

The following friendly notice of the proposed meeting of Abolitionists in New York, when the propriety of "peaceably dissolving the Union" is to be discussed, is taken from Alexander's Weekly Messenger of the 4th inst. The subject is viewed in the proper light by the writer. Of all the silly and contemptible farces of the day, there is none so completely ridiculous as that now being played off by these ultra-Abolitionists. They deserve, and have nothing but the contempt and scorn of the intelligent and worthy portion of the country from one extreme to the other.

Repeal of the Union.

The ultra-abominable sentiments which have gained publicity from the Congressional debates of the present session, concerning the repeal of the Union, are becoming quite favorite with the abolitionists. This need not excite wonder when we remember their proneness to take up with whatever is heretical and absurd, and to embrace every opportunity to prevent their exit into fortitude, by kicking upon some new excitement to protract their worse than useless existence. We perceive, by the columns of the Boston Liberator, that some brain-brained enthusiasts, and itinerating loafers of this order—foreign and domestic, and no doubt of all sexes and colors, propose holding a convention in New York, about the full of the next moon, to take into consideration, among other weighty matters of momentous concern, the propriety of repealing the Union. Need we say that the country—nay, the world, must look forward with the most unusual sensations to the decision of this queer and heterogeneous council; and that all good Christians should pray that they may not—like the convention to amend the books of Moses, and repeal the union between the Bible and the people—be compelled to a premature close of their deliberations for want of light!

The remnant of the ultra abolition party, which is to be found scattered hither and yon, embrace the originals of the tribe—the incendiary and fulminating personages who have disgraced both themselves and their country, by their violence, want of decency, and regard for the common proprieties of life, which has caused most of those who were once deluded into their meshes to secede in disgust. As for their patriotism, their love of country and her institutions, nobody ever suspects them of having any. The reckless and anti-American since conceived the mass of the people that they are either not worthy, or unworthy, to be commensurate hypocrites and masks of the day.—Those of them who are the prior movers of the contemplated Convention, are the same who appeared at, and united with, the "World's Convention," which assembled at London, in the spring of 1840, in hurling at the United States and her people, all manner of vile and slanderous epithets, and recommending sundry treasonable movements. These are the characters who now propose to set in council on the propriety of repealing the Union, of dissolving the North from the South. They are just as much concerned to make a complete confederation of the Union, did they possess the power, and should they receive sufficient countenance and encouragement from the sinister philanthropists of England.

The pseudo religious cant in which the Liberator clothes the objects of the Convention, is another of the exploded catches of ultra-Abolitionism, and one upon which they have most relied for success. We have a candid narration of that part of their modus operandi in verse.

"I do the wrong and first begin to brawl.
The secret mischief that I set on foot,
Play into the grievous charge of others.
But then I sign, and with a pious of Scripture,
Tell them—that God bids us do good for evil.
And thus I clothe my naked villany
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of holy writ,
And seem a saint, when most I play the devil."

We are not advised whether the contemplated Convention is to be a second edition of the "Convention of American Women" that sat in this city some time since, for the same objects, or whether it is to be an admixture of American and English itinerants—delegates from some of the Societies of charitable old ladies in London, Bristol or Glasgow, such as sent us George Thompson, and others of the same stamp, in days gone by. Let them go on and mature their plans. We hope the New Yorkers will not suffer the boys to break up their meetings, and then we shall, in due time, no doubt, be treated to a curious compound of cant, hypocrisy and outlandishness.

The editor of the New York Tribune, in one of his letters from Washington City, says—"I consider J. J. CRITTENDEN of Ky. one of the ablest debaters on the floor."

About as usual.

Mr. Woodbury, late Secretary of the Treasury, opposes a tariff, and insists upon the affairs of the Government being carried on with twenty-one millions of dollars.—While this same economical Secretary was in office, the rates of duty on the most productive dutiable articles averaged from 40 to 44 per cent; and yet, with this—with the proceeds of the public-lands, and with an overflowing Treasury at the commencement, he could not, or did not, manage without expending the whole and leaving the Treasury several millions in debt.

