## From the Raleigh Register. A Protective Tariff.

It is very evident, from the signs of the times, that the Loco Pocos, afraid of going before the people, on the issue of a Nation. til Bank against the Sub-Treasury—on the the Government ought to be brought down to the subject of the Public Lands—or any of the lowest point compatible with the performance of old issues decided in 1849-are determined to make an effort to get up an excitement on the Tarial question. Nothing could the public lands, to provide this revenue, saction of the Tarial question. Nothing could the public lands, to provide this revenue, saction of dental protection should be afforded to such branches of American industry as may require the party than this; for, if there be any one question, in the whole range of politics, on which, more than another, the Locofoco teaders are committed, it is on this very left to its own operation, so that the community question of a Protective Tariff. They are could calculate upon its reasonable duration, and welcome, then, to all the capital they can reache by agitating it. It will be found, on as we can ever expect in questions of this complicated hings the proceedings of every Locofoce meeting which is held now a days, that ed, which a prudent Legislature must consult the policy of festering manufactures, in any way, is declared to be unconstitutional and And Mr. Buchanan not only goes the ruinens to the South, and the Whigs are whole figure in favor of Protection, but fordenounced to the most unmeasured terms tifies himself by quoting Gen. Jackson's for passing the last Tariff law. We have opinions. Hear himtaken the trouble of hunting up the opinions of the great Futhers of the Democratic nucessary to secure sufficient revenue for the pur-Church, on the subject of a Protective Ta. pose of sustaining an economical administration riff, by way of iffustrating the consistency of the present course of the party. How earn any Locofoco, after reading the opinbous we subjoin, have the impudence to charge the Whigs with being the exclusive tariff bill. They were as follows: advocates of the doctrine of Protection ! Our extracts are necessarily brief, but they could be extended to any length, had we the ed for sagacity and statesmanship, as for his courequisite space for them. We begin with rage and conduct on the field of battle. That il-Mr. Californ's opinions, as contained in his colebrated speech on this subject. He

"When our manufactures are grown to a certain perfection, as they soon will under the foster ing care of government, we will no longer experience these evils. The farmer will find a ready expenditures; and they also require that the exmarket for his surplus produce; and what is alsupply of all his wants. His prosperity will diftestead of that langour of industry and individual arm of government will be nerved, and in the hour of danger, when essential to the independence of the nation, may be greatly increased; toans so uncertain and hazardous, may be less relied on : thus situated, the storm may beat without, but within all will be quiet and safe.

" But it will no doubt be said, if they are so far cetablished and if the situation of the country is so favorable to their growth, where is the necessity of affording them protection! It is to put them beyond the reach of contingency. Besides, capital is not yet, and cannot, for some time, be fact, from the operation of temporary causes, a great pressure on these establishments. They had extended so rapidly during the late war, that many, he feared, were without the requisite surplus capital, or skill, to meet the present crisis." Gen. Jackson wrote in his letter to Dr.

Coleman, as follows:

"Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blest us with the means of national independence and national defence. If we omit, or refuse, to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with mineralswith lead, iron and copper, and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair PROTECTION; that our manufactures and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading and

We have still more recent expositions from Messes. Van Buren, Johnson, Cass magnates of the party were present. Hon. and Buchanan, all of them Locofoco aspi. A. H. Sevier, Hon. Wm. S. Fulton, (the rants to the Presidency, and all of them two U. S. Schators) and Hen. Edw. Cross. acknowledged leaders of the party. In Mr the Representative in Congress, were cho-VAN BUREN'S recent letter to the Indiana sen to represent the State in the National Convention, he says-

" My views in relation to the Protective System o called for by the Shocco Springs meeting in 1832, and freely given. A conviction that the establishment of comm reial regulations with a view to the encouragement of domestic interests, is within the constitutional power of Congress, was on that occasion distinctly avowed. \*

The mass of the people seem to prefer this mode the form of an increased price upon the commodities they bay, their contribution loses, in their estimation, much of the odium that would be attached to it if severed from the price of the article, and converted into a tax by name as it is in

The unbiassed sentiment of the country, in respect to what is, under such circumstances, the rule for legislative action upon this subject, has, I think, by the course of events and the progress of opinion, been brought to the conclusion, briefly expressed in one of the resolutions of your Convention, viz: 'a discriminating tariff for revenue partners only, and which will incidentally project. Imerican industry. There are direct advantages which result to the

manufacturing interest from the raising of revenue by the imposition of duty upon imports, instead of direct taxation.

