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THE MESSENGER  
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Our country, these objects, we are fully persuaded, can never be secured by ecclesiastical legislation. Much less can they be attained by those indelicate denunciations against slaveholders, without regard to their charges or circumstances, which have to so great an extent, characterized the movements of modern abolitionists, since so far from removing the evils complained of, tend only to perpetuate and aggravate them. The Apostles of Christ sought to ameliorate the condition of slaves, not by denouncing and excommunicating their masters, but by teaching both masters and slaves the glorious doctrines of the Gospel, and enjoining upon such the discharge of their relative duties. Thus only can the Church of Christ, as such, now improve the condition of the slaves in our country.

As to the extent of the evils involved in slavery and the best methods of removing them, various opinions prevail, and neither the Scriptures nor our Constitution authorize this body to present any particular course to be pursued by the Churches under our care. The Assembly cannot but rejoice, however, to learn that the Ministers and Churches in the slaveholding States are undertaking to do some of their obligation to extend to the slave population generally the means of Grace, and many slaveholders, not professedly religious, favor this object. We earnestly exhort them to abound more and more in this good work. We would exhort every believing master to remember that his Master is also in Heaven, and in view of all the circumstances in which he is placed, set in the spirit of the golden rule. "Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even the same unto them."

In view of the above stated principles and facts:

Resolved, First, that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was originally organized, and has since continued the bond of union in the church, upon the conceded principle that the existence of domestic slavery, under the circumstances in which it is found in the Southern portion of the country, is no bar to Christian communion.

Second, That the petitions that ask the Assembly to make the holding of slaves in itself a matter of discipline, do virtually require this judicatory to dissolve itself and abandon the organization under which, by the Divine blessing, it has so long prospered. The tendency is evidently to separate the Northern from the Southern portion of the Church; a result which every good citizen must deplore, as tending to the dissolution of the Union of our beloved country, and which every enlightened Christian will oppose as bringing about a ruinous and unnecessary schism between brethren who maintain a common faith.

After an ineffectual motion to postpone the subject, the preceding report and resolutions were adopted—yeas 164, nays 12, non liquet 3, excused 1.

Thus one of the largest church judicatories in the country has decisively disposed of a question which, more than any other threatens the harmony if not the stability of the union of the States. The resolution, it will be perceived, embraces substantially the ground occupied by the anti-abolitionists of the free States generally.—*Newark Advertiser.*

From the Nashville Banner.

**Death of General Jackson.**

ANDREW JACKSON breathed his last at the Hermitage on Sunday the 6th instant, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. He is represented to have retained his faculties to the end, and to have died "quietly, calmly, and with entire resignation, amidst the beloved members of his family and a few intimate friends who were present."

Thus he has passed from the stage of life and gone to his "long account," a man who for more than twenty-five years has filled a large space in the public eye, and has exerted more influence over his countrymen than any one of his contemporaries, or probably than any individual, with one exception, who has preceded him. His career will constitute an important portion of his country's history, and his name is destined to live while that country continues to exist. It will require a pen of more than ordinary power to give his biography, and present to posterity a correct account of the eventful scenes of his public career—whether civil or military. Nature had poured out her gifts lavishly upon him; and he was furnished with an intellect of extraordinary vigor—a will of iron—and, at the same time, a nobility of manner and an elegance of demeanour which, all combined, would have made him a man of "mark and note" in any part of the world. Few men excelled him in personal address, and he impressed all who were in the presence of a being of no ordinary character. We well remember to have heard a distinguished diplomatist assert that in his carriage and bearing as President of the U. S., he seemed to possess intuitively, and to display, without an effort, qualities which other individuals did not exhibit, whose whole lives had been passed in the most refined Courts of Europe. He had the power, beyond most men, of infusing his own spirit

and sympathies into those who came near him, and arousing their personal attachment. Many of his companions in arms, who endured privations with him on the plains of Alabama and Florida, and shared in his glory and success at New Orleans, however much they may have afterwards differed with him in political opinion, have never forgotten the charm and dignity of his manners, his readiness to divide with them the last morsel of bread in his knapsack or the last drop of water in his canteen, and the cheerfulness, with which, under whatever disadvantages or troubles they may have been laboring for the time, he directed their thoughts to a day of final triumph and victory, and once more revived their drooping spirits by bright pictures of their distant homes and of future happiness. And, in whatever part of the country these old soldiers may be, when they hear of the death of their General, tears will involuntarily spring into their eyes, and their busy thoughts will conjure up the stirring scenes, through which, under his guidance, they have passed.

