

THE MESSENGER.

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

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Friday, Oct. 6, 1843.

Errata.—In the communication of "A Wino," on the third page of last week's paper, in the 21st line from the top of the first column, for "profound road pro forma." In the 9th line from the top of the second column, for "six thousand dollars read six hundred thousand dollars." In the 14th line of the same column, for "1841" read "1840."

The proceedings of the meeting in Burke county, appointing delegates to the convention which assembled in this place on the 3rd inst., came to hand after our paper for last week was worked off.

THE "BILL OF ABOMINATIONS."

The Pittsburg Morning Post, a Locofoco paper, seeing the good the tariff is bringing about, has the impudence to assert that it was secured to the country by Democratic votes. The Post says:

"Prosperity has returned to our country. Thousands of workmen have procured employment in consequence of the adoption of a Tariff that was carried by Democratic votes."

"That was carried by Democratic votes!" And those of the Locofocos who voted for the bill, tell us that they are opposed to the tariff—that it is a bill of abominations; and some of the leaders of the Locofoco party pronounce it a high protective tariff. There is no virtue in doing what a man is avowedly opposed to. As the tariff is claimed by the Locofoco party, we trust that they will let it alone at the next session of Congress. This, we fear, is hoping against hope, though, for the more reckless of the party who have so bitterly denounced the tariff, to have the appearance of consistency, will be very apt to make a move towards its repeal.

While speaking of the inconsistency of the Locofoco party on the subject of the tariff, we have before us another extract to which we wish to call the attention of the reader. The extract is from the New York Plebian, a very zealous advocate of modern democracy. Here it is:

"That there is no material difference in the views of the various candidates now before the public for the next Presidency, upon the subject of the tariff, is now very apparent. Mr. Calhoun, in his late 'sugar letter,' avowed his readiness to protect the products of the south by a proper discrimination within the limits of a revenue tariff; the views of Mr. Van Buren upon the subject are well known, as developed in his celebrated 'Indiana letter,' and here we have the declaration of Mr. Clay, made in his speech in the United States Senate, March 1st, 1842:

"Let me not be misunderstood, and let me entreat that I may not be misrepresented. I am not advocating the revival of a high protective tariff: I am for abiding by the principles of the compromise act; I am for doing what no southern man of a fair or candid mind ever yet denied—giving to the country a revenue which may provide for the economical wants of the government, and at the same time give an incidental protection to our home industry. If there be here a single gentleman who will deny the fairness and propriety of this I shall be glad to see and hear who he is."

We are the more pleased to give place to the above, because of the oft repeated assertion by a great many of the Locofocos, that Mr. Clay is the advocate of a high protective tariff, while Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren are only the advocates of "free trade." It goes to show conclusively that the Locofocos have no fixed principles. In one section of the country their reputed organs and leaders advocate one set of principles, while in another they are in favor of measures diametrically the opposite. It cannot be that the people are insensible to the character and motives of a party that will act thus. They must be awake to such manoeuvring, and will certainly set their seal of disapprobation upon the conduct of this self-styled Democratic party.

WHICH IS THE BANK PARTY?

The records of the country answer this question. It is the present Locofoco party. Lustily as the Locofocos denounce all banks, they are emphatically the "Bank Party," as the records of the country show. During the twelve years of Mr. Monroe's and J. Q. Adams' administrations, when the Whigs, or the "Bank Party," as the Locofocos are pleased to term them, had the power, there were chartered in the United States twenty-two banks, with an aggregate capital of three million of dollars. During the twelve years of Gen. Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's administrations, when the Locofocos, or the "No Bank Party," as they term themselves, were in power, there were TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX banks created, with an aggregate capital of three hundred and sixty-three million of dollars! And this was done by the party that professed to be opposed to all banks. What consistency!

