finement during intervals, will tend to preserve and amend the health of the unhappy offenders, to inure them to habits of industry, to guard them from pernicious company, to accustom them to serious reflection, and instil into their minds the whole duty of life. If the whole of this plan be properly executed, and its defects timely provided for, there is reason to believe that such a reformation may be effected, and such a gradual scale of punishments adopted, as may in time supercede the necessity of capital punishment, except for very attrocious crimes.

All who are unprejudiced must surely be convinced of the propriety of establishing a Penitentiary, and of its being the most effectual mode of suppressing crime, and of punishing offenders according to the degree of guilt. Under this system, all would receive justice at the hands of their fellow men.

A. M.

French Broad, July 29, 1846.

Purposes of the Administration.

We are again indebted to the intelligent correspondence of Eastern journals for information more accurate and particular than is in our possession, or in that of Congress, concerning the designs of the Administration in reference to the War.

From the first paragraph of the subjoined letter it appears that the project for the capture of Vera Cruz is not merely meditated by the Administration, but determined upon; and that the council of naval officers is only summoned to instruct the Department in what way the object can best be accomplished.

The second paragraph of the letter confirms the impression derived from sucessive intimations in the official paper, and corroborated by the opinion of the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, quoted by us yesterday, that the war with Mexico is, so far as the Executive may not be curbed and restrained (as it ought to be) by Congress, to become a war of conquest, to be waged with no reference to the interest or true glory of the United States, but for very different and even paltry purposes, if the purposes be such as the North American's correspondent surmises.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, JULY 14, 1846.

Not content with the safe and steady success of our gallant army under the command of Gen. Taylor, the Administration proposes an experiment of a more hazardous nature, and one which in any event must cost the lives of some of the most distinguished officers in the service, to say nothing of the loss of ships and munitions of war. In plain terms, they propose to attack Vera Cruz, and to take the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. With this view, an order has been issued from the Navy Department for a council of 20 of the most experienced captains to assemble in Washington Tuesday next, to devise measures, and to determine upon the plan of operations. From what I have been able to gather, it seems the conclusion is foregone, and the council will be required, not to discuss the policy of the movement, but to furnish practical suggestions for carrying it out. It is well known to the Government that the opinion of some of the oldest and most scientific officers is decidedly adverse to this undertaking, and that it has been respectfully, but firmly urged, with the purpose of preventing a discomfiture, which, under the circumstances, would be anything but creditable to our arms. Since, however, it may be regarded as determined upon, I trust the best ability and skill which the country can furnish will be called into the deliberations. I am informed that Col. Totten, of the Engineer Department, has in his possession a perfect plan of the fortress and of the calibre and arrangement of its gunnery. Ought he not to be consulted on an occasion like this, or is the Administration prepared to rush rashly into an experiment which in the best aspect presents the most serious obstacles, and hardly equal chances of success? The cause of humanity, if nothing else, demands that this enterprise should be considered with the utmost prudence, and, if attempted at all, with such resources as will put defeat beyond contingency. Are we then prepared for a movement which secures victory? Let those answer who hold the responsibility, and who are ready to embark without counting the cost.

Every indication upon the part of the Government warrants the belief that this is to be a war of *conquest*—a war hostile to the constitution and to the spirit of our institutions—a war such as we have deprecated in England and France, war planned and executed to make *political capital* for the Administration! If not, why are expeditions being fitted out under *partisan* commanders, which will scarcely reach their destination for *eight or nine months to come?* It is manifest the Administration does not desire or contemplate peace with Mexico until it has been conquered by the desolation of the sword. Is the country ready to second *any* party for such an object? Is it willing to squander sixty or one hundred millions a year to gloriify Mr. Polk? Is it anxious to incur an enormous public debt, and to waste the blood and treasure of our people to carry on a *political* war? These are plain questions that address themselves to every good citizen, and which deserve to be pondered upon.

The Graduation Bill.

