HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

VOL. VI—NO. 42. ASHEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1846. WHOLE NO. 303.

THOS. W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE MESSENGER:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance, or Three Dollars within the year.

No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square for ten lines or less, for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for every subsequent insertion.

The number of insertions must be marked on the manuscript, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

The charge for announcing the name of a candidate for office is $2 50 in advance, or $3 00 if payment be delayed.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Nails, Castings, & Plough Moulds.

25 kegs nails just received of the manufacturers.

Also a good assortment of Castings and a few Plough Moulds, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

PATTON & OSBORN.

June 5 32-2t

LIN'SEED OIL.

130 gallons Linseed oil just received and for sale by

T. C. LESTER.

June 5 302tf

JUST RECEIVED.

Borax, Gum Guaicum, Pink Root, Isinglass, Ginger, pulverized and in the root. Cigars of the best quality &c. &c. &c. For sale at low prices by

T. C. LESTER.

June 5 302tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term 1846

Margaret A. Brown,

vs.

H. W. Brown,

Petition for Divorce.

Upon the return of the Sheriff, that the defendant cannot be found, and proclamation having been made at the door of the Court House by the Sheriff, under the order of the Court, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpoena; Therefore, ordered that publication be made in the Highland Messenger, at Asheville, and the Rutherford Republican, at Rutherfordton, for three months, requiring the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, or that judgment will be taken pro confesso and the petition heard.

Witness, J. H. Coleman, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1846.

J. H. COLEMAN, Clk.

June 5th 1846. (Pr. fee $6) 302—3m.

SPECIAL COURT.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1846.

In obedience to an order made by his honor Richmond M. Pearson, at the present term of this Court, a Special Court is ordered to be held at the Court House in Hendersonville, on the 4th Monday in June next, when and where all parties, and witnesses having suits, or causes to be tried or determined in said Court, are requested to attend accordingly, and it is further ordered that publication be made in the Highland Messenger.

Witness, John L. Gulick, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday after the fourth in March A. D. 1846.

J. C. GULLICK, Clk.

May 1, 1846 297

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree made in the Court of Equity for Buncombe County, at Spring Term, 1846, in the case in said Court pending, wherein Mira Vance, Guardian of the infant heirs of D. Vance, deceased, is Complainant and M. L. Neilson and his wife Laura H. are Defendants, I shall offer that valuable farm and all the adjoining land on Ream's Creek belonging to the Heirs of David Vance, Deceased, for sale to the highest bidder on the 23, 24, and 25 days of September next. The sale to be made on the premises and in one or more tracts or parcels, as may then be thought best, on a credit of one, two, three, four, and five years, with interest from date; the third of the purchase money to fall due the first year, and the remainder in four equal instalments, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond and approved security.

Also, at the Mills on Ivy, formerly the property of E. H. Hughey, I shall sell the said Mills and one hundred acres of adjoining land, on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date, on the 23d day of September next. The purchaser giving bond and approved security. To be sold by virtue of the same decree.

L. B. SAWYER, c. & m. e.

Mar 8, 1846.—6t 298

NOTICE.

The subscriber has taken charge of the Eagle Hotel in Asheville, N. C., formerly kept by James W. Patton, Esq. In taking in charge this large and commodious Establishment, he assures the public that he will give his whole attention to the House, that he will be provided with good servants and hostlers, and well stocked with provisions of all kinds common in the country. *GRAIN AND GOOD DRY LOTS FOR DROVERS, &c.*

In making this announcement he does not flatter himself with the prospect of increasing the already large patronage the house has, but hopes to keep pace with his predecessor, if he can do this he will be satisfied. In the summer season there will be kept in the Basement of the building, and entirely private, A WELL REGULATED BAR for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Asheville, N. C. Jan. 30 1846.

Indigo, Madder,

Copperas, Brown Salts, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c., for sale as cheap as the cheapest, on a little more so by

J. S. & J. P. SMITH.

Feb. 27.

DR. JOHN H. HAFFOLDT

Having settled in the town of Morganton, tenders his professional services, to the various branches of his profession, to the public.

