

Selected Woetrp.

Erin.

BY CHARLES SORAN. I love the land of Erin! It is ocean's emerald thron-Oft in my dreams appearing More levely than my own; Its green and lofty mountains, Its fertile valleys too, Its bright, pellucid founteins, And sky of eleurest blue: For O ! that ilse of Beauty, It gave my father birth; And I love it as a duty, As the fairest of the carth.

I love the sons of Erin! The noble and the brave; Their bosoms only fearing To fill a coward's grave; Their hearts to each vibration Of honor's chords attuned; Quick to repel invasion. And slow a friend to wound : Their intellectual glory A joy to me imparts;
O! I love them and their story, In my very heart of hearts. I love the maids of Erin! The rose is not more fair-The dove not more endearing Than the maids of Erin are; I love them that their bosoms With virtue are imbrued-The lilly as it blossoms, Is their heart's similitude: My voice in transport falters Neath a heavenly control, For the thought of Erin's daughters Wakes to love my raptured soul. Long may the land of Erin Bloom 'neath her cloudless skies!

Her hills and valleys cheering All bosoms and aff eyes; Her sons their lofty station, Still keep before the world: And the oppressors of their nation, Down from their thrones be hurled; Her daugters so endearing, Then rise her sons to bless, And make the land of Erin, A land of happiness.

## TEMPERANCE.

[From the Western-Carolina Temp. Advocate.]

There is often another objection urged against the temperance reform, as attempted to be carried out at this day, other than that which we have already noticed, which the reader will remember, was based upon the grounds that temperance societies were supposed to be unfavorable to civil liberty. This is, that "joining a Temperance Society, is inconsistent with the profession of a christian." In answer to this, we have but to say that for our life, we never could see why an individual should hesitate to do that as a christian, to which he would be naturally disposed by the very nature of his profession. If as a christian he be sincere, he will embrace any and every opportunity to do good to his fellow men, by precept and example, with his talents, property and influence. It will be only necessary to show a good man that uniting with others, and forming a temperance society, tends directly to the benefiting his fellow in order to secure not only his approbation, but his hearty and constant co-operation .-The very essence of the religion which he professes is supreme love to God, and universal love to man. A love to man which efforts that can be made consistently with / justice, to secure and advance his interests. An anti-effort, do-nothing religion may be praved heart, but it is very far from being consistent with the word of God, or the interests of man. The particular good rebecome too obvious to admit of a serious doubtion the part of the candid, and we are compelled to look upon the man who professes the religion of Christ, and stands opposed to this cause as blinded by bigotry rather of benefit to me." and prejudice, misled by ignorance, or as possessing feeling quite the reverse of those rious examination, you would find your enalways inspired by the religion which he tire opposition to the temperance reform to professes. We believe the time has been grow out of this belief. You have a sesubject, the tendencies and results of the respectable portion of society. practice so clearly demonstrated to be "only evil and that continually," little confidence temperance reform.

I joined the church."

exemption from uniting with the more ju. takers of other mens' sins. dicious and benevolent of your neighbors in subject a question of membership. In most fort."

in his house!!

To meet the exigencies of the case both in and out of the church, we recommend temperance societies, gotten up by voluntary associations, as a prudential means which has hitherto been found the most easy, safe, and efficient in the suppression of intemperance of any ever known among us.

"But why say a pledge, I am temper. ate already?"

If that be true, if indeed you are temperate, then by signing a pledge you make no sacrifice, and you should the more cheerfully give your influence to this good cause.

But to view this in another light. The issue is fairly made up before the world between the friends and enemies of the practice of using ardent spirits for any other than medical or mechanical purposes, and now to borrow a sentiment from holy writ, " He that is not for us is against us, and he that gathereth not with us scattereth abroad!" The friends of temperange, and the public generally, know no middle ground. It is true that in the abstract, opposing temperance societies is not favoring drunkenness, but when the issue is made up in this question, the case is altered, and we confess ourself unable to see how under the circumstances as they exist, an individual who opposes temperance societies, can be cont sidered in any other light than favorable to drunkenness. There was a time when our fathers could not drink tea without sanctioning that odious principle in human governments-taxation without representation .-And what did the men of '76 say? Let each one take care of himself. Let us have no visible agreement-no pledge? Far from it. Let the delegates from Virginia assembled at Williamsburg on the 1st of August, 1774, speak for themselves. "Considering the article of tea," say they, " as the detestible instrument which laid the foundation for the present sufferings of our distressed friends in Boston, we view it with horror, and therefore

RESOLVED, That we will not from this day, import tea of any kind whatever, nor will we use it, nor suffer such as may be now on hand to be used in any of our fami-

This resolution was handed about for the signatures of the people, and the result was, union, strength, action, success! So it must be on the temperance question.

