

case, I would most cheerfully gratify the first wish of my heart for years, and place him in that exalted station to which his eminent services and devotion to his country so justly entitle him. But we cannot be blind to the signs of the times. I doubt whether he can be elected. And even if Mr. Clay could be elected, there is every reasonable probability to fear, that such is the bitterness and fury of partisan zeal against him, his nomination would be the signal for the rally of every faction of an old and embittered opposition against him, and that he would be in a minority in both branches of the next, and probably of the 32d, Congress. Except for the mere "spoils of office," a principle we have as often and justly condemned, it might prove a barren victory, in reference to at least the fruits of a wise legislation. Certainly he could make no treaty with Mexico which would not in the present state of parties in the Senate, and probably in the House of Representatives, meet with the most violent and perhaps successful opposition. Looking, then, to the success of the party, and its principles, and its great interest, and I might add, the very salvation of the country and its institutions, my opinion is, that the name of Mr. Clay ought not, and that the name of Zachary Taylor ought to be presented, at this time, by the Whig party to the American people as a candidate for the Presidency. I trust Mr. Clay may never have occasion to feel that those, however honest they may be in their convictions, who advise a different course, are not his true friends and safest counselors. I am in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency, because I believe he can and will be elected; and because, if elected, I believe his administration will be cordially sustained by the American people; that in it, he will carry out the true principles of our party, for which I believe him sincerely attached, and that he will establish at home a policy liberal, beneficent, wise, and patriotic, and in "strict accordance with the Constitution," and that he will so manage our foreign relations as soon to restore to us the rich blessings of peace; fix her foundations on a solid, just, and honorable basis, and rescue us from the perils of the mad career of "conquest," and unchastened national ambition, to which many in high places are now seeking pretexts to plunge our common and beloved country.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to present the accompanying sentiment and believe me, truly, with sincere respect, your obedient servant,

D. M. BARRINGER.

The success of the Whig Party.—Encouraged by the selection of General Taylor as the Whig candidate by the National Whig Convention.

To Hon. E. Joy Morris, Charles Gilpin and others, Committee of Invitation, &c.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Mr. Giddings pronounced a lamentation to day over the abandoned and lost Wilmut proviso. Every one laughed at the truly ridiculous posture in which the Wilmut men are placed. They had committed themselves to a principle which could not be sustained, without surrendering all party ties; and when the time draws nigh for parties to array themselves for the Presidential contest, they abandon it. The Democrats are as much afraid of this two edged sword as the Whigs.

An attempt was made to day to rally the Whigs around the proviso, but it was a total failure. The excuse that the proviso men make for their change of opinion, is that they have found out that the proviso is only an abstract question. The Whigs of the Senate have also discovered that the proviso is an abstract question, and that the "no territory" doctrine is an abstract question. They are all going for the treaty with a vast accession of territory, and without any restriction as to slavery. Here is the end of a political question which lately menaced the tranquility of the Union.

The Whig Senators from the non-slaveholding States, will not hazard their popularity, on the eve of a Presidential election, by voting against a treaty of peace, even though they have to abandon some of their repeatedly avowed principles. The fifty four non-slaveholders, all Democrats except Mr. Hale, will go against the treaty. It is still the opinion to day that the treaty, with some modification, will be ratified. The Senate was in session on the treaty to day, and it is said that the discussions were very warm.—Mr. Allen, it is said, spoke vehemently against it.

The President professes to be very desirous of the ratification of the treaty; and Mr. Sevier is exerting all his influence in support of it; as the organ of the Executive on this question.

The House ordered that 20,000 copies of the addresses delivered to the two Houses, on the life, death and services of Mr. Adams, be printed for distribution. This is very well. The addresses were worthy of such special notice. On motion of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, the franking privilege was extended to Mrs. Adams.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution, which lies over:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the proceedings of the General Court Martial, in the case of Lt. Col. Fremont.

Mr. Hunter from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill authorizing the payment of interest on the amount advanced by the State of Alabama to the General Government, pending the Creek hostilities in 1836-7, with an amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.

The Senate was again closely engaged, to day, on the Treaty till a late hour, in Executive session.

It is said that the final vote will be urged by Mr. Sevier on the 2d of March—just a month from the date of the project, and leaving three months for the exchange of ratifications.