To all present appearance s, the acquiesence, in a tariff for revenue, now so general, may, in the absence of special excitemer t, endure for a period as long as is commonly embraced in calculations

Of the constitutional power to make discriminations, I have no doubt. Equally clear it is, that the practice of making them has existed from the commencement of the gov nment, and constitutes a feature in every principal 'ariff' bill which is to be found upon our statute book. To ware indeed indispensable to the successful operation of every revenue bill.

If it be at any inte deemed necessary, or con-ducive to the safety of the country, to encourage the manufacture at home of the necessary articles to its defence in war, nothing can be more proper than to do so by a discrimination in favorof their domestic manufacture. .

It (discrimination) is therefore a power, the constant and faithful exercise of which is, in my judgment, demanded by considerations of justice, umanity and sound policy.

Cal. J. Aprison, in his reply to the same Cany mion, that speaks-

"I am in favor of raising, by duties on importations, as much money as may be adequate, when added to the sales of the Public Lands, to pay the entire expenses of the Federal Government, economically administered, and no more. In fixing such a Tariff, I think it good policy, and consistent with an equitable consideration for every interest, that due regard should be had to such agricultural commodities and productions, and thus affected, had been us abundance and perfection, and which are of esreetly by commerce are least felt, and most cheerfully paid, and if they can be so regulated as to evolve great national resources, and rear up skilful artificer's and manufactures, the patriot's hope would be consumated. It is the true Democratic

advantage, equally regarding every interest and every section of this great extended confederacy."

Mr. Cass says—
"The subject of a Protective Tariff has been so long and ably discussed, that it would be useless for me to do more, than to give you the result of my views. I think, then, that the revenue of the Company of the head to be brought down to the lowest point compatible with the performance of its constitutional functions; and that in the imposition of duties, necessary, with the proceeds of the public lands, to provide this revenue, inci-dental protection should be afforded to such it. This appears to me not only constitutional, but called for by the great interests of the country; and if a Protective Tariff, upon this principle were wisely and moderately established, and then thus avoid ruinous fluctuations, we might look more or less, and endeavor to reconcile."

"If, by a Protective Tariff, you mean the love. of the Government, then I am opposed to any such Tariff. On this subject I cannot better present to you my views than by copying a few sentene's from my remarks, made in the Senate of the United States on the 27th August last, on the

"I would upon the present, as upon almost every other occasion, have acted upon the principles of Gen. Jackson, a man nearly as much distinguishlustrious old man, having the revisal and reduction of the Tariff of 1832 distinctly in view, uses the following language in his annual message of December of that year: The soundest maxims of public policy, and the principles upon which our Republican institutions, are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the penditure shall be limited to what, by an economimost of equal consequence, a certain and cheap, cal administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the Government, and necessary to fuse itself to every class in the community; and an efficient public service. In effecting this adjustment it is due, in justice to the interests of the distress now incident to a state of war, and sus. different States, and even to the preservation of pended commerce, the wealth and vigor of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by ommunity will not be materially impaired. The evisting laws to any branches of national industry should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufac-ture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war.' In several of his previous Messages to Congress he avows similar principles, in terms still stronger; and in one of them he cites the authority of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe in their support. This is my creed upon the subject of the Tariff, and Lam both willing and anxious to carry it ou mirly in practice. am willing to unite wit h my ditical friends from adjusted to the new state of things. There is, in the North, or South, the East, and the West, in reducing the expenditures of the Government to the lowest point, consistently with the national honor and the national safety. I would not impose one dollar of duties on foreign imports, beyond what may be necessary to meet such an economical expenditure. In adjusting these duties, I shall never abandon the principle of dis. crimination in favor of such branches of home industry as may be necessary 'to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war,' and this more especially after such manufactures have been established at immense expense on the faith of your laws, I would save them from sink-ing into ruin by such a rate of discrimination as may be necessary to preserve them. I repeat that this is my creed; and it has always been the erced of the fathers of the Democratic Church."

