

Highland Messenger.

VOL. V--NO. 26.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 234.

THOS. W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE MESSENGER:
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance, or Three Dollars within the year.
No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square of ten lines or less, for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance. The number of insertions desired must be marked on the margin, or the advertisement will be continued till filled, and charged accordingly. Court Orders will be charged twenty-five per cent extra.
The charge for announcing the name of a candidate for office is \$2 50, in advance, or \$3 00 if payment be delayed.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, to insure attention.

A Thrilling Sketch.

A night of terror and a love scene in Paris.
BY DR. WARREN.

I was started by a tremendous uproar on the outside of the hospital—the drums beat to arms, and the garrison hastily mustered, the population poured into the streets, and a strong and startling light, in all the casements, showed that some great conflagration had just begun. The intelligence was soon spread that the Hotel de Ville, the noblest building in the city, a fine specimen of Italian architecture of the seventeenth century, and containing some incomparable pictures by the Italian masters, and a chief d'œuvre of Raphael, had been set on fire by a bomb, and was now in a blaze from battlement to ground. The next intelligence was still more painful. The principal convent in the city, which was close in its rear, had taken fire; and the unfortunate nuns were seen at the windows in the most imminent danger of perishing. Feeble as I was, I immediately rose. The Beguines rushed in at the moment, wringing their hands and uttering cries of terror at the probable destruction of all those unhappy women. I volunteered my services, which were accepted, and I hurried out to assist in saving them if possible. The spectacle was overwhelming.

The Hotel de Ville was a large and nearly insulated building, with a kind of garden walk round three of its sides, which was now filled with the populace. The garrison exhibited all the activity of the national character in their efforts to extinguish the flames. Scaling ladders were applied to the windows, men mounted them thick as bees; fire buckets were passed from hand to hand, for the fire engines had long since been destroyed by the cannonade; and there seemed to be some hope of saving the structure, when a succession of agonizing screams fixed every eye on the casement, where the fire had found its way to the stores of wood and oil, and shot up like the explosion of gunpowder. The efforts of the men were now turned to save the convent, but the intense fury of the flames defeated every attempt. The scaling ladders no longer reached the casements than they took fire, and every new gust swept down a flame which put the multitude to flight in all directions. Artillery was now brought out to breach the walls; but while there remained a hundred and fifty human beings within, it was impossible to make use of the guns. All efforts at last ceased, and the horror was deepened, if such could be, by seeing now and then a distracted figure rush to the casement, toss up her arms to heaven, and rush back again with a hoarse cry of despair.

I proposed to the French officers that they should dig under the foundations, and thus open a way to escape through the vaults. The attempt was made, but it had the misfortune of all the rest. They were too ill-successful for our strength, and the pikemen and spears were thrown aside in despair. From the silence which now reigned within, and the smoke which rolled from the casements, it began to be the general impression that the fate of the nuns was already decided; and the officers were about to limber up their guns and retire, when I begged their chief to make one trial more and fire at a huge iron door which closed a lofty archway leading to the Hotel de Ville. He complied; a six pound ball was sent against the door, and it flew off its hinges. To the boundless exultation and astonishment of all, we saw the effect of this fortunate shot, in the emergence of the whole body of the nuns from the smoking of the shattered building. They had been driven step by step, from the interior to the long wood-bull passage which in old times had formed a communication with the town, and which had probably not been used for a century. The troops and populace now rushed into the Hotel de Ville to meet and convey them to places of safety. I followed with the same object, yet with some unaccountable feeling that I had a personal interest in the rescue. The halls and apartments were on a huge and heavy scale of ancient times, and I was more than once bewildered in ranges of corridors filled with the grim reliques of civic magnificence, fierce portraits of forgotten men of city fame, potentius burghers; and mailed captains of trina bands. The unhappy women were at length gathered from the different galleries to which they had scattered in their fright, and were mustered at the head of the principal entrance, at whose foot the escort was drawn up for their protection.

