[From the Watch-Tower.]

"LIVING WITNESSES."

It is a remarkable fact, that although Gen. Harrison is made the object of the vilest abuse from the active partizans and mercenary presses of the Administration, denounced as a coward and sneered at as ignorant of all military skill, that ninety-nine of every hundred, and so far as we have learnt, *every one*, of his OLD SOLDIERS—those who had the best opportunity of knowing his true merits as a General and a man, are most devotedly attached to him, and are among his warmest supporters for the Presidency. Now, why is this? We appeal to the observation of every one of our readers. Did you ever, in the whole of your life, know a citizen, who had served his country well and faithfully, in contending with the savage Indian or in driving back the foreign invader, who instead of treating with indignant contempt, the name of an officer, who had played the coward or shown himself unworthy of his command, would love and honor him?—*Never!* Such an instance never occurred. Why is it, then, that of the thousands of citizen soldiers who fought under General Harrison in the Northwest—who sustained with him the memorable siege of Fort Meigs against a formidable horde of British and Indians under the blood-thirsty Proctor—who, cheered on by his voice, and animated by his example, made a gallant sally and achieved a proud victory over the superior force of their besiegers—and who conquered with him on the battle fields of Tippecanoe and the Thames—why is it, if he is the man his enemies represent him, that these citizen soldiers all hail his name with love and veneration? Why is it, that every now and then we hear of some desperate partizan of Mr. Van Buren, while retailing his slanderous charges against Gen. Harrison, being silenced and put to shame by one of these veteran "living witnesses?" Who was it flew to the rescue of his country in the hour of her greatest danger, and honored by that country with the command of her gallant sons, who had forsaken the comforts of their own firesides and the peaceful occupations of home, to rally under her banner—who was it led them on to battle and victory? WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.—And who is it now, when peace has crowned our borders with all its blessings, are attempting, with rude hands and embittered hearts, to pluck his well earned laurels from his brows and heap disgrace upon his honored name? Have any of those "gallant sons" who triumphed at his side, proved traitor to the best feelings of the human heart, and forgetful of their common sufferings and common danger, risen up to defame the reputation of their old commander? *No! No!* They have gathered around him with hearts overflowing with love and gratitude, and their voices of indignant rebuke to the slanders of his enemies, have formed around his name an impenetrable shield, which all the reckless partizans from Maine to Mississippi cannot break nor bend. No wonder, if it makes the blood of these old soldiers "*run cold*" to hear him slandered. *They* toiled with him—fought and conquered beside him.—*They* know the value of his services to the country, which is now called upon to dishonor him, and therefore it is, that we hear their language of gratitude coming to us from their homes in the valleys and on the mountain-tops, in words so hot with earnestness, that they almost burn upon our ears. And if *they* can be thus grateful, shall we who shared not like them, in his toil and danger, but who are reaping with them the rewards of his skill and courage, shall we stand silently by and suffer the minions of the Executive to defame his name, without rebuking both them and their master by all constitutional means? To do so, is at violence with the spirit of a true American—at violence with all the nobler teachings of the human heart!

Many incidents of thrilling interest have occurred in different parts of the country, since Gen. Harrison was nominated for the Presidency, showing the attachment to him of those who fought under him, and the quick indignation with which they listen to the slanders of his enemies. Here is one, related by the St. Louis Republican:

"A few days since, in a town in Illinois, a number of citizens of both political parties assembled to hear a discussion on political subjects. Among those present was an old man whose head was white with the snows of seventy winters. He was placed on the speakers' stand. Here he sat patiently hearing the different speakers. At length a young lawyer came on the stand, and shortly commenced a most violent tirade of personal abuse of Gen. Harrison. The old man sat patiently listening to it all until the speaker pronounced Harrison a *coward*. The utterance of that word operated like magic on the old man. His eyes, dimmed with age, flushed with renovated fire; seizing his stick, and springing to his feet with all the buoyancy of the age of twenty, he seized the speaker by the collar, and in a clear shrill voice, that thrilled through the crowd, exclaimed, "You're a *liar!* I, said the old man, served under Harrison, and you shall not tell that lie on my old commander to my face." The effect may be imagined, but not described. The whole crowd, of both parties, became so indignant at the speaker, that he had to be smuggled away to protect his person."