> Col. Richard M. Johnson was naminated for next President by the Loco-Pocos of Arkanens at their State Convention Columbia on the 1st of May. All the Convention of the party at Baltimore, which it was decided should assemble in May, 1844. (Van's November Convention is pretty much used up.)

Col. Johnson will come into the Convention with a very considerable strength, but we trust he will not obtain the nomination, for he has more real, positive strength with of collecting the revenue. Paying their taxes in the masses than any other candidate Loco-Focoism can scare up. With all his faults and deficiencies, he possesses generosity of character and magnanimity of soul, like his brother Kentuckian, our own HENRY CLAY, though very far inferior to him in talent and capacity. He would be hard to beat if cominated, as we are thankful he cannot be .- N. Y. Tribune.

> in four Districts for Members of the next ceived a most cordial invitation to dine at Congress took place on Monday. We have Ashland, of which we availed ourselves, decisive returns only from the IId (Essex) and spent three fall hours in very pleasant District, wherein Hon. Daniel P. King of chat with our kind entertainer, and three Danvers (Whig) is pretty certainly elected. more agreeable hours we never spent in all The vate of 20 towns is for King 3,614; our life. Mr. Clay is sixty-five years of age Stickney (Loco) 2,654; Abolition 767; King over all 193. The two remaining bability, be well capable of public business towns cannot unsettle this. At the first till four-score pass over his head, if God trial, the Whig candidate was a long dis-

In the IIId, (Lowell) District there is pretty certainly no choice; and none p bably in the VIth (Springfield) District.

P. S. By the Hartford mail we have partial icturns from the VIth and VIIth Districts. We fear there is no choice in the Vith (Baker's.) in augh there is so far a not forget his farm, which is in admirable Whig gain. In the VILL, we have a faint order. His house is plain indeed, and his than two minutes, the wretched man was in the hope that Rockwell is elected .- New. Yor, improvements around it, consisting of grass presence of his God, with all his crimes upon

girl, aged about 11, died suddenly at the residence of Miss Sally McGinniss, about 5 miles S. E. of this place. She was taken suddenly ill late on exening, with violent vomiting, &c. and been sought. Several of the neighbors calling in after her death, were suddenly attacked with intense sickness at the stomach, cramp and vomit. ing-the symptoms precisely those of the little girl that had died .- Dr. A. R. Preston being called in, readily discovered that poison had been taken, and found, upon inquiry, that the persons ing water from a stone manufactured articles as can be fabricated in jug, which had contained, some two years ago, an admixture of antimony and vinegar, which sential and general use. Taxes collected indi- had become firmly encrusted, to an inch in thickness, on the bottom.

The family, it appears, were under the neces ty of carrying water to drink some considerable distance, and this vessel, after undergoing, as it would be consumated. It is the true Democratic was supposed, a thorough cleaning, was used for doctrine, as far as I ut derstand it, to give this incidental protection, to agriculturalists and manu-facturers, and thus give universal satisfaction to fore stated, died before medical aid had been callall liberal minded up,n, by extending a general ed in. Abingdon Virginian.

candidate; that he is ultimately to be put of other churches, aside as unavailable; that the Harrisburg experiment of 1840 will be played over

gain!

The Free Trade papers some time since, with prodigious exultation, announced that nized and examined closely, they vanish the election of officers in the Chamber of into thin air. No assertion here, or an Commerce in this city had resulted in the unauthorized supposition there. In truth utter overthrow of the adherents of Protecthe Localoco wish, that Henry Clay may tion, and the election in their stead, of not be the candidate of the Whig party, is thorough Free Trade Loco-Focos. A few father to the whole strategy by which the days revealed the mystery; and it appear-Locofoco party are endeavoring to shaffle ed that a few mousing politicians in the Mr. Clay out of the position which he fills Chamber, anxious to make political capital with the united concurrence of the Whig out of the reputation and authority of that party of this country.

