

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

Mr. Morehead in Buncombe.

Mr. Morehead in Buncombe. We had the pleasure of hearing John M. Morehead, the Republican Whig candidate for Governor of this State, address the citizens on Monday last. Going to the short notice which had been given of his appointment, and the busy season of the year, the collection of people was not so great as it would otherwise have been. It was estimated, as we suppose, of some five or six hundred. These were, however, from the different sections of the county, as well as several from the counties of Haywood and Henderson. Mr. Morehead admonished the people of the danger of being misled by the magic of party names urged for themselves the principles which governed the action of the different parties, and gave it as his opinion that many who called themselves, and actually believed they were true democrats, were supporting men who were engaged in carrying out ultra Federal and aristocratic measures. He next adverted to the pecuniary distress, which pressed upon the country through its whole extent, and stated that he had proved to our satisfaction, and we think, most of those who heard him, that it was produced entirely by the action of the Federal Government, in experimenting with, and making war upon the currency of the country. He advanced the idea that this was the result of a deliberate design of the Executive in order to force upon the people the Sub-Treasury, and read extracts from the speeches of Mr. Benton and others to prove it. Mr. Morehead dwelt some time upon the general extravagance and profligacy of the Administration, and contrasted it with the expenditures of previous Administrations. He then went at length into the plan for the Standing Army, examined it in detail, and pointed out the power it would give the President over the elections, by withdrawing the whole military force from a State or county, on the eve of an election, if found to be opposed to the candidate he wished elected. The policy of giving away the public lands he denounced in the strongest terms, and referred to the great benefits which would result to the States from a distribution of the proceeds of the sales among them, in enabling them to carry on their plans of Internal Improvement and education. He gave his views at length upon the true policy of the nation, and urged upon the people the necessity of retrenchment and reform. In the course of his remarks, he called the attention of the people to a speech of William H. Haywood, delivered some time back, which has recently been published, and extensively circulated in this section of the country, in the Extra Standard; and held up the Speaker to the indignation and scorn of his audience, for the dastardly manner in which he had made this attack upon him; affirming that he had addressed the citizens of Wake county, publicly in the presence and hearing of the author of this speech, but a few days previous to its publication, when he did not utter a syllable in reply; but so soon as his back was turned, had his speech published with a view of injuring him in the Eastern part of the State, where he knew he could not be contradicted; it still after the election. He quoted the very journal to which Mr. Haywood had referred in making the charge, to prove its falsity, and that it must have been known to the speaker at the time it was made. Mr. Morehead's address was enlivened with frequent sallies of wit and anecdote, and notwithstanding it occupied about four hours in its delivery, the attention of the congregation seemed riveted to the speaker throughout. Judging from the strict attention paid to the speaker, and the smile of approbation manifest upon the countenances of almost the entire congregation, we think we seldom, if ever, witnessed the delivery of an address which was more generally and heartily received.

Gen. Harrison out at last.

The friends of the Administration have been loud and persevering in their complaints against General Harrison, because he would not come out, as they express it, while from his silence they seemed to draw different inferences. Some contending that he was in charge of a committee who would not suffer him to speak; others that he was in league with the Abolitionists. Although they admitted that his acts and opinions, as heretofore expressed, and published, were sufficient entirely to acquit him of all concern on that subject; still they contended, that from the fact, that his nomination was procured by the Northern, and non-slave holding States, that it was fair to infer that his opinions had changed; and that he at least connived at, and secretly acquiesced in the schemes of those States. Our readers will discover, from a letter published in this number of our paper, addressed to Mr. Lyons, the Elector on the Whig Ticket, in Richmond, Virginia, that the General has come out. Through this letter was not intended for publication, we think it will show to the satisfaction of any person whose object it is to arrive at truth, that General Harrison is not, nor ever has been, favorable to Abolition. He expressly refers to his previous acts and expressed opinions for his present views on that subject. He also denies expressly his adherence to, or connection with, the old Federal Party. A charge which has been made, and no doubt believed by many. He avows his belief in the Republican doctrine, as taught and practiced by Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. And satisfactorily accounts for receiving the appointment of Governor of Indiana under the elder Adams. If, therefore, those by whom the charges were preferred, were sincere in calling upon the General to speak for himself, they must now abandon them. If, on the contrary, they never, themselves, believed the charges preferred by them, and only made use of his silence, as a pretext, by which they hoped to induce the people to believe them; the honest part of the community, who are anxious to know the truth, will be able to see their design.