Here is another, which we take from the Louisville Journal:

"At a late meeting in one of the interior counties of Pennsylvania, a Mr. Pollock, according to Loco Foco custom, called Gen. Harrison "a coward." "You are a base slander to say so," exclaimed a Mr. Hughes, one of Harrison's old veterans, as he sprang like a roused wild-cat to his feet. The remark closed Pollock's lips."

Here is a third from the Lynchburg Virginian:

"At last Angusta court, William Taylor, Esq., an old Federalist and now a "spouting Elector," indulged in the usual slang against Gen. Harrison, intimating that his courage had been doubted, &c. Gen. Baldwin replied with great effect, and adduced various cotemporaneous facts to prove the falsity of the imputation. It was amusing to espy an old soldier who had fought under Harrison, in Wayne's army, when Harrison was a mere [illegible] Baldwin threw down his [illegible] and said that one living witness was worth more than all.—"Stand forth, John [illegible]" exclaimed, to the surprise of the [illegible] veteran—"Stand forth, and tell your countrymen whether Gen. Harrison was then deemed a coward." "No!" he exclaimed, in thrilling tones, "there never was a braver man!" The effect was electrical. Is it not humiliating that, at this time of day, the countrymen of Wm. H. Harrison, whose name is emblazoned in letters of light upon every page of our warlike annals, from the defeat of St. Clair to the triumph on the Thames, should be compelled to defend him against a charge so infamously false? It is more humiliating that men can be found so ignorant of their own country's history—the history, as it were, of yesterday—as to believe the slander. But even Washington was called a coward by Lee and Gates; and they had *their* toadies, who believed them."

A fourth instance is taken from the Nashville Banner:

"Col. Jones, a candidate on the Locofoco Electoral ticket, while making a speech in Hardin county, Ten., charged Gen. Harrison with having let the enemy choose the ground for him to camp on, the night before the battle of Tippecanoe, and went on to describe the ground. He said he had seen one man that was in the fight, who confirmed the statement, which he believed was correct. James Barnet then rose in the crowd, and said, "Sir, if you will look at me, you can see another man that was in that battle, and I say the statements you have made *are not correct*."—The Colonel looked bad, and said if he was not right he wished to be. Mr. Barnet said, "I would not have interrupted you, but when I heard my old General abused, my blood got warm, and I could not help it. The Colonel went off badly used up. This same James Barnet voted the Democratic ticket last election. He is a man that takes some with him when he goes."

The following we find in the Selma (Ala.) Free Press:

"Some time ago, a young fop of a politician, one who had never smelt gunpowder, was standing in the market place of Cincinnati, and having several Germans collected about him, said:—"Friends, how can you be in favor of Harrison? His adherents say he is a warrior—a granny he is. When the battle of Tippecanoe was fought, he was seventeen miles from the battle-field, and now he says he obtained that victory; hear the liar!" An old farmer stood himself quite composed beside the young granny fop, unbuttoned his waistcoat, pushed his shirt to one side, and exhibited a huge scar:—"Friends, when the battle of Tippecanoe was fought, I was there; an Indian with his tomahawk made this scar, and had not Gen. Harrison at that moment blowed out the lamp of his life with a pistol shot, I would not now stand before you; *hear the liar!*" and with that he pushed the young scamp to one side, who immediately made himself scarce, amidst the roars and loud laughter of his audience."

Others have transpired nearer home, one of which occurred in Anderson county a few weeks since, and which was then published in the Knoxville "Times." It has been related to us by several citizens, and was substantially as follows: The candidates for Elector, Messrs. Anderson, *Whig*, and Wheeler, *Tory*, met in Clinton and addressed the people. Mr. Wheeler, during his speech, imputed *cowardice* to Gen. Harrison. Maj. Moore, who had served under Harrison at the battle of the Thames, and who had been a friend of the Administration, was present, and was called upon by Maj. Chiles to come forward and give his testimony upon the subject. He instantly complied, and having given with much feeling his impartial evidence in favor of the bravery and military skill of his old commander, concluded with the emphatic declaration that "it *made his blood run cold* to hear Gen. Harrison spoken of as he is by his enemies."