"Down, bury devil, down."

cge and their preference.

ness that will tolerate no other Whig candi. triotic spirit of compromise, and found themselves rewarded for it by John Tyler's introduction into the Presidency, and by Fate itself becoming their foe! They will compound no farther, and now they are resolved either to win a triumph which will be worthy of the name, and productive of the proper results of a civil revolution, or to sustain a conclusive and final defeat.

No more compromises! No more temporising! No more cowardly capitulations with expediency! Clay, if he is alive, for the next President, or else let the Whig party disband, and despairing of the direct accomplishment of their patriotic purposes, incorporate themselves with their victorious cruelty of the conquerors, if they are so disposed, and to promote indirectly what they believe salutary for their country.

We do not believe that any Whig meditates the exchange of Henry Clay for any other man. If there be such an one, call. ing himself Whig, we would not give a pinch of snuff for his Whiggery. We have never seen such a Whig, and never expect to see him. Not either, that the Whigs are addicted to the idolatry of man of so much suppression and protection as worship! They reverence Mr. Clay in a certain sense indeed; but it is as patriotism venerates the valor which has rescued the country from slavery, or the wisdom which has made it great and prosperous. As the Athenians venerated Themistocles or Aristides; as all national creatures are bound to venerate him whom the Creator has en. and unnecessary, and without demanding public virtue correspondent to it. Thus the Whigs think of Henry Clay, and thus thinking, we believe they are altogether unanimous in the purpose of supporting mentality, to promote the happiness and glory of their country.
All these "shallow devices" of the enemy

to create suspicion and to detach the Whig party from Mr. Clay will prove unavailing. -Rich. Whig.

Mr. Clay at home.

The Western Christian Advocate, one of the organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is published weekly in Cincinnati. Its editor has recently visited Kentucky, and from an interesting account of his journey, we extract the following, to us, very interesting paragraph concerning the great man of the nation and his household:

A person who sees so many newspapers s an editor's exchange list furnishes, could careely visit Lexington without making some inquiry concerning Ashland and its proprietor. It happened that our well tried friend, brother Bascom, was the long and intimate friend of Mr. Clay. Their acquaintance was formed when the former travelled Danville circuit in 1816, who, by his powerful eloquence, cogent reasoning, and overwhelming Scriptural authorities, gave a deathblow to the rife Arianism of that country, which threatened to overrun Kentucky. Our kind host conveyed us to Ashland; but the proprietor was not at home. MASSACHUSETTS .- The Special Election On hearing, however, of our visit, we rebut might pass for fifty, and will, in all prospare him that long. His manners are as manly and unaffected. The moral princi. selves and took a stand, where they knew he must ple, producing honesty and conscientious fidelityto his trust, seemed to us to have taken deep possession of his mind, and we believe governs his heart. He is now closely en- His pursuers gave him his choice of surrendergaged in his duties as a lawyer, and does lawns, and rows of shade trees planted by his own ands, are in good taste, and in DEATH FROM POISON.-On Sunday last, a little complete keeping with his republican principles and manner of life. And then, Mrs. Clay is more than a pattern—she is an exact model for all the lau, as in the land. She thed on Sunday marning before medical aid had minutely superintends all her household affairs. Her little green house, and collection of flowers and shrubs, are most tasty and well selected. But her butter-yes, her butter (for we ate some of it)-is superior. From her dairy, conducted under her eye, she supplies the principal hotels of Lexington; and it is no small glory to her, that suit which his mother purchased for him with the avails of her butter. Whether her

Ever and anon we find mysterious aints thrown out in the Democratic papers that Henry Clay is not, after all, to be the Whig

Intriguers foiled.

