

MR. GRAHAM'S CIRCULAR.

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Before the last Congressional election, when I publicly addressed the people in my district, I informed them I would at the polls vote for General Harrison, if he were nominated for the Presidency. I did not then intend or expect again to address you on that subject; believing when the people had all the principles and services of the candidates fairly before them, they would make a judicious choice. But to my surprise and regret I have seen a circular letter signed and published by the Hon. W. Montgomery, and the Hon. M. T. Hawkins, two of the Van Buren members of Congress from North Carolina, grossly misrepresenting the opinions of General Harrison, and deceiving the people, while they pretend to refer to his recorded votes and public acts. Now, I think, those who fill honorable stations, (like witnesses in law) should tell the whole truth and not publish a part of a law approved by Gen. Harrison, and withhold and suppress a part, (and a very important part too) on the same subject, and approved by him on the same day. For instance, in their circular letter, they publish two sections (the 30th and 31st) of the Indiana laws; leaving out and entirely omitting the 9th section of the law in the same book, on the same subject—now to the law and the testimony.

The only part of the Indiana law published by W. Montgomery and W. T. Hawkins, in their letter is the following:—

Extract from the Laws of the Indiana Territory, printed at Vincennes, by Messrs. Stout and Smart, in 1807, and now in the Library of the State Department, Washington City.

CHAPTER IV. AN ACT RESPECTING CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom such conviction shall be had, to order the Sheriff to sell or hire the person or persons so convicted to service, to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs for such term of time as the said court shall judge reasonable.

And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress before the term of such servitude shall be expired, he or she so absconding shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be whipped with thirty-nine stripes, and shall moreover, serve two days for every one so lost.

Sec. 31. The judges of the several courts of record in this Territory shall give their aid in charge to the grand jury at each and every court in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS, Speaker of the H. R. W. CHAMBERS, President of the Council. Approved, September 17, 1807. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

After they copy a part of the Indiana law, (and one vote from the journals of Ohio, on which, I believe they lay no stress and make no comment,) they obtain the following certificate:—

"At the request of the Hon. William Montgomery and Hon. M. T. Hawkins, we certify the foregoing copy of an extract from a law passed in the Territorial Assembly of Indiana, and signed by William H. Harrison, as Governor of said Territory, and the extract from the journal of the State of Ohio, are truly copied.

CHARLES FISHER, HENRY W. CONNER, ROBERT STRANGE, JOHN HILL, J. BROWN, JAS. J. MCKAY, CHARLES SHEPARD, J. A. BYNUM.

Well, after W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins have got a part of the law of Indiana in their letter, and procured the whole of their political friends in North Carolina to bear witness that the extracts which they set forth "are truly copied," they begin to assail and charge General Harrison with holding sentiments he never expressed, and supporting laws he never approved; but in connection with another material part which they omitted and jumped over. But, I will give a sample of the most unfounded and unjust charge contained in their celebrated circular letter. They ask the people in tones of deep distress and long lamentation:

"How would you feel to see one of your poor but respectable and good neighbor men sold at auction by the Sheriff of your county as a slave, under this Harrison law, to some free negro? And only think of what would be your feelings to see one of your poor but respectable neighbor women knocked off under the Sheriff's hammer to a free negro as his slave to be under his commands, and compelled to obey them, whatever they might be; and should she resist and leave her black master's service, and he should apprehend her, and should drag her before a single Justice of the Peace, and, under this Harrison law, have thirty-nine lashes inflicted upon his white female slave, and then compel her to serve two days for every one she had lost from her black master's service, would you be willing to vote for such a man as President?"

We have authority as high as Heaven itself for saying the truth is great, and it shall prevail. Now let me give you that 9th section of the law which was omitted and not published by W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins in their letter, and then you will see the whole law, and the whole truth, and see how triumphantly General Harrison will stand acquitted of the charge so unjustly made against him, of having approved a law, whereby poor white women might be sold at public auction as slaves to free negroes.

