HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

VOL. VI—NO. 45. ASHEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1846. WHOLE NO. 306.

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 of ten lines or less, for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance.—The number of insertions desired must be marked on the margin, or the advertisement will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Court Orders will be charged six dollars, invariably.

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

Cranberry Iron.

Just received a lot of Cranberry Iron, which has the reputation of being equal if not superior to any manufactured in the United States, and for sale cheap at Asheville.

PATTON & OSBORN.

June, 26 1846. 305—tf.

SALE OF 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 Robert Bell and wife and others are complainants, and Jesse Palmer is defendant, I shall offer a

Tract of Land

on Ben Branch near Col. Lowry's, formerly the property of John Palmer, Decd., containing

100 acres,

more or less, for sale to the highest bidder on the 7th of August next, at the Court House door in Asheville, on a credit of Twelve months. The purchaser will be required to give Bond with approved security.

I. D. SAWYER, C. M. E.

June, 26 1846. 305—4w.

A. T. SUMMEY:

AGENT,

Will attend to the collecting of notes at the Bank of Cape Fear in Asheville either for discount or renewal. Persons entrusting him with their business may rely upon its being attended to promptly and carefully, and he will in all cases return as soon as possible an account of his transactions.

He begs leave to refer to any of the prominent business men of the place.

Feb 27, 1846.—tf 288 4

SUPERIOR DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

Anchor brand—assorted numbers—warranted. Just received and for sale at the lowest rates, by

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 24, 1846.—296—tf.

Flour! Flour!!

Just received, a fresh supply of Col. Lowry's superfine flour, warranted of the best quality.

PATTON & OSBORN.

June 12 tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Haywood County.

Superior Court of Law.
Spring Term 1846.

HOLLAND JAMES HOLLAND,
vs. *Scire To vacate Grant.*
JOHN CROW, FELIX AXLEY, J. B. TRAMEL, & W. H. THOMAS.

WHEREAS, it appears to the Court that John Crow and William H. Thomas two of the defendants in this case are non-residents of this State, and legal process cannot be served on them, it is therefore, ordered that publication be made in the Highland Messenger for six successive weeks, notifying the said John Crow and William H. Thomas to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be opened and held for the County of Haywood, at the Court House in Waynesville on the 4th Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to this Scire and show cause why the grant of the said John Crow should not be cancelled, vacated, annulled and made void—or judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against them.

Witness John L. Smith Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday in March 1846.

Issued the 16th day of May 1846.

J. L. SMITH, CLERK.

printer's fee $6. 301 6t

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; It is therefore, ordered that publication be made in the Highland Messenger, at Asheville, and the Rutherford Republican, at Rutherfordton, for three months, notifying the defendant to be and appear 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, C.P.k.

June, 5th 1846. [Pris. fee $6] 302—3m.

RICHARD M'NAMEE,

No. 18 William Street,

(Adjoining Bowers & M'Namee,)

Respectfully informs Merchants visiting New York this 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, Parasolettes, and Sun Shades, made from the most expensive Silk and finished with costly mountings, together with a large assortment of Low Priced adapted to the country trade.

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 Rutland, 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.

CASTINGS.

A small lot of handsome Castings just received at the **Cheap Store of**

W. WILLIAMS.

They are going off rapidly, call soon, or you may not get any.

April 24, 1846.—296—tf.

New Goods!

Just received, and offered at the lowest prices!!

HUGH JOHNSTON

Begs leave to inform his old friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, direct from New York, a splendid stock of

GOODS,

which, having been purchased entirely for cash, he flatters himself he can sell a *little lower* than any other in this market.

His stock is general and complete, embracing every thing usually called for in this section of country. His assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

is unusually handsome, as well as very cheap. The best

LEGHORN HATS

in the town are at his store, as well as the cheapest.

SADDLERY,

a splendid variety, positively "cheap as dirt." His stock of PRINTS he honestly believes is unequalled in "these diggins," both in quality and price.

CUTLERY of every description. Best quality Sole Leather at 22 cents a pound; Upper Leather in proportion. Groceries of all kinds kept constantly on hand, of the best quality, and at prices as "low" cheaper than the cheapest!

As those who wish to buy will of course call and examine for themselves, it is needless to give a long list of articles and prices. It is sufficient to say that I have a splendid stock of choice and desirable Goods, which I am determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to please.

HUGH JOHNSTON.

Asheville, June 12 tf 303

Great Attraction!

