

A rare log-cabin "champ." The Col. is (Ten.) Observer records of a speech certain Van Buren member of Congress from that State made some time in his region during the late election campaign. It seems that while the worthy "son of science" was haranguing a company in the open air, it commenced raining, and one of the commencing raindrops fell over the speaker's head, when he burst forth in the following patriotic strain: "Away with your umbrella! away with your umbrella! If you are afraid of the rain, so can I. I was raised in a log-cabin, and when I was a child my father and my mother went to the spring after a pail of water, she used the spring after the bed-post to keep her from rolling into the fire!" The roar of applause was tremendous.

The Hon. W. R. KING has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Alabama. The Whigs in the Legislature voted for Mr. GAYLE.

The Legislature of South Carolina has appointed electors to vote for President and Vice President, with the understanding that they are to give the vote of the State to Messrs. VAN BUREN and L. W. TAZEWELL. We have not learned that the vote has been cast.

Since the contest for President has been decided, and the warmth of the campaign somewhat cooled, both parties, with the occasional aid of the neutral papers of the country, have been amusing themselves by making up a Cabinet for Gen. Harrison, and guessing at the probabilities of his appointing their nominations. It seems an odd matter for some out-at-the-elbows editor of a country paper, on his three-legged stool, to make a President's cabinet that he is so doubtful will suit the views of his party, and they have gone on appointing and re-appointing, until they have a cabinet as long-streaked and speckled as Jacob's cat.

After all, we should not wonder if Gen. Harrison selects a cabinet to suit his own views, without any regard to the judicial appointments of country editors or newspaper politicians!

The Rev. HENRY BASCOM, D. D., professor of Moral Science and Belles Lettres in Augusta College, Kentucky, has been unanimously chosen President of the College of Louisiana, at Jackson. We have not learned whether the Doctor has or will accept the appointment.

WM. S. FELTON has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Arkansas, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN has been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of South Carolina, for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel is still enlarged to a mammoth size, and is still filled with important and interesting matter. The enterprising proprietors are daily entitled to their country's thanks and respect for publishing the largest paper in the South.

HENRY I. TOOLE, Esq., who was for a short time past connected with Mr. Looney, in conducting the North Carolina Standard, has issued proposals for publishing a new paper in Raleigh, to be called the Southern Times.

NATHANIEL P. HOWARD, Esq., of the city of Richmond, has been appointed Professor in the University of Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Prof. Davis.

The following extract of a letter from a travelling gentleman who lately passed through this place, to his friend, has been kindly furnished us for publication:

DEAR SIR—We set out on Monday (i. e. from Greenville, Ten.) for the Warm Springs, and soon passed old Greenville College, which is situated about three miles from the town, on the southern road. "And what sort of a place is it?" Why, my dear sir, just imagine a great oaken barn about 50 by 20 feet, on whose unpainted weather-boarded sides the winds and rains of fifty winters have driven, and you have old Greenville college before you! The old boarding-house stands a few yards from the college, on the opposite side of the road. It seems, at present, unoccupied; and many of its window lights are broken out. My heart came up into my throat, as I looked out from the windows of the stage, which drove rapidly by, upon this once ancient and now deserted spot. Here, in the good old days of corn-bread and hog-meat, the warm-hearted and Spartan-like sons of Tennessee, and the more effeminate sons of the sultry South, assembled, to light their torches at this sacred altar of Literature and Science. But, alas! alas! they are all gone now! Some, perhaps, to scatter their light abroad and benefit mankind, while others are gone to the grave!

You may, perhaps, think it folly in me to be thus going into melancholy about a deserted spot in which I never had any personal interest; but, sir, at this very moment, while I write, these venerable remains of the past are in my mind, and I can scarcely refrain from weeping. But a new college building has lately been erected on

an eminence in sight of the town, which will, I hope, be made a great blessing to East Tennessee. It is not yet finished.

