

Congress. Monday, the 7th inst., being the day fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of the 26th session of the 26th Congress, but members present met in both Houses, but were unable to form a quorum in either. Only sixteen Senators and one hundred members of the House answering to their names, and it requiring twenty-seven Senators and one hundred and twenty-two Representatives to constitute a quorum, the House, on motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C., adjourned till the next day. This is supposed to have been occasioned by a severe snow-storm, which had fallen on Friday preceding to the depth of eighteen inches, and completely blocked up the roads in every direction. It remains uncertain when Congress will be able to organize; but it is expected in a day or two. We hope to get the President's message in time for our next. We are very anxious to see this document ourselves, and shall as soon as practicable lay it before our readers.

We learn from the Charleston Courier that the Comptroller General of South Carolina has recommended to the Legislature of that State the appointment of assessors to value the lands for taxation, in order to equalize the taxes and increase the revenue of the State. HIGH WADDELL, Esq., has been elected in the Senate from Orange, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. P. MANGUM, and Col. JAMES GRAHAM in the Commons, in place of W. A. GRAHAM; both Whigs.

PUMPKINS, AGAIN.—R. Thomas, Esq., of Henderson county, sent us an account of a large pumpkin raised by him the past season, which weighed one hundred and ten pounds. We cannot tell how it looked, as we did not see it.

The Raleigh Register says, "the ceremony of Inauguration of the new Governor, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, will take place, in presence of both branches of the Legislature on the first day of January."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Hon. Levi Woodbury has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of New Hampshire.

[Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.] NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1840. The recorder of the City is of course much chagrined by the present of the Grand Jury. First, the Grand Jury found no bills against any of the persons whom he tried to convict; next, the Grand Jury presented his conduct in seizing private papers as a violation of the rights of the citizen, and as illegal. The Recorder finds himself presented to the Public in the attitude of a Magistrate committing illegal and tyrannical acts to involve respectable citizens in alleged frauds, which frauds the Grand Jury, after an examination of the evidence, do not find to exist, or even suspicion enough of them to justify an indictment.

I call the attention of your readers now to this brief recapitulation of facts. Prior to a Presidential election, the leading officers of the Federal Government are found confederating and combining, through the power of a corrupt and a criminal Criminal Court, with abandoned partisans and tools, to implicate several among the most respectable citizens of New York in alleged election frauds, alleged to have been committed in 1838, which allegations have been spread all over the Union in immense numbers, and trumpeted in the official organs of the Government as something "horrible," and even worse; but when a Grand Jury of the country examine all this testimony, they not only find no frauds, but even suspicion of them enough to justify an indictment! I commend to the Globe attention to these facts. They have overwhelmed in confusion even the better class of Executive public servants, such as the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Butler, and they may bother even the Globe, though with the people there of course the Grand Jury were "punchers," "bought by British gold," "guilty of the frauds themselves," &c. &c. with the like interesting abuse. The Evening Post leads the way by saying it was a packed jury!

From the Pacific we have later dates.—The U. S. Ship Constitution and the Schr. Shark both sailed from Guayaquil in October for Callao; the former to touch at Payta; all well. The smallpox had been on board at Guayaquil, but only two men had died. The St. Louis sailed from Mazatlan for Valparaiso and Callao on the 3d July. Gen. GAMARRA had been re-elected President of Peru.

The New York Signal remarks, that Gen. Harrison will come into power with both branches of Congress in his favour, a popular majority of the vote of probably 200,000, and the legislatures of nineteen perhaps of twenty-one, of the States in his favour.

We learn from the Charlottesville Jeffersonian, that the trial of young Simmes, accused of the murder of Prof. Davis, has been postponed on motion of the prisoner, to December Court. Messrs. Leigh and Lyons, of Richmond, and Messrs. Rives and Gilmer of Albemarle, are his counsel. Mr. Southall is the prosecuting attorney. Ral. Reg.

