

By the request of several gentlemen who feel an interest in the Penitentiary question we give the communication from Gov. Graham's second issue.

Gen. R. M. Saunders, of this State, has been named by the Legislature as Minister to Spain.

The death of John Giles of Salisbury, an aged and respectable member of the Bar, is announced in the Carolina Watchman of the 15th inst.

More Assassinations.—The New Orleans papers give extracts of letters from Yucatan, which state that the Yucatanians are desirous of being annexed to the United States. They have revolted from Mexico.

HENDERSON ON COURT, March 9, 1845.

Mr. Altier.—If my individual notions of matters and things will add anything to the interest of your paper, you can have them gratis. But I guess very few will stop to read what I have to say; if, however, I do write at all, the subject will change so often that the most restless might give it a passing notice. If I were to say anything about the Penitentiary, I would advise editors and reviewers to make up their minds too hastily against it. The humane and intelligent people of North Carolina will sooner or later establish a work house of some sort or other, for the confinement of convicts, and there will be their own way of doing it. Besides, of what incalculable value would an extensive Woolen Factory be to the grazing portion of North Carolina, carried on by convict labor, without coming in competition with either of the several interests of the State? While on the other hand, who derives any benefit from the confinement of the hundreds of convicts who are yearly imprisoned in our jails?

You cannot impress on the minds of your readers too sensibly the importance of harmony and united action on the part of the Whigs. But two of every three of those refractory, or as they call themselves, independent candidates, are not reading men, and do not take a newspaper at all. Having been very little over the District, I can only guess how the public pulse beats; yet I fear we have too many aspirants. I wish that we could have Whig meetings on Tuesday of every Court on the Circuit this spring. Let them be fairly gotten up, and nominate suitable and respectable candidates for both branches of the Legislature. So far as I can judge of Henderson, a county would support the former Senator, N. W. Woodfin, as faithfully and strong as he supported and upheld the dignity of the State at the last session. Few men ever acquired a more solid reputation in a single session than did Mr. Woodfin, and I assure you Henderson knows how to appreciate real worth. Yet Mr. Candor, or in fact any other good Whig, genuine, capable and true, would be acceptable to the Whigs of Henderson.

As for the lower house, little H. is less a trouble with her aspirants. In fact, among such noble spirits you could but expect some anxiety for a chance of display. But upon the whole, I should think C. J. Johnston would be the most acceptable candidate that could be offered, and would be most likely to eclipse all others. One of the wonders of the age is that a genuine Whig will endanger the cause for personal preference.

Yours, L. S.

### INSURRECTION OF 1844 IN LYONS.

[Continued.]

The writer called "the Cordeliers" only remained to be carried. The church here occupied by the insurgents was attacked and the doors forced. What a sight! A sergent blackened with powder, and the little band directed their fire. These vaults accustomed to the hymns of triumph, now resounded with terrible explosions. In vain the priests interposed and begged for mercy on the overpowered rebels;—no mercy is to be expected in civil warfare! Some attempted to take shelter behind the pillars, others to hide in the chapels, while others pliers sung songs of liberty, as if to jell themselves in the arms of death. One, on the foremost steps of the altar, with his arms folded over his bosom, smiling with enthusiasm and confidence, cried "This is the hour to die for our country!" and fell instantly pierced with balls on the altar of sacrifice. Next day, the last efforts of insurrection were quelled, and a proclamation announced to the inhabitants that Lyons was at peace! But still numerous executions in cold blood took place after all resistance ceased.

[The next portion of the history we shall introduce, embraces the trial of the insurgents, which took place in Paris.]

### TRIAL OF THE INSURGENTS, 1844.

There were tumults at Marcellis, Paris, Chalons, and several other places at the same period with those at Lyons, and which we have already recited, and the Chamber of Peers, organized by a decree of the King [in violation of the charter] as an extraordinary tribunal for the trial of the insurgents, came to the conclusion that all these disturbances were connected and were to be treated as one case or process, (which is termed in French.)

