t is my case.
was my misfortune to have lost my ring and speech, when I was a little boy. unately I was taken to the North, and nived six years education from my kind, evolent and pious teachers. I was born raised among the farmers, whose plain, pest and independent characters—old tioned republican, practices, manners, I have been in the habit of learning, which I have been taught to venerate, a no admirer of the novel and abstract

ties of the day. a fan about to give, are not rectly or exactly expressed, you will let ask your condescending goodness to rect them, for I am a poor grammarian, no man is more honest in feeling and nion than I am.

nion than I am.
It is very much to be regretted, that our
mer politics are deranged by party spiand it is certainly our duty to try to
rect the evils of that monster. The prosions of honesty, and the boast of names e an unfortunate influence over the love regard for enlightened principles. Vius liberty is injurious to virtuous liberty.

uny opinions I am about to give, can be
ful, they are now at your service,

E SCHOOL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES What is the cause of the deranged cur-

ey of the country? 1st. Nullification which has interfered h the operations of a judicious protective iff, caused us to import too much and to ke too little.

ike too little. 2nd.' The removal of the Public Depos from the United States Bank. 3rd. The Veto on the United States

nk Bill has caused us to charter too ma-State Banks, and has not only encouus to borrow more money from these te Banks than we were able to pay, but o overtrade ourselves. I believe these I the causes of the deranged currency, we have suffered from the folly and s of the Government. I see no od reason why we should not avoid gointo such debts as to injure our credit week ins. "

If the patriotic and virtuous people think National Bank is necessary and useful, it be a Free School Bank, established hogest, equal and benevolent principles, be applied to the education of the young This Bank and branches must be ged by managers of known characs, strict integrity and capacity, and its gulations and rules be arranged in such a manent and economical manner as may prescribed by authorities Federal or ite. Every inhabitant of the United ntes pays a certain per cent. on the val-of property in gold or silver, by way of ration or voluntary subscription, or oth-wise. For example, the inhabitant pays o per cent. on the amount of his valued operty. Any inhabitant who has no prooperty at all, pays no more nor less than e dollar. The money, when taxed, is id once in 10 or 20 or 50 years, and will be taxed again unless it is the will of majority of the people when the char-expires. Every school district should laid off in six miles square over and roughout the United States. The profits interest, on which money is loaned out, e only applied for the support of educa-n, and divided equally and appropriated the school districts. Gold and silver, Beeted by authorized honest agents, are be put in and kept in the Bank for ption of its notes, when demand The Bank issues two or three dollars

paper to one in specie; but two to one is ht to be the safest. Such a Bank build, no doubt, render the currency unim and sound If it were not for party spirit, the wisdom d disinterestedness of the Administra-ns of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, ight have saved so much of the surplus disinterestedness of the Administraasury coming from the duties collect

custom houses, and from the sales of blic lands, and given them to such a mk for the common benefit of the coun-If it is a proper policy to increase itional profits, gold and silver which is ditional profits, gold and silver which is pt idle in the Bank, should be loaned out it is compelled to call for the same metcrease of paper, or appropriated to the e of the school districts. My firm belief r, of its free passage through the States, of its guard against the scarcity of moin any school district or any where, of its general use is great—quite great. is not a party or exclusive individual k. It is scarcely a failing specie pay-Bank, if honest, responsible and prug Bank, if honest, responsible and pru-nt managers are to be found. It is free m the Sub-Treasury or policy killing, or ance impoverishing objections. It gives borrowers the choice to pay its own es or specie; but the Sub-Treasury does

DIVORCE OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM PARTY SPIRIT.

Who are the Government? The Presi it, Congress, the Supreme Court, and the office-holders under their respective rtments. They have the common ht to vote for whom they please and no e; but they have no right to neglect duties, to influence the people against rown opinions and wishes, or to coror silence the full and free exercise of ublic opinion, and the characters of

they are honest.

Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, were celebrated for their integrity, disinterestedness, wisdom and forbearance duterestedness, wisdom and forbearance duterestedness. Why do not ing their Administrations. Why do not the custom house collector is honest and correct, he (the Secretary of the Treasury Jefferson had expressly forbidden all his should keep the mortgage in his own hands office holders to interfere in elections, as till he resigns the office of custom house he wished the people to judge for them-selves, and decide on the measures of his

Party spirit begets democracy, federal-ism, toryism, mobocracy, nullificationism, unconstitutionality, Fanny Wright fickleness, abolition, destructiveness, fanatacism, refusal of fair investigation, demagogueism, and the like; also, bribery to buy votes, defalcations, official interferences, dictadefalcations, official interferences, dicta-tion, anarchy, civil war, disregard of jus-tice, truth, equity, disinterestedness and honesty, the unholy 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.

COUNSELLORS.

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 disinte ness and magnanimity, the officers of the Government, by and with the united consent of both counsellors of the different

I speak of the different politics—I mean to say the President must have an Administration counsellor, and an Opposition counsellor. They must be men of virtue, talents and capacity. The President should not act if either of the counsellors disapproved the removals or appointments he might make for it, should require the consent 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 accede 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 is? 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 more of different politics to act as judges, or inspectors of the elections he holds. Under these arrangements, frauds, double voting, non-resident voting, illegal voting, and other kinds of trickery will not take place at the elections. A dishonest, nonesident voter could vote four times at the same time, by crossing the lines of four counties to the nearest precincts, within or without of any State.

SUB-TREASURY.

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

The annual amount of the expenditures s 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 to redeem its notes. Such profits in very extensive and sinking policy to pay id or silver can either be applied to the to pay a great deal of money for carrying that the utility of such a Bank, of its ing horses; to pay for the collectnctual payments of dividends declared to ing officers wherever they go; also to pay all expenses and troubles which would increase several hundred thousand, or even millions of dollars every year, and also to pay for the Treasury buildings and strong

> The 20,000 collecting officers are obliged to hire 40 or 60,000 to guard them against the robbery to which they are exposed, and also to pay for the diets, lodging 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 expensive guards. Does this look like safety 30,000 collecting officers might be obliged to be taxed a certain per cent. of their salaries 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?

MORTGAGE BETTER THAN SUB-TREASURY.

If the amount of the duties collected from office-holders and office seekers as lidictators, demagegues, intriguers, bri- other port, is about one million of dollars Fish will rejoin her should they have been of laughter as followed this expression, and the should they have been of laughter as followed this expression, and the should they have been of laughter as followed this expression, and the should they have been of laughter as followed this expression, and the should they have been of laughter as followed this expression, and the should they have been of laughter as followed this expression.

ty. I like to see all men treated alike. It or perhaps one million and five hundred matters not how they differ in opinion if thousand dollars. If he has not property enough to that amount, he and his frien mortgage their property to the required amount. If, upon examination made every month by the Secretary of the Treasury collector, or is removed. If he is deficit, (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

ly 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 deposites 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 cance 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 correspond to the common people. party spirit, dictation and corruption over

public opinion and liberty. MR. VAN BUREN'S STANDING ARMY IN

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 any part of the country twice every year, to do nothing but learn to make a good soldier? If he refuses to march, by reason of a great distance from home, he is fined and imprisoned.

Our old revolutionary ancestors wer 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 government. 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 country. Enough of this.

The breath of party spirit stinks. The Bevil need not fear, for the pure air of enlightened 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, have no wish to do or say wrongfully.

All of which is most respectfully sub mitted to your better judgment, wisdo and deliberation, by
Your most humble servant,

PHILIP H. NEILSON, Deaf and Dum

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 pedition 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 Sidney 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 Sidney (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 command 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 successful. 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 Peacock, (which ship arrived in our harbor on the 22dd ult, much disabled from her contact with the ice,) we learn, obtain ed soundings in a high southern latitude, and established beyond doubt the existence of land in that direction. But the Vincennes, more fortnate in escaping injury, comple ted the discovery, and ran down the coast from 154 degrees 18 minutes to 97 degrees 45 minutes east longitude, about 1,700 miles, within a short distance of the land. often so near as to get soundings with a few fathoms of line, during which time she was constantly surrounded by ice islands and bergs, and experienced many heavy gales of wind, exposing her constantly to shipwreck. We also understand that she has brought several specimens of rock and earth procured from the land, some of them veighing upwards of 100 pounds.