The Popular Vote. Mr. Van Buren's Electoral vote may possibly reach 60 out of 294. It cannot exceed that number, and may fall below it, though it is not probable. But small as this vote is, it is out of all proportion to his popular vote, compared with that of Gen. Harrison. His popular majorities will be, excluding fractions, about 6,000 in New Hampshire, 1,500 in Virginia, 500 in Illinois, 2,000 in Missouri, 1,000 in Arkansas, 5,000 in Alabama,

Total 16,000. To oppose this, Gen. Harrison will have a majority of 23,000 in Ohio, 26,000 in Kentucky, 12,000 in Indiana, 20,000 in Massachusetts, 500 in Maine, 300 in Pennsylvania, 14,000 in Vermont, 6,000 in Connecticut, 2,000 in New Jersey, 2,000 in Rhode Island, 5,000 in Maryland, 12,000 in North Carolina, 3,500 in Louisiana, 8,000 in Georgia, 12,000 in New York, 2,500 in Mississippi, 1,000 in Delaware, 2,000 in Michigan, 12,600 in Tennessee,

163,700. Leaving nearly 150,000 clear majority for Harrison. In vain may the history of party politics be searched for a like popular triumph. Never, before, have any people spoken in such tones of thunder!—Raleigh Register.

THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION OF HARRISON.—The Signal, an excellent neutral penny paper in New York city, has the following appropriate and timely remarks: "The election of Harrison must inevitably produce an entire breaking up of the old party landmarks and boundaries. The present party catchwords, which have been rung in our ears ad nauseam, must be exploded. It is an absurdity in language to speak of any Democracy save the Democracy of numbers. Democracy, unless our Greek Lexicon misinforms us, means a government where the people—that is the majority of the people—govern. Of course the Harrison men are now the real Democrats. They can no longer with propriety be called British Whigs. We hardly think the most ultra Locofoco will so insult the country of his birth, or most probably, of his adoption, as to assert that a majority of the people of the United States have been bought up by British gold. We can assure Messrs. Blair and Kendall, that we know hundreds of worthy men who have not seen the color of a brass farthing."

COFFEE.—We learn that an application of machinery, entirely new, is now in progress of being established, which will be of great importance to the West Indies. We refer to the cleaning of coffee imported in the husk. It may not be generally known that the coffee of commerce is the seed of a pulpy berry, not unlike the cherry. The process to which it is subjected, before being exported from the countries in which it is grown, is simple, but somewhat tedious, consisting of pulping, washing, and drying in the sun. It is also capable of being dried in the berry, in which state not only is the quality of the seed superior, from the aroma being better preserved, but it is less liable to sour, which is sometimes caused by the fermenting wash, and it is not subject to be broken into what the trade call triage, and otherwise become less valuable. From not having the means of removing the husk, however, it has not been imported into this state except in small quantities, for the use of those who know its superior quality.—But we are glad to learn that machinery has been prepared for carrying on this branch of trade in Greenbank Mills, in addition to the cleaning of rice. The produce of the first experiment in cleaning coffee has been shown us by Mr. Macfie, from the superior appearance of which we are confident that every West Indian proprietor will soon be induced to prefer having his coffee cleaned in this country, and so far relieve himself of the often troublesome negligence of the negro population.—Greenock Advertiser.

SUB-TREASURER RUN OFF.—The Journal says: The late postmaster of New Orleans has, according to the reports of the papers of that city, started to Texas, both a defaulter to government and an absconding debtor to individuals. He has carried off considerable property with him, and his creditors have started in pursuit, with hope of overtaking him. His name is McQueen.

POTATOES.—According to the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, Mr. Abel Smith, of Dryden, Tompkins county, raised from an acre of ground, the past season, five hundred bushels of potatoes. They were pink-eyes and flesh-colored. This speaks very well for the farmer-like management of Mr. Smith, but he does not quite come up to the yield obtained by Gen. Barnum, a scientific and successful agriculturist of Vermont, who not unfrequently digs his thousand bushels from an acre.—Buff. Com. Adv.

