Extract From the Address of the Whig Convention for the nomination of Electors to the People of Virginia:

FELLOW-CITIZENS :- In conformity with the usage of all parties in Virginia, since ticket, we have assembled at the Capitol of the State, for the purpose of suggesting to you the names of persons proper to be plaeed upon the said ticket as Electors, and respectfully to commend them, as we now do, to your suffrages. Having selected men of, fair and upright character, of competent ability to perform properly the service, who are known to us all as, men of sound ropublican principles, the best commendation which we can make of them will be to submit to your calm and delibe. rate consideration some of the facts and reasons which induce us to desire, and cornestly to recommend to the People of Virginia, as we now do, the election of Electors who are opposed to the re-election of Martin Van Buren.

This duty we propose to perform, candidly and temperately, though freely ; and we ask of you a calm and unprejudiced hearing.

Citizens as we all are of the same country, and more especially of this honored and ancient commonwealth, the ends and objects of the People, for the most part, we cannot but believe to be the same : for the great body of the People of all parties we believe to be equally patriotic and virtuous. equally devoted to their country and to liberty. The great difference between us is the result, therefore, of the different views taken by different persons of the means proper to attain the desired ends, and this difference in respect to the means we believe to be caused chiefly by the arts and misrepresentations of heated partisans and unprincipled demagogues.

Addressing ourselves as we do to the people of Virginia, without distinction of party, upon matters of deep, import to all Toppealing as we do to all the sons of Virginia for aid to the common cause, we hope to show that, while we are cordial supporters of William Henry Harrison and John Tyler for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, we enter into their support, not with the tenper of partisans, but in the spirit of freemen, sustaining a constitutional Republic, and we hope to be able to correct many of the misrepresentations of the demagogue.

The practice of the country for many years, and unfortunately the very frame and structure of our Federal Government. acting upon the known and almost universal traits of man, have made the Presidential election, at and near the periods of its recurrence, not only a deep agitating, but others into the shade, and portending al-

the power of the President is too great, as in which patriotism was the first great lesmany of the sternest and most sagacious

The habitual electioneerer, when with- [it, until they have assumed that perfect statesman, and eventually is corrupted ; but of the Executive may be heard.

try, the business of the statesman is at an offer, if the majority of the American peothe passage of the law requiring the People, end, and vice and correspondent information of the law requiring the People, The office, which should be conferred upon end, and vice and corruption must provail. ple should select me for their Chief Magis to vote for Electors of President and Vice. The once, which should be conterred upon President of the United States by general defend her country and the institutions against the President, is bestowed upon the satellite, who reflects only the lustre of his major orb, or the servile suitor, who deems the highest duty of a patriot is to follow in important offices which have heretofore the footsteps of his master. Fidelity to the been conferred upon me. If power placed *President*, and not to the *People*, becomes in my hands has ever, on a single occasion, the test of fitness for the office created by the People ; and if the officer of the Presi dent dares become a patriot, and thinks it right to serve the people and protect their interests, thanks to the power of the People, and not the mercy of his " princely President," if he be not expelled, denounced, and degraded.

The officers of the country should be the servants of the People, not the President. The interests of the People can never be properly served or guarded otherwise. -If power will not permit us to make the officer. protected by removing from the President the inducement to corrupt him. This will be the case when the President knows that he cannot be re-elected; and the hope of the officer to retain his, place must depend pon his fidelity to his trust, and his ability the discharge of it.

The first great and important ground follow-citizens, upon which we ask you to unite with us in the support of Gen. Harrison and John Tyler is, that they stand pledged, as deeply as men can be-so deep. v that universal scorn must attend the vio. lation of the pledge-not to be candidates for a a re-election-to serve but a single term. The Constitution authorizes the reelection of the President of the U. States without limitation. That man who never loved but only tolerated power, that he might do good with it, saw the error of the provision, and the dangers concealed in it; and he who almost gave us, our liberty gave us practically a Constitution to pr servedit, by renouncing the power which was dangerous to it, and retiring voluntarily to private life. Hallowed by the name and example of Washington, the maxim has been preserved as one of our fundamental laws, and the precedent stands the proudest monument to the fame of him

