ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1840.

B. R. Medyaely & J. Roberys, Editors. BY J. H. CHRISTY.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRY AND CAROLINE.

"You are too parsimonious, Henry," morning, "give me leave to say that you do not dress sufficiently genteel to appear as clerk in a fashionable store." Henry's face was suffused with a deep blush, and in spite of his endeavors to suppress it, a tear trembled on his manly cheek. "Did I not know that your salary was sufficient to provide more genteel habiliments," con-tinued Mr. D. "I would increase it."

" My salary is sufficient, amply sufficient, sir," replied Henry, in a voice chok-ed with emotion, but with that proud independence of feeling, which poverty had not been able to divest him of. His employer noticed his agitation and immediately

hanged the subject. and ample benevolence; he was a widower and had but one child, a daughter, who was the pride of his declining years. She was not as beautiful as an angel, or as per-fect as Venus; but the goodness, the innoconce, the intelligence of her mind. shone in her countenance, and you had but to become acquainted with, to admire, to toye her. Such was Caroline Delancy, when Henry first became an inmate of her father's house. No wonder, then, that he that he soon loved her with a deep and deted affection, and reader, had you known m, you would not have wondered that

e was soon returned, for their souls vere congenial, they were cast in virtue's felt, yet the language of their eyes was too plain to be mistaken. Henry was the very oul of honor, and although he perceived with pleasure that he was not indifferent to Caroline, he still felt he must conquer the est not endeavor to win her young and rtless heart," thought he, "I am penny , and cannot expect that her ould ever consent to our union-he has er treated me with kindness, and I will he ungrateful." Thus he reasoned, s he heroically endeavored to subdue Caroline had many suitors, some of whom were worthy of her; but she refused all their overtures with a gentle yet decisive ness. Her father wondered at her conduct, yet would not thwart her inclination. He was in the decline of life, and wished to see her happily settled ere he quitted the stage of existence. It was not long are he suspected that young Henry was the cause of her indifference to others; the evident pleasure she took in hearing him praised, the blush that overspread their cheeks whenever their cheeks whenever their cause and their ca s whenever their eyes met, all served to convince the old gentleman, who had not forgotten that he was once young him-self, that they felt more than a common in-terest in each other's welfaire. He forbore making any remarks upon the subject, but

was not displeased at the supposition, as the pennyless Henry would have imagined. Henry had now been all had now been about a year in his employ. Mr. D. knew nothing of his family; but his strict integrity, his irreproachable morals, his pleasing manners all conspired to make him esteem him highly. He was proud of Henry, and wished him to appear in dress, as well as in manners, as respectable as any one. He had often red at the scantiness of his wardrobe; ough he dressed with the most scrupu-us regard to neatness, his clothes were most threadbare. Mr. D. did not wish to think that this proceeded from a niggardly disposition, and he determined to broach the subject, and if possible to as-certain the real cause; this he did in the manner we have before related.

Soon after this conversation took place r. D. left home on business. As he was turning, and riding through a beautiful the village, he alighted at the door of a ttage, and requested a drink. The miswith an ease and politeness that cond him she had not always been the e cottager, invited him to enter. He invitation, and here a scene werty and neatness presented itself, as he had never before witnessed. The furniture, which consisted of nothing nore than was absolutely necessary, was to exquisitely clean that it gave charms to coverty, and cast an air of comfort on all who had not seem to notice the entrance of Mr. D. sat leaning his head on his staff, his clothes were clean and whole, but so patched that you could have scarcely told which had been the original pieces. A venerable looking old man,

ad been the original piece.
"That is your father, I presume," said

"It is, sir," seems to be quite aged."

"You have once seen better days?"

"I have—my husband was wealthy but false friends ruined him; he endorse notes to a great amount, which stripped us of nearly all our property, and one mis-fortune followed another, until we were reluced to complete poverty. My husband did not long survive his losses, iny children soon followed him."

"Have you any remaining children?" "I have one, and he is my only support My health is so feeble that I cannot do much, and my father being blind, needs reat attention. My son conceals from my knowledge the amount of his salary; but I am-convinced that he sends me nearly all if not the whole of it."

"Then he is not at home with you?" "No sir, he is clerk for a merchant in

ray, what's your son's name?"
"Henry W___"

"Henry W---!" reiterated Mr. D why he is my clerk!-I left him at m not a fortnight since."

Here followed a succession of inquiries which evinced an anxiety that a mother on-ly could feel; to all of which Mr. D replied to her perfect satisfaction.

"You know our Henry," said the old man, raising his head from his staff—"well sir, then you know as worthy a lad as ever for his goodness to his poor old grand fa-ther," he added in a tremulous voice, while the tears ran down his cheeks.