BUENOS AYRES AND FRANCE.—At the date of the last accounts from Rio de Janeiro, a general impression seemed to prevail that the difficulties between France and Buenos Ayres were on the point of adjustment, although at the last accounts from the river Plata the blockade still existed. This impression was so strong that it had affected many mercantile operations at Rio. —Baltimore American.

[From the N. Orleans Bulletin of the 2d.] LATER FROM MEXICO

Retreat of the Xenophons!—Slaughter of the murderers, and escape of the Texian patriots. Since our publication of yesterday, in which the accounts from our correspondent at Matamoros left more than 100 young Texans at Saltillo, about to be sacrificed at the shrine of cowardice—we have conversed with a passenger from Texas by the N. York, Mr. Edward Dwyer, of San Antonio who has communicated to us some new and heart-cheering facts. Mr. D. was only six days from San Antonio to Houston, and on the journey put up at a house where Col. Jourdan (the commander of the 114 Texans whom the Mexicans had planned to murder, had just before stopped for refreshment. Mr. Dwyer learned, and has no doubt of the correctness of the information, that when the Texans became convinced of the intentions and treachery of the Mexicans, they retired by themselves to a walled enclosure in the vicinity, determined to face the worst. At this time the citizens of the place, considering the contest at an end, opened their houses and shops and gave the soldiers whatever they wished to eat or drink. The consequence was, that the bulk of them got beastly drunk; and in this situation they were ordered by their commander to attack the out-works, (as the Texans were termed.) The battle commenced about 2 P. M. and lasted near 9 hours. The Texans were well protected from the fire of the assailants—and were moreover well armed, and abundantly supplied with ammunition. The result was, that the ignorant and intoxicated cowards who assailed them, incapable of inflicting injury, were slaughtered on all hands. At this juncture, the besieged sallied forth and captured three pieces of artillery, which they turned upon the enemy, and mowed them down like grass. More than FOUR HUNDRED of the treacherous foes were left lifeless on the ground on that night, by this small branch of the Anglo-Saxon race. The Texans, having cleared the field, supplied themselves with apparel (of which they were much in want) and other spoils of victory, and commenced their march homeward, and pursued their way without molestation—having lost only four companions killed in the fight—and one who died from disease.

By the arrival at New York of a vessel which touched at the island of St. Helena on its passage, information is brought to New York that a French frigate, the Belle Poole, was at the latter place, for the purpose of conveying to France the remains of Napoleon. The disinterment was to take place on the 15th of October.—Nat. Int.

The Whigs of Charleston recently held a meeting in that city, at which resolutions complimentary to Messrs. Preston, Thompson, and Legare, were passed. A committee of twenty-five were appointed to invite the Hon. W. C. Preston to a public dinner, and also to extend an invitation to the Hon. W. Thompson to meet Mr. Preston.—Nat. Intelligencer.

A POSER.—The New York Evening Post says that "Mr. Van Buren came into power at a period of great embarrassment and distress." Whereupon the Louisville Journal asks, "What, then, are we to think of the remark in Gen. Jackson's Farewell Address, 'I leave this great People prosperous and happy!'"

Mammoth Iron Steamship.—The Great western steamship company is building at Bristol, an iron steamer of 3000 tons, or 600 more than other ships. Her engines are to be 1000 horse power, and it is expected that her average voyage across the Atlantic will be reduced to ten days. The screw propeller has been adopted.

A BOTTOMLESS LAKE.—A writer in the Troy Morning Mail gives the following notice of a remarkable pond in Sussex county, New Jersey: "White Lake is situated about one mile west of the Paulus Kill, in the town of Stillwater. It is nearly circular, and about one-third of a mile in diameter. It has no visible inlet, but its outlet is a never-failing stream of considerable magnitude. The name is derived from its appearance.—Viewed from a little distance, it seems of a milk whiteness, except a few rods in the centre, which by the contrast appears perfectly black. The appearance itself is singular enough, but the cause is still more remarkable.

