

Boys, who fall to the first charge, with three balls through his body, also, his first Lieutenant, who fell mortally wounded and was left lying on the field.

Capt. De Ross had several balls through his coat. Capt. Wain had his horse shot from under him. The men and officers fought bravely. The names of the officers from Louisiana who accompanied Col. De Ross are not recollectible. The Mexican killed, and 125 wounded. The Americans, also, lost 12 or 15 horses and 60 pack mules.

Lieut. J. I. Parker, of the navy, died on the 12th inst. on board the steam-frigate Mississippi.

### HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.  
Thursday, August 5, 1847.

For President  
**ZACHARY TAYLOR,**  
OF LOUISIANA.

FOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The fourth year since we took charge of the Messenger is nearly closed. Four weeks will complete it. We blush to have to say that many, yes, very many men, gentlemen, have read our paper during this whole time without ever asking us, Do you not need money! How do you live if all your subscribers serve you as I do?—In answer we tell this, in shame we let it be known that there are men in the world who will for four long years, weekly enjoy the labor of a fellow creature's hands, and yet never once think of rewarding him, as though he could buy paper, ink, hire and send for your men all on wind. Shame there is thy blush! The sober truth is, we shall at the expiration of this volume be compelled to shake off from our list a large number of names. We can furnish them their reading gratis no longer. We have during the last week, made out and forwarded a great many accounts to the respective delinquents, and if this call is not responded to, we shall at the close of the volume, erase their names from our list, and those who are in reach, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. We must have the money that is due us, and which we have by toil and sweat earned, and we call upon all who are indebted to us, to be the amount much or little, to settle at once. We will have an Agent at the Fall Courts on this Circuit, commencing at Cherokee, and we entreat our friends to be prepared with their accounts. We hope it may not be necessary to allude to this subject again, as denouncing is a very disagreeable task to us.

The above remarks do not of course apply to those who have paid us regularly and promptly, like honorable men. And while we deplore the delinquency of so many who have enjoyed the benefit of our labors, we have at the same time the satisfaction of knowing that we have a large list of PAYING patrons, and to this class we return our sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed, and assure them that their claims will be spared to meet in the future.

### FROM MEXICO.

The news from Mexico, in another column, is of much interest. But there have been many reports to the same effect, and can scarcely be censured for being incredulous. We sincerely hope, however, that the overtures for peace which it is said have been made, may prove to be true.

### DEATH OF JOSEPH C. NEAL, ESQ.

We regret to learn that this most talented writer died very suddenly on the 18th inst. at Philadelphia. He edited "The Pennsylvania" for several years with signal ability. Subsequently he established "Neal's Saturday Gazette," which immediately obtained a wide popularity. The Character Sketches marked him at once the best humorous writer of his day. Mr. Neal was a native of New Hampshire, and early proved Webster's declaration correct by emigrating to Philadelphia. In private life he was much beloved for all those domestic virtues which adorn the man and make home happy.

### CAUSE OF WAR.

Mr. Calhoun says, "if the annexation of Texas had not taken place, there would have been no war with Mexico, but that annexation was not the cause of the war. The immediate cause of the war was the marching of our troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio del Norte. If Gen. Taylor had remained with his forces where he was, there would have been no conflict." And who ordered our troops to march from Corpus Christi? James K. Polk!

### Santa Anna's Leg.

Yankee Doodle says that no less than thirty seven of Santa Anna's legs have arrived in the United States—of genuine—the very one the old fellow cut at Cerro Gordo, and what a spec' will be made by exhibiting Santa Anna's leg that he forgot, in his hurry to get out of Gen. Scott's way!

**UNCLE SAM'S CASH ACCOUNT.**—The N. Y. Express has received an official statement of "Uncle Sam's Cash Account," by which it is made to appear, and pretty clearly so, that the deficiency, to be obtained by loans in 1848, will amount to about \$49,000,000!

This is going it rather strong for one year's operations.

What do the people think about it? A lady in Alabama has applied to Gen. Brooke, for permission to join the army in Mexico, for the purpose of assisting in nursing the sick.

An ecclesiastical court in England has decided that there is no scripture or canonical authority under which the marrying of the widow of a deceased wife can be condoned.

The Dublin Horticultural Society has recently offered a premium of \$10,000, and the Edinburgh Horticultural Society one of \$5000, for a blue Dahlia!