ANOTHER WARNING TO THE IMPUDENT. The wicked won't prosper.—One Samuel Ross, of Geneva, Wisconsin, who didn't pay for his paper when he left for the East, is now in the Kingston (Upper Canada) Penitentiary.

It is to be hoped others will take warning by the fate of this individual—lest their last days be like his.

The Committee appointed by the State Convention of Florida, have determined to issue immediately writs of election for State officers, and thus proceed to organize at once a State Government. Florida is therefore, we suppose, to be soon knocking for admission into the Union.—Suppose, then, we look at the state of affairs for a moment. Iowa and Florida are both soon to apply for admission into the Union—the one as a slave, and the other as a non-slaveholding State. In consequence of a factious and revolutionary movement on the part of the Locofoco majority of the last Tennessee Legislature, the non-slaveholding States have a majority in the United States Senate. Now, should these take it in head to admit Iowa and not Florida, that will give the non-slaveholding States a permanent majority in that body, and Florida may be forever after rejected as a slaveholding State. Perhaps those Locofoco prints which have defended the unprecedented and ruinous course of the

Democratic majority in the Senate of the Tennessee Legislature, might do well to think of this as at least a possibility which would be greatly detrimental to the interests of the South. Should it happen, and we sincerely hope it may not, the entire blame will rest upon those Democrats of the last Tennessee Legislature, who for no other reason than that they were unable to elect Senators of their own politics, refused to go into the election at all.

[For the "Highland Messenger"]

At a public meeting held by a respectable number of the citizens of Cherokee county, at Murphy, on the 7th inst., JAMES WHITAKER, Esq., was unanimously nominated as a candidate to represent the citizens of Cherokee and Macon in the Representative branch.

THOS. L. CLINGMAN was also unanimously nominated as their candidate for the Senate. JNO. ROLEN, Sec'y. Murphy, May 8, 1842.

Summary of News.

We have had no foreign intelligence since our last paper was issued, except rumors of affairs in Mexico and Texas, on which no certain reliance can be placed.

At home hardly a ripple agitates the general surface of things, though some local matters serve to keep politicians from absolute stagnation. Rhode Island has been convulsed with an effort to change her constitution; and from all we can learn of the matter, will ultimately change it in a constitutional way. In Congress, the appropriation bill, which had been passed by the House of Representatives, has been somewhat modified in the Senate, and must be returned to the body in which it originated for concurrence.

We are not prepared to say whether Congress may lawfully prescribe a uniform mode of election in all the States; but certainly it would be desirable that the mode should be uniform, and that the elections in the several States should take place at the same time. But, apart from the reasons which might be assigned for the uniformity of the mode and time of election, we think direct elections would tend to break in upon the compact party array, which has come to be the most fearful political evil of the country. If States were not necessarily arrayed wholly with one party or the other, the ruthless giant, party, could not trample, as it now does, on all the obligations of our social compact; and when men shall be no longer sustained by party compact, they would have to assign reasons for what they do. It would not be sufficient justification for the votes of a representative, to say he voted with his party. His colleagues would arraign his actions before his constituents, and compel a vindication on other grounds.

It will be recollected, that at the instance of the committee of ways and means, the House of Representatives, some time ago, called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a report on certain matters connected with the tariff. The House awaits the report, which is understood to be in a state of forwardness, and may be daily expected.

From the great personal industry, and acknowledged ability of the Secretary, it may be safely expected that the forthcoming document will abound in the most accurate statistics, and with the most practical inferences, in relation to the details of the tariff. The exchequer projects seem to elapse very quietly. We regret this the more, because most of our knowledge in temporal things has been acquired by experience, and experience can only be the result of experiment. It would therefore be desirable to have all the experiments on the monetary affairs of the country, through which we are destined to pass, follow each other as fast as possible; so that no time may be lost in arriving at the ultimate result, whatever that may be.

We are happy to state, that amid the universal complaints of the mercantile and manufacturing classes, the intelligence received from all quarters concurs in the flattering prospects of the farmers in respect to the appearance of the wheat and rye crops, and the indications of abundant fruit crops. It is true, that some lament the state of trade, as offering little chance of high prices for the products of agriculture; but it is no small comfort to anticipate plenty at home.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, April 28th.]
Mexico and Texas.

