

SELECTED POSTRY.

Robert Burns. Written on the celebration of his birth day Sheffield, March 8, 1820.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY. What bird in beauty, flight or song Can with the bard compare,
Who sang as sweet and so-red-as strong
As ever child of air?

His plume, his form, his note, could Burns For whim or pleasure change; He was not one, but all by turns With transmigration strange :-

The black bird, oracle of spring, When flowed his moral lay: The swallow, wheeling on the wing Capriciously at play:—

The humming bird, from bloom to bloom Inhaling heavenly balm; The raven in the tempest's gloom, The halcyon in the calm :-

In "auld Kirk Alloway" the owl, At witching time of night;
By "bonnie Doon" the earliest fowl That caroled to the light.

He was the wren amid the grove, When in his lonely vein;
At Bannockburn the bird of Jove,
With thunder in his train;

The woodlark, in his mournful hours;
The goldfinch in his mirth;
The thrush, a spendthrift of his powers,
Earapturing heaven and earth.

The swan, in majesty and grace, Contemplative and still; But roused,—no falcon in the chase Could, like his satire, kill:

The linnet, in simplicity; In tenderness, the dove; But more than all besides, was ho The nightingale, in love.

O! had he never stooped to shame, Nor lent a charm to vice, How had devotion loved to no Him Bird of Paradiae!

Peace to the dead !- in Scotia's choir Of minstrels, great and small, He sprang from his spontaneous The phanix of them all!

SWEARING. A Persian, humble servant of the sun, Who, though devout, yet bigotry had none Hearing a lawyer, grave in his address, Hearing a lawyer, grave in his audicas,
With adjurations every word impress,
Supposed the man a bishop, or, at least—
God's name so much upon his lips—a priest;
Bowed at the close, with all his graceful airs,
And begged an interest in his frequent prayers
Cowrea,

## American Chronology.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

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1750. An act passed the British Parliament prohibiting, on the penalty of two hundred pounds, "The erection of any mill for slitting or rolling iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making steel in any of the colonies." The colonists were also compelled by law to procure many articles from England which they could have purchased twenty are cost, cheaper in other markets. ty per cent. chesper in other markets.

The French encroached upon the English colonies in Nova Scotia, which commenced hostil

ities between the two nations.

It is stated that four thousand three hu

and seventeen Germans, and one thousand Britisl and Irish were imported into Pennsylvania this

ear.

1752. English Bible first printed in America.

Doctor Franklin's scientific discoveries.

New style introduced into America.

1753. The French erect Fort Du Quesne, no Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania.

ilties existing between the French Difficulties existing between the French and English in America relative to their respective boundaries, and the complaints of the Ohio company against the French becoming more and more loud, Dinwiddie, Governor, of Virginia, according to the direction of the Assembly, despatched George Washington with a mission to the French on the Ohio, demanding the reason of their hostility. Washington commenced his journey early in November this year, and returned with an answer about the middle of January,

1754. The French hostilities still increase seven of the colonies this year sent delegates to Albany to agree on some plan for mutual de

The Virginia Assembly organized a regin under the command of Washington, which in the disputed territory, in order to expel the French, but the force being insufficient he capitulated and returned to Virginia.

1755. The entire population of the American colonies, according to an estimate made in London this year from authentic sources, was 1,046,-

Early in the spring of this year the colonists planned four expeditions: One against the French in Nova Scotia; a second against the ch on the Ohio: a third against Crown Point and a fourth against Niagura. The one against Nova Scotia | consisted of three thousand, men, led by Gen'ls. Monekton and Winslow, this proved successful, and ended in the entire subjection of the whole country. The expedition against the French on the Ohio was led by Gen. Braddock and ended in his total defeat, with the loss of 700 men, himself receiving a mortal wound, July 9. The expedition against Crown Point was led by The expedition against crown roll.

Gen. William Johnson, a member of Council of New York, and failed in its main object. The expedition against Niagara was led by Gov. Shirley, of Mass., but the season was too far advaned to effect any thing of importance.