MR. BURTON, late Editor of a Van Buren paper in Pulaski, Tenn., has resigned his charge, from honest convictions of the ruinous tendency of the measures of the Administration, and avowed himself for HARRISON. But let him speak for himself. Here are his reasons, calmly and dispassionately given:—*Knoxville Reg.*

OUR CHANGE.

Having discontinued our connection with the "Pulaski Republican," and assumed the editorial duties of the WHIG COURIER, a proper respect for the opinions of the public, requires a disclosure of the reasons which have impelled us to the change.

For several years past, we have been a warm political friend of Mr. Van Buren and an ardent supporter of his administration.

These feelings and conduct were caused by a belief in the correctness of *his* principles, and the happy tendency of the measures of his administration. It is true, we saw the portentous, clouds of embarrassment and distress lowering the land, and the blasted hopes of a people once rioting in all the luxuries of independent prosperity. It is true we had witnessed the paralizing shock which credit, the main spring of our national prosperity, had sustained, and the consequent loss of confidence between man and man, in all the operations of daily business—but we ascribed them to other causes than a maladministration of the General Government; and closed our ears to every thing calling into question the correctness and salutary influence of Mr. Van Buren's policy. We ever warred against contrary convictions that were fast forcing themselves upon us, and brought to our aid every weapon we could use, both of reason and sophistry to resist the impressions which daily observation and undisputed facts were continually making of the incorrectness of the policy and course of the administration. But the time has come when theory must yield to FACTS and experience and sophistry to *reason;* and when we can *no longer close our eyes to the too fatal connection between the policy of the present administration, and the prostrate condition of* INDUSTRY and TRADE! And having never in our lives cloaked our sentiments and feelings, or consented to act the part of a hypocrite, we now as freely disclose our *honest* convictions in the general correctness of the Whig party.

Since we abandoned the policy of a *United States Bank*, the pecuniary condition of our country has been continually becoming more and more deranged, until the very worst enemy of our country's interest ought to be satisfied; and the necessity of a return to it, obvious to all. *We cannot do without it.*

From those with whom we lately acted, we part with regret. There are many to whom we are personally attached, and shall always cherish with the liveliest gratitude the kindness experienced at their hands.—From many, we would fain hope, our separation will be short. We know them to be honest, and desirous of the prosperity and happiness of the country, and when they see, as we verily believe they ere long will, that the course they are now pursuing will not bring them to the end they aim at, they will act in the same way our convictions have compelled us to do.

By those who rush with head-long zeal in the advocacy of their cause, irrespective of candor, or a proper regard for the feelings of others, and who are incapable of appreciating that honesty and independence which will acknowledge an error, we expect to be assailed and abused. Be it so. We are prepared for it.

As a tree is known by its fruit, we shall not indulge in any professions, as to our future course. The public can best judge of our merits by our acts; and they will be submitted either for approval or censure.

We avail ourselves of the present occasion, however, to say, that believing the best interests of the country require a change of the principles and policy of the administration of the General Government, and that it cannot be successfully effected without a change of *men*, we shall advocate the claims and pretensions of the distinguished Hero and Statesman of Ohio, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON for the next Presidency, and the talented disciple of Jefferson, JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for the Vice Presidency.

B. F. BURTON.

RESIGNATION OF AMOS KENDALL.

We copy the following letter from the Globe of the 11th inst.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Finding it impossible, in consequence of enfeebled health, to perform the duties of Postmater General in a satisfactory manner, I have resigned that office, to take effect as soon as my successor can be appointed.

Not having been fortunate enough to accumulate wealth in a public office, I am under the necessity of resorting to such private employment as is suited to my strength and condition, for the purpose of meeting the current expenses of a considerable family.

