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BY MCKEE & ATKIN.

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TBRMS:

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RALACEllameons.

Short Patent Sermon. BY DOW, JR.

ON THE DEPARTURE OF THE YEAR .- TEXT Gone 1 gone forever ! Like a rushing wave, Another year has burst upon the shore Of carthly being—and its last low tones, Wandering in broken accents on the air, Are dying to an echo.—PRENTICE.

My hearers-The occasion on which now hold forth is more than ordinarily shaded with the deep umber of solemnity. It is an occasion calculated to call forth thoughts dressed in the sober guise of pensiveness, and reflections appareled in the robe of solemnity, ornamented with the gold and silver trimings of hope. Let there be silence ! for another year has been

entombed in the dark sepulchre of the Past —another quill has been plucked from the fleet pinions of Time—and Eternity has re-ceived another dose of physic, by gulping into its insatiated maw the contaminated carcase of 1844. Don't ask why you should mourn over the grave of the past You should mourn for the dead year,

over in the only volume of romance which the vast library of life affords; and the aged should mourn, because another foot. hold has given away on the sand bank of existence, leaving them to pull themselves up by the brittle weeds that grow upon the margin of their own graves. You should rejoice, my friends—because, through the aid of Tempe's swollen flood, the ten thousand ills that have choked up your rivulets of happiness, have been swept into the sea of oblivion, there to lie and rot unheeded, like so many potatoe skins at the latter end of a gutter. What is a single year? methinks I hear you ask. It is of more importance than you seem to apprehend. In its dying struggle it hits us a kick in our alvine regions, and sends us another notch

happy hours which oblivion has concealed the sanctified odour of an immortal soul, forever, O, how beautiful they seem ! and perfuming the heavenly throne of Omnipoforever, O, how beautiful they seem ! and perfuming the heavenly throne of Omnipo-we cannot but wish that we had taken pains tent Justice. It is the holy innocence of a to secure their fat and tallow, as well as contrite heart ascending before the altar of their hide and hair, when they were present with us. But, what is gone, is gone of peace, who, silently, bestows a precious for good. There is no use in trying to gift of benign charity upon her penitent number the wrecks that time has left be. subject, and causes him to return in thanks hind him, or in attempting to scrape up, with the spoon of recollection, the vast quantity of milk he has upset in his frolicks. You must now look out for the future, and tions tremble-thou, to whom the humblest let the past perish in the sterile kingdom of forgetfulness. Commence a clean page in the journal of existence; and if a single blot of yiee should, perchance, stain its ansullied whiteness, rub it out, I pray you, before it becomes dried and fixed forever. Many of you profess as much religion as you can well carry off without grunting; but I want to see you practice more morali-ty—and now is the time to commence it. It is my particular desire that you should

henceforth avoid all hypocrisy, cupidity, venality, jealousy and revenge; and take up the weapons of honesty, truth, charity, temperance and love ; knock the devil himself down, should he presume to cross your path, and keep pushing straight ahead for the goal of righteousness, as though the hell-hounds of Hades were bark. ing at your heels.

My dear friends ! yet a little while longer, and no seasons will flourish around us. Old Time will fold his gray wings, and expire with the general burstification of the universe; and silence for us all will prepare her dark mansion, where beauty no onger shall nourish her rose, nor the lilly overspread the wan cheek of Despair; but year, or joy over the cradle of the infant brightened with unfading lustre, when it 44. You should mourn for the dead mourn we have this consolation : the eye shall be wakes to true bliss in that everlasting realm one and all. The young sheeld mourn, of glory, where the sun never more shall because, by its demise, another flower has go down on the grave of the year. So faded in the boquet of their youthful de-lights, and another leaf has been turned

Thrilling Incident.

In 1787 Wheeling was beseiged by a den was the attack made that no time was it right to express my thanks by offering afforded for preparation. The fort at the time of the assault, was commanded by Col. refused and appeared offended, to judge Silas Zane, the senior officer who was in from the significant gestures which she ada blockhouse some 50 or 100 yards outside dressed to her neighbors .- I was the more of the wall. The enemy made several des-

True religion is a fountain of bliss, re-

"one Lord, one faith, and one baptism

"That guides the wanderer as he strays

O'er life's dark ocean and its-trackless ways."

ever-varying course of human opinion. It

It is an infalliable chart, directing the

Divine Mercy. And it is the saintly Queen look for mercy-look on me!"