The article of tea in the abstract, was a simple matter, but on the principle involved in the resolution above, the issue between the two countries, was made up, and whoever imported or drank teathen, no matter how sparingly, was looked upon as an enemy to American liberty. Suppose when this resolution, or the declaration of Independence was to be signed, some one had said, "why sign such a paper, I am a patriot already?" would not his patriotism man without any possible injury to himself, have been more than suspected?. Or suppose each man when the armies of Great Britain poured in upon our country, had said, "I will not help them, neither will I form any visible agreement with my fellowcountrymen to oppose them-I will sign no prompts the most constant and unwearied pledge-I will fight single-handed-do my own fighting, and in my own way." Then had the enemy triumphed, and we never have been free! And if Britons could not consistent with the natural feelings of a de. be conquered without union-if indeed, no great achievement in the physical or moral world, has ever been accomplished without union of effort, how can we expect to consulting from temperance associations, has quer without united effort, that which has laid low thousands upon thousands of our fellow men in every part of the world?

" But I do not think that a little spirit occasionally, does me any injury, but is Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-March

Aye-truly, and very probable upon sewhen religious men engaged in the traffic cret fondness for spirits, of which you do of ardent spirits, innocently, not knowing not wish to deny yourself, and you fear that what they did, but at the present, after such if the temperance cause prospers, your a flood of light has been poured upon the practice will be frowned down by the more

A little tea "taken in moderation," would not have hurt the ladies of Boston in 1714, can be placed in the sincerity of that man's vet, as they could not drink it without givreligious pretensions who either engages in ing indirect sanction to the principle of taxthe practices of making, vending or drink- ation, without representation, they pledged ing spirits, or opposes the progress of the themselves against it, resolving to risk the consequences. Spirits cannot be used as a "But I joined a temperance society when common beverage, however moderately, without sanctioning the intemperance pro-That may be true at least in theory, but duced by it, and in the true sense of the does that circumstance justify the plea of word, those concerned, thus become par-

Another plea for opposing the temperopposing one of the most dire evils that ever ance reform, is often urged in language like visited our land? Should a man do the less this: "Ardent spirit does some good, and good because of his connection with the if it be proscribed because of its abuse, we church? Certainly not! It is known that may on the same principle, abandon many very few, if any, of the churches make this things thought to be necessary to our com-

of them, we are sorry to say, a man may This principle must always be tried by drink provided he does not get drunk, and the general effects attending the use of the there are no legal provisions for his censure, article in question. If more good, than He may make, buy and sell spirits and none evil, results from its use, it should be kept can officially say, "what doest thou?" pro. and vice versa. What then are the effects

vided he have a license from the court of his | attendant upon the use of spirits as a com. county, and nothing disorderly be transacted mon beverage? This shall be the subject of inquiry in a succeeding number.

> Or The following statistical view of the distilleries and quantity of spirits annually distilled in the United States, brings to light the startling fact that there are more than two gallons of spirits annually distilled in our country, to every man, woman and shild that inhabits it ! The annual exportdo not, we think, exceed the imports, -so that it if the liquid poison annually consumed in these United States were equally divided, every living soul would have more than two gallons!

> But there is another fact exhibited in this table, to which we wish to call the attention of our readers in this State. It is, that in North Carolina the number of distilleries nearly double that of any other State in the Union! Yes, North Carolina has her two thousand six hundred and ninety-eight stillhouses! She has few, if any, asylums of any kind,-she has few good roads, or ca. nals,-few public works, to give her rank among her sister States-but she has two thousand six hundred and ninety-eight distillerics !- W. C. Temp. Adv.