By the New York Express of the 20th June.

By the New York Express of the 20th June, we learn that the Sub-Treasury and Bankrupt bills were still under discussion; when they will be disposed of is uncertain.

The Hon. Messrs. Freston, Graham and Carter.

The Hon. Messrs. Freston, Graham and Carter will please accept our thanks for several important public documents.

Editorial Correspondence.

WATKINSVILLE, June 24th.

Mr. Roberts.—This village and its surrounding country is perhaps much better known to us than most of our readers. The situation is high, and by no means uninteresting—the surrounding country is one of the most romantic in the Western continent, and so pure and refreshing is the air, so cool, sweet and beautiful is the water, that if immortality were to be found on earth we would expect it to dwell among these mountains. I am more and more confirmed in the opinion which you have often heard me express, that nothing but a want of cleanliness, needless exposure or willful intemperance can prevent the people of Western Carolina being as healthy, if not much more so, than any people on the face of the earth. In traveling over all the country, and visiting almost every neighborhood, I rarely meet with any of those diseases common to cold countries, and I have yet to be convinced that a case of consumption ever did originate in that region of country, that is embraced in what was once familiarly called "the State of Buncombe."

It is I think to be much regretted, that a country possessing such an inviting prospect and so many natural advantages as this, should be so poorly improved. Haywood county is decidedly one of the best grazing countries I have ever seen, and yet strange to tell, there is not in the county what deserves to be called a grazing or stock farm. This is a fault, however, not confined to Haywood—Buncombe and Yancey participate in the culpable neglect, though perhaps not to the same extent. Thousands of dollars might annually be brought into these counties from the sale of beef cattle, horses and sheep, raised at a less cost than can be done in any country within two hundred miles round. At present there is not the hundredth part of the stock that could or should be kept here. What is, is mostly of an inferior quality, and eight months of the year lives entirely upon the wild grass of the mountains, the remaining four months it is made to subsist upon corn-crucks and straw.

This is not, and never will be a corn raising country. One acre well set in grass will be worth four or five in corn, and can be attended with half the labor. For fifty years to come there will most probably be no necessity whatever of pasturing stock cattle for one half of the year—the mountain range is of such extent and abundance as to be considered almost inexhaustible. A few acres of well attended meadow will winter a large amount of stock, particularly if they are well sheltered from the wet and cold, and with attention and industry we may be able in a few years to supply a great portion of the Southern market.

You know that I disclaim any connection with party politics, but I will just here say without any regard to political parties, that if the people of Haywood and surrounding counties prosper as they should do, there must be less talk and more work. If money were brought into their country by wagon loads, it would do them no good if they have nothing to give in exchange, and they cannot expect to have any thing to give without industry and economy.

Leaving all this for the present, there is one thing among others, that speaks well for Haywood—that is a general disposition to read and become informed on all questions of general interest. This is encouraging—and we may soon expect to see a corresponding improvement. "The Messenger" will be well sustained in this county, and I do sincerely hope that we will be able from time to time to fill its columns with such matter as will be reduced to practical purposes, and told loudly upon the religious, moral and social interests of the community for years yet to come.

When I reach Franklin I will write you again. Yours, &c. D. R. M.

A Novelty.