If a devotion of twenty-three years entirely to the practice of his profession, keeping pace with the improvements in medical science, and close, studious habits during that period, entitle my efforts to reward, then he would humbly hope to receive such a patronage as merit claims, and such as he has heretofore secured.

He would call the attention of invalids who suffer from the various chronic affections, such as Dyspepsia in its diversified forms and associations, diseases of the liver, lungs, heart, stomach, bowels, kidneys, &c. &c., and also the glandular disorders, which are so common of a scrofulous and cancerous nature. Female disorders, so often distressing and complicated as to produce despondency in the patient and puzzle the doctor, have been and are successfully treated by him. His mode of treatment is different, in a great degree, from what is generally pursued by others, and in making this remark he would be guilty of no deference to his professional brethren. He would be understood simply to state the fact, without arrogating to himself a superiority, and thereby detract from the merit of others.

The many and complicated diseases of the Eye have been cured by him after others have failed. Diseases requiring Surgical treatment and Surgical operations, have claimed no small share of his attention, and he is pleased to say, in this respect, that success has rewarded his surgical efforts.

He will promptly attend all calls, far or near.—Epistolary advice will be given, when required. He is also prepared to receive and accommodate at his residence, invalids from a distance, and would prefer treating cases at his residence that require surgical operations and his close subsequent attention.

He may be consulted at all times at his residence or office in Morganton, except when absent.

The poor shall receive his professional services without any fee.

Morganton, March 13, 1846—3m 299

SUGAR

At ten pounds to the dollar, can be had of

W. WILLIAMS.

march 6.—tf

Southern Harmony.

A large stock of the above work just received and for sale cheap. Merchants and others desiring it, can be furnished by the dozen.

THOS. W. ATKIN.

May 8, 1846.

Spun Thread.

We have on hand and for sale a large stock of spun thread. Call on us.

J. S. & J. P. SMITH.

Feb. 13, 1846. tf

MANUFACTURED TIN-WARE

Of Superior quality, jiveted and warranted not to leak. For sale either in small or large quantities,

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 3, 1846.

SALT! SALT!

Fifty sacks of Salt just received and for sale by

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

May 1, 1846. 298.

TO THE LADIES.

WE are now opening a new and beautiful stock of blue, black and yellow **LAWNS.**

ALSO,

Some splendid new style calicoes, worsted net shawls, fine parasols, sun shades, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Some new and beautiful black Alpaccas, dress handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Neck ruffs and handkerchiefs for gentlemen. Call and examine our stock.

J. S. & J. P. SMITH.

Asheville, April 17, 1846.—4t—295.

RICHARD M'NAMEE,

No. 18 William Street,

(Adjoining Bowen & M'Namee,)

Respectfully informs Merchants visiting New York the present season that he has a complete Stock of Goods of the following departments, viz:

1st—UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

2d—STRAW GOODS.

3d—BOOTS AND SHOES.

Particular attention is requested to his rich Stock of

PARAOLS

embracing all the fashionable styles of Fringed and Scolloped Parasols, Parasollettes, and Sun Shades, made from the most expensive Silk and finished with costly mountings, together with a large assortment of LOW Prices, adapted to the country trades.

In the STRAW GOODS department purchasers will find an assortment, New, Clear, and Perfect in all the most fashionable materials and styles consisting of Florence, Pedal, English Patent Rot. and Rice, and other braids. Also, a full assortment of Panama, Leghorn and Palmleaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c.

In the BOOT & SHOE department will be found a choice selection of fresh goods, consisting of Mens, boys, Womens, and childrens wear, all of which are expressly adapted to Spring trade, and will be sold low.

Boot and Shoe Salesman—*Wm. Mansfield.*

New York, March 27, 1846.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS

CROP 1845.

DIRECT from Philadelphia; each paper bears the label and warranty of David Landreth. For sale by

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April, 3, 1846.

COLLINS' AXES,

A first rate article, just received and for sale cheap cash store of

JESSE S. & J. P. SMITH.

