

THE MESSENGER.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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WHIG PROSPECTS.

The Whig party witnessed darker days than these just before the Presidential election of 1840, and yet they achieved the greatest political victory the country has ever known; and they can, and they will, do it again. It is true that a damper has been cast upon the Whig fire of 1840, by the perfidy and corruption of the man the Whigs elected to the second office within the gift of the American people.

There is no cause for discouragement in the result of the state elections. They are generally more or less influenced by local causes. If we are to judge of the future by the past, the Whigs must succeed. In 1839, the year previous to the last Presidential election, the Locofocos succeeded in all but six of the states of this Union, viz:—Kentucky, Louisiana, New York, Delaware, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Whigs, let your watchword be "Clay first—Clay last—Clay all the time," and in 1844 it will be responded to by acclamation from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico. It is utterly impossible for the Locofocos to deceive the people any longer with their fair promises, which never have been, nor never will be fulfilled.

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BUSINESS.—With capitalists money is plenty, and loaned very cheap; say for 3 to 5 per cent. per annum. All branches of trade and manufactures are brisk and prosperous.

These are some of the good effects of the tariff, and yet a large majority of the Locofocos have the incorrigible hardness to assert that the present tariff is ruinous to the country.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

We see the names of several prominent Whigs spoken of in our exchanges, in connection with the office of Governor.—Let the people speak out on this subject, we like to hear them express their preferences, but we do hope they will not permit their preferences to become prejudices.—Let the respective claims of each individual spoken of, be brought before the state convention when it assembles, and then let the Whigs of North Carolina to a man, unite upon the nominee of the convention.

A word to the Whigs. Let each county in the state be fully represented in the convention, that there may be a fair expression of opinion on this subject, so that the nominee of the convention may be chosen with regard to the will of the majority. We know that in different parts of the state, different men are the favorites of the people. Hence the necessity of a fair expression of opinion on this subject, in order to prevent dissension among the Whigs, which would, there is not a shadow of doubt, result in their defeat.

THE TARIFF AT THE SOUTH.

The Democracy of the south are very violent in their denunciations of the tariff—affecting to think that it is ruinous to the interests of the south. How they can denounce the tariff so bitterly in the face of such evidence as can be produced of its good effects, is certainly one of the seven wonders.

No more than eighteen months ago COFFEE was selling five pounds for one dollar and SUGAR six pounds for one dollar! In the consumption of these two articles, we ask the Democrats wherein does the Whig Tariff injure the people!

In the same proportion is the reduction of price, on other necessaries. Now, when we compare the effects of the Whig Tariff, with the effects of the Tariff when Van Buren was President, on which side is the result most favorable?

Kendall's Expositor has expressed its willingness to support Mr. Tyler, if he receives the nomination of the Democratic National Convention, and asks—"Will not the Globe?" To which the Globe replies: "The Globe will not indulge a supposition so derogatory to the Democracy. To suppose that the Democratic party may nominate Mr. Tyler for the Presidency, is to suppose that it is destitute of political principle!"

It certainly must grieve Mr. Tyler very much when he thinks how he has labored to gain the confidence of the Democratic party, and is thus rewarded. The infatuated man proved himself so reckless as to pursue any course which he thought would please the Locofocos.

The Charleston Mercury says that Mr. Clay can beat Mr. Van Buren in all the Southern States, and seems to think that Mr. Clay will be elected, if he and Mr. Van Buren are the candidates.

Candor is declined.—Dahlonaga Times. Just as might have been expected.

At a Locofoco convention recently held in Columbiana county, Ohio, the strength of the different Democratic aspirants was tried, which resulted as follows:—For Van Buren 1925, Johnson 113, Buchanan 30, Calhoun 9, Cass 1, Tyler 0. At the Massachusetts Locofoco State Convention, the vote for a candidate for the Presidency stood, for Van Buren 632, for Calhoun 373. Mr. Van Buren's prospects of receiving the nomination of the National Convention are undoubtedly brightening—the signs of the times indicate such a result.

Insanity.—Insanity is now the only plea for the defence of a criminal when arraigned before a court of justice. When a man commits a crime, no matter how heinous or how petty, if he is brought before a court to account for it, he has only to plead insanity and he goes unwhipped of justice.—How convenient it is to become insane at times! It is surprising to witness the success attendant upon this course.

