

HIGHLAND MESSENGER.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
 Thursday, August 19, 1847.
For President
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
 OF LOUISIANA.

We have several communications on hand, which will be attended to next week.

THE ELECTION.

We have no news from the election in this State, beyond this District, save an account of the vote at a few precincts in Rowan county, in the Salisbury district. Those few precincts were going it strong for Boyden, the regular whig candidate. But for a failure of the Eastern mail on Tuesday last, we would probably have heard from other districts in the State.

In this district, we have the vote of every county, except Cherokee, and although not all official, may be relied upon as correct. Mr. Clingman's majority will not be far from twelve hundred.

BUNCOMBE.

Clingman.	Bynum.	
Asheville,	165	35
Homey,	59	29
Bent Creek,	20	5
Limestone,	90	42
Fair View,	34	14
Swannano,	69	9
Ivy,	67	37
Henderson's,	83	32
Warm Springs,	18	7
Spring Creek,	38	0
Sandy Mush,	59	20
Pine Creek,	20	6
Turkey Creek,	43	19
	775	236

Clingman's maj. 539.
BURKE.
 Clingman 386 Bynum 270

CALDWELL.
 Clingman's maj. 57.
McDOWELL.
 maj. 52.
HAYWOOD.
 maj. 174.
YANCY.
 maj. 24.
HENDERSON.

Clingman 457 Bynum 114

RUTHERFORD AND BÖLK.
 Clingman 570 Bynum 767

CLEVELAND.
 Clingman 158 Bynum 551

MACON.
 Clingman's maj. 150.

Next week we shall be able to give the official vote of the whole district, and we hope to be able to announce at the same time that the whigs have carried seven of the nine districts in the State.

TENNESSEE.

So far as heard from, Tennessee is right side up—all



We have the gratification of announcing that so far as we have the returns, Tennessee is doing nobly. The whigs have gained in almost every county heard from, over the vote in 1845.

In Knox county the whigs have gained 207; in Jefferson 113. In Grainger 26; in Blount largely; in Rhea about 40; in Anderson upwards of 20; a portion of Bledsoe heard from, shows a large gain; in Monroe we have an increased vote; in Sevier we have gained 75 or 80; in Rone our vote is increased largely. If the balance of the State does as well as that portion of East Tennessee heard from, Locofocoism has suffered a complete rout. What a withering rebuke to the sycophantic imbecile who occupies the Executive chair at Washington!

The following shows the result for members to Congress and the State Legislature, so far as ascertained:

Congressmen.—1st. dist. Andrew Johnson, loco, re-elected. At the last election his majority was 1345; now it is but 250. 2d. dist. Wm. M. Cocke, whig, re-elected. 3d. dist. John H. Crozier, whig, re-elected. **Senators.**—Four, all whigs. **Representatives.**—Seven whigs, two gain, three locofocos.

FINE BEET.

We return thanks to J. R. Shuford, Esq. for the present of a fine Beet, weighing nearly five pounds. It is much larger than any we have seen this season. Our friend Shuford understands the modus operandi of raising fine vegetables a little better than most of our neighbors. A year or two since he sent us a squash weighing eighty-six pounds. We do not think his beet can be beat, but if any of our friends think so, we have no objection to deciding the matter.

PROTRACTED MEETING.

We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Kirkin and others, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, will hold a protracted meeting at this place, commencing on Friday evening next.

We formerly published a synopsis of the Report on the Meteorites of North America, made by Prof. Shepard to the Association of American Naturalists at the last annual meeting in the city of New York, in Sept. of last year. On that occasion, in compliance with the request of the Association, Prof. Shepard promised to furnish to the next meeting, a fuller statement in relation to that interesting subject. This expectation we have been favored with, in the shape of an elaborate and learned Report on Meteorites, published in Smithsonian's American Journal of Science. The attention of mankind has, in all ages, been more or less directed to those singular bodies which are seen sometimes to dart with wonderful rapidity through the higher regions of space, illuminating the heavens with their brightness, and sending down with loud explosions, occasionally to the earth, showers of metallic and stoney matter. These fragments, because they are evidently not of this earth, have of late attracted a good deal of attention from the curious and learned; and their investigations seem likely to furnish us with additional information in relation to their nature and origin. While looking over the Report, we were struck by the singular fact that Buncombe county seems to have been more favored by those celestial visitants, than any other tract of country of equal extent. We have therefore, copied below that portion of the Report devoted to the description of several of the specimens found in this county. We do so, partly because it may prove interesting to some of our readers, and partly in the hope that its republication here, may lead to the discovery and preservation of other specimens in this county.