whose proudest title was, "the Father of his Country," The safety of the Republic demands and

ther ennobling sacrifice; and happy we are, fellow-citizens, to be able to draw up on those times in which the sacrifice of every personal interest to the service of the country was considered a triumph, for absorbing topic, casting, for the time, all he is able, to make the sacrifice. One who received his first commission to battle in ready the most disastrous effects to the po- his country's ranks against a ruthless, foe, litical principles and morals of the country. from the hands of Washington himself By the Constitution of the United States, who was trained and nurtured in that school

out power, ceases to be the independent shape, where and when alone the opinions

when the President of the United States be-comes the chief electioneerer in the countrate, that I would adopt the principles which I have herein laid down as those up on which my administration would be con-ducted. I could only answer by referring to uy conduct, and the disposition manifested in the discharge of the duties of several been used for any purpose other than that for which it was given, or retained longer than was necessary to accomplish the objects designated by those from whom the trust was received, I will acknowledge that either will constitute a sufficient reason for discrediting any promise I may make, under the circumstances in which I am now placed.

We ask you carefully to consider the as public journalists we shall labor to do Harrison, and say if they are not patriotic and wise-if they are not republican-emadependent of the President, let him be inently republican-and evincive of the temper and spirit which should characterize the first officer of a Government like ours. evince a determination to enforce the constitutional powers of the President, manifest, in the true spirit, an unwillingness to extend those powers, and a determination to party purposes; and, above all, to pre-serve pure and free from the corrupting influences of power, the Elective franchise. In these sentiments there is every thing to one term only, will have no motive to re-

Contrast them with the principles and practices of Mr. Van Buren. He is in faprevent L.

upon party grounds, who are not only incompetent, but vicious and faithless.

He claims and exercises the power to remove officers at will, and none escape who false impressions in reference to the char. willing to take the field. But we may posoppose him. He retains now the most dan- acter or opinions of public or private men, sibly be mistaken; that nation may entergerous control over the public treasure, and s the advocate and supporter of a system which will give to the Executive almost absolute control over it in future ; and, in. spise. It is the very worst kind of lying, they are silly enough to think that they can stead of suggesting simply such laws as With all due respect to those concerned, make conquests in our country as easily Congress may and should pass, he seeks to we unhesitatingly give it as our opinion as they are like to do in China, or as their control the legislation of Congress by the that the high degree of excitement manipromulgation and enforcement of favorite loctrines, and the most arrogant and unwarrantable interference with the rights country, particularly on political subjects. and privileges of the States. But, above is directly calculated to do serious and lastall, has Mr. Van Buren any where, or in ing injury-calculated to vitiate public my manner, evinced the disposition to retaste and corrupt public morals. We will store " the Administration to its original therefore labor to feel and write on every simplicity and purity," which Gen. Harrison declares to be, in his opinion, a duty? subject that we may consider at all, with On the contrary, has not every power of calmness and candor. the Federal Government been practically OUR VILLAGE -This is known far and increased and extended under Mr. Van Buren's administration? Has there not been near as a complete thoroughfare. There the most lavish and wasteful expenditure of is no point in the mountains dividing the the public money? and so far from any pu- Southern and Western waters for more rity in the Administration, has not the than one hundred miles east or west through country been disgraced by more frauds which a passage can be had as easily as upon, and robbery of, the public Treasury, here. The road is good-very good ; and han ever occurred before? Well and truly has it been said, by a dis. from East Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, tinguished citizon, late a supporter of Mr. Indiana or Ininois, to Charleston, Augusta, Van Baren, that Columbia, or in fact any part of South Car-"The soul is sick "With every day's report of wrong and fraud "With which the land is filled." olina, a great part of Georgia and North Carolina, it is the nearest route, that can That General Harrison will restore pu- be had. We shall, at some convenient ity to the "Administration, his past life furtime, give a brief statement of the annual nishes an ample guaranty. Commencing

MESSENGER V. JUNE 12, 1840. TERMS .- Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in ad-vance, or Three Bollars at the expiration of the subscription year.

