

that State. At the November election of that year he was swept away as by a hurricane. At the next session of Congress he apologized to his friends by saying that there were 40,000 voters who did not come to the polls, but would be out for him at the next election. Well, sir, in 1838 these 40,000 came out, and 25,000 in addition, and he was beaten by more than 10,000 majority. He again consoled his friends in this unexpected defeat, by saying that in the next campaign he would take the field in person. He did so; he traversed the whole State, on a mere electioneering tour, and, with the exception of the city of New York, the result in the Legislature showed a larger majority against him than the year before. In almost every contested county the popular vote against him was increased. There was no falling off, but from local causes, any where, except in the old Western district, which was so immensely strong that there was no necessity of giving a full vote but at a general election. That old district will give Harrison fifteen thousand majority.

The late charter election in the city of New York has satisfied both friend and foe that under the registry law Harrison will carry the city in the fall by a decisive vote. You must recollect, too, that last year we had every thing to discourage and dishearten our friends. Many gave up all for lost after they heard the disastrous accounts from Tennessee and Indiana. But there were some indomitable spirits, that never doubt or falter in a good cause. They rallied, and soon convinced the People that New York could sustain herself, and was not to be influenced by any news abroad, however unpropitious. At this time, every man of the Opposition is confident of success. It is not an over-confidence that betrays inaction; it is a confidence which invigorates and inspires, and which impels to a greater exertion. It is a confidence, in short, which will justify the expectations of our friends, and disappoint the hopes of our enemies.

After all we have done in New York for the last three years, under the most unfavorable auspices, it is not a little mortifying to us now, with all our bright prospects before us, that a single friend abroad should for one moment permit a doubt of our triumphant success in the fall to cross his mind. New York is just as certain for Harrison as the time of election comes round. And if my old friend Ritchie, who goes for men, and not principles, would like to venture a suit of clothes on the issue, I should be pleased to accommodate him; or if he does not choose to venture it on New York, I will take it on the Union; or if, as Barlow says, he will be "better accommodated," I will take a suit on each.

A Democratic Republican State Convention will soon be called at the old head quarters at Syracuse. It will be held about the first of October. There will be a Conservative rally on that occasion, such as has not been known before in the State. The real Democracy will be there, to take the most effectual measures against the federal usurpations of Mr. Van Buren. New York adheres to her old Democratic Republican principles, and will not be driven into the ultra-Federalism of this Administration. From the days of George Clinton to the present time, she has resisted the encroachments of Executive power and the usurpations of the Federal Government. She will continue to resist them, whether urged upon her by Martin Van Buren or Thomas Ritchie. It is no reason, because these gentlemen have abandoned their principles and turned Federalists, that the Democratic Republicans of New York or of Virginia should follow their example. In New York they will adhere to their old principles, and will assemble in Convention at Syracuse to resist Federal aggressions as our forefathers assembled, in the act of the Revolution, to resist the Stamp Act and the Tea Tax. I beg, therefore, you will dismiss all apprehensions about New York, and set down her 42 votes as the capital on which Harrison will commence business; and that I think is a pretty fair beginning for a "log cabin and hard cider" candidate. I have devoted myself, for the last three years, to the reform of this Administration; I have enlisted for the war; and you may rest assured that I shall not stop till the final battle in November is fought and won. That accomplished, and Harrison elected, I shall feel that the country is safe, our free institutions restored to their original purity, and that we may once more enter upon a train of uninterrupted prosperity. And I shall also feel that I can say, with much greater propriety than Mr. Van Buren said on another occasion, "It is glory enough to have served under such a chief."

I have written a much longer letter than I intended when I commenced; but, having said thus much, I will add a little more, by way of giving my estimate of the Presidential election. I have taken great pains to get the most accurate information. I have not only consulted members of Congress, but I have had a very extensive correspondence throughout the Union. My sources of information may be implicitly relied on; and I say to you, with the utmost sincerity, that, in my judgment, Gen. Harrison will be elected by a more triumphant majority than Gen. Jackson received in his palmist days. In writing to you as a friend, I have not only no motive, but no disposition, to mislead or exaggerate. I give my estimate below, on which I place the most implicit reliance, and sincerely believe the result will justify it.

