

the State, both collectively and individually, we declare in the most positive manner that we have not heard, and do not know of more than six instances in which any one heretofore known as a Whig has become a supporter of the Administration since the last election. On the contrary, public renunciations are daily made by citizens who, up to the very last election, supported the candidates of the Van Buren party. And hundreds are known to have determined on the support of General Harrison who yet shrink from a public declaration in the newspapers to that effect. Many of these are induced to this course by the senseless assaults upon the character of Gen. Harrison.

It is well known here, that many of the strongest adherents of the Van Buren party, the Sub-treasury has been an odious party, and has been, and is, to the indignation of many who will co-operate with Whigs. Many who will co-operate with Whigs on every subject, will desert them on this issue. In the city of New-York, that measure and its incidents of hard-money and hostility to banks form the articles of the party creed, and they have already evinced their determination to maintain them by recommending for Governor Samuel Young, who goes with them to the utmost lengths, and who is so notorious for his unmercantile hostility to internal improvements. The party in the country abhor their infidel, agrarian, Fanny Wright associates of the city, and all their works. Intense dissension rages in their camp, and, if silenced at the approach of the election, it will paralyze their efforts, and dishearten them from exertion.

We need not repeat the remarks already made to show what a different aspect is presented by the Whig phalanx; and we will only add, that, having acted as a Whig State Committee in 1838 and 1839, we have had reason to test the accuracy of our information, and the soundness of our calculations. The results of those years conformed to our expectations and to the assurances we give our distant friends.

We now assure them that the Whig majority in this State at the next election will exceed 7,000, and may reach to 12,000 or 15,000. We have thought it due to them and our cause to furnish them with this information as the means of defeating and exposing the attempts now making to deceive the people on this important point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,  
LEWIS BENEDICT,  
JOHN TOWNSEND,  
SAMUEL STEPHENS,  
SANFORD COBB,  
JOHN GROESBECK,  
ROBERT THOMPSON,  
State Committee.

#### DEFAMATION OF GEN. HARRISON.

THE CONTEST BEFORE US.—The abominable slanders, which the Federal presses and leaders are casting upon General Harrison, are utterly astounding in number and violence. The warfare which is carried on against him, is unparalleled in recklessness and guilt. He is branded as a "coward," a "British Whig," a "black-cockade Federalist," and an "Abolitionist," in the very face of truth. The vilest perjuries of infamy, grog-shops and gaming houses, are manacled for tools to prove him to be, what hundreds and thousands of living men know he is not. We said there is "guilt" in the course pursued towards him; and we repeat it, there is deep and terrible guilt! What is good character worth, if that of one of the purest men of the country, may thus be defamed with impunity? Why is General Harrison to be thus made the object of assaults and epithets, as unjustifiable as they are insulting? Are his gray hairs no refuge? They have grown gray in his country's service. Is the blood he has shed in her defence nothing? Go, ask the battle-ground of Tippecanoe! Are his scars nothing? He won them in driving back the savages from their butchery of the women and children of the North-west. He was no "coward" then. He was no "British Whig" and "black-cockade Federalist," when he conquered the blood-thirsty Proctor and his cruel allies at the Thames! The frantic mother thought not so, as in the ecstasy of her joy, she clasped her infant to her breast, when the cry of "victory!" rung upon the air. The honest Irish school-master thought not so, when the mail boy swept by him with waving hat and flying steed, and shouted the thrilling words, "Harrison has whipped the British and Indians!" "Boys! do you hear that?" Old Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania, thought not so, when in memory of the event, he declared, "The blessings of thousands of women and children rest on Harrison and his gallant Army." The men who now defame him, were, many of them, then sleeping quietly in their cradles. Why, instead of slandering him, do they not tell us of the good deeds of Mr. Van Buren? We dare them to point to a single measure of great public importance, which their candidate has ever originated. He has filled the office of President for nearly four years, and to what condition has he brought the country? Let the rain and distress which every where stare us in the face, answer. Why, instead of hurling the foulest epithets and the vilest charges at the veteran patriot of North Bend, do they not explain the extravagance and corruption of the Government. A faithful steward should always be able to render up an honest account of his stewardship. Unable to defend the Administration, the partisans of the President are compelled to resort to personal detraction of Gen. Harrison. If they are permitted to triumph, we may bid adieu to the property of the nation. The issue is with the people! It is their interests which are at stake. The desperation of the office-holders convinces us that they feel their hold upon the strings of power giving way. But they are not yet loose. Every man should be at his post. Let us listen to the spirit-stirring appeal of an old soldier! At the celebration of the 4th of July, at Barre, Massachusetts, Ebenezer Mattoon, an officer of the Revolution, whose years number nearly an hundred, made a brief address to

