do so, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to arrest the further progress of the war by the most effectual means in its power.

Let Congress announce to the nation the objects for which this war shall be further protracted, and public suspense and public inquietude will no longer remain. If it is to be a war of conquest of all or any part of Mexico, let the people know it, and they will be no longer agitated by a dark and uncertain future. But although I might have forborne to express my opinion whatever as to purposes and objects for which the war should be continued, I have not thought proper to conceal my opinions, whether worth any thing or not, from the public examination. Accordingly I have stated,

6th, That it seems to me that it is the duty of our country as well on the score of moderation and magnanimity, as with the view of avoiding discord and discontent at home, to abstain from speaking to conquer and annex to the United States, Mexico or any part of it; and especially to disabuse the public mind in any quarter of the Union of the impression, if it any where exists, that a desire for conquest is cherished for the purpose of propagating or extending slavery.

I have embodied, Mr. President and fellow citizens, the sentiments and opinions which I have endeavored to explain and enforce in a series of resolutions, which I beg now to submit to your consideration and judgment.

[Mr. Clay here introduced the resolutions which we have heretofore published.]

After reading the resolutions and handing them to the Secretary, Mr. Clay concluded by apologizing [illegible] the length of time which he ha[illegible] upon the meeting, and thanki[illegible] kind gentleman, most cordially [illegible] honor done him by their attendance on this occasion, and the profound attention [illegible] which they had listened to him.

Note by the Editor.—The speech was often interrupted by bursts of applause, and both at its commencement and conclusion, there was tremendous cheering.

HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, December 9, 1847.

For President
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

The Editor is from home this week, our readers will, therefore, please pardon any deficiencies in to day's paper.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—We publish this Speech to day to the exclusion of our usual variety. No one will regret the space it occupies, however, as all will read it with avidity. The views of Mr. Clay upon national affairs are always of importance, but at the present momentous epoch in the history of this Government, they are invested with more than usual interest. Indeed, so anxious were the people to know his sentiments in regard to the existing war, and its probable consequences, that it is said a majority of the States of the Union were represented in the meeting at Lexington, where his address was made.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—General Sam. Houston, of Texas, has been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the U. States, by a democratic mass meeting of San Augustine.

BANKS IN MISSISSIPPI.—Among the local questions decided by the late election in Mississippi was one in regard to a proposed amendment of the Constitution of that State, by which the Legislature is deprived of the power to charter Banks.—This amendment is said to have been carried in the affirmative by a large majority, so that no banks can hereafter be incorporated in that State.

It is rumored at Washington that John Quincy Adams is in favor of the acquisition of the whole of Mexico! The venerable gentleman is in his dotage sure enough.

Singular.—One of the workmen, in the employment of Mr. John Thyfe, Murray street, dealer in ivory, was employed in cutting some piano keys; the saw was interupted by some resisting substance, and on splitting the piece of ivory an English rifle bullet was found. As the piece was from the centre of the tusk, it is presumable that the bullet was lodged there when the animal was quite young, especially as no trace of the passage of the bullet can be found although a dark line or seam runs longitudinally in the neighborhood. The outer coat of the ball was much coroded.—*N. Y paper.*

The Lynn News says, the latest name for bustle is *back gammon.*

☞ The National Whig says, Gen. Pillow's Official Despatch contains the little words I, my and mine, one hundred and forty times only!

Why is Gen. Taylor like a stack of Wheat? Because he was never *thrashed.*—*Ex paper.*

And why is he not like a stack of Wheat? Because he never *will* be thrashed.—*Marion O. Express.*

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

WASHINGTON Nov. 27, 1847.

We are looking daily for the arrival of the intelligence and of the distinguished officers, expected from Vera Cruz. In the departments here, the arrival of special officers is looked for from day to day.

It has been supposed that Mr. TRIST has been directed, by late instructions, to remain in Mexico, and await the slow movements of the government at Queretaro. But, from some circumstances, I judge that he will arrive at Vera Cruz with the train from the capitol and return immediately to this city.

We can now foresee, with some certainty, the character of the Message in regard to the Mexican war. It will hold out the expectation of a peace, to be soon conquered, by the continuance and vigorous prosecution of the war, with the aid of a few thousand more troops. The object of the war will be defined, in the words of the treaty prepared for and offered by Mr. TRIST. The boundary line proposed in that treaty, and in all its other provisions, will be adhered to.