Feb. 6, 1846—tf

Manufactured Tin Ware.

WE have a very large assortment of every kind, manufactured by Hosea Lindsay, of superior TIN which we will sell by wholesale or retail, at very low prices.

PATTON & OSBORN.

Asheville, Nov. 27, 1845

H. Lindsay will do all kinds of repairing, in his line of business, and will execute orders for Guttering and pipes for houses. His shop just below Patton & Osborn's store

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Either by the bag or barrel, both from Tennessee and from Col. Lowry's mill.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 3, 1846.

DR. A. RAMSOUR

Having located at Flat Rock, Henderson county, N. C., offers his Professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He can at all times be found at home, unless professionally absent.

He expects to keep on hand, at all times, a supply of fresh Medicines.

Flat Rock, N. C., Oct. 31, 1845.—tf 272.

From the Boston Branch.

Lines for a Young Lady's Album.

The world is all before thee,
Its joys, cares and sorrows;
Where wilt thou flee for refuge
In view of sad to-morrows.

Oh, not to earth's vain pleasures,
Its glittering and its show,
Not to its sordid treasures
That oft are fraught with wo.

Nor to those marts of fashion,
Where giddy thousands tread,
Not to that false attraction,
By base passions fed.

Oh, not in aught that's earthly,
Canst thou a refuge find;
But upwards soar and heav'nly
For a home thy heart to bind.

'Tis in the soul's communion,
With him who answers prayer,
Thou'lt find that blessed union,
Which kindred spirits share.

Beauty then may fade away,
And sadness dim thine eye;
Charms there are without decay,
Unfading in the sky.

Seek to anchor from thy bark
Within the port of peace;
Where the waves of anguish dark,
Find all their raging cease.

May Christ thy only fortress be,
Whate'er events betide;
May'st thou in Him thy refuge see
And in his strength confide.

M. D. E.

Little Longings.

I wish I had a little wife,
And had a little land,
I'd have a little house upon it,
And feel a little grand;
I'd want a little daughter, and
Likewise a little son,
And when I had a little time to spare,
I'd have a little fun.

A little glassy lake I'd have,
Well filled with little fishes;
My little pantry shelves would shine
With little pewter dishes.
Around my cot the little birds
Should tune their little throats,
And on the little hills should frisk
My little nannygoats.

I'd lounge a little after meals,
And take a little ease,
And if my little wife should scold
I'd raise a little breeze.
I'd let it rage a little—then,
I'd take a little "horn,"
And a little "snapp'd" go out and hoe
My little field of corn.

And should I want a little cash
I'd take a little pains,
Since every little trifle helps
To lay up little grains;
And then I'd smile at little ills,
Avoiding little snares,
Enjoy a little paradise,
And laugh at little cares.

These little longings, though are vain,
Yet little minds they bore,
And when a little mortal gets
He sighs for little more.
Despite the little ballad says
Or call it little song,
"Man wants but little here below
Nor wants that little long."

General Zachary Taylor.

Commander of the Army of Occupation.

Recent events have thrown this gentleman so prominently before the public, that we feel disposed to gratify the strong desire expressed by many, by giving some of the incidents of his life.

Gen. Taylor entered the army in 1808, immediately after the attack on the Chesapeake, and has been in the service of his country from that time to the present.—Having entered the army as a lieutenant of infantry, he had risen to the command of a company, at the beginning of the *last war.*

For his gallant defence of *Fort Harrison* on the 5th September, 1812, President Madison conferred on him the brevet rank of Major, and he is now the *oldest brevet* in the army.

In 1832, he became the Colonel of the 6th Infantry; with this regiment he went to Florida in 1836, where he was always foremost in danger.