States.	No. of Dist's.	Galls, dist'o
Maine	3	4 2220 4000000
New Hampshire	5	3,50
Vermont	37	5,177,71
Connecticut	71	215,89
Rhode Island	4	* 855,00
New York	38	4,008,61
New Jersey	219	356,41
Pennsylvania .	707	8,784,13
Delaware	3	39,00
Maryland	73	342,81
Virginia	1450	882,51
North Carolina	2698	1,038,74
South Carolina	251	102,28
Georgia	350	528,39
Alabama	184	127,26
Mississippi	15	3,15
Louisiana	5	291,52
Tennessee	1381	1,089,69
Arkansas	37	17,21
Kentucky	890	1,700,70
Missouri	215	328,89
Illinois	150	1,429,11
Indiana -	322	1,786,96
Ohio	373	469,35
Michigan	59	544,06
Iowa	2	4,31
District Columbia	1	6,00
	0000	20 242 02

STEAM SHIP ASHORE .- A towboat arrived at New Orleans on Friday, the 30th ult., from the S. W. Pass, reports the steamship Natchez ashore there. She was going out to sea at the time without a pilot. There

Journal of the American Temperance Union.

CALL AND SEE,

A HANDSOME assortment of New GOODS, clubs of 10 only one dollar and a half! i. c. 10. A which the subscriber has commenced receiving, comprising,

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, CUTLERY, SHOES, ROOTS, HATS, Bonnets, Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONARY, Queensware, Saddlery, &c., &c. The largest assortment ever purchased by the ubscriber-which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Thankful for past favors, trusting that he may continue to be

ISAAC T. POOR. Asheville, May 28, 1841.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

THROUGHOUT THE U. STATES. WE have comenced the Manufacture of PRINTING INK, in this city, and intend to supply with an article that will give general satisfaction. The price for Newspaper fixed at 18 cents per lb., cash, in kegs and barrels of 25 to 150 lbs, and barrels about 250 lbs. The

dently anticipated. Orders or letters out of the city to be directed to No. 103 NORTH THIRD Street. Please state if to be used on a cylinder or flat Press

price being so low a share of patronage is confi-

RAPP & CO. TTFactory NORTH NINTH street, between Brown and Coates.

## State of North Carolina, MACON COUNTY.

Session, 1841.

James G. Gray, adm'r of John R. Gray, dec'd.,

Samuel G. Smith

Original Attachment levied on Land. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Highland Messenger," notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the county of Macon, at the court house in Franklin, on the second Monday before the last Monday in June next, then and there to plead, an-

swer or demur; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the lands levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's Witness, JOHN HALL, C. C. C. H. G. WOODFIN, D. C. [\$5 50.] 45 lsw

April 23, 1841. State of North Carolina,

MACON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,-MARCH SESS., 1841.

Original Attachment levies John Hannah. on Lands. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State-It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the High land Messenger, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Picas and Quarter Sessions at the next Court to be hell for the county of Macon, at the Court House is Franklin, on the 2nd Monday before the last Monday in June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the lands levied on con-

lemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt. JOHN HALL, C. C. C. H. G. WOODPIN, D. C. [85 50] April 23, 1841.

Information Wanted,

FISAAC GARNER, of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four smull children in August 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from Mr. Isaac Pitts of Jamesiown. who engaged him in March 1840, to go to Colum bin, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. Mr. Pitts on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail In Jan uary last, young Mr. Pitts carries another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he hears of Garner driving a stage about 100 miles

Said Garner is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high light complexion, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, & inclined to be round shouldered.—He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addict ed to profain language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning Garner, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confiding companion that he should return to her and their

four helpless children. Should it not be Garner's wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so deprayed, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the criss of his children who arenow suffering for bread. CINDERELLA GARNER.

Raleigh, May 14h; 1841.

Extray. TSAAC MAUNEY brings before I me a Bright Sorrel HORSE, taken up by him on the 21st of May, 1841, two miles south of Franklin Macon county, N. C. The said horse is branded with the letter W, on the right shoulder, the mane lying of the left side, windgall on the left hind leg. Appraised to be worth twenty-five dollars.

WM. E. MULL, Ranger. June 4, 1841.

