

COMMUNICATION.

(For the Messenger.)

Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, were celebrated for their integrity, disinterestedness, wisdom and forbearance during their Administrations. Why do not our present rulers follow their example?

Party spirit begets democracy, federalism, torism, mobocracy, nullification, unconstitutionality, Fanny Wright fickle-ness, abolition, destructiveness, fanaticism, refusal of fair investigation, demagoguism, and the like; also, bribery to buy votes, defalcations, official interferences, dicta-tion, anarchy, civil war, disregard of jus-tice, truth, equity, disinterestedness and honesty, the unholty love of money and of-fice, the vanity of the difference of opinion, political, personal and moral hostility and whims, undignified practice of calling nick-names, of making uncharitable judgments and malicious accusations and the like.

The question is now before the people, what is the remedy against party spirit on the part of the Government officers? The appointment of two counsellors of different politics for the President is, in my humble opinion, the remedy.

The President must nominate, or appoint and remove, in the spirit of disinterested-ness and magnanimity, the officers of the Government, by and with the united con-sent of both counsellors of the different politics.

I speak of the different politics—I mean to say the President must have an Admin-istration counsellor, and an Opposition counsellor. They must be men of virtue, talents and capacity. The President should not act if either of the counsellors disap-proved the removals or appointments he might make for it, should require the con-sent of both counsellors. The counsellors to be like a jury in court, who must agree all, to a verdict, "guilty," or "not guilty!" A good and impartial President who has no counsellors, is apt to err, or is tempted by bribery, by reason of party interest. If either of his counsellors, or both disagree to the nominations of any persons, he must nominate other persons till they both ac-cede to their nominations or removals. If they accede to them, it is not a party mea-sure, and if they do not accede to them, it is not a party measure. History informs us that Madison, (if not the greatest) one of the greatest statesman of any age, and the most acute observer of human affairs, was always prompt, with all the spirit of a wise and disinterested patriot, to adopt the judicious plans of his opponents, as he was to reject the unwise suggestions of his friends. How happy that great and good man was in that respect! How unfortunate has this state of things changed since his days! What! Is it the business of a party President to proscribe his honest opponents for opinion's sake, who are better judges of human affairs, and of the world than he? If he refuses or avoid naming any removals or appointments which his counsellors know it is his duty to do, he ought to be impeached or removed from the office of President. The counsellors are proper witnesses against him.

The ballot box is not trusted safely to the sheriff, unless he selects two men or more of different politics to act as judges, or inspectors of the elections he holds. Under these arrangements, frauds, double vot-ing, non-resident voting, illegal voting, and other kinds of trickery will not take place at the elections. A dishonest, non-resident voter could vote four times at the same time, by crossing the lines of four counties to the nearest precincts, within or without any State.

This plan requires all public dues to be collected in gold and silver by the hands of collecting officers, appointed by the Pres-ident, to keep and disburse them, to pay the expenditures of the Government, and he re-moves them at pleasure. To remove them at pleasure by one man!

The annual amount of the expenditures is forty millions dollars. If specie is scarce, where is it to be collected to pay the annual (forty millions dollars) expenditures? It would take 20,000 collecting officers to carry bags of this large metallic sum (\$40,000,000) on their backs, or 1,000 wagons, or 250 steam boats to carry such a sum from point to point. It is indeed a very extensive and sinking policy to pay the salaries of so many collecting officers, to pay a great deal of money for carrying and guarding the specie; to pay for feed-ing horses; to pay for the bills of the collect-ing officers wherever they go; also to pay all expenses and troubles which would in-cure several hundred thousand, or even millions of dollars every year, and also to pay for the Treasury buildings and strong iron boxes.

