

By an arrival from Galveston we have received Texas papers of a late date. They are not particularly interesting.

These newspapers from New York are expected at Galveston about the beginning of next month. They will ply regu-

larly between that port and New Orleans. Col. Love's plantation on the Brazos will produce 300 bales of cotton of 500 lbs each, with only thirty hands, and the regular of eight slaves in picking; and the regular hands here in addition already raised and

bound 5,000 bushels of corn. Can Louisiana or Mississippi show anything to equal this? Ask the Galveston Gazette.

Our readers are, perhaps, not aware that by a law of the last Congress, a system of direct taxation has been instituted in Texas. By this law, half of one per cent is imposed on the property of citizens, and one per cent on that of non-residents. Theatres, race tracks, non-horses, stores, horses, carriages, slaves, clocks, watches, jewelry, money loaned at interest, trades, professions, &c. &c. &c., are all taxed. We shall see how this system will work.

General Houston has received authority from the government to raise sixteen hundred men for the defence of the frontier, and has issued a spirited address to the militia, calling on them to volunteer.

The negotiations between Texas and Mexico, have, thus far, resulted in little less than profitless discussion.

THE MESSENGER.

D. R. MANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Friday Morning, November 13, 1840.

The last Card.

Much has been said about the last card which the Van Buren party had to play off just on the eve of the election, and thereby save, if possible, the sinking fortunes of the present Administration; and the Whigs have been warned again and again to be on their guard, and prepare themselves for some desperate effort on the part of their opponents.

We confess that hitherto we have looked upon this matter with rather indifferent feelings—disposed to regard it as the fears of some excited Whig, rather than suppose any set of men in our country, holding high and responsible stations, would be guilty of such abominable crimes as recent events have brought to light.

In New York, a most foul conspiracy, gotten up, it seems, by some of the most prominent Administration men, and implicating some of the most active and worthy Whigs of the city and State, has been fortunately detected and exposed in a manner that cannot fail to recoil upon the heads of the perpetrators.

In Georgia, we learn that spurious copies of the Emancipator, an Abolition paper, published, perhaps, in New York, were circulated just before the election.

In Tennessee, a report was circulated that Gen. Harrison was dead; and we see it stated that the same report was current in Pennsylvania, and that spurious copies of the Cincinnati papers were put in mourning, and sent out among the voters.

It has turned out most fortunately, however, that in every case the fraud has been detected, and made to recoil upon the party that originated it. We make these statements on the authority of our exchange papers—the truth of which we do not doubt ourselves—and lay them before our readers without comment.

All honest men of all political parties will regret to learn that there are men in our country capable of descending to such unhallowed means to secure their ends and effect their vile purposes.

Hard Times.

Aye, truly, the times are hard, very hard, indeed—little money, little credit, and much complaining. But what's the use of so much growling, and grumbling, and fretting, and whining about hard times? Will that make them any better? Will the blowing of demagogues, the scribbling of editors, or the dunning of creditors, make money more plenty? We trow not.

It is not so much our intention at the present to enquire into the cause of the hard times, as into the remedy. We care not who is President of these United States, provided he does what we think is right, nor do we care how many Banks there are, provided they transact their business honestly.

It has been the course of the political parties of the day to denounce in most unsparing terms, either the President and his administration, or the Banks and their pecuniary distresses to the one or the other. But the honest truth is, neither the President, nor the Banks, nor any other power on earth, can prevent hard times among an idle, extravagant set of people.

What would it avail one half of the political ranters of the present day, if there were a sound, specie-paying bank in every village in the country? or, if there were no banks at all? We will probably be answered that in the former case they could borrow money and pay their debts. Would this make them any richer? To contract a debt in one place to meet a debt in another? Banks are unquestionably useful; and the banking institution is one of soundest policy in a country. But to whom are banks useful? Not to the idle spendthrift—but to the man of industry and economy.

