states, the democrats had acted much more so, inasmuch as they went for giving the whole. He went into the subject generally, and threw much light on it, even in the presence of the "talented young senator."

Mr. French then took up the Tariff, and gave Mr. S. such a cutting rebuke as will not soon be forgotten. He said if Shepard had been a British missionary, under a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, he could not have made a better speech in their favor. He then took up State matters, and showed the course of Shepard while a member of the Legislature; and first, he defied the gentleman to point out one vote that he had ever given for the west. Instead of voting for the west, he uniformly voted against it, as Mr. F. proceeded to show from the journals; he voted against the Nantahalah Turnpike road, and at the same time moved to strike out the word "two" and insert "fifty" thousand dollars, to enclose capitol square at Raleigh; also for a loan to Floral College of $1000; also for rendering navigable Colby swamp in Bladen and New Hanover counties. He voted against the survey of the Western Turnpike road, and against an appropriation for a road in Wilkes, although he had voted for the survey of a canal between Lumber and Cape Fear rivers. Mr. F. referred to these votes to show that Mr. Shepard had no love for the people of the west for whom he expressed such an attachment. Mr. F. then exhibited the gentleman's "bill for the relief of the people," and after exposing it and its author in all their deformity, showed most conclusively that it was humbuggery with the gentleman, as he voted against an actual relief bill at the same session. He then defended Gov. Graham on the Rail Road question; gave the gentleman a "dashing wipe" for his *dog Tom*; kept the crowd in a perfect roar of laughter during his whole speech, by his spicy anecdotes and sharp shooting. His arguments had a most glorious effect in arousing the whigs, and I have no doubt but Graham will get the full whig vote in this county.

Mr. Shepard arose and attempted to reply, but his passion had got the better of his reason, and he was lost to every thing like argument; called Mr. Francis a Scotchman, said he was very insolent and troublesome. (I have no doubt he thought so.)

Mr. Francis, in reply, said it was true he was a Scotchman, that the difference between him and the gentleman was, that he (Francis) was a republican from *choice*, while the gentleman was one from *chance*; and he had no doubt that if the gentleman had been born in Scotland he would this day have been a Briton, judging from his arguments on the Tariff.

Mr. Edmonson, the Democratic candidate for the Senate, then arose and declared himself a candidate, but as Mr. Shepard had stolen his speech, he had nothing more to say.

It is due the people of Cherokee county to state that Mr. Shepard was respectfully treated; although since his departure it has been ascertained that a suggestion was made to him that he would be mobbed, which suggestion was infamously false and perfectly groundless, and the author a vile calumniator. Owing to the position Mr. Shepard occupied in his party, the people of Cherokee (possessed of that magnanimity which is characteristic of North Carolinians,) gave him a respectable escort, composed of 16 whigs and 3 democrats, out of the village on his departure.

A. T. D.

Murphy, July 13.

MR. SHEPARD AT HENDERSONVILLE.

Mr. Atkin—No doubt but you have heard from Mr. Shepard's speech at Hendersonville on the 16th. There is a decided improvement in his manner, and some in his matter, since he addressed you at Asheville. Whether that improvement is owing to the hints he received from the Messenger, or whether he is indebted to Mr. Graham at Waynesville, or to Mr. Francis at Franklin and Murphey, is unknown to us in "these diggins;" but that there has been an improvement made in some way, none will doubt who heard him at both places. He used none of his swaggering blackguardism at Hendersonville; aside from that, he said over the same speech, but having learned it better of course said it a little better, and added the part put to it at Waynesville in his last reply, requesting the privilege of preaching Gov. Graham's funeral on the first of next January, and pronounced an extravagant eulogy on President Polk for settling the Oregon question! The remainder of his speech was taken up in denunciation of Whig men and measures, a liberal part of which was dealt out to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, with a sweeping denunciation of Internal Improvements by the State or Federal government. He argued that the county of Wake had got and always would get a hundred thousand dollars to where the little county of Henderson had or would get one dollar; and for the sake of getting two thousand dollars appropriated for the west, the people of Henderson would be taxed two millions for the east, as the whole business of internal improvement was a "logrolling" affair, and for two thousand dollars to the west they must pay two millions to the east, &c.

Mr. Shepard is certainly below mediocrity in originality of mind and matter, and I am hard to believe that the candid and reflecting portion of his own party will support him.—They would certainly be ashamed of the workmanship of their own hands were they to make a Governor of such materials. He will do for a party tool, but they can't desire him to be Governor.