The Whigs have nominated Hon. Horace Eaton, present incumbent, for Governor of Vermont. The Democrats have nominated Hon. Paul Dillingham, late member of Congress in the Montpelier District.

### GEN. TAYLOR AND THE WHIGS.

The Democratic Advocate, a Locofoco paper, published at Baton Rouge, in the residence of Gen. Taylor, states, unequivocally, that Gen. Taylor was "opposed to the annexation of Texas, on constitutional grounds," and that "the war with Mexico could and ought to have been avoided." In this opinion he concurs with the Whig party. The better the old hero is known the better Whig he is found to be.

The celebrated race horse American Eclipse has recently near Shelbyville, Ky. He was over thirty-four years old.

### AN EXHIBITION AND A PUBLIC DINNER.

I am not right certain, Mr. Editor, that I have fitly expressed the feelings of the rather brilliant and elegant dinner of last Saturday, the 21st of July, at the "Reverend Academy." However, you will please give this brief notice of it a place in the Messenger. I am quite sure, sir, as a lover of the cause of general education, and a laborer in the field to promote the highest intellectual and moral interests of the rising generation, had you been present, and left what many of us did on the 21st, you would have been not only pleased, but much delighted. The day was spent in the most pleasant and interesting manner, and the whole affair, in every particular highly respectable and attentive, most, if not all, the employers and many citizens having turned out and assembled under the canopy at the camp ground, in order to witness the performances of the children and young persons, varying, I suppose, from five to fifteen years of age, and numbering in all more than 40, the pupils of Mrs. Mary Ann Wain. The scenery about the stage was very tastefully ornamented with branches of evergreen, and interspersed with wreaths and flowers, and the whole arranged in a style most neat and attractive. In the mean time, the music on violins by William Weston, Esq. and Jos. Johnson, was excellent, because the tunes were all of the good old sort, and so simple, associated with many pictures of innocent pleasure, and those loved ones now far away.

The exercises of the day, opened in singing "Sweet Home," by the whole school, led by the tutress. It was not expected that one person could in a few months train so many young discordant voices to sing with exact precision and concert, besides the "Ladies' Glee" could not be prevailed on by their leader to open their mouths and make music, even as well as they had on former occasions. Music.

Next, I am not mistaken, all the children five years old and upwards declaimed pieces of poetry, which were well selected and quite appropriate to the times. But as might be expected, many of the little orators of the day made short work of it.

Various dialogues were then acted, and soon to the work of them, by the little girls especially. So far as I can judge, all of these were calculated to make a salutary and decidedly a good impression upon the young minds engaged in them. The sentiment couched in them was good, and gave a severe but at the same time an amusing and wise view of the age; such for example, as "Young Men, you are dressing in luxury, in pomp, and in grandeur, and in ostentation, and all such like pompous and ever-welcomed guests in what the world calls fashionable society. Music.

4. Compositions were read by the large scholars, presenting in a chaste and forcible manner the great importance of sustaining the temperance and the missionary enterprises of the church and the world. While this exercise was going on, a temperance song and the Missionary hymn "From Greenland, &c." were sung by the school. Music.

5. Various songs and fashionable airs were now given by the whole school to the audience, among which I recollect distinctly the "Goodbye Song." This piece was quite novel to me, and I soon found by the way they commenced singing it, that the thing was not to be laughed at. The fact is, there is something deep and pathetic in that same old word "Goodbye." What thought does it often fall upon the heart, stirring up the whole fountain of human sympathy and affection. Music.

6. There was presented by the tutress and the school, to the fourth district, a very neat and beautiful banner, having on it inscribed "Beauty and Innocence," for the motto. I thought, when looking around upon the large circle of little girls, many of them apparently of the same age and size, all dressed in white, and in a uniform manner, so emblematic of their own sweet innocency, that no motto could have been more significant and appropriate. Music.

7. The whole school, the employers, and many of the citizens formed with the banner, and the music in front, and marched in procession up from the camp ground beyond the Academy, and back into it, after which the whole company partook of the very delicious provisions prepared for the occasion. The dinner was decidedly the richest of the kind I ever saw. Nor can it be charged with extravagance, when we take into consideration the way it was prepared, that each neighbor favorably to social and friendly intercourse brought his pig, duck, goose, or loaf of bread, and presented it as his free offering to the cause.