WILLIAM WILLIAMS

Is now opening at his cheap store in Asheville a beautiful stock of new and fashionable spring and summer

GOODS,

comprising every variety of Dry Goods for ladies and gentlemen's wear, many of which are entirely new in the market.

3.4, 4 4, 5 4, 6 4 Bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, boots, shoes, hats, bonnets, & fine bonnet trimmings, hardware & cutlery; English & German mowing and reaping scythes, table and pocket KNIVES locks, hinges, and screws, &c. &c. GROCERIES—Spices, pepper, ginger, paints, medicines, dye stuffs; Sauratus, stick and ref'd candy, mackeral, rice, molasses, crockery and glass, ware, &c. &c. &c. &c.

These goods, added to those already on hand, makes a rich assortment, and are offered for sale at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Persons in search of good, handsome and cheap goods are respectfully invited to give me a call. As cheap as the cheapest is now the word.

W. WILLIAMS.

June 12, 1846. tf

OMBRE SHADED,

Lisle, thread, and Beilage scarfs and shawls, for sale cheap, by *W. WILLIAMS.*

June 12 tf

SHADED SALPHIDE,

Printed Jacoputs, and Lawns, a splendid article for ladies dresses, for sale by

W. WILLIAMS.

June 12, tf

Genuine

Brandreth's pills just received at the new Apothecary's Store, together with Lee's, Cook's, and Carpenter's pills, Houck's Panacea, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Hay's Liniment, Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, Thompson's Eye Water, Mrs. Munn's Elixir, Bateman's Drops, British Oil, Dalby's Carminative, Steer's Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Sherman's Cough and worm Lozenges &c. for sale by

T. C. LESTER.

June 12 tf 303

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. Nejsch and his wife Laura H. are Defendants, I shall offer that valuable farm and all the adjoining land on Beam'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. One third of the purchase money to be paid 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 22d day of September next. The purchaser giving bond and approved security. To be sold by virtue of the same decree.

I. B. SAWYER, C. & M. E.

May 8, 1846.—tds 298

Ashville District Camp Meetings.

Turkey Creek,	August 7th.
Shaw's Creek,	14th.
Franklin,	21st.
Shook's	28th.
Hominy,	September 4th.
Burnsville,	11th.
Rim's Creek,	18th.

J. HASKEW.

Wanted Immediately!

All kinds of *Poultry and Fresh Butter.* Apply at the Eagle Hotel, or to *Patton & Osborn.* A fair price will be given.

Asheville, June 12 5t. 303

SCRAP PLATES FOR SALE.

Forty of the beautiful Engravings, used in the Lady's Book, will be sent to any person on receipt of One Dollar. They are all from Steel plates, and are a handsome addition to a Scrap Book.

Address, L. A. GODEY,
Publishers Hall, Philadelphia.

June 12 6t 303

CROP 1845.

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

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April, 3. 1846.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

Rev. Professor Morgan, Principal, and Teacher of the Latin, Greek and English Languages; Mathematics and Philosophy; Mental and Moral Science.

Mrs. Maria Morgan, Vice Principal.

Miss L. D. Salisbury, Teacher of the French, Italian and Spanish Languages; Drawing and of Painting.

Miss L. M. Brown, Assistant Teacher in the higher studies and ornamental branches.

Mr. Charles Pergolitte, Teacher of Music on the Piano, Guitar and Organ; also the Teacher of vocal Music.

The term of 23 weeks will open on the 2nd July. Expenses $75, $50 paid in advance; Music on the Piano $20; a foreign language $10; Drawing $10; Oil Painting $20.

A limited number of boarding pupils is limited to 35; early application should be made for those who are prepared to enter Edgeworth.

Letters may be addressed to the Principal, or to Gov. Morehead, Greensborough N. C.

June, 26 1846. 305—3t.

Flour.

First quality Tennessee Flour, at 2½ cents per pound, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

W. WILLIAMS.

Feb 27 tf

RIO COFFEE;

10,000 pounds of best Rio coffee just received and at the lowest rates.

RANKIN & PULLIAM

April 3, 1846.—tf. 293

NO. 2 MACKERAL,

Rice, molasses, powder, lead, and salt, for sale by

June 12 tf W. WILLIAMS.

Nails, Castings, & Plough Moulds.

50 kegs nails just received of assorted sizes.

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 302tf

COLLINS' AXES,

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

JESSE S. & J. P. SMITH.

Feb. 6, 1846—tf

Generals Scott and Gaines.

