

HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Thursday, September 16, 1912.

For President
ZACHARY TAYLOR.
OF LOUISIANA.

Important From Mexico.

Below will be found news of a deeply interesting character from Mexico. Gen. Scott is at the gates of the city of the Monarchs, and unless the Mexicans have come to terms, long before this, no doubt, has battered them down and entered in triumph. He has already had two engagements outside of the city walls, in both of which he came off, as he always does, victorious. We await with painful anxiety for further information.

From the New Orleans Delta, Sept. 15.
Arrival of the Steamship Fashion.
GEN. SCOTT'S ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITOL.

Skirmishing between Valencia and General Scott's advance—The Mexicans defeated, dispersed and driven into the city—Congress convened to consider Mr. Scott's proposals—Gen. Scott surrounds the city—Valencia and Santa Anna taken prisoners.

By the late steamer Fashion, which arrived last evening, we have the following important intelligence, which comes directly from an officer in the service, whose opportunities for getting correct information are equal to those of any person in Vera Cruz.

The Fashion left Vera Cruz on the 27th August, and Tampico on the 29th. The courier who brought the news of General Scott's arrival at the Capitol, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th, and the battle which he reports as having taken place under the walls of the city, occurred on the 20th of August.

The following extract from the letter of the officer who communicates the information of Gen. Scott's operations, together with the letter of our regular correspondent, is all that we have relating to this important affair.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Vera Cruz, under date of 27th August.
"Your correspondence has doubtless informed you that Gen. Scott reached the city of Mexico on the 19th (I have not the date at hand). Worth went around behind the city, and cut off the water. Valencia, with a large force, sallied out of the city, met Gen. Scott, and fought a little while, and then retreated into the city. Santa Anna then brought out a force and fought some time, but retreated into the city in great disorder—convinced the Congress, and sent out for a cessation of hostilities, expressing himself willing to treat with Mr. Scott. Hostilities ceased—Scott surrounded the city. There is no doubt of the correctness of this information. Some thick pieces will soon be established, but nobody thinks so in Vera Cruz. Major Lilly was heard from beyond Perote, on his way to Puebla, unharmed."

The following from our regular Vera Cruz correspondent, was scribbled off very hastily, just as the Fashion was about to leave:

August 27, 1847.
Els Delta.—Every conceivable variety of rumor relative to the movements of the Great General and his generals, have been and will be for several days past, but none having the color of authenticity about them, I omit sending them to you. This morning, however, a rumor found its way from the interior, which leads to the belief that Scott has had two most decisive battles, in both of which the American arms were successful. The first of these was with Valencia, who had his share of the amusement with the advanced guard and the other was between the General himself and Santa Anna. The best and most authentic information I have received is, that the armies of both Valencia and Santa Anna have been dispersed, that the city is in a state of confusion and panic, and Congress has been summoned together to take into consideration the propositions of our government for negotiation—the same propositions of Mr. Scott. That these rumors are better founded than any that have been recorded for some time, I have no doubt. But in a day or two more, when the regular news comes from Mexico, we shall have either a confirmation of it, or otherwise.

P. S.—I have just time to inform you that the prisoners taken from Well's train, (Lieut. Henderson and 13 men.) have been according to a Mexican who has arrived here this morning, shot. He says he saw them shot.

Dr. Harnden, of the Louisiana Battalion died this morning, after a protracted illness. He will be buried this afternoon. Captain White's company is still at Tampico.

A gentleman who came by the Fashion states that Valencia and Santa Anna had been taken prisoners. We give this report for what it is worth. It is not improbable though scarcely credible.

Messrs. Gigg, Elliot & Co., of Philadelphia, have our thanks for a copy of "Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1848," a valuable assistant to the farmer, gardener and housekeeper, containing 96 pages of close print.

For the surprising publishers of the Knox perfidious to ruin will accept our thanks for a equal to glass, the extra of the 10th inst., containing storm, so frequent news.

For the next week.

N. CAROLINA REGIMENT—MORE TROOPS WANTED.

We had the pleasure on Friday last of taking by the hand Lieut. J. W. Tatham, formerly of Cherokee county, but now belonging to Company K, N. C. Regiment. He informed us that the health of the Regiment is improving, and that of his immediate company excellent, there being at the time of his departure, but one man unable to perform duty.

Lieut. Tatham, with Capt. Price, of Company K, and Capt. Williamson of Company —, have been detailed for the recruiting service, by Col. Paine, in pursuance of orders from the War Department to raise the companies of the Regiment to 100 men each. This will require an addition of 400 men, a great many having died, and some discharged on account of sickness, &c.

Lieut. Tatham will make his headquarters at this place. He left a few days ago for Cherokee, and intends to be present at every Court on this Circuit. We hope he will succeed to the extent of his wishes in his patriotic efforts to enlist men for the service.