Mr. Clingman succeeded Mr. Shepard. As the "dogs easter" he said they "half eed."—When Mr. Clingman rose a number of the most influential Democrats took with a leaving; he said he dismissed him at the hour Captain, who, when the action was about commencing, exhorted his men to fight valiantly, but anticipating defeat, he hoped they, if repulsed, would retreat in good order; he, the Captain, being a little lame, would commence his retreat then so as not to disturb the order in retreating. So with the knowing ones of the Democratic party; they are determined to know what they do know and nothing more, and when they expect a defeat they retreat in advance. A number of the very pillars of Democracy in this county were among the retreating Captain's crowd. At the close of Mr. Clingman's speech, several of them returned to hear Mr. Shepard's reply, at the close of which they again broke up in Locofoco order, stamping, clapping hands, &c. After getting the house cleared of such patriots, Mr. Clingman finished his remarks.

As reckless as Locofocoism is, I have heard of no Democrat but what acknowledges Mr. Shepard's complete overthrow. Mr. Clingman read portions of Shepard's relief Bill, and the bill making it a penal offence to cut in two, cement or paste together, or perforate a bank note, and begged Mr. Shepard to inform him (for he, Mr. C., really was ignorant) what was meant by those bills, and whether he was still in favor of them, and whether, if elected, he intended to recommend their passage to the next Legislature? All of which Shepard studiously avoided answering.

I have no time to say more. I have no doubt you will receive a full account of the whole affair. Suffice it to say, the Whigs have lost nothing by Mr. Shepard's visit to Hendersonville.

Celebration of the 4th July in Burnsville.—Trip to the Bald Mountain, &c.

Mr. Editor—The Anniversary of the 4th of July, the birth day of American independence, was celebrated in our village. The scene was truly solemn and interesting. The day being fair and pleasant, the people assembled from different quarters. The members of the Temperance Society, and the Sabbath School scholars convened at the Court House at 11 o'clock, A. M. J. A. Rubed, President of the former, arose and made some remarks relative to the meeting; after which, J. Williams, marshal of the day, formed a procession. After a march, the company returned to the Court House.

The exercises were opened with music by the choir and prayer by the Rev. C. Godbey. The Declaration of Independence was next read by Col. J. W. McElroy. After music, R. G. Britain delivered an address, principally on temperance. He set out with a brief dissertation on the bravery and labors of our fathers—their success in battle, and the blessings resulting therefrom; secondly, the baneful effects of intemperance; thirdly, answered the various objections made against the temperance cause by the withstanding party, which was done successfully. We expected an oration on American Independence, but the orator failed to appear.

The temperance cause in Yancy is flourishing rapidly. We have 722 members in society. The cause is good, and should be warmly advocated by every American patriot; and we hope the day is near when temperance shall triumph, and every slave under Prince Alcohol be liberated.

The above is but a short history of the celebration. A full description of every thing would be too tedious.

Our company, eighteen in number, that visited the Bald Mountain on the 8th instant, consisted of ladies and gentlemen from Buncombe and Yancy. We were favored with fine weather during the trip, and on our way thither we enjoyed much pleasure in our social amusements and from the surrounding objects that attracted our attention. The zephys of the west gently galed through the forest, while the feathered tribe of the air, tuning their softest notes of melody, praised the Creator in an unknown language. The small animals of the woodland, so mysterious to zoologist, sporting from place to place, and rills flowing from surrounding summits, declared the power, majesty, and wisdom of the great I AM. With some difficulty and fatigue, we ascended to the top of the highest peak, which is entirely bald for some distance, yet covered with grass and flowers of the richest hue. Here is a beautiful picturesque scenery of distant mountains, presenting a splendid aspect to the beholder. The grass upon which we trod served as a carpet, adorned with flowers of different colors. There were no lofty stems to spread their waving branches o'er our heads, but that which is more splendid, the ethereal sky, in which worlds innumerable float for ages. I said those mountains, or lofty pyramids of nature, present a sublime appearance to the beholder; yea, and what is still more, in all their majesty and exquisite grandeur they declare the glory of God and show his handy work.

