IMPERFECT COPY

HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, February 18, 1847.

Several article prepared for to day's paper are unavoidably crowded out.

We have on file the death blow to Mr. Polk's Lieut. General, in other words, the speech of Hon. G. E. Badger, which will be published in a week or two.

In to day's paper will be found the admirable speech of Mr. Georgy, of Tuscaloosa. He lashes Polk without mercy—as he deserves to be dealt with. It will richly repay a perusal.

We have been brought under renewed obligations to Hon. George E. Badger, of the Senate, and Hon. A. Dockery, of the House, by their continued kindness in furnishing us with public documents. And for all

IMPERFECT COPY

interesting papers.

SUICIDE.

Mr. William Wolf, an old and respectable citizen of this county committed suicide a few miles from town on Saturday last, by stabbing himself with a pocket knife in fifteen different parts of the body.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

F. A. S. Mathews, Esq., Editor of the "Old North State," published at Elizabeth City, died a few days since. Mr. Mathews was only twenty four years of age, and bid fair to be an ornament to his profession.

RECALL OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

A report is circulating pretty extensively that Gen. Taylor is to be recalled from Mexico, and the command given to Gen. Scott. Is Polk growing jealous of the fame "Old Rough and Ready" is winning in Mexico? General Taylor has written a letter to a friend in New York, which has found its way into the newspapers, contrary, as is believed, to the wishes of the Old Hero. This circumstance is made the occasion for pouring upon the devoted head of the writer, the bitter condemnation of old Daddy Ritchie, Polk's man Friday. The letter is interesting as giving Gen. Taylor's views of the war, the prospect of its termination, &c. We shall try and find room for it in our next.

Since the above was written, we have received the National Intelligencer, from which we learn that on the 28th ult., immediately after the appearance of General Taylor's letter, the President, little souled Jimmy Polk, caused the following order to be issued:

ARMY GENERAL ORDER.

GEN'L ORDERS, No. 3. } WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJ'T GENL'S OFFICE, *Washington Jan. 28, 1847*

The following Regulation has been received from the War Department;

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Washington January 28, 1847.

The President of the United States directs that paragraph 650 of the General Regulations for the Army, established on the 1st of March, 1825, and not included among those published January 25, 1841, be now republished, and that its observance as a part of the General Regulations be strictly enjoined upon the Army.

By order of the President,
W. L. MARCY, *Sec'y of War.*

The following is the paragraph of the General Regulations for the Army established on the 1st of March, 1825, referred to above:

"650. Private letters or reports relative to military marches and operations are frequently mischievous in design, and always disgraceful to the army. They are therefore strictly forbidden; and any officer found guilty of making such report for publication, without special permission, or of placing the writing beyond his control, so that it finds its way to the press within one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be dismissed from the service."

By order:
W. G. FREDMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

With is so blind as not to see through this peiful trick of the Administration?—It confirms what we have expressed above, that Polk is growing jealous of the hard

heretofore considered [illegible] strictly observed; in proof of which instances can be remembered, in which it has not been regarded, nor has the departure from it been visited with any reproof, much less with such a public rebuke as that conveyed in the revival and republication, obviously with that intent, of the Regulation of 1825.

The *effect*, besides, of the promulgation of the order at the present particular moment, is that of *ex post facto* legislation; a proceeding directly against the spirit of liberty, and so recognized by the organic law of the Republic.

Pretty Good.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot tells the following story:

"I understand that Mr. Westcott called on Mr. Polk recently, and for a moment rejoiced the President by informing him that he had discovered a most efficient method of bringing about a speedy peace with Mexico. When the congratulations and rubbing of hands for joy were over, the senator is reported to have informed the president in high glee, that if he would send Mr. Secretary Robert J. Walker, in a public vessel to Mexico, to conduct Santa Anna's finances for thirty days, he would be hanged if Santa Anna would not sue for peace in less than one month thereafter.—I vouch not for the correctness of the story—I can only say it is *like* Senator Westcott!"

A Whig meeting in Missouri has nominated the Hon. John J. Crittenden for President.

On the 8th of January, the Democrats in the Missouri Legislature held a meeting in the capitol at Jefferson city, and adopted resolutions recommending a national convention, to be held in Baltimore, on the first Monday in May, 1848, to nominate a President and Vice President of the United States. Hon. Thomas Hart Benton was recommended by the meeting as the democracy of the nation, as a proper candidate for the next Presidency.

Richard M. Young has been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Commissioner of the Land Office, in the place of Gen. Shields, resigned.

The Tallahassee papers speak of the renewal of Indian depredations, in Orange county, Florida, and express strong apprehensions that there is to be another outbreak among them. They call on the Governor to take the necessary steps to guard against its occurrence.

