FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1841.

Congress.

The business before the two Houses of Congress progresses slowly. The only bill of consequence, which has yet passed hoth Houses, is the Land Bill, which originated in the House of Representatives, and finally passed the Senate, on the 19th inst., by a vote of 23 to 20. Notwithstanding the violence with which every measure proposed by the Whigs for the relief of the country, is opposed by the opposition, who seem determined to throw every obstacle in the way that lies in their power, they seem to be approaching a crisis when action may be expected. The Fiscal Bank Bill was expected to be taken out of Committee of the Whole on the 29th inst., and finally acted on in the Senate on the 24th. There is much speculation, and some doubt, as to its fate. Some seem to think it problematical whether it will ever pass Congress. and intimate if it should, that there still exist doubts whether the President will sanction it. When there are so many different opinions entertained by persons near the seat of Government, who seems to be acquainted with the views and objects of members, it necessarily leaves the matter in doubt; but we think the better opinion is, that the bill as reported by Mr. Clay in the Senate, with some slight alteration, will pass both Houses of Congress; nor can we see any grounds on which to found an opinion that the President will refuse to give it his sanction.

It had not been decided, at our latest advices from Washington, whether the Bankrupt law should be acted on at this session or not. The Fortification Bill has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 148 to 96. We discover also that a Bill has been reported to the House, imposing a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on of Mormonism into the State of Missouri various articles now duty free.

We are informed, from a source entitled to credit, that Congress will, probably, adjourn about the last of August. The oppo sition, in both Houses, seem disposed to protract the session as much as possible : it is thought, with the design of rendering the called session unpopular. The Whigs have the power, and we hope will, before they adjourn, carry through all the important measures proposed by the Administration, for the relief and prosperity of the people.

Prosperity of the U. States.

The New York Journal of Commerce, one of the best papers of the kind in the Union, lately contained an article on the fruits of the United States' soil, which contained some interesting statistics taken from the official returns lately made to the Government. The following is an abstract of the article, and shows that beyond doubt the United States is at present the most growing and prosperous country upon the face of the earth:

"It seems that the sixteen million of people who live in the United States, possess lumber to the value of eleven million of dollars, which with brick and stone of an incalculable amount, constitutes the materials for their dwellings. The income of their orchards is upwards of six million of dollars value. They had more than twenty-six million of pounds of wool to convert into broadcloths. blankets, and hosiery, &c., more than a thousand million pounds of cotton to manufacture into useful and necessary garments, and more than three hundred thousand pounds of silk for elegant and fancy dresses. The amount of their flax and hemp united was nearly a million of tons. For food we had last year, more than seventy-three million of hushels of wheat, equal to more than fourteen million of barrels of wheat flour. Also, more than seventeen million bushely of rye; upwards of six million bushels of buckwheat, and three million bushels of barley. The value of poultry that strolled about the yards and enclosures was more than nine million of dollars. The number of swine was upwards of twenty million, and the number of sheep more than nineteen million.

These people of the United States had the last ear, more than three hundred and seventeen million bushels of Indian corn; more than 99,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and upwards of thirteen million neat cattle, which furnished them milk, butter, and cheese, &c., to the value of more than thirteen million of dollars. They had at their command the labour and services of more than three million of horses and mules, and upwards of an hundred and six million bushels of oats, and nine million tons of hay, on which to feed these and their other cattle. To sweeten whatever seemed bitter or acid to the taste, they had more than two hundred and eight million pounds of sugar. Their land yielded to them, for their indulgence, more than seventy-seven million pounds of tobacco, and upwards of two hundred and seventy thousand gallons of wine with which to cheer their hearts. Such is the income of their soil only. And when we think of this in connection with our vast resources, have we any reason to despond, though financial clouds do "lower upon our land?"

## Death by Lightning.

A young man, by the name of Benjamin Holt, was killed by lightning, on the 13th instant, on the farm of Samuel King, in Henderson county. He was alone at the time, having been at work in the field some distance from the house. It appears that he had, for the purpose of being protected from a shower of rain, retired to a tree, down which the electric fluid descended, and terminated his earthly existence.

This is an additional proof of the danger of taking shelter under a tree in a thunderstorm. The lightning is always attracted by the highest object in the immediate viciuity of its descent. Of the character of the young man, or his state of preparation for so sudden a transit from time, we are not informed.