On Monday morning, shortly after the intelligence of the death of Gen. Jackson was received, the Mayor convened the Board of Aldermen, who adopted the preamble and resolutions which will be found in another column; and in the afternoon the citizens held a meeting, the proceedings of which we also publish in another part of our paper.

Yesterday every place of business was closed and our citizens, for the most part, went up to the Hermitage to pay the last solemn rites to the distinguished dead. A very large concourse assembled from the town and country, and a most impressive and eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Edgar. The body was borne to the grave by the pallbearers appointed by the meeting on Tuesday, and, without ostentation or parade, but in the midst of silence and tears, was placed by the side of her, whom in life he had loved so well.

**Modern Jerusalem.**

Modern Jerusalem is a staunch, strongly built city. The walls of the house are most substantial, and are built of a very compact limestone which is mostly of a light or dark color. It has an appearance of great solidity, which is increased by the flying buttresses which every where spring over the streets. An earthquake that would demolish a portion of the town would be apt to involve the whole of it in ruin—so compactly is it built together. The streets are filthy, and no where have I met so many wretched deformed beggars—so many blind helpless beings—as are asking alms from early dawn to the set of sun. The exterior of the houses towards the streets is most forbidding, looking jail-like and gloomy, but entering the Courts, you see more cheerfulness, and some of the terraces have a very commanding outlook. Domes appear every where. They rise above the principal rooms of all the houses. There is no wood to construct roofs of, and thus the ceilings of the rooms are pleasingly vaulted. In no one thing are the accounts of travellers so discrepant as to the modern town. Some writers draw of it a peerless picture, and others paint it in most gloomy colors. Some, perhaps, have been there in the rainy, others in the bright season—as, in most cases, the truth seems to be about half way between the two extremes. It is neither so good nor so bad as it has been drawn, but is a very respectable town, far better than most others in the East. The modern town does not cover the whole site of the ancient one—Mount Zion itself on the South side, is without the present wall. On the North, or more directly on the North West side of the city, the old limit must have been a mile beyond the present one. The whole ground is cavernous with ancient cisterns—them selves probably more recent than those of the towers taken by the Roman Legions. Excepting on a part of the North West side, the limits of the ancient city are well defined. The mountains are still "round about Jerusalem," and the features of the scenery are all bold and grand. On three sides, the precipitous steep of the valleys impose boundaries beyond which no buildings could ever have passed. It is said, and is doubtless true, that the wall supporting Solomon's temple, on the sides of the Valley of Jehosaphat, was 450 feet high. On the West, or naturally the weakest side, the tenth Roman Legion was encamped. The present walls are well built and battlemented; but they have neither ditches, counter-scarp walls, nor other exterior defenses. They are modern, but worthy to belong to an age when gunpowder was unknown, for they cannot stand two days against breaching batteries. The town has now a garrison of about 15000 lately Turkish soldiers, and could be taken by escalade in ten minutes, against all the resistance the garrison could offer.

The environs of Jerusalem are very striking. They form so vast a necropolis—the very rocks being perforated in all directions with tombs, which begin near the bottom of the Valleys of Jehosaphat, Kidron, Gihon and Hinnom. These valleys, together with the Western wall, form a circuit of about two miles and a half—the whole circumference of the ancient town being, according to Josephus,

rather more than four miles.—*Courtesy of the Editor of the Savannah Republican.*

**London Religious Tract Society.**  
Forty-sixth Anniversary, May 6th. The receipts for the year were upwards of \$250,000.