It is questionable whether this discovery can be of any essential benefit to commerce; but it cannot be otherwise than highly gratifying to Captain Wilkes and the officers ngaged with him in this most interesting expedition, to have brought to a successful termination the high trust committed to them by their country; and it is hoped that so noble a commencement in the cause of science and discovery will induce the Government of the United States to follow up by other expeditions that which is now on

the point of termination. We understand that the Vincennes will sail on Sunday or Monday next for New s and tyrants are disgusting to the moty and senses of the lovers of civil libershould mortgage his property two million,

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states hat the Hon, Samuel McKean, late Unite States Senator from Pennsylvania, has attempted suicide in a fit of insanity at his residence in N. F. idence 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. Line presented a memorial, asking an appropri-ation of not less than two nor more than five thousand dollars, "to test an experiment for carrying mails through the air.

There are five steam saw mills in operation at Wilmington, N. C. which together saw one hundred thousand feet of plank per day.

"WHITE SLAVERY" IN TEXAS.-The city of Houston, Texes, 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 sentenced 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 Commission ers 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 observation. 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 jurisdiction of Texas, when the line is definitely

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 raph 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

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 suround

EXECUTIVE INDEPENDENCE.—The Globe alls 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 independence of the Executive—its entire nnaccountability to the people. Purse and sword are gone. The Sub-Treasury abo-mination was brought about by that worse abomination, the fraud upon the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Van Buren is an Abolitionist : h 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 princi ples," is as false as can be, and if relied on, may prove as fatal to the dearest interests atmosphere. If a single rod will ordinarily of our beloved country as did the lies of the "fallen Spirit," to man.

The St. Louis Republican mentions 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 thereabouts had been abstracted-nobody knows where, nor by whom! We shall have an abundance of such "mysterious disappea rances," 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 leceive 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 opposite, 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 Whigs of Pitsylvania, Va.

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

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—Yesterday then the Rosale was leaving port, a number of the Whigs of the city went down to bid the delegations from the Upper Mississippi 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 sung out, solitary and alone, 'hurra for Van Buren; 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 zounds, its time for me to turn over when the dogs bite me Zealand, where the Porpoise and Flying for hurraying for Van Buren. Such peals

During one of the most thrilling nortions 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 Com Corwin for our next Governor!" res.

ponded the multitude in a voice like the roar of many waters. "No objection to

that either," said Tom .- Lou. Jour. Nearly 3000 emigrants have arrived within the last three days, at New York, from Germany.

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.-Perevere against discouragements. Keep your temper. Employ your time in study and always hove 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; manner is something with every body, every thing some. Be guarded in discourse; atten-tive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicius opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no reason to ask. Think nothing in conduct 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 actor, gives the following account of an oc-

"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 Washingtion. 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, huzzaing, clapping of bands, 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 thundergust of national enthusiasm, is utterly impossible. I choked—the tears gushed from my eyes and I can assure you it was by a great of fort that I restrained myself from destroying all the illusion of the scene by breaking the fetters with which the age and charac-ter of Rip had invested me, and exclaiming in the fullness of my heart, 'God bless old Ireland!""

Thunder-storms are generally more se vere on the banks of rivers, than at a distance, yet we believe that steam-boats, although 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 instances 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 much more should a hundred tons of iron extending upward many feet above the promenade deck, and downward to within a few inches of the water, protect a steamboat? It would be a miracle, almost, if a steam-boat should be struck with lightning, under such circumstances. Yet we recellect 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 received 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, WADDY THOMPSON, of South Carolina, has accepted the compliment of a public dinner, tendered to him by the

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

arrivals.

thern—Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and

Thursdays & Saturdays,	Mondays, at 4 o'clock,
by 10 o'clock, r. m.	A. M.
	Wednesdays, Fridays
	and Mondays, at 4 o'clk,
Thursdays & Saturdays,	A. M.
8, P. M.	-
Western, via Franklin,	Fridays, 5 oclock, A.M.
to Ga~Wednesdays, 7,	The state of the s
P. M.	
	Tuesdays and Satur-
&c-Mondays & Fridays,	days, 5 A. M.
9 г. м.	
Eastern, via Ruther-	Mondays, Thursdays,
fordton, &c. Sundays,	and Saturdays,5 o'clock,
Tunndays and Fridays	of the state of th

Eastern, via Burnsville, &c.-Mondays, 4 r. n. Southern, via Cathey's Mondays, at 6 o'clock Creek, &c .- Tuesdays, A. M.

at 8, r. M.