This bill passed the House of Rrepresentatives on the 14th inst. It had previously passed the Senate. Its object is to graduate the price of the public land according to the length of time the land has been in market until it is reduced to the lowest price—25 or 50 cents. This was another administration measure and so great was the desire for its success that it is believed the influence of the Executive was used to secure its final passage. That this is true we have only to state that on the 10th instant, a motion was made to engross the bill for a third reading, which was rejected by yeas 84 nays 98—a majority of 14. This vote was reconsidered by the casting vote of the Speaker. On the 11th the bill was again taken up and on motion it was laid on the table, yeas 92, nays 87. This vote was reconsidered, yeas 91, nays 90. The vote was again taken on the motion to lay the bill on the table and decided in the negative, yeas 89 nays 91. On the 13th the subject was again taken up, and after taking the yeas and nays five times the House adjourned without deciding the question. On the 14th the subject was again taken up and after substituting an amendment offered by Mr. Beckly in place of the Senate bill, the bill was finally passed, yeas 92, nays 90. On the 14th it was apparent that the President's Cabinet officers were interesting themselves relative to its passage. There were no less than four of them besides the President's private Secretary in the House with the Editor of the Union. The correspondent of the Baltimore American thus notices their presence in the House:

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1846.

The proceedings in the House this morning were as interesting as they were last evening. The votes were exceedingly close, and the question of the first importance. The proceedings were characterized by more marked outrage than I have known before—*the presence of four members of the Cabinet*—some of whom were open in their interference in behalf of the bill which the House yesterday rejected by a majority of fourteen votes.

The representative opinion was notoriously in opposition to the Bill before the Committee of the Whole, and equally so against that which passed the Senate. The official organ made a warm party appeal to the friends of the Executive to "bear and forbear," until this Bill was passed, and the official editor came in person to back his appeal to day. The Private Secretary of the President was also present, and the following members of the Cabinet, some of whom were notoriously urgent for the passage of the Bill:

Mr. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.
Mr. MARCY, Secretary of War.
Mr. JOHNSON, Post Master General.

Others might have been in the House, but I did not see them. So bare faced an attempt to overawe the legislative action by the presence and interference of public functionaries was probably never before heard of. It has given great offence here, and is the cause of so much remark as to make it a proper subject of newspaper comment. Public opinion and representative independence were interfered with in like manner when the Tariff Bill was before the House.

It would seem, by the following paragraph from the Boston Traveller, that somebody has been questioning the "guessing" talent of the good people of that city. It was nobly vindicated, however, by the champion selected for the trial. Here is the report:

Guessing.—A Yankee connected with the Eastern Railroad, on Monday morning guessed, before any count or estimate was made that 8000 persons passed in and out of Boston over that road:—on counting it was ascertained that there was just 8030—about 5000 into Boston to 3000 out.

We wish to try this Yankee on a guess. When will the Mexican war be ended?—Answer that and get the thanks of Mr. Polk.

Baltimore Patriot.

A DUEL.

The editor of the "North State Whig," printed at Washington, in this State, and Dr. John Tompkins, of the same county, fought a duel, just over the Virginia line, near Weldon, a few days since. After exchanging a single shot, the seconds interfered and arranged the difficulty.—*Ral. Reg.*

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Thursday, 11 A. M. July 16, 1846.

Further from the Army.

The mail received by the New York having been distributed, we are placed in possession of our correspondence from the army, a portion of which will be found below. Every thing indicates that Gen. Taylor will soon make, if he has not already made, a general movement towards Camargo, and thence upon Monterey. We make the following extract from a letter from Mr. Kendall dated July 5th:

* * * * * McCullogh's Rangers are off immediately after breakfast—this is early in the day you must understand—on another trip up the country, and I am hurrying myself to accompany them. The Steamer Aid is not off yet, but is to leave immediately, so I learn, with the detachment of the 4th U. S. Infantry destined for Camargo. You shall hear from me from the first point whence I can send a letter in that direction.

G. W. K.

We have been favored with a copy of the General Order No. 59, issued by Gen. Taylor. It requires no introduction or explanation; but it illustrates his scrupulous sense of justice towards every one under his command. This extreme solicitude for the reputation of others is an honorable trait, and is the key to Gen. Taylor's hold upon the affections and respect of the army:

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
No. 59. Matamoras, July 3, 1846.

Sir: It has been brought to my notice that an omission occurred in my detailed report of the action of the 9th, which I beg leave to supply in the following words, to follow immediately after the mention of Lieut. Col. McIntosh's being "twice severely wounded:"

The command of the 5th Infantry then devolved upon Major Staniford, who conducted it with zeal and ability to the close of the engagement.

