

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor. MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 3.

WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 253.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1854.

Job Work, Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention. It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

R. M. HENRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman, Attorney at Law, BURNSVILLE, N. C. March 3, 1853.—tf

W. Lucius Tate, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MORGANTON, N. C. May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ASHEVILLE, N. C. August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER, Attorneys at Law. Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties, and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

T. D. WINTER, AGENT for the prosecution of claims before the Department of Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

A. W. BURTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit, SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

GAITHER & ERWIN, WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey, and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

G. W. WHITSON, SURGEON DENTIST, ASHEVILLE N. C.

Dr. Hilliard Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Dr. M. L. Neilson Has returned home, and will hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.

DR. J. D. BOYD Will attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

SMITH & McDOWELL, Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c. Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON, Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c. ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing, 131 MEETING STREET, Charleston, S. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store, COLUMBIA, S. C. Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand Pianos; Hallett, Davis & Co's Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos; Chickering, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

GOWER & SINGLETON, RECEIVING, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, GREENVILLE, S. C. February 2, 1854. 233-17

ASHEVILLE NEWS.



ASHEVILLE, N. C. Thursday, June 22, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR, THOMAS BRAGG, OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

A CONFLICT OF VIEWS.

There is probably no other part of the U. States where the idea prevails that there is such a thing as a National Whig party, except in North Carolina.

Kerr was beaten for Governor—went to Congress, and since his sojourn there has learned so much of the mean abolitionism of his Northern friends that we understand he now denounces them as openly and as bitterly as Toombs, Clingman, or any of that distinguished body of independent Southern men who are now stigmatized by the Federal press as rascals and traitors.

But a few weeks since the whole body of the Northern Whig party voted without a single exception against the Nebraska bill—a bill simply declaring that the men of the South ought to have equal rights with the men of the North in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. Nathaniel Boyden, of Salisbury, a Massachusetts Yankee originally, we believe, and one of the guns of the Whig party in this State, declared not long ago in a public speech to a Whig meeting in Salisbury, that he was and always had been opposed to the Nebraska bill.

No doubt Mr. Boyden and his allies among the leaders of this party joined in the traitorous wish of Greeley that the Capitol should be burnt or fall in ruins on the heads of members of Congress, rather than this iniquitous measure, the Nebraska bill, should have passed.

England and France have demanded of Spain twenty four thousand men for the occupation of Greece and of Palestine. Spain refuses unconditionally.

The Cholera is raging in Cincinnati. Many cases have proved fatal.

BEWARE.—Miss Mary Zollars, in Carrolton, Ohio, touched her tongue out of curiosity, to a particle of strychnine, on the 2d of May, and died in fifteen minutes.

THE COST.—It is now said that the expenses incurred in the Boston fugitive slave case will exceed \$50,000. Uncle Sam foots the bill.

There are said to be 10,000 destitute children in the city of New York, wretched girls and outcast boys, who live by beggary and shame.

From the Mobile Morning News. How to be Healthy.

It was well said, by one who had thoroughly studied the subject, that the highest ambition of an ancient Greek was to be healthy, beautiful and rich.

In reality, the two principal objects sought by the ancient Greek, health and beauty, were but one and the same. For beauty cannot exist without health.

There is but one way to preserve health, and that is live moderately, take proper exercise, and be in the fresh air as much as possible.

The advantages of exercise are as great to females also. All that we have said about preserving health in the man, is as true of the opposite sex.

The advantages of exercise are as great to females also. All that we have said about preserving health in the man, is as true of the opposite sex.

In another aspect, the care of health is a more important thing than is usually supposed. There is no doubt that, as between city and country, the population of the former suffers most from want of exercise and fresh air.

The public well, therefore, as well as the happiness of the individual, is concerned in this question of health. Yet, we Americans almost ignore it, and practically neglect it entirely.

The schoolmaster has made his appearance in California, as the following from the San Francisco Sun will show:

"We met a grammarian who had just made an unsuccessful tour through the mines, conjuring or rather cogitating thus: 'Positive wine, comparative miner, superlative minus!'"

Potatoes are selling in New York at two dollars a bushel—and small potatoes at that.

[From the Charleston Mercury.] The Whig Party.

Under this head we copied yesterday from the Petersburg Intelligencer, an influential Whig paper of Virginia, an article which opened with the assertion that the Whig party as such has ceased to exist.

But the Northern Whigs have not waited for the Southern to declare the dissolution of the party. They have themselves, with every scornful and bitter term at their command, renounced the fellowship of their former associates, and declared that henceforth there is war without end and without mercy between them.

And this is no mere explosion of ill temper, but a settled and determined plan. Moreover they are confident of success, and hold it as certain that the next Presidential election will wait into power a purely Northern party, triumphing on thoroughly abolition principles.

And now we ask the Southern Whigs, in view of this great issue, to consider what grounds of dissension there are between parties at home, that are of sufficient moment to justify the preservation of the old lines of division!

[From the Petersburg (Whig) Intelligencer.] THE WHIG PARTY.

To any one of the slightest observation it must be very apparent that what was once known as the Whig party has ceased to exist. The name now used signifies nothing and represents nothing in a national sense of the word.

The so-called whigs of the North have not one feeling in common with the whigs of the South, and it is idle for sections so antagonistic to attempt to unite in electing a candidate for the Presidency.