The 20,000 collecting officers are obli-ged to hire 40 or 60,000 to guard them against the robbery to which they are ex-posed, and also to pay for the diets, lodg-ing and other bills of these 40 or 60,000, and all its expenses whatever on the respon-sibility of the people. Does this look like economy? If the 20,000 collecting officers run away with the forty millions of dollars, and their securities run away to save another forty millions of dollars, or the forty millions of dollars are without any expen-sive guards. Does this look like safety? 30,000 collecting officers might be obli-ged to be taxed a certain per cent. of their salar-ies to buy 20 or 200,000 votes, on pain of being dismissed from office. Does this look like the high and precious privilege of free choice and of free opinion!

or perhaps one million and five hundred thousand dollars. If he has not property enough to that amount, he and his friends mortgage their property to the required amount. If, upon examination made every month by the Secretary of the Treasury, the custom house collector is honest and correct, he (the Secretary of the Treasury) should keep the mortgage in his own hands till he resigns the office of custom house collector, or is removed. If he is deficient, (any month) he and his mortgage friends are bound to pay it up, or their property be sold to satisfy it. This would induce the collectors to discharge their duties carefully and faithfully. Recorded, disenthralled mortgage is far safer than personal security.

If the Banks are bound by mortgage to keep or pay over any part or the whole amount of public deposits in specie or paper, whenever ordered by the Government, the Sub-Treasury is useless.

There is no reason to suspect the honesty and credit of the responsible Banks.

I have very great reasons to fear that the Government will exact gold and silver to buy bank paper to speculate to enrich themselves according to the deep plans of party spirit. I do not fear very much the Sub-Treasury's making the common people poor; but I dread very much its tyranny of party spirit, dictation and corruption over public opinion and liberty.

MR. VAN BUREN'S STANDING ARMY IN TIME OF PEACE.

A Standing Army in time of peace! Does Mr. Van Buren want such a Stand-ing Army who defend him against the people, who have a right to judge him?

How can a poor man under this Stand-ing Army system, furnish himself with military clothes, a gun, sword and horse, and is required to march 3 or 400 miles to do nothing but learn to make a good sol-dier? If he refuses to march, by reason of a great distance from home, he is fined and imprisoned.

Our old revolutionary ancestors were uneducated, needy, but patriotic people. They assembled together and soon learned how to fight a battle. Yes—they conquered the well disciplined and powerful British soldiers, and were the founders of our present, independent republican govern-ment. A King can never rule the people without keeping a Standing Army in time of peace!!! The people can assemble as volunteers at any time to defend their coun-try. Enough of this.

The breath of party spirit stinks. The Devil need not fear, for the pure air of en-lightened public opinion will dispel the breath of his little Devils.

Let the evils of proscription for opinion's sake be put down for ever. When the war tomahawk of party spirit is buried, we will offer our hands of friendship to shake with each other, and exchange our pipes of peace. If any opinions I have expressed are wrong, they are honestly wrong. I have no wish to do or say wrongfully.

All of which is most respectfully sub-mitted to your better judgment, wisdom and deliberation, by

Your most humble servant,
PHILIP H. NEILSON,
Deaf and Dumb.

Warm Springs, N. C. }
July 18, 1840.

OUR EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW CONTINENT.—We are happy to be able to state that letters have been received from the Exploring expedition of as late date as the 13th of March; at which time the two larger vessels of the Squadron had returned to Sydney (South Wales) from its cruise in the Southern Seas. A copy of the Sydney Herald of the 13th of March has reached our hands, from which we copy the following highly interesting account of the results of this cruise:

From the Sydney (S. W.) Herald.

DISCOVERY OF THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.—Amongst the arrivals to be found in our shipping list of this day is that of the United States Ship Vincennes, under the com-mand of CHARLES WILKES, Esq. The Vincennes has been absent from this port almost eighty days, most of which time has been spent in Southern exploration; and we are happy to have it in our power to announce, on the highest authority, that the researches of the exploring squadron after a southern continent have been completely suc-cessful. The land was first seen on the morning of the 19th of January in latitude 64 degrees 20 minutes south, longitude 154 degrees 18 minutes east.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states, that the Hon. Samuel McKean, late United States Senator from Pennsylvania, has at-tempted suicide in a fit of insanity at his residence in McKean county, by cutting his throat with a razor. Although General McKean was alive when the letter giving this information was written, it is added that there was not the slightest prospect of his surviving many hours.

In the U. S. Senate on Friday, Mr. Linn presented a memorial, asking an appropri-ation of not less than two nor more than five thousand dollars, "to test an experi-ment for carrying mails through the air." It was laid on the table.

