# HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

VOL. VI---NO. 46. ASHEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1846. WHOLE NO. 307.



THOS. W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE MESSENGER:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance, or Three Dollars within the year.

No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square of ten lines or less, for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance.—The number of insertions desired must be marked on the margin, or the advertisement will be continued till ordered out and charged accordingly. Court Orders will be charged six dollars invariably.

The charge for announcing the name of a candidate for office is $2.50 in advance, or $3.00 if payment be delayed.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage


## NOTICE.
### SHERIFF'S SALE.

I will sell for cash, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, at the Court house door in Marion, McDowell county, N. C.,

## 20 NEGROES,

the property of Charles Carson, consisting of men, women and children, to satisfy sundry venditioni exponas's and fieri facias, issued from Burke, Caldwell, McDowell, and Rutherford Superior Courts, and Burke County Court, in favor of James Erwin, Guardian, to the use of John Carson, William Murphy's Administrator, and others, against Charles Carson. Due attendance will be given.

J. N. CURTIS, Shff.

July 3, 1846. 6t. 306

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, June Term, 1846.*

Mary Ann Ward,
vs.
Benjamin Ward.

*PETITION FOR DIVORCE.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Benjamin Ward, is not an inhabitant of this State, and that process cannot be personally served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in the *Highland Messenger* and the *Raleigh Register* for three months, commanding the said Benjamin Ward to appear at our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Henderson, at the Courthouse in Hendersonville, on the 4th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead to or answer the said petition, in default whereof the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John C. Gullick, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in June, A. D. 1846.

A. C. GULLICK, Clk.

July 2, 1846. 6w. Pr. fee $6. 306

NOTICE

Of the alteration of the time of holding the Tuckasege Baptist Association.

As the Western Convention now meets at the usual time of holding that body—therefore agreed by the Association, to convene Friday before the 3rd Saturday in September next, with the Church at Sugar Grove, Macon county, N. C.

W. HAYNES.

July 3, 1846. 6t 306

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

DR. E. H. FREEMAN, would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a fresh supply of Botanic Medicines, of the growth of the Western North Carolina, of the very best quality, and prepared by himself, especially in the cure of Consumption and long standing chronic pains, Rheumatism, &c. &c. Dr. Freeman feels a confidence in the cure of consumption by his medicines, and doubt not but he can cure any case of consumption in three days, which is more than any other Botanic Doctor can do, who will thoroughly test it. Also, Dr. Freeman has for sale, a few Rhubarb Plants, which he will sell at a reasonable price to any one, who will thoroughly test it, as the roots of his plants are of a superior quality, and have been cultivated at the rate of two years. Dr. Freeman's Rheumatic Drops, Cough Balsam, Bowel Roller, or Bitter Root pills, can be had of Dr. Freeman, or his agent, Dr. Lee Price, at Asheville, Buncombe County, N. C.

Dr. Freeman would rent Patents any where in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, and would rent patents at his own house, which is well adapted for the reception of his medical patients, and he would be ready and willing to do business on reasonable terms, and in proportion to the profits.

Reference—Col. HODGE RABUN,
J. M. RICE, Esq.
LITTLETON PARHAM,
Buncombe Co., N. C.

May 1, 1846. 1y. 297

TO THE LADIES.

Will receive in opening a new and beautiful stock of Goods, viz. LAWNS.

ALSO,

Some extra and new style calicoes, worsted mull shawls, fine parasols, sun shades, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Some new and beautiful black Apodecas de soie, 37½ & 50.

ALSO,

Neckties and handkerchiefs for gentlemen. Call and examine our stock.

J. S. & J. P. SMITH.

Asheville, April 17, 1846.—tf.—295.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY,

*Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1846*

Jason Walker,
vs.
Mary Ann Walker.

*Petition for Divorce.*

Upon the return of the Sheriff, that the defendant cannot be found, and proclamation having been made at the door of the Court house by the Sheriff under the order of the Court, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpoena. Therefore, ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Highland Messenger, at Asheville, and the Raleigh Register, at Raleigh, for three months, requiring of the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Courthouse at Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, or that judgment will be taken pro confesso and the petition heard.

Witness, J. H. Coleman, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1846.