"From the centre of dark portion of the lake, at stated seasons, innumerable quantities of shells are thrown up, of various sizes and forms, but all perfectly white.—These float to the shore and are thrown out upon the beach, or sink into shallow water. Hundreds of bushels might be gathered from the shore after one of these periodical uprisings; and the whole soil for several rods on every side of the lake is composed entirely of these shells, broken or decomposed by the action of the weather.—In the centre of the lake, bottom has never been found, although it has been sounded to the depth of several hundred feet.

"While then, is the grand deposit from which have been welling up since the memory of man, these countless myriads of unburied shells? It is possible that, though far remote, and at an elevation of several hundred feet above them, this bottomless well may, by some subterranean communication, be connected with the grand shell marl deposit in the eastern part of the State."

STEAM LOCOMOTION ON COMMON ROADS.—A locomotive for ordinary roads has been brought to such a state of perfection in England, that in a recent experimental trip, it repeatedly turned corners at a speed of about twelve miles an hour, and at a pressure of only about 40 to 48 lbs. upon the square inch. The machinery of this locomotive is so boxed in, as to be entirely concealed from view, which prevents horses, when the carriage passes them, from being frightened.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Extra of the 29th.] IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.—TEN DAYS LATER FROM CANTON.

Arrival at Canton of Admiral Elliott, with the rest of the British fleet.—Blockade of Canton.—Preparations on both sides for war.—State of the case. By the arrival last night of the East India ship Globe, Capt. Christopher, in 146 days from Canton, we have dates from that city down to the 4th of July last, being ten days later than the last accounts received from that quarter.

The news from China continues to be highly important to the civilized world. Admiral Elliott, with the rest of the Anglo-Indian force had arrived at Macao.—The blockade of Canton was in full force at last—and the Admiral and the rest of his fleet had proceeded northward towards the island of Formosa or Chusan, or to the Yellow Sea. The designation of the fleet, or its plan of action seems not to be exactly known at Macao. Some suppose that they will take possession of Chusan, an island opposite the great compass of Nanking; others that they will proceed to the Yellow Sea, and attack Peking, the capital itself.—Whatever plan of action the British have adopted, there seems to be no doubt of the ultimate success, or of the important events that may grow out of the expedition. The whole forces of the Anglo-Indian empire, numbering a population of 150,000,000 extending from the Indies to the Burmah-potra rivers, will be turned upon the Celestial empire.

By Capt. Christopher himself we learn, verbally that the Chinese were not in the least alarmed at the force the British have brought against them and appeared to be indifferent at the effects of the blockade. They may rather like some change than otherwise. The general opinion was that the blockade would be enforced until some settlement could be effected, either in one or two years.

European discipline, steam power, military experience, and every element of civilized art, will unite in this movement. If the Chinese are dissatisfied with their government, we should not be surprised if the English were to incite a revolution in the provinces, and do as they did in Hindostan turn one province out upon the other, and make them do the fighting, while they benefited by the conflict.

The next American vessels to sail from Macao, were the Niangua, the Panama, the Washington, and Koscusko, each of which will bring us very important news. As the British Queen from this port, and the Acadia from Boston, sail to-morrow for England, we should not be surprised if they carried there the first intelligence of the arrival of the British Admiral in the Chinese waters.

WHITE LEAD, was formerly manufactured at Pittsburg sufficient to supply the whole country. Now, says the Troy Mail immense quantities are made in the city of New York. Near Hudson, a new establishment has been put into operation, by which the most beautiful white lead is manufactured by machinery. The principal feature in the improved process of manufacturing, consists in oxidizing the lead in iron cylinder, the remaining process by aid of steam. From pig lead, the pure white article is produced in a finished state in less than forty-eight hours; its beauty is unequalled, as well as the cost being reduced. Cincinnati Spirit of the Times.

INDIANS. St. Augustine, Nov. 27.

From the South.—We are informed by Mr. Dubose, of Key West, that about the first of the month, Mr. How, of Indian Key, sent a small vessel with three men to Cape Florida for turtle. The men not returning, a search was made along the coast, and the schooner was found 35 miles below the Cape on shore, stripped and burned—men not found—probably murdered.