OT COMPARATIVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUC- ing of the Mormons and citizens, the result of which was, the Mormons at a given time, agreed to leave the country. They then went and form was recently called to a statistical statement of the comparative agricultural productions of the several States-from which it appears that in the productions named, those States ranking first, second and third, are as fol-

Wheat .- 1st, Ohio; 2d, Pennsylvania; 3d. New York.

Indian Corn-1st, Tennessee; 2d, Virginia; 3d, Ohio.

Potatoes-1st, New York; 2d, Maine; 3d. Pennsylvania

Cotton-1st, Nississippi; 2d, Alabama; 3d, Georgia.

Tobacco-Ist, Tennessee ; 2d, Mary. and; 3d, Virgina. Wool-1st, New York; 2d, Ohio; 3d

Swine-1st, Tennessee; 2d, Ohio; 3d,

Kentucky.

Lumber-1st, New York; 2d, Maine. In vain we looked over the list for North Carolina-the name is not there, either first, second or third, and we doubt if she would come in even fourth or fifth. Ecquiring for what she was distinguished, a friend reminds us that she has nearly twice as many still-houses as any other State in the Union! But even with these, she exports less spirits than she imports. She makes a little corn and rye-her citizens put by a sufficiency to keep soul and body together, and in most instances they then distil the surplus, and drink the spirits.

Whatever may be her natural disadvantages, we have no hestitancy in saying that North Carolina raises and exports a great deal less than what she might do.

## The Mormons.

The following extract of a letter to the editor of this paper, though not designed for publication, will, no doubt, be read with much interest, inasmuch as it gives some interesting facts as to the introduction The statements here may be relied on, as they come from a gentleman of respectabil ity and unquestioned veracity.

" Five in number first came to Jackson county during my residence there. They took their lodg ings at a tavern in Independence (the county seat) Not being a tavern-haunter myself, I formed no personal acquaintance with them. They lived omewhat retired, (having a hired room) for several weeks; presently, however, they made some attempts to negotiate with the neighboring Indians, whom they style their brethren the Canaanites. Being repulsed by the agents, they secured several tracts of land in the vicinity of Independence. and a few lots in town. About this time they began to come on by considerable numbers from the cast, and settle in little huts which they built on the lands which had been bought, which were cut in very small tracts for each family, under the name of an inheritance. Independence being the then designed site for their New Jerusalem. All except their leaders, being poor people, and of a low class, they employed as many as they needed in building the Lord's Printing Office, as they call it, and the balance were compelled to hire out to the citizens, in order to get sustenance for themselves and families. About this time they opened a store, which they called the Lord's store; and began to publish in the Lord's printing office, a paper entitled "The Evening and the Morning Star"
W. Philips editor. In this appeared a great many
of their pretended revelations from the Lord,
shewing them, (the Mormons,) to be the rightful inheritors of the land of Missouri.

"Their number now growing, both from emi-gration and proselytes, and finding no room in the vicinity of Independence, (about this time I moved to Clay county,) and finding vacant lands from 8 to 15 miles off, on Big Blue river, they pretended to have received a revalation leading them to that part of the country, for the erection of their New Jerusalem. There they settled in consider. able numbers, growing all the while still more bold in the publication of their pretended revelations, as having in them promised immense armies for the final subjugation of their enemies (the citi-zens) and final and complete possession of their inheritance, the land of Missouri. The citizens having, in the mean time, become tired of the repeated pilfering of their poor, and finding legal redress troublesome, if not impracticable, treated a few of them roughly. This, falthough their leaders would condemn the pilferring) caused them to show still more of their pretended authority, and here the citizens called a council, and agreed to have no more dealings with the Mormons, either buying or selling. This reduced them to straits, and enraged them very much, so that the Mormons, professing to be under the influence of inspiration, and under the immediate protection of the angels of God, defied the citizens to touch or injure them or their property; and about this time, the Mormons on Blue river marched their forces, in obedience to a pretended revelation, to take possession of Independence by force. But I think after the revalation came out, and before the above march, the citizens collected in sufficient numbers around the "Lord's printing office," to lay it in ruins, and took possession of a number of their papers, Now, the citizens being by this time apprised of the approach of the Mormons, collected their forces and repulsed them without a fight. Then a sairmishing, irregular fight ensued, in which several were killed on both sides, and the Mormons put to flight, making their escape by crossing the Missouri river into Clay county, into my neighborhood. It was fall, and the fast approach of winter finding a number of fellow-beings without homes or the means of sustenance, called to exercise the clemency of the citizens of Clay county for them. Here they wintered. All that could labor, were employed—but many were gratuitously fed through