Ourselves,-our village,-ourcountry.

was compelled to leave out a large quantity OURSELVES .- The course which we inof papers among which was a portion of end to pursue has been distinctly stated. ours. His mail has been increasing-and row your neighbor's newspaper, and never We meant what we said, and shall do all should he have nothing but a single horse, in our power to benefit our readers-to and a small mail bag, as heretofore, it is improve the mind and morals-to enable uncertain when he will get off all the mail the ignorant to learn and the wise to im- that is now here.

prove their recollections. Hitherto our This matter should be regulated, and we pens have troubled the world but little; and here say once for all, our subscribers must it is probable that now more of our cherhave their papers. ished productions will go off in a blaze of

(C We see that an English correspondent fire, than of glory; but be this as it may, of the New York Morning Herald, writes sentiments above expressed by General our duty, our whole duty, and nothing but very gravely about the probabilities and our duty. We shall no doubt publish much consequences of a war with the United of the country. We hope this subject will that will be objected to by many-be it so. States, in order to settle the controversy respecting the Maine boundary. He gives we cannot expect to please every one. nor shall we try. It will be as much, if we us to understand that should they be com-They are sentiments which, while they can please ourselves. Each one of our pelled to resort to these means, it is the dereaders, in common with all men, is entitled to his conscientious opinion on any and ev. additional army into the North American still exists among us to a degree that claims ery subject that interests him, and every provinces of one hundred thousand men, the attention, and should unite the efforts to limit them in practice ; not to prostitute man's opinion deserves to be respected in to unite the Canadas, New Brunswick, the power and patronage of the Government proportion to his capabilities to form an and Nova Scotia into one province-to set christians. To arrest the progress of these opinion correctly-to his opportunities of the Duke of Cambridge, or his son George informing himself in reference to the mat. over it as King, and then fix the boundary them where they do not, temperance sociter about which the opinion is formed, and just where they please. And asthey seem commend, every thing to hope for. The to the diligence with which he has used to think the disputed territory a poor comman who entertaining them is elected for these opportunities. If, then, our readers pensation for so much trouble, he informs who may differ from us, are more capable us that it is likewise the intention of the nounce or betray them. Is there a genu-of forming correct opinions than we-if Government to make the Rocky Mountains their opportunities of information have our Western boundary.

been greater, and if they have been more We do not profess to know more than vor of re-electing the President, and is a industrious-then their opinions are enti. our betters-bat this is reliardge. We candidate for re-clection. He defends the tied to more respect than ours; but if these have no idea that the British Gavernment right of Federal office holders to interfere he on our side, we humbly ask for that de. has any such intentions. They have more and elsewhere denounces any attempt to gree of respect to which they may entitle us. sense-they have been too roughly handled however small it may be. In whatever by Americans in two bloody wars already He prostitutes the influence of his office clse we may be deficient, we hope never to to be auxious to enter upon a third ; espeto party purposes, and retains men in office be wanting in sincerity and candor. To cially while they remember that McComb, wilfully and designedly conceal truth which Gaines, Scott, Harrison, Jackson, and a ought to be public-to endcavor to make number of their coadjutors are still able and or to publish exaggerated accounts of men tain such views as this writer expressesand things, merely for effect, is what we de. if so, if nothing but war will do them-if girlish Queen did of Prince Albert, why fested by the press in some parts of our just let them come and try, that's all.

> 07 It seems that Mr. Smith, the geographer, and the Editor of the "Raleigh Regis. of course for himself for the Vice Presi-

New Definitions.

Politeness-Going into a printing office ties west of this failed to get their papers , and asking the compositor a thousand foollast week. This was not our fault, nor ish questions, and he all the while looking was it the fault of the Post Master at this over his shoulders to see what he is setting place. The fact is, the mail carrier from up

Gentect-To put your mouth wi bin three this to Franklin could not with the means he had carry all his mail. The Post inches of a decent man's face, with your breath impregnated with whiskey and to-Master here filled what bags he had, but bacco.

> Encouragement of the Press .- To bortake or pay for one yourself.

Height of folly-To get mad with a printer for telling you to getout of the way.