We reached the Warm Springs a little before night. These are certainly among the strange things in nature. The water boils up in a bold current, perfectly clear, and more than milk warm, indicating clearly the existence of subterranean fires in this region. These Springs are on the western bank of the French-Broad river, along the bright silvery waters of which the road extends for about 40 miles. The whole spring is covered by a house which is divided into two compartments for bathing. Hither, in great crowds, flock the rich inhabitants of South Carolina and Georgia, to spend the hot days of summer, and to impair their constitutions, worn down by disease and luxury. While I walked about this spot, I could feel but sad and sorrowful, as their pale, emaciated forms rose up in fancy's vision, and as I saw them, one by one, cut off by premature death, and consigned to the tomb's damp vault, where Mammon holds no dissolute revelries with his poor-deluded votaries.—O thou god of this world, are a few Bacchanalian carousals, a few gleeful moments, a little sensual indulgence—to be succeeded by sickness, a tormented conscience, and premature death—are these all the joys thou hast to offer to thy worshippers! Then fly, fly! my soul, to the Blessed Son of God, whose service is life and happiness below, joy and triumph in death, and everlasting glory above! W. H.

An exchange paper says that "what will you bet?" is always the argument of a fool, and "you dare not bet" is the argument of a bully. True—and no gentleman will use either.

In 1813, Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer exclaimed, "The gallant Harrison has put all his enemies to shame." If disposed, he can now repeat his encomium.

BAPTIST INSTITUTION.—The Tennessee Baptist Education Society have established an Institution to be called the "Union University." Rev. Dr. FARNSWORTH, has been appointed President.

LOST SHEETS.—We take occasion in our sheet, to give notice that JAMES SHEETS, late of Macon county, has gathered up his sheets and stowed for parts unknown, indebted to this Office for one year's subscription to the Messenger.

[From the Nashville Whig.]  
GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.  
The grading of the Western and Atlantic Railroad to Ross' Landing, which has been put under contract, is the subject of notice by Gov. McDonald of Georgia, in his late message to the Legislature. The purchase of rails had been deferred for better contracts; but is now advised to be made. We will here give a synopsis from the Cincinnati Chronicle of the work now in progress, that our readers may see with what rapidity one of the greatest improvements of the age is advancing. From Savannah, Geo., to Knoxville, Ten., is 530 miles by the route fixed on. This great distance is divided into four parts. 1. The Central Railroad from Savannah to Macon, 192 miles in length. Of this, 112 miles are in actual operation, and the remainder under contract. 2. The Monroe Railroad from Macon to the eastern end of the Western Railroad. Of this 25 miles are in actual operation and the remainder under contract. 3. The Western and Atlantic Railroad from the termination of the Monroe Road to Ross' Landing on the Tennessee, is 138 miles long. Of this, one hundred miles is graded, and the whole under contract. The Hiwassee Road about which our Cincinnati cotemporary seems to have been slightly misinformed, constitutes the fourth link in this important chain. It will connect Knoxville, Tennessee, with the Georgia works, as stated by the Chronicle, but the enterprise belongs exclusively to Tennessee, not to Georgia, and whether the connexion will be made at the terminus of the Western and Atlantic Road at Ross' Landing or at the State line, is a question at the option of the Hiwassee company.—By a special act of our Legislature, Georgia was permitted to extend her work to Ross' Landing (distant fifteen miles from the State line,) but no obligation rests upon the Hiwassee co. to connect their work at that particular point. On the contrary, the present design of the company, we believe, is to cross the Tennessee at or near Calhoun, 25 miles above Ross' Landing (Chattanooga,) and to join the Georgia Road at the State line.

Another link is the Georgia Railroad.—This connects (and is partly finished) the South Carolina Railroad at Augusta, with the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and makes the entire Railroad line from Charleston (S. C.) to the Tennessee river, 460 miles.

A "GRINDER."—There is in Jackson county a Loco loco by the name of Snooks who resisted all the light and influence the friends of Harrison could use to induce him to vote against Van Buren. He persisted in his determination to go the whole for Martin, and at the election carefully took out a paper from his pocket-book and handed it to the judges with a flourish, saying aloud to the Whigs, "there goes a grinder for you." When the votes were counted out, the number of tickets was just one less than the number of votes, and in the box was found a receipt in favor of Snooks, of nine dollars for three grindstones! The old fellow will never hear the last of his "grinder" for Van Buren.—Portsmouth (O.) Tribune.

A poor man is in no want of some things.—a covetous man is in want of all things.