"No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall at any time purchase any servant other than of his own complexion, and if any of the persons aforesaid shall nevertheless presume to purchase a white servant, such servant shall immediately become free, and shall be so held, deemed and taken."

Now see, (with your own eyes) the gross imposition practised on the people, and the rank injustice done Gen. Harrison by publishing a part, and not the whole of the Indiana law; of all which sections were approved and signed by him on the same day, when he was in 1807 acting under the appointment of Mr. Jefferson as the Governor of that Territory.

This one-sided evidence, and one-half practice of proving propositions is very dangerous, and would lead to deplorable consequences. Suppose a cunning artful Infidel or rather an Atheist, who was desirous of sowing and spreading his own poisonous sentiments, should assert and

publish to the people, that "there is no God," and call upon eight witnesses to certify that he had truly copied and taken that extract from the Bible itself. If the people had no other method of deriving information and relied upon that, the proof would be positive and uncontradicted. But if they would search and read the Bible, they would see a very important part had been omitted and left out; and when the whole sentence was read correctly, it was this, "the fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." So that the meaning and sense of divine truth is totally changed by reading the whole sentence together.

In 1807, when Indiana was almost a wilderness, when jails were scarce, when money was scarce, and taxes very high, the Legislature of that Territory, right fresh from the people, passed a law declaring when a grand jury found a bill or indictment against any person, and he was convicted thereon by the petit jury before the court, and sentenced to pay a fine and costs as a punishment for his sins and crimes; if they were not paid, then the court might order the sheriff to hire or sell the convicted defendant to labor and work a reasonable time with some person, (no blacker than himself,) to pay the fine and costs of the prosecution. Gen. Harrison approved and signed this law, as Governor of that new Territory; and W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins censure him for it. Well now, I want to know, what is to be done with rogues? Are they to steal without conviction or punishment? or if convicted, who shall pay the costs; the hard working tax-payers of the county, or the idle rogues? When a felon has been caught with his neighbor's sheep on his back, and fairly convicted of stealing, who shall pay the cost, the honest farmer, or the sheep thief? That is the question. I think it unfair and unjust that the farmer should lose his property, and then be compelled to pay the cost of the indictment. That would look like paying the thief for stealing the sheep!!! General Harrison is an honest man, without any fellow-feeling for rogues and thieves, and when they steal and are convicted for it, he has said they must pay the costs; and if they have found stealing a bad business, and have nothing to satisfy the costs, they shall be hired out to some individual to work for the amount of the costs and charges of the indictment. And what honest man in America thinks that is not right and just? If every rogue was compelled to work his passage to pay his fine and costs, taxes would be lower and villains would be more scarce. Every body approves of making a convict work in the penitentiary; yes, white men and white women too, there confined by iron bolts and bars, must work hard and live hard, or receive the lash of the stern overseer. Well now, is it not easier and better for a convicted felon (who like the owl, feeds upon his neighbor's poultry) to be hired or sold for a month to a clever farmer, until he works and makes money enough to pay his jail fees and court costs. Surely it is much more just that the infamous rogue should go to the field and work and pay the jailer for his meat and bread, than that he should set quietly in the prison (perhaps playing cards with some fellow-sinner) and occasionally peeping through the grates and overseeing some honest farmer toiling to feed his family, and obliged to pay high taxes beside to support and maintain lazy rascals who starve their own families and steal from their neighbors.

The virtuous people of North Carolina (who are in the habit of calling things by their proper names) will not be deluded by calling a sinner a saint; or deceived by tenderly calling a hog-thief, "a poor, but respectable and good neighbor-man." Surely there is nothing "respectable and good neighbor-man-like" in catching a slippery fellow with your hog on his back; but an honest poor man may be broken up by having many such neighbors.