The President and his Cabinet, and all but ten members of the Senate, are believed to be in favor of the Treaty—or at least with some modifications. It is certain, therefore, that the Treaty will be ratified in some form, and soon on its way to Mexico, before the end of this week.—The Senators of the "no territory" party, it is believed, relinquish their opposition to the Treaty, with two or three exceptions.

The Senate of the House was tested yesterday on the slavery restriction proviso, and the proviso was put down, to the utter discomfiture of Mr. Wilmut and Mr. Giddings. The vote settled the question of the granting by the House, of the appropriations necessary to carry the Treaty into effect, and without any condition or proviso against the extension of slavery into the territory to be acquired by the Treaty.

The alteration of the Treaty is considered, by many, as equivalent to its rejection. Neither the Senate nor the public do so understand it; and the effect on stocks shows that it is not the general understanding. But that the alterations proposed will have the effect to direct the influence of some powerful individuals in Mexico against the ratification there, is very probable. The last accounts from Mexico are favorable as to lead to the conclusion that the Mexican Government will ratify the Treaty in the form in which it will be ratified here.

There is a prevalent rumor that Mr. Trist has the "three millions," or power to draw them in Mexico, by selling government drafts for that amount to British brokers, and has actually drawn the money, and used it. He was authorized to draw the money and use it, upon the ratification of a Treaty of peace by the Mexican Government. The ratification of the project sent here may have, by the time, been effected, by the use of this money. Mr. Trist's powers were revoked, but if he would assume to make a Treaty without power, he might assume to use the money intended for the purpose of procuring a ratification of the Treaty.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 3, 1848.

The Fate of the Treaty.—Whig Senators Cause.—Mr. Webster's Objection.—Section of the Treaty.—The final vote expected to-morrow.

The fate of the Treaty in the Senate is uncertain. The Senators themselves have spoken of the result as doubtful. The Whig Senators held a caucus yesterday morning, in relation to the Treaty, and after animated debate, adjourned without coming to any conclusion. The Whigs are as much divided in opinion as the Democrats on the subject. More than one Whig Senator expressed, last night, the opinion that the treaty would be rejected. Others, again, deem it doubtful.

But if Mr. Webster should sustain the objection which he has made to the treaty, it must be rejected. He objects to a clause deemed essential by the Southern Senators, which is capable of being construed, and was intended to be construed, as to prevent the U. S. Government from passing any law prohibiting slavery in the Territories which we acquire. There are a number of Democratic Senators who will oppose the treaty out and out, and these will, of course, combine with those who object to the treaty on some particular grounds.

How it Works.

While the importations of foreign merchandise are so great as to yield, with a tariff of 20 per cent., a revenue, in one quarter, of \$16,000,000, and while the exportation of bullion to meet the enormous demands necessarily arising from such an excess of imports, is so large as to lighten the merchants on the other side of the water, our home interests are already beginning to feel the effects of democratic wisdom and democratic legislation. The Philadelphia North American of the 23d, published a notice signed by the principal iron masters of Pennsylvania, of a Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 22d of next month (March), to consider the present distress of those engaged in that business. This distress they ascribe expressly to the tariff of 48, and say that "when the price is high abroad, the tariff increases the duty on imported iron three dollars a ton for every advance of ten dollars, and no protection is wanted; and when the price is low, diminishes the duty three dollars for every fall of ten dollars.—Or in other words, encourages the domestic article by an extra duty when no encouragement is required; but when prices are ruinously low, invites the importation of the foreign article by diminishing the protection on the American."

The signers then proceed to state it as a well known fact that owing to the fall in the price of iron in England, orders "for English rails to the amount of five millions of dollars are gone abroad from the Eastern States alone."

In New York, the great iron house of Murdoch, Leavitt & Co. failed a short time since. They were agents of the Missouri Works. British cotton goods have so flooded the country under the tariff of 46, that the cotton factory at Augusta (Me.) was obliged to stop, and the largest and best managed mills in Lowell have lost money, entirely wasted their surplus, and reduced the wages of their hands.—The best mills of Newburyport have made no dividends—the largest print works of New England have failed—the Fall river works are closed—a number of others in the iron business have declared in Worcester (Massachusetts)—in fact, the whole manufacturing interest in the great manufacturing States is threatened with ruin.

How long will the country stand this state of things?—Richmond Whig.

Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.

TAMPA, Feb. 15, 1848.