1756. Great Britain formally declared War

against France. Marquis de Montealm com-manded the French, and the chief command of the English troops in America was first given to the Earl of London, and afterwards to Gen. Ab-

The Fort at Oswego, one of the most impor-tant points held by the English in America, was taken this year by the French under Montcalm. 1757. Lord London planned an expedition against Louisburg, but so dilatory were his measures that the French minforced the post, so that his expedition was abandoned as inexpedient. The French under Montcallo, more active than

The French under Montcalm, more active that , made a descent on Fort William Henry situated on Lake George, garrisoned by three thousand men, under the command of Col. Munroe, who surrendered after sustaining a seige of

A change took place in the British Min-William Pitt war placed at the head of the administration, who gave a fresh impetus

The troops in the American colonies under Aberombic amounted to 50,000.

1758. Three expeditions were resolved on by aglish this year: One against Louisburg; cond against Ticonderago; and the third at Fort Du Quesne. The first (against Lou-

large naval armament commanded by admiral

was led by Gen'ls. Amherst and Wolf, and

ress was taken, and near 6000 men made pris-

The attack on Ticonderago was conducted by Abercrombie in person, but owing to his bad management he was repulsed with a loss of near 2000. The expedition against Fort Du Queene was

led by Gen. Forbes, and proved successful. Gen. Forbes after taking possession of the fort called it Pittsburg, in honor of William Pitt.

1759. The chief command of the English forces was given to Gen. Amherst, and the cam paign of this year had for its object the entire con quest of Canada. The army was divided into three divisions, under Gen. Amherst, Wolfe, and

Prideaux.

Armherst was to attack Ticonderago and Crown Point. Wolfe was to attack Quebec, and Prideaux was directed against Niagara. All of these posts were this year surrendered into the hands of the British. Gen'ls. Wolfe and Prideaux were killed. 1760. Montreal, Detroit, Michilimackinae

1760. Montreal, Detroit, Michilimackinac, and all Canada was this year surrendered to his Brittanic Majesty by the French commander M. de Vaudreiul, on the 8th of Sept.

1761. The Cherokee Indians, who had been committing depredations on the colonies of Virginia and Carolina were this year signally defeated by Col. Grant and compelled to sue for peace.

1763. A definitive treaty, the preliminaries of which had been settled the year before, was signed at Paris, in February, by which Nova Scotia, Canada, the Isle of Cape Breton, and all other

Canada, the Isle of Cape Breton, and all other Islands in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, were ceded to the British Crown. 1764. The British Parliament comm

the odious and unjust system of taxing the col-

1765. The STAMP ACT passed by Parlia ment March 22.
When the news of it reached the colonies created the greatest excitement. The Legisla-tures passed resolutions against it. The people forced the Stamp officers to resign, and transact-ed their business without Stamps.

When the news reached Boston the bells were

muffled and rung a funeral peal In New York the act was hawked about the streets with a Death's head affixed to it, and styled " The folly

of Engiand and the rain of America."

A colonial Congress met at New York and published a declaration of their rights and griev-

The incrchants of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, agreed to import no more British goods, so long as the unjust measure was con-tinued.

And so general was the opposition that the next year 1766. The act was repealed.

1767. America was again taxed, duties were laid on tea, paper, glass, and paints, imported in-

to the colonies.

To render this act effectual a Custom House was erected the same year in Boston. 1768. Two British Regiments we Regiments were statione

at Boston to enforce the laws. Massachusetts took measures against oppress ion by forming associations, &c.
2769. Both Houses of Parliament pres

a request to the king that he would order the Governor of Massachusetts to take notice of such as might be guilty of treason and send them to England to be tried there:

This caused the House of Burgesses of Virginia the same year to pass resolutions in assertion of the rights of the colonies, and deriving the right of his majesty to remove an offender out of the country for trial.

HOW TO BE SICK.