The social dinner, as I understand, was projected by the Tutress and nobly executed by the pupils and young ladies and mothers of the district. The young gentlemen of the neighborhood and those of the village especially, should not pass without some notice, as I understand they contributed some articles of luxury, and gave such encouragement as is not soon to be forgotten by the ladies.

There were two tables prepared, averaging I will say, ranging from the length of the table about thirty feet in length; the one was furnished

with substantial—meat, bread and so on; the other with pastry and sweetmeats. On the first table we found roasted pig, beef and mutton, turkeys, geese, ducks, and chickens in abundance, bacon hams, and pickles of all kinds. These last I suppose, were kindly designed to help on digestion. On the second table we found assortments of various kinds, tarts of all sorts, &c. &c. After the multitude had eaten and were full, they repaired again to the camp ground, and were entertained by an eloquent oration on the subject of education, by Mr. H. F. Johnson, after which the meeting was closed by a few remarks and prayer by F. C. Baldwin, minister of the gospel. A movement of this kind by the young ladies and mothers here; I would say in conclusion, is worthy of all imitation and praise, and speaks much for the growing intelligence of our country, and is certainly unparalleled in the history of Henderson county.

### A CITIZEN.

#### For the Highland Messenger.

TO ONE WHO "GOES IT WHILE HE IS YOUNG."

Dear innocent youth,  
Does your mama know you're out?  
On the second table we found assortments of various kinds, tarts of all sorts, &c. &c. After the multitude had eaten and were full, they repaired again to the camp ground, and were entertained by an eloquent oration on the subject of education, by Mr. H. F. Johnson, after which the meeting was closed by a few remarks and prayer by F. C. Baldwin, minister of the gospel.

Does she know there's cattle to be seen,  
Wandering these hills o'er and o'er,  
With appetites for something green,  
And stomachs e'er crying "more, more!"

And that you should write for the papers,  
Bangs and beats the nation!  
Why do you, of all our capers,  
This will sure take the admiration.

And then your criticism so biting,  
O'er your quill drives, "curl up and quit!"  
Give up your trade—renounce your writing,  
Make yourself by writing what you're writ!

You'll be the death of poor "Wat,"  
Alas! I feel, I know it!  
I'm doomed to the miserable lot  
Of every would-be poet.

Dear Mr. Editor will you go,  
When I am dead and gone,  
An epitaph write upon poor Wat,  
And tell what "helped him on!"

A lesson it will be  
—One I trust they'll not forget—  
To our posterity,  
Who rashly would turn poet.

Tell them in solemn strains I did quite soon—  
Scarcely five and twenty summers o'er me  
blighted—  
By the hand of one "who goes it while he's young!"

Alas! alas! poor Wat was early doomed,  
And now farewell, dear Mr. Editor,  
I feel that I soon must "go it,"  
Tis hard! for methought I was the world's  
creditor.

Since I have turned poet,  
And you, dear innocent youth,  
For the fatal stab hath given,  
Perseverent scratcher of truths,  
And woe necessity's thorn.

Remember no more I bear,  
"Although by your hand I shall die,  
Soon my poor soul shall most welcome  
We can "see" and antics alike defy.

I feel that I must thank the printer's devil,  
For ever since I've been a writer 'n' his papers  
he's been very kind and uncommonly civil.

### WASHINGTON AND TAYLOR.

The Richmond Republican has called attention to the position taken by General Washington, when invited to become a candidate for President, and that which has been assumed by Gen. Taylor, in relation to the proposition of electing him to the same office.

In reply to a letter addressed to him, Gen. Washington wrote:

"Should it become absolutely necessary for me to occupy the station in which your letter presupposes me, I have determined to go into it, PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL ENGAGEMENTS, OF EVERY NATURE WHATSOEVER. A conduct in conformity to this resolution, would enable me balancing the various pretensions of the different candidates for appointments, to act with a sole reference to justice and the public good."

In the answer of the Senate to General Washington first addressed to Congress, they say:

"We are sensible, sir, that nothing but the voice of your fellow citizens could have called you from a retreat chosen with the fondest predilections, endeared by habit and consecrated to the repose of declining years. We rejoice and wish with us all America, that in obedience to the call of our common country, you have returned once more to public life. In your ALL PARTIES CONFIDE; in your all interest unite."

