

HIGHLAND MESSENGER. ASHEVILLE, N. C. Thursday, February 4, 1847.

The Rowan Company of Volunteers, Captain Long, have disbanded and gone home. The only reason assigned for this shameful conduct is, that they got tired waiting at Charlotte to be mustered into the service. We learn from the Watchman, that John W. Ellis, Esq., is now actively engaged in endeavoring to get the company again together. We trust he will succeed.

We understand that Green W. Caldwell, Captain of the Mecklenburg company, has gone to Washington to tender his company to the President for the regular service. We gave some account last week of the shameful proceedings of the Mecklenburg company, in relation to the appointment of officers by the Governor.

Verily, North Carolina is reaping anything but honor from the conduct of her sons on this occasion.

Hon. George E. Badger will please accept our thanks for various interesting and valuable papers.

Complaints of the derangements of the mails, come up from every quarter. Why don't Cape Johnson look after his delinquent underlings?

Superior Courts.

The Judges of the Supreme Courts will hold the ensuing Spring Circuits in the following order:

- 1. E. Lenoir, Judge Caldwell. 2. Newberry, Pearson. 3. Raleigh, Bailey. 4. Hillsborough, Manly. 5. Wilmington, Battle. 6. Salisbury, Settle. 7. Morganton, Dick.

Major Walter Goyan, of Virginia, it is reported, will receive the appointment of Brigadier General for the Brigade of Volunteers from the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina.

Extra Session of Congress.—The Washington letters speak with confidence of the probability of an extra session of Congress in consequence of the improbability of the present Congress being able to transact a mid so much political and party excitement, the business that the state of the nation requires.

The rumor of the massacre of 130 U. S. Marines at Los Angeles, Upper California, has been confirmed by recent letters. It is still doubted.

It is said that Mr. Marcy, Secretary of War, has expressed the opinion that he will require 100,000 men to end the war with Mexico.

Judge Douglass, M. C. from Illinois, has been elected U. S. Senator from that State from the 4th of March next, vice H. J. James Sample.

"Men, men," shouted a militia captain the other day, after vainly attempting for the twentieth time to keep the rear end of his company in something like order—"You are just like the women, you will have a bustle in the rear!" The impudent fellow! The ladies ought forthwith to vote him a bustle.

Four thousand two hundred and sixty dollars have been raised in New York in aid of the poor of Ireland.

Resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor have passed the New Jersey House of Representatives.

A treaty has been concluded between the United States and Peru, by which the latter government has agreed to pay to the United States the sum of \$300,000, and interest, for injuries suffered. Every disposition appears to have been made upon the part of Peru for the adjustment of all difficulties.

The Legislature of Virginia, after nine balloting, have elected James M. Mason, Esq., U. S. Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Pennybacker.

The Hon. Pierre Soule has been elected by the Louisiana Legislature to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, caused by the death of Mr. Barrow.

A letter from Hen's Fort, Nov. 23, says:—"The Pawnees are playing the deuce with the provision wagons on the road. They have killed several men, burned several wagons, and supplied themselves with just what they wanted out of the trains; and I am glad of this, because, perhaps, Uncle Sam, the old fool, will punish those Indians, who have so long committed outrages upon the traders with impunity. It is said that the Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth despatched these provision wagons without giving the men more than two rounds of ammunition. If so, he ought to be cashiered."

Nearly but, Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, would have perpetrated the following. He says more good things every week, than any other editor in the Union says in six months.

Mr. Ritchie, of the Washington Union, says that "one would think, from reading the papers, that the American people care for nothing but wealth." He need not trouble himself about the taste of the people. They are reported to be rather mercenary, but they have read his paper and that of his two sons at Richmond until they have come politically to despise all Ritchies.

Mr. Polk is opposed to laws for protecting the American people against foreign imitations. But he would like mightily about this time to have a law to protect his administration against the people.

The Hon. Giles Cushing, on the 15th inst., was elected Colonel of the Massachusetts volunteers, and is spoken of for Brigadier General of Volunteers.