J. H. COLEMAN, Clk.

June 5th 1846. Pr. fee $6. 302—3m.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree made in the Court of Equity for Buncombe County at Spring Term 1846, in the case in said Court pending, wherein Robert Bell and wife and others are complainants, and Jesse Palmer is defendant, I shall offer a

*Tract of Land*

on Bee Branch near Col. Lowry's, formerly the property of John Palmer, Dec'd., containing

100 acres;

more or less, for sale to the highest bidder on the 7th of August next, at the Court House door in Asheville, on a credit of Twelve months. The purchaser will be required to give Bond with approved security.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

June, 26 1846. 305—tds.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1846*

Margaret A. Brown,
vs.
H. W. Brown.

*Petition for Divorce.*

Upon the return of the Sheriff, that the defendant cannot be found, and proclamation having been made at the door of the Court House by the Sheriff, under the order of the Court, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpoena: Therefore, ordered that publication be made in the Highland Messenger, at Asheville, and the Rutherford Republican, at Rutherfordton, for three months, requiring the defendant to be and appear at the Court-house in Asheville on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, or that judgment will be taken pro confesso and the petition heard.

Witness, J. H. Coleman, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1846.

J. H. COLEMAN, Clk.

June, 5th 1846. Pr. fee $6. 302—3m.

A. T. SUMMEY
ASHEVILLE.

Will attend to the offering of notes at the Bank of Cape Fear in Asheville either for discount or renewal. Persons entrusting him with their business may rely upon its being attended to promptly and carefully and he will be as reasonable as possible on account of the transactions.

He begs leave to refer to any of the prominent business men of the place.

Feb. 27, 1846.—tf 288

PORTRAIT PAINTING
THOMAS STEPHEN POWELL,

HEREBY informs the citizens of Asheville and all those persons staying here, that he will remain here a short time during which any person desirous of obtaining a second version of himself, or herself, can be supplied at the cheap cost of $15. If two figures are introduced upon the same piece, it may be had for $25. No work shall be paid for, or taken by the employer unless it gives satisfaction to the same. *Enquiries can be made at* Mr. McDowell's *Tavern, Asheville.*

N. B.—Ladies can be waited on at their own houses or at the residence of Mr. Hotchkiss.

May 22 3w 300

RICHARD M'NAMEE,
No. 18 William Street,

Adjoining Bowen & M'Namee's,

New York,

Respectfully informs Merchants visiting New York, that he has on hand a full and complete Stock of Goods of the following descriptions, viz.:

1st—UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS;
2d—STRAW GOODS,
3d—BOOTS AND SHOES;

Which he offers at prices as reasonable as the lowest of

PARAOLS

embracing all the fashionable styles of Fringed and Scalloped Parasols, Parasolettes and Sun Shades, made from the most expensive Silks and finished with costly mountings, to other women large assortment of Low Price, suitable for the country trade.

In the "STRAW GOODS" department purchasers will find an assortment of Neat, Leaf, and Fancy Goods, the most fashionable patterns and style, consisting of Flowers, Pedal, English Pot and Rollaway, Bonnets, and other trimmings. Also, a full assortment of Hummels, Leghorn and Palmetto Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c.

In the "BOOT & SHOE" department will be found a handsome selection of fresh goods, consisting of Mens, Boys, Womens and children's wear, all which are expressly adapted to Spring trade, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants.

Hat and Shoe Salesman—Wm. Marshall.

New York, March 27, 1846.

CASTILVGS.

A small lot of handsome Castilvgs just received at the Cheap Store of

W. WILLIAMS.

They are going off rapidly, call soon or you may not get any.

April 24, 1846. 288—tf.

SUPERIOR BUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS.

Another lot just received—assorted numbers—warranted. Just received, and for sale at the lowest rates, by

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 24, 1846. 290—3m

Flour! Flour!!

Just received, a fresh supply of Col. Lowry's superfine flour, warranted of the best quality.

PATTON & OSBORN.

June 12 tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Haywood County.

*Superior Court of Law.*
*Spring Term 1846.*

Hugh or James Holland,
vs.
John Crow, Felix Alley, & J. B. Talent, & W. H. Thomas.

