LIFE IS ONLY TO BE VALUED AS IT IS USEFULLY EMPLOYED.

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1840.

VOLUME L

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MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Churchman.] THE END OF EDUCATION.

The great end of all education should be exalt the standard of human character the due development and culture of the pan faculties. No system of education herefore, can be correct and comprehenave when is not constructed with a view to the complex nature of man as a physical, intellectual and moral being. Its distin-guishing excellence must consist in the proision which it makes for the shorough deelopment and harmonious advancement of his nature in its separate elements, and as whole. It should labor to bring on the hysical functions into healthy action; to assify and improve the rational faculties. ad to purify and clevaate the spiritual af-It should aim at due proportion the process, and perfect symmetry in the whit. The parent, therefore, and the teaher, from the earliest period at which the hild is entrusted to their guardianship and ulture, must study the manner and order of nst listen to the unerring teachings of ature, and reverently follow out those deavors to exait the whole being to that lefty position which God intended it should

It is needless to inquire here, how r this true idea of education has been relized in the operations and results of the estems which, until within a few years ave held undisputed sway. We would rather dwell upon the cheering fact, that our day the subject of education, consided in the view we have given, has been ored with some degree of that attenm which its pre-eminent importance deands. Gifted and cultivated minds have pplied themselves to its, study. Enlighted philanthropy had discerned in the st instrumentality by which the morsocial, and religious welfare of man is he promoted. The voice of the press, sanctioned by the pulpit, and encouraged y the increasing strength and tone of pubsentiment, has more than once uttered te demand for a system purer, larger, and offier than those which have hitherto trained the public mind, and fashioned the character. The demand at first was feeble. screely articulate ; for those who uttered

learn wisdom from the remark. Is it not too lamentably true, that our systems of education have hitherto had chief, if not exclusive regard to the culture of the intellect? The moral nature has been left to take its course, and to shape itself according to the impulse that was in it, or according to the undirected and objectless influence that surrounded it. Of this I hardly need adduce examples or illustrations. For it has been obliged to forego some portion of his daily justly asked, "Who ever thought of inquiring into the capabilities of a schoolmaster pittance, and to obtain light for the evening as a moral trainer of youth ?" Who ever was utterly impossible; yet, amid all questioned him beyond his mastery of the equaintance with the sciences? While attention has been laudably devoted to developing, expanding and storing the mind the less instructive. Bred to the trade of a a man's sense and general character (and with knowledge, no systematic culture has been bestowed on the conscience and the

Diabland

provided against the impure but fascinating influence of classical literature. How generally has the birch-rod been the index of moral discipline ? Happy the youth who could find the requisite culture at home, in cumstances of Franklin are the circumstanthe instruction and example of a Christian ces of thousands. He was appreticed to a father, or in the teachings, the example, and prayers of a Christian mother. For such support than his daily employment. He culture his tutor did not hold himself res. felt the same disposition which other young ponsible.

[From the Family Magazine.] ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUNG MEN. BY S. G. ARNOLD.

The celebrated Hannah More tells beautiful story of an old clock, which sud endopment of the several faculties. They denly came to the resolution to ston tick. ing, in consequence of having thought over the vast number of ticks which it would be schings in the systematic and unremitting obliged to make in a given time ; but which was induced to resume its accustomed labor, on learning that although it was required to make such an incredible number of strokes, yet a certain amount of time would always be given for a tick, and although a thousand strokes might be thought of in a moment it would not be required to accomplish them in many hours.

> Now it has often uppeared to me that oung men are discouraged from making those exertions which are necessary to success in playing the great drama of life, by precircly the same reasons which governed the farmers old clock. When they look forward to the toil, privations, and self-denial which are required to- obtain knowledge and distinction, they are startled at the sight, and, although many of them set out with the best intentions and the most praiseworthy ambition, yet as soon as they find that knowledge is not obtained by intuition, but is the result of hard and incessant toil, they weary in the way of well doing, and, like the old clock, soon become tired of ticking.

