance, who were addressed by Gov. Barbours and Jas. Lyons, of Va., Gov. Call, of Florida, and Hon. Mr. Shepherd, of N. C.

At Cumberland Gap on the 10th ult. five thousand sons of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, met to celebrate Com. Perry's victory. A number of distinguished orators were present.

At Dayton, Ohio, there was a Convention of Whigs, three engineers made estimates of the number in attendance, one made it 85,000, one 77,000, and the other 80,000, not including some 15,000 scattered through the town. Among the distinguished men present was Gen. Harrison, who spoke for an hour and three quarters. In the midst of his speech the news of the Vermont election arrived—the Gen. paused until it was read, and then listened to the reiterated shouts of between seventy and eighty thousand freemen.

Commodore Perry's victory was celebrated on the 10th ult. at Banker's Hill, by an assembling of people estimated at from seventy-five to one hundred thousand. A great number of distinguished men from different parts of the Union were present.

Such is an outline of what is doing in the different portions of our country. We set down the number present on these several occasions as reported in our exchange papers. There are, we see, a great many more conventions, meetings, celebrations, &c., on hand, and shortly to take place.—Such show a state of feeling which our country has rarely known.

We are by no means fond of the most of the poetry we find in the newspapers of the day—but there is a spice of wit and good humor in the following, taken from the Boston Atlas, which will at least amuse our readers. It reminds us of the good old days of our childhood when we heard our school-fellows repeat, "A was an archer and shot at a frog."

A was an Amos, a blind party hack,  
B was a Binton, a humbug quack,  
C was a Calhoun, called by the Globe Cataline,  
D was a Duncanson, a whole hog with swine,  
E was an Ether, a class-mate of Amos,  
F was a Foyth, for protocols famous,  
G was a Grady, an obstinate mule,  
H was a Hill, a Sub-Treasurer fool,  
I was an Ingersoll, wanted in a trice,  
J was a Johnson, not wanted for "Vice,"  
K was a Kendall, quite good at a "charge,"  
L was a Lewis, called upon the large,  
M was a Martin, in Uncle Sam's box,

N was a Niles, the most stupid of blacks,  
O was an Orestes, a very deep thinker,  
P was a Pounding, a "slobber and thinker,"  
Q was a Queen, which old Patrick wore,  
R was a Ritchie, a twaddler and hoar,  
S was a Swartwout, who cleared out the closets,  
T was a Taney, who moved the deposits,  
U was a Unit, in days of Old Hickory,  
V was a Van Buren, unequalled by trickery,  
W was a Wickliffe, nick-named Greasy Bob,  
X was an X-tra Globe, filled with the job,  
Y was a Young, who went with the mob,—  
Z was a Zounds! let us rouse the whole crew,  
& put in the Hero of Tippecanoe!

**Whig meeting.**  
A large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Cherokee and the adjoining counties, was held at the court house in Murphy, on Thursday the 24th. The meeting was organized by appointing Col. A. R. S. Hunter President, Jason L. Hyatt Vice President, and John W. Grady Secretary.

Michael Frances, Esq., then rose and addressed the meeting at great length, and with extraordinary ability. He went into an extended examination of the comparative claims of Gen. Harrison and of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency; he denounced abuses and corruption of the present administration with much force and eloquence, while his speech was interspersed occasionally with witty anecdotes that drew bursts of laughter and rounds of applause from his audience. Mr. F. concluded by moving,

That a committee of vigilance of five from each captain's district in the county be appointed by the President to urge upon the Whigs the necessity of a general turn out on the election day.

This motion was seconded by T. L. Clingman, Esq., who, after adverting to some of the prominent objections to Mr. Van Buren, urged the Whigs with great earnestness to come to the polls in November. The resolution then passed without a dissenting voice. In obedience to it the Chairman nominated the following committees:

**Clemson.**—Andrew Colvard, Joseph Stillwell, Francis Poindexter, Wm. W. Pace, Esq., Henry Collins.  
**Brantley.**—Samuel Smith, Sr., Capt. Joshua Henshaw, Barney Castel, Allen Craig, Ezekiel Brown.  
**Natalie.**—Capt. Wm. C. Walker, G. W. Holcomb, Esq., Wm. J. Loudrnick, Jesse Raper, Michael Ghomley.  
**Put House.**—D. W. McReynolds, Dr. Samuel Tate, Andrew Barnett, Esq., Samuel Jervis, Eli Sanderson, Esq.