Job Printing. IRCULARS, Hand bills, Cards, Labels, all

/ kinds of Blanks, and every description of Printing, neatly executed at this office on moderate

SERVE APPROPRIES SPRINGS.

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 thoroughy refitted been lately enlarged—his stables thoroughy refitted
—his bath houses and pleasure grounds well prepared, and from his success heretofore, he hopes
to continue to riceive a liberal share of public pat-

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 reasonable terms.

N. B. Timber and every advantage for building

R. DEAVER, Proprietor.

"LOG CABIN!"

THE undersigned designs addressing the citi-zens of Haywood, at the following times and blaces, on the political topics which at present agi-

tate the country.

On Thursday, 30th July, at Caney fork-Fri day, July 31st, at the meeting house, at Thomas' Store, Scott's creek.—Saturday, 1st August, at Shoal creek, Store.—Momay, 3d August, at Hen-Shoal creek, Store—Momany, 3d August, at Henry's Store, Jonathan's creek—Tuesday, 4th August, at the muster ground, on Crabtree—Wednesday, 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.

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

Session, 1840. ERED JONES, Original Attachment levied

WILLIAM SMITH, IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Smith, is not an inhabitant 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, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be en-tered against him, and the land levied on condemned for the payment of the Plaintift's debt and

> N. HARRISON, CPk. [85.25]

OF Election Tickets. Zo

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

If 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.

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

FOR SALES wery likely negro boy, about twenty-one 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.

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.

Tr. We are authorized to announce Patton, Esq. as a candidate to represent the col be and Henderson, in Commons, at the next session of the Legislature. If We are authorized to announce Willey loxes, Esq. as a candidate for re-election as Sher-

iff of Buncombe county.

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

June 12, 1840.

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

McKee, grateful to the citizens of Macon County for past favors, is again a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County. IJ We are authorized to announce J. KEENER,

Esq. as a candidate to represent Haywood County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. 17 We are authorized to announce Maj. Jesus

R. WEAVER as a candidate to represent the ties of Buncombe and Henderson in the House July 17,1840.

Brittain having declined, Col. Thomas Morris has consented to become a candidate to represent the counties of Buncombe and Henderson in the popular branch of the next General Assembly.

A LIST OF LETTERS, EMAINING 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 General Post Office as dead letters:

A.—B. Avery Alexander D. J. McJunkin James McBrayer Capt. Wm. Allen James Morrison Wm. H. McEntire David Blackwell, James Brevard, Gen. Philip Brittain Saml. H. Murray John Brown E. H. McClure James McCabe, 3 John Morphew Wm. C. Brown Lewis Brown J. McKisson W. Crowder, O.-P. R. L. Onesby David Owens Andrew Plemons Sarah Cook Mr. & Mrs. Chesboro Rev. R. H. Chapma Wm. R. Prestwood D.-E.-F. P. Penland Hillsberry Daniel 2 Wm. Pulum 2 Ephraim Eller John Plumbler Peter Pennand

R. W. Folger Henry T. Farmer Mrs. Maria A. Reagan Preston Gilbert Jno. or Geo. Robe Rev. David Ring 2 Miss Rebecca Green James Rutherford Miss. Dicey Hemby E. K. Hutsell Warren Sams

Rev. Alexander Herre George Hampton I_J_K. Preston Starrelle Joel M. Sullivan Solomon Israei Daniel Jarrett Nicholas Jarrett Jesse Jarrett

John H. Loftis

John Lansford

Henry Stevens W. T. Shook T-W-Y. Leonard E. Thomp George W. Jones Kelsey & Brigman

Wright Wilson John West Wm. G. Worley Aquilla Young John Young

WM. COLEMAN. P. M. July 10, 1840.