In his letter, published in the Troy Post, Gen. Taylor says:

"The Presidential office presents no inducements to me to seek its honors or responsibilities; the tranquility of private life, on the contrary, is the great object of aspirations on the consciousness of the War—But I am not insensible to the persuasions that my services are yet due to the country, as the country shall see fit to command them; if still, as a soldier I am satisfied, if in higher and more responsible duties, I desire not to oppose the wishes of the people—but I will not be the candidate of any party, clique, and should the nation at large seek to place me in the chair of chief magistracy, the good of all parties and the National good would be my great and absorbing aim."

The proposition here assumed by Gen. Taylor is identical with that taken by Gen. Washington; and needs no other sanction than that of the "Father of his country" to vindicate its propriety.

The editor of the Missouri Republican has been presented with a curiosity, which he thus describes:

"It is a sheaf (if you wish so call it) of wheat, the product of a single grain when sown. It numbers seventy stalks, and contains as near as can be ascertained, four thousand grains. It is five feet high, and the wheat of a splendid quality. This curiosity was grown on the farm of John Sappington, Esq., of Gravies, who we understand is in the cultivation of this grain, considers a peck of seed sufficient for an acre of ground, instead of using a bushel or a bushel and a half, as many farmers do."

### From the Alexandria Gazette.

#### Execution of the War.

The Washington Union says that "it is the fixed determination of the Government to prosecute the war with all possible energy and vigor until peace be obtained. With all due respect, we must be permitted to doubt it. Our gallant soldiers fight with energy and vigor, whenever an opportunity is afforded them, but any energy or vigor on the part of the Administration in its management of the war, we have yet for the first time to see it, save on paper. In the very first war message of Mr. Polk, on the 11th May, 1846, he invoked Congress "to place at the disposition of the Executive the means of prosecuting the war with vigor, and thus hastening the restoration of peace." Two days after, Congress placed at his disposal fifty thousand volunteers and ten millions in money. On the 16th of June following, Mr. Polk stated his determination to prosecute the war "vigorously," and asked, in order that "no contingency should be permitted to occur in which there would be a deficiency in the Treasury for the vigorous prosecution of the war," that "authority be given to issue Treasury notes or to contract a loan."—This was granted. All the men and all the money subsequently asked for have been granted, and all the messages of Mr. Polk have reiterated the determination of the Administration to prosecute the war with all possible energy and vigor. Notwithstanding all these professions, and notwithstanding the fact that Congress has granted all the supplies of men and money asked for, (except the Loan of General,) the war has never to this day been prosecuted vigorously, in the sense in which the Administration journals use that term.

Our troops have done all that brave men could do, but they have always been left by the Administration with such limited means, both of men and supplies, that they have never in a single instance, been able to follow up their victories as they might have done had the Administration performed its duty. So far from adding or encouraging a "vigorous prosecution" of the war, the Administration appears to have done every thing in its power to prevent it. Instead of retaining and employing the volunteers raised by Gen. Gaines, at a time when their services would have proved of more importance, probably than any subsequent period of the campaign, and when they could have been employed under the act of 18th May, 1846, they were disbanded. Subsequently thousands of volunteers who offered themselves have been rejected, and it is but a few weeks since the services of a company raised in Washington (D. C.) were refused, although both Gen. Taylor and General Scott are well known to have their hands tied for want of troops. The Union some weeks ago published elaborate statements showing that by the first of July General Scott would be at the head of 20,000 men, and General Taylor at the head of 10,000; and yet, at the last dates from General Scott, his force did not exceed 8,000 effective men, including the garrisons at Jalapa and Perote, while only about 3,000 were on the march from Vera-Cruz to reinforce him; and General Taylor had only about 5,000, including every man bearing arms, from Brazos to Buena Vista. This has it ever been; and while the President has authority to employ (regulate and volunteer)—something like 80,000 men, we doubt whether at any one period since the war commenced we have had one fourth the number in the field. With these facts, bearing us in the face let us hear no more from the Administration or its organs about a "vigorous prosecution of the war."

#### Parties in the next Congress.

Some weeks since the Editor of the Washington Union estimated that the strength of parties in the next House of Representatives would be, Democrats 120, Whigs 110—majority 10. To effect this result he allowed but three Whigs from Connecticut and two from Virginia. Connecticut elected four Whigs and Virginia has elected seven. This result, to which no one has contributed more largely than the Editor of the Union himself, would seem to place the chances of a Democratic majority on a very narrow basis.