Tennessee Legislature.—This body convened on the 2nd inst. Josiah M. Anderson was elected Speaker of the Senate over A. O. P. Nicholson. Gen. Daniel L. Barringer, formerly of this state, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives over William Polk.

The Senate, on the 3rd, passed a bill on its third reading, to remove the seat of Government to Kingston, in Roane county. The House passed a similar bill on its second reading, designating Murfreesboro', in Rutherford county, as a suitable place.

"LITTLE MASSACHUSETTS."—Jefferson county, in Tennessee, goes by the name of "Little Massachusetts." At the last election this county gave Jones, the Whig candidate for Governor, 1606 votes, and Polk, the Democratic candidate, only 237, being a majority of 1349! Wonder if the old Bay State will follow the noble example of her little namesake?

Mr. Tyler will occupy rather an unenviable position during the next session of Congress. The Locofocos will have a majority in the House, and the Whigs in the Senate, and Mr. Tyler will have the satisfaction of knowing that he does not enjoy the confidence or respect of either.

Joe Smith.—We learn from the New York Express, that Joe Smith, the great Mormon prophet, has renounced the Democratic party and declared himself a Whig, and further that he has avowed his determination to "swear his children never to vote the Democratic ticket again, in all their generations." As he has seen his error in one thing, he may in all, and fully forsake his evil ways.

The longest name we have seen for some time is that of the infant daughter of the Queen of Portugal. She is to be christened Donna Maria Anna Fernanda Leopoldina Michaela Rafaela Gabriella Carlota Antonia Jolid Victoria Praxedes Gonzaga de Braganza e Bourbon Saxe Coburg e Gotha!

Gov. Morton has appointed Thursday, the 30th of November next, as a day of thanksgiving in Massachusetts. Guess the turkeys and pumpkins will know what's what about that time.

A woman rather under the ordinary size, lately died at Greensburgh, Indiana, weighing over 600 pounds.—Olive Branch.

On the fence.—Mr. Van Buren sat upon the fence during the progress of the ploughing match, at the great Agricultural meeting in New York. He seemed quite at home, having a great deal of experience in that position.—Rochester Democrat.

A FAITHFUL PICTURE.

Mr. Clay, in a letter to the Chambersburg Clay Club, draws a faithful sketch of the manner in which the Government has been administered for the last twelve or fifteen years. The picture is drawn by a master hand, and its correctness must be acknowledged by the candid of all parties. It is a lamentable fact that the country has been cursed with the worst state of affairs, since the installation of Mr. Van Buren in power, ever known in our history.

Subjoined is an extract from Mr. Clay's letter, which we commend to the careful perusal of our readers. It is a faithful picture of the misrule and corruption with which our country has been cursed for the last fifteen years:

I concur with you, Gentlemen, generally, in the retrospect which you have presented of the administration of public affairs, during late years, and in the measures of policy which ought to guide it. If we are not utterly deceived in the theory of free Government, the people of the United States ought all along to have been and should now be, the happiest and most prosperous people upon the earth, but our condition has been, and continues to be, far otherwise.

The great political event of 1840, had an object far more elevated and important than that of a mere change in the high functionaries of the Nation. It was to bring about a radical improvement in public policy. And what, after that event, was the mainly liberal and patriotic course which the defeated party should have pursued? It was to have cheerfully acquiesced in the will of the People, proclaimed by an unexampled and overwhelming majority.

Let young men especially, so habituate themselves to a life of honesty, that no consideration will tempt them from the path of duty. They will be assuredly prospered. Whatever they undertake will go on regularly and triumphantly, until all their wishes are crowned with complete success.—Portland (Me.) Tribune.

him, by the confidence which they generously reposed in his honor and fidelity.—How far the leaders of the other party have conformed to this upright and straight forward course, passed and passing events sufficiently testify. They prove that the acting President, and the party which has assumed the name of democratic without the least color of title to it, are now completely identified, closely united, one and indivisible. If, in the sequel, they should find him an inconvenient associate, they have nobody but themselves to reproach.