Such language pre-supposes a vassalage of the part of the South, which, as a Southern man, we indignantly deny and repel. We beg nothing at the hands of the North, but demand, and will in the end compel, a respect for our constitutional rights.

The Southern Whigs having thus been deserted by the hypocrites of the North, who so long played a double game with us, the question will necessarily arise as to what is our true policy. In the absence of something which we cannot now rationally expect, we cannot believe that the Whigs of the South will consent to be represented in a so-called Whig National Convention.

seventeen years, and which we will never abandon.

We throw out then for the consideration of our Southern Whig brethren the suggestion of holding a Southern Whig Convention, in some central point of the South—say Columbus, Georgia, for instance—either during the coming autumn or the next spring, to consider the policy and duty of the Whigs at the South.

Such a convention as we propose may be termed sectional. Well let it be so. It is sectional, and meant to be so. What are the Northern Whigs now doing? Acting sectionally for the purpose of violating the constitution.

A Rich Scene.

A couple of Hoosier gals came on board the steamer at the little town of Mount Vernon, Ind. They evidently were making their first trip on a steam boat.

NAPOLÉON WANTS A DIVORCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Montreal Witness writes as follows:—"The great question which occupies at present the Court of France, is the divorce of the Emperor.

Brandy applications are recommended by a western paper for baldness, continued externally until the hair is well started, and afterwards taken in generous quantities internally, to clinch the roots.

Is there any harm in a man's sitting down in the lapse of ages?—Exchange paper.

No, but the "hops" usually chosen are those ranging from the "ages" of eighteen to twenty-five.

A NICE BANK.—When the Cohasset Bank (Massachusetts) suspended, it had a circulation of \$250,514. Amount of specie on hand, \$2311! Or, not one cent in specie for every paper dollar issued.

I see that fashion wears out more apparel than the man.—Shakespeare.

Fugitive Slave Case.

We give below some remarks of the Washington Union on the termination of the slave case in Boston, together with the telegraphic despatches of the President and his officers in relation to enforcing the law.

"We announce the termination of the excitement in Boston with sincere pleasure. The decided and opportune action of the Executive had its effect. The mob, misguided and inflamed by a set of reckless and abandoned men, who do not hesitate to resort to perjury and to violence to carry out what they profanely call God's will, startled and conscience-stricken by the first bloody fruits of the abolition policy, were soon convinced that, in the person of Franklin Pierce, the country had an Executive who would not shrink in fulfilling all his obligations to the constitution, no matter where the emergency existed, whether on the northern shores of the Atlantic or on the borders of the Mississippi in the far Southwest.

Correspondence.

Boston, May 27, 1854. To the President of the United States:

In consequence of an attack upon the court house last night, for the purpose of rescuing a fugitive slave under arrest, and in which one of my own guards was killed, I have availed myself of the resources of the United States, placed under my control from the War and Navy Departments in 1851, and now have two companies of troops, from Fort Independence stationed in the court house. Everything is now quiet. The attack was repulsed by my own guard.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1854. To WATSON FREEMAN, U. S. Marshall, Boston, Mass.

Your conduct is approved. The law must be executed.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1854. To HON. B. F. HALLETT, Boston, Mass: What is the state of the case of Burns?

SIDNEY WEBSTER. Boston, May 30, 1854. To SIDNEY WEBSTER:

The case is progressing and not likely to close till Thursday. Then armed resistance is indicated. But two city companies on duty. The Marshall has all the armed police he can muster. More will be needed to execute the extradition if ordered. Can the necessary expenses of the city military be paid if called out by the Mayor at the Marshall's request? This alone will prevent a case arising under second section of act of 1795, when it will be too late to act.

B. F. HALLETT. WASHINGTON, May 31, 1854. To B. F. HALLETT, U. S. Attorney, Boston, Mass:

Incur any expense deemed necessary by the Marshall and yourself for city military, or otherwise, to insure the execution of the law.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. On the same day, the President ordered Col. Cooper, Adjutant General of the army, to repair to Boston, empowered to order to the assistance of the United States Marshall, as a part of the posse comitatus in case the Marshall deemed it necessary, the two companies of United States troops stationed at New York, and which had been under arms for the forty-eight preceding hours ready to proceed at any moment.

BOSTON, May 31, 1854. To SIDNEY WEBSTER: Despatch received. The mayor will preserve the peace with all the military and police of the city. The force will be sufficient. Decision will be made day after to-morrow of the case. Court adjourned.

B. F. HALLETT. Yesterday morning the following despatches were received: BOSTON, June 2, 1854. To SIDNEY WEBSTER: The commissioner has granted the certificate. Fugitive will be removed to-day. Ample military and police to effect it peacefully. All quiet. Law reigns. Col Cooper's arrival opportune.

B. F. HALLETT. In a republic like ours, where opinion is free, and where men are apt to carry the wildest theories to extremes, obedience to law, as well as that which concerns ourselves as that which relates to others, cannot be too sedulously cultivated and maintained. Every great interest is dependant upon the most earnest observance of this obligation. Religion, commerce, private rights, and public tranquillity, not to speak of vast political considerations, are protected and secured by the fidelity of the Executive to his high responsibility, or impaired and destroyed by his disregard of duty. We have had—as we said on Thursday last, in calling attention to his proclamation—two evidences of the spirit which animates Franklin Pierce in the midst of such trials; and as both have been a proof, almost at one and the same time, the stern impartiality and even-handed justice of his