In this meeting, a speaker from Ireland—Rev. J. Wilson—said that in the parish of Dingle in the South of Ireland, there are at this moment about 700 souls that were, a few months ago, under the dominion of Popery; worshipping now in the light and liberty of the gospel; not under the Presbyterian ministry, to which I belong, but, I rejoice to say, under the ministry of the Church of England—a sister Church revived in that country.

**London Missionary Society.**—The fifty-first Anniversary of this noble institution was held on Thursday, May 15th. The receipts for the year have exceeded \$300,000.

The number of stations and out-stations supported by the Society in different parts of the world is 430; connected with which there are 131 churches. The Society employs among the heathen 195 European missionaries, and 603 European and native assistants; and the number of printing establishments in operation is 15.

**Westleyan Mission in Africa.**—The late papers from Africa contain an account of the Westleyan Missionary Anniversary at Sierra Leone. His Excellency the *Lieut. Governor* presided, and delivered an appropriate address. The Society have under their care 3086 in Christian communion, and 559 candidates for membership, being an increase during the past year of 350. There are 15 schools, having 1659 boys and 689 girls, making a total of 1748. It is also a pleasing fact, that 608 adults are taught in the Sunday schools. The Society have 6 missionaries and 34 schoolmasters. The expenditure during the year was \$10,761.—*N. York Com. Advertiser.*

A ballot was found in the box at a township election in Ohio, endorsed

"No Skule Tacks."

All the fellows that spell school tax in that way are as thoroughly opposed to schools as the Pennsylvania Leucocoe, who got up petitions to the Legislature of that State praying for the destruction of public schools.

*Lou. Jour.*

**Belles call young gentlemen to church** much more frequently than bells do.

**Missouri Quarantine.**—We learn from the St. Louis Reporter that the experiment which has been made in that city by G. F. Tiley, of manufacturing quinine, has proved entirely successful. The business there is to be enlarged. The Reporter says:

"An indispensable ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain, or semi-transparent China, which in Europe is prepared with immense labor, is found here in a state of nature, requiring no preparation, and in quantity sufficient for the demand of the whole globe, throughout all future time. In Europe the white flint is used for this purpose, which is brought to a white heat, then suddenly plunged into water, and afterwards ground to an impalpable powder. A superior article, ready prepared, is found here in the white flint sands of St. Genevieve and the neighborhood of St. Peter's."

The floor of the Senate Chamber, says the U. S. Journal, has been literally torn up, and carpenters are now busy in putting down a new one, and making such alterations of the lobby and the platform of the secretary and presiding officer as will admit of an additional range of seats. Two of these will shortly be occupied by Senators from Texas, two by Senators from Florida, two by Senators from Iowa, and the remaining two by Senators from Wisconsin.

Catholicism is making rapid progress in the West. Within a few weeks corner stones for several new Catholic churches have been laid in different parts of Ohio.

**A Revolution—the Republic of California.**

The New York Sun says, that the revolution is progressing in Upper California, and as we have before stated, the Mexican authorities have been driven from that portion of the Republic. The revolutionists were about organizing a Republican Government, with a President and a Representative Legislature, modelled after the Legislatures of the United States.

"The revolution in Upper California is said to have been commenced without the loss of a single life. The people informed the Government that its exactions were cruel, oppressive, and contrary to those principles of enlightened Government which prevailed among the most intelligent and prosperous nations. They asked a withdrawal of certain proclamations and laws, issued by order of the Mexican Government. They had no part in the enactment of those laws, and could not acknowledge the right of any body of men to impose laws upon them, without their knowledge or consent. The Government treated the people with contempt, and threatened instant death if they persisted in their demands. Alarmed for their personal safety, the settlers resolved to risk their lives at once in a struggle for independence. The Government heard of this, and, &c. &c. were driven from around the Governor's dwelling or Fort; scouting parties were scattered at a distance of some miles to cut off all supplies, and after the lapse of a few weeks, messengers were despatched to the Fort to ascertain the disposition of Governor Michael Toren and his army. The armed settlers numbered two to one of the army. Resistance was useless, and the Governor withdrew with his forces, leaving the country in possession of the settlers, who had proclaimed it independent as the 'Republic of California.'"