There is another class of young persons who seem to be impressed with an idea that twere themselves under the dominion of the mantle of greatness, like the dew rejudices which time and unquestioned of heaven, falls upon the gifted sons of geni--that it is not so us unasked and unsought-

and a more untrammeled philosophy, may ment. By such means the poor unlettered boy, without relations and friends, while a private soldier, and on a pay of sixpence per day, laid the foundation of a name which is not soon to be forgotton. His bed was his study, his knapsack was his bookcase, a board laid across his lap was his writing desk, his time the hours redeemed trom fool; some marry for love-love at first the duties and bustle of a camp .- Even to buy a pen or a sheet of paper, he was food, already narrowed down to a scanty these difficulties. Mr. Cobbett found means accidence, his power of conveying the re- to progress in his pursuit after knowledge the consequênces might have been fore- but so is Gen. Harrison's, yet he has been quisite instructions in Latin and Greek, his and to lay the foundation of his subsequent seen. fame;

The example of Dr. Franklin is but lit. printer, and, from a boy, obliged to labor with his hands for his subsistence, he conmoral feelings: nay, scarcely an antidote trived so to redeem his time, by applying to some useful purpose the hours which others throw away in idleness, that he behis own or any other age. And the cirregular business, with no other means of men feel to spend his time and moncy in

the pursuit of what is commonly called pleasure ; but the example of men who had, under every disadvantage, raised themselves to respectability, stimulated him to exertion : he denied himself these pleasures -he bought books with his scanty earnngs and spent his hours in reading. His industry, punctuality, faithfulness and knowledge, brought him into notice, and, although for many years he continued to labor with no better prospect of distinction than many others, yet he found his reward can never enable the subject to rise. in continued health, cheerfulness, and happiness, and at length came to be the wonder and admiration of the world.

The case of the celebrated Dr. Adam Clarke affords another instructive example for the encouragement of young men under difficulties. This extraordinary man was of poor but respectable parentage, and cipal accomplishments of GOOD SENSE and started in life without friends or education, GOOD NATURE. If a woman has not comand the early part of his course was a constant contention with the difficulties of his companion for a reasonable man. On the position : but the poor and unfriended boy, by diligence and a choice economy of time, soon became the companion of the wise and great, and besides being one of the who is obliged to be more in her company most learned men of his age, was also one of the most extensive and usefal authors.

Now if men under such very discouraging circumstances have pressed forward to the attainment of an honorable distinction, why should not others do the same? It is

requires a constant ticking-a constant vigi- will naturally run ? Not reason or argulance lest the half hours and the minutes ment, for a fool is against that. And if she run to waste ; but let no one complain that have not a little good nature, to attempt to several of the President's most cherished he has not the time; and especially let him advise her, will be only arguing with a tem. but exceptionable nominations to office. It

MARBIAGE .- Some marry for convenience, as widowers with families of small children; some marry for beauty in the hope of deriving happiness from a connec. It is not a little remarkable that in the extion with a person who outshines associates ; cited political contest which has for several some marry for money, apparently regardless whether the heiress is a shrew or sight-no matter whether well founded or not. .Now nearly all such marriages are wretched affairs. Many a man and woman too, have cursed their day, because they rushed thoughtlessly into a connection as unfit as possible, without any reflection as

Somehow or other we have a habit of forming a sort of mathematical estimate of the world we believe tacitly does the same by the choice he makes in matrimony; and when we see a man with his eves wide open, marrying beauty without solid worth or attainments, or joining himself for life came one of the most distinguished men of to a fool on account of some pecuniary expectations, or forming a connection which can promise nothing from the nature of the case but, disappointment and wretchedness, while we ought to pity him from our heart, we always set him down somewhat below par, We know some men who have survived such an error, and have afterwards shown that they had some energy, but men rise or fall within their choice of a wife, and it is generally beyond their power to control effectually all the circumstances with which they surround them-selves by a false step. We know many men who have been struggling a whole life against the influence of an unlucky, or rather foolish marriage connection, and yet the world seldom overlooks a folly of this sort, and all the struggling in the world

A sensible writer has remarked that? is not the most exquisite beauty, the most sprightly wit or the largest fortune, nor all of them together, nor a hundred other accomplishments, if such there were, that will make a man happy in a partner for life, who is not endowed with the two prinmon sense, she can be in no respect a fit contrary, the whole behaviour of a fool must be disgusting and tiresome to every one that knows her, especially to a husband than any one else, who therefore must see more of her folly than any one else, and must suffer more from the shame of it as being more nearly connected with her than any other person. If a woman has not some small share of sense, what means can a husband use to set her right- in any true that, like all the farmer's old clock, it error of conduct, into many of which she

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

John Tyler of Virginia.