The estimates for the support of the operations in Mexico, will be much reduced from the original estimates made by the several departments. The estimates of the Quarter Master General's Department will be reduced from twenty seven to thirteen millions; and the whole amount of the war estimates will be about forty-six millions for the next year. Of this sum, a portion, amounting to five or six millions, will be raised, according to Mr. WALKER's estimates, from various duties and military contributions in Mexico.

Mr. CLAY's propositions are now understood to coincide with Mr. WEBSTER's, and to be directed against the acquisition of any new territory beyond the settlement of the Texan boundary. As to California, these propositions admit of the acquisition of a strip on the Pacific coast as an equivalent for indemnities due our citizens, or by purchase, but not by conquest, or by a continuance of the war. I have seen some members from the South, of the whig party, already, who will support these latter propositions.

Another alternative will, according to rumor, be presented to Congress by the Calhoun party, to wit; the ocupation of a line until the terms of peace shall be arranged.

All the projects look to a conclusion of this onerous and unnatural war, and it is beleived that Congress will adopt some resolutions declarative of their objects in regard to its continuance. It is difficult to see how they can, with due regard to the safety of the armies now in Mexico, and the engagements already entered into, cut down the estimates below the amount called for by the Executive.

The action in Congress and, indeed, of the Executive, will depend much upon the intelligence which we are about to receive from the city of Mexico, and the opinions of our officers, Generals. QUITMEN and SHIELDS, and Dr. LAWSON and others, daily expected here.

The opinion prevails that the Mexican Government will take, or has taken, some steps towards the renewal of negotiations, and that it will propose negotiations either here or at Havana.

The sticking point with Mexico appears to be the boundary of Texas, and should we come to her proposition of the Neuces, leaving the strip of territory between that river and the Rio Grande unocupied by either party, we should soon have peace upon the project presented by Mr. TRIST. It is agreed that the Nueces is a better natural boundary than any other, unless we go to the Sierra Madre.

Mr. BENTON has professed his willingness and that of the Senate, to advise the President as to the proper mode of bringing this war to a close; but he would give his ascent to no terms of a treaty which does not concede to the United States Upper California, which he claims to have been conquered by his son in law, Lieut. Col. FREMONT.

Few members have yet arrived, but a very punctual attendance by all is expected, on or before this day week. The whig caucus for Speaker will take place on Saturday evening, 4th December.

From the N. O. Picayune, Extra, 22d inst.

Later from Vera Cruz.

The propeller Edith, Capt. Collard, arrived on Sunday from Vera Cruz, touching at the Brazos. She left Vera Cruz on the 8th, three days later than our former advices.

There appears to have been no later arrival from the city of Mexico, and we are left in uncertainty as to what time the train left the city of Mexico

The Arco Iris of the 8th, publishes a letter from its correspondent at Jalapa.—We translate a portion of it:—

I have a letter from Queretaro of the 25th of October, [this is two days later than our former direct advices—*Eds. Pic.*] from which I learn that there were 71 deputies then in the city, although some of them were ill. But it is known that several others were on their way thither, and it is believed that there would very shortly be a sufficient number there to open the session. The first business would be the election of a Provincial President of the Republic, for which post the following gentlemen were candidates;—Senor Pena y Pena, Gen. Herrera and Gen. Almonte. They write me that news has reached them of designs formed in the city of Mexico by the stock jobbers, those blood suckers of the nation, who perceiving that they cannot now introduce a monarchy into Mexico—for there is nobody who would be willing to purchase the war, and govern the nation without its sympathies—propose to form two great States and to annex them to the American Union. But as this design of these vampires is only to enable them to enjoy in peace the fruits of their rapine, the nation will look with indignation upon these schemes, and will rather be at once annihilated than voluntarily consent to the loss of its independence which has cost so much blood.

The paper called the Razonador, certainly by contradictions of terms, is the one which maintains the opinions of this new party, and is paid for it by those men of the stock market, the principal editor being notorious among us for his anti Mexican principles.