"He is a worthy fellow to be sure," said Mr. D. rising and placing a well filled purse into the hands of the old man.—"He is a worthy fellow and shall not want friends." "Noble boy," said he mentally, as he

was riding leisurely along, ruminating on want wealth to enable him to distribute happiness. I believe she loves my girl, and if he does, he shall have her and all my properfy in the bargain."

Filled with this project, and determined

possible to ascertain the true state of their hearts, he entered the breakfast room the morning after his arrival at home.

"So, Henry is about to leave us and go to England to try his fortune," he care

"Henry about to leave us!" said Caro line, dropping the work she held in her hand—" about to leave us, and going to Englaud!" she added, in a tone which vinced the deepest interest.
"To be sure, what if he is, child?"

"Nothing, sir, nothing, only I thought we should be rather lonesome," turning away to hide the tears which she could not

Tell me. Caroline." said Mr. D. ten. derly embracing her, " tell me, do you not love Henry? you know I wish your happi-ness, my child; I have ever treated you with kindness, and you have never until

"Neither will I now," she replied, hiding her face in his bosom, "I do most sin-cerely esteem him, but not for worlds tell him so; for he has never said that it was

"I will soon find that out, and without telling him too," replied the father, leaving

"Henry," said he, as he entered th counting house, "you expect to visit the

"Yes sir, in about four weeks, "If it will not be too inconvenient," re joined Mr. D. "I should like to have you

defer it a week or two longer." "It will be no inconvenience, sir, and

it oblige you, I will wait with pleasure."
"It will most certainly oblige me, for Caroline is to be married in about five weeks, and I would not miss of having you attend the wedding."

"Caroline to be married, sir!" said Henry, starting as if by an electric shock; Caroline to be married!—is it possible! "To be sure it is, but what is there wonderful in that?"

"Nothing, sir, only it is rather sudden

rather unexpected—that's all."
"It is rather sudden, to be sure," re Mr. D. "but I am an old man, and wish to see her have a protector; and as the man of her choice is well worthy of her, I see no use in waiting any longer, and am very glad that you can stay to the wedding."
"I cannot, sir, indeed I cannot!" replied Henry, forgetting what he had previously

"You cannot," rejoined Mr. D. "why, you said you would."
"Yes, sir, but business requires my pr

sence in the country, and I must go. "But you said it would put you to no in-convenience, and that you would wait with

"Command me in any thing else, sir, but in this respect I cannot oblige you," said Henry, rising and walking the floor

Poor fellow, he had thought his passion subdued; but when he found that Caroline was so soon, so irrecoverably to become another's, the latent spark burst forth into an inextinguishable flame; and he found it in vain to endeavor to conceal his emotion.

The old gentleman regarded him with a look of earnestness—"Henry," said he, "tell me frankly-do you not love my

"I will be candid with you, sir," replied Henry, conscious that his agitation had betrayed him-"had I such a fortune as she merits, as you, sir, have a right to expect, I should think myself the happiest of men,

"Then she is yours," cried the delighted old man "say not a word about property, my boy, true worth is better than riches; I was only trying you, Henry, and Caro-line will never be married to any other than yourself."

The transition from despair to happing

was great. For a moment Henry remained sil but his looks spoke volumes. At last, "I scorn to deceive you, sir," said he, "I am poorer than what you suppose—I have a mother and grand-father who are—"

"I know it, I know it all," replied Mr. D. interrupting him, "I know the reason of your parisimony, as I called it, and I honor you for it—it was that which first put it in my head to give you Caroline—so she shall be yours, and may God bless you

Shortly after this conversation, Henry avowed his love to Caroline, solicited her hand, and it is needless to say, that he did not solicit in vain. Caroline would have deferred their union until the succeeding spring; but her father was inexorable. He sed he should have to own one falsehood, he said, and they would willingly have him shoulder two; but it was too much and he would not endure it. He had told Henry she was going to be married in five weeks, and he should not forfeit his word; "but, perhaps," added he, apparently re-collecting himself, and turning to Henry, "perhaps we shall have to defer it after all, for you have important business in the country about that time."

"Be merciful, sir," said Henry, smiling 'I did not wish to witness the sacrifice of my own happiness."

"I am merciful," replied the old gentle man, "and for that reason would not wish to put you to the inconvenience of staying. You said that you would willingly oblige me, but you could not, indeed you could

"You have once been young, sir," said

Henry,—
"I know it," replied he, laughing hear "but I am afraid that too many of us old folks forget it-however, if you can postpone your journey, I suppose we must

We have only to add, that the friends o Henry were sent for, and the nuptials solemnized at the appointed time; and that, blessed with the filial love of Henry and Caroline, the old people passed the remain-der of their days in peace and happiness. CLARISSA.