HARRISON.	VAN BUREN.
Massachusetts	14
Vermont	7
Connecticut	8
Rhode Island	4
New York	42
New Jersey	8
Pennsylvania	20
Delaware	3
Maryland	10
Virginia	23
North Carolina	15
Georgia	11
Louisiana	5
Tennessee	13

HARRISON.	VAN BUREN.
Kentucky	15
Illinois	5
Indiana	9
Ohio	21
Michigan	3

The whole number of electoral votes is 295—necessary to a choice 148. You will perceive, then, that Harrison will have 100 votes beyond the number requisite to elect him. I have given Mr. Van Buren New Hampshire, which I know will be a matter of complaint with our friends there; for they have determined to make battle in a way to shake even the granite hills. Perhaps I ought to make a similar apology in regard to Arkansas. I have also given him South Carolina, which will go for him, unless, by December, when the vote is to be cast, Mr. Calhoun shall think the interests of the country require it to be given to a third man as heretofore! Of the 25 doubtful votes, I think Harrison's chance decidedly the best for a majority of them; and if the tide of public sentiment continues to set as strongly as it has done, Mr. Van Buren, by November next, will scarcely have a State he can call his own.

Look forward to the above result with the most perfect confidence, and with the most pleasing anticipations. What a rebuke will it be of the attempted usurpation of all the powers of this Government, and the practical subversion of its fundamental principles! What a triumphant restoration of the powers of Congress, when freedom of thought and of action shall be once more vouchsafed to the Representatives of the People and the States.

Excuse the haste with which I have written, under the pressure of numerous engagements, and believe me very truly yours.

N. P. TALLMADGE.

MR. VAN BUREN DURING THE WAR OF 1812.

It is frequently asked, what was the policy pursued by Mr. Van Buren during the war of 1812? His friends boldly reply, he was the zealous advocate of that measure, and supported the Administration of the General Government in its prosecution. His opponents speak doubtfully, and give evidence in their answers to the interrogatory of a want of correct information on the subject. Nor is this strange or wonderful. The actors in the scenes of those bygone days, are rapidly passing off the stage of life. Another generation has sprung up. Men born after that war was declared, may now be in the councils of the nation; and thousands of such are among the most ardent, and are of an age to be the most efficient, in the mighty political struggle that agitates our country. They are older than a majority of those gallant spirits which commanded our battalions in the battle-fields of the revolution, and shed a lustre upon the land of their nativity.

No man's position was more easily defined, than Mr. Van Buren's in 1812. A very few historical facts, which are matters of record, will remove all doubts on this point; and however much they may be obscured by sophistry and metaphysical refinement, they stand in bold relief, placing him in the ranks of the opponents of the War and Mr. Madison, and the champion of the "peace party" candidate for the Presidency, selected and nominated by the New England high-toned Federalists, designated in those times, as the "Essex Junco."

In April, 1812, Mr. Van Buren was elected a member of the Senate of the State of New York. The whole country was then convulsed with the question of war or no war with Great Britain. At those days the Democratic party designated Presidential candidates by Congressional caucuses. They were the test of party men. In this way Mr. Jefferson had been twice nominated and elected, and Mr. Madison once. On the 23d of May, 1812, Mr. Madison was nominated a second time by the Democratic members of Congress. He was elected by them as the known and acknowledged war candidate.

On the 29th of May, seven days after the nomination of Mr. Madison, the New England Federalists, with certain distinguished Federalists of the State of New York and elsewhere, held a caucus in Broad street in the city of New York. Their deliberations resulted in nominating what they termed a "peace party" candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Madison, the "war party" candidate. On the 17th June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain; and from that time until the meeting of the State Legislature on the 3d of November following, Mr. Van Buren denounced the war and its authors. He was actively engaged with the Federalists in disparaging Mr. Madison, and in untiring efforts to defeat his re-election.