The Arco Iris gives the following statement of the forces which the Mexicans have in the field:

At Queretaro, under Gn. Bustamente	1000
Santa Anna's Army, now under Ripcon,	4000
The garrison of Mazatlan, La Sonora and Acapulco,	4000
In the State of Tabasco & Chiapas,	2000
Under Urrea, Carvajal and Camelos,	2000
A brigade at Potosi, commanded by Pinedo,	3000
At Toluca, under Pena y Barragan,	2000
In the State of Oaxaca,	1000
The whole force of the guerrillas from Vera Cruz to Puebla,	3000
All makes a total of	22,000

The following paragraph is from the Arco Iris:

Gen. Rea, who has acquired so great celebrity by his attack upon the garrison of Puebla, is a Spaniard by birth. During the war of Independence, he was an officer of the Spanish army. Having been taken prisoner by General Bravo, at a time when no quarters were given by either army, the old general generously spared his life, and soon after gave him his own sister in marriage.

At the same time Rea forswore his native land, and until now he has remained always in the Mexican ranks.

The saving of Rea's life by Bravo, recalls to our mind a deed of that general which should never be forgotten. Rea was one of the 300 Spanish prisoners who were so nobly liberated by Bravo on the very day that he received the news of his own father having been shot by order of the Viceroy.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—Gen. Taylor had not reached Matamoras at the last accounts. He was to leave Monterey on the 8th inst.

The health of Matamoras is improving, the fever fast disappearing.

From the N. O. Picayune, Nov. 24.

Arrival of the Steamship Alabama.

Ten Days Later from the City of Mexico.

Arrival of Col. Harney's Train at Vera Cruz—Return Home of Gens. Quitman and Shields—Cols. Harney, Garland and others—Organization of the Mexican Congress—Reported Removal of the Government from Queretaro to Morelia, &c., &c., &c.

By the arrival last night of the steam ship Alabama, Capt. Windle, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 18th and from the city of Mexico to the 8th; more than a week later than our previous advices. The news, although not possessing any special importance, is still interesting, and we hasten to lay it before our readers.

The steam ship Galveston sailed from Vera Cruz with the Alabama, on the evening of the 18th inst., to touch, we believe at Tampico. The New Orleans was to leave on the morning of the 19th, as was also the Gen. Butler. A number of officers on their way from the army, as also a portion of the Encarnation prisoners—among them Major Gaines, Capts. Heady and Smith, Lieuts. Barbour and Churchill—will arrive in the course of a few days by these vessels.

Gen. Quitman leaves the army in Mexico under the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
MEXICO, Oct. 26, 1847.

Special Orders No. 146.—Major Gen. J. A. Quitman, much distinguished for gallant and efficient services will proceed to the U. S. and report, in person or by letter, to the Department of War.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:
H. L. SCOTT, *A. A. A. G.*

Since the promotion of this gallant and popular officer from a brigadier to a major general no permanent division of the army has been assigned him. By request of the general-in-chief he took command of the volunteer division during the desperate struggles in the valley of Mexico, and how bravely he acquitted himself the entire army knows. Although holding the high and responsible office of Governor of Mexico, it was unquestionably his duty, as soon as possible, to seek for orders which would permanently assign him to the command of his proper division. This is the purpose of his return at this time to the U. States. The brave Gen. Shields, ever in the thickest of the fight, returns disabled from his wounds to recruit his health and gain strength: the same may be said of Cols. Garland, Morgan, and Burnett, Majors Wade and Loring, Capts. Kearney, Anderson, Irwin, McReynolds, Martin, and Mason, Lieuts. Haskin, Callender, Newman, Hendrickson, Potter, Sweeny, Rosencrantz, Graham, Moragne, Beardsley, Boynton, Shields and others. Lieuts. Judd and Thompson are immediately to join Bragg's battery, to which they legitimately belong. Col. Harney, who has been in active service from the commencement of the war, and even before, comes home to recruit: the same may be said of other officers. Lieut. Col. Moore also is ordered home on recruiting service. Our city—our common country—cannot do these men too much honor.

The Alabama also brought over no less than 210 sick, wounded and disabled soldiers. Three of those who started on the Alabama, H. Kain, of the 8th U. S. Infantry, Martin Cotselow, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Richard M'Manus, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, died on the passage over. The bodies of the two latter were consigned to the sea on the third day out; the former was brought here for interment.