The Parisians accused, who were detained in the prison of St. Pelagie, waited impatiently for the opportunity of asserting and proving before the Court and in the face of the world, the superiority of their political doctrines. They resolved to call together in Paris, from all parts of France, all those who on account of their talents and services, their

lamp and public services, would voluntarily present the revolutionary party. They chose also a committee of defence, and that the whole might be increased with one character, wrote to the accused at Lyons to choose a committee, which was done. The assembly of republicans met, and soon found among themselves an innumerable diversity of opinions, which rendered their convention of little service to the cause.

The prisoners from Lyons and other places having been transported to Paris, and the day of trial being at hand, M. Pasquier, president of the Chamber of Peers, ordered that, (instead of the committee chosen by the prisoners) certain advocates selected by the Court should be imposed on the accused as their counsel. They indignantly protested against this arbitrary proceeding, and made a strong and affecting appeal to all the members of the Court. These, not only at Paris, but in other parts of the Kingdom, for the most part nobly accepted the appeal, and made known their determination not to be forced on the defendants against their consciences; and this in spite of a special ordinance, investing the Court with powers necessary for the occasion.

It is hard to describe the sensation produced by the state of things. The names of the accused were in every body's mouth, and their consistency to perils excited universal admiration, and the nation looked on with anxiety to see how far they would proceed in carrying out their bold resolutions. Even in the saloons where their doctrines were rejected, this intemperately touched the female heart; though prisoners, they powerfully influenced public sentiment; though out of sight, they were never out of people's minds. No wonder, in a generous nation, their defence, their obstinances, their courage, gave them a wonderful power over their countrymen.—It was a stormy epoch, yet one whose close is still regretted. What excitement! What animation we felt! God has no doubt so constituted in Frenchmen that we should prefer if we were deprived of all elevating emotions.

Deprived of the privilege of defending themselves according to their own wish, and their right, the accused resolved to oppose to their judges, nothing but silence and disdain. Three delegates sent by them to M. Pasquier in quitting him, said "You will condemn us, but you shall not try us." There was indeed a portion of the prisoners who took a different view of the case—the Lyonsians. Not to make a defence was to lose a brilliant occasion of reading to France, while all France, one of the most honorable pages of the history of Lyons; and how could they resolve to do this! Moreover the insurrection in Lyons had been grossly misrepresented, and it was fit the truth should be made known, and the cruelty of power applied. To discuss this point, it was needful the prisoners should have free intercourse, but this was totally refused. At length a great majority of the committee of defence (who were with difficulty allowed a short meeting) having conferred in the resolution of the Peers in defendants, this resolution was publicly announced.

Three, however, the most important of whom were M. Jules Favre, adhered to their determination to make a defence for the insurgents of Lyons. This distinguished republican advocate did not enter into the views of the party, but was anxious to render the process by individual trials impracticable to the Court, many of them burdened with years and infirmities, feeling that as defender of the accused he had a duty to perform to those especially who entrusted him with their liberty and life. The final choice of pleaders (in case of a fraternal being permitted) fell on him, with Michel (of Bourges) and Dupont. Michel resounded in vigor, spirit, and ready and prophetic eloquence, an old Roman tribune; Dupont's voice held unlimited sway over the Republicans, and often terrified their adversaries. Active and prompt measures that called for generosity and courage, none knew better than he how to make them successful by his logic and irony, invective and zeal. All feared his contempt, and even the roughness he employed was always applauded, so much was he aided by his manifestation of intrepidity, self-forgetfulness, and nobleness of nature.

[Continued next week.]

### THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

It needs no demonstration except a reflection to the whole life of Mr. Calhoun, to prove that such has been a course that, blind to everything but the advancement of the interests of his native State, he has again and again really thrown himself and his influence completely in the way of the furtherance of projects calculated to advance in a greater or less degree the interests of our whole country. It is needless to say that, however South Carolina's statements may seduce him and however anxious they may be to assist him in his ambitious schemes, the Democratic party, to which he professes to belong, are not so entirely lost to all feelings of shame, not to say so entirely destitute of patriotism, as to raise to the chief magistracy of the United States one whose only object is that he is so entirely devoted to the interests of a single State that all his political measures point to him as an object of adulation or even loss of the whole country.

