

From the N. Orleans Picayune, August 24.
Latter from the Rio Grande.
Since our last there has been several arrivals from the Rio Grande, by which we have the following intelligence for the 14th and 15th inst.

Much the most important intelligence by this arrival is contained in the following, from the Flag of the 18th.

Intelligence was received on Saturday last, confirmed since by letters from Carrizo to the 9th inst., by a scouting party of twenty-seven Texan, commanded by Capt. Baylor, ordered out by Col. Abbott, commanding at Carrizo, to scour the country between that post and Monterey, had fallen in with a large body of Mexicans and all been killed but three.

Our letters inform us that Capt. Baylor left Carrizo on the 6th inst., and following out his instructions, visited several ranches in the neighborhood of where the recent attacks had been made upon the trains. At two of these ranches goods and property captured from the trains were found secreted in the houses, and the guilt of participation in these robberies being clearly proven against the Mexican ranchmen, the property was retained, the dwellings of the guilty burned and several lives separate characters killed. With three prisoners which he had captured, Capt. Baylor was returning to the main camp when he found himself surrounded by a large force of Mexicans, stated at three hundred, undoubtedly the same force which had attacked the trains previously. It was completely hemmed in and the Mexicans charged upon his small band, being armed with the first discharge of fire arms. Three of the party effected their escape by crawling into the chaparral, and got into Carrizo dreadfully harassed with wounds. When they last saw Capt. Baylor he was wounded and unhorsed, but still fighting, and only three of his men were in their saddles. They think it impossible that any more could have escaped, and do not believe that the Mexicans made any prisoners. Two days had elapsed since they got back to Carrizo, and nothing had been heard of any of the rest of the party. In the dwelling of one of the Mexicans made prisoner by Captain Baylor, (the man who escaped report) were found two letters from the chief of Carrizo to Carrizo, informing him to give possession he had placed certain goods captured from the trains, which he (Carrizo) had empowered him to dispose of in Carrizo, and also giving him to understand that if he stood in need of arms, horses or men, he had but to make his wishes known and they would be attended to. These letters were in Capt. B's possession when attacked, and have been recovered by the Mexicans. In consequence of the report made to Col. Abbott, he has had the alcalde and several other influential Mexicans arrested.

After confirming the above, an officer in the Massachusetts regiments writes from Carrizo to a friend in this city, under date of the 8th of August:

"The two last trains up were attacked, and thirty or forty pack mules cut off from each. A train left yesterday for Monterey, and we have positive information that some 400 Mexicans are lying on the road to meet them. Things at this post are in rather a state of excitement; hardly a day passes without some person being murdered on the road, and we lie here, knowing that the enemy is in large force on our immediate vicinity; without the means of acting except in the defensive. We have no mounted force at the post, nor the means of mounting a single man of our own, should an extreme case of necessity require it. It is much to be desired that the Government will soon see clearly the great folly of placing troops along this line, with their heads tied, to be made the laughing stock by an enemy so contemptible as the Mexicans. I do not know when we shall move on, but if at all, I think somewhere about the 1st of September."

The flag has become satisfied that all intentions of an advance towards San Luis by the column of Gen. Taylor have been abandoned. The flag condemns this course, considering it an essential step on our part to occupy San Luis Potosi, and we have communications from that city to Mexico.

Gen. Marshall and Major Churchill passed up the Rio Grande on the 11th inst., to their way to San Juan de Taylor.

The steamer Major Brown, which it will be recollected ascended the Rio Grande on an exploring expedition, about a year ago, and got as high up as Laredo, where she has since been detained, has at length effected a descent and reached Matamoros on the 11th inst., as we learn from the Flag. The Brown is a superior light water boat, and has sustained no injury on her long trip.

Two Mexicans were killed the other day at Matamoros by the foul air of a well which they were cleaning out.

The Flag of the 14th, gives the following details of brutal outrages, committed by men in the uniform of American cavalry soldiers.

About 2 o'clock in the night of the 13th inst., a party of twelve Americans, armed and equipped as our volunteer cavalry, rode into the rancho of Solitona, about eight leagues distant from this city, the inhabitants of which are in daily intercourse with us, and under the presence of search for arms, entered the dwellings and perpetrated outrages of every imaginable kind. The men were abused and forced to flee from their houses, the women were insulted, their jewelry and trinkets taken from them, and every dwelling robbed of what money could be found. One Mexican, who has made a report to the Board of soldiers of this city, states his loss at over \$150—money that he had received from the sale of wood to steamboats.