We have but very little news of this place. A passage has been effected from the Panuco river to another one north of it, by which they have navigated some 150 miles into the interior, and it is said, to within 90 or 100 miles of San Luis. A company of Dragons are garrisoning a village at the head of navigation, and a depot established. A boat-puncher-morrow for that place, with three companies of Infantry, to be taken from the Louisianians and Mississippians.

A grand plot has been discovered here, by a daring company of robbers, were frustrated. The Marshal of Police, it seems, had collected some fifty or sixty men among the disaffected of the Louisiana and Louisiana volunteers, and in secret meetings had organized them into a band of guerrillas, with the intention, it is said, of plundering both parties. But on the day before they were to commence operations, one of the band, a member of West's Dragons, became dissatisfied and laid bare the whole plot before the authorities, and the leaders were immediately arrested and lodged in prison. The trial of the Marshal, their leader, came off about a week since, and it is said that he was sentenced to death. But this is as may be; the prisoner, while remaining in jail, was suddenly seized by some means or other to drag the sentence, and thus effected his escape to "parts unknown."

EDWIN.

A SERIOUS CALAMITY.—On Saturday last we received from a friend in Raleigh, a telegraphic dispatch, conveying the unwelcome tidings that "the large work shop of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, was burnt down last night, and in four locomotives were destroyed, including the new one just purchased. No insurance."

We have since learned that the shop was set on fire.

This is indeed a most calamitous occurrence; one from the effects of which we do not see how the Road is to recover.

P. S.—By Telegraph, 3 P. M. Monday, we are informed by a friend in Raleigh, that "The Governor has convened his Council on the 9th March, to advise about the future operations of the R. & G. Road."—Fayetteville Observer, 20th ult.

"Recommending Letters."

A memorial is now circulating in this city, which we think every one ought to sign, who is applied to, petitioning Congress to establish the system of recommending letters. Every business man, who operates to any considerable extent, has to lament the frequent loss of remittances of money in consequence of mail failures, post office robberies, and other circumstances attending the transmission of letters from one part of the Union to another, under the present post system. By the system which Congress is petitioned to establish, a person wishing to forward a sum of money by mail, exhibits to the postmaster his letter, and the amount inclosed, taking from that officer a receipt for the same—letters thus sent go as "recommended," and in case of loss, the amount is paid by the Post Office Department—for which care and insurance a reasonable sum is paid in addition to regular postage.—Cm. Gazette.

The Barm Patriot records the death of Mr. Edson Highly, of Templeton, caused by the use of water drawn through a lead pipe. The death of his wife, which occurred two, or three years ago, was attributed by some at the time to the same cause.

The Taylor Flag Hoisted in S. Carolina.

The Charleston Patriot of Tuesday has flung out the Taylor flag with the following announcement:

"On the return of the birth day of Washington—and the anniversary of the glorious conflict at Buena Vista; we place the hero of that victory at the head of our columns as the People's Candidate for President. The truthfulness and simplicity of the character of General Taylor's life—the integrity of his character—his determination in battle—his moderation in victory—his clear perception and bold advocacy of truth, and his patriotic devotion, untrammelled by party bonds to the country he has so nobly served, all combine to recommend him at this crisis, as the man most deserving of the Chief Magistracy of the American Republic."

Closing with the following prophesy:

"Hundreds of Journals, like the Southern Patriot, will, we think, be soon found throughout the broad expanse of our land, responding to the acclamation of the People:

"Well done thou good and faithful servant—thou hast been faithful over few things, we will make thee ruler over many."

Taylor Meeting.

A mass meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor assembled at Military Hall, New York, on Thursday evening of last week—Hon. William Cost Johnson, of Maryland, and Colonel Baker, of Illinois, late a Whig member of Congress, and who commanded the Illinois volunteers at Cerro Gordo, were the principal speakers. The occasion was signified by an attempt on the part of the Locofocos to break up the meeting. The proceedings were repeatedly interrupted by cheers for Polk and insults heaped upon the name of General Taylor. The tumult and disorder finally became so great, that Col. Baker was compelled to suspend his remarks, and so loud was the noise that it was with difficulty the question upon the adoption of the resolutions could be put. This incident speaks volumes. It shows the dread Locofoco entertain for the Taylor movement. But they have taken the wrong course to arrest it. Such demonstrations are calculated only to add to Gen. Taylor's already unbounded popularity.—Kinston (N. Y.) Jour.