"Having, however, leen received here with the express understanding and agreement that they would leave the county whenever a respectable majority of the citizens became dissatisfied, they remained some months pretty silent, except their threats against the citzens of Jackson county—generally countenanced as objects of pity. Presently emigration began to flock in form the east. Their prophet, Jo Smith, had information of their defeat in Jackson county, and came on with an armed force of assemble to the county. armed force of several hundred for the purpose of reinstating them in their possessions in that county by force. This excited considerable alarm, both with the citizens of Clay and Jackson. A consultation of the citizens of Jackson county, by a chosen delegation, was held with the leaders of the Mormons, in Liberty, Clay county, at which the citizens of Jackson, and the Mormons, came upon terms of agreement, and Smith returned to the east, leaving most of his army in Clay county, after having appointed a few apostles. Through these, they began to grow bold again in their threats of possessing their inheritance, and in their denunciations of the dreadful calamities that

the winter.

ed Caldwell county, where they prospered and multiplied by emigration, until, (I suppose,) they considered themselves strong enough to take the county; and forming themselves into bands, one called the Danites, or Destroying Angels-they commenced on Daviess county, entering house armed, and disarming the men by taking away their guns, took off such household goods as they wanted—drove off the family, and set fire to the house, moving their property, thus taken, to a for-tified bend of Grand river for safe keeping; and n more than one case, drove women out of to wade through snow several inches deep but a few days after the birth of the infant which she was compelled to carry in her arms, and leave her to the mercy of the merciless Danites. Thus they did without any provocation that I know of, upor which the militia were ordered against them; and finding themselves out numbered, they proposed a treaty, in which they finally succeeded, and promsed to leave the State at a given time, and did not come to a general fight; yet several on both sides had been killed before, and during the time of

making the compact or treaty.

"Now they are gone—and as I have written the account in quite an abridged way, I have no doubt but many important circumstances are left out, which might make this appear less interesting; yet the facts here stated as to their crimes, I will say are not exaggerated—and if you request it, I can produce many affidavits of respectable citizens of Daviess county, specifying their crimes separately,

"As to the Mormons attempting to influence the blacks, is a matter that must stand upon circumstantial evidence, as negro testimony is inadmissable; but this I will say, that it is here generally

"N. B. In addition to the Danites, another band was employed in taking and hauling off corn, purfession.' where they could find it, and another in driving off stock in the same way, and two other bands in smaller matters. Attested by numbers."

WORTHY OF IMITATION .- A clan of the Cherokee Indians still remaining in this State, numbering about seven hundred, all belonging to the Cherokee Temperance corder. Society, except five or six, and these, it is said never pretend to drink spirits until they right smart at the business; but that beent get among the whites.

The Baltimore Patriot says :- We thority, that the following nominations have been made to the Senate by the President of the United States:

Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, Minister to England. Col. C. S. Todd, of Kentucky, Minister

Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, Minister to Austria.

Important to American Farmers

THE CORN LAW QUESTION IN ENGLAND, -It appears certain that there is now awak. ened throughout England a feeling such as has never before been aroused. The corn laws have had their wickedness-pretty generally exhibited. The people are determined. They think that they have argued this corn law question long enough. The pressure on the operative multitudes, is becom- gammon. ing too strong and threatening for prolong. reasonings. The season of action is arrived, and it cannot come more favourainhuman monopoly."

nstitutions, we may not be too sanguine. blow'd if they wouldn't!" between the United States and England, so Wyk's fury raised to fully ninety degrees in far as our wheat and corn are concerned- the shade. He threatened to sue Mr. Jones we could not only be clear of debt to that the cockney tourist and civil engineer, for country in a very short time, but we could slander-asserted that he never suffered a bring to the agricultural districts of the U. dog, either alive or dead, to enter his prem-States, in less than six months, more than ises, and protested in the name of sausage ten millions of dollars, for the sale of our makers of New Orleans, individually and pent-up products, which co not now com- collectively, against the cockney's imputamand a fair price.