Mary's Well at Nazareth.

A quarter of a league distant, is a well alled Mary's. It is now enclosed in the church of the schismatic Greeks, who have erected an altar to it. Tradition relates, that Mary was accustomed to go there for what water she wanted, and, to convince one's self that this must have been the case, it is sufficient to consider, as I have already remarked, that the water is very scarce, both in Nazareth and in the environs. The road leading thither, bordered with Nopols and fruit trees, forms a charming the Whig party of the state, great satisfac. walk which the prospect of the neighboring hills and the fields covered with corn, renders still more picturesque. The water of of this well increased by that of another spring, constantly overflows, and runs into a spacious reservoir, constructed a hundred paces further off, called Mary's fountain; t is thither most of the inhabitants go to bring it. Unfortunately it is not very abundant, and a week seldom passes but the eagerness of the throng occasions quarrels and broken pitchers. The pitchers are enormous earthen vessels, of dispropor- the intelligence that I had been unanimous tioned height.

In 1787 Wheeling was beseiged by a asked a woman for some, who readily grati-arge army of British and Indians. So sud-fied him. I drank in my turn, and I thought nomination by the people of the state.

Mollitical.

C. C. C. M. SPRACA

Messenger.

From the Raleigh Register. Mr. Graham's Acceptance.

nation of the convention for Governor, recently made, notwithstanding the great sacrifice of private interests which it demands. We ask for his admirable, letter the attentive perusal to which it is entitled : RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1843.

Hon. W. A. Graham:

Sin :--- In compliance with a request contained in the resolutions, herewith inclosed I have the honor to inform you that, at the Whig convention held in this place the 7th instant, you were unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor, at the election to be held in 1844. I have the pleasure of adding that your nomination was received by the convention, not only with unanimity, but with the most hearty and enthusiastic approbation. It will afford me, as I am sure it will

tion to learn from you your willingness to accept the nomination.

With ventimets of the highest regard, Iam truly your ob't serv't, GEO. E. SPRUILL,

resident of the Whig Convention

HILLSBORO' Dec. 18,-1843. Sin :- I have had the honor to receive our letter, inclosing the resolutions of the Whig Convention, which assembled at Raleigh on the 7th inst., and conveying

The women of Nazareth carry them on Governor of North Carolina, at the elecin beads and under this heavy lond, tion to be held during the next year. To sometimes having also a child in their have been thus distinguished by a body so arms, they walk with a lightness that is as. respectable for its numbers, intelligence tonishing. Father Perpetus was with me, a and patriotism and the exponents of such the few days since, at fountain. He wished, a constituercy as it represented is a mark out of devotion, to drink of its water, and of approbation which can only be surpass.

That Iwas deemed worthy, by such an assemblage, to occupy a place which has been adorned by a Caswell, a Johnston, a Davie, and so many other eminent citizens -men who have illustrated our name in surprised, as it was the first time I had met war and in peace-is an honor to which I perate assaults to break into the fort, but on every onset they were driven back. The ammunition for the defence of the fort was deposited in the blockhouse, and the attack was made so suddenly and unexpect. for a draught of water. As, however, she awakens feelings also of a different charedly that there was no time to remove it. continued to grumble, and, after all, the acter. It breaks in upon my plans of life, On the afternoor of the second day of the politeness with which I had made my offer my professional and agricultural pursuits, seige, the powder in the fort was nearly ex- seemed to furnish a good excuse, I deter. and demands a sacrifice of interests which hausted, and no alternative remained but mined to ascertain what it was that caused cannot well be spared from my family .--some one must pass through the ene- her to talk in such an animated tone. We I had, therefore, most carnestly and anxgive her a bakskisch, her anger was chang. in the Whig cause is only equalled by their devotion to its principles. Nevertheless, with my conceptions of duty, (however much I had wished it otherwise,) I have no