OF We publish in this week's paper the resolutions of the Barnsville Temperance Society, proposing a convention to meet in this place on the second Tuesday in Sep-

tember next, in order to devise some mensures by which the temperance cause may be more efficiently carried on in our section receive its proper attention. No can lif man of common intelligence will deny for a moment but, that notwithstanding all that has been said, written and done to suppress sign of the British Government to send an the evils of drunkenness, intemperance of all true patriots, philanthropists and evils where they do exist, and to prevent eties have, during the last thirteen avears of our country's history, proved themselves to be the most easy, safe and effectual meaner ever devised. A number of societies once existed through Western Carolina, too many of which have been through negligence suffered to decline ; and in the sam proportion as they have declined, intemp-. rance has revived." A fact that ought to be well remembered by the friends of the temperance cause. This subject, to be successful must be mildly but constantly agi. tated-it has nothing to fear from investigation-the more it is candidly and calmly examined by an impartial mind, the more clearly will be seen its adaptation to our wants, and the more highly will its excel. lences be appreciated. Then let all the societies within reach send a delegation to the proposed convention, and we most car. nestly hope that thereby something may be done that will tell loudly on the moral interests of our country for years yet to come.

> 07 We learn from the Memphis (Ten.) Enquirer, that Gov. Polk is fairly in the field electioneering for Mr. Van Buren, and Mirabile dictu !

The Mails. Several of our subscribers in the coun-

patriots of the Revolution proclaimed when it was first submitted to their consideration. The patronage of the office, then, practically trivial, but capable of expansion to a dangerous and anti-republican extent in any hands, and now proven to be almost il- his years and honors, his love of liberty has limitable in the hands of a wily and unserupulous partisan, was one of the largest sources of apprehension, and was denounecd by many of those whom Virginia, as well as others of the States, trusted in those days of difficulty and danger, but of 'rcpublican simplicity; but, as far as we know, the wildest conception of the most apprehensive never pictured, even to itself, the monstrous and overshadowing power which the President now exercises, and with which he presses down and prostrates the energies of the country.

the men who quailed not for their country, one term. in the face of legions sent by a tyrant to it must contend at home, and thought they saw the enemy of its liberty lurking within the robes of our "princely President," the President of the United States was the President of the nation. Now, he is the faction, who considers the patronage of the Government as the pay of his followers, and the offices, honors, and emoluments ofthe nation, as the spoil of the successful. band. Can it be wondered at, then, that the election of President is not only an agitating, but an all-engrossing topic ? Is it possible for any patriot to contemplate the fact, and the causes which have made it. without the deepest regret for that which is, and the most painful apprehensions for the future.

Fellow-citizens, we desire to arrest this torrent, which threatens to sweep away all the land-marks of our Government. We would curb and chain the monster that now controls too much our destinics, and, in voting, the end, will destroy our liberty. We would limit rower, and, if possible, would purify it. But these things can be done only by the People-and to the People. therefore, we appeal.

One of the first and most important steps to be taken to accomplish the object, we are satisfied, is to limit practically, if not by an amendment to the Constitution, the power and service of the President to one term. Make him the President of the na. tion, by depriving him of a party-compel him to be honest, by withdrawing the temptation to be vicious-force him to adminis ter the Government as the honored agent of a free people, and not as a guilty partisan, by depriving him of the hopes and val should be stated, if requested, to the consolution of a re-election. Leave him, if he abuse his trust, to the scorn and curses of his countrymen, to torture his declining years ; and let his hope be that, by a faithful, just, and mild administration of

the laws, the shall inerit, and neeive as cortainly as he merits, the highest reward of free, and grateful people.

son. A venerable patriot, distinguished alike as a soldier and citizen in the service. of his country ; who, by the last act of his public life, is ready to prove that the maxims of Washington and Jefferson have sunk deeply into his heart, and that, with grown and increased.