I think Harrison's enemies and Van Buren's friends must be hard run for objections, when they charge and censure an old soldier for approving a law to protect honest and good citizens against thieves and robbers. "An honest man is the noblest work of God," and we need such men now, in public stations. I want an honest, intelligent, independent man at the head of the Government to prevent frauds, and punish public officers for stealing the public money. To guard against such defalcations as Swartwout's, when a million and a quarter of the public money was lost by one officer.

W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins not only charge Gen. Harrison with approving a law to sell white men as slaves, but they say "he has shut himself up," and refuses to be seen by any but his keepers; or answer any questions asked him by the people;" and that he actually refuses to be seen by, or even spoken to, by a poor man."

How any set of men, who respect themselves or their constituents, could make such unfounded accusations, is strange and passing strange. The old war-worn soldier, having often done battle for his country, having often done battle for his country, has long since beat his sword into the ploughshare, and his spear into the pruning-hook, and he is now a plain farmer, whose plain house is the seat of kindness and hospitality; and no matter how poor the person may be who calls, he "never finds the door shut, and the string of the latch pulled in." He converses easily and freely with all, upon any subject. His habits, like his principles, are of the plain republican old-fashioned school. All his neighbors and acquaintances, and twenty thousand people who met him two hundred miles from his home, at Fort Meigs, early in last month, know he is not "shut up," but made a speech to that immense multitude, who came great distances to look upon and honor the patriot, who, upon that very spot, had defeated and conquered the united forces, and cruel coalition, of the British and Indians. The most gross misrepresentations and most vulgar abuse are continually heaped upon Gen. Harrison by the

Van Buren, and in a sort of daily circular letter issued to the people, denouncing and traducing his competitor for the Presidency. It is very ungrateful thus to traduce and slander General Harrison, who has so often stepped upon the wet ground among his soldiers, and waded through streams and snows to meet, and defeat, and expel the enemies of our country; while his accusers and vilifiers, whom he protected, were quietly sitting by the fire-side at home, with one foot against the jamb, smoking the pipe of peace.

Mr. Van Buren advocates to the South feel every tender footed upon his vote (instructing Rufus King, a Senator in Congress from New York.) to restrict and prohibit slavery in Missouri when that State was admitted into the Union, and other similar votes against the South; and I presume they would like to conjure up some black charge against Harrison to divert public attention from that vote of Van Buren against the interest and wishes of all the Southern States. But they cannot do it. Whenever you attempt to cover over, or stop up a spring at one place, it is very apt to break out another. So it is with Mr. Van Buren's opinions towards southern institutions. A man's real opinions "will out." During the last year 1839, a Virginian, and an officer in the Navy, was tried before a court martial at Pensacola, in Florida. On that trial, two negro witnesses were sworn and examined against Lieut. Hooe, who remonstrated and protested against such testimony, but it was received. The proceedings were transmitted to the President, and Lieut. Hooe informed him that two negro witnesses had been examined against him, and he again protested and objected to such testimony. Whereupon, Mr. Van Buren endorsed on the papers the following words:

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference."

M. VAN BUREN. Here, Mr. Van Buren has adopted and acknowledged a rule of evidence admitting negroes to give testimony against white people, which is repugnant to the laws of all the Southern States, and many of the other States. It is a very dangerous doctrine, and an alarming precedent. It would destroy all security in property, liberty, and life itself, if negroes (free or bound) are allowed to give evidence in court.

Sec. 21. "No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall be a witness, except in pleas of the United States, against negroes, mulattoes or Indians; or in civil pleas, where negroes, mulattoes or Indians alone shall be parties."

Now look upon Mr. Van Buren's opinion; and then look upon Gen. Harrison's opinion; and say who is right, and who is for the South; or rather let me ask, for the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws. President Van Buren has recommended to Congress the adoption of the proposition of the Secretary at War, for re-organizing the Militia, which substantially converts them into a regular Army. This plan proposes to enroll two hundred thousand men, and divide the United States into ten districts. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, are to form one district; the President retaining power to order all the militia in that extensive district to march and meet at any time and place he may please, twice in every year, to be drilled and disciplined; and each militia man is bound, at his own expense, to furnish his own musket and all necessary ammunition and accoutrements while engaged in performing military duty. The President recommends that the militia shall have no officers of their own choice above Major; but that all officers above that rank shall be federal officers of the regular army, appointed by himself, who are to have the command of the militia.