the people. He was a General in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards a member of Congress. He was so borne down by the weight of years, says the Boston Atlas, that he could scarcely support himself upon the stand, and so blind from the effects of age, that he could scarcely see a person before him. He spoke to this effect:—"Friends and fellow-countrymen!" said he, cheerfully, "I rejoice to meet you—would to God, I could see you! There are few of us old soldiers left—we are the last blood of the Revolution—and we have not long to remain with you. For myself," he added, "I will assure you that I am a good Whig, and a friend of Gen. Harrison. I was a Whig of the old school; I have lived a Whig; and, by the blessing of God, I will die a Whig! I call upon the young men of the country—the hope of the world—to come forward at this crisis in the public affairs, and rescue the high places of power from the enemies of American liberty. We must not give up the hope of seeing that good fortress yet. And, my sons, if the Old Soldiers of the Revolution can't help you, they will willingly throw themselves into the ditch, that you may march over their bodies to glorious victory."—*Watch-Tower.*

## THE MESSENGER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Friday Morning, August 7, 1840.

### The Election.

This is the last paper which will be issued from our office, previous to the election in North Carolina. We hope and expect, that every man who regards the welfare of our common country, will be at his post, and perform his duty on that day. We have almost every inducement which can actuate the feelings of man to urge us on. We see our Treasury so recently overflowing, by the extravagance of a profligate Administration, reduced to bankruptcy; the price of every species of produce, and of labor, already much reduced, and still rapidly declining, and are told by those high in authority that the intention is to reduce them to the European standard. The specie of the country is locked up in vaults, and the circulating medium greatly deranged and depreciated. And to cap the climax, we hear it declared, on the floor of Congress, by a friend of the Administration, and one presumed to be intimately acquainted with their views, that direct taxation is the true Democratic doctrine. From this and other indications, we have every reason to believe, that if the present dominant party remain in power, a direct tax will be resorted to before another year. For our encouragement, from the indications in the political atmosphere, in every direction, East, West, North and South, we have the fullest assurance, that nothing is wanting but union and concert among ourselves, to hurl from power those who have thus trampled upon the people's rights, and by electing others more worthy, restore the country to its original purity. Though the issue is not directly involved in the present election, yet it must be apparent to all, that it will have a great effect upon it. We say then, let every man be at his post, and perform his duty to his country and his conscience, and we have no fears of the result.

The Administration party, almost unanimously, have been laboring assiduously, to excite in the minds of the Southern people, the opinion that General Harrison is, at least, doubtful on the subject of abolition. The only grounds upon which they pretend to found this opinion, are, his being a resident of a non-slaveholding State himself, and the fact, that he is supported by some of the non-slaveholding States. This, in the absence of all other testimony, we admit would be sufficient to create some doubt; but we are not left here—our own eyes have the strongest evidence which any man is capable of giving, that on this subject he is fully with us. First, in every act of his life, when this matter has come in question, he has clearly and openly been with the South. In addition to this, we have his public speeches and letters, in which he denounces abolition in terms as strong as any Southern man has done. He declares it not only fanatical, but unconstitutional. These opinions were expressed at a time when he could have had no motive for deception, and are, therefore, entitled to the fullest credence. To these letters and speeches he has recently referred, as containing his present views on the subject.