With a grateful remembrance of the gallant services of these veteran soldiers—with a veneration for the honorable scars which the body of each bears from desperate wounds received in the war of 1812—with a respect even for their characters as civilians, whilst the battle field did not require their presence—we have read with unmixed surprise and regret, their correspondence with the Department, lately called for by the Senate. Gen. Scott suffers greatly by the publication of his letters; but Gen. Gaines absolutely annihilates himself.

The correspondence is very voluminous, utterly beyond all capacity of our columns. We must be content therefore with a brief statement of its features:

It appears from the President's statement to the Senate, that on the 13th May, the day Congress passed the act declaring war to exist, he sent for Gen. Scott, and voluntarily assigned him, verbally, to the command of the army against Mexico; to which the General assented, and immediately commenced active preparation for organizing the army and for his own departure.

Eight days after this, (on the 21st.) Gen. Scott wrote to the Secretary of War, recounting the great labor he was undergoing in preparing for the campaign; and adding that he had heard from the Secretary that "much impatience is already felt, perhaps in high quarters, that I have not already put myself en route to the Rio Grande." He was compelled to stop his work to guard against, perhaps premature condemnation in the quarters alluded to. He was too old a soldier, not to feel the infinite importance of securing himself against danger (ill will or pre-condemnation) in his rear before advancing upon the public enemy. If he could not have the steady support of the Government to rest upon, it would be infinitely better, that some other commander of the new army should be selected. "My explicit meaning is, (he adds,) that I do not desire to place myself in the most perilous of all positions—*a fire upon my rear from Washington; and a fire in front from the Mexicans.*" He goes on to argue that the army could not be fully collected to begin the campaign before the 1st of Sept.

Secretary Marcy replied to this on the 25th, that the letter was an extraordinary one; reflecting upon the motives and objects of the President in tendering him the command. That it had excited the surprise and deep regret of the President to be charged with ill will and pre-condemnation towards him, of unworthy motives, bad faith, &c. And after a long statement to show the injustice of such imputations against the President who had just given him the highest mark of his confidence, the Secretary, says, "The President would be wanting in his duty to the country, if he were to persist in his determination of imposing upon you the command of the army in the war against Mexico. He would probably misunderstand the object you had in view in writing your letter, and disappoint your expectations, if he did not believe that it was intended to effect a change of his purpose in this respect. I am therefore, directed by him to say that you will be continued in your present position here, and will devote your efforts in making arrangements and preparations for the early and vigorous prosecution of hostilities against Mexico."

Gen. Scott received this, so he writes in reply, "about 6 P. M., as I sat down to take a hasty plate of soup;" and he forthwith proceeds to reply, and to remove the impressions his former letter had made. By "high quarters," he argues that he could not have meant "the highest quarters." That he alluded to the Secretary, and to those members of Congress, leading friends of the President, who had condemned him. And he proceeds to plaster the President and Secretary in the following rather nauseating manner:—

"I wish I had time to do justice to my recollection of the President's excellent sense, military comprehension, patience, and courtesies in those interviews. I have since often spoken of the admirable qualities he displayed on those occasions with honor as far as it was in my power to do him honor. And to you, Sir, allow me to say, I have not accused you, and do not mean to accuse you, of a set purpose to discredit me as the commander at first designed for the new army that is to invade Mexico. I bear in mind with pleasure the many personal courtesies that I have, for long years, received at your hands."

The Secretary replies briefly to this on the 26th; and the General reiterates and enlarges on his pleas on the 27th, which he requests may be submitted to the President, and that he may be restored to the command of the army.

On the 2d of June the Secretary writes a brief note, declining further correspondence on the subject, and stating that the President would not change or modify his direction of the 25th.

So far for Gen. Scott.

The Gaines Correspondence extends over near a year past. It shows that the Department had ordered Gen. Taylor to the command in Texas to the utter disregard of his superior officer, Gen. Gaines, the commander of the Western Division of the army; that Gaines complained of this, as wanting in courtesy to him, and respect for rank and his rights; imputing it all, in the bitterest language, to the ill will of Gen. Scott. But it appears that Scott had no hand in it; that it was done because the Department wanted confidence in the prudence of Gaines.

In August last Gaines called on the Governor of Louisiana, without any authority, for two regiments and two companies of volunteers, to go to Texas, on the supposition from reports that Mexico had declared war. In reply to this, the department again informs him that the command in Texas has been given to Taylor, and he is politely requested not to interfere, except to carry out Taylor's views when made known to him.