Who can believe in the sincerity of a party that stands before the country thus convicted of acting so diametrically in opposition to their professions? Now the very same party that created so many banks during the twelve years they were in power, with a few honorable exceptions, are as busily as ever denouncing all banks.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The following extracts are from a speech delivered by Mr. Buchanan in Congress, during the administration of that sterling republican, James Madison:

"There was a POWERFUL FACTION in the United States opposed to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The individuals of which it was composed were called Anti-Federalists, and were the founders of the Democratic Party. THEY GLORIED IN SETTING THEMSELVES IN ARMY AGAINST OUR PRESENT ADMIRABLE FORM OF GOVERNMENT. The authors of this opposition were simply DEMAGOGUES, who might have risen to the head of a State faction."

"They at length became a majority of the nation, and its destinies placed in their hands. How they have used their power, it will now be my endeavor to show."

"Time will not allow me to enumerate all the WILD AND WICKED PROJECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION!"

"After they had, BY REFUSING THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES A CONTINUATION OF THEIR CHARTER—embarrassed the financial concerns of the Government, THEY RASHLY PLUNGED US INTO A WAR!"

"Glorious it has been, in the highest degree, to the American character; BUT DISGRACEFUL IN THE EXTREME TO THE ADMINISTRATION!"

"Thanks, then, to Heaven, that we have obtained a peace, BAD AND DISGRACEFUL AS IT IS!"

"We have not only not obtained by the war anything which we were taught to expect, but we have lost many valuable privileges. All the numerous rights and advantages guaranteed to us by Jay's treaty have been relinquished."

It will be recollected that the above remarks were made by the same James Buchanan who once said, that "if he had one drop of democratic blood in his veins, and knew where it was, he would open the vein and let it run out." It will be recollected, also, that the James Buchanan who uttered the above sentiments, is the same James Buchanan who is now a prominent leader of the same Democratic party which he once denounced as corrupt and dishonest; and further that Mr. Buchanan is spoken of by the Democratic party as their candidate for President, and will be supported by that party if he receives the nomination of the National Convention. Now we should like to know by what mysterious process Mr. Buchanan has been changed from a bitter and malignant Federalist into a first rate Democrat of the modern stamp. It is rather strange that men so devoid of principle as Mr. Buchanan has shown himself to be, can secure the confidence and respect of the party which professes to be the only true republicans. The only reason is that Mr. Buchanan has so twisted his pure conscience as to swallow the doctrines of the very party which he so heartily denounced, and this makes him a Democrat good and true.

"O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us To see ourselves as others see us!"

Whigs of North Carolina, awake! What if you were defeated in the election last August? you have a majority of ten thousand on the popular vote, and the Locofocos know it. Cheer up for the coming contest. Now, before an excitement is produced, is the time for you to work.—You can elect your Governor, and you can help elect Henry Clay. Then don't slumber on your posts. Don't let the result of the elections in the other states dishearten you. You witnessed darker days than these just before the election of 1840—you rallied your forces, and your triumph was far greater than what you dared even to hope, and you can do it again. Rally your forces, for there is a mighty work to be done, in which you must bear a part—to redeem, regenerate, and disenthral the country. We say, don't be disheartened at the result of the state elections. The Whig fire of 1840 is only slumbering, and the triumph of the Locofocos in the state elections, will cause it to burst forth, and the whirlwind of oppression, which will be the result of their restoration to power in the states, will kindle it into a flame that will burn broad and bright as in 1840. On your flag is inscribed the name of HENRY CLAY, with the principles he advocates, and under its ample folds you must conquer. It has been trampled in the dust by the perfidy and corruption of the present Chief Magistrate, but,

"The' torn, it is again flying, And will stream like a thunder-storm against the wind."

The Locofocos continue to make horrible wry faces over the hard cider administered to them by the Whigs in 1840. Save your grimaces, gentlemen, until 1844; the hard cider will be vinegar then, while the dose to be taken will be undiminished in quantity.—Bel. Apollo.

The Democratic convention which lately assembled in Massachusetts, nominated Marcus Morton, the present Governor of that state, as a candidate for re-election. George N. Briggs is the Whig candidate. The election comes on some time in November. The same convention nominated George Bancroft and H. H. Childs, both Van Buren men, as delegates from the state at large, to the Democratic National Convention.