years, and finding it to fail his expectations | market for the largest part of their producmagnanimously surrendered his long-chertions within their own limits, but carry ished, theoretical opinions, and called on them to other states, and from the necessi-Congress to re-adopt the system which had ties of trade, receive in payment the cur-

was enjoyed in any other country. As the end of that term approached those who op. posed the Bank sought for a substitute which would effect all its peneficial objects. and be free from the objections which they entertained to it. To make sure of a wise provision of a substitute, and to enable the country to undergo the transition without been supposed within the powers of Con-derangement to its affairs, they commenderangement to its affairs, they commenced their work early. It was proclaimed should be satisfied by equivalent sums of that the agency of State Banks would be money out of the public treasury. I will again resorted to. The states were ex- only add on this topic that my conviction of orted to establish banks, with a view to the propriety of distribution has only been carry out the new system, and the people confirmed by the nearer view of the subject were told that under it not only would the which I was enabled to take from a position finances of the government be as well or in the public service which I recently occubetter administered than they had been by pied. And I cannot but regard it as most the Bank of the United States, but that the unfortunate for the country that the acting exchanges should be at least as low and the President thought proper to arrest these currency as sound. Accordingly, the two great and beneficent measures by the State Banks were trebled in number and exercise of the veto power. capital, the deposits of the public moneys

were taken from the Bank of the United jects and amount of its expenditure, are al-States before the end of its charter, and ways matters of just and deep solicitude to placed in them. They were encouraged to the people. The public judgment has long end freely, and especially to furnish a boun- since determined that in time of peace the tiful supply of exchange; and for three Federal Government should raise its revenyears the country was assured by the most ues by duties on imports, rather than a retriumphant assertions of the public func. sort to direct taxation. And I most cortionaries, that the experiment had succeed. dially subscribe to the opinion of the Conco in every particular. While ver the notes | vention that no greater amount should be of exultation at this great achievement in collectea tuan or consumer for an economifinance and currency were still sounding in cal administration of the government .the system failed—the banks suspended payment—their paper depreciated—and paid all the current expenses of governwith twenty millions of its money on de. ment, but yielded an average excess an-posit in their vaults, the government was nually of 11 1-2 millions of dollars.obliged to resort to an issue of Treasury This surplus was absorbed in the payment notes to satisfy its daily expenses. By ar-rangements and indulgences they have since Revolution and the late war, until its exall paid up the amounts then held in de. tinguishment. We are now happily under posit, except it may be a comparatively no necessity to provide any continuing exsmall sum. But the event showed, and coss for such purpose, our debt being com-their former advocates now admit, that paratively inconsiderable. All that is need-they did not answer the expectation of ed at present is an amount which shall dethe country. What was next to be done ? fray the annual cost of a proper peace es-A like magnanimous sacrifice of the pride tablishment, with a moderate, temporary of opinion with that which characterized excess, until the present debt shall be dis-

The Whigs of the state will learn with pleasure, from the subjoined correspond-ence, that Mr. GRAHAM accepts the nomi-of those opinions, convinced by the same I use of trade, receive in payment the cur-rencies of banks, over which their author-ities have no control. I was one of the earliest of those who process of experiment, responded to the advocated in the Legislature of the state. call and established the Bank of 1816 .- the policy and justice of distributing the Thus no other system became necessary to proceeds of the public lands among the be devised for another period of twenty states of the Union. I do not consider this years, During this time the public moneys fund as having been contemplated by the were safe, and our entire currency and ex. framers of the constitution among the changes attained a more perfect state than means for the ordinary support of government, and it has not been so considered by

others, if we have any reference to the immense grants which have been made of. it from time to time, to states, state corporations, benevolent institutions for education and other purposes, as well as to individuals-grants which would never have