About the same date, Capt. Pent and Capt. Bethel were lying with two small turtle vessels near Sand Key when about breakfast time Capt. Bethel discovered a large party of Indians coming round the Key in Capt. Houseman's whale-boat (stolen from Indian Key) and three canoes.—The vessels got under way and escaped, but not before the Indians were within 80 yards of Capt. B., the water being rough they did not fire.

Office seekers, cheer up! Sam Jones, since he has got upon the sea, may want a High-Admiral.—Herald.

ONE INDIAN KILLED.—Mr. Gigger of Alachua, whose brother was recently killed near Fort Walker, and barbarously mutilated, killed an Indian last week near Fort Clark. Mr. Gigger, shortly after daylight while hunting turkeys, discovered a very large Indian standing over his camp fire, and creeping up very cautiously, fired and killed him on the spot.

George and Joe, two negro slaves belonging to Col. Hanson, who were committed to prison on charges of Treason and insurrectionary intercourse with the Indians, were discharged on Monday last. The Grand Jury examined upwards of 30 witnesses, embracing officers of the Army, negroes, and captives; and no bill was found against the slaves.—News.

A GREAT JOKE.—The Sunbury American states that in Northumberland, Pa. a sign painter put the following joke upon some politicians. He saturated with sulphuric acid the banner on which he had painted a name; to order; so that in half an hour, the brinner beavers were, to their perfect astonishment, walking under the names of their opponents displayed on their standard.

A letter from an officer of the English fleet writing from Tyre, says: "The town of Tyre is small and now built upon a neck of land, or rather of sand, which is almost insular. The ruins of the ancient Tyre are now literally what the Prophet Ezekiel foretold: 'Like the top of a rock—a place for the spreading of nets in the midst of the sea.' When we first came into the harbor, such as it is, a party of fishermen were actually spreading their nets over the ruins that are still above the sea. The country for some five or six miles around is flat and covered with ruins."

NEWSPAPERS.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and he will make a progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year, says Mr. Weeks, is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that the most substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of the family, being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, ought to be intelligent of mind, pure in language, and always cheerful and circumspect. As the instructor of her children, she should herself be instructed.

A mind occupied, becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency.

Children amused by reading and study, are of course considerate and more easily governed.

How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a grog-shop, which ought to have been spent in reading? How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would gladly have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter, who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.

Weekly newspapers can be had at from one to three dollars per week. Each paper costs the printer before it is printed, about one cent. He therefore obtains from one to four cents for editorial duties, and for printing, distributing, composition, &c.—Thus the readers of newspapers get the cheapest of all possible reading.

MARRIED, In Haywood county, on the 8th inst., by Walter Brown Esq., Mr. R. H. PENLAND to Miss SARAH C. STITT; all of Haywood county.

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	1 " discnt.
Central Bank,	6 1/2 " "
Milledgeville Bank,	4 " "
Ocmulgee Bank,	6 1/2 " "
Monroe Rail Road Bank,	9 " "
Hawkinsville Bank,	6 1/2 " "
Chattanooga R.R. & Bk Co.	1 " "
Darien Bank,	25 " "
Bank of Rome,	15 " "
Union Bank,	50 " "
Southern Trust Co. "	30 " "

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

POWDER. DUPONT'S superior Sporting POWDER, in canisters of 1 lb. each. Do. " Rifle " do. in kegs of 6 1/4 lbs. each. For sale, by H. URQUHART. HAMBURG, S. C., Dec. 4, 1840. 27-p

NOTICE. A BARGAIN TO BE HAD! I wish to sell my FARM, 10 miles below Franklin, containing One Thousand and ninety-four Acres, lying on Tennessee River and Burnington creek. On the creek there is a first rate seat for water-works of any kind. And on the river the best fishery from the fork up. Also an extensive outlet for stock on either side of the river, with good summer range, with about 90 Acres closed. Also a quantity of the best Meadow land, a part of which is set in grass. On the premises is five separate Log Cabins.—Any person wishing to purchase the whole farm, can have a bargain by paying one half of the purchase money in advance. Property will be taken, or any reasonable indulgence given for the balance. For further particulars call at my house. E. M. KILPATRICK. December 18, 1840.—3p.