"It is not only wrong but dishonest in a man to change his views upon political subjects."

The above is from the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer, a hot Locofoco paper. Then, according to the Intelligencer's doctrine, John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, Jas. Buchanan, and a host of other leading characters in the Democratic party, have not only acted wrong but dishonestly, in changing their opinions upon various political subjects. Hit them again, Mr. Intelligencer.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION.—There are 50,000 Locofoco voters in Illinois, and 40,000 Whigs. The Locofocos have six representatives and two senators in Congress, and the Whigs one representative. In Missouri there are 30,000 Whigs and this large body have not one representative. This is Locofoco equal representation.—St. Louis Republican.

And the Whigs of North Carolina have a majority of ten thousand in the state, yet the Locofocos have five out of the nine representatives (the effect of Gerrymandering) and one senator in Congress.—This is but another specimen of Locofoco respect for the will of the majority of the "dear people."

MICHAEL HOKE of Lincoln county, has been nominated a candidate for Governor, by several democratic meetings in this state. By Hoke's he can't come it over "that same old coon"—can he, boys?—Milton Chronicle.

By Hoke's he can't come it with our mountain boys.

We learn from a Philadelphia paper that the heirs of the late Stephen Girard have secured the services of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, in addition to Daniel Webster, to prosecute their claims against the city of Philadelphia. This is quite an array of legal talent.

We were presented the other day with some of the largest apples we have seen this fall, which grow in the orchard of Esq. Blackstocks, of this county. Three of them averaged one pound each, and measured thirteen inches in circumference each. The rest were very near as large. Who has larger apples?

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—A Washington City paper says:—Last Sabbath evening as we were returning from church, we saw two great strapping grown young men playing marbles close beside the street. We'll tell their names if we catch them at the like again—so look out!—Ral. Star.

The Washington City paper alluded to in the above is the Highland Messenger.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 3rd, 1843.

According to previous notice, the delegates from the several counties composing the first Congressional District of North Carolina, assembled in the Presbyterian church, for the purpose of tendering to the Hon. Henry Clay an invitation to visit Western North Carolina, on his contemplated visit to this state during the approaching spring.

On motion of Col. B. S. Gaither, of Burke, William E. Mills, Esq., of Rutherford, was called to the chair.

The counties being called, the names of the following delegates were reported: Cherokee.—Francis McGee. Macon.—D. W. Siler and J. W. Woodfin.

Haywood.—Michael Francis, Nelson G. Howell, W. W. Battle, A. T. Davidson and William Johnson.

Henderson.—Col. John Clayton, J. J. Summey, Javan Trembelle, Leander S. Gash, John Baxter, Gen. Philip Brittain, Charles De Choiseul, David Reese and James M. Edney.

Buncombe.—Col. Samuel Davidson, Jos. Guder, James W. Patton, Col. Samuel Chunn, Col. William D. Jones, Col. Ruben Deaver, N. W. Woodfin, Jesse R. Weaver, David Roberts, D. R. McAnally, Col. Alexander, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, John A. Fagg, John Burgin, A. B. Chunn, Robert Henry, Jr., Col. Daniel Reynolds, Hon. T. L. Clingman, Joshua Roberts, Willie Jones, Israel Baird, David Vance, Capt. Charles Moore.

Yancy.—Willie C. Bailey, M. P. Pendland and N. H. Kelsey.

McDowell.—William M. Carson, A. L. Erwin, A. Burgin, Geo. W. Roberts, Andrew Hemphill and Col. E. D. Lewis.

Burke.—Col. Charles McDowell, Mark Brittain, John S. Erwin, J. J. Erwin, Col. John Kincaid, Joseph S. West and B. S. Gaither.

Caldwell.—Ephraim Clayton. Rutherford.—William E. Mills and John G. Bynum.

Cleveland.—William Weathers. On motion, the convention was then organized by appointing a President, three Vice Presidents, and three Secretaries.

McDowell of Burke, Col. James Lowery of Buncombe, and A. L. Erwin of McDowell were appointed Vice Presidents.