Several other ranchos were visited by this party during the same night, but the inhabitants were forewarned of their approach, and fled to the woods with every

thing valuable they possessed—few of them have yet returned to their homes. From the rancho of Guadalupe, only three leagues from here, the inhabitants have likewise fled, and seem to remain until some protection is afforded them.

A few days previous to these occurrences, a similar body of men, commanded by two Mexicans, visited the rancho of La Jarina, and perpetrated like and even worse crimes. Fear of still more serious consequences to themselves, should they report the offences to the commandant here, induced the Mexicans to bury their wrongs in silence—hence the reason so many days have elapsed without any mention being made of it.

Col. Daseport has been informed of these outrages, and is using proper measures to prevent the offenders. When ascertained, it is to be hoped a punishment due to their crimes will be inflicted upon them. The cowardly scoundrels, who could so disgrace the name of American soldier, as to insult, abuse, ill-treat and rob unarmed men and helpless women, will prove poisonous in battle, and bring disgrace upon the company to which they are attached. The sooner the "Rogues March" announces their dismissal from the service, the better it will be for their companions in arms, and the country, whose cause they dishonor.

Some of the jewelry stolen from the rancho, we are informed, has been disposed of in this city. This may lead to a conviction of the offenders.

Later from Texas.
By the steamer Yatch, Capt. Crane, we have papers from Galveston to the 21st inst.

The reports of the country generally represent the incoming Cotton crop as large and fine. Some complaint is made of the worm in certain quarters, but little importance is attached to it.

The latest number of the Civilian copies from the Victoria Advocate the following, at the same time indicating doubts of the authenticity of the intelligence contained in it.

We learn from friend recently from San Antonio, in whose statements, the utmost reliance may be placed, that on the 24th of July Colonel Hays returned from the pursuit of a body of Lipan Indians which were committing depredations upon the frontier. A fight took place on the Leon, one of the head waters of the Nueces river, in which six of the Lipans were killed. A Mexican girl, about fourteen years old, and a boy about ten, who had been prisoners among the Indians, were brought in. The girl was first taken at Laredo, about a year since. She was afterwards released and sent home by the people of San Antonio. She has been a second time taken, and is now a second time released by them. Col. Hays also took a number of mules and horses, which are said to have been stolen from the Americans. Our informant gathered the above information from the members of the company. He did not talk with Col. Hays. He left San Antonio on the evening of the 24th, via Corpus Christi. Twenty four miles above San Antonio he passed a large body of Indians, which he supposed to be Comanches, camped on the Nueces. He thinks they numbered about one hundred and fifty, and had three hundred head of horses in their possession. They came from the Rio Grande region, and crossing the Nueces at their encampment, were travelling north.

Our informant also states that on the day before he left San Antonio an express arrived there, bearing despatches to Col. Hays from Major Neighbors, Indian agent. The express stated that the Comanches had become hostile, and had ordered all persons who were surveying lands to leave that part of the country. The express also states that five surveyors, under Mr. Robert Hays, a brother of Col. Hays, who were missing, had been certainly killed. It was also rumored at the agency that Mr. Hudson, of Batrop, with twenty five men, who were not surveying on the San Sabá, had been killed or taken prisoners.

The Turpentine Business.
Statistical information in regard to the products and commerce of this State is exceedingly difficult to obtain; consequently all attempts at an estimate must be defective; but yet, attempted estimates of an article which forms so important an item in the labor and wealth of eastern Carolina as Turpentine, cannot fail to be interesting, even should they fall below the truth or in some degree rise above it, and they may possibly lead to good results. It is certainly very desirable that we should have some acquaintance with the resources of the State, and the extent of her products, which our present means of information very partially furnish.

Few persons perhaps, unconnected with the commercial transactions now carried on in this State in the single article of Turpentine, can form an idea of the quantity made annually in our limits, the amount of labor employed in its manufacture, the large capital invested, the large number supported by it, and the various uses to which it is appropriated. Nor are we prepared to enlighten them fully upon the subject, because of the necessarily limited information which even dealers in the article possess, in reference to it. In our conversation with intelligent gentlemen engaged in the business, we have been able to gather up some particulars however, which may be interesting.