1. Be good natured about it. You may have been very unwise, even foolish, in getting sick.— But do not now, by fretfulness, render the matter

2. Be prompt in employing means of cure.—
2. Be prompt in employing means of cure.—
Chota principiia, the old Latins would say; which amounts nearly to our vulgar proverb—A stitch in time saves uine. Many have died who, had they applied remedies a day earlier, might have lived.

3. Take time to get well. The constitution invaded by discase cannot be restored to vigor and health in a moment. The regaining of its wasted energies must cost some time. Many, by disregarding this consideration, get sick again, and not a few die. There is no object in regard to which we more appropriately apply the adage, Make haste slowly, than that of getting well.

4. Resolve to be more careful to keep well in future. No man, surely, should fail to learn wisdom by the things which he suffers.

5. Make a time of sickness a time of solemn reflection on the past. Sickness occasions a 3. Take time to get well. The constitution

5. Make a time of sickness a unit reflection on the past. Sickness occasions a reflection on the past. Inquire how that current hitherto has flowed. Inquire after neg-lected duties. In sickness the soul views things with a more sober eye. Estimates then formed

ome nearer the truth than is often, under other ices, the case. sickness, if you have the prospect of be ing well-again, consider how you may be more useful in future. Were you, when laid on your bed, a Christian? Then you have to pursus afresh, with redoubled ardor, your onward course. Were you not a Christian? Then let this be the

were you not a Christian? Then let this be the time of giving all to Christ; consecrate to him your returning strength, and commence living anew, and to the glory of his name.

7. In sickness recognize the hand of God.—
"Affliction cometh not from the dust, neither doth trouble suring out of the ground." Whatever may have been your agency, or the agency ever may have been your agency, or the agency of your fellow men, the Lord's hand is to be acof your fellow-men, the Lord's hand is to be ac-knowledged in the things which we suffer. Be still, therefore, before God. "Hear ye the rod and him who hatb appointed it." Let sickness be a time of acquainting yourself with God, with his character, his promises, his threatenings,— with every thing by which he makes himself

8. In sickness bring yourself near to eternity. God may have seen you too neglectful of the high interests of that state. Sickness may have been sent as an admonition to awaken you to better views—to a sense of your frailty, and a new course of action. Fail not, therefore, to use a time of sickness for the high purposes of promoting your immortal well-being.—Essex Register.

AN UNFORTUNATE SHOULDER OF MUTTON. few days ago a butcher in this neighborhood who has always been considered wide awake, lost a has always been considered wide awake, lost a shoulder of mutton, and having ascertained that it had been stolen by a certain dog belonging to a certain attorney, he lost no time in repairing to its owner and accested him as follows: Pray sir, if a dog comes to my shop and runs away with a quarter of meat, cannot I make the dog's owner pay for the loss? Certainly, said the lawyer.—
Then, replied the butcher, Pd thank you for 3s
and 9d which is the cost price of a shoulder of
mutton your pointer has just stolen from me.

The lawyer paid the money, and the knight of the cleaver thanking and wishing him a good morning was leaving the office; but the solicitor said, stay sir. I must trouble you for my fee.— You came to consult me, I gave you my opinion, and I charge 6s and 8d. The butcher looked exceedingly sheepish but instantly paid the amount and returned home with the loss of his mutton and an additional loss of 2s and 11d.—Chelten

THE MANY-HEADED WHEAT .- The many-headed wheat is an indigenous plant of California; six heads of which was procured by Major Spering, from a man in the Osage nation of Indians, who had been trading in the Pacific ocean. The six heads produced six hundred grains, which were planted by Mr. Alpheus Baker, Ibbeville, S. C., the production of which was ten thousand heads. The ground on which the wheat grew was measured by an accurate surveyor—the heads count. ed—and one head shelled out, and the grain ed—and one head shened they made, the re-weighed, a calculation was then made, the re-sult of which was, that the wheat produced at the rate of two hundred and thirty bushels to the acre. It was planted about the last of January, and cut on the 20th of June. The land on whi it grew is poor and sandy, was unassisted by manure.—Wilkes county (Georgia) News. sophy, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Min-

BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT? THE eralogy, &c., which are very essential to WHOLE CREW CONVERTED.