We have ever had our doubts whether General Arista had authority or orders from Government for his marauding excursion to San Antonio. Our impression has been, that he undertook the enterprise upon his own hook, through a spirit of bravado, and in the vain hope of acquiring distinction as the invader of Texas. Late advices from Mexico, mentioned in the Courier of yesterday, lend confirmation to the views thus expressed by us. It seems that Santa Anna is far from approving the daring adventure of General Arista. So great is his displeasure that the removal of that officer is determined on, and General Wall has been ordered to the frontier to take the command in his place. In what manner Arista will be disposed to submit to this disgrace remains to be seen. But it would not be surprising if the affair should end in trouble, as the General has a large force under him, and might place himself at the head of a rebellion in the West that the Government would not find it easy to quell. In a few days we shall hear the result.

STEREOTYPE IT!—That in the ten years previous to Gen. Jackson's war on our currency system the number of banks created was 22, with a capital of \$8,000,000; that the next two years, the number of banks created was 268, with a capital of \$368,000,000; that the former banks were generally sound, and the latter have generally proved unsound; and that the Locofoco are now breaking down the very currency they gave us, bad as it is, and are fast reducing us to the condition of no currency at all.—True Whig.

Latest from Florida.

SAVANNAH, MAY 2.

The steamer *Charleston*, Captain Barden, arrived on Saturday from Pilatka, but from some cause we did not receive any letters from our regular correspondents. From several private letters, the perusal of which we have been favored with, we learn that Halleck Tustenuggee, as we expected, has been overhauled by the troops in the vicinity of the Okechubee. Three successive brushes were had with this warrior about the 20th ultimo. Our accounts differ somewhat as to the particulars. One letter says: "One Indian killed, one taken prisoner, and much blood-letting;" thereby indicating others wounded. Another letter says: "Col. Worth was with the troops in person. Sergeant Cooper, of the 2d Dragoons, (Captain Ker's company), and one soldier, were killed, and several others wounded. Halleck has retired over the Ocklawaha, and will doubtless secrete himself, if possible, about the St. John's.—The whole force is in pursuit of him as fast as it can move through hammock and tangled vine."—Republican.

SAVANNAH, MAY 2—12 M.

By the steamer *Newbern*, Captain McNully, arrived yesterday morning from Pilatka, we have the important intelligence that Halleck Tustenuggee has come in once more, in order to have an interview with Col. Worth. This took place a few hours after the late battle in the neighborhood of the Ocklawaha. His warriors suffered severely in that engagement, and he now proposes to surrender. He has again gone out to bring his people in—some sixty or seventy, including at least twenty warriors. Col. Worth has given him the assurance that he shall be made a Chief, which, together with some other inducements held out to him, leave no room to doubt that he is sincere. In short, he has been hotly pursued for months past by our indelible troops, and is reduced to extremity.

The surrender of Halleck virtually finishes the war. Sam Jones and the Prophet are still at the south, but they have not been near the settlements nor committed murders for a long time. They pretend to observe Gen. McComb's treaty. Halleck has sent a messenger to them, and there is every reason to believe that a war is at an end. We speak on the authority of intelligent officers who came in the *Newbern*, who have been campaigning in Florida, when we state that the next arrival will bring us the gratifying intelligence that the war is concluded.

One of the officers whom we conversed with was in the late skirmish with Halleck, which is represented as a sharply contested affair. Captain Casey's company, which was most warmly engaged, had been in hot pursuit ever since the 4th of March. Halleck had disposed his troops perfectly for the combat, and waited till the attacking party had extended in light infantry order, and advanced to within fifty yards. He retreated three different times, in good order, from hammock to hammock.—*Id.*

From Campechy.

By the arrival of the schooner *Trichfield*, Captain Smith, in seven days from Campechy, we have some late information from Yucatan. On the 9th instant, a U. S. sloop of war belonging to the West India Squadron, touched at Campechy on her way to Vera Cruz.—The Texas war schooner *San Antonio* was at Campechy, having on board one of the Santa Fe prisoners who had escaped and made his way to Tobasco, where the Texas schooner was lying, and by which he was rescued. The *San Antonio* was to sail in a few days for New Orleans, for the purpose of refitting.