It is now about ten years since the venerable Editor had a similar opportunity of manifesting his tact in transforming a Democratic majority into a minority. In 1837, by leading off a portion of the Democracy from the support of the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, he gave the majority to its political opponents in both branches of Congress, and paved the way for its total overthrow in 1840. In 1847, by giving off a portion of the Democracy from the support of the Administration of Mr. Polk, he has laid fair to accomplish an equally satisfactory result, so far as it is concerned. And we have but little doubt that the constitutional tenure of office alone enabled Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Polk to survive politically even that long the championship of the accomplished Editor, who has generally used up, in a much shorter period than four years any one who has placed himself in his keeping. But how verdant—*Charleston Mercury.*

In London they sell rats with artificial tails attached, for grey squirrels.—*Ex per.*

That's not so bad as to stick the name of "Democrat" to the tail of an old Federalist, and attempt to pass him for a Democrat.—*Digestion Democrat.*

Col. Doniphan says that his famous Missouri boys have one more R than Gen. Taylor himself—they are Rough, Ragged and Ready.

The Wilmington "Commercial" of the 5th, announces the destruction, by fire, of the valuable Turpentine Distillery of Messrs. Hall and Armstrong, in that place.

The Roman Catholics have purchased the beautiful estate of Mr. Cowperthwaite, on the Delaware river, near Andalusia, Bucks county, for 30,000. It is to be converted into a convent.

### Under the head of "Spirit of the Press,"

a late number of the Union furnishes its readers with an extract from the Carlisle (Pa.) Volunteer, which rivals some of the late articles in the Union itself in its unmitigated abuse of the Whig party.—Among other veracious and recent allegations, the Volunteer says:

"Santa Anna has declared, through his organ, the Diario, in the city of Mexico, that 'one whole party in the United States (meaning the federal party) are fiercely opposed to the war, and urges on the Mexicans against the American troops.' This declaration of Santa Anna is proof that he is in regular communication with his allies (the federalists) in this country."

What "federalists" does this truthful and modest journal mean when she talks of Santa Anna's communication with his allies in this country? The only "communication" he has had must have been with President Polk, who permitted him to pass into Mexico. Is Polk the federal ally to whom the editor refers? Call you this backing your friends!

The following from the same article, and which, by copying, the government journal approves, must strike every mind not utterly insensible with party prejudice, as a wanton libel upon millions of our countrymen:

"The federalists have afforded all the aid and comfort in their power to Mexico—not, perhaps, in men and money, for they are too cowardly to go quite that far—but in abusing the U. States, and defending the cause of Mexico."

The term "federalists" is used to designate the Whigs, and thus, said, we ask our readers if they ever read so flagrant and scandalous an attack upon truth and propriety. We deny that the Whigs have rendered "aid and comfort" to Mexico, or that any one has, except the Executive, who furnished them the best General they have ever had, and who, though defeated, has succeeded at Cerro Gordo and Buena Vista in killing and wounding some twelve or thirteen hundred American soldiers.—"Too cowardly" to assist Mexico "in men and money." We blush that the man is an American whose tongue could denounce as cowards half the people of his country. If they are "too cowardly" to assist Mexico, they have not been "too cowardly" to assist the United States, and spill their best blood under its banner, while this libeler is sitting snugly at home, and braiding braids in his parlors. Taylor, Scott, Wool, Worth, Doughan, and at least half the volunteers, are among the living "cowards" of whom this man speaks, while the bones of Ringgold, Watson, Clay, Hardin, M'Lee, and thousands of others which still litter the foreign fields, rebuke even in death the maligners of Whig courage and patriotism.

"Thank Heaven, the bravery and devotion to country of all Americans, whether Whigs or Democrats, are beyond the reach of slander and detraction from a pen steeped in the poisoned bowl of party malice.—*Richmond Republican.*"

### Three (N. Y.) July 12.

Five Deaths by Lightning.—During a thunder shower on Sunday a grocery store was struck by lightning at Port Edward, and five men therein were instantly killed. Three others were seriously injured.

### Alabama.

The Huntsville Banner of the 29th ult. has the following paragraph upon the crops:

"The corn and cotton crops in Walker County, and throughout the State generally, so far as we have been enabled to learn, are more promising than they have been for some years past. We have good reason to hope, from the abundant crops of this year and the high prices at which the cotton market must open, that the people will soon extricate themselves from their temporary embarrassment."