Jacob W. Miller, Esq., has been re-elected U. States Senator by the Legislature of New Jersey, for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term of service will expire.

Messrs. Alexander and Guion.—It gives us unalloyed pleasure to state, that the difficulty between William J. Alexander and Haywood Guion, Esquires—to settle which, the parties met on Thursday last in Virginia—was amicably adjusted on the field, by the interposition of the friends of the parties respectively, viz: Duncan K. MacRae, Esq. of this City, and Hugh Waddell, Esq. of Hillsborough. The principals left the spot, entirely reconciled with each other.—*Ral. Register.*

To the [illegible], Wm. A. Graham, Gov. &c.

The undersigned take the liberty of saying, that we would be pleased that our friend, John A. Tate, of Buncombe, could receive the commission of Lt. Colonel in the Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, and that we prefer his appointment.

January 14th, 1847.

N. W. Woodfin,	Wm. F. McKesson,
M. Francis,	Wm. F. Jones,
Columbus Mills,	S. W. Hayes,
J. Y. Hicks,	Simeon McCurry,
John Baxter,	*Andrew Ferguson,*
Scott Flemming,	Jonathan Trull,
A. H. Chunn,	Silas Davenport,
J. J. Gambill,	*E. D. Hall,*
W. H. George,	*D. Murphy,*
Alf'd. Brower,	Wilson Credle,
N. Hunt, Jr.	*Neil Regan,*
Geo. W. Pegram,	*J. P. Davis,*
Zebedee Russell,	Arthur Brown,
Joseph W. Scott,	*John McNeill,*
J. B. Leathers,	A. Sanders,
Ethel'd J. Peebles,	*T. H. Williams,*
L. B. Krimminger,	R. Reid,
B. C. Calloway,	Wm. H. Haynes,
E. W. Ogburn,	*C. H. Brogden,*
Duncan Shaw,	Ewd. Stanly,
Peter Adams,	J. R. Hargrove,
D. A. G. Palmer,	R. C. Puryear,
Isaac Ribelin,	*J. N. Davis,*
John W. Bills,	K. Rayner,
Thos. D. Shaw,	Richd. O. Britton,
W. H. Washington,	Walter L. Steele,
G. H. Walder,	M. G. Waddell.
J. Wellborn,	

We have no comment to make on this paper, except, that from the character of the persons signing it, it affords no inconsiderable evidence of what, from general opinion, we perceive to be the fact, namely, that the appointment was a proper one, and would be well approved by the country.

The "Standard" is, indeed, hard run, when he refers to the Governor's letter to the Secretary of War, suggesting a Western Rendezvous, to save the troops in that quarter from marching, at their own expense, 300 miles to Wilmington. A letter, written the day after the requisition of the President was received, and before the appointment of Officers was canvassed in the General Assembly, is proof of attempts to defeat the election of Officers, by rank and file.

We will not be provoked by the difficulty of the "Standard" to any comparison of the Officers chosen, with those which that paper affects to have preferred—Messrs. *Wilson, Ellis, Long* and *Caldwell.* Of the gentleman first named, we have heretofore expressed our commendation for his gallantry and patriotism, in extensive service, in which, if we are correctly informed, none of the others have aided.

The "Standard" hopes the Officers, appointed by the Governor, will be acceptable to the Regiment while he is engaged in a weekly endeavor to excite prejudice against them, before they become known to their associates personally, and mentions, with evident approbation, the movement of one Company, with the manifest tendency, if not design, to break up the Regiment. For our part, we do not doubt that they will prove acceptable, and we say to the Volunteers without distinction—Wait, until you have tried your Officers—do not be misled by a designing Party Press—do your duty faithfully, and, cheriah for your whole Regiment, Officers and men, the feelings of brethren—and, at the end of the campaign, our word for it, you will have no cause to regret that you served under these Officers.—*Raleigh Register.*

Disorganization at the Charlotte Rendezvous.

We announced two weeks ago, that the North Carolina Regiment was complete, and published a list of the Companies, who had reported themselves to the Adjutant, and applied for and obtained Commissions for their Officers. We regret now to hear, that Capt. Long, of the Rowan Company, has reported, that after seventeen days encampment at Charlotte, without the arrival of an Officer of the United States to muster them into service, his Company was so reduced by desertions and his men leaving Camp in defiance of his authority that he had not a Company to offer when the mustering Officer should arrive, and and has tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and the Company ordered to be disbanded. It is proper, however, to state, that other accounts have reached us, very unfavorable to the Capt. himself, and ascribing the dissolution of the Company, after they had drawn the bounty of the State, under the appropriation of the Legislature, to his own conduct, on hearing that he had not been appointed a Field Officer.

We also learn, that commissions were transmitted to a company in Mecklenburg, on their application, on the 14th of January, and that on

[illegible] of Speech, &c.

