

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

For Governor, JOHN M. MOREHEAD. ELECTION FIRST THURSDAY IN AUGUST.

The Whig cause in N. Carolina.

In the four successive elections last held in this State, the Whig cause has been triumphant, and if we recollect rightly, additional strength was added to the party at each election. Another election is soon to be held, in which, to our minds, there is as great, or greater, cause why the Whigs should be firm, united, and rally all their strength, as in any election which has gone before. The next Legislature of our State will be called on to remodel the Congressional districts agreeably to the ratio of representation which may be determined at the present session of Congress—it will have to elect a United States Senator, as the time for which Hon. W. A. GRAHAM has been elected will expire on the 4th of March next; and much business of a local character will present itself to the consideration of the members. The political character of the next Legislature will give tone to the politics of this State for years yet to come. This the Democrats know, and hence they are making every possible effort, and will, up to the election, use all possible means to carry the State. That the Whigs have a very large majority in the State is known to all. Now, we call upon them not to let trivial and unimportant considerations induce them to yield the high ground they have assumed and maintained, by meeting and defeating their opponents in four successive elections. Let there be no division in our ranks. Let the strongest men be brought out in all the counties, and then let the Whigs be UNITED. Remember, untiring efforts will be made by the Democrats to 'divide and conquer.' Where they have no hope of carrying the entire delegation in a county, they will bring out one candidate, and then propose a system of "log-rolling" to the Whigs—"You vote for my man, and I will vote for yours." The Whigs must be firm! They must unite upon their men—and where others having, as they say, a right to become candidates "on their own hook," without nomination or solicitation of the Whig party, the Whigs must show their rights by giving them the go-by. No one doubts their "right" to become candidates, and no one doubts the right of the people to refuse to vote for them. The interests of our country are too sacred, and there is too much at stake in the present campaign, for the Whigs to think of lying upon their oars. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and the high stand so nobly taken by the Whigs of North Carolina, and under which the State has acquired in a short time more political character at home and abroad than she did in many years under the influence of Jackson-Van-Buren-Democracy—must be faithfully maintained. The Whigs have the strength of the popular vote—they can secure the election of a Whig Governor and a Whig Legislature, if they will—and we believe they will.

As the difficulties in Rhode Island, are exciting a good deal of interest all over the country, the following brief history of their origin, from the New York Tribune, may not be uninteresting to our readers.

The Rhode Island question.

We have received several requests to give a history of the present troubles in Rhode Island from the outset. To do this fully and intelligibly would require a page of our paper, which we cannot now spare. Had we not been at Washington when it appeared, we should have tried hard to crowd into our columns Mr. Dorr's Message, which gives a pretty full and accurate though one-sided account of the whole difficulty. But the simplest statement of the case is this: the original constitution of Rhode Island was a Charter from the British Crown in 1663—a most liberal and excellent one for the time, but rather out of date now. This Charter allowed the Colony, as a body politic, to admit Freemen to its political privileges and duties—a power which, three years thereafter, was transferred to the towns. In 1724 a definite and uniform property qualification of One Hundred Pounds value of Real Estate was established. In 1692 the qualification was reduced to Forty Pounds, or \$234, at which it has ever since remained. The oldest son of a freholder is entitled to vote without possessing property.

It is easily perceived that this qualification, to say nothing of its intrinsic demerit, is an extremely imperfect and arbitrary one. Under it, men who pay two-thirds of the Taxes and perform most of the Military duty required, may be excluded from voting. Nay, it is possible that a single individual by buying up all the Land in the State, may become the only person entitled to exercise Political power within its borders! Of course, this does not answer for the Nineteenth Century. So long as the State was essentially Agricultural, however, the practical operation of this system was not very oppressive.

Almost every adult male citizen of intelligence and character was a Freholder, or the son of one, who could easily set him off a little patrimony to render him one.—The Freholder qualification gave stability to the Government, created an attachment to the soil, tended to multiply land-owners and distribute widely the proprietorship of the soil. Probably down to 1816 Rhode Island was more essentially Republican, Socially and Politically, than many States enjoying a more liberal Constitution.