I need hardly say that this omission was entirely accidental; and I beg, as an act of justice to Major Staniford, as well as myself, that the above paragraph may be inserted in the original report, and may receive the same publicity.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Signed Z. TAYLOR, Brevet Major Gen'l.
The Adjutant General of the Army.

Of the Volunteers, the Andrew Jackson Regiment, Col. Marks, and the Washington Regiment, Col. Walton, were the first to be sent forward towards Camargo, but the papers of the 8th inst. do not represent that they had actually moved.

Gen. Henderson, of Texas, was recovering from a severe attack of illness, from which he had suffered. Col. Lewis P. Cook had also been very ill, and it was at one time reported that he was dead. He was convalescent at last accounts. The "American Flag"—another name for the "Republic of the Rio Grande" newspaper—says that Gen. Taylor announced to the two Regiments above named, on the 4th, that in a few days he would have boats to transport them to Camargo, whence "he would put them directly in motion for Monterey; and that if he failed to accommodate them with a fight with the Mexicans before the summer had passed away, it would not be his fault."

One long, loud and enthusiastic burst of applause testified the joy of the volunteers.

The following is from the American Flag.

We understand that there is a project on foot here to raise a body of men—fifty or more—to go to Chihuahua and search for an immense treasure which is said to have been secreted previous to the destruction of a large City, which was besieged by the Indians many years ago, and all the inhabitants massacred with the exception of two. These two, it would seem, made several attempts to return and get the the treasure, but died before it was accomplished. The mines in the neighborhood of where the treasure was buried, are said to have been the richest in the world and have never been worked since that time.

Supreme Court.

OPINIONS have been delivered in the following Cases by the Judges, viz.

By NASH, J., in Buie v. Brown, *et al.* from New Hanover; reversing the judgement below. Also, in Grant v. Williams, from Duplin; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Whitfield v. Longest, from Carteret; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Whitley v. Daniels, from Martin; awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Doe *ex dem.* Graham v. Smith, from Richmond; affirming the judgment below. Also, in McLean v. Douglas, from Anson; reversing the judgment below, and directing judgment in favor of McLean. Also, in Flowers v. Smith, in Equity from Wayne; directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Benbury v. Hathaway, from Chowan; affirming the judgment below. Also, in State to use of Jordan v. Pool, from Pasquotank; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Mebane v. Spencer, from Orange; affirming the judgment below.

By DANIEL, J., in State v. Roland, from Guilford; declaring that there is no error.—Also, in State v. White, from Craven; directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Elrod, from Ashe; reversing the judgment.—Also, in McCready v. Kline, from New Hanover; reversing the judgment below. Also, in State, to use of peace, v. Mangum, from Wake; affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Curtis, from McDowell; reversing the judgment below. Also, in Elizabeth City Academy v. Lindsey, *et al.*, from Pasquotank; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Jordan v. Wilson, from Hertford; reversing the judgment below.—*Raleigh Register.*

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The New York Tribune of Friday morning says "If we may rely on the confidential advices of those who have the best opportunities of knowing, Santa Anna and Almonte leave Havana this day to resume in Mexico the sway of which the former has been temporarily deprived by the revolution of Paredes."

A Miss Pollock, of Bedford county, Tenn., was murdered by a negro boy, (aged only about 16 years,) belonging to a Mr. Couch, on Tuesday week, about 5 miles from Shelbyville. We are also informed that the bloody deed was done with a rock, and that Miss P.'s head was dreadfully mangled. The boy was soon afterwards apprehended, and is now in jail at Shelbyville.

The Wheat Harvest is in progress in Michigan, and in the Northern sections of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. All accounts concur in representing the crops as unprecedentedly large, and in general of superior quality.

It is said that Gen. Taylor has sent back a host of his Mexican prisoners, declaring that he would rather fight than feed them. Many of them were loth to return.

A fop is like a set of new knives and forks; you can't put him to anything useful without taking away all his polish.

A LADY's heart is said to be like a fiddle—because it is played on to the best advantage by a *beau*.

A vein of very fine porphyritic marble, between thirty and forty miles in length, has been discovered in Hawkins county, East Tennessee. The color alternates from the lightest to the darkest rouge; the texture consists of the finest chrystal, and it is said to be susceptible of the highest polish.