On the 23d of August, Gaines writes, that in the event of war he desires authority to raise 250 battallions of mounted gun men!! which would enable him to visit the city of Mexico, in November, "and after placing that ancient city under the protection of the star spangled banner of the Union, we shall be able and willing to give the Mexicans peace on terms that will secure their civilization, self government, and future happiness, and their love and gratitude forever"!!

On the 2d Sept. Gaines was informed that his order arresting the march of a company of troops who had been ordered to Texas was *disapproved.*

On the 2d Sept. Gaines wrote a long letter, containing his plans for conducting a war with Mexico or England, a biographical account of himself, a bulletin of his health and matters and things in general, with bitter imputations on Gen. Scott in particular. The following is a specimen of this singular epistle:—

"I was sixty-eight years of age on the 20th of March last, and am the only United States soldier now living who ever won a battle at the head of a division, over a British army. Under these circumstances *I claim as a right* the command of the proposed expedition.

"I have determined to submit my claim to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of War, confidently trusting to their known wisdom and justice for a decision which will prove to the army and to the nation that the rights of the *unpretended soldier* always found upon the frontier when menaced by wars, will be as much respected as those of the *practical tactician*, long accustomed to cringe and crouch in and about the *political Metropolis*, sacrificing the interest and honor of the service at the shrine of that morbid *thirst for the presidency*, which unhappily for a long time past turned the heads of many worthy *chiefs of cliques.*"—&c. &c.

On the 10th Sept. Gaines is again referred to the direction not to interfere with Taylor's command.

On the 3d Sept. Gaines writes that he is glad to find his call for volunteers virtually approved by the Department. To this the Secretary writes him in a very crusty and peremptory manner, that he is surprised to find that what was intended as a rebuke was construed into a virtual approval; and again informs him that Taylor has authority to call for troops, but that Taylor's command is entirely independent of his.

Next follows another very long letter from Gaines, full of abuse of Scott, and self-glorification—all exceedingly out of place in an official despatch. The following are specimens! (In the first paragraph quoted he is supposed to allude to Scott):—

"Such writers as marked the character of the advocates of the Hartford convention in the year 1814—and such dastardly writers as the one who *officially* denounced me as AN INTERLOPER, while he was *officially* endeavoring to starve my gallant army and myself for soliciting the services of a regiment of brave Louisiana volunteers, and flying with them to the rescue of the citizens of Florida whose frontier was bleeding at every pore; and for beating the enemy and forcing them to sue for peace before I had time to go through the forms of what one of our bureau heroes deems to be a *regular requisition.*"

"I scorn, detest, and defy all such writers."

We should leave to the veteran members of the press—such as our friends Ritchie and Gales—the literary and political work of settling the grave questions that may from time arise, as to what general this that or the other army has been confided, and that other generals should not *meddle* with it. This, among men of military mind, would seem very like children's play—such as that "hussle" was given to *Tom* and neither *Dick* nor *Harry* should meddle with it.

"A war carried on in this way will not fail to result in doing *much good and but little harm* to the troops and well-disposed people of both nations; for it will make us better acquainted with each other, and it may tend ultimately to make us love one another, as the Holy Scriptures requires us all to *love our neighbors.*

"There is, I am sure, but one man in this nation capable of charging me, with the crimes officially alledged against me by that officer, and that man is Maj. Gen. Scott. Unfortunately for the army and the country, he is officially associated with the War Department. Not, however it is hoped and believed in such a way as to prevent your requiring him, in his future efforts to wrong an officer or soldier, to confine himself to the essential restraints of military law.

Gen. Scott endorsed upon this letter, as filed away in his bureau, a denial that he had any thing to do with the orders and arrangements of which Gen. Gaines complained, he having been out of the city. He adds:—

"Why do I not prefer charges and specification against that officer? I will repeat the reply which I have heretofore twenty times made in writing.

"1. If I were to do so, there has been no probability in more than four years, that the President would have ordered a court for his trial.

"2. If I had been placed upon a court or jury to try Gen. G., in the last ten or more years, for any crime—conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, mutiny, breach of orders, or murder—I should have acquitted him, no matter how clear the proof of the crime, on the ground of partial insanity at least; and hence it would be against honor and humanity to ask to have him brought to trial.

"The remedy for General Gaines's irregularities, arising mainly, as I am in charity bound to suppose, from insanity, or dotage, is to place him on an indefinite leave of absence. This course I have repeatedly recommended in the last three years."