Messenger,

nonths past been sweeping over our whole country, none of the administration pagers so far as we have been able to learn, has ventured to assail the character of the Whig candidate for Vice President.

Why this has been the case, we are not prepared to say. True his character is alto consequences, when without half an eve together out of the reach of just censure. the subject of the most foul and constant

abuse from the present party in power. We give the following sketch of Gov. Tyler which is taken from the New York Log Cabin," and from which our readers will see that the People's candidate for the Vice Presidency, is quite a different man from the candidate of the Van Buren party, if indeed they have a candidate.

were acquainted even so slightly as we are, with John Tyler, the Reform Candidate for finition, in regard to facts: Vice President of the United States, A nobler representative of a nobler race, the frank warm-hearted, hospitable Planters of native talent, offer the above premium to Virginia, we never had the good fortune to the individual who will, previous to the 4th meet. Simple and unpretending in his man- of March, 1841, furnish the most philosoners, all his habits and tastes for med from phical and learned essay in confirmation of his life-long intercourse with his brother the following facts : tillers of the soil, though often at the call of his country mingling in her Councils with the loftiest, Gov. Tyler is just such a man as any farmer would rejoice to have for a neighbor or companion, and with whom any plain citizen would enjoy a social evening, discussing the affairs of the neighborhood or the Nation-the best mod-

" Mr. Tyler has been honored with the highest stations in the gift of his native State to it. -among others those of Governor and United States Senator. To the latter, he was elected over John Randolph, ousting that eccentric genius' in the fullness of his fame, by a vote of 115 to 110. Since that time (1828) he has been prominently before the eyes of the Union. Yet who can recall one act or vote throughout his Senatorial career which justly subjects him to a censure ? None."

o these villainous hard times

" Gov. Tyler was educated in the strict. st school of Jeffersonian Democracy, and has ever been an ardent disciple of that school. He came into the Senate a decided supporter of the election of Gen. Jackson, and of course of his Administration. He did not hesitate, however, to oppose and defeat such measures of the Executive as his judgment pronounced pernicious and his vote and inflaence were cast- against

consistent with his principles and honor; he resigned the station to which he had been recently for a term of six years and retired to the shades of private life. He has since represented his county in the legislature, having been elected by a unanimous vote; and he has received the votes of the whig members for U.S. Senator, but he has not sought office ; and he was the only member of the National Convention at Harrisburgh lsst winter, to whom his nomination to the second office in the Union was a source of embarrassment and indifference. By all besides, his acceptance under the delicate circumstances in which he was placed, was received with a burst of enthusiastic joy and thankfulness as the bond of nuion, and the

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assurances of a glorious triumph.' "Such is JOHN TYLER, the People's Candidate for Vice President of the United

States. TO THE INGENIOUS .- The following libe. ral reward, for the exercise of successful ingenuity, in certain specified cases, is from the Philadelphia Star. It is worthy the attention of all faithful, and especially of those who, with Amos Kendall, have any "We wish every freeman in the Union, fancy for the "excitement of composition, sliperadded to a strong and creative imagi-

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS PREMIUM .- The subscribers, being desirous of encouraging

1st. That shin-plasters are a "better currency" than silver coin.

2d. That irredeemable bank notes are referable to those which can be converted into specie on demand.

3d. That bank checks are cheaper at six er cent premium, than at par.