Deaths in the Army.—A report made to Congress, estimates the number of soldiers who have died on the Rio Grande from sickness, or been discharged from ill health since May last, at three thousand five hundred.

The Convention Bill has passed both branches of the Kentucky Legislature.—This is a highly important move, and will produce great excitement in that State for the next two years.

Santa Anna.

The N. Orleans Picayune says that on the 4th of December, Santa Anna addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, which was published to allay the apprehension excited by rumors in circulation that the general had quarrelled with the acting government, and was about to return to the city of Mexico and enter into negotiations for peace with the United States.

He attributes the reports in circulation, injurious to his character, to certain papers in the United States. He appeals to General Salas and General Almonte as witnesses in his behalf, both of whom he says made the campaign of 1832 with him in Texas, in order to prevent the dissemination of that portion of the national territory. He touches upon other events, in the lives of Salas and himself, in which they were associates in military life; he expresses his reluctance thus to appear before his country in his own justification. He would rather have trusted to his past services and his wounds for his defence, and concludes with a flourish which we may faintly render thus:—"But I had another reply in reserve which my cannon and musketry should make upon the invading hosts in the day of national vengeance."

MR. FLEMING'S CARD.

At the particular request of Mr. Fleming, we insert the following Card, which appeared originally in the Raleigh Standard of the 30th December last. We extend this courtesy to Mr. Fleming, from the consideration that ours is the only paper published within a reasonable distance of his county, and the only one read to any extent by his constituents, and as he desires to be placed before his constituents in the same position he occupied at Raleigh, we have no hesitation in complying with his request, and more particularly so, since we have published the able speech of Mr. Rayner, in which it must be confessed on all hands that our friend from Yancey fared badly. The following is the Card:

From the North Carolina Standard.

MR. HOUSSAY: After what has already passed in the columns of the "Register," "Star," and "Payetteville Observer," I had hoped that comments upon the remarks of Mr. Rayner and myself would have ceased, until the publication of our respective speeches (the first of which I enclose herewith, for publication) should have placed us in the proper light before the community, by whose judgment I am willing to abide. But, seeing that I have not only been attacked by those three papers already mentioned, but the Register gives notice, in advance, that he will publish in his next edition of abuse, giving garbled statements and misrepresentations, and having the best reasons to believe that Mr. Rayner himself has procured the pledge from some of our friends that the severest portion of my personal remarks should not be published editorially by you; and after this, appeal to democratic generosity; his three organs have gone on to publish and republish their comments, justice to myself, under the circumstances, requires that I should state some of the remarks that occurred in reply to Mr. R., to place myself in the true position. That Mr. R.'s remarks were personal and abusive, I am willing to admit to the extent his friends may require; his quotations from Shakespeare were numerous; and his fable of the Lion and the Ass, in reply to my allusion to General Scott, he considers satirical; although they were all borrowed. But why practice a democracy to prevent the publication of my reply, unless he felt its effect? In my reply, I stated my speech had had one happy effect—it had caused the member from Hertford not only to respect the party, but to be much abused in his last speech, but to equip himself all save myself, by way of ruffery; but that I considered my compensation, by way of abuse, much

the highest, as the abuse of a vindictive partisan leader was the best evidence that I had done justice to my party and my constituents. That the member from Hertford had charged me with bolting the party and placing myself in the market for a fight, I referred to my remarks and insisted they could convey no such meaning to any thing but a ghost; that I had merely said "I was responsible for what I said both here and elsewhere, and I hoped there was no gentleman in the House" (save the member from Hertford) but what he did not, as he had abused the democracy very much in his first speech, and retraced it in the last; and that he was much mistaken in thinking that I had kicked at the head Lion in the person of General Scott—it was nearer home I had kicked, it was the member himself, one of the dead Lions which, having attacked his prey in the dark, like all other whelps, when light appeared, shrank from responsibility under the plea that they were no leader in the market—a base and paitry plea, which none but cowards claimed!