It is well known to most of our readers, that the supporters of Mr. Van Buren attributed their disasters in the elections of the present year, mainly to the unpopularity of the Army Bill, recommended to the present Congress. Ritchie ascribes their defeat in Virginia chiefly to this ill advised measure. In fact this ultra Federal measure seems to have aroused the indignation of the people from one end of the Union to the other. It was enough to awaken the most sluggish, and political destruction is starving the Administration in the face. How were they to get out of the difficulty? The President, in his message, at the beginning of the present session of Congress, had declared that "the present condition of the defenses of our principal seaports, and Navy Yards, as represented by the accompanying Report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer, for the organization of the Militia of the United States." The Secretary in his Report, had given the outlines of the scheme, and in another paper had stated the details of "the plan" most minutely. Here then seems to be a full commitment in the most solemn manner. How, we repeat, was even Mr. Van Buren, with all the political ingenuity which has been ascribed to him, to get out of the difficulty? It was a desperate case, and a novel expedient has been resorted to.

In the last Standard we have a long letter from Mr. Poinsett, in which he declares that Mr. Van Buren had no "previous knowledge of the details of the plan." What he means by the word previous, we cannot determine with any degree of certainty. We are at a loss to know whether he means that the President had no knowledge of the plan before it was prepared by the Secretary; or whether he intends to say that it was unknown by him, even when he recommends it thus strongly to Congress. The Standard, however, adopts the latter interpretation, and assures its readers, that at the time when Mr. Van Buren was lauding this plan in the most extravagant manner, he had never seen it. Tell it not in Gath! The President of these United States recommends, in the most emphatic manner to Congress, a measure of which he has no knowledge whatever! Really this is getting out of the difficulty most admirably. The people are to be told that the President, to whom they look for the most vigilant watchfulness over all their interests, is in the habit of recommending for the adoption of Congress, in the strongest terms, measures which he has never condescended to examine, and of course, could not pretend to have understood. He, it seems, merely endorses in blank, and lets his subordinates put in the substance. Will any man in his senses believe this? Is Mr. Van Buren so grossly and culpably careless as to neglect to examine the important matter

which he submits to Congress in his annual message? Does he lend his name to every wild scheme of his underlings? This is impossible. The whole matter is an after thought; a lame expedient to extricate him from impending danger. In England, we know the maxim is, the King can do no wrong. When he commits a blunder in the affairs of Government, his ministers bear the blame, and their heads come to the block. Mr. Van Buren wishes us to adopt this courtly fashion now for the first time. He seeks to evade the responsibility of his own measures, and to throw all the blame on his Secretary; and thus interpose a shield between himself and popular indignation.

The Columbus (N. Y.) Republican thus sums up Mr. Van Buren's Democracy.

I. He voted in the New York Convention, that the qualification of an elector should be, that he had paid a money tax, or performed military duty.

II. He opposed the proposition that an elector should be bound to work out his tax upon the high-way, and contended that if he was not a house-holder, he should be compelled to pay a money tax.

III. He pronounced that doctrine "ultra," which allows a man who is too poor to pay the money for his tax, to work out that tax on the high-way, and thus qualify him for an elector, and voted against it.

IV. He said that the people were not prepared for universal suffrage, and that were the bare naked question of universal suffrage put to them, he did not believe there were twenty members (of that convention) who would vote for it.

V. Mr. Van Buren, at that convention, strongly opposed a proposition that the Sheriffs and County Clerks should be elected by the people. He stated that "he had at all times been opposed to their election; that the further this power was removed from the people the better." And yet he is styled a Democrat!

Gen. Harrison's Cowardice.

In our last number we made a few remarks with regard to the recklessness of the friends of the Administration, in charging Gen. Harrison with cowardice, and want of military skill. We this week publish a list of articles, extracted with care, from authentic documents, on that subject. These, we think, sufficient to satisfy any honest enquirer after truth, of the estimation which the most eminent men of the nation, without regard to political parties, have heretofore put upon his talents and conduct as a General and a patriot; and should put to the blush those who have thus assailed him.

Judge W. M. STANBERRY, the Administration candidate for Governor of this State, is expected to address the citizens of Asheville and its vicinity, on Tuesday the 7th inst.

A SHORT ARGUMENT.—"Reduce our nominal prices to the real standard of prices throughout the world, and you cover the country with blessings and benefits."

