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MISCELLANEOUS.

Somon, the Headsman. We translate from a German paper, the lesing sketch of Sanson, the Parisian ex-, who certainly has claim to be rearled as a hero. History cannot point to wher who has bereft so many of his fel. recreatures of life. Shaughter was the by made he knew, and it was his fortune It morning. He was no vulgar Jack etch to strangle thieves and assassins,kings, queens, princes, statesmen, politi-cins, and demagogues, all ranks of society lord before his fatal presence, and never

ose again .- Courier . "Have you read the French papers? Do su know who is dead ! Let me enlighten There died in Paris on the 20th Aulast, an old man of 87, named Henri son, Headsman of the Department of Scine. Methinks I see you turn up your w, and wonder of what consequence her there is one executioner more or s in the world. But this Henri Sanson, indifferent reader, was no common des. er of low assassins, incendiaries, coinis, and such rabble; he was the headsman excellence, the Nemesis of the French vation, the last act of the bloody drama of 780. Inhimhast portion of France's blood. eribed story sunk to the grave; for he vas, during the first Revolution, the Exement des hautes œuvres, through whose ands passed the heads of nearly all those who at that period perished by the guillotine the Place de Concord. Henri Sanson was at that time an active young man of

menty years, attached to no party, and he muck off to-day the head of an ardent roylist, with the same composure that he would the next day of a suspected republican. listery can tell of no second executioner, who has separated from their shoulders so may world renowned heads, or marshalod so much of life" the way to dusty death' In the times when the guillotines en perrefore to be wondered at, that he should are acquired an unerring skill in his bloody art. Let us take a hasty peep into his day. book of terrors, and let pass in review the body ghosts which rise out of the catase of that time, to remind us of the rors of the past.

First meets our eye the shade of the 24th Classary, 1791. It bears a broken crown ad what is sadder still, a broken heart .his crowned shade is Louis XVI., King y the grace of God, who stalks a warning ple through the ranks of God's anoint. ed, and calls to them-" Be just and firm. Next rise the pale manes of the 16th Ocder, 1793. The pallid features, marked sorrow deep indeed, but which still bas tor been able to extinguish the brightness of cir beauty. On the snow-white neck rests blood-drops of the guillottne. The and crown, now bears one of thorns, is hat of Maria Antoinette, daughter of Ma-in Theresa sister of the Emperor Joseph,

ad the unhappy Louis's consort. Now flits across the scene a shade, whose spect fills us with disgust. That bald Philip Egalite, the aimer at his brother's 70Wn. Two years before, as Louis lost is crown upon the scaffold, Philip had from his cabriolet gazed through his opera glass spon the execution of his royal brother, as an opera dilettante would view the pas-seul of a Fanny Elssler. His shade may also

serve as a warning beacon, through centu-ries to come, reminding us of the fowler caught in his own snare. Next rises from the darkness of the grave e giant shade of the 15th April, 1794 .his powerful frame, and fierce aspect which even in death startled all around, point out to the Jupiter Pulminans of the revolutionary Olympus, the herculean Danion, whose voice had been compared to the thunder's mer, and his oratory to the scorching-light-

ang flash. Man of terror, who brought thee to the axe? Next follows the shade of the 28th July 1784; that of Maximillan Robespierre, and close upon his heels, those of his brothers, Augustin, St. Just, Canthon, Lebas, Henrid, and seventeen others of their associates. The ninth Thermidor, the holliday-eve of he French Revolution, was a hard day for our headsman. As he had once shown to them the fair head of their king, so did he on this day exhibit to the exulting populace the distorted features of the dictator; and takey shouted their approbation, each one

ed by the hangman." But on that night, when exhausted Paris gave itself up to sweet repose, could Sanson, who had annihilated the head of the reign of terror, close no eye for Robespierre, and the whole train of revolutionary victims, gathered in a bloody circle around his bed, and chased the sleep from his eyelids; then did he fold his hands and pruy-Father in heaven, forgive me-I was but the instrument! From that day, the Executeur des hautes œuvres rested from his labors; he wiped the blood from his axe and with a heavy sigh, laid his hands in his