WHOLE CREW CONVERTED.

The following fact was communicated by a respected brother who has been laboring among seamen in the port of New York:—

The William Hammington, Capt. Bell, master, left Newcastle upon Tyne about the lat of April last, with a crew of fourteen men, laden with coal, for the United States. A lady belonging to the Baptist chapel in Newcastle, feeling a deep interest in seamen, put into the hands of the captain, a few days before leaving port, a package of tracts and magazines for the crew. "I took them," said the captain, "and, according to her wishes, distributed among the hands, until the whole had gone the rounds among them. In a wery few days, after tosing sight of the highlands of Scotland, the second mate, a well bred and intelligent young Scotchman, came to me and telligent young Scotchman, came to me and said, "Sir, I hardly know what is the matter with our men; but your tracts have produced a feeling among them that I have never seen before If you have any doubt on the subject go look to the forecastle, and see for yourself." I so ped down, and sure enough every man was reing with an engagedness as though his very life and soul were in it. On returning to the cabin the mate continued, "Sir, they wish the Bible read to them; and to-morrow (meaning the sabbath) they wish to obtain your permission to hold a religious service among themselves in the forecastle." "I can have no objection to that, I am sure," I remarked, "but who will lead them, mate, seeing none of us make any profession that way?" "I shall make my best endeavors, was the reply, "and I suppose others will do the same." "Very well," I said; "there is a pros-pect now of fine weather, make all snug. I will ake the helm, and let every one that wish tend the service." The arrangements were made— the sabbath came—a meeting among themselves the sabbath came—a meeting among themselves was held, morning and afternoon. A privilege for a prayer meeting was again asked for the evening. I objected. "But," said the mate, "you had no objection all day, why object now?" "My objection is," I replied, "that you do not hold the meeting in the forecastle, but in the cabin, where I may have a spice of a privilege with you myself, since I have accommodated you all day by standing at the helm." Accordingly, in day by standing at the helm." Accordingly, in the evening every man came down into the cabin. I took the Bible and read a chapter, and called upon the mate to pray. In a moment all were upon their knees. The mate proceeded a little way, but soon choked up with tears, and broke down. The cook then undertook it, and he soon swamped in the same way. I then said to one of the apprentice boys, "Billy, cant you pray for us?" The little fellow began, and made an excellent sweet little prayer, and seemed to get along best of any of us. "The fact is," said the captain, "we were all overwhelmed with a sense of our sins, and as there was not one of us that had made any profession of religious experience, we made rather lame work of it at first:—but I do hope that God in his mercy has heard our poor petitions, and converted every man on As to myself," said the captain, "it my intention, if it please God, to connect myself with his people, and with the Church of which my praying wife is a member; and I suppose it is the probable intention of others to do the same."

THEY SAY.'- They say' tells that which not true at least three quarters of the time.—He is about the worst authority you can produce to support the credibility of your statements.—Scarcely was there ever a suspicious report put in circulation but this Mr. They Say was the author of it, and he always escapes responsibility and detection because, living just no where he can never be found. Who said that Mr. E. the merchant, was supposed to be in a failing condi-tion? Why They say so. On what authority do you affirm that neighbor F. has been in bad company? Why They say so. Is it a fact, that Miss G. is not so circumspect as she should be? Why 'They say' so. Plague on this Mr. They Say. He is half brother to that Mr. No-body who always does all the mischief, and lives no where, but in the inventive brain of those who, undeserving respect themselves, are desirons to pull down others to their own level. We saways suspect the truth of a report which comfrom the authority of 'They say'.—Button.
"They say" there is some truth in the above.

