

republic. That is all it is, it has always been part of us with a more doubtful place.

For those who are fond of hunting, the chase may be enjoyed on the neighboring mountains with some success. The deer may be still found, though, among them; these woods, and parties of hunters are often sent to enjoy the hunting sport. Several guests must left this place yesterday afternoon on a hunt, but as they have not yet returned, we cannot say how much of the chase they have been enabled to enjoy. We expect ourselves in a day or two, in my conjectures in that way.

Eleven or thirteen years since this establishment had been put in operation. The road was known before, and persons were in the habit of carrying it over to Asheville for the benefit of travelers, shipping at that place. The present proprietor, Col. Denver, commenced here with almost nothing, but by great industry and perseverance, he has added his share to building up, for the present time, what appears to us, requires nothing but a fair and liberal patronage to recommend him for all his efforts. We wish Col. Denver this with all our heart, for we have found him in every sense a gentleman, and have enjoyed much pleasure and satisfaction of his exceedingly well kept house.

We commend him to our friends every where, and his Sulphur Springs to visitors of health and pleasure.

VICTOR SWINTON.

## HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

"Veritas sana puer."

Friday, August 22, 1845.

Those who know themselves indebted to this office are pressingly invited to make IMMEDIATE payment. Money we are compelled to have. Let every one who sees this notice consider it as addressed to himself—if he be in our debt.

We see that the citizens of Columbia, S. C., are taking active measures to push on the great work of making a Macmillan or Turnpike Road from that city to unite with the Boonsboro Turnpike. That the object is an important one is apparent to all, and that the people of this section will be greatly benefited by it, is equally apparent. We hope it may succeed.

We have conversed with many intelligent gentlemen who are convinced of the practicability of constructing a Rail Road from Columbia to Greenville, S. C., and we confess there is great plausibility in their arguments in its favor. Such a road would, say they, monopolize the entire trade of Western Carolina and East Tennessee—the Tennesseans would rather waggon their produce to Greenville than to take it to Georgia as many of them now do, because the distance would not be so great, and the road better, and when once at Greenville, they could put it upon the Rail Road, and in a few hours, be in the midst of an excellent market. True, a large quantity of produce from this State and Tennessee is now waggoned through Greenville, but it is only done by those who are forced to seek a market, for we believe it is hardly considered worth while to try to sell produce this side of Augusta or Columbia, except in uncommonly severe seasons. And again, say they, East Tennessee and Western Carolina could then buy their dry goods and groceries nearly as cheap at Greenville as at Charleston, New York, or elsewhere, for such a road would build up large importing houses at the former place that could furnish goods at a very slight advance on Eastern prices. And again, say they, it would bring thousands of people from the low country to the mountains of this State to escape the sickly season, thereby affording our people, in addition to the market before spoken of, a home market for their surplus produce.

For our own part, we acknowledge that it bears the impress of feasibility; and we wish the people of our State, at least, could be induced to open their eyes to their interest this one time. There are those, we well know, who will hoot at this thing as visionary, but no great work has ever been undertaken or completed without hosts of such insolent, energy-lacking objects springing up at every step. But if it shall be found, upon further examination, as we believe it will be, to be practicable, let the people who are most interested in it, the substantial farmers and business men, take the matter in hand, and we have no fear of its failure. More anon.

Numbers of waggons pass through this place daily on their way from South Carolina to Tennessee to procure corn, as the crop of that article in a large portion of South Carolina is entirely destroyed. An idea may be had of the destitution of the people when it is known that these waggons are sent from a hundred and fifty to two hundred miles for corn! Great numbers of poor people are leaving the State and going to Tennessee. A hundred and fifty persons, consisting entirely of poor families, passed through this place one day last week.

The Lynn Whig says: "A kiss-me-quicker-before-mother-sees-you-banquet is coming in fashion in Lynn. We like it." We suspect you are wicked fellows, you Lynn editors. "We like it," indeed! Aren't you ashamed?

Graham has ordered us to stop his paper, a sort of retaliation upon us for previous remarks made in exposing his conduct in the late session. We hope for many more great gratifications from these free sources of news. His connection with the Whigs, for whom a number of resolutions were introduced into the Senate against him, we usually give credit to the former. Therefore we call Mr. Graham as doubtful.

Of the two Districts set to hear him, one was Whig in the last Congress and the other Democratic.

That our readers generally may not be less than we are in regarding Mr. Graham's course as wrong, if he be a Whig, we give a few extracts from some of the leading Whig papers in the State, from which it will appear that they view his conduct in the same light that we do. The Raleigh Register says:

"We have flying round from the Mountain District, two notices, one from the Whig, which will be selected, we shall suppose Whig, but we shall play traitor to our thoughts if we did not say our wishes are enlisted in behalf of the chivalrous Clinchman. Mr. Graham has done yeoman's service, we admit, in the Whig cause, and we honor him for his efforts, and would reward him for his exertions; but it is only brother that opposed Clinchman, in this particular contest, the chord of affection would have been an attenuated thread, compared with the lion's grip which bound us to justice, to gratitude, to our country. We should not have voted against Graham because we admired or loved him less, but because we loved the principles and feelings of the Whig party more."

Heard what the Greensboro Patriot says:

"The underhanded manner in which Graham came out, and the pitiful plan set up to excite the people against his mainly honest antagonist, is conclusive proof of the demagogues, and should be sternly rebuked not only at the polls but everywhere. 'The dear Pacific,' 'the Sovereign,' 'the friend of our land,' how often and how disgracefully are they humbugged."

Pretty good. Hit him again, for he deserves it.