After a lapse of forty-two years, during which he had successively seen rise and pass away, the Directory, the Triumvirate, the Consulate, the Emperor Napoleon, Louis XVII., and Charles X., he was again called by Louis Phillippe to the place of ex-ecution, to try his axe's edge anew on Figs. chi and his confederates, and shortly afterwards on young Alibaud. He brushed the rust from his guillotine, and carried into effect, with the same impartiality as hereto-fore, the decrees of the law. Louis XVI's head was one of the first, and Alibaud's the

last that fell beneath his hands. The Nemesis of France, Henri Sanson now sleeps tranquilly in the church-yard. N. Y. American

That hole in the pocket.

In this lies the true secret of economy he care of sixpences. Many people throw them away without remorse of considera-tion—not reflecting that a penny a day is more than three dollars a year. We should complain loudly if a tax of that amount were laid upon us; but when we come to ence so universally applicable to the ordinary business of life, as that of Chemistry. penny expenses, we shall find that we waste in this way annually quite enough to supply a family with winter fuel.

It is now about a year since my wife that I gave you this morning?" I felt in my waistcoat pocket, and I turned my purse inside out, but it was all empty space which is very different from specie; so I said to Mrs. Slackwater, "I've lost it, my dear; positively there must be a hole in my pocket!" "I'll sew it up," said she.
An hour or two after, I met Tom Steb.

bins, "How did that ice-cream set?" said Tom: "It set," said I, "like the sun, glo-riously." And as I spoke, it flashed upon me that my missing half dollar had paid for those ice-creams; however, I held my peace, as Mrs. Slackwater sometimes remarks: and even when she assured me at breakfast next morning that there was no hole in my pocket, what could I do, but lift

my brow and say, "Ah! isn't there? really!"

Before a week had gone by, my wife,
who like a dutiful helpmate as she is, always gave me her loose change to keep, called for a 25 cent piece that had been deposited mannere, held the French populace in check in my sub-treasury for safe-keeping; "there from thirty to forty heads daily have been was a poor woman at the door," she said, th his axe,—it is not. "that she'd promised it to for certain." sions of human life are interested in chem-Well, wait a moment," I cried: so pushed enquiries, first in this direction, then in that, then in the other, but vacancy returning a horrid groan. "On my soul, said I, thinking it best to show a whole front," you must keep my pockets in bet-ter repair, Mrs. Slackwater, this piece, with I know not how many more, is lost, because some corner or seam in my plaguey pockets is left open."

" Are you sure?" said Mrs. Slackwater. "Sure ay, that I am, it's gone! totally gone!" My wife dismissed her promises and then in her quiet way, asked me to change my pantaloons before I went out; and to bar all arguments, laid another pair

That evening, allow me the remark gentlemen of the specie 'husband,' I was very loth to go home to tea; I had half a mind to bore some bachelor friend; and when hunger and habit, in their unassuming manner, one on each side, walked me to my door, the touch of the brass knob made my blood run cold. But do not think that Mrs. Slackwater is a Tartar, my friends, because I thus shrunk from home; the fact was that I had while abroad, called to my rember, 1793. It is Philip of Orleans, mind the fate of her 25 cent piece, which I had invested in some—that is to say cigars : and I feared to think of her comments on my pantaloons pockets.

These things went on for some months; we were poor to begin with, and grew poor. er, or any rate, no richer, fast. Times grew worse and worse; my pocket leaked worse and worse; even my pocket-book was no longer to be trusted, the rags slipped from it in a manner incredible to relate:

as an Irish song says, "And such was the fate of poor Paddy O'More, That his purse had the more rents as he had the

At length one day my wife came in with a subscription paper for the Orphan Asylum; I looked at it; and sighed, and picked my teeth, and shook my head, and handed it

back to her. " Ned Bowen has put down ten dollars. "The more shame to him," I replied, he can't afford it : he can just but scrape along any how, and in these times it ain't right for him to do it." My wife smiled in her sad way, and took the paper back to

him that brought it. The next evening she asked me if I would go with her and see the Bowens, and as I had no objections, we started.

bought to himself,—" Now can we sleep see what the sum would do in the way of please, not Miss Wilbertorce forever:

peace, without the fear of being awaken. house-keeping. We were admitted by which sent them all home in a good humor. temptations of the world.