There are indeed a long list of politicians enrolled under the banners of the same party, to whom the Presidency is emphatically the object of their ambition. Among these are Messrs. Marcy, Buchanan, Wright, Gen. Cass and

many others. We confine our attention to the present time, and to the list of the number, but probably the one whose claims will be, on the whole, at present, the most weighty, as indeed they are at present, as indicated by his friends, with the greatest readiness and the most plausibly. Gen. Cass, whose language in Congress has awakened remembrance from them even of his own party of the most severe and pointed nature, will probably consider the party, at least the warlike portion of it, under obligations to him which can only be cancelled by his elevation to the Presidency. Whether or no they will think so, is only to be decided by the event of the somewhat doubtful question of peace or war. If, as all true friends of the country sincerely hope, the decision of the country will be pacific, he, together with those of the demagogues who hope to rise on the ruins of the country, will sink into oblivion, amply deserved by this single act. We predict then, with reference to Gen. Cass, that before the next Presidential canvass his character and designs will be so well known as to make it scarcely possible but that at the hands of a discerning public he will meet with his reward in oblivion or contempt.

We leave then, with feelings of relief, a party in whose prominent members the country has met with nothing but disappointment, to turn to a brief consideration of men whose characters and actions deserve well the stamp which they have already received, of true greatness. First in this noble band stand the honored names of Webster, Choate, Scott, McLean, Davis, and in our own State, the last not least, our excellent Governor, Will. A. Graham. Let it not seem invidious then, if from so many we only mention a few of those whose characters and talents would do honor to any station, and place them well in the rank of those whom the people "delight to honor."

And first, Webster, pre-eminently the American Orator, a man who, if merit always received its due reward, could look forward with confidence to honors which, though the greatest in our free country, can never be more than a poor reward for a life spent in her service. We confess, however, that he is not what is commonly said rather vulgarly called an "available" man; that in some parts of our country there are prejudices existing against him which have prevented and most probably ever will prevent him from obtaining, at least during his life, his deserved popularity. Although, therefore, gratitude might demand it, policy will probably prevent the Whig party from bringing him forward as their candidate in the next canvass. No one can regret this necessity more than myself, yet it is our duty to lay before you candidly the facts of the case, and unwillingly to state that in the case of Mr. Webster it will be impossible for the party which represents the nation he has served so long, to reward him as they know he deserves. Still, however, they have to consider them, the reflection that in after years posterity will understand the necessity under which they at present lie of neglecting an individual for the good of the whole.

But to pass on as briefly as the limits of the present occasion render necessary, we will state, without delaying to analyze the character or claims of each of the many great men who stand foremost in the ranks of the Whig party, that of the crowd of illustrious names, two may be singled out as the most prominent of available and suitable men—these are, Gen. Scott and Judge McLean, and without pretending to announce to the world the probable decision between them to which the Whig party will come, we may be permitted to prophesy that out of these two men the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1848 will be chosen.

We may sum up, generally, our predictions as to the next Presidency as follows:—The Democratic party will find it necessary in the dilemma in which they will then be placed, either to yield without a struggle to the downfall of their hopes, or to support with seeming enthusiasm, though with real reluctance, the claims of Mr. Polk to a re-election. The Whig party, on the contrary, will only find it necessary to secure a victory, to make a judicious election between the above mentioned candidates. It is hardly necessary to predict that whatever may be their decision, the defeat of the Democratic party is morally certain.

### QUERIES.

Mr. Editor—I think I have heard of the existence of a Temperance Society in Buncombe—do you know what it is doing as a body? One would imagine, if there really be such a society here, that it is a mere honorary affair, and not bound to activity, or indeed to take any part in the great matter of Temperance reform. Such a body is entirely useless to the community; and, indeed being but a body without a soul—a dead corpse, it had better be speedily buried, and some efforts made towards forming another, into which the breath of life may be breathed, and upon which the true image of the great Temperance principles may be indelibly stamped. I think, myself, we would be much better off without a society such as it is said we have, seeing that it has professed great things, and yet has done nothing.—Says one, "What good has the Temperance cause done in Buncombe?" There are about as many churches now as ever, and very few seem to be reformed at all by the great Temperance principles. No wonder; the Temperance society has not met for a great while, and its members, as a natural consequence, are beginning to forget that they

were once united in their callings, and are attempting to do what they were not called to do.