The ages of our three great generals, it is said, are as follows: Gen Gaines 59; Gen. Scott 64; Gen. Taylor 56.

The love of a cross woman, they say, is stronger than the love of any other female individual you can start. Like vinegar, the affections of a high-strung woman never spoil. It's the sweet wines that become acidulated, not the sour ones. Recollect this, my dear hearers, and court accordingly.

"SAMBO, are you afraid to work?"

"Bress you, massa I no 'fraid ob work, I'll lie down and go asleep by him side."

"Annexation and war—that's true, every word of it," said a per'old maid: "no sooner do you get *married* than you begin to *fight!*"

A certain Irishman, making love to a lady of great fortune, told her he could not sleep for dreaming of her.

The following is one of the regular toasts at the 4th of July celebration in Boston:—

"THE LADIES.—The Arjstocrats of the Republic. They are unwilling that any man should be *free*, and they won't believe that all men are equal."

A young lady in Cincinnati on Sunday night-week, knocked or pushed a young exquisite back wards out of a second story glass door, for making advances to her of an offensive nature. He fell some 12 feet; his hat and cane were thrown after him. After recovering a little from the jar he made off.

There are two chapters in the bible precisely alike, with the exception of a few unimportant words which do not vary the sense, viz. the 19th chapter 2nd Book of Kings, and 37th chapter of Isaiah.

Rapid Growth of Wisconsin.—There are forty-five thriving villages in Wisconsin, where there were none four years ago, and sixty-nine the sites of which have been occupied within six years.

COURAGE.—"Well, Pat, my good fellow," said a victorious general to a brave son of Erin, after a bloody battle, "and what did you do to help us gain this victory?" "Do!" replied Pat, "may please yer honor, I walked boldly to one of the inimy and cut off his fut." "Cut off his foot! and why did you not cut off his *head?*" asked the general. "Ah, an' faith, that was off already!" says Pat.

THE BIBLE IN ITALY.—Italy is becoming more and more accessible to evangelical efforts. The Bible can now be circulated, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany has recently consented to the publication of the Scriptures in his domains.

From the New York Courier, July 16.

Dreadful Murder at Jersey City.

This ordinarily quiet little city in miniature was thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday, by the information that Mr. E. M. Spencer, a resident there, had murdered his wife, by shooting her, about midnight on Tuesday. The facts as we have learned them are briefly these: Spencer, who is native of Canandaigua, in this State, and who is a travelling lecturer on Mesmerism, was married to his late wife (a Miss Dobbin) at that place, about a year since. He had gone off south lecturing and returned a few months ago, when he took a small house in Jersey City, and soon after, his wife's mother and brother came to reside with him. Latterly they have lived very unhappily together, and he has been so harsh in his treatment, that a few days since she was compelled to have him bound over to keep the peace. On Tuesday night he returned home at a late hour, and going to his wife's apartment, she refused him admittance, whereupon he grew so violent she called for aid to her brother, who was in an adjoining room. He came, and as she opened the door to give him admittance, her husband rushed by him, and drawing a revolving pistol, snapped it at her within a few feet of her person. The cap only exploded, and as she partly turned to avoid him, he discharged the second barrel at her, the ball from which took effect under the right arm, passing upwards through the lungs, coming out on the left side of the throat, and severing the jugular vein. She fell to the floor, bathed in her blood, exclaiming "you have shot me," and at the same moment the wretched man pointed the pistol at his own heart, when young Dobbin sprang and caught his hand, holding it firmly with the muzzle of the pistol pointed downwards. He was immediately secured and taken to prison; and a coroner's jury being summoned, a verdict of wilful murder was returned against him.

In the morning David Graham Esq., was sent for, and by his advice he refused to answer any questions at the examination, which held in the Temperance Hall, and which was filled with the excited citizens. We believe the above to be a plain statement of the facts, but of course there were a thousand rumors afloat respecting the unhappy occurrence. One is that Spencer was her fourth husband—her first having died, and she having been divorced from two others. One among the causes assigned for the commission of this rash act, is that Mrs. Spencer had refused to accompany him to the South, and aid in his mesmeric lectures, by exhibiting herself as a clairvoyant subject. The true cause, however, as we have it from good authority, is jealousy, and we are informed that the unfortunate man believed he had good cause to suspect his wife of infidelity with an importing merchant of this city. On the other hand it is said she was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church in Jersey City, universally respected for her mild and amiable deportment.