ALABAMA.  
It appears that the project of the General Ticket System for Congress, in Alabama, was first moved in an official form, by Gov. Bagby in his annual message to the Legislature. The views of His Excellency and the purity of his motives, on this point are discussed with much freedom by the Tuscaloosa Monitor. The credit of originating the new scheme of Democracy is assigned to the recent State Convention which assembled at Tuscaloosa. "In the absence (says the Monitor) of other modes of communication, the Chief Magistrate of the State, who figured conspicuously in the Convention, has become the medium through which a voluntary, self-created and irresponsible political assemblage—not in their primary character, but in that of delegates has accomplished its sinister object. It has infused into the Legislature, through the form and sanction of an Executive measure its rigid and despotic policy, in grinding into dust the present political minority in the State. It is possible such a plan might have occurred to the author of the message, as entitled to his official cognizance, without the whisper of the convention; yet he has selected an occasion to bring it forth, which reduces that bare possibility to an absolute improbability. Is this the first annual message ever penned by the same hand to the same legislative body? This question drags up another. Until within the last two or three years, what representative in Congress ever offended the democracy of Alabama, by opposing from an honest sense of duty, the ruinous course of the administration? Here lies the secret of the proposed change. The surplus democracy of the mountains, rolling as an avalanche on the southern portion of the State, is to crush the Third and Fifth Districts, now fortified by the Whigs, and to save the Fourth, which has spoken against Van Burenism and its whole democratic retinue."

On the subjects of the State Penitentiary and Penal Code, Gov. Bagby reminds the Legislature that by the 1st of May, 1841, the State Prison will be completed according to contract; and the sum of \$34,950.50, will be necessary to fulfil the contract, in addition to former appropriations. This system of punishment is preferable to that cruel and unwholesome, whipping and branding, which criminals are now made to undergo in certain cases; and we concur in the views of the message on this subject.

We believe, says the Tuscaloosa Monitor, the Legislature would do itself injustice, as well as the community, not to establish, at its present session, a code of criminal law, adapted to the Penitentiary system of punishment, of which that reported by the Judges of the Supreme Court is, probably, as near perfect as first experiments will admit.—Nash. Whig.

THE POST OFFICE.  
That there is a general deficiency in the public revenue, to a large amount, which it will be among the first duties of the present or the next Congress to provide for, not only for the time being but for time to come, we presume is universally understood. If nothing be done by way of providing for the extinction of this debt, the first thing, indeed, that Congress will have to do under the administration of General Harrison, (who will no doubt restore to Congress the duty of managing the revenue, usurped by the Executive since the 4th of March 1829) will be to provide at once for the payment of a public debt (including Treasury notes) of twenty or thirty millions of dollars. The next and yet more important duty which will necessarily devolve upon the next Congress will be to provide a permanent addition to the revenue, which fills annually short of the wants of the Government, partly from the late derangements in the commerce of the country, but principally by the necessary operation of the compromise tariff, which will have reached its minimum in 1842, but is already low enough for its effects to be sensibly felt upon the revenue from the customs, (or duties upon imports.) In addition to other deficiencies of the revenue, which it will be necessary for Congress to provide for, if we do not mistake the matter, will be that in the receipts of the Post Office, which has been falling off, until its revenue is not adequate to its expenditure.—The present Postmaster-General, we believe, received it from his predecessor loaded with a heavy debt, which the diminishing revenue of the office is not likely to enable him to provide for.

We suspect, in fact, that the Post Office Department, as well as the Treasury Department, finds it difficult to meet the daily ordinary demands upon it.—Nat. Int.

WHO WOULD NOT LIVE IN APPALACHICOLA?—Here we are, Nov. 4th, wild ducks, turkeys, venison, and the finest fish in the world, all on the table at once. Bright days, frosty mornings, moonlight nights, and an unclouded sky, impart cheerfulness, strength, and pleasure. No mosquitoes, nor any of the plagues of less happy climes. In a few days we shall have vessels from Havana, laden with the fruits of the tropics; we already have the choicest products of the North, all contributing to the general comfort, luxury, and convenience. Truly this is the Cannan of the Gentiles, for we have no Jews amongst us. Accompanying all these advantages, we have the music of some dozen high-pressure steam engines, making the very poetry of sound. Who would not live in our city.—Appalachicola Advocate.