body, had secretly got up a Free Trade ticket, and carefully concealing their de-Mr. Clay is not thus to be whistled down signs from the majority of the members, by the wir a; and the great Whig party is had succeeded by a dexterous movement in not by such shallow expedients as these to electing their candidates. Under these cirbe choused a second time out of their privi- cumstances the officers elect, as might have been expected, with a single exception, re-They are for Mr. Clay within a fraction of unanimity, and with an ardor and heartionce reinstated. Thus foiled in their first date, and brook no second disappointment. attempt the intriguers resorted to another than sought after. But this, with divers Already have they yielded enough to a pa- trick whereby they hoped to effect their design. A circular was prepared announcing that the opposition to the re-election of the officers had been withdrawn-because it was ascertained that personal considerations would enter into the canvass. But for the purpose of procuring a vote of the Chamber upon the question of a Protective Tariff, they had resolved upon submitting they are prepared in the other alternative to the Chamber at its meeting on Tuesday, the 6th inst., the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Chamber, the power of taxation is vested in Congress for the purpose of raising a revenue, and for no other purpose whatso-

Resolved. That whereas it would be illegal and outrageous for Congress to suppres adversaries, to temper as they can the or prohibit directly any man's lawful business and occupation; and it no less so, and is, besides, a fraudulent and dangerous assumption, to offect the same purpose by suppressive or prohibitory duties.

Resolved, That whereas all protective duties are, to an equal or greater extent, suppressive or prohibitory; therefore this Chamber is decidedly opposed to Protection as a principle, while it fully acquiesces in unavoidably results from such a Tariff.

Resolved, That whereas the interests over which this Chamber is appointed to watch are the same which, under a Protecour especial duty to protect most energetically against any injury done as wantonly dowed with a superior intellect, and with a that commerce should bear less than the whole financial burdens of the State, we have a clear right to demand that it should be made to bear no more.

This circular, although dated June 2d, was not distributed until Monday the 5ththe day before the meeting was held. The conspirators thus hoped to take the Cham- haps it may appear so at the present; but 7. Temperance Address, by the Rev. Erasber by surprise, and cheat them into a Free stop and look at the results. This course Trade vote; but in this, too, they were disappointed. At the opening of the meeting yesterday, Mr. Jonathan Goodhue offered the resolutions and moved their adop-A motion was immediately made to lay them upon the table: and it was carried by a decided majority. What will be the next mancevre of the clique to obtain a Free Trade vote remains to be seen. Beyond all doubt they will continue their praise. quiring his trade, the amount expended in worthy efforts in the same praiseworthy manner; but we apprehend they will scarcely again obtain even the temporary success which seemed to crown their first attempt. -N. Y. Tribune.

A MURRELL ITE SHOT,-A notorious scoundrel, by the name of Goings, who has been guilty of almost every species of crime, was shot last week, near the Stone Gap, Lee county, Va. The circumstances attending this affair are these : A company of gentlemen were congregated in the Three Forks neighborhood,-a few of them were engaged apart, listening to one of them reading a newspaper. - In the paper was an advertisement offering a reward for the apprehension of Goings. -Whilst the advertisement was being read, Goings passed by. One of the company recognised him, having seen him before, and accosted him by name.-Goings denied his name, but the gentle man being satisfied that he was the individual set forth" in the advertisement, pursued himne of them baving a gun. After being overtaken, he was ordered to surrender, which he refused to do-at the same time drawing a pistol and threatning to shoot the first that should attempt to arrest him .- None of the company wishing to take his life, let him pass without further molestation. A second company soon started pursuit. When overtaken-thinking there would be more safety in flight, than resistance, took to the woods, leaving his horse. The same evening Goings employed a boy to go for his horse, promis ing him \$5 for his trouble. The boy succeeded in finding the horse, but in the mean time gave notice where Goings was.-The boy received a plain and republican, as they are gentle. 85 counterfeit note. The company armed thempass. As soon as he came up, he was called upon to surrender, which he peremptorily refused to do, again drawing his pistol and endeavoring to intimidate them. But this time Goings was mistaken. ing or being shot—upon hearing which he told them to "shoot and be damned,"—which was soon done. Three guns were fired, and in less

Goings, we are informed, has been quite noterious for his crimes-and these of the deepest dye-in several States, such as murder, robbery, counterfeiting, &c .- Abigdon Virginian.

Matrimony is a medicine very proper for young men to take. It decides their fatekills or cures.