[From the New Genesee Farmer.] IMPORTANCE OF THE EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

Messes. Editors: Although much has been said of late upon the education of fars this place on the 5th of October next;—Believing ners, still much more needs be said before the minds of the farming community will the minds of the farming community will tion, we hereby announce in behalf of the Whi properly awake to this subject. It ought to Party of North Carolina, that THERE WILL BE engage the pen of the ablest writers; it ought to be published in every paper, and successful farming. If any profession on earth requires its fellow-citizens, to be well educated men, thoroughly acquainted with the laws of nature, it is that of Agriculture. In order to success in almost every business in life, it is necessary that those engaged should be well acquainted with the first principles of the profession. Especially is this true of farming. And yet how many there are who are engaged in this important business who are wholly ignorant of its first rudiments. No other profession has even been the subject of so much abuse by reason of ignorance as this. Before men can engage in most other callings they must first serve an apprenticeship and give a year or more of their segvice, or hey must spend seven or eight years and many hundred dollars in study, before they can be considered as prepared to engage in the intended profession. But any body can be a farmer, is the general opinion. Any body knows enough for that. No matter indeed whether they be any body or not, if they are only the shape of a man. No matter whether they know A from B, or whether they suppose the moon is composed of the same materials as our earth. or whether it is made of green cheese. No matter whether they suppose the earth revolves around the sun and is governed by the fixed laws of nature, or whether it stands upon the shoulders of four huge ele phants! No matter at all about these things. if they only know how to plough, sow their grain and cover it up; this is all that is necessary. This has been the too prevalent opinion, although I am glad to say it is fast doing away. Farmer's education has been greatly neglected; they have generally thought that to educate their children was unnecessary. With many the opinion prevails that if they can only read well enough to read a newspaper, (seldom though that they take one;) can write a little, understand arithmetic well enough to add and subtract, their education is sufficient. To study Grammar and Geography would be worse than uselsss. As the former would make them talk more politely and correctly, and politeness is something that belengs to gentlemen, not to farmers. The latter would make them more ac-

mainted with the world and therefore cre-

te in them a desire of travelling. Philo-

good farming, are entirely beyond their comprehension, and are genrally supposed o be Greek or Latin words. For such people to send their children to an Academy, would of course, spoil them, as it would make them lazy and prood. And this latter objection may be sometimes rue; but it is always with those whose natural abilities are not sufficient for a farmer. Therefore, some other business, to which such ones always flee, would be beter for them.

What I have said, is not true of all far-

ers. Yet it is too much so with the ma-

ority; and its effects are plainly to be een. By reason of such ignorance, they have come far short of that profit which they might have realized, had they been nore thoroughly acquainted with the principles of farming. And, as a consequence, farmers have generally been conidered inferior to persons of other professions; and, therefore, farming has been looked upon by many as rather a low and degraded calling. And farmers have been contented to have it so. They have not considered themselves as good as other nen. Like the African slave, they have been too willing to be trodden down by bose whom they consider their superiors. They often regard men of other professions far above themselves. But this should not be. Farming is the most important, and it should be considered the most honorable occupation in the world. Let farmers arise and take a proper stand in the communiy, and no longer let it be considered derading to be a farmer. Let farmers become to be educated men. By becoming educated, I do not mean that they must be ollege educated; but let them be instructed in those sciences, which are necessary to a thorough knowledge of their profession Let them be thinking, intelligent men-men of sound minds and honest hearts. But, one more idea, and I have done

That is this. Farmers compose threefourths of the inhabitants of this great republic, and upon them, therefore, rests the destiny of this nation. How important, therefore, that they be intelligent, educated, thinking men. Do they consider this? Then let them prepare their sons and daughters to fill a station so high and mportant. Let them prepare their sons for seats in our legislatures and our Congress; and I verily believe were these bodies now composed of farmers, we should not see that discord which now prevails in our national affairs.

Le Roy, June, 1840. THE GREAT CHANDELIER .- This great uminary, manufactured by Messrs. H. N. Hooper & Co., of this city, by order of the last Congress, for the Hall of Representatives, at Washington, is completed, and we are happy to announce that it will be sus pended in Faneuil Hall, on Monday, where the citizens, will have an opportunity to examine a beautiful specimen of Yankee skill and ingenuity. It is one of the largest chandeliers ever made in this country, and reflects great credit on the manufacturers.