And from the flourish the member cut in the July immediately after, with his dark or hostile knife sticking six inches out of his pocket, the public may judge whether he felt sore or not, and who was attempting to bully his opponents. Thus he has too much regard for decency to deny; if so, I will establish it by evidence, satisfactory to the public, from his own ranks. What a blight might he would make in General Scott's staff, if his obsequy, after making a display, as so the present occasion, don't ooze out at his finger end!

SAM'L FLEMING.

N. B. The remarks above were substantially made by Mr. Fleming, and we saw Mr. Rayner's name striking conspicuously out of his pocket afterwards as he walked across the hall.

J. M. STONE.

JOHN MARJIN.

The following from an exchange paper, will show what the law is in reference to newspapers remaining dead in the Post Office.—"A postmaster in the interior of Pennsylvania recently had judgment given against him for the price of a subscription of several years to a distant newspaper, on the plea that he had not given sufficient legal notice to the publisher to stop it, and had continued to receive the numbers for several years, and to sell them for the post-office." The magistrate decided that merely returning a copy of "John Smith's paper," will "stop this" written on it, without postmark, or other indication of locality, was not sufficient or legal notice, but a written notice, with name, place, date and reason, must be sent to the publisher, and "franked" that it may be taken on the spot.

We are right glad to hear that such is the law, for we have had it in contemplation for some time to try the virtue of legal redress for various losses sustained by us in precisely the manner described above. Now that the law is laid down, we shall ere long go to work, and see if we can't recover subscription from various postmasters we have in our mind's eye.

THE ARTFUL DODGER.

Or "Old" re. "Young Hickory."

Hon. Joseph M. Root, of Ohio, in a recent speech which he delivered in the U. S. house of representatives, drew the following contrast between O. D. Hickory and Young Hickory:

Mr. Root said he had a strong personal admiration of Gen. Jackson, though he had never been his political friend. There was one thing about the old man which strangely distinguished him whenever he got into a scrape, or got his friends into one; he never dodged—he looked the whole matter square in the face, and not unfrequently looked it out of countenance. (Loud laughter.) That was the Old Hickory. He had an immediate successor, who always seemed to think that he had escaped a danger he could not run it.—Whenever he found one of his messages unpopular, he dodged behind his secretary, the secretaries dodged behind the clerks, and the clerks dodged behind their insignificance. (Roars of laughter.)

When the "Young Hickory" came into power the spirit of the Old Hickory did not return with him. He had either learned in the school of Madison, or on the Oregon question, for example, Mr. Polk as every body knew, dodged behind the Senate on the question of a and coffee he dodged behind Mr. Walker; and on the subject of civil government in those conquered territories, he dodged behind Mr. Marcy, (burst of laughter) and Mr. Marcy dodged behind Commodore Stockton and General Kearney.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig, in summing up the "fruits" of Democratic rule, uses the following language:

"We are now enjoying (1) the full fruition of Mr. Polk's policy in 1844! What a long series of calamities and trials shall come upon us as a punishment for this great National sin! How anxiously we yet look back upon that disastrous struggle, and resolve in our minds the glory which awaited our country, had Henry Clay been elected President! How wily would he have steered the National ship, upon the head-bore of her expanded destiny! How safe every passenger would have felt under his care. How certain and joyful would the result have been! A pleasant and successful voyage it should have been, had he not been the fellow-fury around her, how calmly could we have reposed in the consciousness of his skill, prudence and courage! The rear of the tempest and the fury of the waves would have been but as hoarse to our ears, while the skillful navigator, with sleepless vigilance, watched over us, and

received the ready obedience of those entrusted to his care. But now, alas! the storm spirit is abroad. A reckless self-sufficiency has driven us into a dangerous sea, and breakers. The crew who elected the miserable captain are mutinying, and threatening to cast the 'lubber' overboard. The sin of our prosperity has set. The night is dark, no star nor compass to guide, and all is division, distrust and despair.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Crisis.