But the Charter still remained, and remains, the fundamental law; and, though many modifications of its provisions have been made from time to time by acts of the Legislature, the Suffrage provision remained unchanged, and every effort to amend it was steadily resisted by a decided majority. Different parties have from time to time borne sway—Federal, Democratic, Adams, Jackson, Whig Van Buren—but they have all alike resisted every effort to liberalize Suffrage. The Ratio of Representation, too, which was just and equal when first adopted, has become very far from this in the lapse of time; so that Providence has now fewer Representatives than Newport, with one-fourth its population; and while 30,000 People in the former have but four members, the same number in the Agricultural portions of the State, choose forty Members, or more than a majority of the House. This, too, has become a serious theoretical grievance, though practically the majority of the voters has seldom failed to secure a majority of the Legislature—quite as seldom, we think, as in any other State.

The transition from an Agricultural to a Manufacturing community has developed and aggravated the theoretical defects of the Rhode Island frame of Government. Thousands of her best and most intelligent citizens are now engaged in Manufacturing and Mechanical avocations, which do not lead them to become landholders, and thus leave them without the Right of Suffrage, while it collects them in newly-created cities or villages, which have comparatively no weight in the State Councils. The same amount of Property, of Intelligence, or number of persons, has not half the Political Power in the Manufacturing as in the Agricultural portions of the State. (And it may here be remarked, that the Agricultural portion of the State, though inveterately hostile to Free Suffrage and equal Representation, styles itself "Democratic," and gives Loco-Foco majorities, while the Free Suffrage portion of the State is Whig. But all old distinctions are now merged and lost in the excitement of the new question.)

The first effort for a more liberal Suffrage was made in 1811, when a bill to extend the Right to all who paid Taxes or performed Military duty passed the Senate, but was lost in the House. In 1819, 1820, 1832, and 1834, irregular and partial efforts were made by the non-freholders for a Reform, and in the last a Suffrage Party was formed but as only Freeholders voted, it made but little headway. In 1824, a local Convention framed a Constitution; but a proposition to extend the Right of Suffrage received only three votes. The Constitution thus formed was voted down. In 1834, another legal Convention assembled, but adjourned without submitting a Constitution.

Thus things remained down to 1840, when, sharing in the Political exhilaration of the time, the non-freholders and others friendly to a more liberal Suffrage formed Associations in Providence and other large communities to promote their object. These petitioned the Legislature of 1841 (January) for redress, and by that Legislature a Convention was again called to form (in November) a State Constitution, the Delegates to be chosen only by the legal voters of the State, but under a more equal and just apportionment than had hitherto prevailed with regard to the Legislature.

Now if the non-freholders had chosen the course of peaceful and legal agitation of their grievances, sending in petitions for an Extension of Suffrage signed by all of their own number and by the two or three thousand Freeholders who would have heartily united with them, it seems to us that the whole matter would have been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. They were induced however, to pursue a very different course. They held a Mass Meeting or volunteer Convention at Providence on the 17th of April, 1841; another at Newport on the 5th of July thereafter, where they issued a call for a Delegate Convention to meet in Providence in October (before the legally called Convention, which had already been summoned to meet there in November) and form a People's Constitution.

Well: Elections for each of these Conventions were held in the several Cities and Towns; for the former by the regular Town Officers; for the latter by whoever chose to hold them. Delegates were chosen, each Convention assembled and formed a Constitution—the 'Suffrage' one immediately; the legal one not till February or March. Each was on the whole a pretty good Constitution, but the 'Suffrage' rather the more liberal of course, but the Landholders or legal convention admitted every native citizen who had resided two years in the State to all Political Rights without any Property or tax qualification whatever.—(Our impression is that adopted citizens were required to possess some property, but Mr. Dorr says nothing of it and we have not now time to trace back our files.) Mr. Dorr objects, however, that this Constitution did not wholly, though it did partly, remedy the existing inequalities in the apportionment of Representatives.