On the 25th December, 1839, Colt Taylor, at the head of a detachment of about 500 men, composed of parts of the 1st, 4th and 6th regiments of U. S. Infantry and some Missouri volunteers, met about 800 Indians, under Alligator, Sam Jones, and Concoche, on the banks of the Okeechobee. This battle was sought by the Indians, for the day before the engagement, Col. Taylor received a challenge from Alligator, telling him where to find him, and bantering him to *come on.* Col. Taylor desiring nothing better, immediately pushed on at a rapid march to the expected battle ground, fearful that the wily Indian might change his purpose. The Indians had a strong position in a thick swamp, covered in front by a small stream, whose quick sands rendered it almost impassible, but Col. Taylor pushed through the quicksands and swamps in the face of a deadly fire from a concealed foe, driving the Indians before him. The action was long and severe. The Indians yielding the ground inch by inch, and then only at the point of the bayonet. After three hours of bloody contest, the Indians were routed and pursued with great slaughter, until night. This is the last stand the Indians ever made in a large body, and the only instance in which they voluntarily gave battle. Though Col. Taylor won the day, it was at the expense of 139 killed and wounded—more than one fourth of his whole force. Two colonels, (Col. Thompson of the 5th Infantry and Col. Gentry of the Missouri Volunteers,) fell at the head of the troops. Capt. Van Swearingen, and Lieuts. Brooke and Carter, also fell in the engagement.

During the whole of the engagement, Col. Taylor remained on horseback, passing from point to point cheering his men to the conflict, and exposed to the Indian rifle at every moment.

For the battle, Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, rendered merited praise to all engaged, in his communication to Congress. The *brevet of Brigadier* General was conferred on Col. Taylor, and he was given the chief command in Florida, which he resigned in 1840, after four or five years arduous and fatiguing service in the swamps and morasses of Florida.

After his retirement from Florida, he was assigned the command of the 1st Department of the Army, including the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, &c., with his head quarters at Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

His position gave him the command of the "Army of Occupation," but the usage of the service would have justified the Government in assigning to that command, either of the six general officers of the Regular Army, whose rank is higher than his.

But it may be fairly presumed that the high character, gallant service and great experience of Gen. T., aside from his geographical position, pointed him out as the appropriate commander of an army which was to plant our flag upon the banks of the Rio del Norte.

Gen. Taylor is about 50 years of age, is a man of much general information and an excellent and tried soldier: a prudent and skilful commander, whose traits of character are a wise precaution in providing for the hour of trial, and a fearless courage in battle.

He is a Kentuckian by birth, and all that that word implies. He is an American at heart, and stamped with all the elements of a hero by nature.

Under his command the flag of the Union will receive no dishonor on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Justice Napoleon Bonaparte Spriggins.

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS FIRST COURT.

Under the late election law of Florida, which confers on the sovereign people the right of electing their own magistrates, an individual who gloried in the name of Napoleon Bonaparte Spriggins, was declared to be duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the 17th District, Coon County, Fla.

So soon as Justice Napoleon Bonaparte Spriggins had obtained his commission, he determined honestly and rigidly to perform all the duties of the office, and enjoy the dignities, emoluments, and perquisites thereof. He hung up a fine board at the side of his door, on which was scrawled in chalk, the following words, to wit:

napoleon bonaparte spriggins, ESQUIRE, gusTIS of The pEAS.

Then he appointed his own constable, and called a Court.

He received from his predecessor, certain documents, folded in legal form, on which legal action had commenced, and which, under the law, our new justice was called on to perfect.

The Court House was a certain groggery, grocery or confectionery, as the case may be, at the Cross Roads, of which Justice Napoleon Bonaparte Spriggins was the owner and occupant.

'Mr. Constable,' said the Justice, taking his seat beside a large box which was turned up to answer the purposes of a table, and assuming a dignity becoming his station, 'Mr. Constable,' said he 'this 'ere Court is now set, and ready for bizines, let any one what wants justis and the lor, cum up. You Dave Scute! let alone that ere whiskey barrel—we're not now a 'lectioneering!—this ere is a Court—and we'll have no drinking in Court—except as those who pay down.'

'The first case, Mr. Constable, is Roach versus Snell. Call John Roach.'

'John Roach, John Roach, come into Court,' bawled the Constable. 'Don't answer please your honor.'

'Don't answer! bring a suit in this ere court, and don't answer! I fine him the dollar, Mr. Constable, for contempt. Such is the lorr.'