There is a vast deal more of the correspondence, but it is unnecessary to follow it further. The impression which it all leaves upon the mind is, that both of the Generals, Scott and Gaines, have, to use an expressive phrase, "used themselves up."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

From the American Farmer.

The National Fair.

As many of our friends, may not as yet, have visited, and as some cannot visit this great *American exhibition* of the progress of science and art, we purpose a brief outline of its prominent characteristics, and articles exhibited.

Sectional prejudices and party prepossessions are for a time hushed, while each American, be he native born or adopted, gazes down the brilliant vista of his country's truest glory, with an eye of lofty pride, and treads its gorgeously decorated avenues, with the firm step of conscious national independence.

Manufactures embraces as well the extraction and the granulation of Sugar, the picking and pressing of Cotton, the preparation of Tobacco, Hemp and Flax, and the grinding of Flour, as the more advanced stages of fabrication and finish—identical in kind although different in degree,—hence the National Exhibition embraces from the pin to the steam engine in the metalic; the raw staple to the finest finish in wool, cotton, and silk. The progress of *pecuniary success* in American manufactures, has been characterized by fitful gleams of light, with many and long enduring obscurations; owing in a trifling degree to natural causes, but mainly to the unstable condition of the Tariff laws and *fancy* legislation—while the progress of *improvement* towards *perfection*, has been steadily onward, in spite of all obstacles, and now our productions equal, and frequently rival those of any other nation, in their corresponding varieties.

Since Slater, having failed to detect in his vigilant hours, first *dreamed* that a hand had slipped off a wheel, which prevented the revolution of his machinery and rising in the night, actually realized his waking vision,—down to the present moment, when the card-making machine, with iron, yet graceful fingers, pierces the leather, sews most accurately in, bends and severs the wires—America, from a puny imitator of, has grown to be an example in mechanical invention to her trans-atlantic national brethren.

Having indulged in a few *excursive* remarks, it now becomes our duty to purchase a ticket at a shilling, and conduct you in at the south entrance, where you are politely informed you are to make your exit by the western door.

The first objects on either side of the door, which arrest the attention, art pieces of cabinet furniture, including the wonderful $2,500 bedstead—on which, by the way, it is suggested, that anti-tariff members be allowed to take a siesta, previous to their vote on the Tariff bill. These beautifully carved pieces are of Philadelphia manufacture—where are Messrs. Williams and a dozen others of our own city? The mirror we leave, has been selected as a present for a bride—very appropriate, is it not? It is very chaste and beautiful now, but how much more so when the lovely form of the *to be* Mrs. S—— fills the reflective lens?

Next, and for some distance down, samples of cotton fabrics are tastefully displayed. Then succeed beautiful styles of Mousline de laines, which are now worn by those who would scorn a domestic dress, did they know it to be so!

On the right, next the side, are specimens of rugs and carpetings, rivalling in colors and texture, imported Wiltons, Saxonys and Brussels.

Well, on the left, and lower down on the right, there is such an infinite variety of little every things, the catalogue, did we attempt it, would be endless. Plumbe-Daguerreotypes in colors,—(appropos of death and life struggling for mastery! the latter apparently the victor.)

Among the Mechanical *notables* in this the main department, as to extent, we must not omit mentioning the glass bonnets, four or five of which are exhibited composed each of some hundred and thirty thousand (?) yards of glass, spun to the fineness of hair, and very beautiful—we regret having neglected to ascertain the name of the manufacturer, for two reasons,—first for his skill, and secondly for his cleverness in some other things. He presented one to the lady of the President with the request that she would wear it to the fair, with which she kindly complied—and on Friday, the 22d, at 2 P. M., the President and Cabinet, accompanying Mrs. Polk and her lovely neice, made their appearance,—Mrs. P. adorning and adorned by *the* bonnet and looking, so said a good judge, *even better* than at the *Reception* of the previous evening.—Now, although the lady of his excellency cannot consistently favor a *high tariff*, and cannot but have the *discrimination* to perceive, on gazing in her mirror, that an American glass poquet affords the best becoming *protection* to her agreeable locks.

Three mosaic representations of picturesque scenery, from Italian scenes, the classic productions of our fellow fawns man, Charles R. Barney, Esq., while pursuing agriculture, are so perfectly natural and artistic, as to convince us more than ever, that where there is talent, our profession does not exclude a display of perfect taste in the fine arts.