But the terrors of that fearful night were not yet at an end. The light of the conflagration had caught the eye of the besiegers, and a whole flight of shells were sent in its direction. Some burst in the street, putting the populace to flight on every side; and while the women were on the point of rushing down the stair, a crash was heard above, and an enormous shell burst through the roof, carrying down shattered rafters, stones, and a cloud of dust. The batteries had found our range, and a succession of shells burst above our heads, or tore the way downwards. All was now confusion and shrieking. At length one fell on the centre of the escalier, rolled down a few steps, and bursting, tore up the whole stair, leaving only a deep gulf between us and the portal. The women fled back through the apartment. I now regarded all as lost, and expecting the roof to come down every moment on my head, and hearing nothing around me but the bursting and hissing of those horrible instruments of havoc, I hurried through the chambers in the hope of finding some casement from which I might reach the ground. They were all lofty and difficult of access, but I at length climbed up to one, from which, though 20 or 30 feet from the path below, I determined to take the plunge. I was about to leap, when to my infinite surprise, I heard my name pronounced. I stopped. I heard the words—"Adieu, poor tonjous!" All was dark within the room, but I returned to discover the speaker. It was a female on her knees near the casement, and evidently preparing to die in prayer. I took her hand and led her passively towards the window; she wore the dress of a nun, and her veil was on her face. As she seemed fainting, I gently removed it to give her air. A sheet of flames threw a broad light across the garden and in that face I saw—Clotilde! She gave a feeble cry and fell into my arms.

Our escape was accomplished soon after by one of the scaling ladders which was brought at my call; and before I slept, I seen the being in whom my very existence was concentrated, safely lodged with the principal family in the town. Slept, did I say? I never rested for an instant. Thoughts, reveries, a thousand wild speculations, rose, fell, chased each other through my brain, and all left me feverish, half-frantic, and delighted.

At the earliest moment which could be permitted by the formalities of France even in a besieged town, I flew to Clotilde. She received me with the candor of her noble nature. Her countenance brightened with sudden joy as she approached me. In the *salle de reception* she sat surrounded by the ladies of the family, still full of inquiries on the perils of the night, congratulations on her marvellous escape, and so slight approval of the effect of the convent costume on the contour of her fine form and expressive features. My entrance produced a diversion in her favor, and I was showered with showy speeches from the seculars of the circle: the younger portion suddenly relapsing into that frigid propriety which the Mademoiselle retains, until she becomes the Madame, and then flings off forever like her girlish wardrobe. But their eyes took their full share, and if glances at the 'Englishman' could have been transferred into words, I should have enjoyed a very animated conversation on the part of the Jeunes Inconnues. But I shrank from the panegyric of 'heroism' as it was pronounced in all tones of courtesy; and longed for the voice of Clotilde alone. The circle at last withdrew, and I was left to the most exquisite enjoyment of which the mind of man is capable—the full, fond, and faithful outpouring of the heart of the woman he loves. Strange to say, I had never exchanged a syllable with Clotilde before; and yet we now as deeply understood each other—were as much in each other's confidence, and had as little of the repulsive ceremonial of a first interview, as if we had conversed for years.

Some thirteen free men of color, who came here on board vessels from the free states of the Union, were yesterday placed in confinement by the 2d Municipality police, in pursuance of the act forbidding free persons of color to come within the limits of the State. Such an impertinent interference with our internal laws as that of which Massachusetts has been guilty but tends to increased vigilance on the part of our police in these matters.—N. O. Picayune 10th inst.

Lines written by a young girl of London, 11 years of age, on the suggestion to erect a statue in honor of Henry Clay, by the ladies of Virginia:

Erect it—yes, erect it,
'Tis in a glorious cause;
And millions will respect it,
As passing they will pause
To look at that great Statesman,
Who many years ago,
Had saved our dearest country,
From ruin and from woe.
And let the stone be pure and white
As spotless as his heart;
As spotless as his heart;
Although his mind so rich and bright
We can't to it impart;
We'll raise it to his memory,
And countless years 'till stand,
But yet as long the name of Clay
Will live throughout our land.

About five o'clock on yesterday (Friday) morning, an alarm of fire was given, and a two story frame house, owned by Daniel Baker, Esq., and occupied as a store by Thos. J. Anderson, was discovered to be fully on fire from top to bottom. Before it could be arrested, a small new framed house next door, owned by Mr. D. Carver, took fire, which burnt rapidly, and made it necessary to blow up the best small frame, a new house owned by D. Carver, Sr. The block of two brick houses, owned by Mr. Zadock Borroughs, and occupied by himself and Mr. David McDuffie, as stores, were burnt to the bare walls. The house next the bricks, occupied by Mr. Thos. Lutterloh was saved by great exertions. Mr. Thos. Lutterloh's goods are much damaged and wasted but were insured. Mr. Borroughs' houses were insured for \$1000, worth \$1500. He and Mr. McDuffie lost considerably by waste and damage of goods. Thos. J. Anderson lost every thing in his store, as did also both the Messrs. Carvers. Every thing was done that could be done, considering the miserable organization, and want of unanimity (of which we shall speak hereafter) to save the property.