The deceased was only about 25 years of age, and was remarkably beautiful. A gentleman who crossed the ferry on Tuesday afternoon, observed her on board the boat, and was struck as well with her uncommon beauty as with her modest, lady-like deportment, though he did not know who she was. He was among the crowd who thronged to see the murdered wife, and was shocked beyond expression to find in the lifeless corpse covered with her own blood, the beautiful woman who on the day previous had so attracted his attention.

Mr. Spencer, having refused to answer any questions, was yesterday fully committed to answer the charge of murder, and the case will be sent in to the next Grand Jury.

The Volunteers of Louisville are represented as of the very flower of Kentucky. The Cavalry Regiment of Col. Marshall are particularly spoken of and musters 1000 strong.—They are generally athletic young men, riding splendid horses, and their picturesque dress imparts to them a romantic appearance. The hat particularly is very fanciful. It is a drab beaver with a brim ornamented with several gold stars, and looped up with gold lace in the three cornered fashion of the Revolution. They all wear their beard unshorn, with boots over the legs of their trowsers, reaching above the knees, armed with spurs on the heels, and faced with red morocco.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

SONG.

The heart that throbbed at glory's voice
And followed in her train,
Although in sloth it slumber long,
May wake to life again.
But ah, when once true love has bloomed,
As many a heart can prove,
The fragrance wasted ne'er returns—
'Tis only once we love.

I tread the sunny paths of life,
'Mid beauty's proud array,
But the spell that lent a charm to all,
Has mist-like passed away.
No more the thrill from mingled pulse,
The eloquent, soft sigh,
Nor the unbidden tear of joy,
That dimmed the gentle eye.

Yet oftimes in my early dreams;
In some bright, fairy isle,
Comes one with the low gushing voice,
And the old, gladsome smile;
And hand in hand we wander on
Amid the flowery glades,
Till with the night's starred legions bright,
The joys of vision fade.

Oh sadly flit the hours along,
When that warm light departs,
Which like the dawn of Eden, rose
With rapture on our hearts:
Oh, many a blossom rich we cull,
As through the world we rove,
But the fairest is the *rarest* flower—
'Tis only once we love.

Distressing Dispensation—Sudden Death of three Sisters.—The Cincinnati Commercial states that on Thursday, 9th inst., one of the Misses' M'Cue, living on 7th-street, between Sycamore and Broadway, went to market—returned home and died, as is supposed, from the effects of the heat, soon after. On Friday, the *second* sister died in the same manner, after returning from the funeral. On Saturday, the *third* sister died in the carriage, while attending the funeral of the second sister. The mother of the three young ladies was taken sick in the carriage and returned home. These young ladies were all in apparent health up to the time of their death. They were milliresses and mantua-makers. This calamity—so sudden—so unaccountable—has created great concern in the minds of the people living in the neighborhood.

The Green Bay Republican has the following warlike rumor, which we give as we find it: A gentleman has arrived here direct from the head waters of the Missouri, bringing intelligence that the Sioux, Black Feet, Sioux and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes, are assembling in large numbers, and making every preparation for a war upon the white settlements on the borders of Iowa and Wisconsin. The whites are arming themselves, and are making all the preparation they can to defend their homes and firesides.—*Milwaukie Sentinel 2d inst.*

Cuba.—Letters from Havana announce that Gen Ora, Governor of the Phillippine Islands, has been appointed Governor General of Cuba, in the room of Gen. O'Donnell.

Another Sop to the West.—The President has just appointed 30 Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons for the Army, of whom 26 are from the Western State, 2 from Mississippi, and 2 from Georgia.

POSTSCRIPT!

WASHINGTON CITY, July 13, 1846.

SIR: I am directed to inform you that the President of the United States has authorized the Board of Commissioners to examine into Cherokee difficulties, to entertain any causes of complaint on the part of the *Eastern Cherokees* either against the other parties of the *Tribe* or against the *United States*.

As the Attorney of the Eastern Cherokees, you are requested to attend before the said Board in order that you may be heard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAM'L HUMES PORTER,
Sec. to Commissioners.

Wm. H. Thomas, Esq.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 20, '46.