Ned, and welcomed by Ned's wife, a very neat little body of a woman. Mrs. Stackwater had told me a great deal as they had been schoolmates. All was as nice as wax, and yet as substantial as iron; comfort was written all over the room. The evening passed, some how or other, though we had no refreshment, an article which we never had at home but always wanted elsewhere, and I returned to our own establishment

with mingled pleasure and chagrin.

"What a pity," said I to my wife, "that
Bowen can't keep within his income."

"He does," she replied.

"But how can he on \$600?" was my answer; " If he gives \$10 to this charity, \$5 to that, and lives so snug and comforta

"His wife," said my wife, "finds it just as casy to go without \$20 or \$30 worth of ribbons and laces as to buy them. They have no fruit but what they raise and have given them by country friends, whom they repay by a thousand little acts of kindness. They use no beer, which is not essential to his health as it is to yours: and then he buys no cigars, or ice-cream, or apples at 100 per cent. on market price, or oranges at 12 cents apiece, or candy, or new novels, or rare works that are still rarer used. In short, my dear Mr. Slackwater, he has no hole in his pocket."

It was the first word of suspicion my wife had uttered on the subject, and it cut to the quick. Cut me? I should rather say it newed me up, and my pockets too, they have never been in holes since that evening.

POPULAR CHEMISTRY .- There is no sci-There is no trade or profession that is not more or less indebted to it for its result. Without the aid of chemistry, the Blacksmith and Baker, the worker in metals and said to me one day, "Pray, Mr. Slackwa-ter, have you that half a dollar about you ness. Ask a blacksmith, ignorant of chemistry, why he blows his bellows-he will answer, " because it makes a more intense heat"; but ask him why or how blowing air into his furnace makes a more intense heat, and he can only answer, "I don't know!"-So with the baker. He knows only that a combination of flour, water and yeast with a proper temperature, will produce dough, and that of this, he can make light wholesome bread; but he cannot tell you
"the way and because" of this effect of
such combination. So also, the tidy housewife knows that, by putting a handful of salt into her bucket of whitewash, the coloring of her handsome chamber walls will be rendered permanent, "and won't rub off" but she cannot tell you why it is so. Al apprentices, particularly, of whatever trade, ought to attend those lectures, that they may learn the theory as well as the practice of their future calling. It may be safely asserted that a mechanic, who only understands the mechanical part of his trade, has perfect one without a knowledge of this

How to save Oil and Candles.

Use sun-light two hours in the morning, and dispense with candles and lamps two hours after 6, P. M. The morning sunlight is much cheaper, and better than evening lamp-light.

How to save expense in clothing .- Purmost durable; and wear your garment de-spite the frequent changes of fashion, till t becomes too defaced to appear decent; then turn it and wear it henceforth as long as it protects the body. A blue coat is as warm after fashion requires a green one as it ever was A red showl in fashion to-day is as comfortable as a black one which fashion requires to-morrow. A few years hence your fame will not depend upon the style, color or quality of the broad-cloath you

How to save time.-Have a place for every thing, and when you have done using it return it to its place. This will save much time in hunting after articles which are thrown carelessly aside and lie you know not where.

How to save in little matters .- Procure a book and keep an exact account of all expenditures. At the expiration of three months, review the account and see how much you have expended in four penny and nine peany items which you could have done without as well as not. Then see to it that each ensuing quarter shall be minus just those things. In many cases the aggregate will be found more consiberable than you would be aware of, unless you keep stirred up, it should be allowed to settle.—

such an account. How to save expenses in travelling :-Cultivate the bump of inhabitiveness; and if you want to go a mile or two, walk rathbody as well as a security of your purse from languishment.