When the present Administration came into power, the country was evidently prosperous. We had a Tariff which protected our own labor against the pauper labor of Europe. All the great enterprises of the country were in successful operation. Real estate was gradually advancing in value, and the products of labor met with a ready sale. The money market was steady, and credit rested on a solid basis. There was a general confidence felt and expressed in the state of things which existed. All this was attributable to the wise measures adopted by the Whig party, which came into power with the Harrison Administration.

But this fair scene, which cheered the hearts and brightened the hopes of this great people, was doomed to a sudden reverse. The Baltimore Convention, with its baleful influence, met, and assuming to act for the people, without their instructions and against their interests, virtually elected the present Chief Magistrate; a chief who did not himself aspire to the office, and who, without the influence of the nomination, could scarcely have received the vote of any county in the Union. But this usurpation of the popular rights by the Convention did not stop here. The same body decreed that the whole of Oregon was ours; that Texas should be annexed; and that the Tariff of 1842 should be overthrown, and that the Subtreasury should be established.

Never did a body of men in so short a time entail upon their country a system of measures so calamitous. And, when we consider the elements of which that Convention was composed—some of its members being irresponsible, others self-appointed, and many of those who had a show of authority receiving it in disregard of popular rights and of the principles which they professed to hold sacred—it is amazing with what tame submission—a submission that augured unfavorably for the cause of free government—the decrees of this body were received.

The rights of the people were not only usurped by imposing upon them a Chief Magistrate, but the Convention bound in party letters this instrument of its creation, and the National Legislature. True to the behests of that body, Mr. Polk, in assuming his duties, expressed a determination to carry out to the letter its decrees. The Oregon controversy brought us to the verge of a war with England, from which we were saved by the wisdom and firmness of the Senate. But Texas was annexed, the Tariff was overthrown, and the Subtreasury erected. And we are now realizing the fatal consequences of these measures.

We have had a war of about 8 months with Mexico. Two brilliant victories in the field against superior numbers, and the capture of a city, strongly fortified and defended by a force much greater than ours, have added to the renown of our arms.—We claim a nominal possession over a great extent of country, through which General Kearney has marched, and which Captain Stockton has surveyed from his quarter-deck; but we only hold by a forcible tenure that which has been subjugated by General Taylor. And, to maintain this possession, our little army is necessarily divided and placed in garrisons remote from each other, liable to the attack of the enemy, and difficult to be defended. This is the bright side of the picture. Let us turn to that of a darker shade.

The people with whom we are at war are greatly exasperated, and their discordant elements have, in a great degree, become united. Their most honored and experienced captain, by the permission of the President of the United States, has returned from his banishment, and now leads his army. Several thousand of our brave citizens have fallen victims of this war, whose graves are on the battle fields of the 8th and 9th of May at Point Isabel, Monterey, on the shores of the Rio Grande, or on the line of their return homeward; and it is impossible to say how many now bear within them the seeds of fatal disease in the army, at home, or on their way thither.

The Administration seems to have been as ignorant of the Mexican character as they have shown themselves to be of their own powers and of the great duties which devolve upon them. They evidently believed that a military array on the Rio Grande would induce the Mexican Government and induce it to avoid a conflict, by a formal cession of territory; and that this would justify the Administration, and give great strength to its party. But, if this deluding attitude of our army should fail to intimidate, it was certain that a collision would take place, which would afford an occasion for our troops to sweep over the country, and, in the course of a few months, to "revel in the halls of the Montezumas." And then all Mexico would be annexed, or at least the terms of peace would be dictated by the Administration. In thus claiming, under their own management, compensation for past delinquencies, and indemnity for the expenses of the war, a rich harvest of glory was anticipated. Whatever may be said on the subject, we are satisfied that some such views as these floated in the minds of the President and his Cabinet.

But they have experienced a sad reverse in their hopes. The death-scene has been run upon them. It is said that more men have fallen in this unfortunate and senseless war than fell in the late war with England—a war which involved our rights

as a nation, and in which we exhibited prowess and acquired a military fame, on the land and on the water, that surpassed the world.