**Shelby District.**—Dr. David Esq., John Telford, Esq., James Shearer, John H. Ammons, Morgan D. Owensby.  
**Town District.**—Daniel F. Ramsey, Alexander Moss, Esq., Robert L. Ferguson, G. W. Lovinger, Esq., Henry Grady, Esq.  
**Valley River.**—Wm. W. Peary, Esq., James Whitaker, Esq., A. B. Fan, Benjamin Serrill, Carr Hooper.

It was then moved that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the President, Vice President, and Secretary, and that a copy be forwarded to the Highland Messenger for publication. The meeting then adjourned.

**A. R. S. HUNTER, Pres.**  
**J. L. HYATT, Vice Pres.**  
**J. W. GRADY, Sec.**

**TEMPERANCE.**  
Letter from Judge O'Neill to the Editor of the South Carolina Temperance Advocate.

**LIMESTONE SPRINGS, Sept. 17th.**  
Mr. Editor:—Through our friend Mr. LAW, I sent you a hasty note from Rutherfordton. I now take up my pen a little more fully with the prospects of Temperance in the mountains.

The Convention which assembled at Asheville seemed to me to act with one spirit, every thing was done with a singleness of heart, for the promotion of the cause of Temperance. The establishment of their Periodical, although destructive of my prospect of obtaining subscribers for your paper, when I found it could be published at so low a rate as 50 cents per annum, met with my hearty concurrence. It seemed to me to be another means of carrying "glad tidings" to the poor, and as such, entitled to the hearty welcome of every Philanthropist.

I took no note of the proceedings, and cannot give you the statistics of the interesting Report presented by Mr. McANALLY. The different Temperance Societies represented, were, I think, set down as being numerous, and devoted to the cause. The author of the Report, Mr. McANALLY, is the Presiding Elder of that circuit, in the Methodist denomination; and I was delighted to see a leader in that numerous, united, and devoted body of Christians, standing up so boldly, as an advocate for Temperance Societies. The Methodists from their origin have been the friends of Temperance, but it has only been of late, that many of them have seen their way clear to come up to the help of the Lord, in the mighty battle which Temperance Societies are waging against drunkenness. I hope that all their ministers and their people will be hereafter, as one in this glorious cause.

The people of Buncombe who attended the Convention, and the visitors to the Mountains, who were at Asheville, appeared to me to be impressed most favorably in the cause of Temperance. Two little boys, and a most interesting and lovely young lady, pressed their parents to subscribe for your paper, and to them you are indebted for three out of four subscribers, whose names I sent to you. When this fact presented itself to my mind, I was reminded of that beautiful passage in the Psalms, "out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength, because of their enemies, that thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger."—How true as well as beautiful! Children are rising up in the cause of Temperance, to "still the enemy and the avenger," the most cruel avenger of the human race, *drunkenness*. To this reflection arises another, still more interesting. The virgin purity, and spotless innocence of our young and lovely sisters, throughout the land, are like the young lady to whom I have referred, on our side in this mighty cause. With the innocence of childhood, and the intense devotedness of woman to aid us, what need we fear all that

the workers of iniquity can do; especially when we know that our work is the Lord's, and that he will in the fullness of time bless it, as well as all who labor in it.

Much, it seems to me, has already been done in the Mountain counties of North Carolina. More will, I am persuaded, now be done. Strong drink has not as many advocates there, as in our own cherished State. The uncorrupted Mountaineer who has again and again bared his breast for his country, and who will always be in her hour of danger, first in the onset, and last in the retreat, is ready to lay down the poisoned cup of strong drink never again to resume it. It is only necessary to give him the information which we possess, and which is rejected by many of our wealthy, intelligent, and otherwise respectable inhabitants, and it will be gladly received, and the seed thus sown will bring forth fruit "an hundred fold." Your paper, and their monthly Western-Carolina Temperance Advocate must perform this good work; and I and every other friend of Temperance ought not only to cry to you and them "God speed you," but our shoulders ought to be to the wheel, and then like Gov. Miller's waggoner, we should carry every thing before us "with a surge."