When Mr. Wilberforce was chosen member of York, (in England) his daughter in walking home from the scene of the election, was cheered by an immense crowd, who followed her to her own door, crying,

MAGNANIMITY.—When the Emperor Vegive his voice against the interest of his country, and threatened him with immediate death if he spoke on the other side; the Roman, conscious that the attempt to serve the people was within his power, though the event was so uncertain answered with a smile, "Did I ever tell you that I was immortal? My virtue is at my own disposal, my life at yours: do what you will, I will do what I ought! and if I fall in the service of my country, I shall have more triumph in my death than you in all your laurels."

The Italian Inquisition.

The inquisition here in the city of Venice, aided by official informers and secret tribunals, became one of the most cruel engines of tyranny ever known, perhaps, under any government. No man's life, or liberty, or property, was secure. When any fell under suspicion, they were privately arrested, and in most cases they were neard of no more. Every thing was conducted with the most profound secrecy-the accused victim knew not the secret tongue that betreyed him, or the secret hand that stabled him. Near the palace, and senarated only by a canal is a prison; this pris on is connected with the palace by a high covered bridge, called the Bridge of Sighs. This bridge has, or had, for it is now clos ed up, two passes; one leading from the prison into the council chambers, and another leading to other more private apartments and dungeons under the palace itself. These dungcons were also accessible from the palace by a secret passage, which was

unknown to the public until the arena of these apartments of death were laid open by the French. Indeed, it is said, that the citizens generally did not know of the existence of these wretched cells. Here the trembling victims were led to the torture and to death. We visited these gloomy prisons; they were dark as night, and consisted each of one arch of heavy masonry with a single liale for the purpose of respiration, &c. They had been generally lined with wood, but Napoleon permitted the citizens to enter and tear out all that was moveable in these horrid cells. Here was a grated window, where the victims used to be strangled. They were scated upon a block within, and a rope fastened at one end passed through the gate and round the neck, and out again to a machine, by the turning of which the head and shoulders were drawn up to the grate, and the poor wretch was strangled by the cord that passed round his neck. Another place was fitted up for decapitation, like a guillotine. The heavy knife, fitted to a frame, was raised by ma. chinery to the proper distance, (the victim being fixed in a right position,) when it fell and struck the head from the body, and a trench in the stone, and holes made for the purpose, conveyed the blood down into the water below. All this was done by while he performed his bloody work.

Fisk's Travels in Europe

Female Education. The specific intentions of female education, considered in contrast with that of the other sex, are three :- First, to vivify, elevate, and inform those intellectual tastes in command that the remaining bands which woman, which may be the means of happiness to herself, and which exclude tastes that are frivolous or pernicious. Secondly, chase that which is at once decent and the to render her the attractive companion of man, and to put her into communication with the world of mind; not indeed to explore it, but-to tread its beaten paths in all directions. And lastly, and as a special object, female education should keep in view a woman's probable destination to teach what she has learned. This latter intention the principal and most powerful chief, or to may justify some more exact and arduous methods of study than otherwise would appear to be necessary. And let me be allowed to remind parents, that however secure may be to-day their possession of affluence, and however unlikely it may seem that their daughters should be compelled to look to their accomplishments as the means of independence, it is a wise caution to fit them expenditure connected with the service, for for a possible reverse of fortune. - Taytor's Home Education."

> Ladies who cultivate flowers will gratefully receive the following recipe for destroying a very troublesome reptile. It is taken from Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture:

Worms in pots may be easily destroyed simply by watering the soil with lime water, which may be made by putting a piece of lime weighing about two pounds into a pail of water; when the whole is slacked, and The clear water may be turned off, and the soil in the pots should be liberally watered with it. The worms will soon leave the premises, by crawling out upon the surface er than hire an establishment at the livery when they may be taken and destroyed. If stable. This will be for the health of your any remain, another watering may be applied. We have never found any difficulty in destroying them by this method.