Let not any one say he cannot govern his passions, nor hinder them from breaking out and carrying him into actions, for what he can do before a prince or a great man, he can do alone, or in the presence of God, if he will.—*Locke.*

Every burden of sorrow seems like a stone hung round our neck; yet they are often like the stones used by pearl divers, which enable them to reach their prize, and to rise enriched.—*Jean Paul.*

The Geneva Farmer says, "the hay crop in the United States, this past year, is three times the worth of the cotton crop. The standing army of swine consumes annually two hundred millions of bushels of corn."

### Correspondence of the Mountaineer.

#### THE MARKETS.

Harrisburg, Saturday Evening, July 24. Cotton.—The *British* accounts of the 4th inst. have had a tendency to animate our market, some few sales have been effected at 4 to 4 1/2 per cent advance. The planters, by whom the principal portion of our stock is held, are not anxious to offer their cotton for sale at the advance above stated, but on the contrary, express a willingness to hold for a still further advance, believing that we are going to have another short season.

Provisions.—Corn, 43 to 44 per bushel. Corn Meal, 50c. Bacon, 7 to 8c. lard, 10c. Tallow, 9c. Flour, 22 to 26c. Salt, 12 to 14c. per bushel, and retailing at 82 per sack.

Exchange on Charleston and Savannah, par. New York, 4 per cent.

#### MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 25th ult., by A. M. Russell, Esq., Mr. Joseph A. Robinson and Miss Nancy A. Scott, all of Haywood county.

#### Notice.

The Presbytery of Concord will hold its next regular session at Marion, McDowell co., commencing on Friday, August 20, at 11 o'clock. A. M. J. L. McCUTCHUN, Sec. Clk.

#### Notice.

Aug 5.

### The TEETH may be saved (in most cases)

by proper and timely attention.

### W. F. RASON,

A graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; and for the Journal of Dental Science; and for several years a practitioner in the various branches of

### DENTISTRY.

He is prepared to extract teeth, and to preserve them in their natural position, and to substitute artificial teeth, when necessary. He is also prepared to treat all diseases of the mouth, and to cure all kinds of dental pain. He is also prepared to take impressions of the teeth, and to cast them in gold, silver, or porcelain. He is also prepared to take impressions of the teeth, and to cast them in gold, silver, or porcelain. He is also prepared to take impressions of the teeth, and to cast them in gold, silver, or porcelain.

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### Give in Your Taxes.

As the time allowed by law has already expired, and many persons have failed to make a return of their taxable property, notice is hereby given that the last will be held open until Saturday the 21st inst. Those who fail to make a return by that time, will be liable to double taxation.

THOS. W. ATKIN,  
Commissioner.

### DISSOLUTION.

HOEY & KING have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are respectfully invited to call and settle by cash or note, as the business must be closed immediately.

J. H. HOEY,  
E. W. KING.

### LADIES AND MISSES

Straw, Florence, and China Pearl Bonnets, a handsome assortment, just opened at

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

### A beautiful lot of handkerchiefs

and desirable patterns of muslin de laines are offered at unprecedentedly low prices, by

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

### Law for Ladies Dresses;

Of new and rich styles, have just been received by

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

### Ribbons, Flowers, Fancy Neck

Ties, Dress Hatters, kid gloves, and silk mitts, of various styles, at low prices, by

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

### A Large Lot

of Coffee, brown and refined Sugar, for sale by

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

### Youth's and Gentlemen's

Cloth Caps, of different styles and prices, by

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

### TO HIRE.

A first class book-keeper and washer, one that served the last 12 months at the Eagle Hotel, and has given general satisfaction in several private families. She is a strong, likely milliner, with a child four years old. Also, three small, likely boys. All on good terms. Apply to the subscribers, three miles east of Asheville.

THO. T. PATTON,  
July 29, 1847—4c

### We are authorized to announce Gen. JOHN GRAY BRYAN,

of Rutherford County, as a candidate to represent this District in Congress.

J. F. GRIFFIN,  
April 15, 1847.

### Notice.

The undersigned still continues to attend to a

General Commission Business

in this town, and respectfully solicits consignments of merchandise to be forwarded, and rendered to be sold.

He will give his prompt personal attention to the above, and also to the purchase of Goods to order.

J. F. GRIFFIN,  
Harrisburg, S. C. July 22, 1846—6m.

### State of North Carolina,

Haywood County,  
William Welch, and Welch & Bryson,

Archibald Land.

Original attachments levied on Lind.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Archibald Land, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Highland Messenger, published at Asheville, for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for