The collections of revenue, and the ob-

Mr. Madison and the Congress of 1816, charged. The question has arisen, whe-would have counselled a return to the safe ther, in levying such amount, discriminaand tried paths of experience. But Mr. tions should be made in the duties on par-Van Buren, the then President, had pro- licular articles, for the encouragement of claimed "uncompromising hostility to a American industry, and to countervail the Bank of the United States," and must restrictions of other nations, or whether a to yield a greater revenue than is needed for the government, (which it has not yet trial burthensome to the citizens by increasing greatly the price of commodities, it should be modified so as to meet either contingency. We have seen that in the period already referred to, ending in 1837, the revenue largely exceeded the public expenditure. It has been far otherwise since. Under the operation of the Compromise Act of March, 1833, the income of the government from customs gradually declined until 1842 ; and although it has considerably revived since the passage of the act of that year, it seems not yet to be equal to the public necessities. But what amount per annum ought to be considered economical for expenditure in time of peace? During the four years of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, the appropriations for current expenses averaged per year more than twenty-eight millions of dollars. The appropriations for the year 1842, by the last Congress, were but a small fraction above twenty millions of dollars. And this, in the face of estimates from the Executive Departments calling for twenty-four and a half millions. Yet I have not understood that the public service has in any way suffered by the curtailment. The appropriations for 1843, and the first half of 1844, made at the last session of Congress for like objects, were less than twenty-five millions per year. I point your attention.

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WHOLE NO. 178.

nearer to our everlasting homes; it deep ens the furrows that Time has gently marked out upon the comely features of manhood, and crops white hairs from the barren poll of age. Since I last addressed you, my friends, the tip end of my consometime, a young man stepped forward spicuous nose has been shoved two inches farther into the portal of the tomb, and another wrinkle has been added to my cordiately half a dozon offered their services rugated brow: and so it is with the whole in the dangerous enterprise. While they were disputing about who

of you. Every annual circling of the sun by the earth you inhabit, winds up a fiftieth should go, Elizabeth, sister of the Zanes, or a seventieth, as the case might be, of the came forward and declared she would go cord of existence; and you will all kick the axle sooner than you expect, and, I fear, long ere you are prepared for the ago. nizing squeeze.

My dear hearers-another year has gone -gone forever ! like a rushing wave it has burst upon the shore of earthly being, and fled back into the eternal ocean of nothingness from whence it sprang. The last echoes of its expiring moans now faintly echo upon the wintry air; and Nature dons her manile of mourning, while frozen tear-drops roll down her distorted phiz. Yes, the old year lies now burried in the charnel-yard of by gone ages; but the lovely damsel Spring will soon strew its grave with the budding blossoms of promise, and the thorns of future sorrew and woe shall be covered by the sweetest of roses. But, dear hearers, beware of this witching delusion ! If you grab too hastily at the flowers of anticipation, you may stand a chance of getting your digits scratched by the obtruding briars of reality. The purest objects of this world are merely gilded with beauty, which vanishes with the first eager embrace-even as the artificial bloom which too many of our young ladies wear, is kissed away with the first rapturous ried a Mr. Clairville, of Ohio. smack of the lover. The little space which is allotted to you all, between this and your final jumping-off place, can easi-ly be surveyed by the watchful eye of pruten in a young lady's Album, (in answer dence; and if you don't steer straight to the above sceptical interrogatory) by over mountain, meadow, bog, and marsh. Mr. Jno. D. Smith, of New York : you will be likely to enter upon the thresh-hold of hereafter with torn trowsers and freshing the weary traveller in this vale of weather-beaten souls.

tears. It is a cherub of innocence com-This, my friends, is a time for solemn muning with the poor in spirit. It is a reflection. Look back to the dawn of the winged messenger of consolation to the urst up year, and see what changes, since forlorn children of misfortune. It is an then, have taken place in the social world ! Behold ! how the friends of your youth unbroken mirror of devotion, reflecting have been stolen away-how many have for all nations. It is an unchangeable dia. resigned life's ephemeral breath-how madem of glory, irradiating the footstool of the Deity.—It is a bright star of revelation by have shed their last tear of dejection and closed their dim peepers in the thick darkness of death ! 'Tis but a few short in the celestial firmamentmonths since the late year rose as bright as a tin tea.pot on the happy, the careless and the blythe-but where are they now ? They have ended life's pilgrimage ere it ad hardly commenced, and are now soundbe an ardiv commenced, and are now sound is a faithful of the sad decrees of death. It beath's lonesome valley, where the sod presses cold on their crumbling bosoms of tim of the grave. It is a beacon of hope clay! When we look back upon those before the bar of the eternal judge. It is