Sub-Section, COARSELY CRYSTALLINE.
 9. De Kolb County, Tennessee.—Vol. xlix, p. 341, (1845)

10. Asheville, (Baird's plantation, near French Broad River, six miles north of Asheville, Buncombe county, North Carolina.—Vol. xxvii, p. 81, (1839, and Die Meteoriten, von P. Parsh, Wien, 1843, p. 116.

As this county has of late afforded two other localities of meteoric iron, I have taken pains to ascertain as nearly as possible the exact position of each. The Hon. T. L. Clingman informs me, that this locality is six miles north of Asheville, on the estate of Col. Baird, who is of opinion that other fragments may be found, as he has within two years observed small pieces of rusty iron in the same field from which Dr. Hardy's mass was obtained.

Further experiments on the composition of this iron, enable me to add to what was before made known, that it contains cobalt, magnesium and phosphorus; and that the nickel is sometimes present in a ratio as high as 5 p. c., while the silicon is considerably below 0.5 p. c., as formerly quoted.

Order Second. Malleable, heterogeneous.

Section 14. AMYGDALOIDAL.
 14. Buncombe County, North Carolina. The present iron was brought to light through the perseverance of the Hon. T. L. Clingman, of Asheville, to whose liberality I am indebted also for the possession of so interesting an object. He informed me in March, 1846, that while in the adjoining county of Haywood, he had accidentally been told by a Mr. Clarke, that his son had a mass of ore, five or six pounds in weight, that was very black and heavy, and which they could not break with a sledge hammer, though they were able to indent its surface. Mr. C. was disappointed, on visiting his son, to find the piece had been mislaid and probably lost. His description, however, agreed closely with that given by the father. He learned also from the young man, that the mass had the appearance of having been melted, one side being flattened, while from other parts of it, there were projections ("spurs") as long as a man's finger, which he could batter down with a stroke of the hammer. He said he obtained it a year before, in Buncombe county, in a field, where he was of opinion that more of the same might be found. Mr. C. afterwards visited the neighborhood in which the specimen occurred; and was there assured by a young man, that he had seen the piece, that the Clarke had described, and that he knew of another much larger piece, similar to it, at an old house on the Clarke farm, where the smaller had been found.

On procuring the mass, (which weighed nearly twenty seven pounds,) Mr. C. communicated to me the following particulars respecting it, which may perhaps be given in this place as generally descriptive of its aspect. "It is rather flat on one side, as though it had been laid when semi fluid on a somewhat plane surface, while its other sides are irregular, with edges and vari-

ous inequalities. It has no appearance of ever having been hammered, and externally looks like a cinder from a blacksmith's fire." (At first, from not having seen any vesicular meteoric iron, Mr. C. was led to question its genuineness. "But it is too large, and much too heavy to be compared with cinder. It has some malleability, though it may be broken if struck on its thinner projections and edges. Its knotted appearance, toughness, and malleability, together with the peculiar form of the broad side, or bottom, and that of the large end, indicating that a greater than human force must have been applied to the mass, and evincing that it was cleft by an explosion from some large body, led me on the whole, to rest in the inference, that it is of foreign origin." Mr. C. likewise remarked, that its external appearance would be well conceived, if we supposed an ordinary mass of meteoric iron to be thrown into a forge fire, and when thoroughly fused at its surface, suddenly to be withdrawn and cooled.