London-in length is eight miles : in breadth three, and in circumference twenty-six. It contains 9, 000 streets, lanes and alleys, and courts, and sixty five squares. It has 246 churches and chapels 207 meeting houses for dissenters, 42 chapels, for foreigners, and six synagogues for and so he dismissed the case. Jews-making 502 places of public worship. The number of inhabitants during the sitting of Par-liament is estimated at 1,250,000. In this vast eity there are 4,000 seminaries for education, 10 institutions for promoting the arts and sciences, 422 asylums for the indigent, 17 for the sick and lame, 13 dispensaries, 704 charitable institutions. 58 courts of justice, 4,040 professional men connected with the law. There are 13,300 vessels trading on the river Thames in the year, and 40,-000 wagons going and returning to the metropo-lis in the same period. The exports and imports to and from the Thames is estimated at £66,822,. 222 annually, the property floating in the vast city every year is £170,000,000 sterling.—Char. Pat-

A Gin-u-wine Loafer .- 'I say, mother, said a regular street loafer the other night. after he had deposited a bottle of something in a ricketty old cupboard and laid himself down on the floor, "I want you to wake me when I get dry."

"How do I know when you get dry?" "Oh, just wake me up any time-I'm always dry."

WESTWARD HO !- The St. Louis Bulle. tin of June 28 says, that three boats had just arrived there, bringing nine hundred and sixty four passengers, among them, on one boat, were one hundred and twenty-nine children under four years of age. These are squally times, indeed.

The Savannah Republican of Tuesday says:-In our paper of the 15th inst., we about sympathy; in which a Scotch dog is noticed the death of Judge Reid, late Go- quoted, who got to look so like his master, vernor of Florida. By a private letter which was shown us yesterday, we learn that a master was tired, the dog was sent to take son and daughter of the Governor has since his place at the kirk!! and the mintster never discovered the error.

LT All orders for Printing or promptly attended to.

"Messenger" Office, Asheville, July 23, 1841. vernor of Florida. By a private letter which from constant association, that when the would befall the citizens of Clay county too, if they did not subscribe to the Mormon faith, &c.

These threats aroused the citizens to very great dissatisfaction, which gave rise to a general meet-

[From the New Orleans Picayune.] The Tourist in Trouble.

George Jones, a kind of nondescript or amphibious animal, half landsman and half sailor, was yesterday an applicant for justice before the Recorder. He is a short, chubby man, with dumpy legs, and looks something like an image of Toby Philpot on an earthen pitcher. He wore a blue cloth jacket that extended down to his hips, and white corduroy pants that did not extend farther than to form an alliance with his Wellington boots. He sported a red silk neckerchief, which contrasted strange ly with his smoky looking face, and his eyes were as dull and as listless as a London fog. He was of the genus cockney, and never had been out of sight of St. Paul's nor out of sound of Bow bells, till a spirit

cross the Atlantic. "George Jones?" said the Recorder. "I's here, your vuship," said the interesting object of the foregoing remarks.
"Frederick Von Wyk?" said the Re-

of enterprize, not common to the denizens

of the "great metropolis," induced him to

"Dat sh me," replied an individual with cabbage countenance, who looked as greasy as an old candle mould. " State your complaint, Jones," said the

"Vell, your voship sees," said Jones, as how I'm from Lunnun; I's a hingineer by

" A what?" asked the Recorder. "A hingineer," repeated Jones; "vy

bless your hinnocent heyes, doesn't you know vot a hingineer be? Vell, I'm blowed if you haint a green 'un! Vy, I makes their little heads and bright eyes just rising steam hingines and the likes."