A few hours each day devoted to the pen, leaving an abundance of time for relaxation and exercise, I have found by experience, from the excitement of composition, to be rather conducive to health than injurious; and this is the occupation, above all others, most agreeable to my taste and my present inclination.

Messrs Blair and Rives have kindly offered me the profits of such subscription to the Extra Globe for the present season as may be raised on my account, and I have consented to contribute to it until November next, if such a number of subscribers shall be obtained as will warrant that step.

I am the more inclined to this devotion of my time from a desire to prevent any misconstruction of the motives which have led to my resignation. I wish to satisfy the whole world that no dissatisfaction, with the President or his administration, no indisposition to render it the utmst support in my power, no distrust of its measures or its designs, has had any effect in determining me to prefer a private to a public station. On the contrary, my confidence in the President, in his integrity, his principles, and his firmness, have increased from the day I was first officially associated with him; my relations with every member of his Cabinet have been uniformly of the most friendly character; and my devotion to the great measures which have been, and still are, sustained by the Administration, knows no abatement. The leading principles avowed by the President I look upon as essential to the preservation of liberty and a Government of the people; and if I had supposed that my resignation could endanger their success, I should have clung to office as I would to life.

As soon as the necessary arrangements are made, proposals, with a more extended address, will be presented to the friends of the Administration.

AMOS KENDALL.

May 11, 1840.

AN OFFICE HOLDER'S ELOQUENCE.—A Van Buren Sheriff in Ohio, exhorting the people to turn out, writes to a friend thus: "Tell our friends, for the sake of our forefathers' memories, for the principles of the party for equal rights, for their dearest liberties, to do their duty, or I shall *never be Sheriff again!!!*" This was the climax of his enthusiasm.

No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty. On the contrary, one good action, one sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for conscience' sake, will prove a cordial for weak or low spirits, beyond what either indulgence, or diversion, or company can do for them.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—Within the last three days sixteen hundred and sixty-six passengers have arrived at this port from Europe.—*N. Y. Spect.*

THE MESSENGER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Wednesday, June 3, 1840.

TERMS.—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year.

☞ We have anticipated in this number our regular day of publication, in order to gratify those of our friends who have expressed great anxiety to see the first No. of our paper. Hereafter we shall publish regularly every Friday morning.

To the patrons of the Messenger.

In commencing our duties as editors of a public journal, a few words may suffice as regards the course which we expect to pursue. We design to adhere strictly to the principles, an outline of which was given in our prospectus.

Our paper shall be devoted to *Religion, Morality, Science, Politics* and *General Intelligence*, having for its leading object the instruction and advantage of the people, wherever it shall be attentively read.

Notice has already been given that in regard to religion, all controversies on its abstruse and disputed points will be cautiously excluded while the Bible and the Christian religion will be constantly held up as indispensable to the *moral, social* and *political* interests of this or any other community. This is a position which we believe every intelligent man of candor will readily grant; and can we be justly censured for advocating that which is the only true and infallible standard of moral virtue, which alone teaches us the relations we sustain to each other, and the duties which flow out of those relations, and which is the basis of the civil and political institutions of the wisest, best and happiest people on earth? We think not. We are not, however, ignorant that much opposition to our paper arises from the very fact that we propose to pursue the above course in connection with a cool, dispassionate discussion, whenever we may feel disposed, of any or all the political questions bearing upon the general interests of the community. But let such as object on these grounds remember—First, that when we speak of politics, we do not mean a chimney-corner discussion, or a grog-shop *fisticuff* about who is to be elected constable, or whether A., B. or C. is to go to the next Legislature. And when we speak of politicians, and the doings of politicians, we do not mean three or four self-interested individuals met together to adopt some borrowed resolutions, and then blazing it abroad under the imposing title of "Great Meeting," "Convention," and the like. Far from it. We mean simply those leading principles of philosophy founded on the nature of man, and flowing out of the immutable connections existing between him and his Creator; and which unite in constituting the science of Government. How these principles are to be directed and how united, is a question about which men ever have, and most probably ever will differ widely. United and directed in one way, they form a particular kind of Government which we call a Monarchy. In another way, they form a Democracy, and so on through a great variety. Of these principles, and the manner in which they should be directed and united, we shall speak, when we speak of politics, and we shall speak of *men* only as they stand related to these principles. Let our objectors remember—