It is undoubtedly a natural consequence, that a society of such a nature, on the part of the members of a Temperance society, will be attended with the most serious dislocations, and will result eventually, in the utter subversion of its power, and deny over the community in whose midst it has been organized; while on the other hand, faithful to the cause would result in the support of blessings. "In the abundance of counsel there is wisdom," and where a community often consult in regard to the preservation of the principles that bind them together, there is naturally an increase of strength; and from a feeble power they will eventually rise to the sway of a gigantic influence. Had the Temperance society in Buncombe pursued this course; had its members met steadily, say monthly, from the commencement of their organization; there is no knowing what might have been the mighty results. Probably by this time every distillery and dregery in the county would have retreated from public notice, and even in private would not have ventured longer to manufacture and vend a poison more destructive than all the arsenics in the world. But behold the rest state of things! What loss has accrued to the cause from neglect of such a course! And shall there not be something done! Shall we still sleep on as though the reformation of the world in regard to Temperance were already accomplished, or, as though we cared nothing about such a glorious project? Let all respond indignantly—no!

The friends of the Temperance cause are organizing every where with becoming zeal. They are manifesting a spirit worthy of the great interests involved in the enterprise; and they are accomplishing something. It was in the last Messenger, I noticed an account of the fact of about one hundred of the students at Chapel Hill having signed the total abstinence pledge. They are truly noble fellows; and with their intelligence and influence we would encourage the hope, that like the Spartan band, they will not only carry death into the enemy's ranks, but lay down their lives with the cause they have espoused. This glorious result at the College, doubtless was the fruit of industry on the part of some warm adherents or adherents to the Temperance cause; and like efforts almost everywhere else will be attended with like results. There are young men and old, among us, who unopposed by any such efforts as those put forth elsewhere, are rushing into the very jaws of destruction; but who might be rescued by the timely interference of some champion or champions of Temperance.

If there be no such thing attempted as the burying of the present insinuate body, called the Temperance society of Buncombe, at least let it be reformed, and have breathed into it the spirit of the great cause, and thence, forever, let its life be fed by the unflinching exertions of its members;—and be assured the surrounding deserts shall blossom as the rose, and the present sorrowing of the injured relations of the inebriate, be turned into joy. May energy from the great Source, animate the cause of Temperance in Buncombe, and make it an honorable one among all the people.

Feb. 27, 1845. E. W. C.

### MARKETS.

At Columbia S. C. on the 4th inst. Corn was quoted at 81 to 87 cents per bushel; Bacon, hog round, at 8 1/2 to 10 cents a pound; Butter 15 to 20; Flour, per barrel, from \$7 to \$7 50; Salt per Sack, \$1 62 to \$1 75.

New Jersey Contested Election.—In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, Mr. Dobbin of N. C., from the majority of the Committee on Elections, reported in favor of the right of Mr. Runk, the Whig sitting member, to his seat, from New Jersey.—The minority of the Committee presented a minority Report. Mr. Dobbin said he should move for the consideration of the Reports as soon as they were read.

### POETRY.

For the Highland Messenger, To My Sister, Mrs. S. Again I recall the scenes of my childhood. Where with a fond sister so often have sported. In the smile of our eyes, or hills of the wild wood. With posies of a mother to us then wedded.

When recalling those hours, or my childish desires. And the past, the present, and the future compare. How vain are the wishes which to childhood aspire. For now I am an orphan—unknown to my care. But all gone are those hours I so happily passed. For those childhood days of my childhood are over. When a sister's fond bosom to mine hath been clasped. In pressing each pleasure we shall see how improve.