4th. That it is more Democratic for the of managing a farm or of putting arrend President of the United States to " take the responsibility" of disregarding the plainly expressed will of Congress, than to conform

> 5th. That the disfranchisement of a State New Jersey for instance,) is a sure test of consistent adherence to State rights.

6th. That no man can be a Democrat inless he opposed Madison and supported Clinton for the Presidency.

7th. That no man is qualified for the residency unless he can "strongly recommend" measures which he knows nothing bout

8th. That it-is customary for the Secreary of Warl to submit plans to Congress, without first consulting the President.

9th. That cocks (especially those of the Chapman breed) crow loudest after being eaten.

10th. That Amos Kendall would sooner Simmit murder than tell a falsehood.

11th. That his children will not get frightened before the end of November next.

12th. That the true definition of 'victois definit

according to the strength that was in them. let the voice, though feeble, did not pass away into silence. It had its mission and its object, which it was destined to accompish. "Fit audience, though few," was treated for it. Among these few it found response.

ity had rendered venerable. Genius

The conviction of the necessity of a rad. to soflect that although many ticks must be uiry into man's mental structure, and each tick. the introduction of a purer system of moral philosophy, it was long ere it acquired suf- not time-that they are obliged to labor for ficient strength and object to call forth the their bread-that Providence has denied to equisite talent and learning in proposing them the means of storing their minds with and advocating a better state of things .- knowledge. But is this really true ? Is it Such, however, is now becoming the gen- not rather true that most young men waste eral and settled conviction ; and perhaps the time which has been abundantly provimay not be venturing too much to say ded for the cultivation of their minds, in the that as improvement is proposed, the pub- polluting haunts of dissipation-in seenes lic mind is ready to examine its claims to of idleness and self-indulgence-in the respect. At any rate, it is prepared to vanities and follies of fashionable life? Is compare principles with results; and the it not true that they squander their time results of the old systems, with the rapidly developing excellences and beautiful work- out any just appreciation of its value or any ibgs of those that have taken their place. We all know that in some countries of Eu-

rope the noblest and most promising fruits ment? -promising as indicative of a rich harvest in the future-have already been realized from the labors of a few devoted men in the education of the people. To the common school system, also, abroad purpose have been given ; and our higher departments of education are beginning to spirit of improvement.

The grand error seems hitherto to have lain on the side of partial development.-The harmony of man's nature has been neglected. The mind has been contemlated apart from the physical and moral suffered to fall into disease, conscience dethroned from her empire, and the affections left to wander, for want of the true, after false and unworthy objects! "It is our business," says one of the Jesuit docton, "to educate the conscience and the will, in connection with the intellectual pow-

and self-culture and deep philosophic in- much the result of effort as of fortune-and, aget into the principles and workings of deeming it beyond their reach, they fail to whole day. the human mind, long ago, created in a put forth those exertions which are absofew the conviction that all was not right: lutely requisite to success, and without But the powerful spell of the old regime, which they can never attain to any high deworen in the hours and the haunts of their gree of excellence, however liberally they swn pupilage, still hung over their minds, may have been endowed by nature. This and though they spoke sincerely, it was but is a delusion which cannot be too soon dispelled. An-honorable distinction is purchased only by toil and self-denial-by painful vigils, and persevering efforts. It requres the same steady and unceasing application which was exhibited in the pendulum of the farmer's clock, and, like that clock, it will be well for all our young friends

cal improvement was slow in extending made before they arrive at the consummaitself. Depending as it did in a great de- tion of their hopes, yet a moment will algree upon the result of a more practical ways be allowed for the accomplishment of

> I know many complain that they have in a most wanton and wasteful manner withapparent knowledge of the mighty results which would follow its careful improve-

Look at the example of that persevering young man, William Cobbett ! Born o poor and obscure parents, he was brought up without education, and at the age of and at home, stronger impulse and higher bly. At this time, or soon after, he ran away from home, and found himself in London with only half a crown in his pocket. animated by a vigorous and laudable He however fortunately found employment, and devoted his spare moments to the im-

provement of his mind, and at the end of a year had read all the books of a circulating library, to which he found means to subscribe, and had made himself a very fair writer. After this he enlisted as a soldier structure. For the sake of obtaining luxu- and came to America, where he underwent by of the election of Gen. Harrison, and the riant growth of intellect, the body has been many hardships, but amid them all, obsti- leading tory paper in Philadelphia says, nately persevered in the cultivation of his mind; and in the tumult and bustle of a tremely doubtful. We have the enemy on camp, commenced and completed the study the retreat, let there be one more grand salof the English Grammar.