ABDEL-KADER.—We learn from the last European journals, that this brave chief, who has been compared to Sir William Wallace, and whose romantic enterprises bear a great resemblance to those of the Scottish Chief, is still at Tiplon. When he capitulated, he stipulated that he should be carried either to Acre or to Alexandria, but the French Minister declared that he could be allowed to go to Acre on no account, and that as for Alexandria, it would be necessary first to obtain the consent of Mohammed Ali. The probability is, therefore, that he will end his days in a French fortress. Those days, we fancy, will not be many; for the wild spirit of freedom, which has borne him so long against the oppressors of his country, will soon languish in the walls of the dungeon, and he will die, as many a captive has died before, of a broken heart. Such also is no often the reward of patriotism, a sentiment which we can admire as much in this wild and intemperate Arab, as we could in the most highly polished citizen of the most civilized nation of the world.

ABDEL-KADER has a young French woman for a wife, who, it is said, is his greatest devotion to him, and has resisted resolutely all attempts to separate her from him. She is resolved to share his fortunes to the last; a strong proof, that along with his wild and daring disposition, he bears a heart that can bend itself to tenderness, in the midst of the domestic circle.—Richmond Whig.

MONTGOMERY, FEB. 24.

THE STORM.—We hear accounts of disastrous effects of the storm on Monday morning the country. Buildings, fences, trees, &c. prostrated and scattered.

In Augusta, where the wind was accompanied by hail, the fruit trees now a bud, received much damage.

We also learn from a gentleman, that several of the telegraphic posts, on the line of the rail road, were also blown down.—Journal.

STRANGE VISIT.—We find this singular fact set down in an old note book of ours:—"During a storm and inundation in Bengal, in May, 1833, a Mr. Campbell, living on the island of Sanger, at the mouth of the Hooghly, was sitting in his house at night, which was crowded with the inhabitants who had sought it for safety, what should come squeaking and pushing its way into the interior of the house but an immense tiger, with his tail hanging down, and exhibiting every symptom of excessive fear. He nestled himself in a corner, and lay down like a large Newfoundland dog. Mr. Campbell loaded his gun quietly, and shot him dead on the spot." Pleasant evening call that, wasn't it?

A petition against the Mexican war, signed by eight thousand Quakers residing in New England, was presented in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, by Mr. Polfey, accompanied with the avowal that to have it printed. Thereupon T. J. Henley sprang up, opposed the motion, and blackguarded the Quakers, denouncing them as traitors and enemies of the country. Some of the members of that Society in Henley's district, who voted for him, can now learn what his opinions are. Quakers. If this is true, self respect will require them to spurn the viperous ingrate, and to repudiate whatever ties of consanguinity may subsist between themselves and him.—Lou Jour.

LUCE NATURAL.

advertised, is mentioned in the St. Louis Reveille. It is that of a female child, grown entirely together from the upper portion of the breast bone to the lower part of the abdomen, forming one trunk with two heads, two sets of arms, and two sets of feet.—These parts are well proportioned every way, with the exception of the joining of the trunk. The features are in every way comely, and the heads are covered by a beautiful coat of fine dark hair. These children were born about two months ago, of Mrs. Rice, of Texas county, Missouri.—N. O. Pic., 20th ult.

SANTA ANNA'S RETIREMENT.—There is no reason to doubt (says the N. O. Delta) the truth of the report brought by the Delta, that the great Mexican, whose energy has sustained this war and communicated whatever of vigor has characterized the defense of Mexico, had received his passports from our Commander in Chief, and was this has arrived in Vera Cruz on his way to foreign parts. A gentleman now in this city saw the latter in General Twiggs (from General Scott, directing the former to allow Gen. Santa Anna to depart in peace from Vera Cruz.

DANGER ATTENDING PRECIOUS DEVELOPMENT.—There can be no doubt that many a child has been sacrificed to its vanity to the pride of parents, who, delighted with the intellectual activity of their children have striven to make them prodigies of learning.

But in these cases of early and arduous employment of the brain, inflammation of the membrane of the ventricles, with serious effusion, has usually been the cause of either a fatal issue, or of subsequent mental imbecility. The late Mr. Deville related to me an interesting case of this kind. An extremely intelligent boy of about 12 years of age, was brought to him for phrenological examination, by a parent who was very proud of the intellectual endowments of his child. Mr. Deville gave his opinion of the boy's character, at the same time cautioning the father of the dangerous course he was pursuing. But the father's reply was, "All that other boys considered labor and hard study were mere child's play to him; that his studies could not be hurting him; he enjoyed them too much." Again Mr. Deville endeavored to save the child, but the father would not attend to the warning. Two years from that time the father again called on Mr. Deville, and in reply to his inquiries after his child, the father burst into tears; his child was an idiot.—Sally on the Brain.