After traversing the woodless summit, we descended to a spot on the south, where we prepared to lodge for the night. All nature was serene, and the blue sky bespoke the fairness of the weather. At sunset we returned to behold the setting sun. The scene was incomparably fine: he quitted the western horizon with all his effulgence, and bid adieu to the inhabitants of the western continent. But soon the moon, so serene, with all her silvery grandeur the delight of a gazing world, resumed her line of march through the trackless firmament, surrounded by stars unnumbered performing their revolutions in the heavens, again repeats to the listening earth that famous story, the story of her birth. All declaratory of that incomprehensible Being whose wisdom is unsearchable, and whose ways are past finding out. Those sparkling luminaries above, like so many balls of fire, shed their effulgent rays of light upon the verdant earth. The nocturnal shades prevailed, and we returned to our place of rest. We indulged in diversions for some time, until nature invited us to take rest upon our earthly couches. The dawn of a new day soon appeared, and we returned again to hail the approaching sun. He soon appeared in all his glory, shedding forth his cheering beams on surrounding worlds, and in connection with it the vallies filled with vapor.—The scene appeared more beautiful and picturesque. There are a thousand objects connected with the Bald to arrest the attention of the visitor. The prodigious bulk of mountains, their lofty tops seemingly to arise above the clouds; the vallies, and the crystal fountains flowing from their elevated heads, are enough to carry the wondering mind through nature up to nature's God, and to cry out in the language of David, "O Lord how manifold are thy works; in wisdom hast thou made them all."

Before our final departure, we visited the hermitage of the wonderful David Grier, who resided there about twenty years. His house was situated on a flat rock about twenty one feet square, on the west side of the mountain. Above this rock is another, the two forming a cave, to which Grier resorted in case of storm. Potatoes were principally his diet.—He treated visitors with as much friendship and hospitality as Gen. Marion did the British officer. He had also a large orchard, with a good selection of fruit, about a half mile below his curious residence. The life of this man, together with the scenery of the Bald, would be enough to fill a small volume.

And now after all, we must all fade like the beauties of nature in a coming day, and should prepare for heaven, whose splendor will last when worlds shall crush and be no more.

Yours, respectfully,

LORENZO D. POTEET.

Burnsville, July 15.

[From the N. O. Commercial Times, 9th inst.]

Later from Texas.

The steamship Galveston arrived yesterday, bringing us files of Texas papers to the 4th inst. The Galveston left Brazos Santiago on the 30th ultimo. Capt. M. K. Snell, who reached Galveston on board of the steamship has authority to raise from three to five companies of foot.

Gen. A. Sidney Johnson has been elected Colonel of the 1st Regiment Texas Infantry; E. McLane, Lieutenant Colonel; and Mr. Wells, of Nacogdoches, Major. Mr. Howard has been elected to the command of the "Galveston Riflemen," in place of Captain McLane. The 1st. Regiment of Texas Infantry is composed of the following eight companies: Captains Snell's, Ostrander's, the Galveston Riflemen, Bennett's company from Montgomery, the Nacogdoches company, Chevallo's, Seefields, and Shevor's companies, in all about 500 men.

The election in the 1st Texas Regiment of mounted men, resulted as follows: J. C. Hays, Colonel; Walker, Lieutenant, Colonel; Chevallo, Major. For the 2d Regiment of Texas mounted men there were already about 400 when Captain S. left, and this regiment will soon be completed by those coming in.

The most prominent candidate for Brigadier General of the Texas forces is General Lamar. It is believed that Gen. Burleson will not oppose him.

On the 30th ultimo, says the Galveston News, Capt. Laurence, three men and one boy, started in a small boat to reach the L. M. Hitchcock, lying outside the bar at the Brazos. The boat was capsized and two of the men and boy were drowned. One man swam ashore, and Captain L., after holding upon the boat a long time, finally swam to the point of Padre's Island, where Capt. Nagle went to his assistance and brought him off safe. He was much bruised, and greatly exhausted, having remained in the water from four to six hours.

An affray took place at the Camp opposite Matamoras, on the 20th ult., between two Texas mounted men, in which one by the name of Walker was shot and immediately killed.

We copy the following from a Galveston paper of the 4th inst.:

"The high pressure steamer Potomac, which left this port a few days since for the Rio Grande, was wrecked, as we learn, in the recent heavy gale, about six miles beyond the pass of San Louis. Our information is, that she sprung aleak which continued to increase until the Captain was compelled to run her on shore. She had about 1000 bushels of coal on board, and freight. Captain Lumsden and some of his company were passengers. The boat, it is said, will be a total loss, and the freight greatly damaged."

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

CAMP, MATAMORAS, June 27, 1846.