became one of the most powerful and volu- and their followers will never again be wit- their reputation, and their money, to abers." We, who glory in a purer theology ed himself to a seat in the British Parlia- nificance compared with it. minous writers of the age ; and finally, rais- nessed. Waterloo will dwindle into insig-

be careful that he does not throw away half an hour in idleness, because he has not a

By a proper improvement of time, there is not a young man in our broad and beautiful country, who might not obtain an excellent education, without noglecting his daily business or any important duty ; besides laying up for himself a sure and certain store of happiness on which he could draw at any moment of his life, and providing for himself and family an honorable

name and a comfortable livelihood. Let the application, the unwearied perseverance and noble example of others, stimulate them to exertion. Their facilities of acquiring knowledge are tenfold greater

bett. Many of them have access to the richest libraries, the most useful and instructive lectures, and being mostly occupi-, them freely and frequently, without think- in its consequences, and opposed it with all ed only ten hours of the day in their regu- ing of any ill consequences from the use his powers. The attitude he then assumed lar business, have abundant leisure for the cultivation of their minds.

It is almost impossible to medate the even in the course of so short a time as is allotted to human life. Witness the volof Sir Walter Scott. Look at the immense results which were accomplished by the energy, industry and genius of Napoleoncontemplate the unceasing application of a Wesley, or a Brougham, or a Cromwell, or a Clarke, then ask yourself if you have a right to complain of the want of time.

Let me say once more, then, to my young friends, that the path of honor and distinction is before them, and that the considerations are strong for inducing them to improvement of time, while it furnishes you with the means of constant enjoyment, will also, if accompanied by virtue and honor, certainly carry you forward to that disyou must, among all your discouragements, remember the example of the farmer's old clock, and not get tired of ticking.

BOYS NEAR YOU THIS ?- The Globe at last acknowledges that there is a possibilithat the result of the coming contest is exly, and a "charge along the whole line." By such means it was that Mr. Cobbett and such a route of the tory office-holders

pest or rousing a fury -Watchtower

The following is the testimony of Mr. George Goodwin, of Hartford, Ct.; the well known founder, and editor of the Connecticut Courant, the oldest printer, it is supposed, in the United States, respectfully time as a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. commended to all the trade and to all octogenarians throughout the country.

Hartford Ct., Aug. 10, 1840. Rev. J. Marsh .- As you wish to obtain what information you can ou the subject of in a few words :--

Lam an old man, nearly cighty-five year the fashion to use spirits occasionally ; like than those of Clarke or Franklin, or Cob. others I followed the fashion, furnished myself with good stores of spirits, brandy, gin &c., and sometimes wine. I made use of most despotic in its character and dangerous of them, as I meant to use them moderates the has since firmly maintained." ly. This course I pursued between 60 and

try never goes unrewarded; and a proper of nearly seventy years, I am convinced that no person in health receives any benefit from the use of any intoxicating liquor ; as for myself, I am confident I should have had more real enjoyment if I had never saved a good deal of money, which I consider now worse than thrown away. It the decline of life need some stimulants. At eighty years of age, I find myself not old chough to need them, and am determined not to use any kind, unless prescrib-

ed by a physician. Were I to live my long life over again, of the Senate at the footstool of executive I would make no use of intoxicating liquors of any kind; and my sober advice to young people is, if they wish to enjoy the good things of this world, to preserve their health GEORGE GOODWIN.