my's fire to the blockhouse for powder. called an interpreter, and soon learned that iously hoped that the choice of the Con-When Silas Zane made the proposition to she imagined I had offered her my piece as vention would have fallen on some one of the men, to see if any one would undertake the hazardous enterprise, at first all were at a great deal more. - When she was in-names have been connected with this subsilent. After looking at each other for formed that my intention merely was to ject, and whose disinterestedness and zeal and said he would run the chance. Imme. ed into thanks .- Geramb.

Bules for Wives

1. Always receive your husband with smiles-leaving nothing undone to render home agreeable-and gratefully reciprofor the powder. Her brother thought the cate his kindness and ettention.

2. Study to gratify his inclinations in rewould flinch from the enterprise, but he was mistaken. She had the intrepidity to gard to his food and cookery ; in the mandare and the fortitude to bear her up in the agement of the family; in your dress, heroic risk of life. Her brother then tried manners, and deportment.

3. Never attempt to rule, or appear to to dissuade her from the attempt by saying a man would be more fleet, and conse-quently would run less risk of losing his ule, your husband. Such conduct degrades husbands-and wives always partake largely in the degradation of their ife. She replied that they had not a man to spare from the defence of the fort, and husbands.

4. In every thing reasonable comply if she should full, she would scarcely be with his wishes with cheerfulness-and missed. She then divested herself of such of her clothing as would impede her speed, even as far as possible anticipate them. and ran till she arrived at the door of the 5. Avoid all altercations or arguments leading to ill humors, and more especially blockhouse, where her brother, Col. Zane. before company. Few things are more hastened to receive his intrepid sister. The Indians, when they saw her bound forth. did not fire a gun, but called aloud, 'Squaw, squaw, squaw !' When she had told her strangers.

brother the errend on which she came, he ness unless he asks your advice or counsel ; amount of hundreds of millions in all parts took a table-cloth and fastened around her waist, and poured into it a keg of powder, and never attempt to control him in the management of it.

she then sailed back to the fort with all the buoyancy of hope. The moment she was 7. Never confide to gossips any of the failings of your husband, nor any of those outside of the block-house the whole of the little differences that occasionally arise in enemy's line postred a leaden storm at her but the balls went whistling by without doing her any injury. She afterwards marrest assured, that however strong the ins "What is True Religion ?" borhood The following beautiful reply was writ-

8. Try to cultivate your mind, so that. sation with him and his friends.

9. Think nothing a trifle that may produce a momentary breach of harmony, or he slightest uneasy sensation.

"Think nought a triffe, though small it may appear! Small sands the mountain, moments make the

year, And trifles, life. Your care to trifles give, Else you may die ere you have learned to live." 10. If your ausband be in business, al-

ways in your expenditures bear in mind the about the time of the expiration of that trying vicisitudes to which trade and com- charter in 1811. It was then supposed merce are subject; and not expose your. self to the reproach, should he experience be obtained through the agency of Banks may afterwards be in want.

is a faithful sentinel of time for the unpre-

alternative but to accept the nomination. Without stronger reasons than any which I have to urge, I could not hold any other person justified in refusing a call from such a source, to lend his name and his "efforts to the support of principles, which, I ve-

rily believe, lie-at the foundation of the enduring prosperity and happiness of the country.

Though your letter requires no further reply, I deem it due to the occasion to express my entire concurrence in the opinions of public measures embodied in the

resolutions of the Convention. For forty years of the fifty-four-that our government has existed, we have had a National Bank. That it was highly useful to the government as a depository of the public monyes and a fiscal agent in their transmission and disgusting than the altercations of the mar- disbursement, is proved by the unquestionried when in the company of friends or ed fact that the nation suffered not one cent of loss, nor any delay or expense in the

6. Never attempt to interfere in his busi- transfer and payment of its funds, to the

lowered the rates of exchange, and furnished a currency equal, or nearly so, to the erhment or the people in their pecuniary

affairs, whilst we have had no such nationwas designed, no other mode of adminis-

tering the finances, or of equalizing ex.