We admit that this is a matter of vital importance to the South, and one on which they should act understandingly. We call upon them, then, to examine how Mr. Van Buren stands in regard to it. He, also, is a citizen of a non-slaveholding State; and we know, that in Congress, some of the rank and file abolitionists are his warmest friends and supporters—Duncan, Tappan, &c. The only objection which can be urged against General Harrison, therefore, lies with equal force against him. Mr. Van Buren also declares, that he thinks it inexpedient for Congress to interfere with Slavery, in the District of Columbia; but at the same time says, he is not prepared to say they have not the constitutional power to do so. He also informs us that his mind is open to conviction on this subject. With regard to slavery in the Territories, if we remember right, he is silent. These declarations, were all made too, at a time when he was a candidate for the people's suffrage. Are they then sustained by his acts?—far from it. Every act of his life, down to the making of these declarations, has been in direct opposition to them. And since any declaration has been made by him on the subject, he has performed another act, which some of the Northern abolitionists claim, and we think, with some show of reason, as evincing a change of opinion. We refer to the case of Lieut. Hoce, which we suppose is familiar to all our readers. If the Administration party were sincere in manifesting their fears on the subject, we think here are real grounds for alarm. If the old adage be true, that actions speak louder than words, Martin Van Buren is a rank abolitionist.

### New Jersey Contested Election.

We have published in our paper, to-day, the final action of Congress upon the New Jersey election. We hope our readers will not be deterred by its length, from giving it an attentive perusal. The result we cannot suppose they will derive much pleasure from it, we think it proper that they should be informed of the manner in which this business has

been managed. Never before, within our knowledge, have the members of any Legislative body either in the United States or elsewhere, been called upon, and compelled to vote, on a question, without first having an opportunity afforded them, of examining the facts involved in the case which they were called on to decide. This piece of tyranny and outrage upon the rights and consciences of the minority, was reserved for the majority of the Congress of the United States. The fact is, they dared not permit the facts to be discussed in the House, and thence, published to the people, because their injustice was so glaring they feared the light.

The report of the minority of the committee, (which we regret, on account of its length, we are unable to lay before our readers,) shows conclusively that three of the rejected members, were clearly entitled to their seats.

But it was resolved on before the commencement of the Session, that the Sub-Treasury Bill must be passed. This, it was ascertained, notwithstanding the accession to their ranks, by the coalition with Mr. Calhoun and his party, could not be done, without still further encroachments upon the rights of the people. The New Jersey case presented the most plausible pretext; and it was therefore seized upon, and acted out in a manner worthy of the party with whom it originated.

### A Democratic Triumph!

The Editor of the Lincoln Republican, in the last number of that paper, boasts largely of the victory obtained by Judge Saunders over his competitor, at Lincoln, on the 22nd ult. We happened to be present to witness this triumph. We saw Judge Saunders write under the sarcastic lash of his adversary, and witnessed the uneasiness and perturbation of mind which he suffered, while the miracle, corruption and extravagance of the Administration were portrayed in vivid colors by Mr. Morehead. If they claim this as a victory we do not wonder at their having so many to boast of.

### Micajah T. Hawkins & W. Montgomery.

If these gentlemen really are, as they profess to be, so indignantly opposed to selling men for fines and cost, their benevolence might have been more practically exercised, and would have had a more practical effect, if instead of searching the criminal codes of Ohio and Indiana, and publishing garbled extracts from them, in order to excite prejudices in the minds of the people, against a man, whose conduct through the course of a long life, has been so pure as to defy the malignity of his enemies to bring a single charge against him, founded in truth, they had attended to the code of the District of Columbia, where it is their legitimate business to act.

In that part of the District, ceded by the State of Maryland, we are informed there is a law still existing, the 16th section of which reads as follows:

"Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, If any person committed for non-payment of any penalty, fine or forfeiture, shall remain in prison above thirty days, and shall not within that time enter into recognizance, with such securities as any one of the said justices may approve, for payment of such penalty, fine, or forfeiture and costs, within six months thereafter, that it shall be lawful for the Sheriff of the said county to sell such person at auction as a servant, for a term not exceeding one year, or such less time as will produce the penalty, fine, or forfeiture and costs; or, if so directed by any two of the said justices, for any time not exceeding two years, or such less time as will produce the penalty, fine, or forfeiture and costs; and the money arising from the sale shall be applied to the payment of such penalty, fine, or forfeiture and costs."