It may be interesting to your readers to know something of the domestic condition of the Army of Occupation at the commencement of the rainy season. Of the situation of the large body of the volunteers at Sanjiago and Barita I know very little, having received no intelligence from them since the rainy weather set in, but presume that it differs very little from that of the troops near Matamoras. You are aware that very few of our troops are in the city—just enough to form a guard, which is changed every day. For two days it has rained incessantly, and last night the dew came down in torrents. The streets are as full of water as they can hold, and they do not *leak* much, being peculiarly adapted to dishing up the blessings that are now being so liberally bestowed upon us.

But the camp is exceedingly attractive this morning. The mud is at least ten inches deep on an average throughout, and in some places no one has had the temerity to attempt to fathom it. I noticed one line of officers' tents just now, which were standing in water from three inches to a foot in depth. Soldiers were wading about ankle deep, and some of the camp women who awoke this morning and found their tents upon little islands, or in the water, were compelled to take to the water half knee deep to reach the main. The volunteer camp on the opposite side of the river, is, if possible, in a still worse state. It was muddy and disagreeable enough before the heavy rains commenced, but now it is a perfect mud-puddle. Every precaution has been taken to avoid this—the best fields in the vicinity were selected, trenches dug, and the earth thrown up in mounds in many places for the tents to rest on. To escape from the rain the men have to huddle into their small tents, which barely afford room to lie down in. Mud is necessarily conveyed on the feet into these narrow enclosures, where blankets have to be spread upon the ground for beds, or rolled up and used for seats. The tents of the volunteers are made of cotton, which allows a sufficiency of water to pass through to saturate every thing inside. The tents of the regulars are nearly worn out; many of the soldiers have none at all, and have manufactured slight shelters out of their own blankets. Of course the clothing, &c., of both officers and men, will much of it be ruined. Should the rainy season continue until August or September, as it usually does here, our little army will lead a luxurious life! They take things very coolly; however, and scarcely murmur at the little inconveniences I have alluded to. All the duties that can possibly be attended to are performed with alacrity, by both the volunteers and regulars. The sentinels walk their posts as calmly as ever; the bands practice in their tents whilst the rain is pouring down, affording some relief to the gloominess of the scene; and the sick are carefully looked after by the attentive surgeons, whose activity and skill during the campaign have won for them so much praise.

H.

The following copied from the "Republic of the Rio Grande" of the 23d and 27th ult. a paper that has been commenced at Matamoras by the Americans since the arrival of Gen. *Taylor*; and is printed in an office which has been hired from a Mexican:

Mouth of the Rio Grande.—We learn from Capt Simpson, that the mouth of this river is closed, even to boats of the lightest draft; the recent heavy gales have caused the formation of a bar, over which there is only from two to three feet water. The Steamers Sea and Cincinnati, schooners Aurelia, Ella, and several others whose names are not recollected, are locked in by this obstruction and unless the rise in the river which is now taking place, cuts away a channel, they will be detained for some time. When the "Frontier" went out there was five feet water on the bar, but when she returned to come in and was wrecked, there was not a depth of more than three feet. This is much to be regretted, as the navigation of this stream we had hoped, would greatly convenience our citizens here, and be of immeasurable benefit to the army at this time.

We discover that the Mexicans are much elated at information received, that all the wealth and property of the Church has been tendered to the Government to support the war. We learn that Lieut. Colonel Antonio Tenoria, of the 12th regiment of Mexican infantry, has arrived in Lanares with four hundred men and pieces of cannon, from Tampico. Col. Tenora was formerly a cizizen of this place, and his family now live in the city. We also learn that every Department in the Republic have made a voluntary tender of their quota of men and money for the prosecution of the war, and from our own observation, we discover, that the Mexicans feel a greater anxiety about the receipt of a mail than we do ourselves, wishing to ascertain how affairs stand between John Bull and Brother Jonathan, as if anticipating relief from a difference between these worthies.

Died.—On the 18th inst., on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, in Col. Sam'l Marks' Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, Dr. Wm. A. Norris, late of Bayou, La.

Dr. Norris was a native of Columbia, So. Carolina—was educated in the College in that place, under the pupilage of Dr. Thomas Cooper, of that institution. Dr. Norris emigrated to Mississippi in 1834, and settled in Woodville, Wilkinson county, which he represented with ability in the Legislature of that State for six years. He connected himself with the press in 1833, and the papers he edited, (the "People's Advocate," "Woodville Republican," and "Bayou Sara Ledger,") were distinguished for their candor and usefulness.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Capt. Walker.