"Oh you do-do you?" said the Re-

"Yes, I does," said Jones, "and I'

"Is it not?" said the Recorder. " No, it haint," said Jones; "I's a hau. thor, too-I's writ a voyage to Margate; learn from Washington on undoubted au- and though the newspapers call it a vile production, my missus said as how it was a right clever thing, and so ven I vos out of employment she says to me, "George," cays she, 'if you vant to make a fortin, you just go to American says she, 'and if you don't get no steam hengines to build, you can write a book.' 'Mary,' says I-my old ooman's name is Mary, please your vuship -'Mary,' says I, 'if I vos to go to America to build steam hingines, I'd get blow'd up that I would;' and vit that, your vuship, she commenced blowin' me up, and as saw no difference between being blow'd up by my vife's tongue and an American steam

hingine, I put out right off." "I have heard quite enough of the histo ry of your life now," said the Recorder. "What is your complaint against Freder. ick Von Wyk?"

"Vell, I vants my money from him. I'm a free born Hinglishman, and vont stand no

"Under what circumstances has "Vy, you see, ven I landed from sea I bly for the national interest. The announc. felt like eating a sausenger, or summit nice, ed purpose of the Queen's Ministers, is as and I goes to this ere man's shop, and I the setting in of the tide. Let it rush on, says, I vants a pound o' sausengers, but and sweep before it all the defences of this they must be a wery superior article. You can't come cats' meat over me, 'case I's If the people are truly awake to their own Hinglish myself.' Vit that he get offended interests, such a result is inevitable. If that and says, 'Ye haint cockney, old feller; national enthusiasm which their determina- ve doesn't go that rig.' Vell, I buys 'em tion must produce, be but evinced in time and ven I takes 'em home they all laughs by a people awake to their own most vital and says, 'That 'ere's a reg'lar suck !' and concerns, we cannot but augur the happiest I asked them vat they means, and they results. The returns of the political con- says, 'Vy bless your hinnocent heyes! han' test now raging there with so much viru- you heard of the dog law ?' Vi that, your lence and bitterness, will be found to be pro- vuship, my suspicions became arousedductive of the deepest anxiety; and for the hexamines the harticle, and I'm blow'd if I melioration of the condition of her multi- didn't find one of the sausengers you a dog's tudes, let us hope for the most auspicious tail, hair and all! Now, your vuship, that's results. Yet so strong has the aristocracy vot they'd call hobtaining money hunder planted its heel upon all things in English false pretences at the Old Bailey-I'm

If there could be any thing like free trade | Here the thermometer of Frederick Von tions on the trade.

> The Recorder said he had heard enough of the merits of the case to know that it was one ever which he had no control. If the parties felt ambitious to figure in court, they should respectively sue by civil process

The cockney expressed his determination to expose the whole transaction in his book of travels, and drawing out his dariy, he wrote as follows:

" MEN .- New Orleans is a wery wile, wicious place; they kills men there with Bowie-knives and dogs with poisoned sassengers. They berries the former holsesale in the swamp, and retails the latter, tails and all, as sassenger meat. It's a horrible state of society!'

A JUST VOTE .- The Legislature of New Hampshire has passed the following resolution, 160 to 51:

Resolved, That the refusal of one State to surrender a person charged with the commission of 'a crime within another State, and who shall flee from justice is in open disregard of the plain letter of the Constitution, subversive of the peace and harmony of the Union destructive of the ends for which the Federal Constitution was established.

An Aran Retort.—" Why do you not thank God," said Mansur to an Arab, "that since I have been your ruler you have never been afflicted with the plague?" " God is too just to send two scourges upon us at once," was the reply, but it cost the bold speaker his life.

SYMPATHY .- Hogg tells a capital story

FIELD NOTES—OR OPENING OF SUMMER. By a new contributor to the Knickerbocker for 1840.

When spring-time came, I was in my old baunts on the cliffs, observing Nature as she proceeded to dress up her fair scenes for the gay season, and greeting the leaves and flowers as they came laughing to their places. I watched the arrivals by every soft south wind. I thought I recognised many a constant pair of old birds, who had been to me like fellow lodgers the previous summer; and I detected the loud, gay, carousal song of many a riotous new comer. These were stirring times in the woods! The robin was already hard at work on his mud foundations, while many of his neighbors were yet looking about, and bothering their heads among the inconvenient forks or crotches. The sagacious old wood pecker was going round, visiting the hollow trees, peeping into knot holes, dropping in Commercial Bank, Macon, to inspect the accommodations, and then Planter's & Mee's B'k, Co putting his head out to consider, the prospect; and all the while, perhaps, not a word was said to a modest little blue-bird word was said to a modest little blue-bird Backeraville Bank, that stood by, and had been expecting to Georgia Railroad Bank, Athens, take the premises. I observed, too, a pair Farmers' Bank of Chattahoool of sweet little yellow birds, that appeared like a young married couple just setting up house keeping. They fixed upon a bough near me, and I soon became interested in Ocmulgee Bank, their plans; and, indeed, felt quite melan. City Council of Au choly as I beheld the troubles they encountered occasionally, when, for whole days, they seemed to be at a stand still. At last when their little honey moon cottage was fairly finished, and softly lined, they both got into it, by way of trial; and when I saw over the top, I could not help thinking that they really had little hearts of flesh, that were absolutely beating in their bosoms.