From the New York Tribune.

**Mr. Ritchie's 'The Union.'**

THE late advance from his post of Assistant Editor of the Tribune, his appointment to the office of the Political Department, and his resignation of the editorship of the Tribune, the appointment of Mr. Ritchie to the position of the Tribune, perhaps not.

"And now what will our friends in Virginia say, throughout the Union—say to the truth or liberality of this 'Whig' organ?" The dilemma is before him, and Mr. Ritchie cannot escape from it. He either asserts what he knows to be false or is shamefully careless in asserting what he ought to have known to be false. "Thomas Ritchie" a federalist? a man who has been devoted to the cause of Virginia State rights democracy for more than 40 years; who has taken for his political testament Madison's celebrated resolution of '98 and '99, who has even been ridiculed for his Virginia abstraction; and devoted to the same school with Jefferson, Spencer, Scane, F. P. Barbour, &c. &c.

"We beg here, most respectfully, to tell the Whigs of New York, that if 'The New York Tribune' be a sample of their quality, and if this extract be a fair specimen of the 'Tribune,' no honest man can confide in their truth or in their justice."

Directly over the paragraph of which Mr. Ritchie complains so bitterly were the initials of the Editor of the Tribune whose name he here invokes appended to a letter from Boston, showing beyond question that 'Mr. Greeley' could not have been the author of the blunder in question. And, although our Assistant was very naturally led into this mistake by confounding Jackson with Democracy or anti-Federalism, we beg leave to assure Mr. R. that that mistake could not have been made by 'Mr. Greeley' by any possibility. He knows well that Mr. R. has always squared his politics by the most rigid requirements of party 'Democracy,' and has probably appealed to 'the Resolutions of '98' as the touchstone of political orthodoxy at least ten thousand times. Whoever shall take away his character for unsupported Democracy would leave him 'poor indeed.' We retract, therefore the imputation of our mistaken Assistant, and pronounce Mr. Ritchie the model, the paragon, the Chevalier Bayard of Democracy. When it was Democratic to assail Gen. Jackson as utterly unfit for Civil or Political trust, no man assailed him more fiercely than Thomas Ritchie. But when, a few years thereafter, it became Democratic to commend Gen. Jackson as the paragon of statesmanship and trustworthiness, no man laid it on thicker than Thomas Ritchie! In 1828, it was Democratic to advocate One Term only for a President, and Mr. Ritchie was very earnest for that. In 1836 and 1840, it was Democratic to support a President for a Second term, and Mr. Ritchie did his utmost on that side. In '29—'30, it was Democratic to advocate the Nullifying doctrines of Calhoun and Hayne, and declare them the very counterpart of 'the Resolutions of '98,' and Mr. Ritchie did this very thoroughly. In 1832—'3, it was Democratic to condemn Nullification as utterly inconsistent with orthodox Democracy, and Mr. Ritchie did this quite effectively. In 1834—'5, it was Democratic to praise the Pet Bank System, and nobody did it more heartily than Mr. Ritchie. In 1838, it had become Democratic to go the whole hog for the Sub-Treasury and denounce the Pet Banks; and though this was the hardest dose he had yet Mr. Ritchie gulped it down for Democracy's sake. Nobody was more ardent in support of Van Buren while 'Democracy' smiled on him; nobody did more to crush Mr. Van Buren when Southern 'Democracy' turned against him.—Nay, more; our paragon of Democrats can be on both sides of a vital question at the same time when the interests of 'Democracy' require it—can advocate Dorritt for the North and stand fast by slavery in the South—can sympathize with the victims of 'Algerine' tyranny in Rhode Island, but breathe not a whisper of dissatisfaction at the Constitution of his own Virginia which not only denies any vote at all to a poor white man while it allows his rich neighbor a dozen, but actually vests the Political Power of the state in about one-third of its Legal Voters. We insist that our veteran contemporary is the beau ideal of the swindle which passes for Democracy. His case irresistibly reminds us of an anecdote in friend Porter's new volume, 'The Big Bear of Arkansas,' &c. where 'Jim' threatening to tell how he put 'Chunkey' asleep in the panther's nest, is asked,

"Was you not apprehensive they would kill him?"