The citizens of Yucatan were anxiously expecting the arrival of the new Commissioners from Santa Ana, who were empowered to settle the difficulties now existing between them, but it is supposed that no treaty can be made, as the will of Santa Ana is well known to be adverse to one.

The consequence will be war, for which active preparations are now making by the Yucatecos. The man-of-war "Yucatan" was to sail in a few days, the "Gen'l Leman" and two schooners were lying in the roadstead awaiting orders. The Litchfield brought 18 cases of antiquities and specimens of Natural History. The Governor has promulgated a decree confirming the powers of Col. Francisco Peraya, as Yucatanese Agent in Texas, and repeating the instructions relative to the co-operation of the Yucatanese and Texan navies, with the exception of one clause prohibiting hostile operations upon Matamoros.—*N. O. Bee.*

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]
A call for a Convention
On the subject of evangelizing the present generation of the Heathen.

That Christ requires and expects his people of the present generation to do what they can to give the Gospel to all nations before another generation of the unevangelized shall go down to the grave, cannot be reasonably questioned. As the object of evangelizing the world is one of such magnitude, it requires the co-operation and united energies of the friend of Christ of every name. It is plain that it calls for vastly more vigorous efforts than the majority, even of the most healthy Churches of Christendom are accustomed to make. The great question is, how shall the collective body of the friends of Christ be most successfully enlisted in the work, so as to apply promptly their proportionate amount of means for the accomplishment of this most desirable object? It is thought that the cause of the world's evangelization might be advanced if a convention, composed of the friends of missions of various evangelical denominations of Christians, should be held, at some suitable time and place, for the purpose of mutual counsel and united prayer. It is not the object of the convention contemplated to control or instruct any society now in existence, or to organize any new society, but to discuss the claims of the heathen world upon the Christian Church, to look at the

work of the Church to accomplish the result of fulfilling the parting command of Christ to his disciples, to excite to more vigorous action; to unite in special prayer to the great Head of the Church for his blessing upon the cause of missions, and to promote the spirit of missions among the Churches of the respective denominations which shall be represented.

We desire that the convention should be composed of ministers and members of Protestant Churches of all denominations, who have missionaries in the foreign field, and who are willing to co-operate with the American Bible Society, and the American Tract Society, in their endeavors to evangelize the world. The delegates to be appointed as the several Churches to which they belong shall think proper.

We, therefore, the undersigned, do hereby express our wish that such a convention may be held in the city of New York, on the 10th day of May next, (at the place and hour hereafter to be mentioned), and desire that such Churches and ecclesiastical bodies as feel interested in the object contemplated would seasonably appoint some one of their members to attend, and take part in its deliberations.

It is understood that when the convention shall have been organized, it shall be authorized to invite such other persons as they may think proper to unite with them in their deliberations. This convention is called for the express and only purpose of discussing the question of evangelizing the world, while the various topics which agitate and divide the friends of Christ shall not be introduced.

Rev. N. S. Beman, M. D. Rev. G. Cole
Thos. A. Merrill, D. D. J. Lindsey
Elisha Yale, D. D. T. McAuley, D. D.
T. H. Skinner, D. D. Mr. Pomeroy
E. N. Kirk Mr. Thompson
W. B. Sprague, D. D. J. Marsh
J. Wood J. C. Bliss, M. D.
M. S. Goodall Hon. E. P. Butler
A. Proutitt, D. D. Rev. H. H. Hedges, D. D.
J. W. Monteth Hon. R. H. Walworth
J. Clancy G. C. Bronson
M. S. E. A. Yates, D. D. J. N. Wilder, Esq.
J. Van Vleet Hon. J. P. Cushman
Prof. Yates, D. D. E. Pond, D. D.
N. Leavins, D. D. Hon. N. W. Howell
D. Kennedy Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D.
J. N. Weyhoff, D. D. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.
E. C. Deland, Esq. E. F. Hatfield
Rev. J. N. Campbell, D. D. D. Coburn, Esq.
J. M. Matthews, D. D. Rev. W. Patton, D. D.
A. D. Smith E. S. Jones
G. Peck, D. D. J. O. Chase
T. E. Bond, M. D. G. B. Cheever
M. L. North, M. D.