*Scire To rehate Grant.*

WHEREAS, it appears to this Court that John Crow and William H. Thomas two of the defendants in this case are nonresidents of this State, and legal process cannot be served on them, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Highland Messenger for six successive weeks, notifying the said John Crow and William H. Thomas to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be opened and held for the County of Haywood, at the Court House in Waynesville, on the 4th Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to this Scire and show cause why the grant of the said John Crow shall not be cancelled, vacated, annulled and made void—or Judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against them.

Witness John L. Smith Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday in March 1846.

*Issued the 16th day of May 1846.*

J. L. SMITH, Clerk.

Printer's fee $6. 301 6t

Potatoes.

The Subscriber has 100 Bushels of the best kind of Red and Black Potatoes for Sale. All wishing seed should avail themselves of this opportunity.

Also,

Some fine breed of the Woburn and Berkshire pigs. Pedigree of importations can be seen.

Also to Hire

A fine and very likely Mulatto girl, 15 years old, a first rate body and house servant. Also a dark girl eighteen years old, unlikely—wishes to hire her as an out door hand; and recommendations as to honesty and stability can be given.

MORE THAN ALL

A first rate Saw Mill lately rebuilt by the celebrated D. Hunsucker that he wishes to lease on terms. Hunbers and all necessaries convenient. Apply to either of the undersigned.

THOS. T. PATTON.
J. W. PATTON,
J. R. OSBORN.

*Three miles east of Asheville at Pleasant Retreat.*

May 29 301tf

*SCRAP PLATES FOR SALE.*

Forty of the beautiful Engravings, used in the Lady's Book, will be sent to any person on receipt of One Dollar. They are all from Steel plates, and are a handsome addition to a Scrap Book.

Address, L. A. GODEY,
*Publishers Hall, Philadelphia.*

June 12, 6t 303

## FANNING'S MEN:
### Or, the Massacre at Goliad.

"*Blackwood*" is publishing a series of extracts from a work—"A Campaign in Texas"—which appeared last year in Leipsic, from the pen of Von H. Ehrenberg, a young German, who served through the brief but terrific struggle in 1835, between Texas and Mexico, and who took part in some of the most fearful scenes of that campaign, being likewise one of the three or four who escaped from the treacherous massacre at Goliad, where Fanning's men were murdered in cold blood by order of Santa Anna. Ehrenberg gives the subjoined account of the scene, which we think will be read with interest, though the incidents are in some sort already familiar:

"After the names had been called over, the order to march was given, and we filed out through the gate of the fortress, the Greys taking the lead. Outside the gate we were received by two detachments of Mexican infantry, who marched along on either side of us in the same order as ourselves. We were about four hundred in number, and the enemy about seven hundred, not including the cavalry, of which numerous small groups were scattered about the prairie. We marched on in silence, not, however in the direction we had anticipated, but along the road to Victoria. This surprised us; but upon reflection we concluded that they were conducting us to some eastern port, thence to be shipped to New Orleans, which, upon the whole was perhaps the best and shortest plan.—There was something, however, in the profound silence of the Mexican soldiers, who are usually unceasing chatterers, that impelled me with a feeling of uneasiness and anxiety. It was like a funeral march, and truly might it so be called. Presently I turned my head to see if Miller's people had joined, and were marching with us. But, to my extreme astonishment, neither they nor Fanning's men; nor the Georgia battalion, were to be seen. They had separated us without our observing it, and the detachment with which I was marching consisted only of the Greys and a few Texan colonists.—Glancing at the escort, their fill dress, uniform and the absence of all baggage, now for the first time struck me. I thought of the bloody scenes that had occurred at Tampico, San Patricio, and the Alamo, of the false and cruel character of those in whose power we were, and I was seized with a presentiment of evil. For a moment I was about to communicate my apprehensions to my comrades; but hope, which never dies, again caused me to take a more cheering view of our situation. Nevertheless, in order to be prepared for the worst, and in case of need, to be unencumbered in my movements, I watched for an opportunity, and threw away amongst the grass of the prairie a bundle containing the few things that the thievish Mexicans had allowed me to retain.