Over the District of Columbia, it is well known Congress has the sole and exclusive right of legislation. Thus it appears, that while Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins were making such sympathetic appeals to the people of the United States, in behalf of the oppressed citizens of Ohio and Indiana, the very persons for whose benefit they were bound to legislate, were liable to be sold. And so far as we are informed, there is no section in this law which prevents them from being purchased by free negroes.

### Mr. Van Buren's Abolitionism.

Having, satisfactorily, as we trust, disposed of every charge which we have seen, which the ingenuity of the malice of the enemies of Gen. Harrison could bring against him, it is high time that we make the leading object of consideration, the charges against Mr. Van Buren, which have not been disposed of. It may be the policy of the friends of this gentleman to ward off enquiry in relation to his acts and opinions, by a repetition of stale and unfounded charges against his competitor. But it is neither our policy, nor is it our intention to humor them in their sinister wishes. It is high time our opponents should exert their ingenuity more laudably than they have been doing heretofore, not in vilifying one, against whom they can substantiate no serious charge, but in disproving, explaining or palliating the very serious charges against their own candidate.

We charge Mr. Van Buren with being in favor of negro suffrage.

We charge him with being a Missouri restrictionist.

We charge him with being in favor of restricting slavery in our adjoining sister, Florida.

We charge him with the same offence in relation to Arkansas.

We charge him with being of the opinion that Congress has the constitutional right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

We charge him, lastly, with a very high misdemeanor against every Southern feeling, in not expressing his disapproval of the introduction of negro testimony against the officers of our navy, as lately set forth in full in this paper, in the case of Lieutenant Hoce.

Thus much for this time, and all on one subject. Come to the scratch, neighbors of the opposition, directly on these points; no equivocation; but come to the point, and make up the issue. If you want all the charges proved in detail, deny them if you dare.—*Southern Recorder.*

The Baltimore Patriot says, "the effects of the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill is already beginning to show itself. This morning a specie check for \$147 00 was dishonored—the Sub-Treasury agent on whom it was drawn, having no funds to meet it!"

### From the Richmond Whig.

### SOUND VIEWS OF A PLAIN MAN.

The following renunciation of the Administration by a plain man, is as good a thing as we have seen. The reasons are unanswerable. But for a false pride of opinion, thousands and thousands would follow the example of this man:

### TO THE PUBLIC.

I am brought to a dead halt. I have just been examining into matters a little, and I find that "all's not gold that glitters." No mistake about it. Calling an owl an eagle don't make it so. The Administration of Mr. Van Buren is claimed by its friends to be Democratic, and I frankly acknowledge that I have been fool enough to believe it—but it's all stuff—mere humbug—and "I take the responsibility" of declaring to the world, that I won't be gulled any longer! I'm a freeman—a Democrat of the Old School—none of your patent soft swarder animals. I go for my country. Names may frighten some silly folks—but I don't regard such things. I hold that names are nothing—principles every thing. There isn't an honest man in the whole country who won't admit that there is something out of fix. And every body knows that the pesty Whigs haven't had the power for nearly twelve years. What's wrong comes of bad management—no gainsaying that. Well—who's had the management time out of mind? The present party in power. I said I was a Democrat—and I think I am. But what is Democracy?—is it to give all power into the hands of the President, and to bow the supple hinges of the knee at his nod? Is it to make his will law, and to merge the Legislature and the Judiciary in the Executive? If this be Democracy, then I take it back. I was educated in a different school—I was taught to believe the PEOPLE, sovereigns—and the officers of Government their servants and agents; and I'll stick to it, if I die by it.

But I must not enlarge—I can't go for the sub-Treasury—it is Anti-Democratic and frightfully dangerous. I believe in encouraging American industry—in fostering and protecting Domestic Manufactures. I go too for a Tariff that shall keep at home the millions of gold and silver, that are annually sent abroad to pay for articles that we could manufacture just as well at home. I go for economy and retrenchment. Times are hard; money scarce. I go for fewer officers, and for lower salaries, so that all things may be on an equal footing. And last, though not least, I go for an honest poor man for President—and I find in the veteran and much-abused Harrison, one to my liking. I add no more.