THE END OF "GREAT MEN." Happening to cast my eyes upon a printed page of miniature portraits, I perceived that the four personages who occupied the four most conspicuous places, were Alexander, Hannibal, Casar, and Bonaparte. had seen the same unnumbered times be-

fore, but never did the same sensations arise

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the fine and costs for which the offenders were blood of countless nations, looked down in prison, for the shortest period of service upon a conquered world, and wept that of such offenders. The bill passed the

conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a Hannibal, after having, to the astonic ment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps-after having put to flight the armies of this "mistress of the world," and United States, E. Whittlesey, late member stripped "three bushels" of golden rings of Congress, among others voting in the from the fingers of her slaughtered knights and made her very foundation quake—flee from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god and called him Hanni Baal—and died at last, by poison, administered by his mented and unwept in a own hands, unl

foreign land. Casar, after having conquered eight blood of one million of his foes; after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered as his nearest friends and in that very place, the attainment of

which had been his great ambition. Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name; after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth—closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet, where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which would not, or could not bring him aid!

Thus those four men, who from the pe culiar situation of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world calls great—those four who each in turn made the earfh tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, sever-ally died—one by intoxication, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine— one a suicide, one nurdered by his friends, and one in a lonely exile! "How are the mighty fallen.

THE FATHER OF THE CLERGY.-The Boston Evening Journal mentions that the Rev. Dr. Ripley, senior pastor of the first Congregational Church in Concord, Mass. entered on his 90th year on Friday week, and that on Sunday he give an extempora-neous sermon to his people. This he de-clared his last. The venerable Doctor is now in the sixty-third year of his ministry at Concord, a case of very rare occurrence We do not know where a parallel just now to be found to it. It will be borne in mind that the Doctor has never relinquished the active service of the pulpit.

POLITICAL. A CONCISE STATEMENT

OF FACTS, rison, of "voting to sell white men for debt." Relating to the charge against General Har-

The vote which has been the sul

so much misrepresentation was given by General Harrison in the Senate of Ohio at the session of 1820-'21. Previous to that time, a law " For the punishment of certain stiences therein specified," (passe February 11, 1815,) and had been in force This act defined and punished crimes or offences considered less heinous than crimes which were punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary: such as petty larceny, house-breaking, rescuing prisoners, and offences of the like grade. These offences were, by this law, made punishable by fine and imprisonment in the county jail. This law also provided that if the offender refused to pay the fine imposed on him by the court, and costs of prosecution, and the sheriff could find no property of the offender that he could levy on and sell to pay the fine and costs, then he should imprison the of-fender in the county jail until the fine and costs should be paid. But it also provided that the county commissioners might order the sheriff or jailer to discharge the offender imprisoned for the non-payment of such fine and costs from prison, if they were satisfied that he was unable to pay the fine and costs.† It was found in practice that the conviction and punishment of offenders under the act, added greatly to the expenses of the counties, and consequently served to increase the burden of taxation on the people.

Most of these petty criminals had little or no property, or adopted means to keep it out of the hands of the sheriff, so as to prevent effectually his collection of the ines and costs imposed on them for the violation of the law. The result was, that in a majority of these cases the counties had to pay the costs of prosecuting these offenders, and of sustaining them in prison; thus compelling the innocent to pay for the conviction and punishment of the guilty. At the session of 1820-1821, a select committee was raised in the House of Repre sentatives to examine this subject and report to the House what amendments, if any, were necessary and proper. This committee reported a bill supplementary to the act above referred to, the principal object of which seems to have been to diminish the expenses imposed on the counties by the prosecution and punishment of these

This supplementary bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, and was afterwards reported back to the House by Mr. Morris, (late Senator in Congress.) with sundry amendments, containing provisions for the punishment of certain addiin my bosom, as my mind hastily glanced tional offences, not contained in the oriious section authorizing the sheriff to sell offenders to such persons as would pay the in prison, for the shortest period of service there was not another world for him to House, with this obnoxious section in it, by a vote of 42 ayes to 21 noes; Thomas Morris, late Senator in Congress, Thomas Shannon, now Senator in the Ohio Legislature, brother to Governor Shannon, T. Williams, late Surveyor General of the

> affirmative. in the Senate, Mr. Fithian moved to strike out the 19th section of the bill as it came from the House. This section, as ha been previously stated, authorized the she-riff to sell the services of the offender who was imprisoned for the non-payment of the fine imposed on him by the Court, and the costs of conviction, to the person who would pay such fine and costs for the shortest term of service, and secured the offender from cruelty or abuse from the purchaser, during the term of service, by giving him the same romedies as are provided by law, in the "case of master and apprentice."