We had the impression to be, that about 800,000 barrels of Turpentine are now annually made in this State. Not more than 200,000 barrels of that were shipped to New York and other ports, the past year, in its crude state, the largest portion of the whole being distilled in the State. The estimated value to the makers is about \$1,700,000 annually, and may be \$2,000,000. About 4 or 5000 laborers are engaged in making it, and perhaps, three times as many more of human beings are supported mainly from the proceeds of its first sale. The distillation of

Turpentine in this State is now carried on very extensively, which will render the shipment of it in its crude state, very small in future. It is supposed that there are now in operation about 150 stills, which at an average cost of \$1500 with fixtures, shows that there is an expenditure of \$225,000 to begin with in the distilling of Turpentine. This number of stills to have steady work would require 600,000 barrels annually—more than is now made; which is an indication that the distilling business is on the increase. Should the makers of the article continue to multiply stills and thus monopolize the distilling as well as the making, it will be necessary for those now engaged in it, to invest their capital in other pursuits. The cost of distilling is very great, and when we reckon the cost of transportation, the professional distillers, of ship owners, commission merchants, and the vendors of the article abroad, it will be seen that the capital and labor employed is not only immense, but the numbers who are supported by the manufacture and sales of the article is astonishing. Perhaps there is no one article produced in this country by the same number of laborers, which contributes so much to the commerce and prosperity of the country as the article of Turpentine.

HERE BE TROUBS.
The New Orleans National, in an article treating of the consequences of this war with Mexico, says:
"The expenses of the Mexican war are consuming every cent of revenue that can be got into the Treasury. All internal or national improvements are suspended. No appropriations can be made, because it will interfere with the money wanted for the precious war. The arts of peace cannot flourish, and the people are suffering from the want of goods, and the price of the necessities of life is rising. The Government, in purchasing materials to carry on the war, and such are the consequences of war, they pay more and pay alike both conquered and conquerors."

WASHINGTON, September 1.
Return of Gen. Kearny.
A telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati states that Gen. Kearny, late Governor of California, arrived at St. Louis, on Wednesday last. He left California on the 18th of June, at which time every thing was quiet.

Col. Mason was left in command. A large force was off the coast, consisting of the Columbus, Com. Biddle, theigate stores Portsmouth, Dale, and Warren, and storeships Lexington, and Erie.
Col. Fremont, being under arrest, and ordered home for trial, left California with his party about the same time that Gen. Kearny did, and was but a short distance in his rear during the entire journey. He reached Fort Leavenworth before the General's departure for St. Louis. Nothing has yet transpired as to the nature of the charges against Col. Fremont. National Intelligencer.

Volcanic Eruption.
A violent eruption of the volcano of the island of Fogo, Cape Verde, took place on the 9th of April. At about 7 o'clock in the evening, a subterranean noise was heard, which was repeated about twenty minutes after, and again repeated about an hour later. On the last occasion the crater of the volcano opened, a thick smoke issued forth, and covered the horizon, enormous stones and showers of cinders were thrown in the air, and then boiling lava flowed from the seven openings of the volcano in the direction of the convent of the Holy Sacrament, and finally arrived at the sea, taking about four minutes to traverse a distance of about three miles. The lava continued to flow for some time, and rapidly increased every moment. The ground traversed by it is completely ravaged. Animals, vines, crops, houses and buildings, have been swept away. The poor colonists have preserved nothing, and are in a state of the most frightful misery. The only loss of human life was that of a child of six years, who was surprised by the burning lava, and perished before he could be rescued; and four persons sustained injuries. The eruption was not at all expected, for the crater of the volcano had been closed for fifty years, and had not even emitted smoke.

Fatal Renegade.
We learn verbosely, says the Natchez Chronicle of the 14th, that Mr. Russell, Editor of the Red Lander, was killed a few days ago in San Augustine, Texas, by Mr. Kendall, of the San Augustine Shield. A very bitter newspaper controversy had been going on between the parties for several weeks and finally led to the shedding of blood. We have not the particulars. Reports say that Mr. Kendall and Mr. Russell fired three shots at each other without effect, and that in a day or two after they met again, when Mr. Russell fell mortally wounded.

An Incident at the Battle of Monterey.
While Col. Davis with his command, was hotly engaged with the enemy, exposed to their direct fire, a man in a long gray suit suddenly rode up, and, dismounting, placed himself in the middle of the street. There, in the face of the enemy, amidst the thickest of their fire, he coolly drew from a case suspended about his person, a sash, with which, having adjusted it to a proper focus, he proceeded to recommit to the Mexican battery. Having satisfied himself as to the information he sought, he shut up the glass, returned it to his case, and, approaching Col. Davis, said to him: "Sir, the enemy has but two pieces, and by making a detour to the right you can take them in flank." "And who the devil are you?" "I, sir, am Major Mansfield, of the Corps of Engineers." "All right, come on boys!" responded the Colonel. The battery was soon captured.

Iron Wheels.—They are making iron wheels in New York, which are said to combine beauty, lightness and strength, and are furnished at half the cost of wooden wheels.