NEW STORE.

The Subscriber ESPECTFULLY announces that he has

Corner of Market and Centre Streets. lately occupied by Mr. G. H. TAYLOR, and will keep on hand an assortment of

G-BRODGCECER TECHS COTTON BAGGING, ROPE, IRON, &C., &C. Tr Orders from the country will meet with rompt and strict attention.

H. URQUHART. Hamburg, Nov. 9, 1840.

ROBERTS' SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE For Town and Country,

The Cheapest and Handsomest Magazine in the World!!

TS published by the subscriber, on the 1st and 15th of every month. Each number contains forty large pages, (2 1.2 sheets,) and is printed in a very superior manner—after the style of Black-wood's Magazine— accompanied with an extra

thick cover It always contains all of the valuable miscellaneous matter that appears in the Boston Notion, including the popular romances of Old St. Pauls by Ainsworth, The Poacher, by Marryatt, and is said to be no probability of her getting George St. George Julian, by the author of "Voloff without a strong breeze from the east. entine Vox." Also, all the Engravings that appear in that paper-together with occasionally a piece of fashionable music. At the end of the year it will comprise a volume of over one thousand pages-a library in itself!-and the subscription for a year is only \$2,00 ! and when taken in

> copies for 15 dollars. The first number was published January 15, 1841 and contained part first of the popular novels mentioned above. All the back Nos. from No 1. can be furnished. Postmasters are authorized GEORGE ROBERTS,

Publisher and Proprietor.

Boston, March 15, 1841.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! CLERKS of Courts, Attorneys, Sheriffs, and Constables are respectfully informed that we have recently made large additions to our former assortment of BLANKS; and that we are now prepared to fill with promptness orders for any of

the following kinds, viz: Constables' Warrants, Ca. Sa's, and Bonds, Superior Court Ca. Sa's, County Court Road Orders,

" Executions. Guardians' Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Appearance Bonds, Superior Court Indictments for Affrays,

Assaults. County Court Affrays, " Writs,

Deeds of Trust, Superior Court Venditioni Exponas, " Subpœnas, County

" Vend. Expo. " Ca. Sa. Bonds, Superior County do. Deeds of Conveyance, Superior Court Capias Bonds, " Write.

Marriage License, Constables' Delivery Bonds. Superior Court Witness Tickets. County Court do. Deeds of Equity. Indemnity Bonds, Sheriff's Deeds Vend. Expo.

Appeal Bonds Commissions for taking Depositions. Constables' Official Bonds, County Court Ca. Sa's, &c., &c., &c., Blank Notes will be printed to order. IT Orders for any Blanks not contained in the

Fi. Fa.

bove catalogue, should be accompanied with a opy of the Blanks ordered. All orders for Printing of any kind will be romptly attended to.

Messenger" Office, Asheville, April 9, 1841.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, Macon county. IN EQUITY-SPRING TERM, 1841.

JOHN B. ALLSON and JOSEPH KEENER, ) JEREMIAH R. PACE.

Bill of Injunction and for Relief. I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, J. R. Pace, does not reside within the limits of the State-It is ordered that publication be made in the "Highland Messenger" for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the said county of Macon, at Court House in Frankling on the second Monday in September next, to answer complainant's said bill of compaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the cause set for learing exparte.

Witness, Saul Surry, clerk and master of our sid Court of Equity, at office, the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1841. SAUL SMITH, C. M. E. [Printer's fee, \$5 50.]

Blank Deeds. A LARGE supply, printed on first-rate pay for sale at this office on good terms. Valuable Tracts of Land POR SARE.

THE well-known stand, one and a half miles below the Warm Springs, Buncombe county, North Carolina, on the north-eastern side of French Broad river, together with its adjacent LANDS of about THREE HUNDRED ACRES, a large portion of which is in cultivation, and no pied by W. & J. A. Fagg, and owned by the heirs at law of Dr. Benjamin Howarth, deceased.

ALSO,

One other Tract, on the southwest side of the river, containing about Five or Six Hundred Acres,—some two hundred of which are also in cultivation. A large portion of each tract is of the

first-rate river bottom. Communications directed to Howarth & Woodfin, Franklin, N. C., will meet with prompt atten-

April 16, 1841.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA. Bure Country.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, APRIL TERM, 1841.