By this plan the militia when in service shall be subject to the same rules and articles of War, as the troops of the United States. In this way the free militia-men would be under the arbitrary authority and tyrannical discipline, in time of profound peace, of Federal officers of the regular army, who might treat him as a slave, and punish him as a felon. To let you understand the practical operation of this plan, I will copy only three of the rules and articles of war, which are proposed to govern the militia.

"Art. 3. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a court martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial."

"Art. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial."

"Art. 41. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court martial."

A free man by this new militia plan cannot go one mile from the camp without a written pass, and if he goes without permission he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of the Court Martial.

The first rule and article copied above is a second sedition or gag law, which declares if you speak disrespectful words against the President, and others in high places, you shall be punished!! The limits of a letter do not give me space to present other objections.

I am decidedly opposed to this measure. I would much rather vote to take more power away from the President. I dislike and abhor the accumulation of so much power in one man. The Sub-Treasury law, which

has just passed, gives the President the custody and control of all the public money amounting to many millions. Now, if he can get two hundred thousand militia put under his command and direction, then indeed will the purse and the sword be united in one man. It is not two years since the regular standing army was raised, (against my consent) from about seven thousand, to twelve thousand five hundred men. So you see when usurping power gains an inch, then it wants an ell. The first departure from the rule of right is the most dangerous step. Let the friends of liberty be vigilant and guard well the just division of powers in the constitution. Fellow citizens, I hope soon to return home and learn your opinions concerning public affairs. Let us never despair of the Republic, nor surrender the Government, no matter by whom administered, still the true friends of liberty should watch their rulers closely, and speak out like freemen in defence of their rights against usurpation and oppression.

Respectfully presented, JAMES GRAHAM. WASHINGTON, July 4th, 1840.

THE MESSENGER. Asheville, July 24, 1840.

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

Tobacco.

That that which is persecuted should prosper the more, because of that persecution can excite no surprise in any one at all skilled in the history of human nature. This principle, however, is wholly inadequate to account for that premature eagerness with which men seek after tobacco. There seems in fact to be some occult charm, some invisible spirit, connected with it, which, whether it be angel or whether it be devil, has never been satisfactorily explained. It has had enemies in every station of life whose persecution has been as uniform as their hatred was unmixt.

Some years ago the writer of this gave his views in reference to the history, use and effects of this plant, and now proposes to review the whole from week to week in the columns of the Messenger.

The history of this plant has ever been obscure and unsatisfactory.

Smith, in his history of Virginia, Sloane, in his history of Jamaica, and Charlevoix, in his history of North America, all agree that the Indians used it in their religious ceremonies. The priests would intoxicate themselves with its fumes, and give forth ambiguous oracular responses.

One of the above writers informs us that its original name was "picitil," and that its present name was given by the Spaniards. Several authors say, that it was called "tobac" by the inhabitants of the West India Islands. Some say it was sent into Spain from Tobacco, a province of Yucatan, where it was first discovered, and from whence it takes its common name. Another writer declares that the Portuguese brought it into Europe from Tobago, an island in North America; but then, another affirms this island never to have been under the Portuguese Dominion.

The word itself is of doubtful origin, most probable, however, it is from "Bacchus," as it has been used in sacrificing to this god, or from the Greek Tobacco.