The Chicago Tribune says, the recent convention held in that city, put into the pockets of the citizens from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

DIED.
In Lexington, Missouri, on the 7th of August, Mr. WILLIAM T. MASON, aged 49 years and six months. He had been for the last four years a resident of Lexington, but for many years previous a citizen of East Tennessee.

The Jacksonville Whig is reported to say:

For the Highland Messenger.
Enigma.
Further notice of the Female Academy at Asheville.
I am composed of 13 letters.
My 1, 3, 2, 11, 12, is a county in Georgia.
2, 6, 7, 4, 12, 11, 11, is a county in one of the Southern States.
3, 2, 3, 2, 3, is a mountain in Asia.
4, 3, 6, 3, 2, is a river in Italy.
5, 9, 13, is an island off the coast of France.
6, 2, 3, 11, is a mountain in Europe.
7, 3, 11, 5, is a river in one of the Western States.
8, 12, 1, is a town in England.
9, 8, 6, 3, 2, is a town in South America.
10, 3, 3, 12, 8, 11, 3, 2, is a town in Europe of great celebrity.
11, 6, 11, 1, 3, is a river in Europe.
12, 11, 1, is a river in one of the Western States.
13, 5, 17, is a county in one of the Middle States.
My whole is the name of an illustrious citizen of Western Carolina.
M. W. A. E.

Desirable Possession for Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale his entire possession (long known as Edinville) in the county of Henderson, N. C. for sale on the most reasonable terms, consisting of about 1000 acres of land, with all the improvements thereon, which are new, substantial, and abundant, rendering it every way one of the most beautiful and convenient residences in all the country. For particulars, inquire on the premises or to the subscriber in Asheville.
JAMES M. EDNEY.
September 9, 1847. 16.

Sale of Valuable TOWN PROPERTY.
By virtue of a deed in trust, executed to me by E. & B. King, I shall sell, at the highest bid, with all the improvements thereon, being Monday of September Court, at Hendersonville, N. C. Eight Town Lots, including the tavern house and improvements now occupied by Benjamin King, (all the buildings being new and well finished.) The property embraces two full squares in said town, lying south of, and adjoining the public square, and on the west side of the main street.
In payment for five hundred dollars will be required in hand. For the balance, a credit of not less than 6, 12, and 18 months will be given. The purchaser of course giving bond and approved security. The title will be executed on the final payment.
N. W. WOODFIN, Trustee.
Sept. 9, 1847. 16.

EAST TENNESSEE FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next Session of this Institution will commence on Friday before the second Monday in October next, the 8th day of the month.
Tuition in the Literary Department, from 10 to 15 dollars per session, according to the studies pursued in good families, at from \$1.50 to \$2 per week.
The extra charges are:
For incidental expenses, in all cases, \$1 00
Board, 30 00
Dwelling, Painting, Embroidery, and Needle Work, 10 00
Sept. 9, 1847. 16.
The "Southern Whig," and "Coast River Journal" will copy three times.

For information respecting the present condition of the Institute, reference is made to the following report of the Board of Trustees.
E. TENNESSEE FEMALE INSTITUTE.
AT ANDOVERVILLE, TENN.
The annual examination of the pupils in this Institution, having just closed, the Trustees feel it due to the public and themselves, to publish its results, and make known the progress and prospects of the school. The examination of the young ladies commenced Tuesday afternoon, and terminated on Thursday evening, embracing the entire range of studies usually taught in Female Schools of the highest character. To say simply, that as Teachers and friends of female education, we were satisfied with the proficiency manifested by the pupils, would, inadequately express our feelings. The young ladies answered the various and often intricate questions propounded. It was apparent to the most casual observer, that the girls had had no previous and special training for the occasion, but that the purpose of the Teachers was to exhibit truly and honestly what their pupils actually knew. The examination of the several classes, immediately under the charge of Mrs. M. Anally, afforded the most gratifying evidence of regular fitness and qualifications on her part, while it evinced commendable industry and very great proficiency on the part of the pupils. The studies in Algebra and Geometry have, for the first time, been under the instruction of the Rev. J. H. Myers, and the Teachers cannot withhold their testimony to the ability and fidelity of the Teacher, and the remarkable industry displayed by the young ladies, with the general principles of those abstract and intricate studies.

Annals. The Trustees have before had occasion to speak, and it is only necessary now to add, that the results of the Academic year have been, but strengthened the confidence they have so often expressed in his ability and eminent fitness to discharge the important and complicated duties of his position in a manner alike creditable to himself and useful to the country.

The Music Department continues in charge of Miss Margaret Ann Temple, and if she needed any encouragement in this country, as an accomplished and skilful Teacher, it would be found in the very large and intelligent audience listened to the performance of her pupils on the Piano. They were gratified to observe that Miss Temple's judicious instructions in singing had obtained so much in perfecting the young ladies in this desirable accomplishment.