A quarter of an hour had elapsed, since our departure from the fort, when suddenly the command was given in Spanish to wheel to the left, leaving the road; and as we did not understand the order, the officer himself went in front to show us the way, and the companies followed without taking any further notice of the change of direction. To our left ran a musket hedge, five or six feet in height, at right angles with the river St. Antonio, which flowed at about a thousand paces from us, between thirty or forty feet high, and of which both the one on the near side of the river rose nearly perpendicular out of the water. We were marched along the side of the hedge towards the stream, and soldiers, as I thought flushed across us "Why are they taking us in this direction?" The appearance of a number of lancers, cantering about in the fields on our right, also startled us; and just then the foot-soldiers, who had been marched between us and the hedge, changed their places, and joined those of their comrades who guarded us on the other hand. Before we could divine the meaning of this manœuvre, the word was given to halt. It came like a sentence of death; for at the same moment it was uttered, the sound of a volley of musketry echoed across the prairie. We thought of our comrades and of our own probable fate.

"Kneel down!" now burst in harsh accents from the lips of the Mexican commander.

No one stirred. Few of us understood the order, and those who did would not obey.—The Mexican soldiers, who stood at about three paces from us, levelled their muskets at our breasts. Even then we could hardly believe that they meant to shoot us; for, if we had, we should assuredly have rushed forward in our desperation and, weaponless though we were, some of our murderers would have met their death at our hands. Only one of our number was well acquainted with Spanish, and even he seemed as if he could not comprehend the order that had been given. He stared at the commander as if awaiting its repetition, and we stared at him ready, at the first word he should utter, to spring upon the soldiers. But he seemed to be, as most of us were, impressed with the belief that the demonstration was merely a menace, used to induce us to enter the Mexican service. With threatening gesture and drawn sword, the chief of the assassins again ejaculated the command to kneel down. The sound of a second volley, from a different direction with the first, just then reached our ears, and was followed by a confused cry, as if those at whom it had been fired, had not all been immediately killed.—Our camrade, the one who understood Spanish, started from his momentary lethargy, and boldly addressed us:

"'Comrades,' cried he, "you hear that report, that cry. There is no hope for us—our last hour is come! Therefore comrades——"

A terrible explosion interrupted him—and then all was still. A thick cloud of smoke was wreathing and curling towards the St. Antonio. The blood of our lieutenant was on my clothes, and around me lay my friends convulsed with my last agony. I saw nothing more. Unhurt myself, I sprang up, and, concealed by the thick smoke, fled along the side of the hedge in the direction of the river, the noise of the water for my guide. Suddenly, a blow from a heavy sabre fell upon my head, and from out of the smoke emerged the form of a little Mexican lieutenant. He aimed a second blow at me, which I parried with my left arm. I had nothing to risk, but everything to gain. It was life or death. Behind me a thousand bayonets, before me the almost powerless sword of a coward. I rushed upon him, and with true Mexican valor, he fled from an unarmed man. On I went, the river rolled at my feet, he shouting and yelling behind. "Texas forever!" cried I, and, without a moment's hesitation, I plunged into the water. The bullets whistled round me as I swam slowly and wearily to the other side, but none wounded me. Our poor dog, who had been with us all through the campaign, and had jumped into the river with me, fell a last sacrifice to Mexican cruelty. He had reached the middle of the stream, when a ball struck him, and he disappeared.

Whilst these horrible scenes were occurring in the prairies, Col. Fanning and his wounded companions were shot and bayoneted at Goliad, only Doctor Shackleford and a few hospital aids having their lives spared, in order that they might attend on the wounded Mexicans. Besides Mr. Ehrenberg, but three of the prisoners at Goliad ultimately escaped the slaughter.

Having crossed the St. Antonio, Mr. Ehrenberg struck into the high grass and thickets, which concealed him from the pursuit of the Mexicans, and wandered through the prairie, guiding himself, as best he might, by sun and stars, and striving to reach the river Brazos. He lost his way, and went through a variety of striking adventures, which, with some characteristic sketches of Texan life and habits, of Gen. Sam Houston and Santa Anna, and a spirited account of the battle of St. Jacinto, at which, however, he himself was not present, fill up the remainder of his book.

A Seminole Chief, is delivering lectures on christianity, in Louisville, Kentucky.—His name is Hosti-Calug-Chee.