'Call Snell.'

'Simon, Snell, Simon Snell, come into Court.—Don't answer, please your worship.'

'Gone to Texas,' cried some of the bystanders.

'Gone to Texas, in contempt of this ere Court!—I order him to be taken to jail forthwith, Mr. Constable. Such is the lorr.'

'The State versus Teddy O'Rielly, Mr. Constable.'

'In the shavens before the door, your honor—he's oller's on hand.'

'Then call the State.'

'Well, I reckon as how it'll trouble you a leetle,' said a bystander, 'to bring the State into these here diggins!'

'All the same, Mr. Constable, the parties must be called! That's the lorr.'

'The State of Florida, come into Court,' cried the officer. 'Don't answer, your honor.'

'Well, this is a serious matter, Mr. Constable'—Charged with an oath,' mumbled the dignitary, casting his eye over the warrant, 'John Smith, affray, riotous conduct, bigamy—Who in h—— is Big Amy, Mr. Constable?'

'Cant say, your honor.'

'Call her into Court.'

'Big Amy, Big Amy! come into Court! Don't answer. But here's Teddy O'Rielly.'

Here Teddy O'Rielly, a little chuffy, red faced man, approached the dignitary at the box.

'Well, Teddy,' demanded the justice, with an awful frown, 'what is this affair between you and Big Amy?'

'Devil a bit, your worship's honor! as the good woman who owns can testify, your honor.'

'So, then, there is a woman in the affair and where is she, Mr. Teddy O'Rielly?'

'The Lord knows, your worship's honor, unless she be in the dear city of Cork where I left her some nine years last Michaelmas, with the children, the little O'Rielly's.'

'But Big Amy, with whom it seems you had a spree the other day—where's she?'

'All flesh your worship, of that spalpeen, John Smith. If I could only get hold of him, with a drop of the shillalah, saving your honor's reverence, I'd teach him to take away an honest man's character. May the divil burn him!'

'Where's John Smith, Mr. Constable?'

'Which one, your honor?'

'Why, the one that can tell all about this affair with Big Amy.'

'Can't find any such one; nobody knows nothin' about her.'

'This is a very mysterious affair, Teddy O'Rielly, we shall have to send you to jail.'

'Divil a bit, saving your worship's reverence, unless they keep good whiskey there.' Here one observed that the prisoner could give a good account of his appearance.

'Yes, that is the law,' said the Justice. 'And now Teddy O'Rielly, we order that you give a bond to keep the peace for the next year against every body, and Big Amy in particular, wherever she is.'

'And now, Mr. Constable, you may proclaime that this Court is riz!'

'Gentlemen, we're gettin dry, let's take a—The people made me a Justis, and I'm determined to give 'em the lorr.'

'I rather reckon, Squire, it was the whiskey that made you a justice, and you may be considered a rum justice,' said a lean looking bystander.—*Star of Florida.*

From the New York Herald.

New and Extraordinary War Engine.

We witnessed yesterday, at the arsenal in this city, an experiment, before a large body of scientific and intelligent gentlemen, on a new and extraordinary engine of war, which has proved entirely successful, and cannot fail to arrest the attention of the Government at this crisis, when such an invention must be deemed highly advantageous, and eminently worthy of immediate adoption in the naval and military service of this country. This invention has been before the country for the last seven or eight years; but our pacific relations with foreign powers, and a culpable carelessness on the part of the Government, have allowed it—like many other useful and valuable improvements in modern science—to pass unnoticed, and without encouragement to the inventor. This destructive weapon is called by the inventors, Messrs. Benjamin Reynolds & Brothers, of Kinderhook, a "Projecting Engine." The principle upon which it is constructed is perfectly simple—and it is capable of propelling twenty, thirty, or any number of balls, by a centrifugal power, to the ordinary distance as that by either a cannon or musket, and with equal force and velocity. This engine is worked in the same manner as the fire engine—by the aid of manual labor—and with the power of steam could be made far more effective in storming a fortress than a regular battery. There is neither steam, nor powder, nor gas, nor any of the ordinary aids which are required to work engines of war. The model, which we have seen, resembles a windlass placed horizontally, at the upper verge of which is placed a small barrel, about the size of a blunderbuss.—Fourteen leaden balls, weighing each one and a half ounce, were placed at a certain part of the engine, and four men were set to work in the same manner as if they were turning a winnowing machine. Having worked the engine, which was placed at a distance of seventy or eighty yards from a target, with moderate strength, the balls were propelled with a velocity equal to that of a musket, and shattered to pieces and perforated the plank.