He will not Accept.—The New Haven Register says: "A gentleman from Corpus Christi, who is intimately acquainted with captain Walker, tells us that he will not accept any post in the army—that his tact lies in fighting Mexicans by instinct, and that the discipline of the regular army would destroy his usefulness. As a scout, or skirmisher he has not a superior; but as soldier automaton, to be moved by others, perhaps his inferiors in spirit, or knowledge of warfare, he would never submit to it. He may feel complimented by this act of the government but his adventurous spirit will never brook the trammels of the regular army."

Capt. Page.—This gallant officer who was so desperately wounded in the action of the 8th of May, left town yesterday on the steamboat Missouri for Jefferson barracks. He was accompanied by Mrs. Page, who arrived on the Alabama on Monday. Although Capt. Page is very feeble and extremely reduced, we are happy to say that the surgeons who have been in attendance upon him here entertain strong hopes of his ultimate recovery. Notwithstanding the severity of his wound, that in time, as he recovers strength, the deprivation his jaw and mouth have suffered may be repaired by artificial means. It is not to be disguised, however, that the present situation of Capt. Page is critical. In his affliction he has the strong sympathies of his countrymen generally, who will hail with unfeigned delight his restoration to health.

N. O. Picayune, 8th inst.

Mrs. Gore, the Novelist, the published the third novel within three months.

OFFICIAL.

NORTH CAROLINA,

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Raleigh, July 10, 1846.

The following Companies of Volunteers from No. 1 to No. 10 inclusive, have been selected by lot from the whole number, whose services have been tendered under the requisition from the War Department of the United States, and are arranged in the order in which they were drawn, viz:

1. Rowan county,		Rich. W. Long,	Capt.
2. Orange	"		
3. Buncombe	"	Will. D. Jones	"
4. Lenoir	"	James Davis	"
5. Ashe	"	A. J. Vannoy	"
6. Surry	"	Geo. W. Brown	"
7. Davie	"	D. W. Smith	"
8. Cherokee	"	John A. Powell	"
9. McDowell	"	John S. Brown	"
10. Caswell	"	Archer Lea	"

The Captains commanding the foregoing Companies will immediately forward to this Office, Rolls of their respective commands, containing the names of the Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers and Privates.

The Adjutant General is instructed by his Excellency, Gov. Graham, to tender to all the citizens of the State, who have volunteered under the late requisition of the President of the United States, his very cordial thanks for the promptress and zeal with which the call on their patriotism has been met by them.

By order of the General and Commander-in-Chief of North Carolina.

ROBERT W. HAYWOOD,
Adj't Gen'l N. C. M.

A true Picture.—Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, in his speech in the House on Thursday last, characterized the Locofoco party as one "that had no fixed or settled principles—a party that got up the Oregon question for political effect—that claimed the whole of that territory for political effect—that gave away from 54 40 down to 49 for political effect—that matched our army to the Rio Grande and got into a war with Mexico for political effect—that got up the Sub Treasury Bill for political effect—that does all acts for political effect, to secure power and spoils, without ever indulging a thought for the best interests of the nation! Heaven grant that such a party may be destroyed!"

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Horse stealing is carried on in Illinois at a tremendous rate. There is a place in the northern part of the State, where 160 horses were concealed.

"Patrick, do you know the fate of drinking and spreeing?" "Fate! don't I stand on as beautiful a pair as ye've ever seen?"

A son of Col. Thomas H. Benton, at a village in Indiana, was killed a short time since by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion with whom he was out hunting. The entire charge passed through his neck, causing instant death.

"*Phifty phour Phorty, or Phight,*" ans now phortunately phallen to phinal, phlathboted, phixing at phorty-nine, without the "phunt" against a phoreign phoe.—*N. O Tropic.*

The counterfeit $4 notes on the Bank of the State of North Carolina are still seen occasionally. Look out.

Col. Thos. F. Marshall, of Kentucky, narrowly escaped death by shooting at the hands of some of the volunteers who had enlisted under him at Louisville, on Monday week. A difficulty had arisen between him and them which led to the attempt upon his life.

A duel was fought on the 3d of July, between a Southern and Eastern gentleman, somewhere in the State of Delaware. The Southerner received a severe flesh wound.

McNulty, the late defaulting Clerk of the House of Representatives, has published a letter in the Cincinnati Atlas, in which he makes the Government his debtor to the amount of $1500.

A Dark Transaction.—A blind Ethiopean with an extinguished candle in a dark cellar at midnight searching after a black cat.