At that time the Legislature of the State of New York chose the Presidential Electors. Mr. Van Buren was a member of the Legislature. The Electors were chosen viva voce. Each member rose in his place and read off the ticket for which he voted; the clerk taking down the names of the persons voted for, and by whom, and then entering them upon the journal. There could be no mistake, therefore, as to whom the members voted for. War had now been raging for nearly five months. The disasters which the country had experienced, were well calculated to awaken the national feelings of every patriotic American, and to prompt him (if he had any sympathies in common with the Administration) to act in concert with, and give his support to it. What was Mr. Van Buren's course of conduct at this eventful period?

On the 3d November, 1811, the Legislature of New York convened in the city of Albany. It was a special session, held for the purpose of appointing Presidential electors. On the evening of the 4th, a caucus was held in the Senate chamber, for the purpose of designating candidates to be voted for as Electors. There were three parties in the Legislature. First, the Democratic party, the friends and support-

ers of Mr. Madison and the war. Second, The party which has since acquired, and is in possession of the administration of the Federal Government—self-styled now as then, Democrats, consolidationists, the advocates of Executive power, professing economy, but practising extravagance. And third, The high toned federal party.

The two first met in caucus together. Great violence ensued. Mr. Van Buren, in a speech of some length assailed with virulence, Mr. Madison; the statesman of the South, the war and all its supporters. He then lauded, in a most fulsome manner, the Presidential candidate of the "Essex Junco," and avowed his determination to support that candidate, which pledge he redeemed. He was replied to by General Root, now in the Senate of New York, by the late Chancellor Sanford, and by others. Gen. Root, and the other friends of Mr. Madison, finding themselves in a minority, withdrew from the caucus. Each of these parties separately nominated their candidates for Presidential electors; and on the 9th of November, 1812, with Mr. Van Buren's influence and vote, electors for the "peace party" candidate were chosen.

Such was Mr. Van Buren's position, preceding and during the first year of the war. Subsequently, when Mr. Madison had been re-elected, when brighter prospects began to dawn on the path of glory which was opening before us—when he had received from the Government liberal fees as a Judge Advocate, and when certain other good causes thereto moving him, had full force and effect, he suddenly dodged the Federal party, and by an adroit demerit, was found in the ranks of the Democracy; but not during the year 1812. I will pursue this subject no further. These facts are matters of record.

The Abolitionists have had an exquisite time of it here, according to the current rumors. In our notice on Wednesday, we led their convulsive in the midst of a squabble respecting the rights of women. The discussion was adjourned over from Tuesday night until Wednesday; Captain Garrison, with his motley host of black and white males and females, was victorious. Other questions were then started for discussion—abstract questions of religion, politics, and morals, having nothing to do with abolition. Meantime, Arthur Tappan declared a re-election as President, and Lewis Tappan, with a body of some one hundred and fifty of the more rational part of the concern, withdrew and organized another society to be called the American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society. On the whole, it would seem that this hopeful, or rather hopeless concern, is pretty much broken up. Divided among themselves, they will be powerless for evil as they have been for good; and the Garrison division, by far the most numerous and contemptible, will be considered even to be contemptible as well as despicable to be laughed at.

[N. Y. Commercial.]

NOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—The following table, which we have prepared at the expense of some labor, will be found useful for reference. It exhibits the electoral votes given for the prominent candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, at the different elections since General Washington's retirement.

1796. J. Adams 71, T. Jefferson 68. Vice President. T. Pinckney 58, Aaron Burr 50.

1800. President. T. Jefferson 73, J. Adams 64. Vice President. A. Burr 73, T. Pinckney 58.

1804. President. T. Jefferson 162, Charles C. Pinckney 14. Vice President. G. Clinton 163, R. King 14.

1808. President. J. Madison 152, C. C. Pinckney 45. Vice President. G. Clinton 118, R. King 47.

1812. President. J. Madison 127, De Witt Clinton 89. Vice President. E. Gerry 128, Ingersoll 58.

1816. President. J. Monroe 183, R. King 34. Vice President. D. D. Tompkins 113, opposition scattering.

1820. J. Monroe 218, no opposition except one vote given from New Hampshire. Vice President. D. B. Tompkins 212, opposition divided.