Three or four persons, citizens of Moore Co., went out on Monday morning, the 21st inst., a little before daylight, for the purpose of shooting turkeys. They scattered about and took their positions in the woods for the purpose of intercepting the game as it might fly down or pass by them; when George Muse, one of the company, supposing that he saw a turkey, some distance from him on a log, fired at it, and shot his nephew, Andrew Hile, a lad about eighteen years old, through the body, a little above the heart. Hile rose, made a step or two, fell, and immediately expired.—N. C. Argus.

FOUND DEAD.—Daniel M. Nairn was found dead Sunday morning the 13th inst., near Gardner's Store, in Moore County—and it may have been the previous night that he was discovered. It was supposed that his horse threw him and fell on him, as the saddle had cut on it—and other indications of such a result were discovered.—N. C. Argus.

The Nashville papers announce the death of that city of Judge Campbell, aged 79. Judge C. was a native of North Carolina, but emigrated early to Tennessee. He has occupied seats in each House of Congress; was chairman of the most important committee in the House during Mr. Jefferson's administration, and was chairman of the committee on Military Affairs in the Senate when war was declared. He was also Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Madison, and afterwards minister to Russia under Mr. Monroe.

A SCREW LOOSE.—We find this paragraph in the last number of the Salem (Ind.) News:

We learn from the Indiana State Sentinel, that Isaac C. Elston, who was appointed contingent delegate to the Democratic National Convention, by the late Indiana Locofoco State convention, has come out in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. We shall not be surprised to hear of the whole Locofoco electoral college, delegates and all, turning for old Z. before the expiration of six months.

It is a curious fact, that the most voracious gourmands are more averse from devouring women than men. The biers of Kamsharka, follow the women when gathering wild fruits, into the woods, and though most rapacious animals, seldom do further harm than robbing them of their fruit.

THE FATAL CHLORFORM CASE.

The Cincinnati papers of Friday last, contain reference to the case of Mrs. Simmons, who suffered, as is said, while having teeth extracted, under the influence of chloroform. The Commercial says: "The post mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Simmons had not taken place last evening, and the attending physicians express the hope of a possibility that she may yet be restored to life—the body being still warm. Efforts are made, of course, to restore her."

There were several rumors on Thursday afternoon, that she had partially revived. But the Cincinnati Queen City of the 24th ult., says that every effort was made to restore her, but the vital spark had fled.

A dealer in ready made linen, in New York, advertises his shirts and chemises under the mellifluous appellation of "male and female envelopes."

Mr. May's.

The following is Mr. May's eloquent address to the Convention in accepting the nomination:—"It is with unsolicited embarrassment, Mr. President, that I appear this day before you. I come at your bidding, not with the vain desire to make a display, nor in the fond hope of saying any thing that will protect, entitle this intelligent assembly, but simply to listen, in few plain words, my most cordial acknowledgments of the unexpected honor conferred upon me."

"The position, to which the fatality of the Convention has assigned me, is, I am fully aware, an onerous one. To bear with success the onerous North Carolina campaign, the Flag Staff of the Whig party, requires a zeal, an integrity and ability, which, in view of the varied and distinguished attainments of my immediate predecessors, might well dismay a much stronger man."

"I profess no skill in the strategy of campaigns, nor offer any regions of theoretical warfare, nor show to you or to the world, any political warfare, and 'bid them speak for me,' nor, among those pure and unadorned Whigs, whose names have been associated in connection with this station, can I set up any other claim, than 'being in some instances, 'an older,' in some, 'a better soldier,' than in others, an inspiration from those around me, and cheered by your approbation; welcomed by the salutations of the loud Whig voices, and backed and nerve by their unconquered arm, unshaken by defeat, and with victory inscribed upon our banner, the most timid and unwarlike can, neither falter nor fail."

"Sir, the Executive Chair of North Carolina, undocked though it be with power, neither enriched with emoluments, nor honored with patronage, is yet sufficiently ennobling, to allure the honest ambition of any true hearted son."