Charles J. Ingersoll's blunderbuss served him as ugly a trick as a gun, once on a time, did an Irishman, who shut both eyes and fired away at a squirrel. The squirrel was not injured, but poor Pat was kicked over.—*Louisville Journal.*

A writer in the N. Y. Spirit of the Times relates a new anecdote of Gen. Taylor.—Secretary Marcy, it is said, complained to Gen. T. that his dispatches were not sufficiently in detail; to which "Old Rough and Ready" replied, with characteristic brevity and point, "that he was sorry for it—that he put into them *all he had to say.*"

Married,

In this place, on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., by the Rev. Erastus Rowley, Mr. WILLIAM W. McDOWELL and MISS SARAH L., daughter of James M. Smith, Esq.

The deed is done—the vow is known—
Swift on the wings of love
The angels, with the contract flown,
Have written it above;
'Tis written on the eternal page,
Bright as the flaring sun,
That you, from youth to hoary age,
In hand and heart are one."

A YOUNG MAN

Who would like to spend 3 or 4 months in travelling over Western North Carolina, and who is qualified to act as Agent for a newspaper, and has energy and business habits, can get such a situation on advantageous terms, by immediate application to THOS. W. ATKIN.

Asheville, July 24.

Williamsburgh, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1841.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—Your Hair Tonic is an excellent article. Many respectable persons also offer their certificates in favor of your Expectorant. I believe your medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public, for the relief of the afflicted, and for the cure of the diseases for which they were intended.

Your Expectorant I think will soon be exclusively patronized. Yours &c. Ansel Kip.

The writer is from a PHYSICIAN and a much respected CLERGYMAN of the METHODIST church, dated Modena Town, Va., August 27, 1840.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—I have taken your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three years, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried. Very respectfully yours, R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Extreme cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—Miss Mary Cameron, of New Haven, Payette county, has been cured of Asthma, of more than eighteen years continuance, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, she commenced taking the medicine last summer, and after using eleven bottles, was entirely rid of this distressing disease. We are informed of this cure by a lady of undoubted veracity and requested to make it public for the benefit of others.—*Mount Pleasant (Ala.) Register.*

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Hartford (Conn) Daily Review.*

New York, March 10, 1841.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—Being severely afflicted with hoarseness—a hard Cough and Asthma—and finding every means fail of relieving me, Consumption appeared inevitable—but by using two bottles of your EXPECTORANT, I was restored to perfect health. Respectfully yours, JOHN ELMS, Late Pastor of the Baptist Church, Stamford, Ct.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia; and sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States.

These medicines are for sale in Asheville by PATTON & CORBIN.

In Hendersonville by REUBEN CLAYTON.

We are authorized to announce **Col. John Baxter** as a candidate to represent Henderson county in the Representative branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **R. H. Cammon** as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the Representative branch of the next Legislature.

Mr. Atkin: You are requested to say that Major MATTHEW JAY COMMON is a candidate to represent the counties of Cherokee, Macon and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature. Mr. Common is a Republican good and true, of the old Jefferson and Macon School.

We are authorized to announce *ANTHONY CASEY* as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the lower branch of the next Legislature.

I am grateful to the citizens of Macon county for past favors, and am again a candidate for the office of Sheriff. ELI McKEE.

July 3, 1846.

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 nett shawls, fine parasols, sunshades, &c., &c.

ALSO,

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

ALSO,

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

J. S. & J. P. SMITH.

Asheville, April 17, 1846.—tf.—295.

SUGAR

At ten pounds to the dollar, can be had of W. WILLIAMS.

march 6.—tf

TABLE CUTLERY, POCKET & PENKNIVES

The largest and finest stock we ever had the pleasure of exhibiting, at the most reduced prices RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 3, 1846.

CORN, WHEAT, OATS,

Feathers, Wool, Beeswax and Tallow, received in exchange for Goods, by W. WILLIAMS.

march 6. tf

DR. JOHN M. RAPPOLDT

Having settled in the town of Morganton, tenders his professional services, in 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 any one 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 mindful of due 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

SALT! SALT!

Fifty sacks of Salt just received and for sale by RANKIN & PULLIAM.

May 1, 1846. 298.

UPPER & SOLE LEATAER

Constantly on hand at the lowest market rates. RANKIN & PULLIA.

April 3, 1846.

LINSEED OIL.

130 gallons Linseed oil just received and for sale by T. C. LESTER.

June 5 302tf

NO. 2 MACKERAL,

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

June 12 tf W. WILLIAMS.

CROP 1845.

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

April, 3, 1846.