NOTICE. I HEREBY forwarn all persons from harbouring my son JOHN H., who is a minor, and left my house without cause. Any person or persons so offending may expect to incur the penalty of the law. THOMAS PALMER. December 18, 1840. 27-p

The Subscriber RESPECTFULLY announces that he has REARERD the STORE Corner of Market and Centre Streets, lately occupied by Mr. G. H. TAYLOR, and will keep on hand an assortment of GROCERIES, COLTON BAGGING, ROPE, IRON, &c., &c. Orders from the country will meet with prompt and strict attention. H. URQUHART. Hamburg, Nov. 9, 1840. 24ff

WHEAT. CASH will be given at this office for a few bushels of good clean WHEAT. Apply immediately. Nov. 20, 1840.

State of North Carolina, HAYWOOD COUNTY, Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1840. Heirs of JAMES HOLLAND, dec'd. vs. JOHN CROW. Petition to vacate a Grant.

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, be and appear at the next term of this 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.—Fees, \$5.50cts.

Wines, Liquors, Cordials, &c. J. COCHE, FRENCH COOK, CONSTANTLY keeps on hand, all kinds of Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Confectionary, Bread, &c., &c. He can cook, in the best French style, on short notice, any dish that may be desired. An apprentice will be taken to learn the Baking business. He also wishes to hire a woman who is capable of doing all kinds of house-work. Asheville, Oct. 6, 1840. 122

Blank Deeds. A LARGE supply, printed on first-rate paper, for sale at this office, on good terms. Oct. 16. 91

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN-CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE, A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Asheville, N. C. EDITED BY D. R. MANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character and appointed Dr. John Edmond and D. R. Manally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Edmond already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the convention proceeds to issue this prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

"FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, or grogery, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriotic philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified. Should the subscription be deemed sufficient the first number will be issued early in January next.

TERMS. THE WESTERN-CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of FIVE CENTS a copy. Where single copies are taken the payment must be made invariably upon the receipt of the first number. Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers and all Ministers of the gospel are authorized agents. All papers friendly to the cause, will please give above a few insertions.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the subscribers by 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. pt-18

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. if 18

NOTICE. I HEREBY forwarn all persons from trading for five Bonds, or Notes, given by me to Robert Rogers for thirty dollars each—given in December, 1839. The consideration of said bonds having totally failed, I do not intend paying them. The said bonds are in the possession of Edmond S. Foster; and a suit will be instituted in Equity against the said Robert Rogers, Edmond S. Foster and others, respecting the said bonds and the consideration for which they were given. JAMES SWIM. p121 October 30, 1840.

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; and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition filed against him by the said Mary Townsend, and 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. [\$5.50.] 6c23

NOTICE. I wish to sell the well known tract of 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 Multicaulis.—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. NELSON. Holly Grove, N. C., Oct. 12, 1840. if-19

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, IN ASHEVILLE! A. J. FAIR. 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. It can always be found at his shop on an street, a few paces below the South's store.

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

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Southern—Mondays,	Tuesdays, Fridays and Thursdays & Saturdays,
by 10 o'clock, P. M.	at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Western, via Warrenton,	Wednesdays, Fridays
Springs, &c.—Tuesdays and Mondays,	at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Thursdays & Saturdays, A. M.	
Western, via Franklin,	Fridays, 3 o'clock, A. M.
to Ga.—Wednesdays, 7, P. M.	
Eastern, via Morgan's,	Tuesdays and Saturdays,
&c.—Mondays & Fridays,	at 5 A. M.
9 P. M.	
Eastern, via Rutherford,	Mondays, Thursdays,
&c.—Sundays, and Saturdays,	at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Tuesdays and Fridays, A. M.	
at 8 P. M.	
Western, via Burnsville,	Wednesdays,
&c.—Mondays, 4 P. M.	
Southern, via Cathey's,	Mondays, at 6 o'clock,
Creek; &c.—Tuesdays, A. M.	6 P. M.