The great train, numbering something like 600 wagons, left the city of Mexico on the 1st of November, and arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th, without molestation or hindrance save a few shots fired at it from the hills at Rio Frio. This side of that place it was found that the bridge had been taken up, and that the trees on either side the road for miles had been felled across; but a large crowd of the Indians in the vicinity we set at once set to work cutting them out, and the delay caused to the train was of but short duration. After the American Army passed in August, so confident were the Mexicans of achieving a complete triumph, they placed all these obstructions in the road to cut off the retreat.—The sequel shows how much they were disappointed.

As the advance of the train neared San Martin a few hundred of Gen. Rea's guerrillas were seen scampering out of the place as fast as their horses would carry them. They did not even stop to fire a shot, although the guard to the train hardly consisted of a man to each wagon, and this was almost the only glimpse at the enemy attained on the entire route down. Gen. Lane at Puebla, has been active in ferretting out the haunts of the guerrilleros, and since the affair at Huamantla and Atlisco they have been fortunate the annoyance save to their own countrymen.

On the 2d November—the 2d day out from Mexico—a courier of the county was captured with letters from Atlisco, Orizaba, Tehuacan, and other places. Among them was a precious document from Santa Anna himself, in which the great man says, that just as he had laid all his plans for attacking Puebla, and just as they were matured in a way that must have inevitably resulted in the recapture of the noted castle from the hands of the infamous Yankees, he received the orders from the Supreme Government to turn over the command of the army! Deceitful and full of trickery to the very last. What a pity he had not communicated his well matured plans to his successor, so that he might have carried them out. All the captured letters would go to prove that the inhabitants in the vicinity of Puebla and Orizaba are completely dispirited and broken down. One of the writers intimates that the Governors of the different States were to meet at Queretaro on the 16th of the present month to take into consideration the best interests of the nation, but we know not what reliance to place in the statement.

We have still that the latest news from the city of Mexico was up to the 8th inst. On the 16th a private express arrived at Vera Cruz with intelligence up to that date. El Monitor Republicano of the 6th inst., says that on the 1st a sufficient number of the members of Congress were convened at Queretaro for the transaction of business; and that on the following day they would probably open the session.

Later letters direct from Queretaro announce that Congress was organized on the 2d of November. Senor D. Jose Maria Godoy, Deputy from Guanajuato, was elected President of Congress, and Senor D. Jose Maria Hernandez, Deputy from Durango, Vice President.

The following extract of a letter from an English gentleman in Mexico, to his friend in Vera Cruz, gives late news from Queretaro. It is dated at the capitol on the 8th November.

I have hardly any news from Queretaro. The administration has been foolishly making several premature efforts towards effecting a reform in the army, thus making many enemies for itself; and although much confidence is felt in the acting President and Vice President of Congress, who are favorably disposed toward peace, it is much feared that Cumplido, of Guadalaxara, will be elected President *ad interim* of the Republic, instead of Herrera or Pena y Pena. Mr. Thornton, our present *Charge d' Affaires* will leave here in the course of a week for the new seat of Government, but the Lord only knows how long it will be before some American expedition may make it necessary for him to follow the executive capital of Mexico somewhere else.

The health of Gen. Herrera, which had been very precarious at Queretaro, was improving at last dates, and the strongest hopes were entertained of his entire recovery. Reyes and Lombardini were in command of the army. The cavalry of the former had marched towards Toluca, while the infantry had gone to Hutchapan. Some say that Elorriaga will receive a majority of the votes as President *ad interim*, while others are divided between Herrera, Almonte, Cumplido and Gonzalez Cosio.

Dates from Mazatlan up to the 17th October have been received. There were no American men of war off that port at the time, although a force was expected. Some of the inhabitants were for defending the place to the "last gasp," as is the wont of the Mexicans when danger is a far off; but one of the citizens, who signs himself "A Merchant," contends that such a course would be perfect folly, inasmuch as Mazatlan is not a point calculated for military defence, and as they have munitions nor resources of any kind. Another account has it that the inhabitants of the port have declared that they will remain perfectly neutral.