The steamer Hibernia reached Boston yesterday morning, after a rough and stormy passage of nearly twenty days, being the longest, with one exception, ever made by any of the boats of the Cunard line.

The Hibernia sailed from Liverpool on the 5th inst., and brings advices 27 days later than received by the packet ships.—The commercial intelligence is of the highest importance, and will add millions to the wealth of the United States.

The Cotton market had advanced at an unprecedented rate. Georgia bowed was selling at from three-fourths to one penny higher than it was on the 4th ult; Mobile a half penny higher; Alabama and Tenn. one-eighth to 7 8; and N. Orleans 3 8 to a half penny.

Flour had advanced from 5 to 6 shillings; Corn 12 to 14 shillings; Wheat 3 to 4 shillings; and Corn meal 5 shillings.

The advance on Flour and Grain is presumed to be per English quarter.

The steamer Great Western arrived at Liverpool on the 12th Dec., after a rough passage.

The Hibernia brought out the Governor of Canada and suite.

The Money market was quiet. From two to three hundred thousands pounds, in specie, came in the steamer to London.

There had been large sales of Lard, in kegs, at 4s. 5ds.

American beef and pork in demand.—Large supplies, and prices firm.

The President's Message is considered in England as giving full assurance that low duties on British Goods will be maintained, and it gives English manufacturers cheerful prospects for their trade during the coming spring.

Paris papers assert that the French Government intends a reduction in the duties on Foreign coin.

A terrible inundation had occurred in Roman Italy, occasioning great distress and an extensive loss of property. The new Pope is mitigating the misfortune by the purchase of provisions and his own personal exertions. He has also reduced the duties on foreign grain.

The whole British press is out against that part of President Polk's message to Congress respecting the war with Mexico. The annexation of California is more unpopular in England than the Texas annexation. Severe comments are made upon the President's declaration, that the war was not undertaken with a view to conquest.

The distressed state of Ireland forms the absorbing topic, and the deaths by starvation are increasing. The people are going over to numbers to England. There is also great distress in the Highlands of Scotland.

MARRIED,

In Marion, N. C., on Tuesday evening, the 2nd ult., by Rev. James G. England, Rev. B. Wexes and Miss Mary Mason, all of Marion.

The S. Car. Temperance Advocate.

This is a weekly paper, published on a superfine Imperial Sheet, and is devoted to Temperance, Agriculture and General Literature and News, at the low price of $2 per annum, if paid in advance. It is the organ of the State Temperance Society of South Carolina, and therefore permanently established. Letters addressed to the Editor, Columbia, S. C., will receive prompt attention.

February 11, 1847. 337 cow 6m.

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

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27, 1847.

The tone of the article in the Union, upon the conduct of General Taylor, is such as to create a wrong impression of the publication is sanctioned by the administration. The disclosure of the plan of operations against the enemy, and the comments upon them, are deemed, and the course pursued by the administration are decried to be without justification. The article has caused much among many members of Congress. The matter may be made an issue against the interest in favor of the Appointment of Gen. Taylor, but I doubt whether he is supposed.

Mr. Wick, of Indiana, went so far yesterday in his speech, as to declare the opinion that none but a friend of the administration—none but a democrat—ought to be entrusted with a command in this war.

The amendments of the Senate to the Treasury Note and Loan Bill were concurred in by the House, and the bills are, thus, a law.

Mr. Schenck's resolutions for the abandonment of the war were urged, in the House to-day, and were not concluded.

The bill increasing the pay of the army and granting land bounties to the volunteers and regulars was passed. The substitute offered by Mr. Holmes, of S. C., giving a quarter section of land to the amount of a hundred dollars, and an uncommissioned officer and private a quarter of land bounty, though urged, was rejected. The House [illegible]

[illegible] to the pay of the men, and grants a land bounty of 160 acres to all who serve during the war, and eighty acres for those who serve for twelve months.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up, but was not acted upon.

In the Senate, a bill was reported from the Committee on the Post Office, providing for the transportation of the mail, to and from the army in Mexico, once a week, free of postage.

The resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, of N. H., proposing that our forces in Mexico be withdrawn, and posted at some point within the U. States was taken up, and Mr. C. advocated them. His purpose was not to abandon the war, but to prepare for its more efficient prosecution. His idea was that nothing could be done in Mexico during the spring and summer, and that, in the mean time, a large force should be organized and equipped and disciplined, and be ready, next autumn, to strike an efficient blow, not on the frontier, but at the heart of Mexico. The desultory operations hitherto carried on would never lead to peace. Mexico, witnessing an efficient preparation, would be more ready than now to overt your blows and make peace.