With your work always keep ahead, and he grass won't grow behind you.

-Boston Transcript.

If you feed low, you must work slowmuch filth requires much physic.

A Card.

TO THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA WHIG STATE CONVENTION HELD IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH ON THE 5th OF OCTOBER NEXT-the day or proclaimed upon the house tops, that ignor-ance is the greatest obstacle in the way of successful farming. If any profession on earth requires its fellow-citizens, to be well man to do his duty.

CHA'S MANLY. J. H. BRYAN, GEO. W. HAYWOOD, T. J. LEMAY, JAS. IREDELL, W. R. GALES. H. McQUEEN.

Raleigh, N.C.

STLPHUR

SEP ER ENGINEE Buncombe county, N. C.

THE Proprietor of the Sulphur SPRINGS, i Buncombe county, North Carolina, four and a half miles west of Asheville, begs leave to inform his old visitors, and the public generally that his entire establishment is in excellent repair. and open to accommodate from one hundred and fifty, to two hundred persons. His buildings have been lately enlarged—his stables thoroughy refitted his bath houses and pleasure grounds well pre-pared, and from his success heretofore, he hope to continue to riceive a liberal share of public pat-

He would, also, respectfully inform southern entlemen, who may desire summer residences in c mountain country, that he has a number of beausites in the vicinity of the springs, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Timber and every advantage for building

R. DEAVER, Proprietor

July, 1840. Ten Dollars Reward

STOLEN out of the stable at John Love's, in Haywood County, North Carolina, on Saturday night, the 20th instant, a yellow sorrel horse, with a pretty large blaze in his face, extending to his mouth—three white legs—his hind legs both white, with wind-galls on the ancles; he is about fifteen hands and a half high—very heavy bodied with a beautiful ear, head and neck; he steps ort and quick-walks and trots well; one his hips is a little lower than the other; he is eight years old—he will unhitch 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 Blairsville, Lafayette, and Spring Place Circuits, in Georgia, and Franklin Circuit, N. C.

Blanks! Blanks!! UST printed, and for sale at the " Mo

Franklin, June 26, 1840.

DANIEL PAYNE.

Office, a new assortment of BLANKS-tong which are Constables' Warrants, with Judgements and Executions, Superior and County Court Solicitors' Indictments for Affrays, Assaults, TAll orders for Blanks of any kind, pro

attended to. Asheville, July 24, 1840. ROOKS! ROOKS!

HANDSOME lot of new Religious BOOKS Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Tests ments, 6 vols. royal octavo. Wesley's Sermons, 2 vols. royal octavo, Watson's do.
Watson's Biblical and Theological Dictionary, Coyal's Biblical Dictionary for Sabbath School

Travels in different parts of Europe in 1836-7. Wilbur Fisk, S. T. D.

Parents' Friend, or Letters on the Education Children, by Rev. D. Smith. Child's Magazine, 16 vols. Voyages and Travels, compiled from the most thentic sources, 14 vols.

thentic sources, 14 vols. Evangelical Rambler, 13 vols. A great variety of Sabbath School Spelling, Reading, Question and Hymn Books, &c., &c.
Single Sermons, by different authors, on a variety of subjects. of sunjects.

A large supply of Religious Tracts.

All of which will be sold low for cash. Enquir at the office of the "Messenger."

> State of North Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-July Session, 1840. Esen Jones,

Asheville, June 5, 1840.

Original Attachment levis WILLIAM SMITH, T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Smith, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "High-land Messenger," for the said William Smith to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for mind of the Court of Pleas and Quarter appear at the next Court of Pleus and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Asheville, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept. next, then and there to re-

plevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be en-tered against him, and the land levied on con-demned for the payment of the Plaintiff's debt and Test, N. HARRISON, CPk. July, 1840. [\$5 25] 8-6

Baptist Indian Meeting.