There was a report at Vera Cruz when the Alabama sailed, but on what authority is not known, that General Lane has had another brush with Gen. Rea not far from Puebla, and has routed him entirely. As the story goes, a party of Mexicans, with forty wagon loads of tobacco under a small guard of their own countrymen, left Puebla on the 6th November for the capital. Before reaching San Martin they were attacked by Rea and his men, several of the wagons captured, and the rest of them made good their retreat to Puebla. Gen. Lane at once mustered a force and set out after the guerrilleros. At Tepeyaca he came up with them, engaged in dividing their spoils, and the route of the rascals was complete. We give the story as reported at Vera Cruz. The entire force of Gen. Lane at Puebla, not including the small command of Col. Childs, is about three thousand men. We believe that Col. C. is to go up to the capital with the great train.

All was quiet at Perote and the neighborhood when the train came through. At La Hoya, not a sight of an enemy was seen as Col. Harney came along.

Gen. Patterson was still at Jalapa, suffering somewhat from a severe cold, but recovering.—Gen. Cushing's command was encamped three miles beyond, and the entire force in the vicinity was not far from 3000. Col. Hays left for Puebla on the morning of the 13th, with his Texans, escorting up Major Polk and Mr. Smythe, the latter bearing despatches. The notorious Padre Jaranta had sent in to Gen. Patterson, requesting to give himself up, provided no harm should come to him; but General Patterson sent him back word that he might expect no favor. Report has it that this guerrillero chief has gone off towards Queriptaro, accompanied by only some thirty of his men. The Texans, and the Louisiana Mounted Battalion have broken him up completely—routing him from all his strong holds.

The 13th Infantry is stationed at the National Bridge, a part of the Georgia troops at the San Juan, some sixteen or eighteen miles from Vera Cruz. The road all the way to the city of Mexico will soon be safe for the smallest parties.

If a statement in the Arco Iris is to be credited, the members of the Mexican Congress have determined to hold their sessions at Morelia, the ancient Valladolid. The same paper gives a rumor that the Mexicans intend gathering all their forces to attack the next large train going up. If Lieut. Col. Johnstone, of the Voltigeurs, goes along in command of the escort they will not make much by annoying him.

Gen. Butler arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th instant, and was received with the honor due to his rank. Within the three or four days preceding his arrival, several vessels had got in with troops, between 2 and 3000 landing on the 17th and 18th. It was thought that Gen. B. would march for the city of Mexico within a fortnight, and with something like 6000 men. It might not be amiss here to state, that what is left of the division of Gen. Quitman at the capital has been incorporated with the divisions of Generals Worth and Twiggs—the Pennsylvania and New York Volunteers and Steptoe's battery with the former, the South Carolinians and Marines with the latter.

Nothing positive of the whereabouts of Santa Anna is known, but many about Vera Cruz think he is secreted in that vicinity, watching an opportunity to slip off in the British steamer or some other foreign vessel. The Arco Iris of the 16th, says that Santa Anna had arrived at Orizaba with 1500 ragged followers, but gives no hint as to his future movements or intention.

Com. Perry was to sail in the Mississippi, the day after the Alabama left, for Alvarado, Tabasco, Laguna and Campeachy. Present movements close watching, and perhaps something to do in the Commodore's province.

An immense Norther came down with the train with the city letter at Vera Cruz was busy in our active frights. It was the first opportunity setting it and men of the invading army had the offals to communicate with their friends, for every one improved it.

The weather at Vera Cruz was excessively hot, and there was still occasionally, a case of yellow fever. A tolerable brisk norther sprung up a few hours after the Alabama sailed, which would clear the air and improve the health.

Captain Biscoe was on the 18th inst., elected lieutenant colonel of the Louisiana Battalion—a most excellent selection and one which has given general satisfaction. The companies of Capts. Lewis and Beauregard are at Puebla, the latter now under Lieut. Waters, as Capt. B. keeps the navy house for a short time. The Battalion has suffered considerably, and has been of great service.

The American Star of the 3d inst., published at the city of Mexico, mentions that a communication from Mr. Trist had been received at Queretaro, but the substance of it was not known.

For the Highland Messenger.