The principal names by which it is now known, either in common conversation, or scientific discourse, are two: Tobacco, its vulgar and most intelligible name, and Nicotiana its scientific and botanical name. We are informed, that the plant was first seen smoked by the Spaniards, under Grijalva, in 1518. In 1519, the noted Cortez sent a specimen of it to his King, which was the date of its introduction into Spain. It is agreed by all that John Nicot introduced it into France. In 1559 he was sent an Ambassador to the Court of Portugal, and in his return brought with him this plant, whence it is both called Nicotiana and the Ambassador's herb. Many of the French writers are of the opinion that Sir Francis Drake conveyed it to England, before Nicot made it known in France. Mr. Murray inclines to the opinion that Tobacco was known in Europe before the discovery of the New World, and that it was brought from Asia. The most probable opinion, however, is, that it is an American plant, indigenous in this country, from whence it has been carried into almost every part of the known world. It is not certainly known whether it grew spontaneously in Virginia, of which State, it has been the staple commodity; or whether it was originally brought from a mere Southern part of America.

Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, thinks it a native of a Southern clime, and was handed along the Continent from one nation of savages to another.

Dr. Robertson informs us, that it was not until 1616, that its cultivation was commenced in Virginia. However this may be, the gallant and unfortunate Sir Walter Raleigh, has the credit of bringing it into fashion in England. He is said to have been very fond of smoking, and many humorous anecdotes have been recorded concerning it, particularly of a wager he made with Queen Elizabeth, that he would determine the exact quantum of smoke that went off from a pipe of tobacco. This he did by first carefully weighing the tobacco, and then preserving and weighing the ashes; the Queen paid the wager cheerfully, being convinced that what was wanting in the prime weight, went off in smoke. Almost every reader has laughed at the mistake of one of Sir Walter's servants, who, coming into his master's room, and finding him enveloped in smoke, threw a mug of ale in his face, and ran down stairs crying out that his master was on fire inside, and would burn up before it could be put out. To the genuine and devout worshippers of this plant, it may be gratifying to know that a tobacco box and some pipes, formerly belonging to Sir Walter, are still in existence, and all smokers who may feel disposed to perform a pilgrimage to them, may see them in the museum of Mr. Ralf Thoresby, of Leeds, Yorkshire.

In whatever way tobacco found its way into Europe, it met a very hostile reception from several crowned heads.

King James, the First, of England, was not the less remarkable for his discovery of the Powder plot, and having supported the Divine right of Kings, than for his having written "a counter-blast to Tobacco;" and in order to show his ma-

esty's deep rooted opposition to tobacco, we will quote his concluding remarks, where he calls the smoking of tobacco "a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black and stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." (King James' works fol. p. 222.)

Elizabeth published an edict against its use. James imposed severe prohibitory duties, and Charles, his successor, continued them. In 1590, says Dr. Thompson, the use of tobacco was prohibited in Persia, by a penal law; but so firmly had the luxury rooted itself in the minds of the people, that many fled to the mountains where they hid themselves, rather than forego the pleasure of smoking. In 1621, Pope Urban the VIII anathematized all snuff takers, who were guilty of the "odious sin" of taking a pinch of snuff in church. And so late as 1690, Innocent the XII excommunicated all who indulged in the same "vice" in St. Peter's Church, at Rome. In Constantinople, where the custom is now almost universal, smoking was once thought so ridiculous and hurtful, that any Turk caught in the act, was conducted through the streets in ridicule, having a pipe transfixed through his nose. In Russia, where the peasantry now smoke all day long, the Grand Duke of Moscow prohibited the entrance of tobacco into his Dominions, under the penalty of death for the second offence; and any Muscovite found snuffing was condemned to have his nostrils split.

The present article is probably sufficiently long; we will therefore beg our readers to wait patiently until our next number, when we shall proceed to consider this plant in reference to its effects on those by whom it is used, as well as the inconvenience and expense attending its use.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Cherokee Indians.

We are informed on good authority, that between nine hundred and a thousand of these deluded beings, are still hovering about the homes of their fathers, in the counties of Macon and Cherokee. It is also stated, that they are a great annoyance to the citizens of those counties, who have been induced to purchase the lands at a high price, under the firm belief that the Treaty would be strictly complied with, in the removal of all the Indians. The citizens, for the purpose of getting rid of this nuisance, have petitioned the President of the United States to have them removed in accordance with the Treaty. But instead of complying with their request, he has returned them the following answer: "they (the Indians) are, in his opinion, free to go or stay." This saying to the people of Macon and Cherokee, what he has on a former occasion said to the citizens of the whole United States, "you are in the habit of looking for too much from the General Government." We will all discover, in a short time, it is to be hoped, how much we may reasonably expect from the President.