*See Ohio Laws, vol. 13, page 249. †See section 37 of same act. †See Journal, H. R. page 182. §See Sections 11, 12, and 14 of

act, Ohio laws, vol. 1. page 197.

[See Journal H. R. page 320.

The section proposed to be stricken out, is at length, in these words: Senate Journal, p. 304, sec. 19. "Be it further enacted, That when any erson shall be imprisoned, either upon executio or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine of costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the sherm of the county to sell out such person as a servant to, any person, within this State who will pay the whole amount due within the shortest period of service of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being ef-fected, the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between pires; and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in the case of master and appren-tice. But nothing herein contained shall be con-strued to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge. Provided, that the Court, grant such discharge. Provided, that the Court, in pronouncing sentence upon any person or persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act.

The 37th section of the act for the punishment of certain offences therein specified, which is here referred to, is as follows: [See Ohio Laws, vol. 13, page 239.]

ate by a vote of 20 ayes to 12 noes; Gene-gal Harrison, Eli Baldwin, late Van Buren candidate for Governor of Ohio, with oth-ers, voting in the flegative. In addition to the privilege secured to the imprisoned offender, who should be unable to pay his fine and costs, of being liberated by the county commissioners, if they consider it expedient, the bill contained, when this vote on striking out the selling section was taken, a section providing that the offender might discharge his fine by labor on the public highways, at such rates as might be prescribed by the court passing sentence on the convicted offender. ††

From this statement of facts it clearly

First. That the selling so much com-plained of, was only the selling of the services of the convicted offender for a limited eriod of time.

Second. That the offender, during the period of his service, was secured from inustice, cruelty, or abuse, in the same manner as apprentices are secured against abuse from their masters.

Third. That, if the offender was able and willing to labor, he might discharge the fine imposed on him, for this violation of the law, by labor on the public highways, and thus avoid being sold out to service.

Fourth. That, if he was unable to labor

on the highways, and so poor as to be unable to pay his fine and costs, he might, in such a case, be discharged by the county commissioners without either paying or being sold for the payment of his fine and

Pifth and last. That the selling had no reference to honest men, or to debtors, in the ordinary acceptation of the term; but only to convict offenders against the penal laws of the State. And even in these cases, it was only substituting temporary service, in lieu of imprisonment, for an indefinite length of time, in the noisome cells of a county jail, where the offender could earn nothing to pay his fine, nor to support him-

This bill was under consideration at a time of great pecuniary embarrassment in know they cannot make a decent fight in the State of Ohio. So difficult was it for the people to raise money for the payment of taxes, that the collections were inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. The Legislature were engaged during a large part of the session in tion in giving you my candid opinion, that considering various plans for reducing the he will be beaten by a much larger majority current expenses of the State, and a law than that of the last two years. I have the was passed authorizing the Governor to borrow the sum of \$20,000, in aid of the extensive correspondence all over the State, proceeds of taxation. During the pendendency of the supplementary act, for the punishment of offenders, above referred to, elections. For the last two years, I have attempts were made in both branches of the Legislature to substitute whipping for imprisonment in the county jail, as a method now say to you that Gen. Harrison's mafor punishing offences less expensive to the jority, in my judgment, will not be less than counties; and the plan of selling the servi- fifteen thousand. We hope to swell it much period, to pay the fine and costs imposed on him as a punishment for violating the tion since the last election. But I know laws of his country, was advocated by many respectable members of both branches of the General Assembly, as a mode of punishment less expensive to the public than that of imprisonment, and less barbarous than that of whipping the offender at the post.

COLUMBUS, April 6, 1840. Dear Sir :—Agreeably to your request, have carefully examined the journals of the General Assembly for the session when the proposed measure " of selling out the services of convicted offenders against the penal laws of the State, for a limited time, to pay the fines imposed on them by the court and cost of conviction," was under consideration, as well as the statute laws of the State in relation to the subject, and have given you, above, a correct statement

of all the material facts and circumstances At my request, WILLIAM MINER, Esq. Clerk of the United States Courts for Ohio, and LYNE STARLING, Jr. Clerk of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas for Franklin county, have examined and compared the statement with the laws and ournals, and added their certificate of its

Very respectfully, ALFRED KELLY, To the Hon. THOS. CORWIN.

At the request of A. Kelly, Esq. we have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and compared the same with the laws and journals therein referred to. and find the same to be fairly and correctly set forth.