The inventor states that it is capable of projecting *one thousand balls a minute*, and could do execution equal to one hundred muskets. But this model is capable of being applied to a large cannon. At a cost of a few thousand dollars, within two months, the inventor could construct one or more projecting engines, capable of propelling a cannon ball, with equal power and velocity as if shot from the ordinary cannon by the aid of powder; also, of discharging one thousand per minute, by the aid of steam power. The present model was carried out to Havana in the ship Norma, by the gentlemanly captain of that vessel, Richard H. Ellis, and was exhibited before the Governor of Cuba, who expressed himself highly pleased, and gave his decided approbation of the invention. Gen. Storms and Arcularius, Robert McLelland, H. Vail, and several distinguished men of science and military tactics, have also expressed themselves highly satisfied with the success which has attended the experiment. Some of the bullets projected from this extraordinary engine, remain at our office and are as flat as a Mexican dollar. We trust that Mr. Reynolds will make another experiment, on a more extended scale, as such an engine at present would be a powerful auxiliary to our naval and military service.

Proposed Increase of Postage.

The bill reported in the lower House of Congress on the 11th inst. proposes to establish the following new rates:

For every letter or packet of one quarter of an ounce or less, conveyed 300 miles or less, 5 cents; over 300 or less than 600 miles, 10 cents; over 600 miles, 15 cents, and for every additional quarter of an ounce or fraction less than the quarter of an ounce, an additional postage; except when a letter is written on a single sheet of paper weighing over one quarter of an ounce and less than 1-2 oz. the single postage to be charged; the rate of 15 cents to be discontinued from and after the 1st July, 1848, if in the opinion of the Postmaster General the revenues of the Department equal the expenditures, and in that case 10 cents shall be charged for all distances over 300 miles.

Section 2 provides the rates on newspapers, viz:

Newspapers sent by publishers to subscribers or agents less than 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles, 2 cents; pamphlets, &c. per sheet, less than 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles 2 cents.

The Texas State House.—The Texas "State House," or "Capitol," is a one story wooden building, made somewhat roughly inside and out, over 100 feet long, and 50 wide. It is divided into two rooms, by a wide passage, one for the Senate, and one for the House. At the most, the building might cost $1000—not more. The chairs occupied by the members, are made of turned or rounded wood, unpainted, and extremely common, with rawhide seats, hair side up, stretched on when green, and fastened by holes slit in the side and drawn over the rounds. Their desks are ordinary pine tables. The Speaker and President are equally provided for. The strangers' gallery, is made of pine benches, rising one above the other. So far as comfort is concerned, no one suffers; and the Texans have no idea of bestowing money on things to look at, just yet.

Heisunfittolivewhoisunfittodie.

Cure for Cancer—Cranberry.

Apply a poultice of raw cranberries. We have seen it once tried, where the cancer, about an inch or two beneath the surface of the skin, had become as large as a small pullet's egg. The cranberries were mashed in a mortar, and placed on, renewing them thrice in 24 hours. In a few days the surface was covered with vesicles which filled like the small pox; and became so sore that the poultice was suspended a day or two after they came off it was applied again, with the same effect; again suspended and renewed, and each time the cancer became softened and decreased in size, until it finally disappeared. Nearly three years have passed, and it has never troubled the subject again. In this person it was an hereditary disease too, much the most inveterate. The virtues of cranberries are but imperfectly known—they have been known to cure a bad sore throat—are very cooling and efficacious for removing inflamation. We have never known them used in bronchitis, but were we afflicted with that complaint it would be the first remedy we would try.