THERE will commence a protracted meetin (God willing) with the Cherokee Indian on Soco creek, near Oconalufty, in Haywood county, N. C., on Thursday after the second Sab-bath in October next The meeting will be conducted through an

erpreter, by AHU CHASTEEN, THOMAS HENSON, and Joshua Ammon, WM. HAYNES.

BEELA NES E have now on hand, and shall continue to keep, a large and general assortment of BLANKS, printed on good paper, and in the latest style, which

will be sold on the usual terms. We now h Constables' Warrants, Ca. Sa's, and Bonds Superior Court Ca. Sa's, County Court Road Orders, "Executions,

Guardians' Bo Apprentices' Indentures Appearance Bonds, Constables' Delivery Bonds. Superior Court Witness Tickets.

County Court do. do. County Court Ca. Sa's, &c., &c., &c., And are now prepared to print to order, in the catest manner, every description of Blanks.

I. All orders for Printing of any kind will "Messenger" Office, Asheville, June 5, 1840.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BRGBRAND SENTENBR.

THE subscriber proposes to publish at Calboun, Anderson District, S. C., by the first day of Anderson District, S. C., by the first day of September next, a weekly Journal of the above title, of respectable size, and good paper, and fair type, to be devoted to the dissemination of political principles, in accordance with a strict construction of the Federal Compact, and the doctrine promulgated by the Jeffersonian Republican School. As consistent with those principles it will advocate the Election of Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio to the Presidence and John Teles of Vis of Ohio to the Presidency, and John Tyler, of Vir-ginia to the Vice Presidency of the United States, and will exercise all honorable means for the Sub-Conviction that its leading measures are in direct hostility to the prosperity and happiness of the great mass of the Citizens of our Common Coun "It will observe a mild and dignified tone and address itself in plain language to the common sense of every class of citizens for whose benefit it is designed." It will be the uncompro mising opponent of that ridiculous system of pro-scription for opinion's sake adopted by the presenistration, and will maintain the true acter of an Independent public press.

And although it will advocate the Election

Harrison and Tyler with all the zeal and ability it can command, as the only hope of restoring the government to its original purity and republican simplicity, it will nevertheless treat with respect the opinions of those who differ with us, and its columns will be open to a temperate discussion of all political subjects, and it will under no circum stances become so much of a partizan, but that it will scrutinize every act of the Administration for the time being, and condemn or approve as may redound to the interest of the South. The Highland Sentinel will not be exclusivel

political paper, but will devote much of its columns, to Agriculture, Education, Literature, the Arts and Sciences, History, Novelties, Amuse-ment, the Turf, Field sports, the markets, &c. and will use every exertion to present such a medley of useful and entertaining matter that it can no fail to suit the taste of all classes of readers.

The subscriber, a few weeks since issued a respectus of the Southern Times and General Inlligencer, which was designed to occupy neuime that South Carolina would enter the arena of resident making with the earnestness that she is ikely to do. But having been dissappointed in that expectation, and not willing to stand aloof from an important political contest, has thus changed his purpose and has issued this prospec-tus under the belief that the friends of reform generally (but more particularly in this District and State) will make a united and zealous effort to are and return subscribers.-"Indeed, to send the paper to all who read without preju

From the very short time until he pro summence the publication, it is important that the arms of subscribers be returned immediately. Persons therefore to whom this prospectus is sent, will please forward forthwith the names of such Subscribers as they may procure. (Postage paid, or through their Postmasters) to Calhoun, Anderson District, S. C., and it is earnestly hoped that rentlemen who may be disposed to take an active interest for the cause of reform, and may find it inconvenient to mix with the community in pro-curing subscribers between this and the proposed time of publication will return any number of names under a guarantee that may think they can procure. The press throughout the country is requested to copy this prospectus. TERMS.