If we send troops now to Mexico, they would die of the diseases of the climate, and could do nothing. The expense of holding the conquered territory, in the mean time, would not be attended by any corresponding advantages. We could never annex Mexican territory to this Union. If it was proposed to annex it with slavery, it would be resisted by the North; if it was proposed to annex it, without slavery, it would be resisted by the South. In either way, two thirds of the Senate could never be brought to assent to a treaty by which Mexican territory was to be acquired. There was, therefore, no object in holding the Mexican territory that we had taken possession of. The only way to obtain peace was to concentrate all our force, and strike some decisive blow.

The resolutions were laid on the table.

Colonel Crilly "has seen a little service," and his father was a distinguished revolutionary officer, whose portrait is preserved in Trumbull's pictures in the Rotunda. The Colonel was riddled with bullets in the late war,—losing an eye, and lamed of a leg. He thinks much of the drill and bravery without discipline, is, in his estimation, like thunder without lightning. He proposes to concentrate all our military strength and send a united phalanx to the capitol of Mexico.

The ten regiment bill was taken up, and its passage was pressed by Mr. Benton.

Mr. Atchison, of Mo., made a speech in support of his amendment, changing the force into volunteers, other Senators supported his views, Mr. Dutton and Mr. Donagin, commented with great severity upon the origin and conduct of the war.

If the tone of the English papers, in regard to the Mexican war is any index of the policy of Lord Palmerston, or should be any guide to him, we may expect that, ere long, there will be something of British interference in the war. Mr. Waddy Thompson, in his letter of January 11th, gives it, as his opinion, that Great Britain and France would finally interfere, and that they would have done so before now, for the interruption of the *entente cordiale.*

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28.

There is some doubt, I think, whether the letter of Gen. Taylor, dated 9th Nov., was addressed to Gen. Gaines, notwithstanding the positive assertions of that fact. The *Intelligencer* of this morning, assumes it as a fact, and infers from it that the publication was advisable.

There is evidently some feeling, on the part of the Administration and its friends,

House.

The Senate will, to-morrow, resume the struggle upon the concurrence in the amendment to the bill providing for land bounties. Mr. Butler, of S. C., will oppose the provision as it now stands. The bill may pass to-morrow night.

The House has been engaged in a severe struggle between the minority and the majority on a question of parliamentary construction of an order of the House.—A resolution was offered last evening to stop the debate on the Naval Appropriation Bill at 1 o'clock to-morrow, meaning to-day. The House agreed to the resolution this morning on the terms in which it was offered yesterday. All day and far into the night, there has been a contest between the minority and the majority, whether "to-morrow" is to-day, and whether "to-day" is yesterday. The principle of the latter is whether the majority shall rule over the minority or not. The minority assert their rights, and deem it proper to assert them, lest they become obsolete.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 29, 1847.

The House was in session when I closed my letter last night, and was likely to sit till one o'clock to-day. The question was upon the construction of of a resolution for terminating the debate at one o'clock.—As the resolution was offered one day and adopted the next day, a difficulty arose as to its construction. On one side it was contended that the resolution was to take effect to-day, and on the other, that it was to take effect to-morrow. The whigs took the latter view. The whigs would suffer no question to be taken, and the democrats were resolved that the question should be taken. The majority yielded at ten o'clock, but by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The two parties compromised the question this morning, each dropping their ultra pretensions. The result was, that after some remarks from Mr. Sims, of S. C., and Mr. Payne, of Alabama, in defence of the course of the President as to the war, the Naval Appropriation Bill was passed, and the House adjourned.

The Senate was chiefly engaged in the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill.—The question was upon concurrence in the amendment offered by Mr. Corwin, of O., granting bounty lands to soldiers. Mr. Benton made an assault upon the amendment. He denounced it as a flagrant fraud upon the treasury. It would lead to a system of fraud exceeding any that was ever before got up in the Yazoo speculation, in the old continentals, or in the land bounties of the late war. He had information, he said, that companies were now forming for buying up these land warrants. Sutlers and commissaries, he said, were employed by these speculators to work the warrants out of the soldiers. The charge upon the treasury by this system was enormous—twelve millions of acres—fifteen millions of dollars. The great source of revenue from the lands would be extinguished by this bill. Mr. Benton said he should vote against this bill, but the land bounty would carry it.

Mr. Corwin's reply to Mr. Benton was powerful and eloquent.

He carried with him the majority of the Senate. It being well understood that the amendment of Mr. Corwin would be concurred in, many amendments to it were offered.

Mr. Rusk, of Texas, offered as a substitute Treasury Scrip to the amount of a hundred dollars, payable in ten years, and with six per cent. interest—the same proposition that Mr. Holmes offered in the House. This was rejected.

A motion by Mr. Simmons, giving the soldiers a choice between the land warrants and scrip, bearing interest at six per cent. redeemable at the pleasure of the government, was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 20.