### Dow, Jr. on War.

The quaint preacher of the New York Sunday Mercury, holds forth on the war with Mexico as follows:—

"My friends and fellow countrymen—awake, arise! for the Philistines are upon you. Strike the trump! blow the bugle! whistle the fife, and chastise the drum! Your lives, your loaves, and your liberties are in danger. Now, while your glorious lamp of liberty is sputtering with the imponent spit of the lion, is the time for you to gird on your armor—march to the battle field, then vindicate the national honor, suck the sweets of revenge, and settle all difficulties, and return home so covered with glory that common eyes won't be able to behold you without the assistance of smoked glass. You are spiritualized into a war, and you must go through it like a dose of castor oil—the quicker the better.

"Up, then; and at them strike, not only for your own homes, wives and babies, but for the halls of Montezuma! In those halls, my friends, are splendors unimagined and unimaginable; and in the multitudes of mines that surround them are riches untold and untellable. Push on the war, now you are into it. These Mexican savages must be whipt into civilization, and if I were not necessarily exempt by law, I would be one to assist in the pleasureable task. They have no business to be brutes—no right to the blessings of barbarism whatever. They are reptiles in the path of progressive democracy, who with his big boots is bound to travel from Portland to Patagonia—and they must either crawl or be crushed!"

### Lord Palmerston.

Lord, or as he is frequently called, Viscount Palmerston—is an Irish peer, and was born on the 20th October, 1784, and is, consequently, in the 62d year of his age. He has been almost uninterruptedly in office since 1809. On the formation of Lord Grey's ministry in 1830, he became secretary of foreign affairs, and resumed the same official station on the return of his party to power in 1835. From 1806 to 1831, he sat for the University at Cambridge, when, on account of his advocacy of the reform bill, he was defeated. He then represented Blechingly, South Hants, and Tiverton.—He was a sitting member for the last place on the dissolution of Parliament in 1841.

On his father's side, his lordship descended from the Temples, and on his mother's side, from the Duke of Buckingham. His family is said to be of Saxon descent. He is said to have been a man of laborious study, capable of long continued and intense application to official business, without sleeping—when much pressed with government affairs during the whig administration, and the pacification of the East, with the preservation of the integrity of the Ottoman empire, as that movement was termed—only four hours at night. Not one equalled him in this respect, except it was Lord Brougham, who was regarded as another great industrial intellectual operator.

### Education in North Carolina.

The Raleigh Register gives an account of the "Literary Carnival at Chapel Hill last week," and says:—

"It is gratifying to perceive, that each succeeding year imparts to this interesting celebration a fresh degree of attraction—a circumstance, indicative of an improved tone of feeling, which promises the most auspicious results to the State."

Amongst the many addresses of high merit, there was one by Rev. F. M. Hubbard, on the Life and Character of Sir Walter Raleigh—"a most chaste and finished performance, replete with historical information, and affording evidence of great labor and research." The Register says:—

Ex-Governor Morehead, who is President of the Association, also addressed the body in a Speech, the matter and manner of which were worthy of the well-established reputation of its distinguished author. We happen to know that, four days before the delivery of this Address, pen had not been put upon paper, in relation to its subject-matter. And, yet, for useful information, graphic delineation, highly seasoned wit and humor, it has not been our lot to witness a happier effort. The Governor ought to adopt as the motto on his shield—"*Semper paratus.*"

### Rio Grande Deer.

There are wandering over prairies in the vicinity of our camp on the Rio Grande a large number of the finest large horned cattle in the world. "Our Volunteers," wishing for a fresh steak, would make some of them occasionally bite the dust. An order came, that no more "killing beef" must take place, and no more beef was killed. Scouting parties now went out for venison, some good shots were fortunate enough to kill one. It was dragged into camp and duly divided among the knowing ones of the regiment—When daylight appeared, suspicion got out that a beef had been killed, this was stoutly denied, and the report was contradicted by the assertion, that a deer had been killed weighing over eight hundred pounds. This caused universal surprise, especially among certain officers, who demand to see the horns. After a great deal of delay they were produced, and examined by a court martial, who solemnly decided that the venison of the Rio Grande had horns perfectly smooth, and resembling those of the *ox species*, in other parts of the world.—*N. O. Tropic.*