The great secret of our hard times is to be sought for in the fact that too many of us have been trying to live without work. If money were to flood our country, it would do us no good, except we had something to give in exchange. And what have we, or what can we have without industry and economy?

So then, gentlemen, one and all, leave off your growling and go to work—be more economical;—and as it is more than probable we have a new President, we will no doubt in a short time experience quite a change of times, and be able to feel some change in our pockets.

Gen. HOWARD, the defeated candidate for Governor of Indiana, has been appointed Governor of Iowa Territory, vice Gov. Lucas, whose term of service has expired.

QUEER—Is there a place provided for Judge Saunders of this State? The death of JOHN S. SPENCE, U. S. Senator from Maryland is announced in the Eastern papers.

Dignity of the Press.

We see a great deal said in our exchange papers about the "dignity of the press," "prostitution of the press," and such like, and as is usually the case, those deepest in the mire cry the loudest. For our own part, we write just what we please, and let others do the same. Some of our cotemporaries publish a great many things that we would not do, and perhaps we publish things they would not—each one has his own views of dignity and propriety, and acts accordingly. We will write nothing that we would hesitate as gentlemen to declare any place—we are chained to no car of party—and whether we think correctly or incorrectly, one thing is certain, we think for ourselves—we will support no man or set of men further than we believe them right, at all times reserving to ourselves the privilege of judging as to the correctness of their principles and practices.

Our brethren of the press may do just as they please, and answer to their country and their patrons for it—and so will we.

As the session of our Legislature draws near, we hope our wants in these parts will not be forgotten—particularly our McAdamsized road.

Old Hancock, forever!

Our enterprising citizen, THOS. T. PATTON, has sent us additional specimens of the product of his highly cultivated farm, consisting of pompions, potatoes and corn, of various kinds. The pompions are fine specimens, though not of the largest kind. The largest one weighs 64 lbs.

The corn consists of what he calls the Cook corn, the improved Surry corn, and the China tree corn. One ear measures nine inches and a quarter in circumference, ten inches and five-eighths in length, and has on it 1100 grains. One ear of the Surry corn measures one foot in length—one stalk of the China tree corn has six ears. There are also specimens of the common corn improved, which contain four ears to the stalk, very similar in appearance to the China corn. Of the improved Surry corn eleven ears were taken from one hill. The potatoes are the blue, or black, one weighing 3 1-2 lbs., the mock Rohan, weighing 3 lbs.; the white, round early potato 1 1-2 lbs.—nine of these were taken from one hill, weighing together 7 1-2 pounds.

A few farms in a county, improved and cultivated in the manner which Mr. Patton's is, would be of great service, not only to the owners, but to the citizens generally, by exciting others to similar exertions. We have little doubt but that with proper cultivation, the farms in this county, on an average, would yield double the profits which are now realized from them.

We doubt whether there is a man in the western part of the State that farms it as profitably as Mr. Patton. He succeeds because he makes a business of it—does not farm as a mere make-shift—a kind of apology for living—but scientifically and systematically, as every man must, if he expects to succeed.

One great object is to procure the proper seeds, and then see that they are properly planted, or sowed, on ground that has been well improved, and then with the necessary attention a good crop will always be the result.

We are glad to find that the efforts of Mr. Patton are giving an impetus to the farmers of the country, and we confidently expect to see considerable improvements in that most healthy, most independent and useful occupation.

Hon. W. S. Ramsey, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, recently committed suicide in Baltimore.

Popular Vote of Maine.

The Governor and Council of Maine have counted and declared the popular vote of that State, polled in September last, to give a majority for the Whigs of two hundred and thirty-seven, which is a clear Whig gain in the State since 1839, of six thousand seven hundred and thirty-four.

Close calculation.