CALVIN WOOD.  
Defiance, May 28, 1840.

FURTHER DEPRECIATION of prices of almost every kind, must follow the Sub-Treasury. It is in vain to pretend that with a specie currency, we can compete with Europe. The proportion of their active to their fixed capital is too much larger than the same proportion in this country. They will break down American industry merely with the refuse of their productions. Our prices will continue ruinously low. All kinds of business must be contracted to the narrow limits of a specie currency. Nobody will be benefited but the rich men of active capital, and the office-holders appreciated salaries. There can be no more prosperity in American commercial towns. For precisely at those periods when the country would be most prosperous, the Government will absorb and hoard in its subterranean vaults the entire specie of the country.

But the Sub-Treasury must go into operation. The Executive is bound to see the law "faithfully executed." We call upon him to do it. If it is to work all the good its friends for three years have claimed for it, let the country forthwith have the benefit of it. But, if on the contrary, it is totally impracticable, and cannot be executed at all, or if executed, it will work a panic and extensive disturbance, let it still go on as it must, and have its effects the sooner over. The Executive has not executed the law as he is bound to do. It is true, some \$266 have been deposited in the subterranean vaults here (in the Treasury) by way of christening, but we deny that the public deposits have been withdrawn from the banks as the law provides. Far from it; the public moneys are not only continued in really pet banks, but the collecting officers continue contrary to law, to deposit the public money in those banks. We hope the friends of the country will watch the movements of these Sub-Treasurers. Let us see what security they give against robbery. Who is to run the risk and become insurers of the public against the loss of the millions that must go into the Treasury?—*Madisonian.*

REMARKABLE.—It is worthy of remark, as illustrating the glorious character of our institutions, not less than the genuine Republicanism of the Whig party, that two Whig candidates for Governor, who are now canvassing their respective States, were in early life Wagon Boys! We allude to Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, and Mr. MOREHEAD, of this State. We heard Mr. Morehead, in conversation, detail the circumstances of his first visit to Fayetteville, twenty-six years ago, and compare it with his second visit, a few days ago. On the first, a youth, unknown and unknown, he came in charge of his father's wagon. On the second, he was escorted into the town by many of its citizens, and called on to address hundreds of freemen, as a candidate for the highest office within their gift.

The facts are well calculated to inspire both parents and sons with hope for political preferment; and with a determination, by industry and virtue, to make their own way to the same or some other high distinction.—*Fay. Obs.*

The Presidential Election.—May all be mindful that the struggle is to put those out of office who have left nothing to the country which they could appropriate to themselves.

### THE TREASURY-FED DEMOCRATS.—Mr.

Moncure, in his speech, at Stafford Court, expatiated very much at large on what he was pleased to call Democracy, and the Democratic party, insisting that the opponents of the Administration were Federalists, and his own party the true Simon Pures of Democracy. Mr. Newton, in reply, whilst he expressed great respect for gentleman's remarks called to mind an anecdote that he had heard of an old Dutch Farmer and his son. The boy said to the old man—"Father, if I should call that cow's tail a leg, how many legs would she have?" "Why, five to be sure, you blockhead, why do you ask such a simple question?" The boy replied, "No, it wouldn't, father, for my calling the cow's tail a leg, would't make it a leg, would it?" (great sensation.) "Now," said Mr. Newton, "there is about as much resemblance between the gentleman's Treasury-fed Democrats and the genuine Democracy, as there is between the cow's tail and her leg. The gentleman's Democrats do not support the body politic, but like the cow's tail, are dependants and hangers-on upon it." (immense applause.)

Mr. Newton continued—"The gentleman's Democracy resembles the cow's tail in another particular,—it is growing downwards."