Before closing this communication, the Trustees beg leave to add a few words in relation to the character and objects of the Institution. It is a Seminary chartered by the Legislature of the State as a purely Literary School. It belongs to no Church, Sect, or Party. It is under the exclusive control and supervision of a Board of Trustees, consisting of the following gentlemen: J. H. Myers, G. Wallace, S. D. Jacobs, I. Lewis, J. H. Coates, M. S. Gaines, H. A. H. White, G. W. Chandler, E. A. Pender, H. L. McClung.

Two hundred and thirty persons widely and generally admitted in their religious views—belonging to various denominations—as well as some who are non-members of any church whatever.—The entire course of study (including all the books used in the school) is prescribed by the Board of Trustees, and special care has been taken to provide against the introduction of anything of a sectarian or denominational character. We know that we are, and are ourselves responsible for the good that we see, and we assure the public that this school is wholly free from any and all sectarian influences. Religious moral, virtue, in their various and beautiful forms, are carefully inculcated and enforced, but the peculiarities and dogmas of sects, creeds, and churches are carefully avoided as being entirely foreign to the purpose of a purely Literary Institution.

The constant prosperity of East Tennessee Seminary has been a source of great satisfaction to the friends of the cause, and a source of pride to the people of this State.

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 received for sale.
He will give his prompt personal attention to the above, and to the purchase of Goods to order.
J. F. GRIFFIN.
Hamburg, S. C. July 23, 1846—60.

Ribbons, Flowers, Fancy Neck Ties, Dress Hatters, and gloves, and silk mitts, of various styles, at low prices, by
RANKIN & POLLAN.

Notice.
The undersigned, Commissioners appointed to lay off and sell the lots in the town of Hendersonville, Henderson county, N. C. will sell in said town on the 21st of October next, 16 LOTS, several of which are on the main street, and in the business part of the village. One lot is handsomely improved with the necessary buildings, and conveniently situated for a house of public entertainment.
TERMS.
The terms will be a credit of one and two years, in equal installments. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, and the title will be retained until the purchase money is paid.
JAMES SPANN,
ANDREW MAXWELL,
GEORGE ALLEN,
JOHN DAVIS,
Commissioners.
Hendersonville, Sept. 2, 1847. 60

Carriage for Sale.
The subscriber has a first rate, newly done up second-hand carriage, and harness to suit, for sale, on the most reasonable terms, at six months. Apply to A. T. Summey, or
THO. T. PATTON.
September 9, 1847. 16

Removal.
I wish to inform my friends and customers that I have removed my shop to main street, north of the courthouse. As some of you are weary with an small boasting, I will not say you very heavy. However, I can assure you my work shall not be inferior in any respect to any done this side of Blount, since I have been daily practicing for the last five months and one of the best "Crack" in the city of New York.
I will teach two or three of the best systems of garment cutting known in the U. States, for a small compensation.
Cutting will be done cheap for those who wish to have work made up by females.
If I make a mistake you have nothing to do but leave your goods in my hands, and I will pay for it.
I am in regular receipt of the London, Paris, New York, and Philadelphia Fashions.
A first rate Journeyman wanted.
E. W. KING.
Sept. 2, 1847. 16

State of North Carolina.
YANCY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. July Sessions, 1847.
D. W. Murray, vs. LAND LEVY.
W. Sims & J. D. Woodard.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Warren Sims, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Highland Messenger for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant that he be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Yancey at the Court house in Burnsville on the 31st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and show cause, if any he hath, why the plaintiff's judgment shall not be confirmed; and the land levied on condemned to plaintiff's use.
Witness, E. C. Wilson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 24th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1847.
I. C. WILSON, C. C. C.
Sept. 2, 1847. 60. Printer's fee \$5. 366

WANTED.
One or two Apprentices will be taken at this Office, if application be made soon
July 8, 1847.

East Tennessee University.
The next Collegiate year of this Institution will commence on the 15th day of October. The Faculty consists of six Officers.
The President is J. F. GRIFFIN, in the Preparatory and English Departments, \$14 per Session. Boarding in the Public Hall is \$1.25, in private families, \$1.50 per week. The entire annual expense, including clothing, and boarding in vacation, need not, with strict economy, exceed \$150. The faculty is exceedingly healthy, and has proved peculiarly so, to Students from the South. For further information see Catalogue, which may be examined at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of this County, or may be had on application by letter to the President of the University.
D. S. DEADERICK,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Knoxville, Tenn. Aug. 1847. 365-51.

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