On motion of Col. J. G. Bynum of Rutherford, J. J. Erwin of Burke, Charles De Choiseul and James M. Edney of Henderson were appointed Secretaries.

The convention being organized, the President briefly explained its objects.

On motion of B. S. Gaither, a committee of eleven were appointed by the President to report resolutions for the consideration of the convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed: B. S. Gaither, John Clayton, G. Bynum, Samuel W. Davidson, A. L. Erwin, Mich. Francis, F. McGee, J. W. Woodfin, N. H. Kelsey, Ephraim Clayton, Wm. Weathers.

On motion of John Baxter, Esq., Resolved, That all persons without distinction of party be invited to participate in the deliberations of this convention.

On motion of J. G. Bynum, Esq., a committee of five were appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions expressive of the views of this convention in relation to sending delegates to the National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the President: J. G. Bynum, Esq., J. A. Fagg, N. G. Howell, John Baxter, Esq., and B. S. Gaither, Esq.

On motion of J. M. Edney, the meeting adjourned to meet at the Court House at half past six o'clock P. M.

The convention assembled at the Court House, pursuant to adjournment.

B. S. Gaither, Esq., chairman of the committee of eleven, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

The committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of inviting the Hon. Henry Clay to the western section of the State, have had the same under consideration, and direct me to report the following preamble and resolutions.

B. S. GAITHER, Chairman. Whereas, the citizens of the first Congressional District of North Carolina have received an invitation to visit the capital of this state, given him by a committee appointed by the Whig members of the last Legislature, and has informed said committee that he anticipates being in the city of Raleigh during the next spring; and whereas, a strong desire has been expressed by a large portion of the citizens of Western North Carolina that this distinguished champion of civil liberty should pass through this section of the State, and give them an opportunity of extending to him the honors due the first statesman of the age, and one of the purest patriots of the nation. Therefore

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed to invite Mr. Clay to pass through this section of the State during his visit, with instructions to tender him a public dinner, at Asheville, at such times as may suit his convenience.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty gentlemen be appointed, with instructions to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, should Mr. Clay accept the invitation given.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed with instructions to issue a card giving a general invitation, without distinction of parties, and to invite such distinguished strangers as they may deem proper.

Upon the consideration of the resolutions the convention was addressed by B. S. Gaither, Esq., N. W. Woodfin, Esq., and Gen. B. M. Edney, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Col. John G. Bynum, chairman of the committee of five, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a national convention at Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President, and propose to the other Congressional Districts of this State to send Delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That we suggest to the several counties of this District to appoint delegates to meet in convention at Asheville, during the spring Superior Court, to select a delegate to represent this District in said convention.

Resolved, That we regard it as of the utmost importance that the whole South should be represented in the Baltimore convention, and that we urge upon this and upon the whole of our sister States at the South, to take such steps as are necessary to insure a full delegation.

Resolved, That the Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky is our first, our last, and our only choice, and that the whigs of the "Western Reserve" will give him a larger majority than they did the lamented HARRISON in 1840.

Resolved, That as our success in the approaching canvass, depends much upon the dissemination of correct information among the people, we recommend the formation of Clay Clubs in each county in the state, to procure and circulate documents connected with the important measures involved in the next Presidential election.

The convention was addressed in support of the foregoing resolutions by J. G. Bynum, the Chairman, Michael Francis, Esq., John Baxter, Esq., and James M. Edney.

The President announced the following gentlemen composing the committee under the first resolution:

Col. B. S. Gaither, of Burke; Col. J. G. Bynum, of Rutherford; N. W. Woodfin, Esq., of Buncombe; Genl. A. F. Gaston, of Yancy; A. L. Erwin, Esq., of McDowell; Col. John Baxter, of Henderson; Dr. W. J. T. Miller, of Cleveland; Col. A. R. S. Hunter, of Cherokee; Jacob Siler, of Macon; Genl. Edmund Jones, of Caldwell.

