

THE MESSENGER.

D. R. McANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Friday, March 25, 1842.

It seems that the electioneering campaign in this State for Governor has fairly commenced, and judging from the tone of the Raleigh papers, it will be carried on with considerable warmth.

The Democratic papers in this State have for years past, been unsparing in their denunciations of the Whig party, because as they said, of their federal doctrines.

A Mr. Copeland, of Ohio, has lately had to pay upwards of seven thousand dollars, fine and costs, because his wife happened to say that a neighbor stole her pot!

The Governor of Massachusetts has set apart the 7th of April next as a day for fasting and prayer throughout that State.

Petitions are presented to the Queen of England praying the repeal of the corn laws. One sent from Manchester had the names of 50,000 females.

A woman named Mary Hinkle was found guilty of murder in the first degree at the late term of the Superior Court for Lincoln county.

A meeting was held lately at Greenville, S. C., of all interested in the law recently passed by Congress known as the Bankrupt Law.

Hon. Jacob F. Mintzing, Mayor of the city of Charleston, S. C., lately died after a short illness, of a cancer in the stomach.

It is said that the widow of Gen. Hamilton is still living in New York, and spends her time principally in works of benevolence, in public and private charities.

When our "dignified" correspondent who hails from Nashville, Tenn., learns to send his communications without taxing us with such heavy postage, send his real name and deny the allegation we make, then perhaps we may pay him some attention.

In a speech made by Mr. Wise in Congress the other day, he was very severe on the Newspapers of the country, and went so far as to mention as a cause of congratulation, that no paper had ever been printed in his District!

Exactly. And we would like to know further, if there had been an able paper published in his District, if this same chivalrous knight would have ever been a member of Congress?

The North Carolina Standard, in its accustomed style, is loudly calling "To the rescue! to the rescue!" informing its readers that the 20th of May will soon be here, and that the people of the West are preparing to go to the convention at Salisbury by hundreds, and asks if the East will meet them there?

News of the Week.

Gov. MOREHEAD has issued a writ of election for a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Lewis Williams.

Rev. MARTIN P. PARKS has been elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church for Alabama.

The items of foreign news copied into this week's paper are of rather unusual interest. Read them.

It is stated in some of our exchange papers that Hon. W. C. PIERSON, of S. C. has tendered to the Governor of that State his resignation as Senator, to take effect some time in April.

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Are the Whigs of Buncombe and Henderson counties going to have any candidates to represent them in the next Legislature? It is certainly high time they were bringing out some suitable persons.

were seriously threatened with a visit from his Honor Judge Lynch.

AN EASY LIFE. The editor of the Asheville (N. C.) Messenger thus describes an easy life in them diggins: "A great, lazy two-fisted loafer put in jail for a debt he never intended to pay; fed at the public expense better than he could feed himself at home, and his mother slipping in to him a cup full of the 'critter.' Vide the jail in Asheville."

Turn him out, Mack! and let him revel among those large beets and potatoes.—Hamburg Journal.

He's out, sir, and revelling among beets, potatoes and cabbage; but how he gets them "deponent saith not."

PARSON RIVER, HAYWOOD CO., N. C., March 16, 1842.

My Dear Editor.—You were boasting of a large beet that grew in Buncombe last year. But look at this! There was one raised by Mr. John Hall, two miles above this place, that was thirty inches long and weighed fifteen pounds!!

Aye! Aye! Haywood can do some things. But pray, the next big beet she wants to boast of, just send it over—will you?

Oh! Mr. Henry, oh!

That the "Standard" should be filled with malignant and puerile attacks on Gov. MOREHEAD is no matter of astonishment, but that Mr. Henry, who aspires to be the Chief Executive Officer of the State, should, in his public addresses, condescend to resort to such shifts, is really a reflection both on his head and heart.

We suppose allusion is made in the first portion of this extract, to the circumstance of Gov. Morehead's having appointed his nephew Private Secretary.

The second plan, originated from necessity, under Mr. Madison's administration, and was re-adopted by Gen. Jackson, who promised to make it answer all the purposes of the Government and the people.

The third, and last scheme, was copied from Mr. Van Buren, from twenty-two despotic Governments, and after being thrice repudiated by Congress, was at last forced upon the country by party maneuvering in excluding New Jersey of her whig representation before a vote was taken on its passage.

The second portion of the extract says—"that he filled every office he could with Whigs." When people make assertions, they should take care that they have some bottom to stand on.

We have not space, to-day, to notice farther the Hillsboro' letter writer, except in one particular. He concludes his sketch of Mr. Henry's speech by saying—"Morehead did not reply to him, nor a single Whig say a word in reply, although the bar was full of Whig lawyers."