1824. Andrew Jackson 99, John Q. Adams 84, William H. Crawford 41, H. Clay 37.

1828. President. A. Jackson 178, J. Q. Adams 83. Vice President. J. C. Calhoun 173, R. Rush 83.

1832. President. A. Jackson 219, H. Clay 49, John Floyd 11, William Wirt 7. Vice President. Martin Van Buren 180, John Sergeant 49, William Wilkins 30.

—Lee 11, Levi Elmaker 7.

1836. President. Martin Van Buren 170, William H. Harrison 73, Hugh L. White 26, W. P. Mangum 11, Daniel Webster 14. Vice President. Richard M. Johnson 147, Francis Grainger 63, scattering 84.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Some of the most remarkable cases of Providential preservation, of which we have ever heard, occurred on Wednesday and Thursday of the Flood. Men were rescued almost miraculously from the very jaws of death. Among the many thus saved, were Mr. Kernaghan, Mr. Maher, and the junior Editor of the Journal. The two first were thrown from their horses, after the bridge had floated away from the crossing of Centre at Cobb street, and ran the very narrow risk of drowning; and our junior had to do some "tall" swimming to keep "above water," for the benefit of his patrons. He "stemmed the torrent" which rushed over the embankment leading to the bridge, when it was running about ten knots an hour; and we, the senior editor have heard him say that the cry of "hard times" will fall upon his ear hereafter as more "tinkling brass and a sounding cymbal." Providence has been most merciful towards us, and let us be thankful.

Hamburg Journal.

THE MESSENGER.

Asheville, June 19, 1840.

TERMS.—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year.

As we have just entered the Editorial ranks, and hardly yet recognized as brethren in "full-fellowship," it may be looked upon as premature in us to take exceptions to the course pursued by a great portion of the political press at the present day; nevertheless we will venture a few thoughts which we wish to pass for what our readers may consider them worth.

We are decidedly opposed to the high and unusual political excitement that with increasing strength and velocity is sweeping over our country from one extremity to the other. We are opposed to it because we believe in the first place, it is unnecessary. Error is always most successfully opposed, and truth most efficiently vindicated by steady, firm and mild measures. And if this be the aim of the politicians of the day—if they really have the interests of their country at heart, and desire only its prosperity, experience, if nothing else would soon teach them that a very high degree of excitement is unnecessary. Men should know their rights and their privileges. They should prize them, and carefully guard against any encroachment upon them from any possible quarter; but all this may be effected as well and better without that high degree of excitement which now characterizes our country with it. The public press is emphatically the guardian of our public rights and privileges—the watchman upon the wall of our civil and political city, whose business it is to sound an alarm upon the approach of danger, and keep us constantly awake to a sense of our duty; but this should always be done by appeals to our reason and common sense, rather than our passions. We are human beings, and must be dealt with as such, and convinced of errors before we will retract them. We oppose it in the next place, because we believe it is injurious. Excitement of course there should be, and must be, but any beyond that which prompts men to seek after a knowledge of their interests, and prudently to maintain their rights, is always more or less detrimental to public weal, and dangerous to public morals. The public press and public men have of late, and are now in many places resorting to measures to effect their particular purposes, altogether unworthy an intelligent and high minded people. These remarks we do not intend to apply to any one party to the exclusion of others. We believe all have participated, and what they have been pleased to call enthusiasm, has degenerated into wild fanaticism, and in some instances almost to downright madness. We are not opposed to open, full and free discussion. We believe that where erroneous and noxious doctrines are disseminated, it becomes the duty of every man to ferret them out, and seek every opportunity of bearing his testimony in favor of truth. Men ever have, and ever will honestly differ in their opinions on every debatable question within the range of human investigation, and on none more than those of a political texture. As long as each one remembers that he is as liable to err as his neighbor, and that his neighbor's opinions, all things being equal, are entitled to as much respect as his own, he will be disposed to meet him respectfully, and speak and act with caution and prudence. But a highly excited state of feeling leads him at once to forget or despise the rights and privileges of others, and almost entirely disqualifies him to do justice to his subject, himself or his opponent. In a highly excited state the public mind is never informed; the opinions are then obstinately fixed, and men rush impetuously forward after victory, and not truth. They are intent upon the triumph of opinions already formed, and not seeking to ascertain whether the opinions and course of their opponents are more consonant with the public good than theirs. It is indispensable to the acquisition of useful knowledge that we be cool and dispassionate, actuated only by a strong, or if you please, irrepresible desire to know the truth, the whole truth, and to receive nothing but the truth.