IMPORTANT.—A Western editor, after long study and laborious research—thumping Lacroix algebra and Webster's dictionary—and reading three pages of Cooper's last work—has decided that a cat's tail is about a foot in length!

On Wednesday evening last, Laura Wells, a free person of color, residing in Smith, near Boundary street, while in a state of intoxication, set fire to her clothing and was so shockingly burnt, that notwithstanding the aid of medical attendants, she survived the accident but a few hours, thus adding another victim to the catalogue of deaths, from intemperance.—Char. Cou.

FROM TEXAS.  
By an arrival from Texas, Galveston papers to the 15th inst. inclusive have been received at N. Orleans.

"We are further convinced," says the Galveston Courier, "from intelligence received lately by the sloop Phenix, from Corpus Christi by that there has been no serious collision between Arista (Centralist) and Canales (Federal.) At the latest accounts, Canales was making rapid marches from town to town, in the direction of Tampico, and every place he visited declaring in favor of the Constitution of 1824, and joining in his cause."

The Houston Star of the 11th contains the following:  
SUCCESS OF COL. MOORE'S EXPEDITION.—We learn by letter from Austin, received by last night's mail; that, on the 21st. ult., the troops under the command of Colonel Moore came in sight of a large Comanche encampment, on the head waters of the Colorado, about 300 miles northwest of Austin, which they attacked, and succeeded in killing about 150 Indians, captured 32 prisoners and about 500 horses and mules.—Among the captives are two Mexican boys. Colonel Moore, with his command, arrived at Austin on the 7th inst., and was received by the inhabitants with the highest demonstrations of joy and commendation.

The President's message to Congress gives a flattering account of the growth of the young Republic in population and resources. The harvests have been abundant, and agriculture is extending itself in every direction, promising rich rewards to the toil of the husbandman, and giving earnest of the future importance and power of the Republic.

The Government as well as the People have experienced great embarrassment from the derangements and unsteadiness of their currency. The loan commissioners had not yet been able to effect a sale of bonds. One of them was at the Hague, for the double purpose of procuring the recognition of Texas upon the part of Holland and opening a treaty for a loan with the bankers of that country.

The President deprecates a war with Mexico as calculated still further to embarrass the commissioners in negotiating a loan and as involving the nation in great distress on account of its pecuniary difficulties; for which reasons he recommends a further attempt to reconcile the mother country by negotiation.

The Commissioners to run the boundary line between Texas and the United States had been compelled to suspend operations for want of means.

The President had kept the navy afloat because he had reason to believe that Mexico was having built in some foreign port a steam ship and other vessels of war, for the purpose of harassing the commerce of Texas.

The message recommends an increase in the duties upon importations; the currency in which the imports are now paid being at a discount which reduces the nominal duty of 15 per cent. to actually less than three per cent. The necessities of the Government require this recommendation.

The message represents the intercourse of the Republic with foreign nations as in the same condition as at the opening of the last Congress.

Upon the whole, we gather from this document that the young Republic is rapidly growing in all the elements of power, wealth and influence; though she is crippled, for the time, in her pecuniary resources and embarrassed in her foreign and mercantile relations.—N. O. Bee.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.  
The Electors of President and Vice President assembled together at the seats of Government in their respective States, on the first Wednesday of December, and voted for President and Vice President. They make three lists of the votes. One of these is sent by a special messenger, appointed by the Electoral College, to Washington, and is to be delivered to the President of the Senate, on or before the first Wednesday of January; another is required to be forthwith forwarded to the President of the Senate by rail; the third is to be forthwith delivered to the District Judge of the United States in the District. And if a list of votes shall not have been received at the seat of Government on the first Wednesday of January, the Secretary of State is required to dispatch a special messenger to the District Judge for the list left with him.

On the second Wednesday of February, Congress is required to be in session, and the certificates of the votes, which have been received, are to be opened by the President of the Senate, in presence of the House of Representatives, and counted and the persons elected ascertained and declared. The Presidential term commences on the fourth of March.

In the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, the Vice President executes the duties of President until an election. If there be no President or Vice President, the President pro tem. of the Senate executes the duties; and if there be no President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives does the duty. In case the offices of President and Vice President are both vacant, the Secretary of State is to notify the Executive of the States, and to give public notice of an election of Electors, to be held at the time and in the manner of the regular election, if there be two months after notice before that time, if not, the next succeeding year.