British Policy.

Shall America ever be truly independent? "Never," said the eloquent Marshall, "so long as our own labor and our own industry is left unprotected—never, so long as it is the darling object of our own Government to dash down the enterprise of those it should protect and foster."—The truth of this is most painfully brought home to the heart of every true American bosom, that participates with true American feelings, by the present disastrous condition of his country, and its gloomy prospects for the future, rendered more gloomy by the intelligence just received from Europe.—While our own Congress, with the most shameful and culpable indifference to its duties, is wasting most precious time in pitiful and contemptible squabbling about paltry questions of reform in reducing the salaries of clerks and door-keepers, and is looking idly on while our specie, the very lifeblood of our country, is steadily and rapidly withdrawing from the country, and nothing is left to supply its place, the Parliament of Great Britain on the other hand, are preparing to strike still deeper blows at our prosperity, and the very means of our existence.—*Boston Atlas.*

\$5,304 31!

The Loco Foco Presses are as silent as the grave, about the above enormous sum received by Mr. Henry, for 150 days labor as Spanish Commissioner!—It is true some anonymous scribbler in the "Standard" has undertaken, without endeavoring to justify Mr. Henry, to show that Mr. Badger once received from the State a very large fee.—It will be time enough, we should think, when Mr. Badger offers for Governor, to examine his claims either to censure or praise; but whenever they are investigated if he can show no greater service rendered to the country for the fee paid, than Mr. Henry's friends can produce for the thousands lavished on him, we, for one, shall be disposed to condemn him as an unprofitable servant—a verdict which will, most assuredly, be pronounced against Mr. Henry, in August next, by a jury of his own selection, viz: the People.—*Rat. Reg.*

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce GEO. W. CANDLER and JOHN BURGIN, Esqrs., as candidates to represent the counties of Buncombe and Henderson in the House of Commons in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Col. DANIEL REYNOLDS as a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county, at the ensuing August election.

STRAYED from the stable of the Rev. Mr. McAnally in Asheville, on Sunday the 15th inst., a **SORREL HORSE**, with a white face, all four of his feet white, 16 hands high—about 6 years old—shoe all round. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who may find and deliver said horse to the subscriber at Asheville, or any information respecting him would be thankfully received.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
May 20, 1842. 9

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern: THE citizens of the west end of the counties of Buncombe and Yancey intend to petition the next Legislature of North Carolina to have a new county stricken off the two counties, west of the mouth of Iry.
May 6, 1842. 1f 96

Webster's Dictionary.
FOR sale at this office—very low for cash.
No. 26. 74

BANK NOTE TABLE: SHOWING THE VALUE OF GEORGIA MONEY AT AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA NOTES.	
Mechanics' Bank,	par.
Agency Brunswick Bank,	"
Bank of Augusta,	"
Augustus Ins. & Banking Company,	"
Branch Georgia Railroad,	"
Branch State of Georgia,	"
SAVANNAH NOTES.	
State Bank,	par.
Marine & Fire Insurance Bank,	"
Planters' Bank,	"
Central Railroad Bank,	90 a 95 dis't
COUNTRY NOTES.	
State Bank Branch, Macon,	par
Other Branches State Bank,	"
Commercial Bank, Macon,	"
Bank of Columbus,	"
Brunswick Bank,	"
Millidgeville Bank,	"
Georgia Railroad Bank, Athens,	"
City Council of Augusta,	"
Ruckersville Bank,	"
Branch Mar. & Fire Ins. Bank,	"
St. Mary's Bank,	"
Ocmulgee Bank,	"
Branch Central R.R. Bank, Macon,	90 a 95 dis't
Insurance Bk of Columbus, Macon,	2 a 5 "
Ponix Bank, late Farmers' Bank	"
of Chattahoochee,	5 a 6 "
Central Bank,	15 a 16 "
City Council of Columbus Macon,	"
and Milledgeville,	15 a 20 "
Monroe Railroad Bank,	broken
Planters' & Mec's Bk, Columbus,	"
Bank of Haverhillville,	"
Western Bank of Georgia,	"
Bank of Darien and Branches,	"
Chattahoochee R.R. & B'king Co.	"
SOUTH-CAROLINA NOTES.	
Charleston Bank,	par.
Bank of Hamburg,	"
Country Banks,	"

NOTICE.