It is with regret that we mention that a valuable citizen, Mr. Hervey Lee, was dangerously wounded by some timbers of the house that was blown up. He is said to be on the recovery. The wound is on the back part of the skull, in a very vital part. It is to be hoped he is out of danger.

Many suppose the fire an act of incendiarism.—Fayetteville Carolinian, Jan. 18.

A child was left upon a gentleman's door step in Rochester, N. Y., some days since, nicely packed in a basket, and with a note containing \$10 these words—"More will be sent when this is exhausted." The gentleman asks which, more money or more babies!

Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a Letter from the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 17, 1844.

Sir:—In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th instant, I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter received from the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, accompanied by "an estimate of the cost of again placing the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, in a condition for resuming its operations."

I remain, very respectfully,
GEO. M. BIBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the SPEAKER,
Of the House of Representatives.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 1844.

Sir: I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 7th instant, requesting me "to furnish the department, as early as may be, with an estimate of the cost of again placing the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, in a condition for resuming its operations."

From the officers of the Charlotte mint, and from a special agent sent from here, with your approbation, to examine into the state of the machinery, I have obtained, as I believe, all the requisite information as to the amount of damage done by the fire which occurred on the 27th of July last.

Of the main building, it may be assumed that nothing is left that can be made available, except a portion of the materials, and perhaps of the old foundation. The out-buildings were all saved.

In the department of the superintendent and treasurer, the coin, bullion, scales, furniture, books and papers were saved.

In the essay department, and in the melting room, but little injury was done. In the separating room the destruction was more considerable; but all the losses of apparatus and material can be replaced without resort to any new appropriation.

In the coiner's department, the steam engine was but slightly injured, and may be put into working order at a small cost. The shafting may be repaired, and also the housing and gearing of the rolls. The draw-bench is so much injured that it will be expedient to replace it by a new one. Of the cutting-presses, one can be repaired, but the other must be replaced. The coining presses are passed repair; but one new press will be quite sufficient for the work. The milling-machine and the rolls are destroyed.

In regard to the new building which it is proposed to erect, the superintendent, Mr. Caldwell, has suggested the advantage, as well as the economy, of confining it to one story above the basement. All the operations could be simply provided for in this arrangement, while they would be more directly under the view of the officers, and this convenience and safety secured at the same time.

Having called for professional advice and assistance, I send you, herewith, plans of the proposed building, with full specifications, and a detailed estimate of the cost. The whole amount is \$25,000.

The appropriation necessary "for placing the branch mint at Charlotte in a condition for resuming its operations" is, therefore, estimated at \$25,000.

Very respectfully, your faithful servant,
B. M. PATTERSON, Director.
Hon. G. M. Bibb,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Estimate for the rebuilding and machinery of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

Building—Removing rubbish of old building, and rebuilding same,	\$1,500
Brick work,	2,800
Carpenter's work,	3,500
Lumber,	4,000
Plastering,	2,000
Ironmongery,	800
Blacksmith's work,	1,750
Roof,	1,000
Stone work,	800
Rough-casting,	800
Gutters,	400
Stone work,	2,000
Total,	\$21,350
Contingencies,	3,650
Total,	\$25,000

Machinery—Repairs to old, and cost of new steam engine, and main shaft, &c.

Roll housings and gearing,	200
Chilled rolls, (new)	240
Pointing rolls, (new)	250
Draw-bench, (new)	800
Shears,	75
Cutting presses, (new)	300
Milling machine,	300
Press, (new)	3,500
Shafting and hangers,	200
Cleaning, annealing and other furnaces,	500
Grinding-mill, (new)	250
Total,	\$5,915

Tools—Large lathe, \$350

Slide rest,	150
Small lathe and slide rest,	300
Turning tools,	50
Files,	100
Vices,	15
Stocks, taps, and dyes,	150
Blacksmith tools complete,	350
Total,	1,365
Pump and well repairs,	100
Contingencies,	1,620
Total,	\$10,000

RECAPITULATION.

Building,	\$25,000
Machinery,	6,915
Tools,	1,365
Pump and well repairs,	100
Contingencies,	1,620
Total,	\$35,000

NOTICE.

Those persons to whom we sold goods on a credit the past year, will please remember that it was a positive understanding that their debts were to be settled on the 1st of January. We hope the simple act of calling it to their recollection will be sufficient to induce them to come forward and at least give their notes for what they may not be prepared to pay.

Those upon whom we hold notes of one and two years standing, are respectfully informed they can only HAVE THE COST OF SALES by immediate payment. We hope this notice will not be regarded as such an unkind consideration as to apply to himself, and attend to it accordingly.

