



SELECTED POETRY.

STANZAS.

BY JOHN H. HEWITT.

When time, who steals our bloom away,
And traces furrows on our brow,
Shall mark our narrow bed of clay,
And bleach the cheeks so flushing now,
Whose eye above the fold will weep,
Where our cold relics rest alone?
Why need I ask—our silent sleep
Will be observed—disturbed by none.

None will regret. The living word
Hold no communion with the dead;
Friendship is past—the bolt is hurled—
And all forgot the soul that's fled.
'Tis true—a secret tear may fall,
A careless prayer be breathed, a sigh
May pass the lips—but that is all—
The best loved soon forgotten lie.

We clip the above from an exchange paper,
and the poetry we like better than the sentiment.
It is incorrect. Few, if any, die unregretted.
As an offset however, we will give the following,
which was first published some years ago, and
we appeal to the world to say if the difference in
the sentiment is not precisely that which may
naturally be supposed to lie between the feelings
of one who is sorrowfully travelling the gloomy
regions of cold blooded selfishness and one who is
richly enjoying all the rewards of conjugal bliss.

'Tis sweet to think that, when I die
There's one will hold my languid head,
And let me on her bosom lie,
Till every breath of life is fled.

And when those beaming eyes shall close,
And low at last their fading ray,
Forever fix'd in deep repose,
She'll watch beside my lifeless clay.

'Tis sweet to think that when I am dead,
Her eye will pour its softest tear,
Her hand upon my green turf shed
The sweetest flowers of the year.

'Tis sweet to think we both shall lie,
Ere long, within one common tomb,
Till from death's bonds released we fly
To those best realms beyond its gloom.

[From the Philadelphia Courier.]

THE NIGHT OF DEATH.

BY G. SELWATER ADAMS.

Oh! when in death's dark gathering night,
Earth's alternating scenes recede;
When brightest hopes no more are bright—
And hence life's last supporting reed;
When fearful eyes the loved—the friend—
Stretched low away a quivering dead;
And sudden chords alone respond—
The breathing language of a tear—
Will it avail the parting soul,
That syren pleasure's sparkling bowl,
Through sunny hours has mantled high,
With phantom joys of ecstasy?
That wealth was found my pathway thrown,
Or I have slept on bed of down?

Or told to register a name,
Upon the shining scroll of Fame?
Ah, no! but if when Memory
Recalls those hours forever flown,
I've dropt the tear of sympathy,
Or sooth'd the orphan's plaintive moan—
Have laid the oppressive burden down,
When weak the beggar sought my door,
Or left bright circles of renown,
To mingle with the needful poor;
Have caud the poignancy of woe,
Or blent, when curs'd, a frowning foe—
In holy prayer the knees oft bent,
Nor precious moments have mispent—
Then in that hour of hope and fear,
Such recollections sweet will cheer,
And heaven's own peaceful halo shed,
Around the mortal's dying bed.

CASVILLE, GA.

American Chronology.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1779. Paul Jones obtained a novel victory on the coast of Scotland September 23.

The British evacuated Rhode Island in October.

1780. Sir Henry Clinton who had sailed from New York near the close of 1779, opened his batteries on the first of April this year against Charleston S. C., which place surrendered to him on the 19th of May. Shortly after this surrender Sir Henry returned to New York, leaving 4000 men for the Southern service under Lord Cornwallis.

The British under Tarleton, surprised the Americans under Buford, at Waxhaw where 300 Americans were massacred.

The American General Sumpter, distinguished himself in various skirmishes with detachments of the British army in Carolina.

Arrival of 6000 French troops under Count Rochambeau, to aid the Americans.

Battle near Camden S. Carolina. The Americans, commanded by General Gates, were defeated with a loss of 1500 men, amongst whom was Baron de Kalb, a Prussian volunteer in the American service and the second in command.

General Arnold offered to deliver up West Point to the British. The base plot was however fortunately discovered, upon which Arnold deserted to the British, and Major Andre, an Adjutant General in the British service who was employed to carry on the negotiations was taken, tried, condemned and executed as a spy.