A Democrat writing from Barnstable county, Mass., some time before the late election, complained that the Whigs were making tremendous exertions, but he thought that Morton would be elected governor perhaps, though by a reduced majority. Now it happened that last year Morton's majority was precisely two votes, and it must have required very close calculation to ascertain that he was to be elected by a reduced majority. Such are the unenviable attitudes in which violent partisans are not unfrequently placed in their efforts to give effect abroad.

ORPHANS.—There are few situations more solitary, more painful, more moving than that of an orphan. I remember a schoolfellow who had many friends who were kind to him and fond of him; but he died one day, in speaking of his holiday sports, "I, you know, have no father nor mother." And there was a look of thoughtful melancholy in his face, and a tone of desolation in his voice, which struck me strangely, even young as I then was.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Pennsylvania. The accounts from this State are somewhat contradictory and uncertain. They all seem to concur in the opinion that the vote has been a very close one. The National Gazette and National Intelligencer, from the returns received, allowing the remaining counties to vote as they did for Congress on the 17th ult., give the vote of the State to Harrison, by a majority of between one and two thousand; while the Sentinel, a Van Buren paper, reduces the majority, upon the same principle of calculation, to five or six hundred.

We are informed by a passenger, direct from Washington, that the general opinion there is, that the State has gone for Harrison, by a majority of about 800.

Virginia.

We have not received sufficient information from this State to justify us in giving any opinion as to the result of the election. So far as heard from, the majorities for Harrison have been considerably over those of 1836.

Ohio.

In this State, Harrison is running largely ahead of the vote given for Governor a short time since.

It is believed his majority in the State will not be less than 25,000.

Georgia.

The vote in favor of Harrison in Georgia is, so far as heard from, larger than the vote for the Whig candidates for Congress given in October. The papers in that State calculate Harrison's majority at 7,000 or 8,000.

Tennessee.

We have received returns from all the counties in East Tennessee but 5, which give Harrison a majority of 6,829 votes. We have also been informed by a traveller that the vote in ten counties in Middle Tennessee had been heard from, which gave Harrison a majority of upwards of 4,000—which would make his majority, so far as heard from, about 11,000!

Connecticut.

This State has given her vote for Harrison and Tyler by a majority of upwards of 6,000!

The States have now all cast their votes except South Carolina. We expect to be able in our next to give information sufficient to be satisfactory as to the general result.

"TIMES" OFFICE, KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The People have triumphed!

"OLD TIP" goes over the Mountain with a majority of SIX THOUSAND!!! From the table of returns which we publish below, from all but five counties in E. Tennessee, it will be seen that Gen. Harrison's majority so far is 6,829. Two of the remaining counties are Whig and three Van Buren. The present majority cannot we think, be reduced as low as 6,000, and our majority in the State will not certainly be less than 10,000, and may 15,000!—The Whigs of East Tennessee deserve enduring honors.—In the hour of their country's suffering and danger, they have rallied to her rescue with unexampled energy and zeal, and most nobly have they triumphed! So far, we have gained in every county.—Where all have contended so gallantly, it would be invidious to bestow particular praise. The honors of the victory should be shared alike. The blessings which will follow, belong to THE PEOPLE!

ELECTION RETURNS.

Table with columns for candidates (Harrison, Van Buren) and counties (Anderson, Blount, Bradley, etc.) with corresponding vote counts.

MONEY MATTERS.—THE RESUMPTION.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday says that the arrangement between the Banks of Philadelphia was finally made on Friday night. The sum to be loaned to the Bank of the United States is five millions, and a committee has been appointed to proceed to the Eastern cities, and endeavor to make a satisfactory arrangement there.

It is stated that Mr. Absp and Mr. Brown, two directors of the United States Bank, will accompany Mr. Jaudon to Europe in the steamship President.—Baltimore American.

Two hundred English Mormons arrived in New York a day or two ago, from Liverpool. Two thousand more are expected in the spring. Most of them are said to be members of the total abstinence society.