The people once thought that the General Government was established, and the President elected, not merely for the purpose of providing splendid sessions, and high salaries for the President and his favorites, but for the benefit of the whole nation; but when they presented their petition to the Chief Magistrate for the redress of their grievances, they were informed of their error in this matter, and notified that they had been in the habit of looking for too much from that quarter.

The citizens of Macon and Cherokee counties, seemed to think that surely they were not calculating too largely, when they supposed the President was bound to see that the Treaties, made with the General Government, were carried into effect, a duty which they supposed enjoined upon him in the most solemn manner, by his oath of office. It seems, however, that they too were mistaken, for they are informed by the President, through Mr. Crawford, the Indian Commissioner, that the Indians are, in his opinion, free to remain upon the land which they have sold and been paid for, or leave it and go to the West, as they bound themselves to do by the treaty, as they choose. If a thousand of them have the right to stay, we suppose that two, three, or five thousand have an equal right. And when the opinion of the President is known in Arkansas, we doubt not but many more will return, and the whole country, if not entirely overrun, will be, to a much greater extent, harassed by them. The only advice we have to give in the matter is, use all proper means to elect a President who has some regard for the interest of the people, and will see that the laws are duly executed.

Several communications crowded out this week.

Mr. Neilson's Address.

We publish this week the Address of Mr. F. H. Neilson, to the farmers of his country, the greater portion of which, as he informs us, has been published before in other papers of this country. He has however made considerable alterations and additions, and kindly sent it to us in manuscript, and we gladly lay it before our readers. In reading it we see clear proofs of a strong native intellect, matured by deep thought and extensive reading, and can but humbly adore that merciful Providence, that has provided for the education and intellectual wants of those in Mr. Neilson's situation. The education of the deaf and dumb is an institution that belongs only to christiandom, and to the Bible, and the spread of christianity we owe its origin and continuance. He who under God first set on foot the plan, and those who now, with so much patience and diligence carry it on, did, and are doing more for mankind than those characters distinguished more for their blood than for their benevolence, and whose acts have been praised through the length and breadth of the reading world, and to whose memories we have been taught to look with a degree of respect bordering on reverence.

We earnestly desire to see the time when men's worth shall be estimated by the good they do, and not by the battles they fight, countries they conquer, or the blood they shed. Men are truly great only as they are good, and they are good in respect to their fellow men only as they are useful. Then when a man is recommended, let it be in proportion to his honest efforts to do good, to benefit his fellow man, and to make the world the better for his having lived in it.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter has addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he announces his determination to support neither Mr. Van Buren or General Harrison for the Presidency, and declines a re-election to Congress.

The Sulphur Springs. We would respectfully invite the attention of our Southern readers to the advertisement of Col. R. Deayak, the enterprising proprietor of the Sulphur Springs, in this vicinity. The advertisement is in no empty puff. The quality far exceeds the figure. The house is decidedly a good one, the water, unsurpassed any where in this region of country; and the place every way desirable.

We know of no portion of the mountain country that in our humble opinion is so desirable for a summer residence as in the neighborhood of these springs. All the advantages that can be given by mineral and pure fresh water, by the finest mountain and water scenery, are to be had in this neighborhood, and whoever regards his health above his money, and prefers the fresh mountain air of the country to the sultry heat of the city during the summer months, should, by all means purchase, as the proprietor has said every advantage for building is at hand.

Persons who may not wish to purchase a site for a summer residence, but desire to spend the summer where they can have the advantages of a healthy situation, good company and medicinal water, will find at Col. Deayak's a well furnished table—comfortable rooms, civil attentive servants, and an obliging land-lord. In short, they will, as we think, find what every true gentleman will be pleased with.