As frequently happens with these productions, a general conception may best be obtained by likening them to some familiar object; this specimen strikingly reminds me of the head of a reptile. As figured, it reposes on its flat and broad side, and the dark shadow at the left, is in the place of the nearly vertical section, supposed to represent the junction of the animal's head with its body. It measures 11 inches in length, by 7 in breadth; and is 4 in thickness at the thicker end, while at the upper extremity of our figure, it is not above two and a half, and on the right a lower edge, it thins down to little above one inch. Its surface is rather tubercle and pitted with regular depressions. Color of various shades of brown to black, and somewhat variegated (especially in the bottoms of the cavities) with an ash colored earthy matter. This last was undoubtedly derived from the circumstance, that the mass was for a considerable time employed as a support for fuel in the fireplace of a farmer's kitchen. Upon the under side, there adheres over a few inches, a crust of an earthy, black amygdaloid, scarcely distinguishable, unless freshly broken from the iron itself; and one spot, nearly buried within the substance of the iron, a few grains of a dull, yellowish, gray olivine were noticed, similar to those found in the Bitburg iron. Near the surface, and especially upon the thinner edge and at the small extremity of the mass, its structure is eminently vesicular, the cavities being from one fourth to one twentieth of an inch in diameter, sometimes distinct, at others running together, and generally lined with a black powder. But as the distance increases to an inch from the surface, the cavities grow smaller and more remote from one another. No deeper section than one inch has yet been made in the mass; it is therefore possible, that the central portions may be nearly compact. The fresh fracture has a color and lustre, intermediate between steel and magnetic iron pyrites. Eighed surfaces, excepting where the structure is highly vesicular, exhibit the most delicate Widmanstätten figures, consisting of very minute and thickly interspersed triangular figures, distinct enough to be easily seen with the naked eye, but under a microscope exceedingly beautiful. They resemble somewhat in this respect, the Bitburg iron, to which it also approximates in the tubercle conformation of the exterior surface.

Hardness about that of grey cast-iron. Sp. gr. = 7.33.

It is composed of iron, (with traces of aluminium & cobalt.) 98.19
 Nickel, 0.23
 Carbonaceous, insoluble matter, and loss, 1.58

100.00

The yellowish, olive like grains consist of silicic acid, lime, magnesia, and oxyd of iron.

Section 16. PYRITIC PLUMBAGINOUS.
 16. Black Mountain, head of Swannanoa River, eastern line of Buncombe county, (fifteen miles east of Asheville.) N. C.—My first knowledge of this iron was derived from a remark, contained in a letter from Hon. T. L. Clingman, dated Feb. 17, 1846, to the following effect: "Dr. Hardy informs me that he gave a very remarkable looking specimen of meteoric iron found in this county, (Buncombe) to the late Col. Nicholson of Charleston, S. C., who died at Asheville in that State, six or seven years ago." Being in Charleston, I applied to the executors of Col. N. for information respecting that portion of his effects, which would be likely to include this specimen; but my inquiries were without success. Previous to this date, however, I had been informed by Prof. Tomney, who was then the State geologist, that he had seen a specimen of malleable iron in the cabinet of Dr. Barratt of Asheville, which led me to address a letter to this gentleman, relative to the subject, from whom I received the following note, dated June 1, 1846, accompanied by the specimen itself. "I can furnish you with little that is definite concerning its history. The year Colonel Nicholson, of Charleston, died, he had obtained it in Pendleton or Greenville District. It was given to him by some person, who had picked it up as a meteoric. Col. N. gave it to me, as I was the only person in this part of the country who preserved such objects. I believed it to be meteoric in its origin, and as such it has had a place in my cabinet. To yourself and to science, it is most cheerfully tendered."

On communicating a description of the mass to Dr. Hardy, he replied, "I have no doubt that the specimen referred to is the same which I gave Col. Nicholson. It was found at the head of Swannanoa river, near the base of Black Mountain, towards the eastern side of Buncombe county."

The fragment weighs only twenty one ounces; and, judging from the size and shape of that side which still exhibits the natural outside of the meteor, it is evidently a portion of a mass that must have been

much larger. Its texture is throughout highly crystalline, having all the laminae (which are unusually thick) arranged conformably to the octahedral faces of a single individual. These layers, which commonly have a thickness of one tenth of an inch, adhere to one another with much tenacity, so as not to be separable by any ordinary force. They manifest a slight tendency however, as the result of weathering, to separate into granular portions of the thickness of the layers themselves; particles being somewhat oval in form—these which seem to flow from the existence of very minute veins of magnetic iron pyrites; for when a surface of the iron is polished, it exhibits the appearance of being mottled off into rounded patches by thin veins of the pyrites; and on the application of nitric acid this structure is still further developed by the corrosion of the veins. Within these areas, the structure of the iron, when etched, scarcely seems crystalline; at most, exhibiting a few faintly marked crossing lines. A somewhat similar structure is visible in the Cocke county iron.