The "Suffrage Party" Constitution was submitted to the people (including all whom it admitted to the right of suffrage) for ratification; and as no-body but its advocates deemed it of any legal validity, it had no opposing votes. But, as it was deemed necessary to procure for it the votes of a majority of all those in whom it declared the political power to justly reside, its friends resorted to the novel expedient, after holding the polls three days open for votes, to receive proxies (votes sent in by persons who could not or would not attend the polls) for three days longer; and, including these

they obtained in all 13,044 votes; whereupon, computing the whole number of male adult citizens at 23,142, they declared their Constitution adopted and established as the paramount law of the State, by a majority of 4,748.

This 'old line' was less fortunate. In the first place, the mass (not all) of the Suffrage party voted against the legally formed Constitution because they were determined to maintain the validity of their own; and then a portion of the Freeholders also voted against it because they were averse to so liberal (if any) extension of Suffrage; especially in view of the stand taken by the Suffrage men; others would not vote at all. The result was the defeat of this Constitution by a vote of 8,689 to 8,013, or 677 majority. Thus the Government party were thrown back upon the old Charter, in defiance of their wish and their effort to concede a more liberal suffrage; while the 'Suffrage' party contended that their Constitution had been legally adopted and was now the paramount law of the State.

The passage of the 'Treasure or 'Algerine' Act by the Legislature; the two several elections; the assemblage of the rival Legislatures, and the Messages of Govs. King and Dorr, must be fresh in the minds of our readers. We do not see, therefore, that the subject needs any further illustration.

Texas and Mexico.

We suspect that we are led into error sometimes by taking information from Mexico, received by way of Galveston, as later than that received in the United States direct from Mexico; which can rarely or ever be the case. We have thus been impressed with the belief that Mexico was making effective preparations for the invasion of Texas, which we already know, from the length of time that has intervened without any demonstration on the part of the former, could not have been the fact. The latest information from the border, that we have seen, from a source apparently entitled to credit, is the following:

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, May 4. NEWS FROM THE WEST.—We have recently been informed by a gentleman who has just returned from the western frontier that several Mexican traders from Tamulipas visited the rancho of Aubrey & Kinney a week or two since, and stated that, for nearly two months past, there had not been a single company of Mexican soldiers east of the Rio Grande. The whole country had been left entirely unprotected, and, in consequence, the Comanches and Lipans had committed most serious ravages. A party of 300 Comanches, a few weeks since, swept down the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, from Laredo nearly to the coast, and devastated the whole country. They captured and carried off several women and children, and spread such an alarm that nearly all the Mexican settlers have forsaken their branches and removed with their families west of the river. The whole country east of the Sierra Madre is almost entirely defenseless, and the inhabitants are trembling with alarm, for fear that the invading army of Texas will approach before they can obtain protection from the interior. ARISTA has only about 800 effective troops under his command. CANALES, who has been appointed to the command of the militia, raised 400 rancheros, badly armed and equipped, a few weeks since; but he has remained stationary, and it is not known what his designs are. AMPUDIA has command at Matamoros, and, since the retreat of Vasquez, has been fortifying the city, fearing an attack from Texas; but he has only about 350 soldiers, and the citizens are daily leaving the place. It is believed, therefore, that if 500 Texans should approach the city, it would be surrendered without firing a gun. The people of Laredo, Mier, and Comargo have suffered so much from the depredations of the Indians and our western cow-boys, that they are almost driven to despair, and long for a change that will afford them protection. It is believed that most of them would cheerfully yield obedience to our Government if a sufficient force could be sent west of the Rio Grande to give them confidence. There is hardly a doubt that, if 1,000 Texans should march into Tamulipas, the people almost to a man would declare in favor of federalism. Many of the leading men are dissatisfied with the present Government, and are anxious to form a separate confederacy. The fear of SANTA ANNA alone keeps them in check. CORDOVA is still on the Rio Grande, but has no troops under his command, and is quite destitute and disheartened. FLORES has not been heard from for a long time, and it is supposed he is dead. Colonel VILLAREAL, who during the past year commanded a ranging company, stationed near the Sel Colorado, has retreated across the Rio Grande, and left his own rancho exposed to the depredations of our cow-boys. It is reported that his stock has been reduced within the last year from several thousand to a few hundred.