Coming from the times of the Revolution, commended to you by the confidence of Washington and Jefferson, and a long and perilous life devoted to the service of his country, General Harrison is the proper man to set a new example to his countrymen; to subdue the purposes of ambition to the welfare of his country ; and in the hands, and by the aid of the People, to put a new limit to power. We invite you, then fellow citizens, to unite with us in the upport of this venerable and virtuous effi-

In the carly days of the Republic, when zen, and to limit the Presidential power to

To show that General Harrison will, by subdue it, yet trembled for its safety as his example, do this, we submit to you the they contemplated the power with which following letter written by him in the year 1838 -

He says: "Among the principles proper to be adopted by any Executive sincerely desirous to restore the Administration to its eriginal simplicity and purity, I deem the President of a party-the leader of a great | following to be of prominent importance: " 1. To confine his service to a single

term. "2. To disclaim all right of control over the public treasure, with the exception of

such part of it as may be appropriated by law to carry on the public services, and that to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and drawn from the Treasury agreeably to the long established forms of that Department.

"3. That he should never attempt to influence the elections, either by the people or the State Legislatures, nor suffer the Federal officers under his control to take any other part in them than by giving their owa votes when they possess the right of

"4. That, in the exercise of the vete power, he should limit his rejection of bills o-1st. Such as are, ,n his opinion, un Charleston Mercury, an able and warm constitutional. 2d. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States or judividuals. 3d. Such as; involving deep interests, may, in his opinion, require more mature deliberation or reference to the will of the People, to be ascertained at the sucdoctrines. The candidates for President ceeding elections. and Vice President are both Virginians.

" 5. That he should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party character.

through the heart of the old Common-" 6. That in removal from office of those wealth. who hold appointments during the pleasure of the Executive, the cause of such remowas communicated, it is supposed, by an Separe, at the time the nomination of a sucincendiary, to a quantity of prepared amucessor is made.

nition, consisting of about 100,000 cartri-" And last, but not least in importance. ges, in an out building of the U.S. Arsen-"7. That he should not suffer the Executive Department of the Government to al about two miles below St. Louis, Mo. contain nothing that can justly offend the become the source of legislation ; but and an explosion took place by which the leave the whole business of making laws building and all its contents were destroy. the Constitution has exclusively assigned. No lives were lost.

ALMOST VIELDED THE CONTEST .- The

porter of the present Administration

avs:="It is by no means difficult to sup-

linked by the connexions, for three centu-

ries with a thousa al ties that will thrill

On Sunday evening, the 10th ult., fire

travelling along this route, taken from the is public life, as we have said, under the books of the turnpike company. immediate auspices of Washington, he has passed through many most important sta-True, our village is small, quite small-

tions: at various times confronting the focs of his country and leading the armies of the nation to victory and triumph : at others, filling the most important civil offia word-and that is, it must and will grow, enue, ces-governing, with admirable wisdom and moderation, as well as integrity, one of and grow rapidly, unless its own citizens the most extended territories of the nationprevent it. We have now six dry goods then representing a sovereign State in the stores and two grocerics, two public houses Senate of the United States-and then the

prepared we suppose to accommodate - two nation at a foreign Court-he has returned, poor and guiltless of all peculation, to or three hundred persons, two churches and his own fireside, and, with the simplicity two academies, a male and female, both in of a republican, fills the humble but useful a prosperous condition. There are several and highly respectable office of clerk of hisbuildings of different kinds now under way . county-so humble and unostentatious in his life, fellow-citizens, that he has been derided by the pimps and parasites of power, clear'y among us.

because his habitation was said to be hum-OUR COUNTRY is one of the most healthy ble, and his drink simple and cheap. They romantic, and in many respects, desirable who clothe in fine clothe ,, and feed on luxto be found in the United States. It posuries bought by salarie + which the People sesses so many natural advantages that we pay, may well deride thus the republican who maintains himself in honest simplicity. are satisfied nothing but a criminal apathy

and want of enterprize on the part of its inhabitants can prevent its becoming wealthy. Some of the counties in the western part of this State possess advanpose that Yirginia will cast her vote for tages rarely found any where-and we Harrison and Tyler. The odds are fear- shall from time to time labor to show in

ful against the old Republican (Locofoco) what those advantages consist, and how the real resources of the country may be developed.

> OT We have had quite an encouraging increase of subscribers since we published the first number of our paper; names of subscribers are sent us from all directions,

and among others, those of many of the most intelligent ladies of our country .--This is as it should be. Our paper shall followed by many others.

ter, have taken "the responsibility." to inform "the whole world," that the Black O mores !