The mass contains several rounded and irregular nodules of plumbaginous matter, (from half to one inch in diameter,) with which again (and often situated in the midst of the kernels) are found large pieces of foliated, magnetic iron pyrites. In this respect also, the present iron is closely related to the Cocke county iron.

Its sp. gr. = 7.261.
 It consists of nickel, (with traces of cobalt,) 2.52
 Iron, 96.04
 Insoluble matter sulphur & loss, 1.44

100.00

"WHO IS JAMES K. POLK?"

This question, and a very pertinent one it was, too, was frequently asked upon the announcement of the nomination of Mr. Polk by a National Democratic Convention. Such was Mr. Polk's obscurity, such his insignificance, that the people were really compelled to ask the question, to gain a knowledge of the man who aspired to the highest seat within the Nation's gift. But the question will be asked no more. Mr. Polk enjoys and will enjoy an immortality of infamy; seldom reached by one of his humble pretensions. Go ask the ghosts of the slaughtered thousands who have fallen beneath Mexico's burning sun! They could tell you in tones more fearfully awful than seven-fold thunder, who James K. Polk is! Ask the widows and orphans who have been left desolate, to shift for themselves amid the world's cold charity! They could tell you in strains which would make an angel weep! Ask an insulted, outraged, and deeply wronged people, from one end of this Union to the other, and they will tell you, with a bitter curse upon his head, who James K. Polk is. Mr. Polk need not fear that he will be forgotten. He will live in the memory of his countrymen while the world stands. And live, too, to be loathed and hated, and his example held up to the youth as a warning, to shun the ruinous path of an unholy ambition, a desire to rise at the expense of country, friends, and everything which would interpose a barrier to our mad schemes.

See important news from Mexico in another part of this paper.

REMARKABLE ADMONITION.

Mr. Calhoun is said to have held the following language in his place in the Senate, on the 24th of February last. How much better off would our country be, if her present Executive had a moiety of the far-seeing wisdom of John C. Calhoun:—"Every Senator knew that he was opposed to the war; but no one knew the depth of that opposition but himself. In one short hour after the act of recognition of the war had passed, he said to his friends that a deed had been done from which the country would scarcely recover. A capitulation had been dropped between him and the future, and for the first time in his life the future was shut out from his view."

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.
 WASHINGTON, JULY 31.

The government did not receive, by last night's mail, any important despatches. Nothing official has been received from Gen. Scott since the 4th of June last. The advices through the Vera Cruz and New Orleans papers, are considered as favorable in every respect, though Mexico is slower to make peace, and General Scott finds more obstruction in carrying on the war, than the Administration would desire.

There are few here who see, in the reported appointment of Mexican Commissioners, any promise of peace. But Mexico will listen to our terms of peace, she may be ultimately persuaded to adopt them.

The favorable impression, made by the Telegraph despatches of yesterday morning, is not fully confirmed by the intelligence per mail.

The Union, in reference to some speculations adverse to peace, says, "no one undertakes to state, with any precision, whether we shall have peace or war." The intelligence from England by the Washington is considered as favorable by our produce holders.

Much anxiety is felt as to the fate of the sloop of war *Janestown*. She was in the hands of a pilot when she went on shore. Commodore Bolton left this city a week ago to take command of the vessel. He was to go a cruise in her to the coast of

Africa and the Mediterranean. We learn that he was greatly distressed at the prospect of her loss. It is an extraordinary oversight, on the part of the Government, to be without a steam vessel of sufficient power, at the Norfolk station, to afford speedy relief in such a case.

The Whigs of Baltimore, as well as the Central Whig Committee of Maryland, have nominated Gen. Taylor for the next Presidency.

Instructions to Mr. Tod, our Minister to Brazil, will, I learn, go out in the *Bradyne*, which vessel will soon sail. Our Government, after the recall of Chevalier Lisba, found that Brazil had really taken deep offence and was likely to give us much trouble. It became necessary for the Government to take a position on the questions involved in the course of Mr. Wise, and either sustain him or not. They wisely determined to relinquish the untenable ground that our seamen, when on shore, are not subject to the laws of Brazil.

Correspondence of the Raleigh Register.
 CAMP ON BATTLE-FIELD OF BUENA VISTA, July 1st 1847.