To the Editor of the Messenger:

Dear Sir—Whereas the above relates to a subject in which a considerable number of your readers are interested either directly or indirectly, allow me to ask of you the favor to give it a place in your paper! The arguments in support of the different portions of the tribe, have all been submitted to the Commissioners; and their decision will, I presume, be made and a treaty concluded for the adjustment of the reservation claims located in Macon and Haywood counties that have not heretofore been provided for. These claims were granted under the treaty of 1817, in which the Cherokee who reserved, agreeably to the decisions of the Attorney General of the U. States, would have a life estate, and his children the remainder in fee simple. Most of their children reside in Arkansas, and no doubt would, if no arrangement be made for the adjustment of their claims, commence suit in the Federal Court, as they have done in Tennessee. This would give the purchasers in North Carolina considerable trouble, as well as occasion them to incur expense. This has caused me to wait a few days longer than I intended. I shall be much gratified if I can get these difficulties removed, and thereby prevent litigation. The Cherokees East would not likely bring suit or do any thing else to annoy their white neighbors, but they could not prevent their brethren West.

I shall start home immediately after the Treaty is concluded, but may not reach my residence at Qualla Town before the 5th of August.

Your obedient servant,
WM. H. THOMAS.

Married,

On Mills' River, in Henderson County, on Wednesday the 22d inst. by the Rev. Erastus Rowley, Col. Thos. R. MILLER, to Miss SOPHIA L. daughter of Capt. John Johnson.

DIED,

On Sunday morning, the 26th inst. Mrs. McElroy wife of Maj. John McElroy of Yancy county, in the 66th year of her age. Mrs. McElroy retired to bed on Saturday night in her usual health, but waked during the night, complaining of being unwell, grew rapidly worse, and died about 4 o'clock the same morning. How uncertain is life and how mysterious the ways of Providence! She was a member in good standing of the Free-will Baptist Church; and from her life we are warranted in saying that our loss is her eternal gain.—*Com.*

GIVE IN YOUR TAXES.

I was appointed by the County Court of Buncombe County, to take in a list of the Taxable property and polls in the Asheville District for the present year. Persons desirous of giving in will please call at my store where the list is now ready. *Much* inconvenience to all parties will be avoided by a prompt attention to this notice.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
Tax Commissioner.

July, 31 1849.

East Tennessee University.

The next Collegiate year of this Institution will commence on the 15th day of October. The Faculty will then consist of five Officers; the vacancy which has occurred in the Department of Natural History being shortly to be filled.

TUITION in the Collegiate Department is $15; in the Preparatory and English Departments $10 per session.

BOARDING in the Public Hall is $1 20; in private families $1.50 per week.

The entire ANNUAL EXPENSE, including clothing, and boarding in vacation, need not, with *strict economy*, exceed $140.

The LOCALITY is exceedingly healthful, and has proved particularly so to students from the South.

For information, see Catalogue, which may be had on application by letter to the President of the University.

D. A. DEADERICK,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Knoxville, Tenn., July, 1846. 4t 310

Spun Thread.

We have on hand and for sale a large stock of spun thread. Call on us.

J. S. & J. P. SMITH.

Feb. 13, 1846. tf

JUST RECEIVED.

Borax, Gum Guaicum, Pink Root, Isinglass, Ginger, pulverized and in the root. Cigars of the best quality &c. &c. &c. For sale at low prices by

T. C. LESTER.

June 5 302tf

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

These pills may be taken at all seasons, and in most diseases in inflamatory, intermittent, remittent, bilious, and every form of FEVER—Jaundice and Liver Complaint. For Dyspepsia they are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. They are very valuable for diseases of the Skin, and for what is commonly called impurity of the Blood, also for female complaints, costiveness, &c., and in fact every disease where Aperient, Alterative or purgative medicine may be required.

Dyspepsia positively can be cured by a persevering use of these Sanatives, especially if the Tonic Vermifuge be used in conjunction.

These medicines are for sale in Asheville by PATTON & OSBORN.

In Hendersonville by RECEIVER CLAYTON.

CASE OF CONGESTIVE FEVER CURED.

A gentleman travelling through Illinois, the fall of 1845, was taken with congestive fever. He immediately commenced with BRANDRETH PILLS. All the Doctors of the village said he would surely die, as nothing could save him but free bleeding and calomel. He stuck to the pills, however. One day he took thirty two pills. The discharges were as black as pitch. He got well in a week.