Secondly. That for a man to be a true friend to his country he must be a true friend to his God.—Our country's liberties will only exist parallel with our country's morals, and our country's morals will only exist parallel with our reverence for the Bible and the institutions of Christianity. Further, it is the duty of the people at large to be acquainted with the policy and peculiar texture of the Government under which they live—this cannot be done without investigation, and that investigation may, and should, be carried on as much in the fear of God as any other duty which we are called to perform.

We may consider this subject more fully hereafter; for the present these remarks will, we hope, suffice to show our friends, that our devoting a paper to the joint interests of Religion, Politics, &c., is neither so wicked nor so absurd as many would have us suppose.

We have promised to set forth, as far as we may be able, sound principles of morality, correct taste and good manners. This, of course, we will labor to do. We wish to be courteous and respectful to all, but we will never knowingly sacrifice truth to court the smiles or avoid the frowns of any; nor will we swerve from our avowed determination to oppose and expose vice and depravity in all their varied forms.

The Political department of this paper will be under the supervision of J. Roberts, who will labor to keep our readers apprized of the important political transactions passing at home and abroad.—As is said in the prospectus, this paper will not support the leading measures of the present Administration. The editor of the political matter is however pledged to no party. He will form his own opinions—express his opinions, and at all times support those men who he believes are in every respect best calculated to promote the public good. In the ensuing Presidential election, he will support the claims of HARRISON and TYLER.

We earnestly desire to make ours a family newspaper, useful to every class of the community and shall bring forward from time to time such matter as shall, in our opinion, be calculated to advance the interest of all honest professions. And finally, we have engaged in an enterprise in which, if we succeed, the public must aid us. We must have a liberal share of paying subscribers. We do not wish to injure the circulation of any paper in the State, but we most respectfully ask that attention from the reading public that will justify us in continuing our paper. There are, we know, hundreds of families in the Western part of this State, who take no paper at all, and if a few individuals will take an interest in the spread of our paper, we can be sustained, and well sustained; and that, too, without any detriment to the interests of those papers already in circulation throughout the State.

☞ In conducting the Political Department of the "Messenger," my object will not be to add fuel to the flame of political strife, and thereby increase the rancour of party spirit, which is already raging with too much violence; but to keep the minds of its readers correctly informed by laying before them, in a calm and dispassionate manner the facts in relation to the leading measures discussed and acted on in the State and Federal Government.

I shall constantly endeavor to have truth for my guide, and cautiously exclude from the columns of the "Messenger" every thing which is not in strict accordance thereto. But as I do not pretend to infallibility, and will from necessity, have to obtain a great part of my information through the medium of an excited press, where most matters are highly colored, and many wilfully exaggerated, I can scarcely hope entirely to avoid error. I can, therefore, only promise to use my best exertions to avoid it; and when I ascertain it to exist, promptly to correct it.

I shall occasionally give my own views and reasonings on public measures, which will pass for what they are worth, as the reader may consider them fair deductions from the facts stated, or otherwise.

During the sittings of Congress and the State Legislature, I will give a condensed statement of the proceedings of these bodies.

I will be always found steadily and firmly opposing all profligate and unnecessary expenses, both by the State and General Government; every encroachment on State Rights; all interference with the freedom of elections; every thing tending towards an increase of Executive patronage or an improper exercise of that which already exists; the Sub-Treasury, and the giving away of the public lands, which I consider the common property of all the States.

J. ROBERTS.

Owing to circumstances over which we had no control, the first number of the Messenger has been delayed much beyond what we expected. We are, however, at *last*, fairly under way with a large assortment of excellent new type—splendid new press, and entirely new fixtures—a large lot of paper, and last, though not lest, capital workmen. If we can now obtain a large list of good subscibers and a handsome amount of the needy there is little danger but what we will make our weekly visitations to the public with the best matter we may be able to collect.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are happy to present our readers with an original article or two in the first number of our paper. Our friends who have been kind enough to assist us at the commencement, are most earnestly requested to continue their contributions as they may from time to time find leisure, and we humbly hope that many others will furnish us articles on some one or other of the subjects to which our paper is devoted.