## DIED.

At Fort Hembre, Cherokee county, N. C., a the house of David W. McReynold, on the 21 inst. W. John TRENT, after an illness of ten days, resident of Henry county, Virginia, a tobacco tra der by profession, aged about forty years .- [Comm.

NOTICE!

THE Subscribers, having purchased the re-maining stock of J. W. Patton's Store, and formed a connexion in business under the firm

Patton & Osborn, rive notice to the citizens generally that they

laily expect a well-assorted supply of such G-CDCDEDS

is are usually found in a country Storecarefully by J. R. Ossonn, in New York and Phil adelphia, and principally for cash-which they are determined to sell at UNUSUALLY LOW rates for cash, or on favorable terms on credit to such dealers only as will settle their accounts the 1st of January of every year. No accounts will be continued with those who do not comply strictly with this rule.

WILLIAM PATTON, J. R. OSBORN.

Asheville, July 23, 1841,

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Goods, and rented my Stores to PATTON & OSBORN, I recommend my former customers to them. Mr. bas OSBORN, (who will conduct the business,) been long in my employment, and I can safely commend him as worthy of all confidence. IT Persons indebted to me, will find me in at tendance at the old stand, and are earnestly re quested to come forward and settle at once, and

prevent suit. JAS. W. PATTON. Asheville, 23d July, 1841.

Estray.

NTERED in my office, on the 19th inst., by Mrs. Polly M. Summy, living on the State road, in Henderson county, an Estray Horse Mule, of a brown coler-two years old. Appraised to be worth Forty Dollars. JEREMIAH OSBORN, C. R.

July 30, 1841.

ASHEVILLE FEMALE BOARDING-HOUSE. A T a meeting of the Beard of Directors of this Institution, held on the 6th of July, 1841,

the following order was passed:
" Ordered by the Board, That an immediate call be made on the Stockholders for all arrearages of their subscriptions. The 1st instalment to bear interest from the 1st day of November, 1840, and the 2d from the 1st day of February, 1841." It is hoped that this call will be met promptly,

as there are claims pressing upon the Institution JOSHUA ROBERTS, Treasurer. July 23, 1841.

## Send in your orders!!\_\_

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 do. Affrays, " Writs,

Deeds of Trust, Superior Court Venditioni Exponas, " Subpoenas, County " " Vend. Expo. Superior " Ca. Sa. Bonds, County " do. Deeds of Conveyance, Superior Court Capias Bonds,

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

Appeal Bonds, Commissions for taking Depositions Constables' Official Bonds, Administrators' Bonds, Letters of Administration, Prosecution Bonds,

Ejectments, County Court Ca. Sa's, &c., &c., &c., Blank Notes will be printed to order. IT Orders for any Blanks not contained in the

above catalogue, should be accompanied with a copy of the Blanks ordered. IF All orders for Printing of any kind will !

Augusta Bank-Note Table

Corrected for the Chronicle & Sentinel, by John G. Winter, No. 248, Broad Street.

AUGUSTA NOTES.