A detachment of the British army under Ferguson, was defeated at Kings Mountain, by Cols. Campbell, Shelby and Severin, in October.

Henry Laurens ambassador of the United States to Holland, was captured by a British frigate.

Dr. Franklin obtained money from France and Holland.

It has been stated that twenty thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine British recruits and troops were sent to America and the West Indies during this and the two preceding years.

Congress appointed Gen. Green to succeed Gen. Gates in the command of the Southern army who entered upon the command in December.

1781. The beginning of this year was noted for the revolt of the Pennsylvania troops commanded by Gen. Wayne. The cause of this mutiny was the want of provisions, pay and clothing. It was soon quelled by the wise and decisive conduct of Washington, and soon after Congress redressed their grievances.

toiles in Carolina. One post after another was evacuated by them until they were soon masters of none except Ninety Six and Charleston.

Execution of Col. Hayne as a rebel by the British, which was only one of the many horrid barbarities practised by them and their allies under Tarleton and Rawdon.

The British under the traitor Arnold took fort Griswold and wondrously burned New London in Connecticut.

Battle at the Eutaw Springs, gained by the Americans. The British loss was eleven hundred, that of the Americans five hundred and fifty-five.

During this year there were several naval engagements in which the Americans gained several advantages, but sustained considerable loss.

In the last of September the American army under Gen. Washington and the French army and fleet under Count Rochambeau Lafayette and Degraze, their united forces amounting to nearly 16,000 men besieged Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

General Washington had for a considerable time been determined that a general attack should be made on some important point, and had used every means in his power to make Gen. Clinton whose head quarters were at New York, believe that that place would be the point, and so well did he succeed, that before Clinton was aware of his real designs, he had marched his army too far to be pursued with safety.

On the 6th of October, the American batteries were opened in due form, and after sustaining the siege until the 19th, Lord Cornwallis surrendered the army and fleet to the combined forces. The prisoners taken amounted to 7,073 exclusive of seamen, besides a great number of cannon &c.

1782. The surrender of Lord Cornwallis was considered as giving a decisive character to the war. In March this year Lord North resigned his office as prime minister, a new cabinet was formed which advised the king to discontinue the prosecution of the war. Gen. Clinton was removed from the command in America and Gen. Carleton appointed to succeed him.

John Adams concluded a treaty with Holland, which government acknowledged the independence of America.

During this year the independence of America was also acknowledged by Sweden, Denmark, and Russia.

Preliminary articles of peace between England and America were signed at Paris on the 30th of November, by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, American commissioners, and Mr. Fitzherbert and Mr. Oswald, commissioners on the part of Great Britain.

1783. By official accounts furnished the British Parliament, 43,633 men exclusive of officers, had been killed or died in the American service, and the sum expended in that war amounted to \$645,615,455.

A definitive treaty between England and the United States was signed in September, and the independence of the United States acknowledged by Great Britain.

A formal proclamation had been made in April for the cessation of hostilities. Savannah was evacuated in July; New York in November, and Charleston soon after.

On the 3d of November the army was disbanded. In December General Washington delivered his farewell address to his officers, resigned his command to Congress, and retired to Mt. Vernon an unstained patriot and the admiration of the world. A man declared by the noble Mr. Wirt to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

[From the Baltimore Farmer.]

RAINY DAYS ON A FARM.

Many people look upon the business of farming as a very simple affair, adapted to the meaneast capacity, and not requiring much either of reflection or forecast; and in the way it is often conducted, it must be admitted, such a supposition is not very wide of the truth; but a farmer who takes a pride in his occupation, and regards it, as every one should, as an intellectual pursuit, makes of it a very different business.

Without forecast the farmer will often be caught with his hands in his breeches pockets. It is his duty to think before hand, and provide work suitable for all hands for rainy days, so that every mother's son and daughter too, shall escape the curse which is denounced against those who "eat the bread of idleness." Instead of having no occasion for forethought, in what business or profession is there so much?