There are five steam saw mills in op-eration at Wilmington, N. C. which togeth-er saw one hundred thousand feet of plank per day.

"WHITE SLAVERY" IN TEXAS.—The city of Houston, Texas, has ordained that all persons found lying drunk in the streets, market house or enclosure, or any out lot within the limits of the city, shall be sen-tenced to work upon the streets of the city for a term not less than thirty days for the first offence, and not less than sixty days for each subsequent offence.

TEXIAN BOUNDARY.—The Commis-sioners to run the boundary line between Tex-as and the United States are now at or near lat. 32, on the Sabine, and have cleared eight acres, in order to take an observa-tion. It is thought that a portion of the Parish of Cado, which has been surveyed by, and supposed to belong to, the United States, will be found to be within the juris-diction of Texas, when the line is definitely drawn.

FEDERAL OUTRAGE.—Three students of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, have been expelled from that institution, and seventeen fined \$3 each, for attending a Harrison convention.

In England an electro magnetic tele-graph has been established about twenty miles along the Great Western Railway. The velocity of electricity has been ascer-tained to be the same, or nearly the same as light.

Our reason is a natural advantage, by the right use of which, we may, in most cases, better our condition, and remedy many of the evils by which we are surround-ed.

EXECUTIVE INDEPENDENCE.—The Globe calls the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill the "declaration of independence." For once, says the United States Gazette, that paper is right—it is a declaration of the in-dependence of the Executive—its entire unaccountability to the people. Purse and sword are gone. The Sub-Treasury abomi-nation was brought about by that worse abomination, the fraud upon the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Van Buren is an Abolitionist: his votes on several occasions prove it, and his late sanction of NEGRO TESTIMO-NY AGAINST WHITE MEN, is proof most conclusive; and the idea of his being a "Northern man with Southern prin-ciples," is as false as can be, and if relied on, may prove as fatal to the dearest interests of our beloved country as did the lies of the "fallen Spirit," to man.

The St. Louis Republican mentions a fact of late occurrence, which illustrates what we may anticipate when the Sub-Treasury scheme gets fairly in operation. The State Bank of Missouri sent a large amount of gold, in a keg, to one of the New York banks; but between the time of its being put in the keg and its reaching the Bank in New York, \$22,000 or there-abouts had been abstracted—nobody knows where, nor by whom! We shall have an abundance of such "mysterious disappear-ances," when the transmission of specie from one section of the Union to another becomes general.—Lynchburg Virginian.

HARRISON'S POPULARITY AT HOME.—One of the latest and most pitiful efforts to deceive the people, is the republication from the Globe, by most of the Van Buren pa-pers, of an article exhibiting the votes for Governor in Ohio some twenty years ago, in which election some four thousand votes were cast for Harrison, when it was well known he was no candidate. And, so far from proving what they desire to prove by it, the document establishes the very op-posite, that Gen. Harrison was then, as now, the most popular man in Ohio. In what election in any State in the Union has any man who was not a candidate for an office received four thousand votes, when there were two other candidates for the office? And who will believe that, under such circumstances, a man receiving such a number of votes could be otherwise than popular.

These very venacious prints are very careful to omit telling their readers that Gen. Harrison beat their favorite, Van Bu-ren, near 10,000 votes in Ohio for Pres-ident at the last election. Such news as that partakes too much of truth to find a place in their columns.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—Yesterday, when the Rosale was leaving port, a num-ber of the Whigs of the city went down to bid the delegations from the Upper Missis-sippi good bye. As the boat put out from the shore, the citizens gave three cheers. When they were through, a good sturdy looking fellow, standing in the street sur-rod, solitary and alone, "hurra for Van Bu-ren;" he had scarcely finished his hurra when a big dog jumped out and seized him by the leg. He turned round, and with good humor exclaimed by rounds, its time for me to turn over when the dogs bite me for hurrying for Van Buren. Such peals of laughter as followed this expression, we have never heard on any other occa-sion.—Mo. Rep.