WILLIAM MINER. LYNE STARLING, Jr.

I have often examined the laws, as above set forth, and I know they are accurately copied, and their effect, if the proposed bill ad passed, is truly stated.

THOMAS CORWIN. April 14, 1840.

Sec. 37. Be it further enacted, That, when my person shall be confined in jail for the pay ment of any fine or costs that may be inflicted greeable to the provisions of this act, the county commissioners may, if it be made to appear their satisfaction that the persons so confined or not pay such fine and costs, order the sheriff or allor of such county to discharge such person rom imprisonment, and the sheriff or jailor, upor ecciving such order in writing, shall discharge mers may, at any time thereafter, orde sued an execution against the ody, lands, goods, or chattels of the person so ischarged from imprisonment for the amount of uch fine and costs.

**See Senate Journal, page 30. ††See section 16 of the suppleme Ohio Laws, vol. 19, page 197.

From the National Intelligencer.

"THE PROSPECT BEFORE US." The inquiry is frequently addressed to us, both at home and from a distance, for our opinion in regard to the probable re-sult of the issue about to be tried by the People of the United States between Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison. We beg leave to refer all such inquirers to the subjoined letter. It was written, not for the public eye, or for public effect, but in the sincerity and freedom of private correspondence, and by a man whose extensive sources of information, and whose care in sifting and comparing facts and probabilities, combined with his clear judg-ment and known candor, impart to his opinions a value and weight superior to those of any other citizen within our. knowledge. The justice of this tribute will be admitted by all who know the writer when they perceive the name to be that of the distinguished Senator of New York, Nathaniel P. Tallmadge. The letter first appeared in the Richmond Whig, and was addressed to a gentleman of that city. The editor remarks, "The author will be recognised without the publication of his name, and adds, "It was written with no expec-tation of its meeting the public eye." Since, however, it has met the public eye, Mr. T. has given his consent to its appearance with his name affixed; and no name could give to such a statement higher claims to respect and credence.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1840. My DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 26th nstant was duly received. It is surprising to me that Ritchie's brag.

ging in the Richmond Enquirer about New York should give our friends one moment's uneasiness. It is his "vocation" and it is the habit of the Federal Locofoco party to brag the louder the more they are bear Since their overthrow in Connecticut, R. Island, Virginia, and in certain local elections in Pennsylvania, their prospects have brightened wonderfully! They are looking up, because they are on their backs! I understand their game perfectly. They other States, unless they can persuade their friends that Mr. Van Buren can recover New York. Without it, he has not the remotest chance of success. As to his prospects in New York. I have no hesitaand, from my peculiar position, am enapredicted the result with an accuracy almost equal to the official canvass and I man that has gone over to the Administraand have heard of hundreds and hundreds, in different counties, who have abandoned it since that time, and are now co-operating with their old Democratic Republican friends in putting down Mr. Van Buren's old Federal dectrines. Amongst this number, are men of the highest standing and influence in their respective counties.

What possible ground, then, is there

for Mr. Ritchie or any other man to claim New York for this Federal Administration? It is preposterous. What claims do they present to the People, from which they exect to derive more favor than for the last three years? The confidence of the People has been more and more impaired during that period; the mercantile, the manufacturing, and the mechanic interests of the country have heretofore felt the deleterious influence of the measures of the Administration. Now, that influence has reached the farming interest-and you may rely upon it, none of these interests will tamely abmit to have their goods, their manufactures, their labor, and the products of the soil, as well as their lands, reduced one-half or two-thirds in value in order to enjoy the blessings of the hard money currency of Cuba, or of any other despotism, whose example the President has recommended for our imitation. No, sir, the free laborers of this country will never consent to have the price of their labor reduced to the same level with the peasants of Germany or the seris of Russia; nor will the tillers of the soil consent that the products of their. farms shall be reduced in price so low as not to pay the cost of production : nor will the farmers consent that the lands shall be reduced two-thirds in value-that where they have purchased a farm, for example, for \$15,000, paid \$10,000 in cash, and mortgaged it for \$5,000, that it shall be sold from under them for the amount of the mortgage, and their wives and children turned out of doors, without shelter and without bread. Such are the legitimate effects of the doctrines now maintained by this Administration, and which its friends and supporters are every where urging up-on the country; and which will be estab-lished beyond the hope of redemption, if Mr. Van Buren shall be re-elected.

Of his re-election there is not the faintest prospect. In regard to New York—I speak without the least hesitation, and with the most entire confidence-he has no possible hope of success there. Why should he have! The changes have been constantly against him for the last three years, and none in his favor. At the extra session in 1837 I predicted his overthrow in