The doctor has but to keep on hand a good supply of powders and elixirs, to have his horse in the stable, his calomel ready, and his lancet bright—and for the rest, to put his trust in Providence for a sickly season. With the mechanic, and his "trades' union," and its ten-hour system, all is plain sailing. The mariner has but to keep one eye on his compass, and the other on the heavens, standing ready to shorten or make sail, and fearing no surprise; while the farmer has to be constantly and anxiously looking ahead to see that his work does not drive time, instead of driving his work: his wheat must be sowed, his corn planted, his grain harvested—his must his sheep be yearned and sheared, his hogs littered, and put up and killed—all should be so contrived, systematically, and for reasons, to come about at the right time, neither too soon nor too late. This general and constant care and necessity for before hand calculation, will be admitted by all; and, as a general rule, it would perhaps be well for the young farmer, instead of consulting the almanac and the moon for the time of doing this and that, to lay it down as a governing principle to do every thing a little sooner than his neighbors.

But what we meant was to deprecate that short-sighted management under which the force on the farm is often caught without appropriate and profitable employment for a rainy day. It should be his care, to have in-door work prepared, such as is adapted to the age and capacity of every worker on the farm. For some he may have corn to shell—for others wool to be carded and spun, stakes to sharpen, in an out-house or shed out of the weather, or a stable to clean out, or wood under the wood-house, (which, by-the-by, every farmer ought to have,) to be sawed, or flax to be broke or singled, or grain to be thrashed, or seed to be rubbed or beaten out, or meat to be hung up, hoes and axes to be helved and ground, yokes and bows to be made, men and women's clothes to be made and mended, with various other things, which require that the materials, &c., be prepared and in place, ready for use without loss of an hour; for time is money, and as poor Richard said, "He who is always calling, 'time enough,' always has 'little enough.'"

The good housewife can suggest something in her department, rather than let any body be idle. Thus, without recourse to ill-humor, to cards, the dice-box, or the bottle, the most busy, and the most profitable days, may be the rainy days on a farm.

A REMEDY FOR CHURCH SLEEPERS.

Mr. V. —, a man possessed of much native wit, for many years has been an active member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; and often has his mind been pained by witnessing the apathy and indifference of Church sleepers. In the Wesleyan Chapel at N. the evil was exceedingly prevalent, when the following incident transpired.

On a summer's evening, a young gentleman might have been seen placing himself in the most comfortable situation imaginable to enjoy a profound sleep. Soon some rather audible indications were given that the said gentleman, (whom I shall call A.) was "in the arms of Morpheus locked."

The eye of Mr. V. fell upon him, and ever and anon was turned from the preacher to the sleeper, and from the sleeper to the preacher, with mingled feelings of pity and regret. Thus matters continued, until the sudden cessation of preaching; or the preparation for the collection—or both awoke A., who vacantly gazed round him, when the approach of Mr. V. with the box to receive the collection, for a moment arrested his attention. As the box passed A. before the further end of the pew, he gracefully bowed. It passed down again—again he nodded. Mr. V. still presented the box before him: A. took no notice. It was brought closer towards the sleepy hearer—again he bowed. This not satisfying Mr. V. he shook the box a little—the color mantled on the cheek of A. as he audibly answered to so pressing a demand, "I have nothing."

"Have nothing! Have nothing!" exclaimed Mr. V. with surprise—"Why! what do you mean?"

The color deepened as, in the hearing of a number of his fellow clerks and others, he replied, "I have nothing with me."

The astonishment of Mr. V. appeared to heighten as he replied, "Nothing with you! Have nothing! And do you come, with perfect complacency, take up your lodging here, and never pay for it? Do you think we can afford to erect so comfortable a building, and keep it in proper repairs—neat and clean; for the accommodation of the public, and persons be permitted to come here and sleep, and pay nothing for it? We can't afford it. You'll mind now, will you? And, when you come here again bring something with you to pay for your lodging."

This had the desired effect; and never since, as far as we can learn, has Mr. A. or his associates made the house of the Lord—a lodging house.—Christian Guardian.

JOHN LOCKE.—Two hundred and eight years ago, August 29, the celebrated John Locke was born.—Few ever had better opportunities for improving their minds than he, and few ever made wiser use of them. At 26 years of age, having gone through with the various courses of study at Oxford College, he commenced the study of medicine, to which he principally confined himself for eight years, and did not graduate even until he was 42 years of age.—A part of his time was, however, spent in travelling.