HAVING been required by the parties and by virtue of a deed of trust from John Miller, of Henderson county, North Carolina, to the undersigned, I will, on Tuesday the fifth day of July next, at the Court House in Asheville, expose to sale to the highest bidder, all that TRACT OF LAND, situate lying and being in the county of Henderson containing about one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, on both sides Ben Davidson's River, adjoining lands of Wm. Deaver and Joel Meek including the Mills built by said Miller on said River, it being the entire Land purchased by said Miller of David Tate of Burke county, N. Carolina. Also, his lands on French Broad river, North of the road leading from Joseph King's to Brittain's on the Turnpike road, containing six hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Sparr, on the East side of French Broad river. On a credit of one and two years, with interest from the day of purchase,—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
A. L. ERWIN, Trustee.
Asheville, N. C., May 5th, 1842. 4t 97

UNITED STATES.

North Carolina District,
District Court in Bankruptcy,
At Chambers in Fayetteville, April 9, 1842.
THOMAS MITCHELL, of Burke county, having on the thirtieth day of March, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt, it is thereupon ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Thomas Mitchell be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf made; and that this notice be published in the Highland Messenger, four weeks in succession.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
April 29, 1842. 4w 95

State of North-Carolina,
YANCEY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
FEBRUARY TERM, 1842.
Jackson Ray,
vs.
Wm. D. Anderson. } LAND LEVY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State—it is, therefore, ordered by the court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Highland Messenger, for the defendant to appear at the next term of said court, and show cause (if any he hath) why the plaintiff shall not have leave for an order of sale to issue, to sell the same; otherwise the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the debt and all costs.
Witness, J. W. GARLAND, Clerk of said court, at office, the 1st Monday in February, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of our Independence.
March 25. J. W. GARLAND, Clerk. 6w 90 Pr. adv. \$5 50.

G. Walker,
WARE HOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Receiving & Forwarding Agent,
Oct. 17. HAMBURG, S. C. 6m 68

TO STOCK-RAISERS.

The citizens of Buncombe and the adjacent counties are respectfully informed that the thorough-bred Horse

SIR GEORGE, has recently arrived from Tennessee, and will remain in Asheville this season. Owing to the hard times, the charge will be reduced to eight dollars the season.

ET Gentlemen wishing to improve their stock, are respectfully invited to call and see him.
For further particulars, enquire of Mr. John Garvin, who is my authorized agent.
JEREMIAH BOYD.
April 1, 1842. 4 91

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.
Asheville circuit, May 25th, 29th, Mt. Pleasant, Greenville and Pickens, June 4th, 5th, Independence, Franklin circuit, June 11th, 12th, Mt. Zion, Echota mission, June 15th 6th, Mission house, Waynesville circuit, June 18th 19th, Waynesville, Barnsville, June 21st 22d, Tabernacle, Hendersonville, June 25th 26th, Hendersonville.
E. F. SEVIER.

Asheville, March 24, 1842.

State of North-Carolina,
YANCEY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1842.
John Barriott,
vs.
Wm. D. Anderson. } LAND LEVY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State—it is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Highland Messenger for the defendant to appear at the next term of said Court, and show cause (if any he hath) why the plaintiff shall not have leave for an order of sale to issue, to sell the same; otherwise the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the debt and all costs.
Witness, J. W. GARLAND, Clerk of said Court at office, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of our Independence.
J. W. GARLAND, Clerk.
March 25. 6w 90 Pr. adv. \$5 50.

FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS.