"Apple-bell! No! if they commenced bin'n Chunkey they'd been loosed, as that's a game Chunkey in-certs!"

We are not quite sure that Democracy is a game that Mr. Ritchie invented, but we are confident that the inventor must have been a near relative, who has taught Mr. R. to its most audacity and entire, without scruple.

A western editor says he is opposed to uniting the marrying with the printing interest, as, during these hard times, he finds it as much as he can do to issue a single sheet, without being bothered with little extras.

**HIGHLAND MESSENGER.**  
Friday, June 17, 1846.

**'North Carolina Banner.'**—We have received the first number of this work, and from a hasty glance at its contents we feel free to recommend it to the farming community as a work worthy of their patronage. The number we have received is at the service of any of our friends who may wish to look at it. It is published by Tom. J. Lemay, Esq., Raleigh, at \$1.00 a year in advance.

**New York American Republican.**—This excellent paper comes to us in an entire new dress. The Republican, aside from the excellent principles it advocates, is one of the best newspapers in the country. To wish its success is deserving is saying enough.

**Gov. Van Ness** has been removed from the office of Collector of the Port of New York, and Cornelius W. Lawrence appointed to the place. Lawrence is, of course, a Democrat.

**Samuel Rainbo,** where are you! If yet among the living, write to your sister Elizabeth Rainbo, of Newton Upper Falls, Mass., and let her know it, for she is inquiring after you.

**Bearer of Despatches.**—Mr. Muir, bearer of Despatches from the British Consul at N. Orleans, passed through Charleston on the 6th inst., by express.

Three persons have been arrested in New Orleans, for stealing colored negroes from the owner in Texas.

The good people of Augusta were treated to fine ripe water-melons on the 4th inst.

**Murder on the Mississippi.**

We understand, says the Natchez Free Trader of the 27th instant, that the bodies of three persons, two women and one man, were found on board a flatboat, on Sunday, about ten miles above this place, in such a condition as to leave no doubt of their having been murdered with an axe. It appears that the boat was occupied by the man as a trading boat, and that he nearly disposed of his stock of goods or cargo. The murderer is supposed to have been employed by the owner of the boat at Vicksburg, but having some difficulty he was discharged, and afterwards came on board, committed the horrid act, and fired the boat, in hope, no doubt, of consuming it at once the evidences of his atrocity and his victims; but being discovered in time, and the fire subdued, the bodies were discovered, and with their heads mashed, and an axe found near, which bore the evidence of having been the instrument of death. The murderer, or the one suspected of the deed, was in this city on Sunday evening, and took passage up the River on the Queen City. We hope he may be pursued and brought to justice.

**Rare Case of Scrupulous Honesty.**—We learn from the Charleston Patriot, that a gentleman of that city who was unfortunate in business thirty years ago, and consequently unable at that time to meet his engagements with his creditors, after more than thirty years of toil, succeeded in paying every creditor (except one whose residence could not be ascertained), the whole amount due them. He has in that twenty years brought up and educated a large family, but he still owed one of his former creditors; he was not satisfied to keep another's property—he made enquiry and received information that the party had died some years since. He again pursued his enquiry respecting the administrator, and ascertained his name and residence, wrote him, acknowledged the debt and requested him to inform him of the manner he would receive the money. A few days since he remitted the whole amount, principal and interest.

The Mormons have petitioned for an Asylum in Connecticut. It is to be hoped that they will get somewhere where they may not be subjected to persecution.

A young man who absconded from Richmond Va., a few weeks since, after having embezzled his employer's money to a vast amount, it is said, lost what he was defaulter for in gambling houses. What infatuation!

A Southern Convention is proposed to be held at Memphis, Tenn., on the Fourth of July next. The object is to adopt measures for the advancement of the agricultural interests at the South, and the improvement of that section of the Union in the way of public works.

A few evenings since, the Native American party held a large meeting in Philadelphia. During the progress of which they were repeatedly insulted and disturbed by the foreign rabble that had collected for the purpose.