This may afford a lesson to some of our readers, who think their education already completed, when they are scarcely one third as old as Mr. Locke was when he completed his studies. Late as it was however, few men have done more for the public good than Mr. Locke. He was the author of some of the most valuable books in the English language; one of which he was nineteen years in preparing.—Unlike some of our modern book-makers, he seemed to believe that a few good books were better than a great multitude of inferior ones.

Mr. Locke was a hard thinker, and his main object in his writings, was to try to make others think. Towards the close of his life, he spent much of his time in studying the Bible. An Asthmatic complaint, probably hastened his dissolution by a few years, though he reached the age of seventy-two.—Charleston Courier.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

THERE will be sold, at the late residence of GEORGE PATTON, dec'd., on Swanano, (commencing on Tuesday, the 17th day of November next, and continuing from day to day, until completed,) all the personal property belonging to the said deceased, consisting of

Eight likely young Negroes, Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep; a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hay; Household & Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given, and purchasers required to give bond and approved security.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, Adm'r.
CALVIN PATTON, Adm'r.

October 23, 1840.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Session of the Legislature of North Carolina for an act to incorporate the town of Asheville.

Oct. 9th, 1840.

Notice.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of MARTHA GUDGER, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the Estate either by note or otherwise to make payment to the Administrator immediately. Persons having claims against said estate must present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in Bar of their recovery.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 22, 1840.

Notice.

I WISH to sell the well-known stand 5 miles below the Warm Springs, and one mile and a half below Painted Rock, on the public road on French Broad River. There are

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND in cultivation, and ONE HUNDRED ACRES might be cleared.

It is one of the best STOCK STANDS in the neighborhood, and suits a business man very well. I have a Nursery of the Moss Huckleberries. With or without it, I will sell the farm as it suits the purchaser.

I should like to have a part of the money, if it is not practicable to make the whole payment, when possession is given. For further information, call at my house.

P. H. NEILSON.
Holly Grove, N. C., Oct. 12, 1840.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, IN ASHEVILLE!

A. J. Fain
WOULD respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in this place, and hopes, by constant attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. He hopes to be able to give general satisfaction.

He can always be found at his shop on Main street, a few paces below Mr. Smith's store. Asheville, Oct. 9, 1840.

Notice.

THE subscribers having taken out letters of administration on 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, Adm'r.
CALVIN PATTON, Adm'r.

August 18, 1840.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Burke County.

OSCAR & KEMP, P. WILLS, Order of Publication renewed.

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 wife, 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 at the next Court of Equity, to be held at the court house in Morganton, 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 and Master of said Court of Equity, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1840.

THOMAS W. SCOTT, C. M. E.
[Printer's fee, \$5.00.] Gw—15

ESTRAY.

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 \$45; a bell and collar worn by him appraised to 62 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.

WM. E. MOULDER, Ranger.
August 28, 1840.

(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 the wing of it above the highest water-mark of the low 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.

It is 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.

GOLLOTHU WALKER.
Hamburg, Aug. 8, 1840.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of North Carolina to incorporate the Asheville Female Seminary, and the Boarding House connected with the same.

Oct. 6th, 1840.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THE citizens of Henderson county will petition the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, at its next Session, for the enactment of a Statute which may obviate, disannul, and make void, whatever may have been done with regard to the location of the town of Hendersonville; and also for an act which may repeal the 10th and 11th sections of an act entitled, an act supplemental to an act passed by the present General Assembly, entitled an act to lay off and establish a County by the name of Henderson, (which was passed at the last Session,) as to vest the right of locating the Town of Hendersonville in the free voters of Henderson county, to be determined by an election at each election precinct in said county, upon a given day.

Oct. 9, 1840.

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.

ASHEVILLE

Female Boarding House.

THE Stockholders in the Asheville Female Boarding House are hereby notified that the first instalment of Five Dollars of the share has been due since the 1st of August last—and as there are pressing demands for money on the part of those who have not paid agreeably to 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.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers by a book account of twelve months' standing, are requested to call before or during the term of our Superior Court, and close their accounts by note or cash. All persons indebted to us by note are requested to make payment. Many of our customers can pay us a little money, which will be thankfully received.