Upon this, the cheering became so great as to prevent his progress for some time. This is a sign of feeling for the genuine Democracy of old Stafford.—*Fred. Arena.*

MORE MONEY WANTED!—The five millions of Treasury Notes obtained last winter, and the six millions of revenue since January, and the other resources of the Government, have proven insufficient for the purposes of our economical Administration. The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress referred to in our last, asks, we understand, for a loan, of Treasury Notes, to the amount of four millions. It cannot now be said that the banks have caused the deficiency; the banks have been discarded since May, 1837, and now are "completely divorced from the Government; and yet, twice this present session, have we seen the President's message and the Secretary's report on this subject, belied by their demands upon Congress. They told us the expenses were to be reduced, and that there would not be any further necessity to borrow money, and yet, twice since have they demanded a loan. They have divorced themselves from the banks, and married themselves to the brokers. These notes are sold to the brokers—the members of Congress are paid at the brokers. Verily the money changers have taken possession of the temple—and the "Independent Treasury" turns out to be a SHAVING SHOP, dependent on brokers!—*Madisonian.*

The Louisville Journal states that after Mr. Bear, the Buckeye Blacksmith, had made his speech at Washington, the Globe asserted that he was no blacksmith but a broken down lawyer. Shortly afterwards he attended a Whig meeting in Philadelphia, at which a blacksmith's forge, anvil and bellows having been placed upon the platform, he walked up and hammered out a horse-shoe at a single heat. "And now," said Mr. Bear, holding up the shoe, "I should like to have a chance of nailing this to the foot of the jackass that has said I am no blacksmith."

"Is not Mr. Calhoun a man of truth?"  
Globe.

If he is, you are a liar; for you said three or four years ago, that he never told the truth, when falsehood would serve his turn.

A few days ago, the Post master at Monroe, Michigan, had his long nose twisted round and round, till it looked like an nigger, for calling Gen. Harrison a coward.

Some Locofoco in North Carolina has started a paper, which he calls "The Crisis." He says—"We intend that a knave shall fall at every discharge of our political piece." Let the fellow use a blunderbuss that kicks smartly, and his object will be attained.

LIBERIA POTATOES.—Capt. Waters, of the ship Saluda, has left at this office a respectable looking sweet potato, which he brought from Liberia. He informs us that three crops can be raised there in a single year.—*Jour. Com.*

To what do the signs of the times point now?—*Globe.*

They point to Gen. Harrison's election as true as the needle to the pole or a legislator's nose to Texas.—*Prentice.*

The Abolitionists speaking for themselves!—We copy the following denunciation of General Harrison from the National Anti-Slavery Standard, a leading Abolition Journal.

"I defy Wm. Slade to put his finger upon 'the man of America' who has done more to rivet the chains of American slavery than WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON."

DIRECT TAXES.—The following toast was transmitted by the Hon. Nathaniel Jones, of New York, a friend and supporter of Martin Van Buren, and undoubtedly in his confidence, to an Administration celebration of the 4th July, at Goshen, N. Y. and was drunk with entire approbation. "Straws," &c.

"A strict construction of the Constitution of the Union—an entire separation of the Government and its revenues from banks—DIRECT TAXATION FOR ORDINARY EXPENDITURES to insure an economical Administration—a system of universal education of youth to be maintained by the proceeds from sales of public domain—legislative protection to all—privileges to none."

Nine negroes, the property of the Hon. H. Middleton, of S. Carolina, were killed by one flash of lightning on the 17th ult. Five others were stunned, but recovered.

### ALL IS FOR THE BEST.

#### AN EASTERN TALE.

Sabat hastened across the sandy plain. Many robbers were about; and he feared to be overtaken by night before he reached the little town of Bassa. He was a poor merchant, and his scanty stock in trade was all packed on the back of one ass. The tired beast went on slowly—it was quite dark before they reached the walls of Bassa—the gates were closed for the night. In vain Sabat knocked; in vain he besought the guard to let him and his poor beast pass in; the only answer he received was a flat refusal. Robbers, the guard told him; were in the neighborhood; he was perhaps one of them; at all events, the gate should be opened for no one until the morning light. Sad news this for poor Sabat, who had as much reason as any of the townsfolk to fear the robbers. He consoled himself, however; by his favorite proverb; "God is good, and what he does must be for the best, whether we see it or not." Commending himself, therefore, to this good God, he tied his ass to a tree at a little distance from the town, and with his bundle, which contained all his worldly treasure, for a pillow, he laid himself down to rest on the bare ground, and slept securely and in peace. At break of day he went into the town, but what was his surprise to find it a scene of ruin and confusion. At midnight a troop of robbers had broken in through a gate opposite to that near by where Sabat lay; and while he slept quietly, they plundered the town and slaughtered the inhabitants. "God is indeed good," cried Sabat, clasping his hands; "and all he does is for the best; but we do not see sometimes till the morning, why our evening prayer is refused!"

#### RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.—Accounts

from Syria, give some curious particulars of Sir Moses Montefiore's proceedings, during his late visit to Palestine. Some years ago, there were rumors of Mr. Rothschild's design to employ his wealth in the purchase of Jerusalem. If that scheme, amid its sublimity, savored of the romantic; the positive acts of Sir Moses exhibit an anxiety to gather the wanderers to the neighborhood of their ancient home, and future hopes, that they may await events on the ground where they can best be made available to the fulfillment of the promise. During his pilgrimage, he sought his way to the hearts of his countrymen; and having instituted strict inquiries respecting the various biblical antiquities; and ascertained the amount of duty which the sacred places and villages paid to the Egyptian government to be about 64,000 purses; about seven hundred and twenty thousands of dollars; he proposed to the viceroy of Egypt, that he, Sir Moses, would pay that revenue out of his own pocket, as the price for that Prince's permission to him to colonize all these places with the children of Israel. The offer, it is said, has been accepted; subject to the condition, that the colony shall be considered national, and not under European protection.—*Scottish Christian Herald, May 30, 1840.*

#### TEXAS POST OFFICE REGULATION.—For

the information of those who have friends in Texas, we publish the following notice which has been issued by J. R. Jones, Esq. the Post Master General of Texas:

From the many letters which there is no doubt are daily written in the United States and Texas, and in vain anxiously looked for in the post office of each, it has been deemed proper to give public notice; that by the post office law of Texas, as well as that of the United States, the postage is required to be paid on all letters intended to be conveyed by mail through the territory of one republic to that of another.

If the requisitions of the law are complied with, many letters will be received by the persons to whom they are addressed, which are otherwise forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters.

The following statistics are from the American Almanac for 1840. We cannot vouch for their perfect accuracy, but presume they are tolerably correct:

Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals,	1,555
Daily papers,	126
Locomotive and Rail Road Engines in the United States,	350
Power,	6,990

#### DECEASED.

In this place, on Sunday last, of inflammatory fever, Mr. EBENEZER STRADLEY, in the 19th year of his age.

On French Broad, in Henderson county, on the morning of the 1st instant, Mrs. NANCY NEALE, consort of Col. GEORGE C. NEALE, in the 48th year of her age, after a protracted disease of more than twelve months. She left a husband, and a large family of children to lament her loss. The deceased was a pious member of the Presbyterian Church for more than twelve years, was an affectionate mother, careful in teaching her children piety and industry; her loss will be felt by the Church, her neighbors, and a numerous connection, by all of whom she was universally beloved. She often expressed her willingness to meet the change which she well knew would soon come; and that she knew in whom she had believed, and that he was able to keep that which she had committed to him until that day. There is every reason to hope that she has gone to that rest which remaineth for the people of God.

[COMMUNICATED.]

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

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Southern—Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, by 10 o'clock, P. M.	Tuesdays, Fridays and Mondays, at 4 o'clock, A. M.
Western, via Warm Springs, &c.—Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays, P. M.	Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays, at 4 o'clock, A. M.
Western, via Franklin, to Ga.—Wednesdays, 7 P. M.	Fridays, 5 o'clock, A. M.
Eastern, via Morganton, &c.—Mondays & Fridays, 9 P. M.	Tuesdays and Saturdays, 5 A. M.
Eastern, via Rutherfordton, &c.—Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 P. M.	Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 o'clock, A. M.
Eastern, via Burnsville, &c.—Mondays, 4 P. M.	Wednesdays, 6 A. M.
Southern, via Cathey's Creek, &c.—Tuesdays, P. M.	Mondays, at 6 o'clock, A. M.