"With these sentiments, I accept the nomination."

And while I shall endeavor to maintain and defend to the best of my ability, those fundamental rules of Government, and principles of the Whig party, I here take occasion, once for all, to say, I shall at all times cherish the spirit of just concession and due regard, to the rights of that large and respectable class of our fellow citizens with whom we differ."

A general meeting of the Professors of the University of Konigsberg, Prussia, was held lately, at which, by a majority of 23 against 7, the resolution was carried, that in future, Jews as well as Catholics, should be admitted to the Professional Chairs of the University.

Stephen Hopkins, the Quaker patriot from Rhode Island, had been afflicted with a palsy stroke, which caused his hand to be tremulous. He nevertheless refused the signature offered by his amanuensis, and with slight nod signed his name—saying, emphatically, "If my hand trembles, John Bull will find my heart won't," which electrified Congress and made the most timid firm in their purpose.

We are authorized to announce Col. Thomas McKim as a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county, at the next election.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

These shall be down

With patriarchs of the infant, world—with kings
The powerful of the earth—the wise—the good,
Fair forms, and hoary heads of ages past;
All in one mighty sepulchre.

DIED at her residence on Flat Creek, on the 25th of February, 1848, Mrs. REBECCA BATTISON, widow of the late Wm. BATTISON, at the advanced age of 65 years.

Mrs. B. was blessed with a good mind, sound judgment and retentive memory. Even when laboring under the common physical evils of old age, she was favored to an unusual degree with the use of all the faculties of the mind.

The earlier of this notice knows nothing of the early education of Mrs. B. When about 21 years old, she made a public profession of religion, and enlisted in the cause of Christ by receiving herself with the Presbyterian church of which she continued a consistent member till her death. With the doctrine of the Bible she was well acquainted; for, ever after she became a new creature in Christ, the Bible was her constant companion. She regarded it as the light that God had given his people to lead them in the way of truth and holiness; therefore, it was precious and dear to her. "Search the Scriptures," and "thine saith the Lord," was ever at hand, to point out the path of duty, and to save her from the influence of error. Mrs. B. was of a very modest, retiring disposition, and shrank from notice. Her familiar acquaintance with the Scriptures, and her exemplary piety, are best known to those who were most intimate with her.

Her end was calm and peaceful. To her death was a welcome messenger. Whilst she was living, her life was a constant warfare with the infirmities of age as long as the Lord saw best, yet she was glad when she thought the hour of her departure was at hand. This was made evident to those who witnessed her conduct when walking in the valley of death. She often repeated to her friends, in the language of scripture or of some appropriate hymn. Once when asked how she felt, her calm reply was, "my heart and my flesh fail, but God is the strength of my heart and my portion forever."

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

DIED in Rathfriland, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., HARRY A. MILLER, Esq., aged about 37 years. A correspondent of the "Republican," thus speaks of Mr. Miller: He had been educated for the Law, and with industry, systematic, and most correct habits he had under favorable auspices entered upon the discharge of his professional duties, with every prospect of running a career of usefulness and success. Of quiet and retiring manners, Mr. Miller, brought his enjoyment in the family and domestic circle, to the intimate companionship of a few friends. To his large family affectionate, and chosen friends and companions, who knew and appreciated his generous and affable disposition, his early removal is a trying dispensation. May the living lay it to heart.

GREAT TEMPERANCE WORK, NOW READY.

The History of the Bottle.

This truly great Temperance work, with 9 splendid illustrations by GEMMICK, is now published in the New York Herald, is now ready. It is the most powerfully drawn picture of intemperance ever published. A copy should be placed in the hands of every moderate drinker. It is a beautifully printed prospectus of 33 large octavo pages, on fine paper. Price—one copy 12 cents, ten copies \$1, one hundred \$5. Orders through the Post office, post paid, will receive prompt attention. News agents, pedlars, &c. will find a ready sale for this work. Ad. dress—

OLIVER & BROTHER, N. Y. City.

Persons giving this advertisement, entire, two complimentary copies, will be entitled to twelve copies of the History of the Bottle, to be forwarded to their order.

FOURTEEN.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country, that they are prepared to get up every variety of articles of clothing in the neatest, fashionable and most durable style. Those favoring us with their patronage, may rely on our prompt and accurate endeavors to render satisfaction.

WOOD & WILSON.

March 16, 1848.—333r