But aside from all this, high political excitement directly tends, as we believe, to demoralize the community, which is clearly seen in the occurrences daily transpiring around us. Begin at our National Legislature, there, where above all other places, true gentility and the strictest decorum should always be found, where the whole nation has a right to look for a pattern of moderation and courtesy; there in the very place where calm dispassionate investigation is most necessary, disorder and confusion have reigned. Those halls have been disgraced by personal abuse of the lowest kind, opprobrious epithets that were formerly heard from the vulgar herd at their bacchanalian revels, and repeated recollections which exhibited anything else than the character of a true legislator. True, this can be said of only a very small portion of the members of our National Congress, but with all due respect, permit us to enquire if the main body have not been too indulgent towards this few? Ought they not to have put their mark of disapprobation upon this course in a more decided manner in the first instance, and made a marked example of the first offenders?

But hence, let us turn to the public press—that great regulator of the public mind and morals. What has been its course? Have the feelings and characters of men been regarded, when particular purposes were to be attained? Reckless of consequences in too many instances, every means has been resorted to, to effect favorite projects; neither age nor sex has been spared, and hundreds of things published for no other purpose in the world than to give effect. We speak plainly, but we speak advisedly. We know what we say.

This spirit has been caught by the people in general, and now it pervades all parts of the country, not a nook or corner that is free from it, nor any sect, rank or condition of men among us, but what is infected by it. It invades the social circles, alienates the affections of kindred, and engenders bitter animosities which in many instances will terminate only in the grave.

We may possibly be in error in this matter, but our present convictions honestly are, that for this the press is to blame. That has been the prime cause, and there must commence the reformation.

A man by the name of Alexander has been arrested in Baltimore, charged with the murder of McLaughlin.

The exclusive Republican Party.

The party favorable to the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, not only claim for their candidate and themselves the title of Republicans, but absolutely deny that the epithet is applicable to any but them; and denounce, as Federalists, all who do not belong to their ranks. By the term Federalist, we presume they mean aristocrat.

When assuming to themselves, to the exclusion of all others, an appellation which should belong in common to every citizen of the United States, we think "a decent regard for the opinions of mankind," should have induced them at least to lay before the community the principles upon which they found their claim. This, so far as we are informed, they have not deemed to do. We, therefore, not being willing to award it to them upon their mere assertion—as it is not infrequently happens that men boast most of principles or properties in which they are most deficient—propose to examine their acts and see if these constitute any foundation for the assumption. First, we shall call the attention of our readers to the two principal, if not the only leading measures recommended by Mr. Van Buren since he came to the Presidential Chair. These are the Sub-Treasury and the Standing Army. It is true, he has referred to other matters, but these constitute the leading measures of his Administration. Neither of these, we believe, will, upon examination, be found sufficient to entitle him to the epithet applied to him by his friends, of Democratic Republican. The Sub-Treasury, in its very inception, was an attempt to strengthen the Executive by encroaching upon the rights of the people, and placing the public money in the hands and under the control of the President. We are aware that this proposition is denied by some, but a moment's reflection will satisfy any candid mind of its correctness.

One of the provisions of this bill is that the public money is to be kept exclusively in the hands of men appointed by the President, who are amenable to him only for their conduct; and it is well recollected that General Jackson, in whose footsteps the present Chief Magistrate is bound to follow—claimed and exercised the right of removing the chief officer of the Treasury, for no other reason than differing with him in opinion. With the money, then, in the hands of men who hold their appointment directly from the President, and who are subject to be removed at any moment, if found to entertain opinions differing from his, can it be said to be otherwise than in his possession?