Farming in Edgecombe.

A late Tarboro' Press gives a flattering account of the recent improvement in farming introduced into the county of Edgecombe, by the use of marl which has been found in large quantities there.—We are glad to learn that the farmers of that county have opened their eyes to the great advantages of an improved plan of agriculture, which aided by calcareous and other manures, will doubtless result in great good. They are also turning their attention to the improvement of stock. These are good signs in the Old North State. We have long believed that the low country of our State admits of as great improvement and promises as much under proper culture, as any portion of our widely extended domain. It has been a matter of surprise to us that Craven farmers have so long delayed to avail themselves of the advantages which they possess in this respect.—Shell rock abounds in the county, which may be very profitably used by first burning it. We have also heard of rich deposites of *marl* in the county, which ought certainly to be brought into requisition. The great rage for making turpentine, gives an assurance to those who produce bread stuffs and pork, of a good return for their labor, and surely under such circumstances, our farmers may expend a little means and labor to enrich their lands, by which these articles may be produced at less cost and in greater abundance.—*Newbernian.*

Camphor.—The Camphor Laurel grows in great abundance and to a very considerable size in the forests of Japan. It is not uncommon in the green houses in England. Every part of the tree smells strongly of Camphor, which is obtained from the trunk, branches, and roots, by distillation. They are cut down and put into a still with a quantity of water. After the water has been kept boiling forty eight hours, the Camphor is found to adhere to straw, with which the head of the kettle is lined. In this state it is imported by the Dutch, and is called crude Camphor. It is purified by a second sublimation.

A Dreadful Tragedy.—The Boston Advertiser learns from a correspondent at Weston, Mass., that on Tuesday morning, 23d ult., Mrs. Bingham, wife of Mr. S. H. F. Bingham, of that town, and daughter of Mr. Jonas Hastings, of the same place, arose very early, without the knowledge of the family, and threw herself into a mill pond very near the house. She was there found by a neighbor, dead, her feet being on the shore, and there was not more than two feet of water where her headday. Her mother, Mrs. Hastings, has labored under some depression and partial derangement for several years, and she has made one or more attempts to destroy her life, requiring the utmost vigilance of the family for a long time. Notwithstanding this vigilance has been redoubled since the above fatal catastrophe, she found means to elude it, and committed suicide by hanging herself to the banisters of the stairs, on Tuesday, the 29th ult. Both families were in easy circumstances, and no cause can be assigned but a constitutional depression of mind, which has been exhibited in fits of despondency, during the lives of both.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.

War with the Indians.

We had a conversation with Gen. Morse, of Natchitoches, last evening. He left that town on the 20th inst. with the volunteers who arrived here yesterday on the steamboat Corn. Previously to the starting of the boat, a Mr. Gardner, from the town of Sabine in Texas, arrived there. He stated that before he left Sabine, an express arrived from the northern frontier with a call from the authorities on the county of Sabine to raise forthwith a company of mounted men, and send them on to defend the frontier of the Indian country against the Cherokees, who were up in arms, or from whom, at least, hostilities were anticipated. The express rider informed Mr. Gardner that he left a similar order—an order for another company of mounted men—with the authorities of the town of St. Augustine as he passed there. There was great excitement along the Indian frontier. Mr. Morse says that he himself conversed with Mr. Gardner, and has implicit confidence in his veracity.

Captain Walker.—The *National Intelligencer* has the following notice of this brave soldier—"Capt. Samuel H. Walker, lately one of the Rangers operating on the Texan frontier under Col. Hays, is a native of Maryland, and was formerly a resident of Washington city, where he has many family connections. He is a carpenter by trade; and is yet a young man. His first entry upon military life was as a volunteer in the company which left here for Florida in 1836; and after returning from that expedition, he resumed and pursued his occupation in this city for some time, until the spirit of adventure led him first to emigrate to Florida, and from thence to Texas. While here, as we are informed, he was a young man of strictly temperate habits and unassuming deportment, but of indomitable energy."

Respect the rights of your neighbor.