My Dear Sir: On the 31 of June, we struck our tents at Camargo, and commenced our line of march for this campground, and arrived on the 20th. We were delayed on our route by bad roads—the consequence of a very heavy rain the day we started, which washed the road in places so as to render it necessary for us to repair them, as we advanced. This gave us the pleasure of spending a day in the pleasant town of Mier, rendered famous by Gen. Jeff. Green's history of the Texas expedition against it. We had the pleasure of becoming acquainted here, with Capt. Jack Everitt, who has signalled himself for his bold daring, intrepid and cool bravery, and many perilous expeditions during all the period of Texas in her conflict for independence, from the time of Jordan's expedition in 1835 against Saltillo, to the present time, Capt. Jack, as he is familiarly known, is a living, intelligent, and very interesting history of that whole period of time, and is excretingly clever and instructing. He has lately married the only pretty Mexican woman I have as yet seen, and she is devotedly attached to him. But she says it is very difficult for him to wear her from her Mexican mode of living. He amused us much, by repeating over from the "bill of costs," (as our Sheriff would say,) sent in to him the next day after his marriage, by the Priest who performed the ceremony, covering an entire sheet of foolscap paper, and footing up \$161 12 1/2. The Captain said he deemed, and finally, to the evident great joy of the Priest, compromised by paying \$50. Several of us took tea with him, and were pleased with the manners of his wife, and the neat Mexican supper she had prepared for us. We all wish them much joy.

Thence we marched to Corralo, the most pleasant town we have as yet seen. Here Major Stokes had been encamped, as Governor of the place, with a command of four companies, for the last month, and there we remained one day for him to be relieved by a battalion of the Massachusetts Regiment. There we found the first spring and well water we had seen since we left North Carolina, and you will know we enjoyed it much. There, also, we found roasting ears of corn and water-melons, being the first we had had since here. We proceeded thence through the *Yaracacho* of Ramos, and the neat village of Marin, to Gen. Taylor's camp at his celebrated Walnut Springs. These Springs are in the midst of a very pleasant grove—about the only one we had seen—intermediate between the mountains, and about 4 miles from the City of Monterey. I regret that my business kept me so much in the City the only day we stopped there, that I did not have an opportunity of seeing Gen. Taylor. You have seen so many descriptions of Monterey, that I will not tire you with another detail of it.

The road to this place, from there is directly through two ranges of mountains, running parallel on either side, at times not more than 300 yards apart, and seldom exceeding a couple of miles. Midway we passed the much celebrated Rinconada. It is one of the strongest passes any where to be found in the mountains; and the small stream that meanders around its base, flows gently by a once splendid hacienda of a Spanish gentleman of fortune. The garden is still beautiful, even in neglected decay, but the rock walls of the buildings, serving only to mark out the inner and outer court-yard, are a sad memorial of the ruthless ravages of the necessities of war. Between that camp and Saltillo we were thrown into considerable excitement, by the receipt of a message from General Wool, that 1500 lancers had crossed the mountains that day, for the purpose of cutting about train. At this, as we then considered, certain prospect of a fight, with great odds against us, it would have made our patriotic heart leap with joy to see how our men brightened up, and seemed so eager to gain some laurels for themselves and fair fame for their native State. But Gen. Wool's pickets had been deceived by a large band of Robbers (Ladrones) who had led over the mountains after committing some depredations.

I had intended to send you the lists of deaths since my last, but the Regiment has been so scattered, it is at present out of my power, and if I do not write by this train, I know not when I shall again get a chance; and I desire you all should know where as well as how we are. We have lost several by death, and now have many on the sick list; but as we are now on the table land, with high mountains, good springs, and cool breezes, constantly at our service; we hope soon to be able to repeat the watchman's cry—"All's well."

Very respectfully,
 Your friend and abt. servt.
 A VOLUNTEER

The lady of Mr. H. Gosting, of N. Y., a few days ago became the mother of her twenty-fourth child! O cranky!