CHARLES McDowell, Attachment levied or Chattels. THOMAS SETSON.

RDERED by Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the " Highland Mes. senger," for the defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Burke, at the court house in Morganton, on the 3d Monday in July next; to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the chattels levied on be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's de-

Witness, J. J. Erwin, clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of April, 1841.

'Teste, J. J. ERWIN, Clerk. may 14. [85 50.]

State of North Carolina,

Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law, SPRING TERM, 1841.

CATHARINE SNIPES, Petition for Divorce.

JEREMIAH SNIPES. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Snipes, is not an inhah.

itant of this State-It is therefore ordered, by Court, that publication be made for six weeks the "Highland Messenger," for the said Jeremiah Snipes to be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the court house in Asheville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next; then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed against him by the said Catharine Snipes, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the case be

set for hearing exparte. J. ROBERTS, Clk. Witness, May 14. [85 50.]

State of N. Carolina....Macon county Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions. MARCH SESSION, 1841.

James Robinson, Original Attachment levied Samuel G. Smith.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the " Highland Messenger" notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the county of Macon, at the c. "I house in Franklin, on the 2d Monday before th, last Monday in June next, then and there to pleas, answer or demur; otherwise judgment pro confess will be taken against him, and the lands levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

JOHN HALL, C. C. C. Witness, H. G. Woodfix, D. C. April 23, 1841. [85 50.] 45 lsw

PROSPECTUS OF THE

RUBAL REPOSITORY. Volume 18th, commencing with June 10, 1841.-Embellished with numerous Engravings. Price

only One Dollar per annum. THE Rural Repository will be devoted to Polite Literature, containing Moral and Sentimental Tales, Original Communications, Biography, Travelling Sketches, Amusing Miscellany, Hu-morous and Historical Anecdotes, Useful Receipts, Poetry, &c. The first number of the Eighteenth Volume of Rural Repository will be issued on Saturday, the 19th of June, 1841.

On issuing the proposals for a new Volume of the Rural Repository, the publisher tenders his most sincere acknowledgments to all Contributors, Agents and subscribers, for the liberal support which they have afforded him from the commencement of this publication. New assurances on the part of the publisher of a periodical which has stood the test of years, would seem superfluous, he will therefore only say, that it will be conducted on a similar plan and published on the same form as heretofore, and that no pains or expense shall be spared to promote their gratification by its further improvement in typographical execution and original and selected matter. CONDITIONS.

THE RURAL REPOSITORY will be published every other Saturday, in the Quarto form, embelished with numerous engravings, and will contain twenty-six numbers of eight pages cach, with a title page and index, the volume making in the whole 208 pages. It will be printed in handsome style, medium paper of a superior quality, with good type; making, at the end of the year, a neat and tasteful volume containing matter equal to one thousand duodecimo pages, which will be both amusing and instructive in future years,

Terms.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance. Persons remitting us Five dollars, free of postage, shall receive six copies, and those remitting us ten dollars, free of postage, shall receive thirteen copies, or twelve copies of this volume and one copy of either the 11th, 12th, 19th or 17th volumes. Thirty copies mailed to one address for twenty dollars, sent to us in one remittance, free of postage.

No subscription received for less than on year. All the back numbers furnished to new subscribers during the year, until the edition is out, unless otherwise ordered Post Masters will send money for subscri-

bers to this paper, free of any expense. Names of subscrbers with the amount of sub scription, to be sent as soon as possible to the pub-

WILLIAM B. STODDARD. Hudson, Columbia Co. N. Y., 1841.

JUST PRINTED, A ND for sale at this Office, on the usual terms the following kinds of BLANKS, viz: Administrators' Bonds.

Letters of Administration.

Prosecution Bonds. Letters Testamentary, Orders for any of which, or for any other kind Blanks, will be promptly attended to: April 30.

A Barouche for sale. THE subscriber, wishing to procure a vehicle of a different kind, offers for sale a Barouche D.R. M'ANALLY.

WOOD TYPE, Cut by Machinery and warranted superior to any beretofore manufactured.

George F. Nesbitt. Tontine Building, Corner of Wall and Water sts.