Though we think the Sub-Treasury scheme, in its commencement and design, anti-republican, in consequence of its taking the public money out of the hands and from under the control of the people, through their representatives, and placing it exclusively in the power of the President; still there is another effect which its warm advocates admit will be produced by it, which is still more at variance with the genius of Republican Government. We allude to its tendency to reduce the wages of the laboring class of the community to such an extent as to make them little better than the serfs of Europe—mere slaves to the wealthy; thereby creating a rich aristocracy. Nor is the spirit by which it has been attempted to be carried through Congress in direct opposition to the wishes of the people, and by the votes of the very men who, in many instances, have been instructed by their constituents to oppose it, less at variance with all our notions of Republicanism.

With regard to the other measure, the Standing Army in time of peace, it is so directly contrary to the express words of the Declaration of rights, drawn up by the fathers of the Revolution, as well as the history of all republics, that we deem comment unnecessary.

Thus we find that the leading measures recommended by Mr. Van Buren, instead of being exclusively Republican, are, if not in direct hostility to all our opinions on that subject, at least calculated to advance aristocracy, and abridge the liberties of the people.

We next ask, has his practice been more in accordance with Republican principles than his recommendations? We shall notice but few.—He has introduced the splendor and magnificence of European pageantry in the decorations of the mansion of the President. He has attempted to enforce the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill, by referring to and recommending the practice of the despotic Governments of Europe.

In most, if not all of his appointments, he has been actuated more from a desire to reward partisan friends, than the qualification of the parties, or the good of the country. In doing this, he has not unfrequently shown the most direct disregard to the will of the people, by appointing men to office, whom they had declined, by their votes, were unworthy of confidence.

We will give one instance amongst many which might be adduced of the action of his friends, by which it will be seen that so far from making the will of the people the supreme law, they have attempted to make the President chief dictator.—We allude to one of the resolutions passed by the late Legislature of Tennessee, in which they expressly instructed their Senators "to support in good faith the leading measures and policy brought forward and advocated by the present President of the United States, and to use all fair and proper exertions to carry out, sustain, and accomplish the same. We select this because it was passed under the eye of, if not drafted by one of the leading men of the party, and one who is now running in some of the States for Vice President, on the Van Buren ticket; and is, therefore, presumed to be familiar with the principles of his friends elsewhere. These facts we lay before our readers, and ask them to examine for themselves whether they entitle those whose acts and principles they represent to the appellation of Democratic Republicans, according to their understanding of the term.

The principle which divided the old Federal from the Republican party, was that the former wished to strengthen the Federal Government by increasing the power of the Executive. One of the most prominent amongst the measures attempted to be used for this purpose, was a standing army. We call upon our readers to examine the present Administration as above referred to, and see if they do not squint awfully towards the same course.

On the 23d ult., John T. Yeomans and Solomon Huffingham, of Jacksonville, Florida, were killed in an affray with D. P. Bryant and John McMullen. The murderers have since been arrested.

Smith's Geography.

It has been suggested to us that our readers last week in reference to the change of the name of the Black Mountain, were calculated to do injustice to the individual, to perpetuate the memory of the change of the name had been proposed. It was certainly the farthest from our intentions to do injustice to any one, and particularly to detract in the smallest possible degree from the well earned, and well deserved reputation of Professor Mitchell. We perceived the article in question, under the impression that Mr. Smith had applied the name of Mount Mitchell, to the whole mountain range, so well known in this region as the Black Mountain. This latter appellation has its foundation in nature, and is too old and too well established to justify any attempt at substitution. The thought would be preposterous. We are perfectly willing to concede the name of Mt. Mitchell to that particular point on the Black Mountain, which Professor Mitchell, after a great labor and expense, which none other than a genuine devotee of science would have incurred, demonstrated to be the most elevated point measured land East of the Rocky Mountains. We say measured land, because we have long believed, and still believe that there is one, if not two points in the same range of mountains higher than that one measured by Professor Mitchell, from forty to sixty miles west of the Black Mountain.