A chance for a Fortune.—Howard. The above reward will be paid upon the production of legal proof that the following named gentlemen have either sons or sons in law in our army in Mexico. James K. Polk, President of the United States. James Buchanan, his secretary of State. Wm. L. Marcy his Secretary of War. J. Y. Mason, his Secretary of the Navy. Cave Johnston, his Post Master General. Robert J. Walker, his Secretary of the Treasury, and Nathan Clifford, his Attorney General. As these gentlemen, the President and his Cabinet involved us in the war with Mexico, the country is deeply anxious to know how many of them have sent sons or sons in law, to fight the foe; as so much difficulty has been experienced, the people in learning the facts, the above reward has been offered, in hopes of eliciting the truth. The evidence may be given with C. B. Cole, President of the late Democratic Convention, and upon his certificate that such evidence has been furnished showing that each of the before mentioned gentlemen has either a son or a son in law in the army, the above reward will be paid by the War Office of Georgia.

Right of Suffrage of Volunteers.—According to the provisions of the election law of Pennsylvania, the volunteers from this State now in Mexico will have the privilege of voting for State officers, at whatever place they may be stationed, at the second Tuesday of October next. The Captain and Lieutenant of each company act as Judges and Inspectors. In the late war with Great Britain, Pennsylvania volunteers held elections in camp at Baltimore, and camps Shellpot and Dupont-Philadelphia Ledger.

The Defusion Continued.—The Unionist contends that "the best results, as relates to the durable well being of this republic, have proceeded from the President's policy in allowing the return of Santa Anna to Mexico." Any politician who can prove this can "square the circle, discover perpetual motion, or demonstrate that two and two make five!"—*Alexander's Gazette.*

Prevention of Infection from Typhus Fever.
 Dr. J. C. Smith, obtained £5,000 from Parliament, for the following recipe:—"Take six drachms of powdered sulphur, (soft petre,) and six drachms of sulphuric acid (oil vitriol,) mix them in a tea cup by adding one drachm of the oil at a time, a copious discharge of nitrous acid gas will take place. The cup to be placed in the preparation on a hot hearth or plate of heated iron, and the mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe. The quantity of gas may be regulated by lessening or increasing the quantity of ingredients. The above is for a moderate sized room; but the quantity would be sufficient for a small room. Avoid as much as possible breathing the gas when it first rises from the vessel." No injury to the lungs will happen when the air is impregnated with the gas, which is called nitrous acid gas; and it cannot be too widely known that it possesses the property of preventing the spread of fever.—*Weekly Dispatch, 30th May, 1847.*

Getting into the High Latitude.—The Portland Advertiser says:—"One of the best jokes concocted with the President's name here, came off, we learn, at the Mayor's Room, and was 'perpetrated' by Mr. Buchanan. The President enquired of the Mayor the latitude of Portland, and being informed, he turned to Buchanan, and said:—"This is farther north than we have ever been before." "Yes," replied Mr. B.; with a smile on his broad face, "I had by think, sir, we shall get to 54 40 in time."

Mr. Clay and the War.—Mr. Clay, a reply to a letter from some gentlemen of Maine who had sent him a present of some scythes, and referred in their letter to his Mexican war, says:—"Yes, gentlemen, I certainly concurred with you in deprecating this Mexican war, the causes which brought it about, and the manner of its commencement. I sincerely wish that every bayonet and sword employed in its prosecution, by both belligerents, were converted into scythes, pitch-shovels, and axes, and they dedicated to their respective uses in the innocent and peaceful arts of life."

CHATTANOOGA, (Tenn.) July 30.
Extension of the Road to Dalton.—The Road has at length been completed to Dalton, (Cross-Plains) about thirty-two miles from here. The cars run up on yesterday evening week ago. On Friday we paid a visit to the infant city, to see what was doing. Buildings were rapidly going up. Tradesmen were as busy as men well could. Landlord's countenances were wreathed in smiles in pleasantly saying "Light, sir, light," to such a run of customers. All things were going on swimmingly.

On Saturday evening, a large portion of the citizens of Dalton and many strangers set down to a splendid supper, prepared to honor the arrival of the cars. We were politely invited, and accepted an invitation to be present. There was

"A feast of reason and flow of soul" on that occasion that will long be remembered.

Pennsylvania Finances.—The Harrisburg Union says:—"We are highly gratified in being able to state that the temporary loan of two hundred thousand dollars, which was made to supply the deficit in the treasury on the first of February last; to pay the interest then due, was promptly repaid out of the Treasury on the time stipulated, and that there will be in the Treasury, on the first of August coming, ample funds to meet the interest which will then be due, and probably surplus left."