Another Case.

In Missouri, another gentleman was taken with congestive intermittent fever. He took the pills in doses as high as fourteen in one day. He got better, and started on his journey. But getting wet, he had a relapse. He commenced taking the pills again and although confined to his bed for fourteen days, used nothing else, save during a fit of delirium, one of his friends gave him some calomel. But that was the only dose, as he made them all promise him, that should he again be delirious, they would give him nothing but BRANDRETH PILLS every three hours. During his sickness he lost nine thirty pounds in weight. This party called on Dr. Brandreth directly after his arrival in New York from the west, and told him the above, and that in twenty days after getting up, he had got back nearly all his flesh although he had been scarce a day without taking more or less of the Pills, as he found his constitution yet affected by the double attack, call were, of Congestive Fever. He said he felt quite sure that the Brandreth Pills, under Providence, were the means of saving his life.

These Pills are for sale in every county in this State, at 25 cents per box; and may be had of the following agents:

PATTON & OSBORN, Asheville, N. C.
J. M. ALEXANDER, French Broad, N. C.
JAS C. SYTH, Morganton, N. C.
WM. L. GILL & CO., Marion, N. C.
M. P. PENLAND, Burnsville, N. C.
KELSEY & MAXWELL, Little Ivy, N. C.
R. DEAVER, Sulphur Springs.
J. F. PATTON, Warm Springs.
SMITH & BAIRD, Lapland.

June 26 1m 304

HYSON TEA.

A small quantity of decidedly the finest Tea ever brought into this country, at very low prices.

—ALSO—

Refined Borax, Saleratus, Isinglass, saltpetre, together with a general assortment of sundries on hand and for sale by

T. C. LESTER.

June 12 tf 303

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.

BANK AGENCY.

JAMES P. HARDY, Asheville, N. C,

Will attend to the offering of Notes either for discount or renewal, at the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at this place, and will make the settlements and payments upon Notes each renewal day. The mail facilities from this place to every part of the country are such that notes may be sent and the money received by mail with but little if any risk. The most prompt attention will be given to all such business confided to my care, and an accurate account rendered in every instance, while my charges will be moderate.

Feb. 20, 1846.—tf. 287

We are authorized to announce **Col. John Baxter** as a candidate to represent Henderson county in the Representative branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **R. H. Cannon** as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the Representative branch of the next Legislature.

Mr. Atkin: You are requested to say that Major MATTHEW JAY COMMON is a candidate to represent the counties of Cherokee, Macon and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature. Mr. Common is a Republican good and true, of the old Jefferson and Macon School.

We are authorized to announce *ANTHONY CASEY* as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the lower branch of the next Legislature.

I am grateful to the citizens of Macon county for past favors, and am again a candidate for the office of Sheriff. ELI McKEE.

July 3, 1846.

LINSEED OIL.

130 gallons Linseed oil just received and for sale by

T. C. LESTER.

June 5 302tf

NO. 2. MACKERAL,

Rice, molasses, powder, lead, and salt, for sale by

June 12 tf W. WILLIAMS.

TO THE LADIES.

WE are now opening a new and beautiful stock of blue, black and yellow LAWNS.

ALSO,

Some splendid new style calicoes, worsted netf shawls, fine parasols, sun shades, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Some new and beautiful black Alpaccas, 4 handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Neck scarfs and handkerchiefs for gentlemen Call and examine our stock.

J. S. & J. P. SMITH.

Asheville, April 17, 1846.—tf.—295.

SUGAR

At ten pounds to the dollar, can be had of

W. WILLIAMS.

march 6.—tf

TABLE CUTLERY, POCKET & PENKNIVES

The largest and finest stock we ever had the pleasure of exhibiting, at the most reduced prices

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 3, 1846.

CORN, WHEAT, OATS,

Feathers, Wool, Beeswax and Tallow, received in exchange for Goods, by W. WILLIAMS.

march 6. tf

SALT! SALT!

Fifty sacks of Salt just received and for sale by

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

May 1, 1846. 298.

UPPER & SOLE LEATAER

Constantly on hand at the lowes market rates.

RANKIN & PULLIA.

April 3, 1846.