But an eight months' war has not only proved fatal to many thousands of our citizens, but it has brought our Treasury to the verge of bankruptcy. The Subtreasury hangs like an incubus upon the moneyed action of the country. The Tariff of 1842 will greatly diminish the revenue, and yet the friends of the Administration shrink from a vote for duties which the Secretary of the Treasury declares to be necessary to enable him to sustain any further loans.

Can the Administration, under these circumstances, ask the Whigs to impose taxes which have been refused by the friends of the war? Common decency would prevent this. The Whigs will, no doubt, appropriate all the means for the prosecution of the war which the Administration may ask, and which shall be reasonable. But, as the whig system of finance has been repudiated by the Administration, and as they have imposed upon the country the Subtreasury, it is but just that they should carry out their system of finance, which their decided majority in both Houses will enable them to do. As this state of things was brought about by a series of measures which has been steadily and zealously opposed by the Whigs, they are not answerable for the consequences.

If the cooperation of the whigs is desired, let the Administration repeat the Subtreasury and repeal the Tariff of 1842—let them undo so much as in their power of the mischief which they have perpetrated—and we hazard nothing in saying that the whigs will not shrink from the imposition of any taxes which the exigencies of the country shall require. They do not believe that the profit of the Government can be sustained whilst that miserable contrivance of a Subtreasury remains in force. There is not a man in the nation, we believe, who has any adequate knowledge of finance, that does not concur with this sentiment.

The whig attempt to identify the position of the whigs with that of the Opposition to the late war with England will not be countenanced by any one who has a proper regard for his own character. Such a work must be left to the lowest political drivellers—who who fetch and carry to order, and who are only tolerated because they are useful.

Whether we regard their patriotism, their intelligence, or their character, the whigs constitute an association of men unsurpassed in the history of any country. They conscientiously believe that, whilst the present Administration was brought into power under the forms of the Constitution, a serious and possibly a fatal blow was given to the principles which lie at the foundation of our Government; and they as sincerely believe that this Mexican war was commenced by a gross usurpation of the Executive; for admit—as we have said more than once before, and which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public mind—admit that there was cause of war, Congress, and Congress only, could declare it. Notwithstanding which consideration, we believe, and indeed we know, that the whigs, under every discouragement, will stand up for their country, and so far as they can, sustain its honor. But the Administration asks too much when it calls upon the whigs to surrender their discretion, their knowledge and experience, in matters of finance, to those who have shown themselves to be ignorant of its first principles.

The Arkansas Legislature has passed an act which exempts all the property of a married woman real or personal, not received from her husband after coverture, from liability for his debts or contracts.

In England, Scotland and Ireland, more than one half the field labor is performed by women who work for ten pence per day!—ten hours hard service for ten pence.

Since Insurrection.—A negro insurrection was planned near Memphis (Tenn.) neighborhood, and discovered. Considerable excitement had taken place, and the city guard considerably increased. On the night of the proposed insurrection, a house was set on fire. Several negroes had been arrested and confessed the fact of the intended insurrection.

MARRIED. In Wayneville, N. C., on Thursday the 21st ult., by S. W. Garrison, Esq., Mr. LOGAN LEXAN and Miss BETSEY SWANSON. Also, near Wayneville on Sunday the 24th ult., by Rev. J. W. V. Esq., Mr. E. D. U. and Miss MATHIAS HOOD, all of Haywood County.

TO HIRE. Five or six negroes, boys and girls, from 10 to 15 years old—on accommodating terms. Apply to Mrs. Morrison, or to Patton & Osborn, Asheville, February 4, 1847. 375—38.

ALBERT T. SUMMEY, AGENT. Will attend for Renting and Offering Notes for Discount at the Branch Bank Cape Fear. Asheville, January, 1847.—333.

Just Opened. Direct from the city of New York, a handsome assortment of Goods for ladies dresses, among which are some as handsome prints as were ever offered in this market, together with muslins, lawns, batistines, alpines, mousseline de laine, &c. &c.; all of which are offered at the lowest prices. PATTON & OSBORN.

J. A. B. FITZGERALD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. WAYNEVILLE, HAYWOOD CO., North Carolina. Dec. 24, 1846—17. Bibles for sale here.