☞ We are sorry to see that the *unprovoked* war made by the British Government on the Chinese Empire still rages. A foreign correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that the English are much flattered with a hope of adding a new empire to what they already hold in the East, and speak of what easy marches and conquests can be made in China. But it must be recollected that if these conquests should be made, it will be done at the expense of the lives of some hundreds of thousands of the Chinese, and the destruction of some of their most populous cities. And why? Because, forsooth, England wished to *force* upon them a trade that they believed would be injurious to their national prosperity.

☞ The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session in the city of Baltimore. This is the highest judicial, and only legislative body in that church, and is made up of a delegation from all the annual Conferences in the United States. It meets once in every four years at places of its own appointment. The present session commenced the first of last month. We learn from the Eastern papers that the body is full; all the Bishops are in attendance; and though business of vast importance to the church at large will come before the Conference, there is like to be a remarkably harmonious and pleasant session.

To all whom it may concern.

☞ There is a word of explanation which we wish to give, and we may as well do it just here. To those who have been accustomed to read newspapers, it will not be necessary; but many, very many of the subscribers to the "Messenger" have never taken any other paper, nor have they been in the *habit* of reading newspapers. To them this article is particularly addressed. Our paper will contain every week a great number of articles on a variety of subjects; part of these articles will be written by the Editors, and part will be taken from other papers, books, &c. Those written by the Editors will *always* be printed as you see this—while *selected* articles will be printed as you see the matter in most of the other columns of the present number. The same difference, then, that you percieve between the printing of this article and the main body of the paper, will always be found between the matter written by the Editors and that selected from others. Whatever you find in this paper, printed like this is, let it be in what part of the paper it may, is editorial, and all the rest selected. Let this be remembered.

Music.

We have just received from an esteemed friend in the city of New York, a handsome present of most excellent music, mostly composed or harmonized by himself. It is well printed, and forwarded to us in sheets. The author is a young man of fine mind and correct taste; and should he devote much of his time to the science of music, (as we sincerely hope he will) his pieces cannot fail to meet a most cordial reception among all good judges. In the mean while, he will please accept our sincere thanks; while at the same time we apprize our readers that we shall occasionally insist on the importance of cultivating *sacred* music as a science, and not as a mere thing of pastime.

☞ "If ever I had a taste for reading," said a gentleman not long since, who is distinguished for extensive reading and a love of books—"If I ever had a taste for reading, it was first contracted while very young, by reading weekly newspapers, several of which were regularly taken by my father from my earliest recollection. These were always hailed with pleasure and read with interest, and that too at a time of life when a large volume would have utterly discouraged me."

Parents of Western Carolina, do you hear that? Give your sons the "Messenger." We intend to fill its columns with chaste, instructive and interesting matter.

☞ "There is nothing new under the sun," said a drawling hypochondriac the other day. Wonder if he supposes there was ever a paper published in *Buncombe* before this?

Education.

The cause of general education [illegible] such vital importance to every interest of our country, that we will be naturally expected to devote to it a portion of our time and attention. At present Western Carolina has few literary advantages; but we are happy to say that in almost every place the people have manifested a desire to avail themselves of the benefit of the act of the last Legislature on this subject. We look upon this as the buddings of a better season. It is a subject to the importance of which our people must, and will, sooner or later become awake.

Our paper will at all times be found ready and willing to advocate the claims of our youth upon their parents and country, to a solid education.—An education that has reference to the pursuits which they will be most likely called to follow in after life. We never could see the propriety, (if indeed there be any) of keeping a boy from two to five years dozing over books which contained nothing that as a farmer or mechanic, he could ever reduce to practical purposes. Nor could we ever see the propriety of spending time and money on one who was evidently incapable of receiving a thorough education. Education does not *give* but *form* a mind.