Mountain in this county, is hereafter and forever to be called Mount Mitchell. Now, inasmuch as this has been done without once deigning to consult the good promise of Buncombe, whose authority is always higher, than any powers whatever at Raleigh (as they are something like a mile above them.) We hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, and to all whom it may not concern, that Black Mountain

is to be Black Mountain as long as Buncombe remains Buncombe. If Mr. Smith will publish another edition of his work, and consent to call Buncombe Mount Smith, then we will consent to call the Black Mountain Mount Mitchell.

A serious fact for serious people!! In 1837, there was a surplus in the National Treasury of forty millions ; in 1840, owing, as we believe, to circumstances not the nation is twenty millions in debt. In necessary for us now to detail. In refer. three years there has been an expenditure ence to its growth in future, we wish to say of sixty millions over and above annual rev.

07 We see in the Madisonian of the 30th ult., a concise statement of the facts relating to the charge against Gen. Harri- Itad not passed on the 29th of May, though son for selling poor white men for debt-a subject on which the most untiring efforts have been made by the Administration Some weeks back Dr. Montgomery published a speech in the Globe, "for Buncombe."-Carolina, lay the wheeled to be the speech in the Globe, "for Buncombe."-Carolina, lay the wheeled to be the speech in the Globe, "for Buncombe."-Carolina, lay the wheeled to be the speech in the Globe, "for Buncombe."-Carolina, lay the wheeled to be the speech in the Globe, "for Buncombe.". and the signs of life and improvement are lay the whole before our readers next week, when they will see that the course of Gen. Harrison on that question was any thing business. lse than what the Van Buren party represent it.

> 05 We see by the last Whig Banner that John M. Morchead, Esq., the Whig candidate for Governor, is now in the Western part of the State, and intends to sit the Mountain District. Due notice will be given in the Messenger of his appointidents west of the ridge.

> 0.7 In our paper this week we publish an anecdote of Gen. Harrison presenting a one that had died at his ' We see from the Baltimore Patriot that the preacher

truth of the statement.

67 The city of Natchez was almost entirely destroyed by a tornado early in May last. The Vicksburg Whig estimates most refined sensibilities. We hope the the number of those who lost their lives at different sort of men from the ten in the the patriot-the applause of an intelligent, for the Union to the department to which ed. The loss is estimated at about \$10,000. worthy example of these ladies will soon be one thousand, and the amount of property British Parliament who justify the war with destroyed at five millions .--

O tempores. OF Accounts of the late freshet, from

almost every part of the Southern country are of the most disfessing character .---Immense injury has been done in every direction. The loss in Hamburg alone is estimated at more than half a million of dollars. Several merchants of this section of country had goods lying there, which it s feared are entirely lost.

67 The Hon. J. Graham will please ac." ept our thanks for several important public locuments recently forwarded us.

07 There has been another fisticuff in Congress." Mr. Rayner and Dr. Mont. gomery, both from this State, had a rencounter, growing out of a speech of the latter. Truly, North Carolinians are becoming quite pugnacious.

07 We shall next week commence the publication of some very interesting matter pertaining to the early history of the Westorn part of this State.

05 But little of importance is transpir. ing in Congress. The Sub-Treasury bill it had been several times called up.

Take care how you talk about Buncombe, young man; you will get yours if into

"O ! consistency, thou art a jewel !" Yes-but like other jewels, very hard to find,

"When a woman is known to have played the fool, she is always suspected of having played thu devil.-Miss Edgeworth.

Remember this, ladies:

GREAT BRITAIN DS. CHINA .- We DID more than half inclined to join the Peaco Society-buy the Prize dissertations-and go against all wars, just as Mr. Ladd does. H Great Britain can't get up a better war that which she is waging against Chiha, she Methodist preacher with a horse in place of ought to be ashamed of herself and never go to war at all. We have never known a more scurvy affair in the history of bloodshed. Many of her own statesmen who is now a member of the General Confer. have either honesty or shame, blush for her, ence at Baltimore, and vouches for the A resolution disapproving the course of the British Government in relation to China, was lately introduced in the House of Com. mons, and after a stormy debate of three days, was lost by a majority of ten only. Ten righteous men would have once saved a Sodom, but they must have been a very China .- Exeter News Letter.