MR. EDITOR:—At your pleasant village I first heard the joyful news of the election of Hon. John Bell, to the United States Senate from Tennessee. With this pleasing intelligence I also find to my astonishment and regret, that an indignation meeting had been held at Knoxville, condemning in bitter terms the election of Mr. Bell. As an East Tennessean, and a Whig, I deplore the existence in the Whig party of the feeling that prompted the Knoxville meeting—while I cannot subscribe to the doctrines and feelings therein expressed—the whole of which in my estimation resolves itself into this: That E. Tennessee is of right entitled to one Senator, that Knoxville constitutes East Tennessee, therefore Knoxville is entitled to one Senator. And how is that claim sustained? by what sort of argument? Simply that a time honored custom has sanctioned it. They do not say that this time honored custom has sanctioned the election of Senator from Knoxville; but if there is any thing due to custom at all, inasmuch as Knoxville has usually furnished the Senator, she is still entitled to that honor. And here lies the secret of the "indignation" aroused by the election of Mr. Bell. Now to my mind, the very circumstance that East Tennessee, *alias* Knoxville, has so long furnished one Senator, is the very reason she ought not now to complain, beside, there has been a period in the history of Knoxville, when she had a claim to a seat in the United States Senate, that she cannot now boast of. I allude to the days of Hugh L. White, Col. John Williams, and others now no more; and it was to the force of their talent more than "the time honored custom" of which so much is said, that they were indebted for a continuation of that honor. But all this parade about "East Tennessee being shorn and dishonored," is demagogueism of the lowest order—demagogueism of that species that suits Locofocoism, but is not adapted to the meridian of Whiggery,—it very illy comports with the doctrines of a party whose motto is, "the greatest good to the largest number!" But the Whig party are threatened with a withdrawal of the Knox county Whigs. Is that their Whiggery? Is it "the spoils" for which they are contending? I do not believe it. A few village politicians may be thus influenced, but the great body of Whigs in Knox county go for principles—go for measures, not men. Beside, they look upon John Bell as a Tennessean, as belonging exclusively to no one division of the State, but the property of the whole State, in which they in common with Middle and West Tennessee have an equal interest, and it is their pride and their boast too, that he is not exclusively the property of all Tennessee,—the whole nation claims him as a public servant, of whom they are justly proud. Yes, sir, the announcement of the election of John Bell to the United States Senate, is hailed with joy by the Whigs of every State in the Union. As a Tennessean I am proud of this, while I feel humbled and ashamed to see that a part of my countrymen make mere local divisions the ground of complaint, and thus deprive themselves of the honor reflected upon us as constituents of John Bell.

I am consoled by the reflection that this spirit of disaffection is not general, that it is confined to a few, while the great body of Whigs in East Tennessee—"the right arm of the Whig party in Tennessee," approve the choice of the Legislature.—From what I have already seen, I have no doubt the Locofocos will unite with a few disappointed aspirants, and their dependants in East Tennessee, to raise a great dust, a great hue and cry about E. Tennessee being "shorn and dishonored"—a time honored custom set aside—East Tennessee trampled upon—her rights disregarded—her interests sacrificed—her state of provincial vassalage, and a long concatenation of such like jargon; but no Whig good and true, need be alarmed by any such squibbs. Tennessee occupies a proud eminence in the political world and the appearance of John Bell in the United States Senate will contribute to elevate her still higher in the rank of Whig States.

AN EAST TENNESSEEAN.

Not Dead.

Several weeks ago we published a sketch, entitled "Buried, but not Dead," which is now running the round of our exchanges. This sketch, it will be remembered, stated that a man named Jacob Diefenderff, who had been scalped and buried by a party of Sioux Indians, had miraculously recovered after thus treated, risen from his grave, inflicted summary vengeance upon his persecutors, and lived fifteen years to tell the story. *He is still living.* He is very old, very wealthy, and has a fine estate in Root, Montgomery county, (called Currietown in the time of our sketch,) upon which he resides. He rigidly adheres to old fashions, in dress, farming, and every thing else. This makes our story, which was based upon historical fact, more marvellous than ever. The papers that have copied the sketch will do well to afford their readers a transcript of this paragraph.—*New York Sunday Times.*

Correspondence of the Messenger.

The Markets.

HAMBURG, Saturday Evening, Nov. 27.

COTTON.—The late accounts from Europe, per *Acadia*, are such as to afford no relief to the depression in our Cotton market. The demands continue extremely limited, and sales are accordingly few. Prices range from 6 1-2 to 7c., and fluctuate much within these limits.

Provisions of all kinds command moderate, but fair prices.

Exchange, on Charleston and Savannah, par.

" " New York, 1-2 premium, with a tendency to advance, in consequence of the limited sale of Cotton, which renders it necessary to remit specie in order to draw against it.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life at the residence of her husband in this county, on Sunday the 21st day of November, 1847, MRS. FANNY RANDAL, wife of John Randal, in the 56th year of her age.