During one of the most thrilling portions of Mr. Corwin's late speech, at Clinton Ohio, a spontaneous shout of "Harrison! Harrison for our next President!" burst like thunder from the crowd, "I am with you there!" exclaimed the orator. "And Tom Corwin for our next Governor!" re-sponded the multitude in a voice like the roar of many waters. "No objection to that either," said Tom.—Low Jour.

Nearly 3000 emigrants have arrived within the last three days, at New York, from Germany.

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.—Per-severe against discouragements. Keep your temper. Employ your time in study, and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self possession and do not be talked of conviction. Rise early; be an economist of time. Maintain digni-ty without the appearance of pride; man-ner is something with every body, every thing some. Be guarded in discourse; atten-tive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no reason to ask. Think nothing in con-duct unimportant and indifferent. Rather set than follow example. Practice strict temperance; and in all your transactions remember the final account.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. WASHINGTON, AT THE DUBLIN THEATRE.—Mr. Hackett, the ac-tor, gives the following account of an oc-currence at the Dublin Theatre: "The first night of Rip Van Winkle, when in the midst of the scene where he finds himself lost in amazement at the change of his native village, as well as himself, and every body he meets, a person of whom he is making inquiry, mentions the name of Washington. Rip asks, 'Who is he?' The other replies, 'What did you never hear of the immortal GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his country?' The whole audience, from pit to gallery, seemed to rise, and with shouting, huzzing, clapping of hands, and stamping of feet, made the very building shake! These deafening plaudits continued some time, and wound up with three distinct rounds. To attempt to describe to you my feelings during such an unexpected thunder-gust of national enthusiasm, is utterly impos-sible. I choked—the tears gushed from my eyes, and I can assure you it was by a great effort that I restrained myself from destroy-ing all the illusion of the scene by breaking the fetters with which the age and charac-ter of Rip had invested me, and exclaim-ing in the fullness of my heart, 'God bless old Ireland!'"

Thunder-storms are generally more so-vere on the banks of rivers, than at a dis-tance, yet we believe that steam-boats, al-though containing a vast amount of iron and other kinds of metal, are seldom struck by lightning. We do not recollect a single case—although it is likely that some in-stances are on record. Why are they less likely to be struck by the electric fluid than sailing ships on the ocean, which appears to be the fact? We pause for a reply.

Boston Journal.

The explanation is easy. All the iron about a steam boat operates as a conductor, or a set of conductors, and draws off the electric fluid silently from the surrounding atmosphere. If a single rod will ordinarily protect a dwelling from lightning, how much more should a hundred tons of iron extending upward many feet above the pro-menade deck, and downward to within a few inches of the water, protect a steam-boat? It would be a miracle, almost, if a steam-boat should be struck with lightning, under such circumstances. Yet we recollect reading, 15 or 20 years ago, of a young woman being killed by lightning on board a steam-boat on the Mississippi. No other instance of the kind ever came to our knowledge.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.]

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—From the New Orleans Bee and Picayune of the 10th inst. we have obtained the most gratifying news from the late elections in Louisiana. In the first District sufficient intelligence is re-ceived to leave no doubt of the election of White, the present Whig representative, by a largely increased majority. In the second District, in which we anticipated defeat, all the parishes but three have been heard from, which leaves Morgan (Whig) 104 votes ahead; it is therefore not impro-bable that he has succeeded. From the third District nothing has been heard.

For the Legislature the Bee says: "So far, the whigs have neither gained nor lost. If the rest of the State has done as well, the majority in the Legislature will be very decided. So far, the popular vote is for Harrison by hundreds."—[Aug. Chron.]

THE HON. WADY THOMPSON, of South Carolina, has accepted the compliment of a public dinner, tendered to him by the Whigs of Pitsylvania, Va.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, At and from Asheville, N. C.

Table with 2 columns: ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES. Lists mail routes and schedules for various destinations like Southern, Western, Eastern, etc.

Job Printing. CIRCULARS, Hand-bills, Cards, Labels, all kinds of Blanks, and every description of Printing, neatly executed at this office on moderate terms.