MONUMENT TO COMMODORE PERRY .-- The monument ordered by the Legislature of Rhode Island to be erected over the remains of the late Com. OLIVER H. PERRY has just her son Thomas showed the other day, the years. It stands on an elevated spot in the northwest corner of the new Burial Ground in Newburyport, rising from the centre of first name be Eucretia or not, we cannot a mound in a square of fifty feet, enclosed say; but then we are sure she deserves it. with a handsome ornamental iron fence and we will become a wiser, a better, and a The topics of conversation were moral, re- with a granite basement. It consists of a ligious, and miscellaneous subjects; and granite obelisk, with a pedestal of four feet, we were glad to learn to our satisfaction, and shaft of twenty-one feet, the base cased that Mr. Clay was a firm believer in the with Italian white marble.

## THE MESSENGER

D. R. M'ANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. Friday, June 23, 1843.

Of all the curses that ever fell upon the

body politic, or infested the social relations of life, few, if any, are to be as sincerely deplored as monopolics-no matter in what or by whom. To monopolize in any thing that is useful and proper, must ever be regarded as a sore and dangerous evil. To monopolise the conversation in a social or business circle, evinces, to say the least of it, great confidence in one's self, and but little in others, while it rarely fails to annoy and worry all who may have the misfortune to be thus bored, and usually the company of such as may be guilty is rather avoided other species of monopoly is somewhat sufferable, compared with that which aims at the business transactions of a neighborhood, town or country. In despite the improvements of the age, the claims of justice, the calls of humanity, the prosperity and welfare of the community, there are not wanting those who labor and toil, and strive and stretch, and reach, in continual effort to monopolize every business and do every thing. To insure prosperity, every village and every community must be well supplied with mechanics, and such, too, as understand the different branches which they practice. These mechanics cannot work for nothing, find themselves, and pay for what they eat; they deserve more, and ought to have better wages than a mere botch, who is ever ready to undertake any sort of work at almost any price. The country is filled with such. They have spent little-time, tess money, and attention 6. Officers and members of the neighboring least of all, in acquiring a trade, and will, the necessity of a Tariff for revenue, and of course, undertake jobs at much lower rates than one who feels competent to his task, has prepared himself for it, and knows that it will be done well. Now, we most solemnly protest against that practice, let tive Tariff, are singled out to suffer, it is it prevail where it may, or be followed by whomsoever it may, of monopolizing the business belonging to different branches of mechanics, by employing renegades, to the detriment of regularly taught and stationary workmen. "But I must have my work cheap." Well, be it so. But are you sure that you have taken the proper course to secure it? We doubt it very much. Perwill ultimately drive out of employment a great portion, if not all, competent workmen, so that it will be difficult to have work done at all as it should be. A mechani thoroughly acquainted with his particular branch of business, is of incalculable value to any community. The time spent in acsetting himself up in business, the greater quantity and superior quality of his tools, are all reasons why he should be better paid; and, added to this (which turns in favor of the patron) he does his work more readily, promptly, and far better than these Jacks-of-all-trades ever do or can. It is by this as many other things-it is not the lowest priced article that is the cheapest. Many low priced articles, and much low priced work, is dear at any price. We speak from experience. We have had work done because we could get it cheap, and better would it have been for us if we had let it Splendid banners will be used on the occaalone altogether. If it answered the purpose at all, we were soon compelled to pay a great deal more for repairs than it would have cost us at first to have had it done by do things by halves. It will, we wenture to good workman in a proper manner. The predict, be a proud day for the Temperance same may be said of professional men, as lessure. teachers, lawyers, physicians, or ministers. Other circumstances being equal, it is at ways better to engage the services of a whose attention is undivided-who lives by his profession-who depends on it for a support. In such cases business is usually done more promptly, and more correctly had. He boldly advocates a National Bank, than when it is entrusted to those whose attention is necessarily divided by the calls and claims of divers pursuits.