Mr. Buchanan's speech on the Sub-Treasury. This short extract embraces the whole question.—The argument is this: As all that man eats, drinks, and wears, enter into the price of labor it is necessary to reduce the value of products of the soil, that the price of labor may be also reduced: For if a mechanic receive only twenty-five, fifty, or seventy-five cents a day for his labor, he would starve unless he could buy the necessities of life with his wages. It may be said, therefore that the value of bread, meat, vegetables, coffee, tea, and sugar, which the manufacturer consumes, enters into the price of every piece of cloth, or other product of the manufacturer and workshop, which we wear or use. Now, it is of some little consequence to the American people whether we encourage our own cultivators of the soil, or those of another country. If the American mechanic does not labor for the same price that the European mechanic labors for, then our manufactories and workshops are to be broken up, according to the doctrine and policy of the Administration, and we shall be paying for the produce of the soil of other countries, by being forced to buy and use products of their looms and workshops. To avoid this, say our rulers, the price of labor must come down; so that we can enter into competition with England, Germany and France, and thus create a market at home for the products of the soil, or we shall be forced to transport it to a foreign market, and sell it at foreign prices. This, then, fixes the value of both labor and provisions of all kinds. We must bring them down to the "standard prices throughout the world," or we have no demand for our surplus produce or labor. This is the way our rulers propose to "cover the country with blessings!" Instead of this, let them give protection to the productive industry of the country, and prices will regulate themselves.

Farmers! Mechanics! Laborers! Have we not stated the argument fairly? Examine it carefully, and if you can pick any flaw in it, do so candidly in the spirit of free enquiry, and we will sit down and reason together about it. If you are convinced that we have stated the case as it is, then join us in putting things straight, for they are now wrong. "By their fruits ye shall know them."—Ohio State Journal.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—By the Columbia, Capt. Windle, 60 hours from Galveston, we have Galveston dates to the 6th inst. Houston to the 5th.

The papers are almost entirely destitute of news. We learn that business continues remarkably dull, as a matter of course. Ex-President Houston and Lady, arrived safely at Galveston on the 1st inst.

T. J. Rusk has resigned the office of Chief Justice of the Republic, in consequence, it is stated, of the press of private business.

It is stated on the authority of a letter received from an officer in the Texian Navy, that the government had given Mexico until the 1st of June, to acknowledge the independence of Texas; on the refusal to do which the navy was to make a descent on the Mexican coast and endeavor to force that Government to terms. The writer of the letter received this intelligence from Commodore Moore, who was just from the seat of Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Raleigh Register.)

Washington, June 12.

In the House, Mr. Botts, of Va. submitted a Preamble and Resolution in reference to the case of Mason Hoop, of the United States Navy, tried some time ago, by a Court Martial, at Pensacola, and especially in relation to the fact, that two negroes were admitted to testify against the proceedings of the Court Martial in this respect—and had applied to the President himself, who yet had approved of the whole proceedings of the Court Martial. Mr. Botts' resolution called on the President to communicate all the papers relating to the subject. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, and the Federal Loco Focos—protesting to be the only true guardians to the South—refused to suspend the rules in order to allow the resolution even to be considered.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Sub-Treasury bill, when Mr. Barnard, of Albany, one of the most able lawyers of the House, delivered his views against the measure.

In the Senate, the bill from the House of Representatives, for the purpose of computing the mileage of members by some uniform system, was read a first and second time for the purpose of reference; when Mr. Norvell moved its reference to a select committee. On this subject a debate arose, which showed pretty clearly that, however much the President and his standing army of office-holders may desire the people to practice economy and hard labor, they are determined not to lose any thing out of the public crib which they can lay hold of. The object of this bill is to fix some regular system, and a straight line was adopted; but Mr. Grundy and Mr. Sevier both spoke against the bill. Mr. Sevier said the author of the bill never intended it to pass; and that if it was sent back to the House with an amendment, it would not meet with thirteen supporters. Mr. Grundy said the matter was very well as it was, and though he would not vote to increase the pay, as this left us a pretty sure lesson, he certainly would not vote to reduce their present pay or mileage. He found it little enough for him.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, thought the object of the House, in passing the bill, a praiseworthy one, and that it ought to go to its committee for investigation. It was certainly a desirable matter that some equal and uniform system should be adopted. As it now stood, members even from the same neighborhood, charged their mileage by very different routes.