DEFALCATION IN FRANCE.—Mr. Walsh.

in one of his late letters to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, gives the following instance as a specimen of the rigor with which defalcation is treated in France: "Having treated of juries and trials, I will improve the occasion to mention a criminal case which occurred at the Court Assizes of the Seine. It is that of a Mr. Durand, collector of the direct taxes of the first district of Paris, charged with having appropriated to his own use, or embezzled the public money to the amount of thirty thousand francs, six thousand dollars. He is about sixty years of age and had borne an excellent character. He appeared at the bar with the decoration of the Legion of Honor which the Chief Judge, though it was duly obtained for old public services, compelled him to withdraw at once, as the laws suspend all the civil rights of one arraigned for crime. The embezzlement began in 1828, and proceeded by annual sums of from 2,000 to 3,000, 4,000, 5,000 francs portions being replaced from time to time; unlucky speculations out of office betrayed him into the peculation. He showed that he and his family expended for their subsistence only three thousand francs per annum; a number of witnesses attested the general morality and respectability of his life. The lawyers exerted themselves pro and con—three hundred and sixty questions or points were submitted to the jury, who, after three hours of deliberation brought in at two o'clock in the morning, a verdict of guilty against Durand but acquitted his Clerk, also a member of the Legion of Honor, (included in the indictment,) on the ground of non-participation in the design or object of falsifying entries, &c. The Court sentenced Durand to eight years of hard labor in the galleys, exposition on the pillory, a fine of four thousand francs, and an additional twelvemonth of imprisonment if the fine was not paid. The President or Chief Judge finished by this address to him: "You have been wanting to honor; I pronounce in the name of the Legion of Honor that you have now ceased to be a member thereof." I cite this case to show how defalcation is treated in France. The advanced age, the moral repute, the domestic frugality, the old public service of Durand, entitled him to all the lenity compatible with the law and public weal. In the United States, the public exchequer has been ever since the administration of Washington, robbed by public functionaries, and others indirectly, who wallowed in luxury, with impunity such as to form the strongest contrast. Under your new Sub-Treasury system you will have more receivers of public money than heretofore. You must think of the salutary rigor exercised in this monarchy."

AMERICAN COPPER.—A late number of the Wisconsin Enquirer says that Messrs. W. Alford and P. W. Thomas, of New Baltimore, in that Territory, have met with complete success in their experiments in smelting copper ore. They constructed a very simple furnace, which cost only ten dollars, in which they smelted, on the 28th of September last, 2,500 pounds of ore, from which they obtained nearly 700 lbs. of good pig copper, pronounced by competent judges to be superior to the South American pig copper. The time occupied in procuring from the ore the above amount of copper was only nine hours. Neither Mr. Alford nor Mr. Thomas had any experience in smelting, and the result is justly deemed a matter of great consequence to that territory, which abounds in rich copper ore.

NORTH CAROLINA.—From the official returns furnished the Raleigh Star, by the Secretary of State, Mr. Hill, Gov. Morehead's exact majority over Saunders is 8,080.

The following is the vote:

Table showing votes for Morehead (34,508) and Saunders (26,428) totaling 8,080.

WISCONSIN TOBACCO.—The resources of the west are continually developing; new articles of commerce and of domestic use, are constantly adding to the wealth and means of the country. We are informed that a number of inhabitants on Rock River, whose granaries have been filled to overflowing for the last two years, and who have found it convenient to dispose of their surplus products, have resolved to direct their attention to other means of obtaining profits from the products of the soil. Accordingly the experiment of raising tobacco has been tried the past summer, and has been found to succeed beyond expectation. The growth of the plants was astonishingly rapid, and they were brought to perfect maturity, and completely ripened, about the middle of August last. Many of the leaves measured three feet in length, and twenty inches in width.—Southport Tel.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. D. R. Manally, Mr. ALFRED M. ALEXANDER, to Miss SARAH FARNSWORTH, all of this county.

In Yancey county by Rev. J. B. McMahan, on the 5th inst., Mr. JACKSON GARDNER to Miss NANCY YOUNG, daughter of Geo. Young.