Since I have reached this place, I have had little cause to be pleased with the prospects of Temperance. The regular visitors to this establishment are the most correct, worthy and pure people, with whom I have ever mingled. They are true Christians, who, like their ancestors, are without spot and without blemish. But this is race-week, and a flood is upon us. I see in day-light more of strong-drink indulged in by my young friends, than I am willing to see; and at night, I am pained to hear the savage yell of drunkenness ringing in my ears. This beautiful and healthy resort will probably never again be visited by a similar disgrace. I understand the Limestone Spring Jockey Club is to be dissolved, at this time; and would that it could be so, that every other one could be dissolved, throughout the State. Instead of doing good, they are doing harm, by encouraging vice, collecting together that degraded class of people called *black legs*, who hang like the wolves following the retreat of Bonaparte's army from Russia, upon the rear of every collection of gentlemen, who engage in horse-racing. The example of vice before boys is as contagious as the small pox, and every vicinity to a Race Course increases its ravages among them.

As usual, your friend,  
**JOHN BELTON O'NEALL.**

[From the National Intelligencer.]  
**THE PERILS OF THE SEA.**  
Perhaps the records of the human race do not present a case of a more narrow escape from apparently inevitable destruction and death to the whole of a gallant ship's crew than in the case of the Peacock, one of the sloops of war in the Exploring Expedition, when she sustained the injuries which obliged her to return, early in last March, to Sydney, (New South Wales,) to repair and refit. The following extract of a letter from a person on board that ship will give the reader some idea of it, though the nautical terms will make it less clear to some of our readers than to those who are familiar with them:

"SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, }  
"March 16, 1840. }  
"Before this reaches you, you will probably have heard of our return to this port for repairs, having been compelled to do so by injuries sustained in the ice, by which we were confined for forty most anxious hours—for twenty hours with the imminent fear of most awful death. So closely was the ice packed around us, and in such vast masses, that even under a press of canvass, assisted by ice anchors and every other means that experience or necessity could suggest, we at times remained motionless for hours—the ice cutting into the vitals of the ship, and threatening to grind us to powder.

"On the evening of the—(date forgotten, and being now in town, cannot refer)—having procured soundings and seen appearances of land, checked with the prospect of reaching it, we worked in through heavy drift ice; and next morning, about 9 A. M. in endeavoring to avoid a large mass ahead, we gave her a stern-broader, which almost instantly brought the rudder in contact with another mass, and so violent was the shock, that the rudder head was wrenched off, and the rudder immovable athwart ships, rendering the ship almost entirely unmanageable. We used every effort to wear her, but, like mad, she drove on through the ice, till it became so close as to be impassable. We then furled sails, planted ice anchors, and resolved to lie quiet till we could repair our rudder; when suddenly a large body of ice under our stern shifted its position, the anchors came home, and we drove down on a range of icebergs masthead high, and overhanging the decks, and with breathless anxiety awaited the shock, (which nothing human could prevent,)—an immense impending mass tottering to its fall, and threatening to crush us beneath it. Our sparker boom struggled for a moment, and then broke like an eggshell; and then went stern davits and all the upper works on the starboard side, as far as the gang-way—every stanchion broken short off.—The ship rebounded! We breathed again, and hauled aft jib and stay-sail sheets, and gave her a cant off from our inhospitable neighbor. We then made sail, and, by great exertions, had a most Providential escape, after thumping off our forefoot, and cutting into the stern within an inch and a half of the woodend," or (in as good English) within an inch and a half of our lives. Had our confinement been prolonged another hour we should all have gone to Davy Jones.

"I have mentioned the anxiety with which we viewed the overhanging mass tottering to its fall. As soon as a sufficient space had intervened between our stern and the iceberg *if fell!* harmlessly in our wake."

[From the Fayetteville Observer, 23d Sept.]  
**The NERVE Question Settled!**  
**GRAND AND UNEXPECTED INTELLIGENCE!!!**

Kent, the Whig candidate for Governor, and FIVE out of Eight Members of Congress elected!!!

Every day's mail brings us more cheering news from this gallant State. Maine has hitherto been regarded as one of the few States which could not be prevailed upon to renounce Van Burenism, but from the result of the recent election, which is truly great and unexpected, we may confidently set her down as *safe for the Hero of Tippecanoe*.