Cincinnati Daily Adv.

TENNESSEE SILK SOCIETY.—This Society held its annual meeting last month, when a large and splendid exhibition of raw and manufactured silk was had, being the fruits of American Industry. A quantity of silk, reeled and twisted on the common reel, and five yards of silk cloth, woven on the common loom, attracted much attention, and were pronounced to be superior articles. A number of premiums were awarded, most of which were taken by ladies.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.  
It will be seen from the copy of a letter published below, received by the Secretary of War from the General commanding the army in Florida, that the recent efforts of the Government to terminate the war with the Seminole Indians by negotiation; through the intervention of some of the most influential of the chiefs of that tribe who had been removed west, have failed, in consequence of the usual treachery of the Indians.—Globe.

Head-quarters, Army of Florida, Fort King, Nov. 15, 1840.

Six: Early this morning I was informed by the Arkansas delegation that some of the prisoners in camp had disappeared during the night. On sending out to the Indian encampment, it was discovered that all the Indians had gone.

Thus have ended all our well-grounded hopes of bringing the war to a close by pacific measures. Confident in the resources of the country, the enemy will hold out to the last, and can never be induced to come in again.

But the day before yesterday the chiefs not only expressed a willingness but a desire to emigrate to the West. Acting up to the promises I had made to them, their conduct is only to be attributed to the faithless disposition which has ever characterized them.

The partial delay caused by the armistice has not tended to the injury of the operations in Florida, inasmuch as it has been conducive to the health of the three regiments which have suffered so severely; they will now be enabled to take the field in larger force.

Immediately upon the withdrawal of the Indians, orders were transmitted to the commanders of regiments to put their troops in motion, and before this communication reaches you they will be scouting in every direction.

Having left nothing unattempted with the means in my power, I shall now press the war with increased energy, and hope soon to apprise the Department of the capture or destruction of some of the enemy.

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the order issued on the renewal of hostilities.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
W. K. ARMISTEAD,  
Brig. Gen. Com. Army of Florida.  
Hon. J. R. POINSETT,  
Secretary of War, Washington.

TEXAS AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The New York Journal of Commerce, of Wednesday, says, "It is reported by the Great Western, that Gen. HAMILTON, the Ambassador of Texas, had agreed with Lord PALMERSTON upon the terms of a treaty between these two high contracting parties, by which Great Britain consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and use her endeavors to obtain the same recognition on the part of Mexico. It is included in the report, that this treaty with Great Britain would probably enable Gen. HAMILTON to consummate his arrangements for a loan. Of course the loan had not been made when announced some weeks ago by several of our contemporaries.—Charleston Courier.

SINGULAR FACT.—There are at the present moment six brothers in the 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards, now lying in Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park.—They all enlisted at the same time, are all six feet high, and have served under the Duke of Wellington in Spain, Portugal, and France, as also in the recent affairs in Canada. What renders the circumstance more interesting is, that their mother, now nearly 80 years of age, is in the receipt of a small allowance from Government, which was granted to her through the interest of the late Duke of York, a short time previous to his decease, who considered the fact without a parallel in the English or any other army.—London paper.

The following is from a Dublin Journal:  
"Have you any thing else whereof your conscience should be purged?" asked Father Phelan of a kneeling culprit at the confessional.  
"Yes," replied the penitent—"I have committed the mean sin of theft. I have stolen this watch. Will your reverence accept it of me?"  
"Me!" exclaimed the pious priest, "instantly return the watch to its owner!"  
"I have already offered it to him," replied the culprit, "and he has refused to receive it; therefore, holy father, I beseech you to take it."  
"Peace, wretch!" rejoined the priest, "you should have repeated the offer."  
"I did repeat it, your reverence, but he wouldn't touch it."  
"Then, said the priest, "I must absolve you from the sin you have committed."

The purified thief had scarcely departed the astonished father discovered that it was his own watch that had been stolen from the place where it had been deposited near the confessional!

THERE IS BUT ONE STEP BETWEEN THE  
SUBLINE AND THE RIDICULOUS.—We were most forcibly reminded of this trite remark in looking over the Turf Register and Sporting Magazine for October. The editorial page opens with THE DEATH OF—"a prominent supporter of the Turf in the South-west," remarking, and perhaps with justice,—"In his death our country has lost one of its most intelligent, enterprising and influential citizens. His family has been bereaved of a fond husband and an indulgent father. Long will his loss be felt and his memory cherished by those who knew him best."