And receiving & forwarding
AGENCY
HAMBURG, S. C.
THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to apprise his friends and the Merchants of the upper districts generally, that he is thoroughly prepared to transact business as above, and, confident in his long experience in said business in this place, solicits a share of patronage.
His store being on Market Street, the most elevated part of Town, no danger from inundations need be apprehended.
H. URQUHART.
Nov. 1st, 1841. 3m 72

AUGUSTON AND COMMISSION BUSINESS!

WE, the undersigned, have connected ourselves in the AUCTION, FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of EDNEY & LYONS. We beg leave to offer our services to our friends and the public in the above business, pledging ourselves to use every exertion to promote the interests of those who may favor us with their patronage.
If untiring perseverance, strict attention and promptness, will insure success in our business, we confidently expect it.
In connection with the above business, we would respectfully acquaint merchants and others, that we also

Receive and forward Goods.
In this branch of our business, promptness and despatch may be expected, our stand being on Centre Street, next door to Howard & Garmann's Grocery Store, where all wares coming in and going out must pass in review.
T. J. EDNEY,
J. R. LYONS.
Hamburg, S. C., Feb. 1842. 2m 87

LAW NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

I SHALL commence my circuit at Hendersonville, and go round, ending at Cleveland. I have made arrangements with an able Attorney, who practices in the United States Judicial District Court, to attend to all petitions of Bankruptcy which I may furnish. I therefore will take pleasure in waiting on any and all persons who may be desirous of availing themselves of its provisions at the different courts in said circuit; as the Judge will be present, before whom petitions may be proven and certified without delay, and the discharge of the Bankrupt procured with as little delay as possible.
B. M. EDNEY.
Lincolnton, March 17. 3 91

Plain and Fancy BOOK AND JOB PRINTING!

THE public are respectfully informed that in addition to the former large and general assortment of Printing Materials belonging to this establishment, a new supply has been recently received, which will enable us to execute in a style equal, if not superior to any other establishment in the State.
ET Orders for any of the follow ing kinds of Printing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to:
BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CARDS, OF ALL KINDS, SCRIPTURE, HAND-BILLS, PAMPHLETS, SHOW-BILLS, CIRCULARS, WAY AND STAGE BILLS, CATALOGUES, TICKETS, MINUTES, LABELS, &c. &c.
"MESSENGER" Office, Asheville, July 23, 1841. } 54

State of North-Carolina,
HAYWOOD COUNTY.

In Equity,—Spring Term, 1842.
Isaac Robinson and wife
vs.
Wm. Clark, and others
heirs at law of Benjamin Clark. } Petition for sale of land for partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Clark, Alfred Clark, Zachariah Clark, William Smith, who intermarried with Charlotte Clark, Polly Clark, widow of Tapley Clark, James Walker and his wife Elizabeth, and James Grigsby and his wife Sally, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State—it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Highland Messenger, for the said defendants to appear at the next court of Equity, to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court House in Waynesville on the third Monday in September next; then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing exparte. Witness, H. H. DAVISON, Clerk and Master of said court, at Waynesville, the third Monday in March 1842.
H. H. DAVISON, C. M. E.
April 8, 1842. [Pr. adv. \$5 50.] 92

State of North-Carolina,
YANCEY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
FEBRUARY TERM, 1842.
Jackson Ray,
vs.
Wm. D. Anderson. } LAND LEVY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State—it is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Highland Messenger, for the defendant to appear at the next term of said Court, and show cause (if any he hath) why the plaintiff shall not have leave for an order of sale to issue, to sell the same; otherwise the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the debt and all costs.
Witness, J. W. GARLAND, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 1st Monday in February, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of our Independence.
March 25. J. W. GARLAND, Clerk. 6w 90 Pr. adv. \$5 50.

Smith's Arithmetic.
JUST received, and for sale at this office, very cheap.
Nov. 26.

State of North-Carolina,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
APRIL TERM, 1842.
James M. Smith, } Original Attachment levied vs. David Taylor. } on Personal Property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Highland Messenger, that the defendant be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court house in Asheville, on the first Monday in July next; then and there to plead, answer or demur; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the property levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's debt.
Witness, N. HARRISON, clerk of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday after the 4th in March A. D. 1842.
N. HARRISON, Clerk.
April 29, 1842. [Pr. adv. \$5 50.] 95