*Veteran.*—A colored man, the slave of Captain Shelly of the "Talladega Boys," accompanies his master to Mexico. The faithful old fellow has done good service; he was the servant of an officer in the Revolution, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, was at New Orleans, and most of the battles of the last war. He also served in the Seminole and Creek wars in Florida and Alabama in 1836 and 1837. He is as anxious to arrive at the seat of war as any young blood who has preceded him.—*Mobile Herald.*

### Extraordinary Malformation.

We were informed yesterday of the most extraordinary freak of nature we have ever had occasion to record, being the birth of a living child with the heart outside of the chest. This remarkable phenomenon in the history of human nature is an absolute and indisputable fact, however unlikely it is to meet with credibility on the part of the public.—The heart is entirely outside of the body, and destitute of any pericardium; thus even without this natural protection it is protruded from the external surface of the chest, which at that point bears a mark resembling a cicatrix, as if the flesh had been opened, the heart pulled out, and the wound suffered to grow up again. Each pulsation of course can be distinctly observed, and the whole natural action of this delicate organ is made visible to the immediate investigation of the eye. The facts above stated reached us by accident, but so incredible did they seem that special inquiry was made in relation to the matter; the attending physician in the case we understand was Dr. William Riley.—*Baltimore Sun.*

*Significant.*—Himes, the Millerite, in a meeting of the sect, recently, gave his followers the following advice: "Let there be no dissensions among you, but *hang together* like a band of brothers." He evidently thinks the *end* is approaching.—*Lynn News.*

"Are you an Odd Fellow?"

"No, sir; I've been married a week!"

"I mean do you belong to the Order of Odd Fellows?"

"No, no! I belong to the Order of Married Men."

"Mercy, how dumb! Are you a *Mason.*"

"No; I'm a Carpenter by trade."

"Worse and worse! are you a *Son of Temperance?*"

"Bother you, no! I am a son of Mr. John Gosling."

The querist went his way with something of a flea in one of his ears.

Red Jacket took part with the Americans in the war of 1812, and becoming attached to a colonel who was ordered on a distant service, took his farewell of him in the following speech:

"Brother, I hear you are going to a place called Governors' Island. I hope you will be governor yourself. I understand you white people think children a great blessing, I hope you may have a thousand. And above all, I hope, whatever you go, you may never find whiskey more than two shillings a quart."

Gen. Taylor has been nominated for the Presidency in '48, at a large meeting in New Jersey.

An editor in Ohio has lately been presented with "a racer snake seventy-three inches long."

"Is them old fellows alive now?" said an urchin to a teacher. "What old persons do you mean, my dear?" "Why Paul, and Luke, and Deuteronomy, and them."

Twenty tons of silver and copper ore recently arrived in Boston from Lake Superior, estimated to be worth $350,000.

*The Cholera.*—Rumors are mentioned in the Montreal, Canada papers, that the dreaded cholera, has again made its appearance at Quebec—striking this point of the Western continent first, as it did before. The Montreal Herald takes advantage of the rumor, to urge upon the municipal authorities the necessity of making adequate sanitary provisions, especially in the matter of cleanliness.

### Polk The Second.

A letter from Paris gives the following account of Mr. W. H. Polk, brother to our delectable President, who is *earning* $4,500 per annum, and an outfit, from the tax payers of this Country, in this fashion;

"*Apropos* of Mr. Polk (aforesaid:) the presence of this gentleman in Europe is one of the most beautiful illustrations of Democratic exemption from that well known Roman vice, nepotism. Here is an individual sent out, at the expense of the Republic, in the high capacity of its Envoy at the Court of Naples, for which his qualification appears to be, that he is absolutely incapable of interchanging his ideas in any European dialect spoken on this continent—a sense of which capacity seems to have suggested to him the uselessness of his sojourning in Naples, *for he has been all this year in Paris or elsewhere.*"

*From the Raleigh Register.*

## REASONS,
### *Why James B. Shepard should not be elected Governor:*

He is in favor of *DIRECT TAXATION*, rather than the present wholesome Tariff, for raising Revenue for the support of Government.

He is in favor of furnishing the People with a Currency, with which they can neither pay their Taxes, pass for money, or liquidate the debt which they made with the State, in borrowing this same Currency.