The bill was referred to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the Vice President.

Mr. Crittenden, from the Committee to which the Bankrupt subject was referred, reported a new bill, embracing such points as had been discussed by the Senate, and likely to be adopted. His bill was ordered to be printed, and was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The printing of 20,000 copies of the white washing report, from the Committee on the militia came up, when Mr. Crittenden took hold of this subject with his usual power, defending Gen. Harrison from the wanton aspersions endeavored to be thrown upon him by this Committee. He asked if his age, his long service in council and in camp, should not protect him from abuse! Was it because this old war-worn soldier has been brought forward by the people, that the friends of the Administration had sought to blacken and defame him? He would tell gentlemen in proportion as they maltreated him in this body, his services, and the glory that surrounded his moral character would find favor in the minds of the American people. Mr. Crittenden was followed by Mr. Cuthbert, who justified the report of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, followed in defence of his report and against Gen. Harrison, denouncing him as a black cockade federalist; in short he endeavored to turn the public attention from Mr. Poinsett to every matter save that immediately before the body.

Executive Appointments confirmed by the Senate.—Wm. BROWN, Collector at Machias, Maine, from 5th July, and ABRAHAM D. B. FENNIN, at Savannah, (Geo.) from 10th July, 1846—reappointed.

MILES HATCHKISS, Register of Land office, at Kaskaskia, (Ill.) vice JOHN S. HACKER, declined, and STENSON H. ANDERSON, Receiver, at Danville, (Ill.) vice SAML. McROBERTS, resigned.

Mr. RAYNER has been fined fifty dollars by the Court of the District of Columbia, for slapping the jaws of one William Montgomery in the Capitol. The testimony, on oath of a respectable witness, Mr. Haas, the only one examined who saw the beginning of the affray; confirms the statement of Mr. Rayner, and of course falsifies that of Montgomery.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 13.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.—CAMPEACHY.—The schooner Oceana, Captain Noel Padovani, arrived in this port last night, having left Campeachy on the third June. The papers of that city which we have received up to the 30th May, give at full length the details of the movements of the Federalists in the vicinity of Campeachy, and the progress they are making in the siege of that place.

Captain Padovani informed us, that the town of Campeachy, after a bombardment of five days, surrendered to the Federalists on the 2d June. On the 3d the victors were to enter the town, and the government troops were to be despatched the same day to Vera Cruz.

The Federalists intend marching upon Tabasco, where a great part of the population have declared in their favor. A detachment of 400 men, garrisoned in Tabasco, had been sent by the commander to reinforce the besieged; but before they had arrived at their destination the order was countermanded.

[From the Globe.]

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH, FORT-KING, May, 30, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Department, Captain Rain's report, just received, of his affair with the Indians on the 28th of April, and Captain Bonneville's report of the destruction of an Indian town, &c. on the 28th instant.

I cannot speak too highly of Captain Rain's fight, exhibiting throughout the greatest skill and judgment, and the utmost bravery in officers and men.

Have the honor to refer the Department to Captain Bonneville's report of today, in which it will be seen that an Indian village of fifteen huts, concealed and surrounded by bushes and hammocks, and distant from here only fifteen miles, was entirely destroyed, with a fine field of corn, and much Indian property, valuable only, however, to themselves. From the appearance of the village, it has existed for some years, and been a great resort for Indians going north and south, and from whence they could sally at any moment, and in a few hours destroy small scouting parties, and intercept wagon trains. Capt. Bonneville's estimate of the number of warriors is, I think, too small; there are many of them, no doubt, out in the bands which are constantly committing depredations. The whole band would, no doubt, have been captured, had not the growth, scrub palmetto, through which the men had to cross, given a noise which heralded the approach of our troops. Captain Bonneville deserves great credit, not only for this affair, but for the zeal and good conduct which he has exhibited on all occasions.