was doubtless unpleasant thus to provoke the wrath of the potent chieftain who ruled

the Nation and was the idel of the dominant for the people, unless he swears at the poparty, but duty left no alternative. After Gen. Jackson committed his great error of permitting himself to be offered a second Tyler perceived that the tendencies of the Government, to deviate from the Republican track became day by day stronger and more controling; and when the Deposites of the public money were removed from temperance, I will give a history of myself the National into fifty State Banks by the simple edict of the President, in defiance

of a direct vote of Congress, of the formal of age. In the early part of my life, it was opinion of his own Cabinet, and of the strenuous resistance of the officer entrusted by law with the keeping of the Public Moneys, Mr. Tyler pronounced the act

" This resistance to the first of an invin-70 years, certainly long enough to give it a cible chieftain, was by no means the first amount of labor which may be performed fair trial. About 14 years ago, by acci- evidence afforded of the stern independence dent, without forming any resolution to of his character. In the preceding year, abstain or signing any temperance pledge, the measures of Gen. Jackson against the umes of Johnson, Addison, and especially, I omitted using any spirits for ten or twelve attempted nullification of South Carolina days, and on reflecting a moment, I thought were under discussion in Congress, warm-I felt as well or better without than with hy supported by the great mass of the peothem. From that time to this, I have not ple of all parties. Mr. Tyler was opposed used any kind of ardent spirits. Occa- to nullification, and had done all in his powsionally I took a glass of wine, though not fer to avert the impending crisis, but he de. to make those mulual concessions which are no cider since September last, (eleven His single, solitary vote stands recorded on advantages to the interests of the commumonths.) During this period of nine years, the journals of the Senate in opposition to, nity. These are the pillars on which the though far advanced in life, I have enjoyed the passage of that bill. It may have been glorious fabric of our independence and nabetter health than at any former period of a mistaken one, but the principles which tional character must be supported. Lib. walk threin. In our own country, indus. my life. From the experience I have had governed, and the feelings which dictated erty is the basis, and whoever would dare it, will commend themselves to every manly | to sap the foundation, or overturn the strucbreast.

and integrity were subjected to a still stern, ceration and the severest punishment, er trial. The senate had deliberately voted which can be inflicted by his injured countinction which you so carnestly desire. But used a drop of spirits, and should have that the president, in causing the removal try."

of the deposites, had assumed powers not confided in them by the Constitution and has been said, and believed, that people in Law. Anew Legislature of Virginia, directed the senators from that State to vote habit of abusing Daniel Webster, ponder for the expunging of this resolution from the well the following remark made by Mr. journals of the Senate. Mr. Tyler deemed Webster in his Long Island speech. Recompliance with this mandate an abject ferring to the great nullification struggle prostration of the dignity and independence of 1832-3.

power. He was a republican, and could when that affair was over, Gen. Jackson, not vote as he was directed; but he was with a degree of grateful respect, which I also a firm believer in the doctrine that a shall always properly remember, clasped representative is bound by the wishes of my hand and said, "If you and yoursnorthhis constituents, and he could not vote ern friends had not come in as vou did, stain from intoxicating drink of every kind. against what appeared to be the commands Calhoun and his party would have crushed of his Virginia. ' But one course remained ' me and the Constitution.

13th. That no man can have any regard verty of those who live in log cabins and can afford to drink nothing more costly than hard eider.

All applications must be presented by the Postmaster General, and addressed to the subscribers at the ballot-box.

THE PEOPLE.

THE NORTHERN MAN WITH SOUTHERN BINCIPLES .- Will the advocates of the Northern Man with Southern principles, and who would distract and divide this happy Union, read and ponder the subjoined: -Aurusta Chron

Extract from Gen. WASHINGTON'S address in 1783, to the Governors of the several States.

"There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well being, I may vonture to say, to the existence of the United States as an independent power. 1st. An indissoluble union of the states

under one federal head. 2d. A sacred regard to public justice. 3d. The adoption of a proper peace esablishment, and,

4th. The prevalence of that pacific and riendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and politics, ture, under whatever specious pretext he "In 1836, Mr. Tyler's independence may attempt it, will merit the bitterest ex-

> 02 Let the Van Buren locofocos, and their Calhoun coalitionists, who are in the

"I tell you (says Mr. Webster.) that