THE PUNSTERS.

At a tavern one night, Messrs. More, Strange, and Wright, Met to drink, and good thoughts to exchange, Says More, of us three The whole town will agree, There's only one knave, and that's Strange, Yes—says Strange, rather sore, I was sure there's one More, A most terrible knave and a bite, Who cheated his mother, His sister and brother, O yes—replied More—that is Wright, [N. O. Piousness.]

Pic. you stole that. We saw it many years ago from an English paper, and was just trying to quote it from memory that we might claim it ourselves.

The Temperance Convention.

We must be allowed again to call the attention of our readers to the Temperance Convention which is to meet in this place, on the second Tuesday of September next. We have no doubt but that, if the subject receives the proper attention, much good to the temperance cause will be effected by the meeting. It will be calculated to unite the efforts of those who have been laboring in this cause, and, no doubt, give a new impetus to the work in our country. We must be permitted again to remind our friends, that it is mildly, but firmly and constantly agitating this subject, that secures its success. Whenever the efforts of the friends of the temperance cause decline, its temperance revives and rages with increased, and still increasing violence. We do hope, therefore, that Western Carolina will be well represented in the convention, that delegates will be appointed from every county, and from every neighborhood. Let those who feel interested exert themselves in time.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—Two boys, one about thirteen, and the other about eleven years of age, sons of the Rev. S. Lolspeich, near Newport, Tennessee, were killed instantly by lightning on the 27th ult.

Highland Messenger.—A new paper recently commenced at Asheville, the metropolis of the old "State of Buncombe." It is edited by Messrs. McAnally & Roberts. The typographical execution of the Messenger is equal to that of any paper in the State, and its general appearance highly creditable to its publishers. Its political complexion we do not at all together so much admire, but, if the Editors please, we will agree to differ with decency and toleration with respect. We persecute no man for opinion's sake. The Editors have our good wishes for their pecuniary success.—Western Carolinian.

Thank you, friend Carolinian—we claim to be gentlemen—recognize you as such, and will certainly meet you accordingly.

TALL OATS.—We called the other evening, on our worthy friend Gen. A. Burgin, of Burke county, who showed us a small bundle of oats, raised on his farm, the straw of which measured just seven feet in length. They were of the what is called Irish oats.—The Gen. had only a small lot sown of this kind, and their average height, he informed us, was six feet.

CROPS.—We have lately travelled through several of the western counties of this State, and took occasion to pay some attention to the crops. Small grain has been much injured by the wet weather.—Corn is tolerably good, and meadows are fine indeed.

We are requested to announce that Mr. CLINGMAN will attend at the Henderson Election Precinct on Monday, July 27th. The other candidates are also expected to be present.

If any man confides in the sincerity of the professed desire of the Administration to divorce the Government from the Banks, let him read Speaker Hunter's address to his constituents—in which the ultimate designs of Mr. Van Buren are clearly pointed out. So far from a divorce, he intends an indissoluble union of the Government with these engines of what is called "associated wealth, the dynasty of modern States"—and he proposes to effect it by means of a bankrupt law, "applicable to corporations and other bankers," which, as Mr. Hunter shows, will place the State Banks for ever at the mercy of the federal Government—which will not only render their connection eternal, but change its character from that of independent parties, as heretofore, to the relation of master and slave—which will consummate the great purposes of Executive ambition, by stabbing State Rights, in their tenderest point, through the very vitals of the Constitution! And let it ever be remembered, that, in the year 1827, Mr. Van Buren, then Senator from New York, vehemently denounced this very measure, which he now as earnestly recommends, as a monstrous aggression upon State sovereignty—a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution. Ought such a man to be trusted!—Lynchburg Virginian.

It is mentioned, as a curious fact, that the persons now employed in taking the census in the city of New York, did not meet with an unmarried lady whose age exceeds thirty!