Upon the committee of arrangements: Buncombe.—Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, James Smith, N. W. Woodfin, Esq., Col. Mitchell Alexander, J. E. Patton, J. W. Patton, Col. Samuel Davidson, Col. Charles Moore, Col. R. Deaver, Wm. Williams.

Rutherford.—Hon. James Graham, M. W. Davis, Col. J. G. Bynum, Col. G. W. Logan.

as that they are opposing a cause second only to Christianity. We boast of our religion and rep over the delusions of the false prophet, and the horrors of the Juggernaut, but a more deceitful prophet than Mahomet is in our country, and a more bloody idol than the Juggernaut rolls through our land, crushing beneath its iron wheels our fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, sons and daughters. We to Zion, for Satan is in Eden. And if the desolating tide of intemperance is not dried up, our benevolent institutions must die, our sanctuaries be broken down, our beautiful fields laid waste, and the church will become a den of idolatrous worshippers!

One more thought. What luxury there is in doing good. There is nothing like it on earth.—To sacrifice one's self for the good of others, is to practice on that principle which forms the basis of Christianity, and which was the grand character of the Saviour made manifest in the flesh. Like the lyres of angels will the grateful benedictions of our fellow-men, and the "well done good and faithful servant," from the still small voice of Deity, fall upon our ears at the end of a life spent in doing good. The consciousness of a life thus spent, smoothes the rugged path-way of existence—it carries with it that quietness and peace of mind which the world cannot give nor take away, and last, though not least, extracts from death its sting. It was this which supported Milton in poverty and blindness—which gave a calm, inflexible courage to Algernon Sidney, Isaac Hayne, and Nathan Hale, when they mounted the scaffold, and which sustained the fortitude of the death-bed of Washington. It is this which makes the flame that wraps the frame of the martyr, lose its power of torture, and enables the soul, rising phoenix like, from the ashes of the body, to speed upward with tireless wing, to the heaven of heavens.

ECONOMY OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The following remarks are worthy the attention of every property holder. We know not in what paper they first appeared:

We cannot repress our surprise that men, who are in the habit of calculating exclusively for their own interest, and who look not beyond the means of advancing their own welfare, can manifest such apathy in reference to a cause that lies so near the foundation of all their prosperity. No intemperate community ever did, or ever can be a prosperous community;—and it is emphatically true that each individual must, in a greater or less degree, suffer the evils incident to the whole mass. No wise man will say, It is enough for me to take care of myself. The truth is, that man does not take care of himself, as he may, and as he ought to, who does not pay some regard to the character and welfare of the great community of which he forms a component part. He does not take care of his own interest, if he neglects the interests of society at large. Look at that poor-house, crowded with inmates; drawing heavily every year upon those public resources, which must be replenished, in part, from your own purse. What brought those inmates there? Three-fourths, at least, were brought there by intemperance. Look at that jail, and that penitentiary, built and sustained at the public expense! Attend those criminal prosecutions, where the whole array of attorneys, and jurors, and witnesses must be paid from the public chest, which your money helps to fill. Through what influence have these men become criminals? Through the influence of rum. It is the bar-rooms, and the dram-shops, with which our cities and many of our villages are yet thronged, that have created the occasion of all this expenditure. Even your Insane Hospital would have sufficed with much less ample dimensions, were it not for the large proportion that are rendered insane by intemperance. And just in proportion as the use of intoxicating drinks prevails, these evils will increase; and with them will increase the demand upon the resources of the sober and industrious part of society. Are you then taking care of yourself, and suitably consulting your own interests, while you do nothing to arrest the evils which cannot fail to affect, in a greater or less degree, every individual in society. Are you a man of business? Does your situation in life make it necessary for you to have dealings with a large number of your fellow men?—Who among them are your profitable customers? Examine the list of your bad debts, and calculate what proportion of these must be set down to the score of intemperance. A careful investigation will show that there is no class in society that escape the withering blight. If we view the subject merely as an affair of dollars and cents, every individual, yes, even the rumseller himself, will have motive enough to enlist all his energies in the advancement of the temperance cause. The rumseller, of course, must have rum customers;—and long experience has shown that the profits of these is in an inverse ratio to their number.