He is in favor of that odious system, the *Sub Treasury*; that is for furnishing Office-holders with a currency of gold and silver, and putting off the People with Treasury rags.

He is in favor of *giving away* the proceeds of the Public Lands, for electioneering purposes, thereby defrauding North Carolina out of thousands of dollars which are her just dues and which ought annually to flow into her coffers.

He is in favor of *Taxing the People*, for the support of Government, and admitting British Manufactures into our Ports free of duty—thereby making the People of this country pay that which the policy of this Government has always maintained should be raised by a tax upon Foreign Importations.

He is deficient in that sagacity, and wise, Statesmanlike ability, which has heretofore, and ought always to characterize the high and dignified office of Governor; and is thoroughly incapacitated, in judgment, experience and ability, to adorn the Gubernatorial Chair of the Old North State.

## REASONS,
### *Why William A. Graham Should be elected Governor:*

He is favor of making our Foreign Commerce raise a sufficient Revenue for the support of our Government economically administered, and is *utterly opposed* to the unequal and oppressive system of Direct Taxation, which will grind the face of the Poor, and of which Mr. Shepard is in favor.

He is in favor of a uniform Currency—one which will pass at its par value, from Maine to Texas, and which shall be the only one for Office holders and People.

He is in favor of distributing the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States, thereby saving to the State of North Carolina thousands of dollars, which Mr. Shepard is opposed to her receiving.

He is in favor of a Revenue Tariff—one that will demand a proper and equitable duty upon Foreign Manufactures, for the support of our Government, thereby relieving the *People* of a heavy and oppressive burden, which Mr. Shepard is in favor of imposing upon them.

He is eminently qualified by every virtue which can adorn a citizen, by that high and exlated Statesmanship for which he is so justly celebrated, and by that pure burning love for the interest and prosperity of North Carolina, to guide the Ship of State, and save her in the dark hours of peril and danger.—In a word, he is every thing that the most ardent friend of the Old North State could desire her Supreme Magistrate should be—an accomplished Scholar, a pure Patriot, and an experienced and able Statesman.

*Freemen of North Carolina!* Choose ye between the two!

### MR. SHEPARD'S BILL.

We publish below, at the request of a number of friends, Mr. Shepard's famous "bill for the relief of the People," with the subsequent amendments. We beg the reader to accompany the perusal of it, by looking at the comments made by Mr. Gilmer, at Germantown. By the way, we must remark here, *en passant*, that Mr. G., though he has never been a public man, is destined to become conspicuous in our State Councils. He will represent in the Senate, at the next Session, the glorious old County of Guilford, and the mantle of the Morehead's, and other distinguished citizens of that County, never fell upon a worthier Representative.

### MR. SHEPARD'S BILL,
### FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina; and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller, are hereby authorized to issue one million of dollars, upon the faith and credit of the State, in bills of from $10 to $100, bearing an interest of 2 1-2 per cent, to be divided among all the Counties, according to their Federal Population, and loaned out to individuals at 6 per cent, upon a pledge of Real Estate, or undoubted personal security, to double the amount that any one individual may borrow, and renewable every twelve months upon the payment of one fifth of the principal and interest, and as fast as the money arising from this source shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, who is hereby authorized to receive it, it shall be applied as a *sinking fund* from year to year, until the whole amount of one million and *interest* shall be fully paid off.

*Be it further enacted*, That the Bills hereby authorized to be issued, shall be signed by the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller: and that the expenses of the scheme are to be paid by them, with the difference of interest between that which the Bills bear, and that which the borrower pays, to-wit: 3 1-2 per cent.

*Be it further enacted*, That these Bills shall be receivable in payment of public taxes and Bank dividends.

*Be it further enacted*, That three persons, to be styled Commissioners of Loans, shall be appointed by the Governor and Council, for each County; that these Commissioners shall reside in their respective Counties, and give bond for the faithful performance of their duty, and shall be allowed such compensation as the Governor and Council may deem proper: *Provided*; That the expenses of the whole scheme, shall not exceed altogether the provision mentioned in the second section of this Bill.

*Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws, which are inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed.

On Friday, Dec. 16, (see Journal, page 129,) the Senate resolved itself into Com-