THE YOUTHFUL MIND .- A straw will make an impression on the virgin snow; let it remain but a short time and a horse's hoof can scarcely penetrate it. So it is with the youthful mind. A trifling word may make an impression on it-but after a force forever!". The young lady turned few years, the most powerful appeals may of steam power in ocean navigation, and cease to influence it. Think of this, ye ness that would give him about \$600 a year, and I thought it would be worth while to see what the sum would do in the way of house leaving. We would be worth while to be see what the sum would do in the way of house leaving. We would be worth while to see what the sum would do in the way of house leaving. We would be safe for it to carry amid the follies and be safe for it to carry amid the follies and introduce an entire that would be worth while to see what the sum would do in the way of please, not Miss Wilberforce forever!"

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Report of the Secretary of War. DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 31, 1841.

Sir-I propose to bring to your notice at the present time, only such matters confided to the Superintendence of the Department emergency, or which from the general interest they excite, you may deem proper to communicate for the information of Congress and the public. Although the inspections directed since

Department, yet, from the limited time alover which the numerous establishments connected with the military services are incomplete; and it is therefore not designed to notice all the considerations suggested occasion.

In the general condition and disposition change since the last annual report from this Department. The regular force stationed in Florida, consisting of eight regiments, and numbering in the aggregate, by the last returns, five thousand and fifty-seven, it has been found expedient to continue in service in that territory.

A few incursions by small detachments of our troops into the fastnesses of the enemy, by which their atrocities have been signally visited upon their own heads, have been the only exceptions to the general cessation of hostilities which took place last fall, soon after the regiments, reinforced by new recruits, and provided with every necessary supply, were prepared for active operations; nor have they been renewed since that time. Offers to negotiate from several chiefs, the device by which those crafty warriors have so often baffled our arms at the period most propitious to success, were renewed under such circumstances as induced the comman. ding general once more to embrace them. The strongest confidence appears to have been felt that, with the aid of a suitable amount of funds, applicable to that object, the whole of the hostile bands might soon country. This line of policy, though tardy in its results, continued to hold out such hopes of complete success as to encourage the late Administration in the belief that this protracted war had at least been brought in the fall, has been the surrender of four about one hundred warriors, all of whom have been transported to the country assignorn districts of the peninsula will surrender in a short time; but I regret to state that this unhappy and wasteful war, which has already cost so great a number of valuable lives, and so many millions of public treasure, will be terminated without still further

The many weighty considerations which invite the immediate attention of Congress to the subject of the public defences gener- the supervision and at the expense of that ally, and particularly to the works absolutely necessary to the security of our great deserve the thanks of the country, and commercial emporiums, and the keys to our most valuable resources of every kind, must be so generally understood and appreciated, that nothing this Department can urge could add any thing to their force and conclusive. ness. To say nothing of the destruction of nilitary point of view, attendant upon the carrying of any of our most assailable points, the penetration of our territory and the seiof war, it would seem to be equally the dictate of patriotism and wisdom to make due provision against the infliction of such insults to the national honor and character.

of negotiation, no access has been had to

cordingly been given for the most energetic

useless. Steps have also been taken to in-

in the meantime, the retrenchment of every

purposes not essential in Indian warfare,

has been earnestly enjoined.

It has been urged as an objection to the further progress of the works heretofore projected for the defence of our extensive seaected for the defence of our extensive seacoast, that the recent experiments in the use agent to the defence of our principal harof shells, must soon introduce an entire adopted in the management of the public ar-

change in the system of coast defence, as well as of maratime war in general. It is true that the mental activity, characteristic of the age in every other art and science, has not been less fruitful in suggesting improvements in the art of war, the value of some of which has already been tested in practice, and doubtless others will in time prove equally successful. In no department of public affairs may the natural connexion of War as, from their nature of pressing and dependence between all the sciences and inventions of arts be more beneficially illustrated than in the improvements of the means of national defence. That the cause of humanity will be promoted in proportion as the existing systems and means of defenthe adjournment of Congress have been sive warfare are perfected by new improvenade with the greatest promptness, and fur-ments, in affording to all nations greater nish an extensive body of information in security to the independent enjoyment of regard to the state of the public defences, their own acquisitions and forms of society as well as to the discipline and-efficiency of and government; in putting the weak upon the army, and bear full and satisfactory tes- a more equal footing with the strong; in timony to the importance of the Inspector's rendering wars less frequent, and allowing all the arts of peace to flourish in uninterlowed, and the immense extent of territory rupted vigor, cannot be doubted. It is a source of much gratification to observe that several gentlemen of high professional disdistributed, the inspections are necessarily tinction in the army are employing themselves in these appropriate studies. But while, in carrying forward the plans devised by the information they afford until a future in former years, due regard should be had to the improvements already introduced in the means of defence, and, as far as pracof the army there has been no material licable, to such modifications as may be rendered necessary by future discoveries, we must take care, by the most efficient ap-plication of the means already known and approved, not to lose the advantage of pre-