F. & M. PATTON.

Asheville, Oct. 9, 1840.

VEGETATION EXPOS.

JUST printed and for sale at this office, on our usual terms.

Sept. 25, 1840.

PRINTING! PRINTING!!

THIS Office having now on hand a complete assortment of Book and Job Type, the proprietors are prepared to execute, in the most fashionable style, and on moderate terms, all kinds of

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING.

Such as Pamphlets, Show Bills, Way Bills, Stage and Horse do.; Business, Professional and Visiting Cards; every kind of Blanks; Election Tickets, &c., &c., &c.

The assortment of Type in this Office is not surpassed in any Office in this section of the State, and being entirely new, we can safely promise, that Printing of every description will be handsomely executed.

All orders for Printing, addressed to the Publishers, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Asheville, June 5, 1840.

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'r.

Aug. 18, 1840.

BURGESS & WALKER.

Stationers' Hall, 85 East Bay, CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS for Latham & Hagar's Type Foundry, New York, will contract to supply any quantity or variety of Printing Type to the Printers of North and South Carolina, and Georgia, on as advantageous terms as they can be furnished from the manufacturers. The Type made at this establishment is all cast by hand, the metal equal, if not superior to any in the country.

We are also agents for R. Hoe & Co's Machine and Hand PRESSES, and all other articles manufactured by them for Printers and Binders' use.

We also keep on hand, and contract for the regular supply of Printing Paper, of any quantity or size.

Johnson & Durand's Printing Ink, always on hand. For sale by

BURGESS & WALKER, March 3, 1840.

Blanks! Blanks!!

Office, a new assortment of BLANKS—among which are Constables' Warrants, with Judgements and Executions, Superior and County Court Solicitors' Indictments for Affrays, Assaults, &c., &c.

For all orders for Blanks of any kind, promptly attended to.

Asheville, July 24, 1840.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1840, which if not taken out before the 1st of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Almer Aiken
Joel Butler 3
John McBaird
Isaac Bunting
H Bates
Ignatius Bruce
Col F M Butler
Jas M Brooks
Jas M Burnett
T L Clingman
George Chandler
Miss S L Cockran
Joseph S Chunn 2
A B Chunn
Henry Carroll
Jas Caie
Sarah Cook 2
Mr & Mrs S Chesborough
A Culverson or
Jas Rutherford
J E Dent
Wm Davis
Wm Deboe
Mrs E Duncan
Wm Elgin
Gen E H Edwards 2
W C Foster
John Ferber 2
Wilson Ferber 2
Nathaniel Ferber 2
Thos Foster
Col Jas Gadsden 2
Jas Glover
Saml Guider
Wm Garrett
Stephen Glasser
Wm Greene
J J Humphries
Wade Hampton
Abel Harris
David Hennes
Gen Jones
Benjamin King
S V King
Wm W Kilian
Joel Lerrin
M Lerrin
Saml Mervin
Alexander Mazyck
Dr P P Mazyck
Miss Ann M Mazick
John B Moodie
Oscar Willis
John B Whitides
WM. COLEMAN, P. M.

Oct. 1, 1840.

MARRIAGE LICENSE, BONDS, &c., Superior and County Court Writs.

AND a general assortment of other Blanks, just printed, in superior type. For sale, at this office, at our usual moderate prices.

Sept. 18, 1840.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MIRROR.

A Miscellaneous paper, devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Morality, Amusement, &c., &c.

THOUGH to many the present undertaking may seem odd and strange, considering the 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 be allayed, or our free and social intercourse is for ever 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 tend in the least to disseminate the seeds of discord and strife, that are already 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 neither for nor against our party preferences.

Knowing the incalculable enjoyment of a hearty good laugh, we shall regularly furnish our readers with a sketch of the ridiculous. Ours shall be a respite from the noise and clamor of political contention, where every man may dwell upon his dainties without fear of molestation.

Terms.

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