Mechanics' Bank, Agency Brunswick Bank, Bank of Augusta, Bank of Augusta, Augusta Ins. & Banking Company, Branch Georgia Railroad, Branch State of Georgia

SAVANNAH NOTES. Marine & Fire Insurance Bank, Central Railroad Bank, Planters' Bank,

Branches State Bank, Bank of Columbus, Brunswick Bank, St. Mary's Bank, Branch Central R.R. Bank, Macon, 21 a 34 Branch Mar. & Fire Ins. Bank, 21 a 3 Insurance B'k of Columbus, Macon, 24 a 3 21 a 31 15 a 20 Milledgeville Bank, Bank of Hawkinsville, Western Bank of Georgia, uncertain Central Bank, Monroe Railroad Bank, a 15 uncertain

Bank of Darien and Branche Chattahoochee R.R. & B'king Co. SOUTH-CAROLINA NOTES. Charleston Banks,

Bank of Hamburg, 1 a lidis'nt-Country Banks, SPECIE-PAYING BANKS. Mechanics' Bank, Augusta Bank of Augusta. Augusta Insurance and Banking Co. Branch State Bank at Augusta. Do. Goo. R. R. Bank Agency Brunswick Bank, do. Commercial Bank, Macon. Insurance Bank of Columbus at Macon.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS.

Branch in Savannah

At and from Asheville, N. C. ARRIVALS. DEPARTURES. Southern—Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Thursdays & Saturdays, Sundays, at 4 o'clock, Tuesdays, Fridays and by 10 o'clock, r. m.

Western, via Warm
Springs, &c.—Mondays, and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, Wednesdays & Saturdays A. M. 8. P. M. Western, via Franklin, Fridays, 5 oclock, A.M. to Ga .- Wednesdays,

Eastern, via Morganton Tuesdays and Satur-&c-Mondays & Fridays, 9 P. M. Eastern, via Ruther-Mondays, Thursdays,

fordion, &c. Sundays, and Saturdays, 5 o'clock Tuesdays and Fridays, A. M. nt 8, P. M. Eastern, via Burnsville, Wednesdays, &c.-Mondays, 4 P. M.

Southern, via Cathey's Mondays, at 6 o'clock Creek, &c .- Tuesdays, A. M.

We are authorized to announce J. K. GRAY, Esq., as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Macon county.

We are requested to a

CANDIDATES.

MOORE as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship for the county of Macon. M. RICE, Esq., as a candidate for County Court

Clerk, for Buncombe county. RY G. WOODFIN as a candidate for the County

Court Clerkship of Macon county, at the ensuing August election.

T We are requested to announce HUGH H. DAVIDSON as a candidate for Superior Court Clerk for Haywood county, at the ensuing August election.

Notice.

HERE will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, all the LOTS lately surveyed on the four hundred acres of Land lately granted by the Act of the Legislature to the county of Cherokec. Sale to commence in the town of Murphy, Chero. kee county, on the last Monday of August next, and continue one week, unless all the Lots are sooner disposed of.

- TERMS OF SALE. One fourth payable the first day of March next, the balance in three equal annual instalmentsthe purchaser giving bond with approved security. B. A. SUMMEY, Commissioners,

Murphy, July 23, 1841.

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THE subscriber has opened a SHOP at the Eagle Hotel in this place; where he will furnish, at all times,

Every variety of Bread, of the best quality, at reasonable rates. JOHN WELCH. Asheville, May 28, 1841.

Notice is hereby given, HAT on the 28th day of August next, at the dwelling-house of Asa Edney, on Clear creek, in the county of Henderson, under a decree of the Court of Equity of Buncombe county, I will then and there offer at public sale,

Two Hundred Acres of Land, more or less, belonging to the estate of David Myers, deceased, lying on the waters of Clear

The purchaser will be entitled to a credit of 12 months, on giving bond with good security. E. H. McCLUIRE, C. M. E. July 9, 1841. [\$2 624.]

Ten Cents Reward! RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of July, a bound boy, by the name of Hiram

Milsaps, alias Cox, who is about 17 years old .-All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy. The above reward will be paid for his appre-hension and delivery to me, on Camp creek, Haywood county.

July 23, 1841. Taken up

And committed to jail, in this place, on the 3d of July, a NEGRO MAN, who says that he belongs to Col. David Ross, Putnam county, Georgia, and that his name is AARON. He is about five feet six inches high.

-dark complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES M. SMITH, Jailor. Asheville, July 16, 1841. 3 3

THERE will be a CAMP HEATING derson county, commencing on Friday before the third Sabbath in August next; on Saturday of which meeting the Boiling Spring Saptist Missionary Society will hold its second annual sension.

JAMES BLYTHE, V. P.

July 16, 1841.