needs propose some new scheme. He like rate shall be collected on all articles. therefore brought to the consideration of without distinction. I have no hesitation Congress the Sub-Treasury system; by in saying, that whilst I think the governwhich, abandoning all care over currency ment should collect the least amount of moand exchange, as not within the powers of ney which may be necessary for an effithe Federal Government (except so far as cient public service; in laving duties to the former is embraced in the power to coin raise such sum I would incidentally afford money and regulate the value of foreign protection to American interests, when coins.) it is proposed that all the dues of they were deemed of sufficient importance government shall be collected in gold and to deserve it, as well as counteract the efsilver, and be kept by individual deposito- fects of restrictive regulations on our trade rics. I have not space to discuss that pro- by foreign nations, wherever it should apject here. Let it suffice to say, that it pear expedient to do so. To act otherproposes to abandon a safe practical meth- wise, in the present condition of the comod of administering the finances and reg. mercial world, would be for the nation to ulating the currency and exchange, for the summender the great principles, of self-despeculative opinions of those who signally tence and self-protection. I did not vote failed in the State Bank system, in which for the tariff now existing. Some of its they professed equal confidence. Or, duties were higher than lapproved, but in rather, that we shall prefer to our own the vacant condition of the Treasury I American, successful experience of half a would not have withheld from it my supcentury, the experience of Continental Eu- port had an amendment, which I offered, rope and of Asia. But it has been con. proposing a distribution of the proceeds of demned by the judgment of the American the public lands among the states, been inpeople, and most unequivocally by those of corporated in the bill. If it shall be found our own state. Whilst, however, I advocate the estab.

lishment of a Bank of the United States, done,) or if its provisions are found on it is not for the sake of the bank, or to favor its stockholders, as is sometimes upof the Union, by any of the operations of fairly charged by those holding opposite the Bank. That it also facilitated and opinions, but for the public benefits that are expected to flow from it. Wherever, abuses have existed in former institutions. precious metals, good alike in all parts of (and I doubt not there have been many,) the married state. If you do, you may the union-in Maine and Louisiana-in they should be guarded against and pre-North Carolina, Michigan, Illinois and vented for the future. To say that this junctions of secrecy on one side, or the Missouri-are likewise facts which have cannot be effected is to deny ordinary wispledge on the other, they will in a day or passed into history. Whether like advan- dom to the Legislature, which has the pow. two become the common talk of the neigh- tages have been shared either by the gov. er to fashion the charter at their will, or to suppose unfaithfulness or corruption in those who are to expound or to execute the laws. should your husband be intelligent and well at institution, our recent experience, and To forsake every scheme, into the admin informed, you may join in rational conver- the Reports of Mr. Dallas and Mr. Craw- istration of which abuses may creep, inford as to a former period, will enable us stead of lopping off and suppressing the to answer. The charter of the first Bank abuses as they are discovered, will be to having been passed with the approval of make government itself a constant series President Washington in 1791, for a term of new experiments. That a bank affords of twenty years, and having been found in the *cheapest* mode of keeping and disburs-practice to answer the ends for which it ing the public moneys is manifest, since no compensation is paid it for this service. however great may be the amount or dis. changes, or giving soundness to the cur. tant the place of payment from the place of rency, was agitated or discussed until receipt. That it is sofest is equally evident, for whatever embezzlements, frauds, or accidents may happen to the bank its that all the benefits derived from it could whole capital stock, as well as other means, are liable to make good the deposites in its one of them, of having unnecessarily spent chartered by the States. Accordingly the vaulte. These are advantages which remoney of which you and your offspring old Bank expired and the experiment of the commend it as a fiscal agent of the govern- millions for the whole eighteen months-State Banks was made. President Mad. ment. It was found in practice to possess another quality-that of lowering exchangzealous of the opponents of the first char. es and forcing the local banks to keep their sir, to these facts in passing, to show that that which treats of the knowledge of my-self, and instructs me to die well.-Mon-the propriety of suffering it to expire, after