Though fate bid thee forever from me to depart. May the heart of thy brother's eyes be then as now. But the smiles of thy brother's eyes be then as now. How long a wild wanderer to seek a sad heart. Of memory with sadness thou seem'st now to stray. What my comrades and school mates I left will regret. Some in mourning is to be, while others forsake. But sister, on earth, thou art left to us yet.

Though there is no heart I can claim as my own. When forsaken by Mary or forgotten by thee. But still left in this cold world a wanderer to roam. For my Mary and you shall my prayers ever be. F. W. B. Messenger, Feb. 10, 1845. There are 27 Odd Fellows' lodges in Connecticut.

Executive Office, Raleigh, Feb. 23rd, 1845. Sir—I send you an article, prepared in accordance with the direction of the Legislature, and designed to exhibit the experience of the States of the Union since the year 1839, in regard to the cost or profits of their State Prisons.

Please publish it in the Star, and send five copies of the paper containing it, to the Clerk of the County Court of each County in the State, for the use of the people of his County, and request each Editor of a newspaper in this State to give it one insertion, and forward his account to this office. Your obedient servant, WILL. A. GRAHAM. T. J. Lemay, Esq.

### PENITENTIARY QUESTION.

Executive Office, Raleigh, Feb. 1845. A circular letter, embracing the necessary inquiries was accordingly prepared, and a copy sent to the Executive of each State and Territory of the Union, during the last Autumn. Prompt and satisfactory replies were in a short time received, from several of the States, and among them some of those most distant from us. But it is a source of regret that from others, in which the system is known to exist, no intelligence has been obtained. Having delayed this publication longer than was desired, with the hope of procuring the returns of the year 1845, which has been in part realized, and waited until there is no reasonable ground to expect additional information from official sources, the undersigned presents the following as the result of his inquiries and researches.

Year.	Profits.	Loss.
Net Pro. of State Pris. in 1840	\$1645 76	
Loss		9119 62
Profits	1841	586 38
Loss	1842	277 65
Profits	1843	1123 79

Year.	Profits.	Loss.
Net Loss of State Pris. in 1840	\$179 43	
Loss		1015 93
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Net Profit of Penitentiary 1844—\$1397 00 1845—\$110 00.

ARKANSAS. Gov. Drew, Jan. 15th, 1845, writes as follows: "You will perceive from the report forwarded by him but no yet received here our State Prison so far, has been a tax upon our State, yet it is believed that in the course of a few years it may be turned to profit. It must be remarked however, that the Institution is productive of much good, and has proved a great saving in the expenditures for the suppression of crime, while it is eminently humane in its object."

MISSISSIPPI. Report of Pen. in 1845, \$3436 66. Report of Prison Discipline Society Boston.

KENTUCKY. The Buildings of the State Prison were destroyed by fire in the autumn of 1844, and are now being rebuilt. It is reported to have yielded considerable profits for several years before this casualty.

GOV. BASTLEY, in his Message of Dec. 1845, states the net profits of the Penitentiary for the year, at \$19,025 70. He previously says "the system of prison discipline which has been vigorously adhered to, has been well calculated to accomplish the true objects of criminal punishment. Special regard has been paid to the complaint of a portion of our citizens, who have perhaps with good cause, alleged that the system of prison labor, created an unjust competition with their business, and tended to degrade their pursuits. So far as practicable, without a violation of old contracts for prison labor, the employment of the convicts, has very properly, as well as probably, been directed to those objects which do not conflict with the interests of the existing mechanical pursuits of the State."

AN inspection of the letters and documents from which the foregoing statements have been collected will be cheerfully furnished to any one desirous of further inquiry, as well as a plan of Penitentiary buildings adopted in this office, by an architect of reputation, who estimates the cost of such a penitentiary at \$200,000, it being a part of the design that additional shall be made, as required, by the labor of the inmates. (Signed) WILL. A. GRAHAM.

NOTE.—Gov. Brown of Mississippi, in a similar complaint there, recommends the erection of a Penitentiary of Woodlawn or coarse Cotton in the Penitentiary, to avoid such competition. Message, Jan. 1845.