But enough for the present. We only design to let our readers know that we intend noticing this subject more at large hereafter; and while we insist upon the importance of education in general, we will take the liberty to advert to what we believe to be some capital errors in the system of popular education, as practised in our country.

We have stated in our prospectus, that believing ourselves Republicans, we could not support the leading measures of the present Administration. The measures which we oppose as anti-republican, are his endeavors to concentrate too great a portion of power in the Executive of the General Government; his attempt to raise a standing army of two hundred thousand men in time of peace; his repeated exertions to force upon the American people, in opposition to their known wishes, the sub-treasury; and thereby render permanent, the war which he has hitherto carried on against Banks and State institutions; and last, though not least, his general prodigal and useless expenditure of the public money. This seems to pervade every department of the government, even down to the furniture in the President's house, as will appear from the following slip taken from the Louisville Journal. We do not wish to be understood as objecting in any manner whatever, to Mr. Van Buren's using golden spoons if he chooses, provided he buys them with his own money, but we agree with the Journal in thinking when purchased with the people's money, silver at least, would be quite sufficient. This is, we admit, a small matter and which we only refer to as a sample of the expenses in every other department.

The New York Star says: "Mr. Andrews, a good Whig member from Kentucky, who possesses all the blunt honesty which characterizes the people of this State, whilst dining with the President, observed a splendid service of gold plate upon the table, and taking one of the spoons in his hand, said to the President, "Mr. Van Buren, if you will let me take this spoon to Kentucky and show it to my constituents, I will promise not to use any other argument against you—this will be enough."

We have no doubt, that the argument would be amply sufficient. Our Western log-cabin boys think that silver spoons are not at all too democratic. Most of them are well satisfied to eat their mush with pewter-spoons and drink their hard-cider from buck-eye cups or pewter-mugs; and although they have no objection to allowing silver spoons and goblets to the President of the United States, it would not be easy to convince them that utensils of massive gold are at all becoming in a functionary who calls himself the people's man, and who aims to be thought the personification of radical democracy.

Golden spoons &c. were never seen upon the table of the White House during any former administration. They are in pefect keeping with the whole of that tremendous system of public extravagance, which, with a suddenness unparalleled in the history of nations, has reduced our country to bonkruptcy.—*Louisville Journal.*

Since the above was in type, we have seen extracts from a speech of Mr. Lincoln, made in the House of Representatives, in April, which go to exonerate Mr. Van Buren from any agency in the expenditures for furnishing the Government house. We feel bound to make this statement lest an improper impression might be made upon the minds of some; though we think it entirely unimportant with whose order this particular was furnished. We still believe it to be a fair sample of the extravagance of the Administration.

☞ The editor of the Carolina Beacon in a late number of his paper talks gravely about marriage being "a queer thing," adding "they say." That is, we suppose the editor has never realized it, but speaks from common report. He is fairly out against *long ceremonies* in marriage; calling them "*outrageous*," "*insufferable*," and the like, while he seems much pleased with the "manner in which some of our country *squires* despatch the business." We will here give friend Zevely a specimen of the manner in which our *up*-country squires "despatch the business."

A friend of ours, whom the Legislature had allowed to append J. P. to his name, was called on to tie the "Gordian knot" very soon after his appointment. Suspecting his abilities, he sent the happy pair to a neighbor of his, who had been elevated to the same high distinction, and at the same time with himself. It turned out, however, that his neighbor was as unwilling to "take the responsibility" as himself, and immediately sent the parties back. Our friend finding there was no chance for him but to act, after some hesitancy, threw all the dignity of his office into his countenance, and placing himself by his chair in the middle of the room, he bade them "come forward," which of course they did, "nothing loth," while he, holding the license in his hand and talking pretty much through his nose, proceeded thus—"This I hold in my hand authorizes me to marry this man and this woman, *if any of you know why I shouldn't do so, say so now, and never say so again.*" No objections being urged he added, "I pronounce you man and wife." Here the ceremony ended; and if the editor of the Beacon wishes any thing shorter he must go elsewhere than to Buncombe.

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

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

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