It is painful even to gaze on the picture of the Administration of the General Government which I have faithfully sketched. It would have been happy for the people of the United States, if it were a mere fancy piece to survey. But their long, general and intense embarrassments have unfortunately too severely assured them of its actual reality. It would have been a more agreeable task to me to portray the purity, disinterestedness, honor, probity and fidelity of all in the charge of our public concerns; and the consequent general prosperity of the Country. But we now know the nature, extent and causes of the public disorders, and what is no less important, their remedy.

We see it stated in some of our exchanges that the Postmaster General has already succeeded in putting a stop to the transportation of the Mail on the Sabbath, on different routes, to the amount of 80,000 miles in length. He deserves much credit for it.

BLACK LIST.

The following persons have sloped to parts unknown, indebted to this office the amount annexed to their names:

Table with names and amounts: B. M. Enloe, \$3 50; J. A. Mings, 9 50; J. C. Cochran, 9 25.

These miserable scamps lived in the neighborhood of, and received our papers from Quailtown P. O., N. C.

[FOR THE MESSENGER.]

Messrs. Editors.—It will no doubt afford you and your readers some pleasure to learn that a recruiting party appeared on the eleventh of this month at Cane Creek, enrolling the names of several volunteers for the Cold Water Army. It was a good beginning, considering that old General Alcohol has been very busy at this place for several weeks past, employing many of his old soldiers in preparing the battering-rams for another attack before cold weather sets in.

The business of the day commenced with prayer. James McBryer, Esq., was called to the chair, and M. P. Freeman chosen Secretary pro tem. The Rev. T. Stradley delivered an appropriate address.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again shortly. Go on, Temperance, go modestly. T. S.

Honesty or ruin.—No young man can prosper in life, unless he commences his career with strict honesty of purpose. With a steady aim to virtuous action and a scrupulous regard for the rights of others, he is sure to meet with prosperity. While those who turn about and equivocate, and strive for wealth, not much caring how it is obtained, are looked upon with suspicion and distrust.

Whig Prospects. The Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, after an absence of three weeks in the Northern and Eastern States, has returned home, and thus speaks of the prospects of the Whig party:

The inquiries which we made while at the North, confirmed us in the opinion we have heretofore expressed, that the Whig Party have control of the Presidential Election in their own hands. If they will that the great Representative of their principles shall be elected, he will achieve a glorious triumph. All the Whigs with whom we met—and they were not a few—were determined and sanguine. The only Whig measure which has been perfected is now in full operation, and its effects on the business and prosperity of the country gives token of what would be the effect of the combined operation of all the Whig measures, while it gives an emphatic contradiction to the predictions of our opponents.

Our opponents can promise the people nothing but what they have already given in fearful abundance. They can promise ruin, distress and disgrace, and they can point to previous performance as a proof that their pledges will be redeemed. They can promise hard money, and show how hard money was to get under their rule.—They can promise "Free Trade," and point to factories closed, workmen discharged, poor-houses filled, and a large foreign debt incurred, as proofs of its blessings.

All these things they can do, and all the people to trust them again, in preference to those, who, in spite of the foulest treachery, have done enough to show that they are determined to practise what they preach, and perform what they promised. Will the people listen to them? They say, but it will only be to reply: "We have tried you once, and found you wanting in every thing which appertains to good government. You found 'us prosperous and happy: You left us ruined and disgraced. To trust you again would be such an act of madness and folly, that the mere proposition is an insult to our understanding."

WHAT IS IN A NAME.—Why is it that the name of Henry Clay is never mentioned in public without an outbreak of enthusiastic applause? The Utica Gazette tells us, that while Prof. Grimes was lecturing in that place on phrenology, he had occasion frequently to hold-up for the inspection of the audience the portraits of various persons remarkable for some prominent external indication, and for corresponding mutual manifestation of the character.

Professor Grimes was evidently astonished and taken by surprise; and when the noise had a little subsided pleasantly remarked, "that he had undesignedly touched a very excitable organ or bump!"

It was the heart that was touched by the name of Clay.—It was the swelling forth of gushing enthusiasm, determined to do "Justice to Henry of the West."—Philadelphia Independent.

HENRY CLAY.—Who speaks of Henry Clay without a word of praise? There is no intelligent locofoco in the country who will not, when his name is mentioned, (for the locofocos are, after all, good Americans in heart,) couple it with a proud tribute to his genius and patriotism. They proud tribute to his genius and patriotism. They proud tribute to his genius and patriotism.