NEW YORK, ESPECTFULL. informs the Printers of the United States, that he has now in full operation his machine for cutting Wood Types, which being an entire new invention, is warranted to cut Types, both plain and ornamental, far su-perior to any heretofore exhibited to the public and in proof of the assertion, informs the public that he has obtained Diplomas and medals from both the American and Mechanics' Institutes of

the city of New York, at their Fails of 1837, '38

and '39, as the books of the Institutes will show George F. Nesbitt would particularly invite the attention of Printers to the fact, that through the oliteness of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Havre lines of packets, he has been favored with the latest French and English specimens, that many of the new styles in them are very hand. some, and have been got up by him; they were exhibited by him at the Mechanics' Feir in this city, now just closed, and pronounced by the committee of Printers, appointed to examine Types and Specimens, to be superior to any Wood Types ever before exhibited, and baving a decided ad

vantage over large metal types.

George F. Nesbitt would also inform the Print ers of the United States, that he is ready to cut ypes on wood of any size, from 5 lines pica upwards, from any of the patterns of smaller types contained in the extensive specimen of Messrs. G. Bruce & Co., or from any new pattern that can oc suggested.

TGeorge F. Nesbitt is desirous that Printers. and those becoming Agents, should be acquainted with the fact that his prices are much reduced from those heretofore charged by other manufacturers; that he allows his Agent thirty per cent commission : that his terms are six months or ten per cent. discount for cash.

GEORGE F. NESBITT. New York, April 30.

PLAIN AND FANCY BOOK AND JOB BO BE H IN THE MIN CO. THE public are respectfully informed that in

L addition to the former large and general assortment of Printing Materials belonging to this establishmen, a new supply has been recently received, which will enable us to execute Letter-Press Printing

of every description, in a style equal, if not supe

for to any other establishment in the State. Orders for any of the following kinds of Printing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to: BLANKS, OF EVERY DE. CARDS, OF ALL KINDS.

HAND-BILLS, SCRIPTION, SHOW-BILLS, PAMPHLETS. WAY AND STAGE BILLS, CIRCULARS. Tickets, Labels, &c. &c. CATALOGUES.

Horse and Jack Bills. Having recently procured cuts of the latest tyle, we are prepared to print Horse and Jack Bills in the best manner, and on moderate terms. " Messenger" Office, Asheville, Jan. 29, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN-CAROLINA FEMPERANCE ADVOCATE

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Asheville, N. C.

EDITED BY D. R. MIANALLY. TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, res ed on publishing a paper of the above title and character and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson 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 through

country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation. FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE! to you we make a most carnest appeal-while thousands pon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, or gro cery, while no mins are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemep too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.-The Western part of North Carolina, the West ern part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind.

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

and it is for you now to say whether they shall

have it.

the first number will be issued early in January 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 FIFTY CENTS a copy. Where single copies are taken the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

IT Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers and all Ministers of the gospel are authorized agents. -

COTTON YARN.

THE subscriber has, and will continue to keep L on hand, a large quantity of Cotton Yarn of superior quality, which he will sell at the following reduced prices, for cash only, viz: . . \$1 25 per bale.

13, 14, . . . . JAS. W. PATTON. Asheville, April 23, 1841.

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

ARRIVALS. DEBARTURES. Southern .-- Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Thursdays & Saturdays, Sundays, at 4 o'clock, by 10 o'clock, r. u. A. M. Wednesdays, Fridays Springs, &c.- Tuesdays, and Mondays, at 4 o'clk, Thursdays & Saturdays, A. M. 8, P. M. Western, via Franklin, Fridays, 5 oclock, A.M. to Ga.-Wednesdays, 7 Eastern, via Morganton

Tuesdays and Satur-&c. Mondays & Fridays, days, 5 A. M. Mondays, Thursdays,

Eastern, via Rutherfordion, &c .- Sundays, and Saturdays, 5 o'clock, Tuesdays and Fridays, A. M. at 8, r. M. Eastern, via Burnsville.

Wednesdays, &c.-Mondays, 4 r. m. Southern, via Cathey's Creek, &c. -- Tuesdays, A. M.

Mondays, at 60'clock