The Highland Sentinel will be published at \$2, 50 in advance, or if paid in four months from the time of subscribing, \$3,00 if paid after four months and within the year; and \$3,50 if paid af. months and within the year; and \$3,50 H para atter the end of the year. Gentlemen who obtain six subscribers and become responsible for them will be entitled to a seventh number gratis, no subscription will be received for less than a year

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EDITED BY

P. C. PENDLETON & G. F. PIERCE. To the Ladies of Georgia, and of the South generally, the following plan is most respectfully and mitted. It is hoped that it will receive their serious attention, and meet their approbation, since it is for their especial benefit that the work is projected.

PROSPECTUS.

IN submitting the following plan, we would fint call the attention of the Ladies, and all these who feel interested (and who are those that do not?) in the welfare and improvement of the Fs. male sex, to the presentcondition of the Southern Press. Nearly all the publications which issue from it are engaged in political ciscussions, and their columns teem with accusatsons, denish abuse and every other form of wordy warfarecarried on in language, frequently unfit for "can polite," and seldom suited to the delicacy and gentleness which belong so peculiarly to the Fe character.

Of the few literary papers published South of the Potomac, there is not one exclusively dedica ted to the Ladies! We have felt this as a want which ought to be supplied: and we propose to make an effort to do so, confident that our endes. vors will be crowned with success, if we can only secure the hearty co-operation of those for whom we propose to labor—The LADIES OF THE SOUTHwe expect, further, that every intelligen mind among the other sex, will view with appro-bation, and aid in sustaining, an enterprise design ed to improve the minds of those, without whose n, cheering smiles and soothing companionship, life would be dreary and this fair world a desert.

We wish, also, to afford to the Ladies a held for the exercise of their own talents, as lists of authors, for some years past, have fre-quently ensolled the names of females whose glorious success has shed an additional radiance on the name of "Woman." The "lords of creation" have been forced to acknowledge that the Female mind is, by no means, deficient in capacity and intellectual endowments—whilst, at the same time it is possessed of superior delicacy and tact. Long was woman's mind held in thraidom—long were her powers underrated, and forced to remain active or unexercised, by the force of conventional arrangements; but her chains are broken, and her liberty has been proclaimed. The article of Mos-lem faith that "women have no souls," no longer obtains among us. Let the ladies now assert their own privileges, and we offer them, in our propose work, a medium for the expression of their own views and sentiments, on all that appertains, is any degree, to the welfare and improvement of

In offering the plan of a Southern Ladies' Book

we do not intend that it shall be precisely similar to a weak of like name at the North. We leave to our Northern cotemporary pictorial represent tions of fashion and dress, for the embellishment the person; be it ours to provide a garb of purity, clegance, refinement and grace, for the adornment of the mind. All that may contribute to form the heart, invigorate the mind, purify the affections, and refipe the manners, shall be our especial care, heart, invigorate the mind, purny the ancessors, and refine the manners, shall be our especial care, that our work may be a useful aid to the young, that our work may be a useful aid to the young. and fair, and beautiful, in preparing themselves for the arduous duties which devolve on Women, in her varied capacity of Daughter, Wife and Mother. And we repeat, that in the accamplish-ment of this high enterprize, we confidently ex-pect the aid and support of the enlightened and indicapm of both were judicious of both sexes, Arrangements for regular aid will be made with several Ladies, whose productions have already gained them high fame in the literary world—and several gentlemen of distinguished attainments have already been secu-red as contributors. from where red as contributors, from whom scientific tracts, with notes and observations on the Arts, may expected. This department of the work ceive marked attention. In short, nothing will be omitted which may tend to give to the publication such character as will render it worthy the attention of the learned, and of the such character as will render it worthy life tion of the learned, and of those to whom it is especially dedicated—the ladies of the South and West. It only remains to obtain the requisite number of subscribers—say two thousand—and if the Ladies will smile upon, and aid our efforts, that number will not long be wanting. Let them urge their fathers, husbands, brothers and friends, and

The work will contain sixty-four royal oc-tavo pages, stitched in a neat colored cover, and will appear monthly. Terms—Five dollars per annum, payable on the delivery of the first num

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