THE Proprietor of the Sulphur SPRINGS, in Buncombe county, North Carolina, four and a half miles west of Asheville, begs leave to inform his old visitors, and the public generally, that his entire establishment is in excellent repair, and open to accommodate from one hundred and fifty, to two hundred persons. His buildings have been lately enlarged—his stables thoroughly refitted—his bath houses and pleasure grounds well pre-pared, and from his success heretofore, he hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of public pa-tronage.

He would, also, respectfully inform southern gentlemen, who may desire summer residences in the mountain country, that he has a number of beau-tiful sites in the vicinity of the springs, which he will dispose of on the most advantageous terms.

N. B. Timber and every advantage for building at hand. R. DEEVER, Proprietor. July, 1840.

"LOG CABIN!"

THE undersigned designs addressing the citi-zens of Haywood, at the following times and places, on the political topics which at present agitate the country.

On Thursday, 30th July, at Cane fork—Fri-day, July 31st, at the meeting house, at Thomas' Store, Scott's creek—Saturday, 1st August, at Shoal creek, Store—Monday, 3d August, at H. Y. Store, Jonathan's creek—Tuesday, 4th Au-gust, at the muster ground, on Crabtree—Wednes-day, 5th August, at Allman's Store, Beaver Dam—Thursday, 6th August, at the Presbyterian Church near Bethel—Saturday, 8th August, at the Court House, in Waynesville. M. FRANCIS. July 24, 1840.

State of North Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Session, 1840.

EDWARD JONES, vs. WILLIAM SMITH, } Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Smith, is not an inhab-itant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "High-land Messenger," for the said William Smith to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Asheville, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept. next, and there to re-plead and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him, and the land levied on con-demned for the payment of the Plaintiff's debt and costs.

Test, N. HARRISON, Clk. July, 1840. [55 25] 8-6

Election Tickets.

THOSE wishing Tickets for the ensuing election, would do well to forward their or-ders immediately, as we are now prepared to print them in the best style, and on moderate terms.

All orders by mail or otherwise for any number of tickets, will be promptly attended to. "Messenger" Office, Asheville, July 24.

Blanks! Blanks!

JUST printed, and for sale at the "Messenger" Office, a new assortment of BLANKS—among which are Constables' Warrants, with Judgements and Executions, Superior and County Court Solicitors' Indictments for Affrays, Assaults, &c., &c.

All orders for Blanks of any kind, promptly attended to. Asheville, July 24, 1840. 8

FOR SALE.

A very likely negro boy, about twenty-two years of age, a first rate house servant and field hand. Any person wishing to purchase will apply to the Post Master at Old Fort, Burke co. North Carolina. July 17th, 1840. ut-7

Candidates.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, Esq., as a candidate to represent, in the Senate, the counties of Buncombe, Henderson, Haywood, Macon and Cherokee.

We are authorized to announce Montraville Patton, Esq. as a candidate to represent the counties of Buncombe and Henderson, in the House of Commons, at the next session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce WILEY JONES, Esq. as a candidate for re-election as Sher-iff of Buncombe county.

We are requested to announce Col. William H. Garman as a candidate for Sheriff of Bun-combe county, at the ensuing election.

June 13, 1840. t-2

We are authorized to announce JACOB STALE, Esq. as a candidate to represent the counties of Macon and Cherokee in the popular branch of our State Legislature.

We are requested to announce that ELLI MCKER, grateful to the citizens of Macon County for past favors, is again a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County.

We are authorized to announce J. KEENEZ, Esq. as a candidate to represent Haywood County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce Maj. Jesse R. Weaver as a candidate to represent the coun-ties of Buncombe and Henderson in the House of Commons.

July 17, 1840. 7-1f

We are requested to announce, that Gen. Britain having declined, Col. Thomas Morris has consented to become a candidate to represent the counties of Buncombe and Henderson in the pop-ular branch of the next General Assembly.

A LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, North Carolina, 1st of July, 1840, which if not taken out before the 1st of October, will be sent to the Gen-eral Post Office as dead letters:

Table with 2 columns: A-B and M. Lists names of individuals with their addresses and the names of the post office clerks responsible for their mail.