The left transtept is occupied by the various woollen fabrics—we never saw such blankets, but look forward to enjoying a pair or so, next Christmas eve—Jeans, fulled Linseys, Satinetts, Cassimeres and Broadcloths, from twenty five cents to ten dollars, of every hue, encumber the platforms.

In the agricultural department, (which we have been endeavoring to reach some time,) Messrs. R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., and Ezra Whitman, Jr., are, as usual, the most prominent; Messrs. Murry, Gawthorp, and others, were also present with their implements and machinery; and at some future time we purpose some notice of all the recent inventions adapted to husbandry.

In fine, Maryland was well represented and as a Baltimorean, pride swelled our bosom as every now and then, we recognized a familiar face and name, surrounded by mechanical ingenuity and usefulness.

The Eloquence of Motion.

Wm. C. Preston.—Every one has read of action, action, action of Demosthenes, and of what a variety of emotions and passions Roscius could express by mere gestures; let it not be supposed, however that such perfection of art belong to the ancients only.—The following anecdote of Wm. C. Preston, is illustrative of our remark:

Some years ago, among a thousand of others, we were listening to one of his splendid harangues from the stump. Beside us was one, as deaf as a post, in breathless attention, catching apparently every word that fell from the orator's lips. Now the tears of delight would roll down his cheeks, and now in an ungovernable ecstacy, he would shout out applause, which might have been mistaken for the noise of a small thunder storm.

At length Preston launched out one of those passages of massive declamation which those who have heard, know him to be so capable of uttering. In magnificent splendor it was what Byron has descibed the mountain storms of Jura: Its effect upon the multitude was like a whirlwind. Our deaf friend could contain himself no longer; but bawling into our ear, as if he would blow it open with a tempest, 'who's that a speaking!' cried he.

"Wm. C. Preston," replied we—as loud as our lungs would let us.

"Who?" enquired he still louder than before.

"Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina," replied we, almost spitting our throat in the effort.

"Well! well!"—returned he—"I can't hear a darn word he or you are saying, *but great Jherico don't he do the motions splendid!*"—*South Carolinian.*

The Confession.—A cloud was seen to pass suddenly over the features of Maria.—The lustre forsook her dark eyes. Her spirit seemed troubled.

"Triumphs the lilly now on that young cheek where bloomed the rose."

Many times that evening did Harvy importune her to acquaint him with the cause of her sadness, but not a word escaped her lips. Sadly and silently she sat:

"And now and then a sigh she stole,
And tears began to flow."

"Breathes there a wretch so base as to injure you—my dearest—by word or action!—Tell me—and, by thine heart as pure as Heaven! I will never rest till I've redressed thy wrongs! Is any awful mystery locked up in thy bosom—that I must not know!—Tell me the secret—and by the ringlets of thy hair! I'll never reveal it, though the blackest torments rack me! Pour out thy soul, tell thine own Harvy *what lies heavy on thy breast!*"

She blushed—she placed her fair hands across her bosom—looked languidly into her lover's face, and softly—"like the last low breathings of an expiring saint"—she thus confessed: "*Tis them darned green apples, Harv!*"

Hurrah for Orange!—The Hillsboro Recorder of the 11th ult., says that 344 men have volunteered from that county. There are three regiments; which on being mustered each, furnished more than one hundred men!

Mr. Hugh Waddell addressed the 47th Regiment in a stirring and patriotic speech, at Hillsboro' on the 6th.

The Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, Major and Adjutant, of the 47th all volunteered.

Locusts.—The Washington, Pa., Reporter, May 29th, says the locusts are here!—The woods are vocal with their music. Untold millions cluster upon the boughs of the forest trees, and the orchards are literally black with them. Whether or not our fruit trees are to fall a prey to their *voracity*, or only their *foliage* is to suffer, future observation must decide.

Henry Clay, (senr.) is at present on a visit to Cincinnati—and, Henry Clay, jr. is raising a company of Kentuckians to march to Texas.

Earthquake.—A smart touch of an earthquake was felt at Newburyport, Mass. on Friday night last. The shock was so heavy that it roused more than one half of the population from a sound sleep, and made a very powerful impression upon all who happened to be awake at the moment.

A Witty Reply.—Two young lawyers were riding into the country and passed by some farmers sowing seed. One of the lawyers, by way of boasting, said to them:—"Well old codgers, you sow, but we lawyers will reap the benefit thereof." "I have no doubt of it," said one of them, "for we are sowing Hemp."