THE FIRST PRINTED BIBLE.—The earliest book, properly so called, is now generally believed to be the Latin Bible, commonly called the Mazarin Bible, a copy having been found about the middle of the last century, in Cardinal Mazarin's Library at Paris.

BANKRUPTS.—As many as seven hundred and fifty-eight petitions had been presented in Boston up to Monday evening last.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication, which the reader will perceive is a continuation of the review of Mr. Henry's letter, should have appeared last week, but was necessarily postponed.

[FOR THE MESSENGER.]

No subject of national policy has given rise to greater diversity of opinion, or elicited more general discussion, than that which relates to the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenues.

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bank with creating the panic that followed the action of the Locofoco party and then with the next breath, arraign it for flooding the country with the depreciated currency that produced the great explosion in 1837.

Having hastily examined all the prominent objections which he urged to a United States Bank, we will pass on to his review of some of the measures of retrenchment and reform, which he truly says, were promised to the people by the whigs in 1840, and partly consummated at the Extra Session in 1841.

He next contrasts the expenditures of the Whig administration with those incurred during Mr. Van Buren's reign, and as he wishes to blind the public gaze to the true issue on this subject, he takes the last year's expenses of the locofoco ascendancy, which he estimates at \$22,500,000, exclusive of disbursements for the public debt, created the year before, and true it claims, that would swell it to more than 28,000,000, and contrasts it with the amount of \$32,000,000, as being necessary for the expenses of 1841.

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as repairing our ships, forts, and other deficiencies of the country, left in a wretched and dilapidated condition by the party expelled from power. While millions of the public treasure were lavishly squandered upon sinecure offices and the inglorious Florida war, under the "spoils system," less was expended on the national defenses, less in the construction of fortifications, less for the navy, and less for other means of repelling a foreign attack than had been appropriated for like purposes by any former administration.

Asheville Female Academy.

[For the "Messenger."] P. O. BOX, S. C., 31st JAN.

As the result of my own impression received at the examination, which took place in October last, at the Female Academy in Asheville, I have no hesitation in saying that the examinations were evidently a fair test of the young ladies' acquirements, which were creditable both to themselves and their instructors, and I sincerely wish the establishment success.

CHARLES BARING.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12, 1842.

The improvement of the children was creditable to the teachers. The method of teaching and the management of the Seminary give complete satisfaction to parents and all those who were most interested. I wish the institution success, and am confident the estimation the Asheville Female Academy has already attained will extend its usefulness.

F. RUTLEDGE.

Messrs. Editors:—As the time for the commencement of the spring and summer session of our Female Academy is near at hand, I have thought it advisable to send you the extracts of letters received from two gentlemen who were present at the fall examination, both of whom have had many opportunities of visiting similar schools, both in Europe and in this country. The favorable opinion expressed in these extracts I am sure is not unmerited. If the scholars acquit themselves so creditably, it was owing to the excellence of the plan pursued in the school, so different from the ordinary methods, and the result of many years' study and practice in teaching. I think our village has reason to be proud of such an institution.

J. F. E. HARDY.

We wish to call attention to our school here, and intended doing so this week, but from the crowd of matter we are compelled to defer it.—[Eds. Mess.]

ASHEVILLE, March 22, 1842.

To the Editors of the Highland Messenger:

Gentlemen,—In your last week's paper, I noticed a publication of a change of Postmaster at this place, and that you are at a loss to know in what light to consider the change—whether as a removal or resignation. I have said that I did not resign, and I still say so; and that it was a removal without showing cause. Some time before my removal from office, I wrote to the Postmaster General, with regard to my health, &c., and proposed to resign if John H. Coleman should be appointed in my place. Letters of recommendation for J. H. Coleman, written by highly respectable gentlemen were forwarded at the same time. This was a conditional resignation, which conditions were not complied with on the part of the Postmaster General, for reasons best known to himself;—it was, therefore, no resignation on my part. Admitting, however, that my letter did convey the meaning of an unconditional resignation—which it is possible, as a new bond was sent me forthwith, which I executed, showing clearly that I was re-appointed if it was believed I had resigned. And as soon as the appointment of Mr. M. Patton was made known, sufficient evidence was afforded the Postmaster General that should have convinced him that I did not resign. Now it is possible, unless the Postmaster General is entirely forgetful of his own acts, that he did not know at the time Mr. Patton was appointed that I had not resigned. This is certainly a strange transaction, that after all the assurance that could be given by a number of the respectable citizens of this place and neighborhood, that it was not their wish that I should be removed—that their petition should be treated with indifference, or, more properly speaking, with silent contempt, and still persist in my removal, and appoint Mr. Patton, who declares that he never applied for the office, nor any person for him, to his knowledge. An explanation is due from the Postmaster General, not only to myself, but to the citi-