"Live and let live," is an excellent and wholesome maxim. It breathes the spirit of true patriotism, philanthropy and religion; and never will any people prosper as they should or might do, until it becomes generally prevalent. One branch of business well followed will, in the general, secure a man a competence of this world's goods, without his trying to monopolize all. Let us have lawyers, doctors, teachers, ministers, mechanics, farmers and merchants, and let each understand his own particular business well, and "keep his shop, and his shop will keep him." Each been completed, after a delay of sixteen will prosper, feeling bound by ties of interest to others, while a sense of mutual dependence will strengthen the moral, political and social bonds which bind us together, happier people.

There was a very destructive fire at Tallahassee, Fa., lately.

The Parsonage. The Trustees of the Parnage heretofore advertised for sale in this paper, have requested us to say that in consquence of some disposition being manifested by a portion of the community to save the property from a sale, the sale is postponed until the Tuesday of the Octo. ber Court, when it will certainly be sold unless the Trustees shall have some positive assurances that they can be relieved of debt. If we might be permitted to say a word in this matter, it will be simply, that to sell that property at public sale to pay a debt of about one thousand dollars, will be a shame and a disgrace! to the Methodist Church in the bounds of the Asheville Dis. trict. Twenty-five cents, or less, from each member, to say nothing of what friends of the Church would give, would pay off the whole debt. And how easily could that be spared! Come, come, friends, for your credit's sake, raise the money, relieve the Trustees, and save the property.

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASHEVILLE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

This society, which is, perhaps, the larg. est in the State, will hold its anniversary meeting in Asheville on the FOURTH OF JULY next. The exercises to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and be carried on in the following order:

Public Square precisely at the above named hour, and repair to a stand and seats prepared for the occasion in a contiguous grove. The order of the procession will be 1. Principal Marshals, Col. Jos. CATHEY.

I. A procession will be formed on the

- of Haywood, and Capt. CHAS. MOORE of Buncombe.
- 2. Musicians.

3. Revolutionary Soldiers. 4. Ladies generally, (preceded by a splen-

A. J. Fain. 5. The Reverend Clergy.

did banner, borne by J. McCorkle and

- 7. Officers and members of the Ashevillo Society, (with a banner, borne by Jas. M. Lowry, Jr.
- 8. Citizens generally. II. At the stand, the exercises will be as
- 1. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Dickson, Prin-
- cipal of the Female Seminary. 2. Music by the Band.
- 3. Reading the Declaration of Independ-
- 4. Music by the Band.
- 5. A Patriotic Address, by P. W. Roberts. 6. Music by the Band.
- tus Rowley, A. M., Principal of the Male Academy.
- 9. Music by the Band.
- 9. An address on the State of our Country, by J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.

The Principal Marshals will be assisted by Messrs. J. R. Osborn, J. O. Roberts, M. M. Patton, J. L. McKee, James P. Hardy, and A. H. Jones: all of whom will be distinguished by sashes, bearing suitable mot-

The lousic will be instrumental and vocal, and be conducted by the Principal and Professor of Music in the Female Semina-

A general and pressing invitation is given to the friends of Temperance, and all others who may feel disposed, in this and the surrounding counties, to be present and participate in the exercises.

The officers of the Asheville Society take great pleasure in recommending the subject to the attention of the community: sion; the music will be excellent; and from the literary character of the speakers a rich treat may be expected from them. Come one, come all-we are determined not to

Whigs of Tennessee appear in reference to their coming elecun for Manual Jones, the Whig cansidate is said to be gaining strength-the Locos confessor the 'se "is a hard nog and has more street timn they thought he a Tariff and the claims of Henry Clay for the Presidency. These questions are being agitated throughout the whole State, and it is said that numbers of the Democrats are coming out in favor of a National Bank

WHAT'S TO HAPPEN NEXT ?- A man aroused us from our quiet slumbers just after daylight the other morning in order to pay his subscription one year in advance Astonishing !-very !

Wonder if our Town Commissioners know of that huge and almost impassible mud-hole in the street west of Mr Chunn's store? It is an abominably filthy place, and something ought to be done immediately to remove the nuisance.

President TYLER is on a tour to the New England States. He passed through Philadelphia, where he was received with the customary honors.

About the 1st of March last a magnificent comet was seen throughout India.