From the above facts, it is evident that the eastern provinces of Mexico are in a most deplorable condition, and would fall an easy prey to our army. "Why, Jonathan, what on 'arth are you going to do with that load of bran down in York?" said a pretty girl to her sweetheart as she saw him driving his team down to the shop. "Well, I guess I shouldn't like tew tell." "Well now, dew tell," said the curious girl. "Well, its tew make woman things of." "Woman things of?" said Kitty blushing a little. "Wal, I guess so—that's what I call 'em. The ladies down in York have got a crazy notion of looding fat in an odd part of the body, and bran's ris in consequence." Kitty blushed still more, and went away thinking bran was a strange article for women to get fat on. So we think.

Hon. Bedford Brown, late U. S. Senator from this State; is the opposition candidate for the State Senate from Caswell county.

The New Orleans Bee says of the Tyler papers: "May their shadows never be less." We do not know of any one among them that can cast a shadow. The sun travels along and takes no notice of them.—Lou. Jour.

The Hon. John M. Niles has been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Connecticut in the place of P. Smith, whose term expires the 4th of March next. Both Locos.

GOOD BUSINESS.—Connecticut makes the rascals who infest her borders; do something more than live on the community. Her penitentiary paid \$13,000 profit last year. Hurrah! for Onions.

The Stockholders of the Georgia "Rail Road and Banking Company," recently assembled at Athens, and agreed in compliance with an act of the last Legislature, to remove the principal Bank to Augusta. John P. King was elected President, and J. W. Wilde, Cashier. Mr. Camak, late Cashier, will attend to winding up the affairs of the bank at Athens. The condition of the company, it is said, was ascertained to be more prosperous than was expected.

RECEIVED, In Jonesborough, Tenn., on Sunday, the 29th ult., by Rev. W. G. Brownlow, RUFUS M. BRUNER, printer, to Miss REBECCA A. DILLWORTH.

OBITUARY. DIED, in the vicinity of this place, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Mary Smith, in the 50th year of her age. Mrs. Smith has, for many years been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. She was one of the first settlers of this county. [Comm. suspended.] "His done, it is finished, the spirit is fled; The prisoner is gone, the Christian is dead; The mother is living through Jesus's love, And daily receiving a kingdom above."

CANDIDATES. We are authorized to announce GEO. W. CANDLER and JOHN BURGIN, Esqs., 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.

TO LET. THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Worshipful County Court of Cleveland county, will, ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JULY NEXT, in the town of Shelby, let to the lowest responsible bidder, the building of the

JAIL HOUSE for said county. The house to be 32 by 42 feet; six rooms below and six above, two story high.—The body to be of brick, and covered with heart pine shingles. The lower rooms to be finished for the Jailor's family—the upper for prisoners—the materials and workmanship to be of the best quality. We defer further particulars until the day of letting. The neighborhood abounds in the best of timber, and Saw-mills very convenient and plenty, and provisions cheap.

Persons wishing to undertake, would make their interest to visit the premises and examine for themselves before the day of letting. W. J. T. MILLER, B. B. BRIDGESS, JOSHUA BEAM, R. T. HOARD, SAM'L LATTIMORE, Auctioneers.

The Rutherford Intelligencer, Highland Messenger and Lincoln Republican, will insert the above 6 weeks, and send their accounts to Shelby for collection. 6 99 Cleveland county, N. C., May 18, 1842.

U. STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT. DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY. At Chambers in Fayetteville, April 9, 1842. ALBERT G. FORNEY, of Burke county, having on the fifth day of April, filed a petition duly verified, praying to 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 Albert G. Forney be not declared a bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Highland Messenger four weeks in succession. H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

U. STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT. DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY. At Chambers in Fayetteville, April 9, 1842. THOMAS J. FORNEY, of Burke county, having on the fifth day of April 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 J. Forney be not declared a bankrupt pursuant to act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Highland Messenger four weeks in succession. H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

U. STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT. DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY. At Chambers in Fayetteville, April 9, 1842. PETER B. FORNEY, of Burke County, having on the ninth day of April, 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 Peter B. Forney be not declared a bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Highland Messenger four weeks in succession. H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

U. STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT. DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY. At Chambers in Fayetteville, April 9, 1842. MARCUS L. FORNEY, of Burke county, having on the ninth day of April, 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 Marcus L. Forney be not declared a bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Highland Messenger four weeks in succession. H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

Jurors' Tickets. FOR the Superior and County Courts, neatly printed on good paper—for sale at this office. Nov. 1841. 73

U. STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT. DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY. At Chambers in Fayetteville, April 9, 1842. WILLIAM POWELL, of Burke county, having on the ninth day of April, filed a petition 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 William Powell be not declared a bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Highland Messenger four weeks in succession. H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

U. STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT. DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY. At Chambers in Fayetteville, April 9, 1842. HENRY PRESSNELL, of Burke county, having on the ninth day of April, 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 Henry Pressnell be not declared a bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Highland Messenger four weeks in succession. H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

Road Orders. A FEW quires of Blank Road Orders, for the use of County Court Clerks, on hand at this office.

Deeds of Conveyance. BLANK Deeds of Conveyance, printed in the best style, on good paper—for sale at this office. May 27, 1842.

Warrants, CASAS, DELIVERY BONDS, and all other Blanks used by Constables, for sale at this office, at the usual prices.

State of North-Carolina, YANCEY COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1842. John Barriott, LAND LEVY. Wm. D. Anderson. 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. J. W. GARLAND, Clerk. 6w90 Pr. adv. \$5 50. March 25.

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 Ivy. May 6, 1842. 4 96

Webster's Dictionary, FOR sale at this office—very low for cash. Nov. 26. 74

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. 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. For pedigree, &c., &c., see hand-bills. JEREMIAH BOYD. April 1, 1842. 4 91

Mortgages, INJUNCTIONS, Equity Writs and Subpoenas, for sale here. 37

State of North-Carolina, YANCEY COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, FEBRUARY TERM, 1842. Jackson Ray, LAND LEVY. Wm. D. Anderson. 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. J. W. GARLAND, Clerk. 6w90 Pr. adv. \$5 50. March 25.

NOTICE. HAVING been required by the parties and by vir. tue 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 McKey including the Mills built by said Miller on said River, being the entire Land purchased by David Tate of David Tate of Burke county, N. Carolina. Also, his lands on French Broad river, North of the run-landing from Joseph King's to Brittain's on the Turpike road, containing six hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Span, 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

ESTRAYS. Entered in the Registry Office on the 9th May, 1842, by Mary Cagle, living about five miles west of Hendersonville. An Estray mare Mule, about four or five years old, of a light brown color, no brands discernible, about fourteen hands high. Appraised to be worth fifty dollars. JEREMIAH OSBORN, Ranger. Henderson county, May 27, 1842. 2 99

Webster's Spelling Books. JUST received, and for sale at this Office, Webster's Elementary Spelling Books—cheap. Nov. 26. 74

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS! W. B. 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 & Garmany's Grocery Store, where all waggons coming in and going out must pass in review. THOS. A. EDNEY, J. R. LYONS. Hamburg, S. C., Feb. 1842. 2m 87

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

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. 3 Lincoln, March 17. 3 94

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 better—Dresses, Booklets, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, in a style equal, if not superior to any other establishment in the State. If Orders for any of the following kinds of Printing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to: BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, OF ALL KINDS, HAND-BILLS, SHOW-BILLS, WAY AND STAGE BILLS, TICKETS, 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. 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 Griggley 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; and then there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte. 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, LAND LEVY. Wm. D. Anderson. 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. J. W. GARLAND, Clerk. 6w90 Pr. adv. \$5 50. March 25.

Blank Books. A FEW for sale at this office. Good paper—well bound. Low for cash. March 5, 1842. 87

State of North-Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842. James M. Smith, Original Attachment levied on Personal Property, vs. David Taylor. 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, for the defendant to appear before 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; and then 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