results of past experience, and the well sustained reasoning founded upon them, exhibited in the report of the board of officers referred to in the accompanying letter of the Chief of the Corps of Engineers, appear to be conclusive in favor of completing the system of defence therein recommended, so far, at least, as to place the country in what is denominated a good state of defensive preparation against any sudden occurrence of war. To this extent the completion of the works heretofore projected may be regarded as indispensable, however defective they may be as a perfect system of national defence. It will be seen from the estimates stated in the report alluded to, that to effect that object will require an appropriation of \$9,693,547 upon the fortifications, and \$2,493,000 for the armaments, making together the sum of \$12,186,547. The obligation of the Government to apply this sum be persuaded to surrender, and abandon the to the objects contemplated as speedily as the nature and due permanence of the several constructions will admit, is rendered imperative and absolute by every consideration of public safety and public honor.

The array of well authenticated facts and

sent security.

It is estimated by the Chief Engineer that so near a close as to be no longer an object the sum of \$1,435,500 can be judiciously of particular interest or anxiety. For these and most beneficially applied upon these reasons it was not thought expedient to essential works of defence during the recheck or interrupt the negotiations in prohere were the little arches in the wald gress on the 4th of March last, by directing the appropriations heretofore made for the where the executioner placed his lamp a different mode of operations. The result same objects. The expenditures in this so far, since the negotiations were renewed branch of the service have been more coasiderable in the current quarter than usual, hundred and thirty-one Indians, including and hence the additional appropriations asked for are larger than they would have been under ordinary circumstances. How ed them, west of the Mississippi. Some ex- this has happened will be explained by the pectation is still indulged by the officer in fact that, soon after the accession of your immediate and lamented predecessor, all have so long infested the upper and north- the means at the disposal of this department were directed to be employed upon the fortifications and other works for the protecbut little hope can be justly cherished that tion of the Atlantic frontier, in the manner deemed best calculated to produce the greatest possible efficiency in the shortest time. This course appeared to be called for by the unsettled and threatening aspect of our fosacrifiees. It appears that, after six months of negotiation, no access has been had to resources at the disposal of this department. for this service were thus ordered to be applied to such unfinished works as could be any of his followers. Directions have acmade available, in whole or in part, in a reasonable time, it is proper to state, in this and effective prosecution of the war the moconnection, that directions were at the same ment further negotiations shall appear to be time given to supply, without delay, the works already completed with their approcrease the efficiency of the means now at the disposal of the officer in command : and, priate armament.

The promptitude and liberality with which the Governor of New York and the Commissioner of public lands in that State responded to the recent application of the Department to be put in possession of the works constructed on Staten Island, under State, for the defence of New York harbor, should be further acknowledged by the immediate appropriation of the sum demanded as a compensation for the ground upon which they are situated. The works are regarded as of great importance to the object for which they were designed, and they property, and our weakened condition in a are now in a course of repair and improvement, under the direction of a competent officer of the corps of engineers. The correspondence between this department and zure of even one of our strongholds by a the Governor of New York, and the report powerful enemy upon the sudden outbreak of the Chief Engineer, will show the terms upon which the title to this property will be vested in the United States.

.It will be seen from the accompanying report from the Ordnance Department, that some additional appropriations for that seryice, are believed to be important to the public interest. The amount called for is \$220,. 000. The importance of the operations of this department, and its immediate connexion with the national defence, in providing guns, gun-carriages, and other munitions

will at once be perceived. It is necessary that the attention of Congress should be called to the policy recently