WILLIAMS & ROBERTS,
Jan. 24, 1845.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

In Equity—*Shelton vs. Smith*, Term, 1844.
John W. Shelton,

Plaintiff, vs.
Thomas Smith,
Defendant.

It appearing that the defendant, Thomas Smith, is a non-resident of this state, and lives without the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Highland Messenger for some weeks, that the said defendant be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Cherokee, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing accordingly.

JAMES B. ELLIOTT, C. M. C.
Oct. 18, 1844.—St. Frier's for \$2 50 218

NOTICE.

The copartnership of J. DUNLAP & CO. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern are requested to come and make payment to J. Dunlap, as he has been authorized to receive the same, and in that sense to settle with him. All having claims against the concern will present them to him for payment.

J. DUNLAP,
POLLY M. SUMMEY.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, and as he expects to sell

Goods Entering for Cash
in hand will sell MUCH LOWER than he has done heretofore—his therefore invites all persons wishing to

BUY GOODS
for cash to give him a call.
J. DUNLAP,
U. 231
Asheville, January 17, 1845.

Notice.

The subscribers respectfully inform their customers who have accounts, that agreeable to the terms on which they were contracted, because due at the 31st January, with which they are expected to comply.

Captions to the Acts,
Passed by the Legislature of North Carolina,
at its Session of 1844—45.

[concluded.]
PUBLIC.

40. To provide for making a survey from Raleigh and Fayetteville west to the Georgia line. [Directs the Governor, before the 3rd Monday in Nov., 1845, to cause a survey to be made, with a view of making a Turnpike Road.]

41. To amend an Act entitled an Act, to provide for the collection and management of a Revenue for this state. [Returns incidental taxables to the Sheriffs.]

42. For a Canal from Cape Fear to Lumber river. [Authorizes the opening of books in the town of Wilmington for subscription of stock to the amount of \$300,000 in \$100 shares.]

43. To amend the Revised Statutes, entitled Religious Societies. [Empowers them to appoint Trustees to hold property and receive donations.]

44. To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the counties of Rockingham and Guilford.

45. To authorize the making a Turnpike Road in Wilkes county, and to incorporate a company for that purpose.

46. Concerning Sheriffs and Constables. [Makes the officer liable for the debt, when due diligence in collecting the same has not been used, notwithstanding the person against whom such claim existed, may be able to pay the same.]

47. Supplemental to an Act passed at the General Assembly of 1842-43, entitled an Act to lay off and establish a county by the name of McDowell, and to fix the time at which the Superior Courts of Law and Courts of Equity, and two terms of the new Jury Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, shall be held in the counties comprising the 7th Judicial Circuit.

48. To authorize the holding of two additional terms of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in and for the county of Catawba, at which there shall be no Jury trials.

49. Concerning inspectors of flour. [Authorizes the appointing of an inspector in the town of Wilmington by the County Court, who is to hold his office for the term of five years.]

50. To amend the 7th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled Guardian de Ward.

51. To repeal the 9th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act concerning crimes and punishments.

52. Providing for the appointment of engrossing Clerks. [Gives the appointing power to the two principal Clerks of the Legislature, and reduces the number to two, whose pay is to be \$3 per day.]

53. To amend the 65th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled Courts, County and Superior. [Makes it unlawful for any officer to execute any civil process, on any persons attending divine worship, during the time of such worship, under a penalty of \$5.]

54. To prevent the levying of execution upon growing crops before they are matured.

55. To revive and continue in force an Act passed in the year 1841, entitled an Act to authorize the laying off and establishing a Turnpike road from Lenoir Lynch's in Rutherford county, to the widow Ball's in Hancock county.

56. Concerning a Penitentiary. [Declares it proper and expedient to have a decisive expression of public opinion upon the subject, based upon the knowledge that the fund to erect a Penitentiary must be raised by a direct tax, and therefore directs that at the next election for members of the General Assembly, every voter, entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, shall be at liberty to vote for or against a Penitentiary.]

57. To regulate the 70th and 71st Regiment of North Carolina militia.

58. To revive and continue in force an Act passed at the session of 1831-2, entitled an Act to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the year 1829, chapter 48, entitled an Act to incorporate the Lake Drummond and Orspack Canal company, chapter 109, entitled an Act to amend an Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly of the state, entitled an Act to incorporate the Lake Drummond and Orspack Canal company, and for other purposes.

59. To amend the 103d chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act concerning the improvement of rivers and creeks, and to prevent obstructions to their navigation.