The troops are constantly scouting in large bodies. Lieut. Col. Riley's command is now on the Withlacoochee. Capts. Bonneville and Kerr are also out with their commands in pursuit of some Indians. Lieut. Col. Harney will shortly proceed south seventy or eighty miles.

As soon as the militia are mustered in, or a portion of them, I shall proceed to withdraw an equal number of regular troops from Middle Florida, to establish the line of posts as directed by the War Department.

I hope by constant movements not only to withdraw the enemy from the settlements, but to repay some of the ills which they have bestowed upon us.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedt. servt. W. K. ARMISTEAD,

POWER OF RELIGION.—One of the most interesting anecdotes, illustrating the power of religion, was related a few days since, in a social meeting, by an English clergyman, who was acquainted with the facts.

A nobleman, Lord ———, was a man of the world. His pleasures were drawn from his riches, his honors, and his friends. His daughter was the idol of his heart. Much had been expended for her education, and well did she repay, in her intellectual endowments, the solicitude of her parents. She was highly accomplished, amiable in her disposition, and winning in her manners. They were all strangers to God.

At length, Miss ——— attended a Methodist meeting in London—was deeply awakened, and soon happily converted. Now she delighted in the service of the sanctuary, and social meetings. To her the charms of Christianity were overflowing. She frequented those places where she met with congenial minds, animated with similar hopes. She was often found in the house of God.

The change was marked by her fond father with painful solicitude. To see his lovely daughter thus infatuated, was to him an occasion of deep grief, and he resolved to correct her erroneous notions on the subject of the real pleasures and business of life. He placed at her disposal large sums of money hoping she would be induced to go into the fashions and extravagancies of others of her birth, and leave the Methodist meeting. But she maintained her integrity. He took her on long journeys, conducted in the most engaging manner, in order to divert her mind from religion; but she still delighted in the Saviour.

After failing in many projects which he fondly anticipated would be effectual in subduing the religious feelings of his daughter, he introduced her into company under such circumstances, that she must either join in the recreation of the party, or give high offence. Hope lighted up in the countenance of her affectionate but misguided father, as he saw his snare about to entangle the object of his solicitude. It had been arranged among his friends that several young ladies should, on the approaching festive occasion, give a song, accompanied by the piano forte.

The hour arrived; the party assembled. Several had performed their parts, to the great delight of the party, which was in high spirits. Miss ——— was called on for a song, and many hearts now beat high in hope of victory. Should she decline, she was disgraced; should she comply their triumph was complete. This was the moment to seal her fate! With perfect self-possession she took her seat at the piano forte, ran her fingers over the keys, singing at the same time in a beautiful melody, and with a sweet voice, the following stanzas:

No room for mirth or trifling here,
Nor worldly hopes or worldly fear,
If life so soon is gone!
If now the judge is at the door,
And all mankind must stand before,
The inexorable throne!

No matter which my thoughts employ,
A moment's misery or joy,
But O! when both shall end,
Where shall I find my destined place?
Shall I my everlasting days
With fiends or angels spend!

She arose from her seat. The whole party was subdued. Not a word was spoken. Her father wept aloud! One by one all of them left the house.

Lord ——— never rested until he became of Christian benevolence, having given benevolent Christian enterprises at the time of his death, nearly half a million of dollars!

THE SABBATH IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The

New-Orleans papers present a gloomy picture of the immorality of that city. Acting on the barbarous and cruel customs of half civilized Mexico, and despotic bull-baiting Havana, some demi-savages have introduced the degrading and barbarous practice of bear fighting, dog-fighting, &c. as a Sunday amusement, with the tacit sanction of the authorities. In the very heart of the city proper, and not in its suburban precincts, exists an arena for such disgraceful shows. It was shameful, says the Advertiser, to witness on Sunday last, dogs led through the streets by their unfeeling owners, bleeding and lacerated—to look on the motley groups collected within and around the arena of blood—yet know that New Orleans, where such scenes were enacted claimed credit for being a Christian city. Disgraceful indeed!

MR. CLINGMAN.