UNMARRIED WOMEN.

Why is it there are so many females unmarried among us?—females too of the right age and all the qualifications requisite for the marriage state?—females capable of making any reasonable man happy?—Why is it they remain year after year in a single state? Surely the fault cannot be theirs. There are young men enough to give all young women husbands, to support them well, and help them bring up and educate a family, if they would set about the affair in right good earnest. Why don't they do it? They are fearful of changing their situations, lest poverty come upon them, or they get taken in by those who are full of love and smiles at present, to be cross and tyrannical when their objects are secured. The first objection vanishes when the true state of the case is known. A good wife is an assistance instead of an encumbrance. A man who can barely support himself, while leading a single life, will more than support himself and wife in the married state. This is seen by facts every day occurrence. The latter objection has no foundation. Because a few men live unhappily in the married state, it is no reason that every one will; and generally the fault lies with the husband. We will be bound to say, if a young man strives for happiness and peace at home, he will assuredly obtain them. But if he departs from his duty, he cannot expect anything but sorrow.

Let our able-bodied young men, who are old enough to form connections, and who can work for a living, see to it that the young women are furnished with husbands. Something must be wrong, where so many of both sexes are being strangers to each other—moping away existence, when they might do good and be happy. What say you reader? will you put off duty? Shall we preach to you in vain? We pray you, as you value life and happiness, do not suffer the young women to live and pine in a state of single misery.—Portland Tribune.

ADVICE TO THE LADIES.

If you would be truly valuable, esteem not yourself chiefly according to your money and lands, but on the graces of your mind and person.—Read a little more,—read morality, history, innocent poetry, and the lives of generous lovers. You dress well, and have the bells air and mind: be as polite in your dress, and learn to write a new style,—I mean so as to write on all occasions, not as scholars but as gentlewomen. As you are ingenious, a little application forms you for good house-wives; but to improve the faculties of the mind and carriage, will cost no more. Blend both accomplishments together, and do not, as some, be mute and statues in company; or, as others, perpetual drams. No longer be won by faces with brilliant heads to them; neither mistake a low bow for pure and good manners; nor a well dressed head for quality; nor a fashionable coat for an estate; servile cringing for true love; nor a smooth tongue for sense. Above all, do not mistake wit for wisdom; and cast a tender eye on him who has steadily, manly virtue and prudence in his conduct, and gives fair hopes of his minding at heart—the main chance.

TURKEYS vs TIPPERS.—There is a veteran turkey in Fairhill, Vt., that has been shot at in various shooting matches, 224 times, and has never been killed. He has yielded his owner nearly fourteen dollars, at four pence a shot.—Lagan's paper.

There is a veteran tippler in this State, who has been half shot more than a thousand times; he is not dead yet. He has yielded his grocery keeper a fine farm, six likely negroes, and a merchant mill, at four pence a drink.—Mills Point Herald.

AN ADMONITION.

BY MRS. MARY R. HALL.

EVERY young female should beware!—Never encourage the advances of a man who is his own enemy—who is the enemy of all mankind; for no man can be a true friend to the best interests of the human family, who encourages the sale of "use of intoxicating drinks in this day of light and reformation. It is a matter of surprise to me, that the name of every young lady in our beloved land is not enrolled beneath the Total Abstinence Pledge. There is certainly no portion of the community who ought to feel more interested in this great, this glorious reform—or who are more capable of advancing it, than the fair daughters of America. And will they not awake to their duty? What vice, what suffering and misery may be spared them, by discountenancing the use of ardent spirits, and by discouraging the address of every man who does not the same. If every young lady would enlist under the Temperance banner, and fight valiantly in the good cause, it would not be long before every young man who had any respect for himself would become a soldier in the same noble army. Let them try it. And without this safeguard—without this noble decision of character—without this generosity of soul and feeling for the human family, I would ask of thee, oh fair one, where is thy trust, thy security?

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