60. For the relief of the blind, deaf, and dumb. [Appropriates, \$5000 annually out of the Literary Fund for the education of these unfortunate individuals.]

61. To prevent free negroes and mulattoes from trafficking in ardent spirits. [Directs a fine of \$10 for the first offence, and for the second, to be indicted in the Superior Court and fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.]

62. Supplemental to an Act passed by the present General Assembly, entitled an Act to attach that part of Carteret county, known as Ocracoke, to Hyde county.

63. To prevent frauds in levying Executions issued by a single Magistrate, and to encourage and facilitate the practice of taking

security for the forwarding of property under execution. [Makes it the duty of the officer to specify the property levied on, in his bond, and to furnish the security a list of the same, and all the property levied on to be deemed in the custody of the security to the forwarding bond.]

64. To consolidate and amend the Acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools. [Some of the provisions are, that the superintendents shall be appointed by the Court next the preceding first Monday of October in every year, and take office on the 1st Monday of October; that committees shall be elected on the last Saturday of September in every year, and also office on the 1st Monday in October; that present superintendents and Committees shall continue in office until others are chosen as required by the Act; that 2 1/2 per cent be allowed chairman of superintendents, of the money that may pass through their hands; that this Act shall be printed and distributed among the counties; that all persons over four years of age shall be allowed to go to the Schools; and that county tax when levied shall not be less than one-half of the estimated amount to be raised from the state.]

65. To incorporate the North Carolina Mining, Manufacturing, and Land Association. [Capital not to exceed \$100,000, in shares of \$100. When \$20,000 of the stock is subscribed for, are declared incorporated.]

66. In relation to the Librarian. [Defines the duty of the Librarian.]

67. Relative to Notaries. [Reduces the fee to 50 cents.]

68. To provide for the removal of the obstruction to the navigation of Roanoke river, occasioned by the erection of the Petersburg Railroad bridge, across the same. [Instructs the company to constitute a draw of sufficient capacity to admit of the easy and convenient passage of such steam boats and masted vessels as navigate Roanoke river.]

69. For the more speedy administration of justice. [Authorizes the Judge to appoint a special term of Superior Courts, when the business of the civil docket cannot be done at the regular term.]

70. To modify an Act concerning slaves and free Persons of color, passed in 1830.

71. To amend the 50th chapter of the Revised Statutes, and 49th section of said Act. [Relates to the inspection of turpentine.]

72. In addition to the Revised Statutes, entitled Wills and Testaments, to amend the same, and to repeal part of the 18th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled Lands of deceased debtors. [Authorizes testator to bequeath every interest, and directs a free construction of wills.]

73. Concerning agents of Cherokee lands. [Directs a duplicate statement of all monies, to be made to the Comptroller.]

74. To amend the 19th section of the 45th chapter of the Revised Statutes. [Authorizes the Court of Equity to appoint the time and place of sale of all property made by a decree of said Court.]

75. To amend an Act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, entitled an Act to amend an Act concerning coroners, Revised Statutes, chapter 25, section 4. [Gives the power to three Justices of the Peace to appoint a coroner, where a county is without one, and it shall be necessary for one to act in his official capacity.]

76. To prevent fraudulent voting. [Makes it an indictable offence, leaving the penalty to the Court.]

77. To establish and regulate a turnpike road in the county of Macon, to be called the Tennessee River Turnpike Road. [Appoints commissioners to lay off the road &c.]

78. To encourage the culture and manufacture of silk and Sugar among the Cherokee Indians in this state. [Extends to them the provisions of the Act encouraging these articles in this state, passed in the year 1836.]

PRIVATE.

1. An Act to extend the provisions of an Act passed at the session of the General Assembly of 1830-31, entitled an Act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the destruction of the records of Herford county, occasioned by the burning of the Court-house and clerks offices of said county. [Extends the provision of the Act to the counties of Montgomery and Stanly.]

2. To incorporate the Franklinsville Guards in the county of Randolph.

3. Making compensation to the Jesters of the county of Hyde.

4. To repeal an Act passed in 1833, so far as it extends to the county of Macon.

5. To incorporate Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, of the Independent Order of Old Fellows in the town of Fayetteville.

6. To prevent the obstruction of fish passing up in the creek, called Six Runs, in the county of Transylvania.

7. To alter the mode of appointing justices in Tyrrel county. [Gives the appointment to the County Court.]

8. To attach a portion of the Mills of the 69th Regiment.

9. Granting to the Superior Courts of the counties of Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Macon and Cherokee, original and ex-