Respectfully takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Haywood that he expects to attend at the places, and on the times stated below. He has been induced to take this course from several considerations. He believes it to be the duty of every candidate for important political stations in a Republican Government, to communicate freely with his fellow-citizens, and to make known his sentiments on all questions of general interest. The fact that there will be no battalions mustered in Haywood this summer, and the great extent of this Senatorial District, will put it out of his power to see the people as generally as he desires to do, unless this course be adopted. Many of the citizens of the district, who have been consulted, approve of the plan, and have expressed a desire to hear the political topics of the day discussed. Mr. Clingman hopes that those of his fellow-citizens who have leisure and inclination to do so, will meet him on the days mentioned below. His competitor, should there be one in the field, will probably be there. The County candidates are also expected to be present.

At the muster ground on Cane Fork, on Monday, July 13th. At Fisher's Store, on Scott's Creek, Tuesday, July 14th. At Thomas' Store, on Shoul Creek, Wednesday, July 15th. At Capt. Henry's Store, on Jonathan's Creek, Thursday, July 16th. At the muster on Crabtree, on Friday July 17th. At N. G. Allman's Store, on Pigeon, on Saturday, July 18th.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Friday the 26th ult. Miss SARAH, eldest daughter of PETER and NAOMI STRAUDE, of this place. The deceased was a young lady of much amiable and moral worth, and died deeply lamented by all who knew her.

We are requested to announce that ELI MCKEE, grateful to the citizens of Macon County for their kind and generous attention to his case, as Sheriff of said County.

We are authorized to announce J. K. HARRIS, Esq. as a candidate to represent Haywood County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Camp Meetings.

By divine permission, I will attend the different Camp Meetings for the present year, on the Asheville District, as follows:

- North Cove, Burke co. commencing July 17th. Twelve Mile, Pickens Dist. S. C. July 20th. Turkey Creek, Buncombe, August 7th. Cane River, Yancey, August 21st. Shaw's Creek, Buncombe, September 4th. Reem's Creek, September 11th. Franklin, Macon, September 18th. Jackson's Grove, Greenville, S. C. October 9th. Shook's Camp Ground, Haywood, Sept. 25. D. R. McANALLY. June 25th, 1846.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against trading for five notes of hand, executed by me to Henry Hise, and witnessed by William Allman, bearing date Feb. 24, 1837, and payable in the years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843. The amount of each particular note is not recollectable—the amount of the whole was \$900. Said notes are supposed to have been stolen, and I have this day settled the entire amount.

DAVID HILL. 3w—5

State of North Carolina, HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Sessions, 1846.

GEORGE W. HAAS, } Original Attachment, levied on Land.

W. W. WELCH, }

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Highland Messenger, for the said W. W. Welch to appear before the Justices of the Court aforesaid, at the next Court to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court House in Waynesville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, or judgment will be issued against him, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy said debt and costs.

Witness, WILLIAM WELCH, Ck. July, 1846. [Pr's fee \$4.00.] 6w—5

State of North Carolina, HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, June Sessions, 1846.

Allison & Bryson, } Original Attachment levied on land.

John Carson, }

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Carson, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the "Highland Messenger," for the said John Carson, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Waynesville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next; then and there to reply, and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him, and the land levied on condemned for the payment of the debt and costs.

Witness, WILLIAM WELCH, Ck. July, 1846. [Pr's fee \$4.00.] 6w—5

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, At and from Asheville, N. C.

ARRIVALS. DEPARTURES.

Southern—Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Thursdays & Saturdays, Mondays, at 4 o'clock, by 10 o'clock, P. M.

Western, via Warm Springs, &c.—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Thursdays & Saturdays, Mondays, at 4 o'clock, A. M.

S. P. M. Eastern, via Franklin, to Ga.—Wednesdays, 7, Fridays, 5 o'clock, A. M.

Eastern, via Morganton &c.—Mondays & Fridays, 9 P. M. Tuesdays and Saturdays, 5 A. M.

Eastern, via Rutherfordton, &c.—Sundays, Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays, A. M.

Eastern, via Burnsville, &c.—Mondays, 4 P. M. Wednesdays, 6 A. M.

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