Rates of Exchange, &c.

Table listing exchange rates for Savannah, Commercial Bank, Mechanics, Agency Brunswick, etc.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS.

At and from Asheville, N. C.

Table with columns for Arrivals and Departures, listing days and times for various mail routes.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

MARY TOWNSEND, vs. Wm. A. TOWNSEND. PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Wm. A. Townsend, is not an inhabitant of this State—it was ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Highland Messenger, published at Asheville, N. Carolina, for the said Wm. A. Townsend, to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the court house in Asheville, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition filed against him by the said Mary Townsend, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.

A true copy from the minutes of said court, J. ROBERTS, Clk. Nov. 13, 1840. [85 50.] 6w23

Job Printing.

CIRCULARS, Hand-bills, Cards, Labels, all kinds of Blanks, and every description of Printing, neatly executed at this office on moderate terms.

Blanks! Blanks!!

JUST printed, and for sale at the "Messenger" Office, a new assortment of BLANKS—among which are Constables' Warrants, with Judgements and Executions, Superior and County Court Solicitors' Indictments for Affrays, Assault, &c. &c. All orders for Blanks of any kind, promptly attended to. Asheville, July 24, 1840.



From Tennessee.

By a gentleman direct from the Western District, who passed through this place yesterday, we learn that the Whig majority there was about four thousand, and the entire Whig majority in the State was estimated at more than 12,000!!

As our paper goes to press, the election in this State for Electors for President and Vice President is going on—it will be impossible for us to give any returns until next week. We have, however, little to fear as to the result.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.—The account

of the falling of a part of Mount Ararat, shaken down by an earthquake, with a terrible destruction of human life, is confirmed. The St. Petersburg Abelle de Nord, of September 11th, publishes the following letter, dated Tiflis, August 13th:

You have, doubtless, heard of the terrible earthquake of Mount Ararat, which has totally destroyed the town of Makitchevan, damaged all the buildings at Erivan, and devastated the two districts of Sharour and Sourmate, in Armenia. All the villages in those districts have been destroyed. The earth is rent in such a manner, that all the cotton and rice plantations have perished for want of water. But the most awful event has taken place in the neighborhood of Mount Ararat. A considerable rock was loosened from the mountain, and destroyed every thing in its way for the distance of seven wrosts, (nearly five English miles.)

Among others, the great village of Akhouli has had the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Above one thousand inhabitants were buried under heaps of rock. A thick fluid, which afterward became a river, ran from the interior of the mountain which was opened, and following the same direction, swept over the ruins, and carried with it the corpses of the unfortunate inhabitants of Akhouli, the dead animals, &c. The shock continued to be felt every day in the above mentioned districts, for several days, and entirely laid them waste; then the shocks became less frequent. Ararat is not yet quiet; the day before yesterday I was awakened by two violent subterraneous commotions."

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The schr. Sailor's venture, Capt. Brown, which left this port on Friday afternoon last, for the wreck of the brig Alvin, 13 miles south of Cape Henry, was capsized in a heavy squall from N. W. on the following morning at 3 A. M. south of Cape Henry and about 6 miles from the land. The crew remained on the wreck until 9 A. M., when the mainmast was carried from its step, which forced the deck up and the vessel went to pieces; two of the crew were drowned when the schr. capsized. Capt. Brown and one of the crew succeeded in getting hold of a few planks from the quarter deck, on which they held until nearly sundown, and on approaching the shore, the seaman was drowned. Captain Brown, the only survivor, reached here yesterday, from whom we received the foregoing account.—Norfolk Beacon.

UNION OF THE DANUBE AND THE RHINE.

The grand project frequently contemplated by Napoleon, of uniting the Rhine and the Danube by a canal, is nearly accomplished. The works will bring it this year from Bamberg to Nuremberg, and the whole length will be finished in 1842. A portion of the line will be opened next year.

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