The Whigs elected 2 members to the 26th Congress, to 3 Loco Focos. There are now FIVE WHIGS ELECTED to the 27th, to 2 Loco Focos, and in one District there is no choice.

**POST OFFICE.**  
The "MESSENGER" will be furnished weekly from this time till the last of November, for Fifty Cents per copy, in advance.

**LATE NEWS.**  
Correspondence of the "Messenger."  
New York, Sept. 19th, 1840.

**Gentlemen:** How it is, or why it is, that I receive the Western Carolinian invariably and miss the Messenger, the Whig Banner and the Western Star of Liberty; at least once a month, I cannot tell. Perhaps some of the pets of Amos might, if they would, inform me; till they do, it will doubtless remain a mystery.

If I properly understand the "risable" properties of my own "natur," I think they were in a sort of reasonable mood just about the time that the "returns" (O, what terror that word of late carries with it!) came in, or out, from old North Carolina. Well done! I say well done, because I always prophecy after events take place. My disposition does not lead me into political life, but my rejoicings were audible, when I heard of the just, sensible and wonderful change that had been so signally wrought, and so suddenly too, in my own, my native State. May she long maintain her present position, and stand as she generally has, a shining pillar in our beloved Republic. There is a problem that I cannot solve, which is strongly maintained by our Loco brethren, viz: It is utterly impossible to be a democrat or republican, without voting for Van Buren! i. e., I cannot solve it to the satisfaction of some of the "sticking Democrats" of our city. Hurra for "refinement" and "sound learning!"

The way that some States "put in their votes" of late is entirely "beyond" the "cackleshush" of all the profound arithmetical number swelling "Democrats" in the land. They could not, in this city, for some days, figure out that North Carolina and Louisiana made two, when added together! and when Kentucky was added, they by a mighty effort, succeeded in penetrating their pericranium with the ends of their digits, and shutting their eyes, till they were entirely lost—not, as the poet says,

"In wonder, love and praise,"  
but, in wonder, amazement and confusion. But now, "tell it not in Gath!" Just imagine, for one moment, that little blind, stubborn, headstrong "footstep" follower, Loco-foco Maine! Yes, Maine!! She has gone for "Old Tip"!!!! Rejoice and give thanks, for the East is coming, too! Out of two-thirds of the State heard from, the Whigs have gained, certain, two Congressmen, six Senators, and thirteen in the Legislature, and twenty-eight hundred in the popular vote, since 1838! "Do you hear that?" This State, no Whig pretended to lay any claim to, but now they are in strong hopes of electing Kent for Governor, and the probability is flattering. We shall exult in the Locos almost as completely by November as was Pharaoh and his host; he left nothing behind; neither do the Locos—witness Swartwout, Price & Co.

You may chalk New York State down on your press 15,000 majority for Harrison, and you will be as sure of being right as I shall be to get the next "Messenger,"—the naval force in the city to the contrary—notwithstanding.

Massachusetts and New Jersey are safe and sure for Old Tip. You may put Pennsylvania on the fence, and jump on the Harrison side, for she is sure to tumble that way, and it is best to be on the safe side.

The great State Convention held at Syracuse is just over. Our city delegation had their bill called "Amos's baby-waker" out with them. The people in this part of the country don't turn out for nothing, if they do disturb our dear Postmaster's children. It is likely that their irritation has extended to their dear "pa" before this. The great Bunker Hill Convention has just "come off" too. The number there was almost equal to John's vision!

Silas Wright intended to speak on the steps of the New Exchange here to-day, but the rain was so plentiful that "he could not bear it no how."

The poor in this great city starve frequently for want of food, but a little fat-footed, ordinary looking Dutch girl, called Fanny Elsker, can make a thousand dollars a night! simply for standing on her delicate 3 inch toes, then upon her heels. The "march of improvement" is making awful strides in this country, when rightly viewed! In Baltimore, she was hauled by men! Did I say men? No, not men, but faint likeness of beasts.

Our city is healthy, trade reviving somewhat, weather pleasant, &c. My sheet is full, and I must close.  
J. M. E.

P. S. Maine has carried 18 out of 25 Senators, 5 out of 8 Congressmen, and elected the Whig Governor!!! Hurra for Van Buren!!!