Mrs. Randal was the daughter of John & Zilpha Cassida, was born and raised in Buncombe county, where at the age of sixteen years she was married to Mr. John Randal. About the year 1829, Mrs. Randal embraced religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which, to the day of her lamented death, she lived an acceptable member. For the last five years the writer of this notice has had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with sister Randal and been a member of the same class with her. She was a regular attendant upon all the ordinances of the House of God, and was often made happy in His love; but she is gone, leaving behind her a bereaved husband and ten motherless children—two of which are infants—with a numerous circle of friends to mourn her departure; but they mourn not as those that have no hope.

Sister Randal had been in delicate health for some time, and seemed to have a presentiment that her pilgrimage on earth was drawing near its close. On Friday night, the 19th, she was taken seriously ill and medical aid called in.—Notwithstanding, every thing was done that medical skill could accomplish, death had marked her for his victim, and he could not be put off. During each lucid interval, her time was spent in prayer and praise, and a few minutes before her final struggle, her husband asked her if she was happy in Jesus? She answered, Yes, and died without a groan, and doubtless is now reaping the reward of the finally faithful.—*Com.*

NOTICE TO BANK DEALERS

M. PATTON,

Will act as Agent in Offering Notes for Discount and Renewal at the Asheville Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, and will charge the Customary Fee for his services.

Asheville, April 15, 1847. 346—1y.

ALBERT T. SUMMEY,

AGENT,

Will attend to Renewing and Offering Notes for Discount at the Branch Bank Cape Fear.

ASHEVILLE, January, 1847.—333.

GREAT!!!

Invaluable Ointment,

FOR SALE IN ASHEVILLE BY

HUGH JOHNSTON,

The only Agent West of the Blue Ridge.

August 16, 1847.—5m. 363

Read, and Profit by Reading.

Those persons who purchased property at the Trustee sale of J. M. Rice, in November, 1846, are respectfully informed that their notes were due the 17th ult., and that unless paid previous to the 1st of January next, will be put out for collection.

A. T. SUMMEY, *Trustee.*

Asheville, Dec. 2, 1847—4t 379

Asheville Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples,	per bushel,	00 50 a 00 00
Alum,	pound	00 12½
Alspice,	do	00 20 a 00 25
Axes, patent, each,		1 25 a 1 37
Bacon, scarce, per lb		10
Beeswax,	" "	20 a 25
Brimstone,	" "	12
Castings,	"	5
Chains, trace,	pair	75
Candles, sperm,	pound	45 50
Coffee, best Rio,	do	11½ 12
Copperas,	do	10
Cotton, raw,	do	12½
do span,	bale	1
Corn,	bushel	33½ a 40
" meal,	do	40 a 50
Flour,	barrel	5
Feathers,	pound	25
Glass, 8 by 10,	box	3 75
" 10 by 12,	"	4 25 a 4 50
Ginger,	pound	20 25
Ginseng, dry,	do	25
Hides, dry,	do	10 a 12
do green,	do	4½ a 5
Iron, S. C., rolled,	pound	5
Indigo, Span. Float,	do	1 75
do best Carolina,	do	75 a 87
Lard,	do	8 a 10
Lead; bar,	do	10
do dry white,	do	16½
do oil,	keg	3 a 3 50
Leather, sole,	pound	25
do harness,	do	25 a 30
do upper,	side	1 50 a 2 50
Molasses,	gallon	62½ a 75
Madder, best,	pound	25
Nails,	do	6½
Oil, Linseed,	gallon	1
Oats,	bushel	20 a 25
Powder, best rifle,	pound	33½ a 37
do common,	do	25
Pepper,	do	20 a 25
Putty,	do	10 a 12
Rice,	do	8 a 10
Sugar, brown,	do	11 a 12
" loaf, best,	do	16½
Salt, Va., (plenty)	bushel	1
" Liverpool,	sack	1 50 a 4 50
Steel, best Cast,	pound	25
" German,	do	20
" Blister,	do	12½
Tallow,	do	7 a 8
Wool,	do	25

The above are the retail prices. Our merchants generally, have fresh stocks, and are prepared to sell at wholesale, at prices in most instances less than those quoted.