After a whole page of eulogy, of which this is part, there follows a short paragraph, (making the step between, &c.) and then comes another obituary in the following grand, eloquent style.—S. C. T. Adr.

DEATH OF CAROLINE MALONE.—We regret to learn the death of this fine filly, intelligence of which reached us in the following letter from her trainer:  
KINGSTON, Autauga Co., Ala., August 23d, 1840.  
Dear Friend P.—It is with greatest pain imaginable that I have to inform you of the death of the bay filly, Caroline Malone, four years old past, by Imp. Levathan, out of the own sister to Betty Malone. She departed this life last evening, the 22nd; after the short illness of six hours. (And friends, if you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now.)—Ed. Adv. "SHE DIED OF THE BOTS!" Your's Respectfully,  
JOHN R. R\*\*\*\*\*

ANECDOTE OF BISHOP WHATCOAT.—At a quarterly meeting in Vermont, the preachers were conversing on their trials, and among others stated, that when they had liberty in preaching, the devil tried to puff them up with pride, with the idea that they had preached a great sermon, and they were, or would be, popular; and when they had a barren time, then the idea was that their sermons were small and mean, and they were disgracing themselves; and this seemed to be the common experience. The Bishop, at the same time, sat in silence, for he was a man of few words. When he was appealed to, asked whether he was ever troubled in that way, he replied, "O yes." "Well," said one, "what do you do?" "Why, when I have a good time, and the devil tells me I have done well, I don't contradict him, but acknowledge that I have done well; for such a poor worm as I am to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ is doing well, for which I am thankful; and when I have had a poor time, and he tells me I have not done much, I tell him he cannot expect such a poor thing as I am can do much;—and I think it not best to dispute him, but let him have his own way, and I pass along, and mind my own work."

OHIO TAKES THE CORN.—The Cincinnati Ledger states that Mr. Robert Stokes, residing near Hamilton, raised a stalk of corn, during the last season, which measured twenty-nine feet and four inches in height, and on which were 25 ears and two nibbins of good round corn.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A couple of boys are under arrest in Orleans, N. Y., for throwing snuff in the eyes of a dandy. Inhuman little rascals.

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

State of North Carolina, HAYWOOD COUNTY, Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1840.

Hens of JAMES HOLLAND, deceased. Petition to vacate a Grant. JOHN CROW.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Crow, is not an inhabitant of this State, but resides without the limits of the same, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Highland Messenger, that the said defendant, do appear at the next term of the Court, held for Haywood county, at the Court House in Waynesville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, to plead, answer, or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte.

WM. JOHNSTON, Clerk.  
December 3, 1840.—Prs. fee, \$5.50cts.

NOTICE.  
I WISH to sell the well-known stand 5 miles below the Warm Springs, and one mile and a half above 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 Morus Mulcaulis—With or without it, I will sell the farm as 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—4-19

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, IN ASHEVILLE! A. J. PAIN  
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 an street, a few paces below r. Smith's store, Asheville, Oct. 9, 1840. pth

Rates of Exchange, &c. AUGUSTA, GA.

Savannah Banks,	2 1/2 per cent. prem.
Columbus Insurance Bank,	3 1/2 "
Commercial Bank, Macon,	3 1/2 "
Mechanics' " Augusta,	5 1/2 "
Agency Brunswick, "	5 1/2 "
Planters' and Mechanics' Bank	
—Columbus,	1 " disc't.
—Central Bank,	6 1/2 "
—Milledgeville Bank,	4 "
—Ocmulgee Bank,	6 1/2 "
—Monroe Rail Road Bank,	9 "
—Hawkinsville Bank,	6 1/2 "
—Chattahoochee R.R. & Bk Co. 1	" "
—Darwin Bank,	25 "
—Bank of Rome,	15 "
—Union Bank,	50 "
—Southern Trust Co. "	30 "

All other Banks now doing business, at par.  
Savannah Banks.—Mechanics' Bank, Insurance Bank of Columbus, Commercial Bank of Macon, and Brunswick Agency in this city.