[From the Fayetteville Observer, 23d Sept.]  
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Every day's mail brings us more cheering news from this gallant State. Maine has hitherto been regarded as one of the few States which could not be prevailed upon to renounce Van Burenism, but from the result of the recent election, which is truly great and unexpected, we may confidently set her down as *safe for the Hero of Tippecanoe*.

Kent, the Whig candidate for Governor, is undoubtedly elected, by a majority of 500 or more over all the votes given.

The Maine question may thus be regarded as settled. This State, which has been looked upon as one of the forlorn hopes, has abandoned the Administration in its utmost need, and the People have boldly proclaimed that they will aid dare be free. If the sceptre is not departing from Judah, then, indeed; we are most egregiously deceived in the signs of the times.

**FLORIDA WAR, No. II.**—The forty millions sunk and being sunk in Florida to feed rapacious court favorites, is not sufficient. A new Indian drama of the tragic character is to be opened on the North-west frontier, under pretence that the Winnebagoes are rebellious. Some millions expended therein may shake the faith of refractory Hoosiers. Too late, gentlemen! You are playing your last throw. We know that our country's no manner of use whatever for the territory south of Lake Superior that these tribes occupied; and we know furthermore that our government has shamefully pledged their faith in not fulfilling the treaty obligations with them.—N. Y. Times and Star.

**REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.**—We find the following in an old Vermont paper: The number of regulars furnished to the revolutionary army were, by New England, 147,411; by the middle States, 56,671; by the Southern States, 56,997. It appears by the above, that New England, consisting of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut furnished more troops for the defence of the country than the other nine states, by 3,872. The number of troops furnished by South Carolina was 6,448; Massachusetts 67,907. Georgia 2,697; Connecticut 31,933.

**TRIFLES.**—To pursue trifles is the lot of humanity; and whether we bustle in a pantomime, or strut at a coronation; whether we shout at a bonfire, or harangue in a senate-house; whatever object we follow, it will at last surely conduct us to fatality and disappointment. The wise bustle and laugh as they walk in the pageant, but fools bustle and are important; and this, probably, is all the difference between them.—Goldsmith.

**WIT AND JUDGMENT.**—Whit's most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety, where-in can be found any resemblance or congruity thereby to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy; judgment, on the contrary, lies quite on the other side, in separating carefully one from another, ideas wherein can be found the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled by similitude, and by affinity to take one thing for another.

No man has pronounced Harrison a coward whose opinion is entitled to respect.

So speaks the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer in his paper of September the 1st. What will the twin calumniators who conduct the Globe, daily and extra; say to this formal declaration of their good ally at Richmond? What will Mr. Senator Benton say to it? What will Mr. Senator Strange say to it? What will the whole band of slanderers, braggadoos and poltroons who have recommended themselves to the favor of President Van Buren by abusing his competitor, say to this just estimate of their title to consideration?—Madisonian.

**SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL.**—Chateauf, Keeper of the Seals to Louis XIII. when a boy of only nine years old was asked many questions by a Bishop, and gave very prompt answers to them all. At length the prelate said, "I will give you an orange if you will tell me where God is." "My lord," replied the boy, "I will give you two oranges if you will tell me where he is not."

**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, At and from Asheville, N. C.**

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Southern, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, by 10 o'clock, P. M.	Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, 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, &c.—Mondays & Fridays, 9 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, 4 P. M.	Wednesdays, 6 A. M.
Southern, via Cathey's Creek, &c.—Tuesdays, 6 P. M.	Mondays, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

**ELECTION TICKETS.**  
ELECTIONAL TICKETS for the approaching Presidential Election will be neatly printed to order at the office of the Messenger. Those wishing will do well to order in time. Sept. 18.

**THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION**  
OF THE ASHEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY will be held on the Tuesday and Wednesday of October Court ensuing. Parents and others who may be interested, are respectfully invited to attend. Sept. 25.—1840

**THE EXAMINATION**  
OF THE PUPILS OF NEWTON ACADEMY will take place on Monday of October Court week, ensuing. All interested are invited to attend. JOHN DICKSON, G. A. MATHES, Sept. 25, 1840.

**Save Cost.**  
THOSE who the subscriber money are hereby notified to prepare themselves to settle the same with cash up. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

N. B. I will be at the next Superior Court, on Monday and Tuesday of the first week, and no longer. PETER FREEMAN, te—15

**CONSTABLES' DELIVERY BONDS,**  
Apply at the "Messenger" Office.

**(WATER-PROOF.)**  
WARE-HOUSE AND Commission Business.

HAMBURG, S. C.