If Mr. Smith will, in the next edition of his work, use language a little more precise than that in his last, we will concede to him the right to pronounce Mount Mitchell one of the peaks of the Black Mountain to be 6,476 feet in height, and the most elevated summit that has been as yet correctly measured in the United States. In reference to this particular peak, none will more readily or cheerfully unite in giving it the appellation of Mount Mitchell than we. It is nothing more nor less than what the worthy professor is entitled to, as discovery is the foundation of right all over the world to regions previously unknown, and a great proportion of our geographical nomenclature will show that it frequently gives title as well as right. We shall, at a leisure hour, recur to this subject, and most respectfully invite the attention of Professor Mitchell, and other scientific gentlemen to the peaks, which, in our opinion, is much higher than those already measured.

In the mean time, an esteemed friend has kindly promised to procure and transmit to us for publication the interesting article of Professor Mitchell, on this subject, originally published in the Raleigh Register, and subsequently transferred to the "American Journal of Science," conducted by Professor Silliman.

☞ We publish this week an account of the meeting in Henderson county, which proposes a Fourth of July celebration. This we do as a matter of courtesy to the gentlemen concerned, and not because we are favorable to such a course. That the 4th of July is a day which ought to be remembered by every American citizen, is a position we readily concede, but that it is proper to do it as it is frequently done, we do not believe. We believe that the ordinary way of celebrating the 4th of July does more harm than good; that the deterioration of public morals, to say nothing of the accidents, loss of life, &c. that too often occur on such occasions, is poorly compensated for in the amor patriæ that may be aroused. Were that day observed by simply reading the Declaration of Independence, delivering patriotic addresses, and the like, we do not see wherein it could be at all objectionable. Any for any intimation we have to the contrary, this is all that is intended by our respected friends in Henderson; but when this is followed by drinking, dancing, shooting, carousing, &c. we believe that public morals do, and always will sustain an injury, and as public journalists, pledged to protect and defend the morals of the community as far as we may be able, we cannot give it our sanction. We wish it distinctly understood that we do not charge our friends in Henderson with any design beyond celebrating the day by a simple barbecue, and suitable orations, nor are we here objecting to the month. We are now objecting to what usually follows on such occasions.

[For the Messenger.]

Meeting in Henderson. At a meeting of a respectable number of the citizens of Henderson county, held at this place for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to the celebration of the 4th of July, the usual Battalion muster-ground, at Gen. Britain's, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

First Resolved, That Capt. W. P. Moore, Capt. J. W. Hunter, Capt. John Osborn, Capt. J. Shipman, Richard Morris, Esq., John David Jones, Esq., M. M. Edney, Esq., H. B. Lane, Capt. J. W. Jones, E. King and Jacob Sney, be appointed a Committee for Arrangements and Invitation.

Second Resolved, That E. King, Capt. F. Young, Col. C. W. L. Edney, Col. J. McKee and H. W. Crawford, be appointed a Committee of Correspondence; and also as a committee procure some suitable person to prepare a Barbecue on the occasion.

Third Resolved, That each of the above named Captains be, and they are hereby requested, parade their respective militia companies on that day and at the place above mentioned to join the celebration.

Fourth Resolved, That Capt. J. W. Killian also be requested to attend with his Volunteer Company, in order to participate in the celebration.

Fifth Resolved, That the citizens of Henderson county generally, most respectfully be invited to attend said celebration.

Sixth Resolved, That Thomas R. Miller be appointed to read the Declaration of Independence and that T. L. Clingman be appointed Orator of the day.

Seventh Resolved, That Col. J. M. Kinney, Col. Joseph Hamilton be appointed Marshals, that Col. C. W. L. Edney and Livingston be appointed Deputy Marshals.

Eighth Resolved, That all Revolutionary soldiers be, and they are hereby requested to attend and participate in the celebration.

Ninth Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to forward a transcript of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editors of the Highville Messenger, for publication, and that the Great Valley Mountaineer be requested to copy.

JOHN MILLS, Clerk.
M. M. Edney,
P. S. Sumner,