The Milton Chronicle says:

"It is with regret that we learn that the Hon. J. R. Graham has again thrust himself forward as a candidate for Congress in opposition to the Hon. T. L. Clingman. Surely he is no Whig who opposes Mr. C., and relies mainly only on the support of the opposite party for his election. But what will not ambition do? It not only leads men to do strange things but prompts them to deeds of desperation."

Now let it not be forgotten that these extracts are all from Whig papers; and we could, were it necessary, quote something of a similar character from almost every Whig paper in the State.

Are our views of Mr. Graham's course singular?

We have extracts from several Locofofo papers, in regard to this matter, which we shall preserve for future reference.

### Election Returns.

The following comprise the returns from the several Congressional Districts in this State, so far as we have received them:

#### FIRST DISTRICT.

Clingman (W.)	Graham (Doubtful)
Caldwell,	400
Burke,	993
Rutherford,	633
Cleveland,	159
Buncombe,	841
Yancey,	337
Macon,	392
Haywood,	497
Cherokee,	379
Henderson,	447
	4918
	5244

#### Graham's majority 326

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

Burnett (W.)	Patterson (Dem.)
Mecklenburg & Union, 781	1276
Lincoln,	377
Iredell,	1517
Davie,	530
Rowan,	895
Catawba,	457
Cabarrus,	911
	436

#### Barnard's majority 26

#### THIRD DISTRICT.

We have only partial returns from this District, but enough is known to place the election of Reid, Dem., beyond a doubt. We did not anticipate any other result.

#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

We have not full returns from this District, but Gen. Dickey, Whig, is reported to be elected by a thousand majority. Both the candidates, Dickey and Worth, are Whigs.

#### FIFTH DISTRICT.

Brougham (W.)	Dobbins (D.)
Wake,	517
Chatham,	928
Cumberland,	372
Moore,	466
Jackson,	448
Wayne,	305
Dobbins' majority 2,006	900

#### SIXTH DISTRICT.

We are not in possession of the vote of this District, but McKay, Dem., is elected over Meek, Whig.

#### SEVENTH DISTRICT.

As in the preceding District, we have not received the vote, but Daniel, Dem., is elected over Bond, Whig.

From the Eighth and Ninth Districts we have no returns.

So far, the thing stands thus:

Louisville—D. B. Lewis, Jas. C. Dobbin, Jas. McKay, J. H. J. Burrows.

Whigs—D. M. Burdinger, Alfred Douberry.

Democrat Politics—Jas. Graham, Mr.

Graham succeeds a Whig, for whom a man of great talents from that first source of strength. His connection with the Whigs seems to have been strong, but he has not yet returned, we cannot say how much of the cause they have been enabled to enjoy. We expect ourselves in a day or two, in my conjectures in that way.

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### Kentucky Elections.

In Kentucky, the polls being kept open for three days, did not close until Wednesday night. The Lexington Reporter of that morning, speaking of the progress of the election, says: "The Whigs have ample cause for rejoicing, thus far, for the gallant manner in which they have sustained their cause. We have heard enough from our own District to predict with entire confidence the re-election of our able and faithful representative Garret Davis." T. F. Marshall, an independent candidate, was the opponent of Mr. Davis.

The Louisville Journal of the 6th says that the returns then received were highly favorable, and expresses a belief that Mr. Thompson, (Whig) would be re-elected from that District.

In the Covington District it is confidently asserted that Mr. Gaines (Whig) has succeeded over Mr. Tibbats, the late member.

An extra from the Bardstown Sentinel gives the state of the polls at the close of the first day, in all the counties of the District, and has no doubt that Mr. Young, the Whig candidate, is elected.

The Richmond Chronicle furnishes the first day's vote in several of the counties of the sixth District, which look favorable to the election of Mr. McRae, (Whig). In this District there are two Whig candidates running against one Democrat.

The return from Mr. French's District indicates that he is re-elected.

**Alabama Election.** — The following returns, contained in a postscript of the Columbus Enquirer, are all that have come to hand of the election of Alabama. The contest for Governor is between Terry, the regular nominee, and Martin, the independent candidate:

**RUSSELL COUNTY.**

For Governor.

Martin, Dem., 823

Terry, " 360

For Congress.

Hilliard, Whig, 706

Cochran, Dem., 602

Legislature.

Long, Whig, 684

Porter, Dem., 665

Bartow, Whig, 671

Holland, independent Whig, 497

Reported majority in Macon county for Hilliard, 500.

**Indiana.** — Caleb B. Smith (Whig) is re-elected to Congress by a large majority.

From the other Districts the accounts are too imperfect to make up any opinion. Strong hopes are entertained, however, of the defeat of Robert Dale Owen.

**It is said that ringworms may be speedily**

**and effectually cured by washing the parts affected with vinegar, in which onions have been pickled.**

**The whole Truth in a Nutshell.** — The National Intelligencer remarks:

"The present prosperous state of the country is the result of Whig policy. It depends upon the party now in the ascendant in the government whether that prosperity shall continue, or be checked by the Locofoco party carrying out its crooked principles."

**Clerks At Work.** — Louisville, Kentucky.—F. A. Locket, Superior Court; R. Williamson, C. Court.

**Hopkins County.** — S. M. Webb, Superior Court; G. W. Logan, County Court.

**Clarkson.** — C. C. Dunham, Superior; R. Chapman, County.

**Madison.** — J. H. Kerr, Superior; D. Oats, County.

The "New York American Republican" has charged Herkimer to that of the "American Patriot."

Correspondent of the Messenger.

**Henderson Co.** — August 10th, 1845.

Mr. ATKIN:—I see a strong feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the Whigs of the Union.

We regret it.—Tennessee, the home of Pitt, refused to give him his vote for himself, and yet, in a few months, he elects a Democratic Governor by a considerable majority.

Let the Democrats have their candidate for Governor in this State, contrary to the calculations of the Whigs.