THE subscriber is much gratified that he is once more able to offer his services to his friends and old customers, in the Ware-House and Commission Business. He flatters himself that the eligible location of his Ware-House, and its comparative immunity from the risk of fire and flood, will procure him a liberal patronage. He has rebuilt the Ware-House formerly known as Adams & Walker's, and is filling up one wing of it above the highest water-mark of the late freshet, for the purpose of storing therein the Cotton of Planters and Country Merchants. This site is at least two feet higher than any other Ware-House in town; and the division that has been elevated will store from 1800 to 2000 bales. He will sell cotton, and attend to such business as is usually transacted by Commission Merchants at as low a rate as others engaged in the same calling.

In again offering his services to his friends and the public, the subscriber cannot refrain from acknowledging the liberal patronage he once received from them, and hopes by his attention to business, that it will be renewed, and it will be thankfully received. GOLLGOTHUN WALKER, Hamburg, Aug. 8, 1840. 6m—12

The Messenger at Asheville, N. C. and Mountaineer at Greenville, Messenger at Pendleton, and Advertiser at Edgefield, will insert the above six months, and send their accounts to G. W.

**Notice.**  
THE subscribers having taken out letters of administration upon the estate of GEORGE PATTON, dec'd., hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make payment. JOSHUA ROBERTS, J. CALVIN PATTON, August 18, 1840. 12 3t

**Stray.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that there was taken up by John A. Bell, at Franklin, Macon county, N. C., on the 10th day of August, 1840, a

**FLEA-BITTEN GRAY HORSE,**  
nine years old, 14 hands high, and branded with the figure 3. Said horse appraised to \$15; a bell and collar worn by him appraised to 12 1/2 cents. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, in the time prescribed by the last act of the General Assembly, or he will be dealt with according to the same. W. M. E. MULL, Ranger, August 28, 1840. 13t

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having taken out special letters of administration upon the estate of Noble Johnson, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to come forward and make payment. W. T. JOHNSON, Adm. Aug. 18, 1840. 14ct

**ASHEVILLE Female Boarding House.**  
THE Stockholders in the Asheville Female Boarding House are hereby notified that the first instalment of Five Dollars on the share has been due since the 1st of August last—and as there are pressing demands for money on the company, those who have not paid agreeably to a former notice, are required to forward their instalments immediately to the Treasurer. By order of the Board of Directors. J. W. PATTON, Treasurer. Sept. 18, 1840. et—15

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Burke County.**  
OSCAR & KENNETH P. WILLIS, Order of Publication returned. JAMES Upton, and others. In Equity. SPRING TERM, 1840.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Lemuel Weaver and wife Jane, Elizabeth Upton, Jr., Thomas Upton and James Upton, are residents of another State—it is ordered that publication be made in the "Highland Messenger" for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants, to appear in Court on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1840, to answer Plaintiff's Bill of Complaint, or judgment pro confesso, will be entered against them, and the cause set for hearing as to them ex parte. Witness, THOMAS W. SCOTT, Clerk of the Court of Equity, at Asheville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in May, 1840. THOMAS W. SCOTT, C. M. E. [Printer's fee, \$5.00.] 6m—13

**VEEDITION EXPOSIS.**  
JUST printed and for sale at this office, on our usual terms. Sept. 25, 1840.

**Job Printing.**  
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A Miscellaneous paper, devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Morality, Amusement, &c. &c. THOUGH to many the present undertaking may seem odd and strange, considering this high political excitement, which has become universal throughout the Union, yet to the undersigned it appears quite reasonable as well as practicable. Party spirit—must needs be allayed, or our free and social intercourse is forever destroyed. The day has come, when father and son, as well as all other kindred relations, are found at dagger's point—the offspring ready to rise in vengeance against his sire, to achieve his purpose. And however ardent may be our political attachment to this or that party, we shall cautiously refrain from expressing any opinion relative to National Affairs, which would lead in the least to disseminate the seeds of discord and strife, that are already by far, too numerous, as well as too destructive to the peace and prosperity of our country. Hence, in regard to political affairs we shall observe a strict neutral ground—admitting into our columns nothing neither for nor against our party preferences.

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