Capt. Price will make his headquarters at Washington, and Capt. Williamson at Greensborough.

A HARD CASE.

A stranger, a genteel looking young man, called at our office a day or two since and related to us a case of imposition in which he was "bled" pretty freely in the region of the pocket. It occurred in Macon county, and for the honor of our country, we hope the facts are not as disgraceful as represented to us. The story, if made public, would cause a certain member of the legal profession to feel "stretched." The stranger's name is McBride, and he is from Ohio. We have declined complying with his request to make the whole matter public, at least until we hear both sides of the story. We are strongly inclined to think, however, that the young man has been shamefully imposed on, to call it by no harder name.

THE COTTON CROP.

From all parts of the cotton growing region, we have the most distressing accounts of the ravages of the worm. Planters are despairing of half a crop. There seems to be no section exempt from the ravages of the destroyer.

N. C. MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. W. E. Demill, the General Agent of this Company, is at present on his place on business of insurance. Our citizens now have an opportunity of insuring their property at a very small expense, upon the mutual plan; and also the advantage of having their property insured at home, in a Company located within the State, and managed by Directors who are also residents. This Company has been in operation nearly two years, and has insured about a million dollars worth of property.

Col. W. H. Polk.—The President having appointed his brother a Major in the third regiment of Dragoons, he has received orders to join Gen. Scott's campaign. Before obtaining his appointment, he resigned his diplomatic commission as Charge at Naples.

Rhode Island.—An election was held in the Western District of Rhode Island, on the 31st ult., for a member of Congress to fill a vacancy, and resulted in the choice of Benjamin F. Thurston, Leconte. This is a local gain. Well, the poor fellows need a drop of comfort, after the many defeats they have sustained.

A BOOK THAT WILL FIND READERS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun states that Col. Thos. H. Benton is engaged in the preparation of a work to be entitled "Memoirs of 39 years in the Senate of the United States, with recollections on the most eminent Statesmen of that period." The letter writer says: "It will be a sort of pendant to Lord Brougham's lives of eminent men of the reign of George III., and will prove an invaluable source of study to the future historian. It is not to be published until after the Colonel's natural death, and will then help to bury a good many persons at the same time."

FOUL PLAY.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Reveille, writing from the Oregon nation, states that the Camanche Indians, now in council with the Osages, told the latter that the Mexicans had obtained from large sums of money, and made many presents of mules, as payment for murdering the Americans who travelled along the road, and destroying their property.

The Yorkville, S. C., Miscellaneous says that old corn was selling in that neighborhood for 35 cents the bushel. The great crops of corn made about there this year ever known.

THE WHIG HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE WAR.

The National Intelligencer of the 17th ult. says: "Let no one understand us, when exulting at the certainty of a Whig majority in the House of Representatives, as expecting that majority to make any attempt to stop the wheels of the Government by withholding either the necessary appropriations for the war, or refusing to provide the means for meeting any expenditures which have been already authorized by law. Quite the contrary. Scrupulous regard for the public faith and for the obligations of contracts generally, is a cardinal principle in the Whig creed. The Whigs will, we hope and trust, do every thing they can to bring this odious war with Mexico to an honorable close. But, with reference to the public credit, for whatever purpose pledged, we have no doubt that it is fortunate, even as regards the Administration itself, that the Whigs are now certainly ascendant in the body which has original jurisdiction over the ways and means. They will doubtless hold the Administration in every department of it to a rigid accountability; they may refuse to lay taxes on the necessities of life, as proposed at the last session; that foreign luxuries may come into the country free of duty; but should the war with Mexico be prolonged until the meeting of Congress, (which Heaven forbid!) other means not incompatible with national honor and dignity than stopping the supplies will be found to put a stop to the war."

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The Paris Constitutionnel states that the cholera is raging with intense severity amongst the Russian army in Caucasia. It has already carried off the General, Major Knowles, and Colonel Prince Obedien. It is added that the cholera has appeared in some of the mountain districts not under the dominion of Russia.

Hon. John Matthews, Ex-Governor of Vermont, died at his residence in Peacham, a few days since.

The duty charged on bricks in England and Scotland, yields a revenue of £440,000 annually.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE.—On the 14th Aug. 1846, Santa Anna disembarked in Vera Cruz, on board the English mail steamer; and on the 14th August, 1847, which is just one year after the arrival of Santa Anna, Paredez arrived in Vera Cruz, also on an English mail steamer.

Never stop to wish a thing done. While you were idly wishing, you might have done it.

A memorial has been presented to the English by the inhabitants of Canton, showing in plain common-sense language, the impolicy of continuing to harass and alarm the Chinese people.

It is stated that there are one hundred thousand sheep in Addison county, Vermont, which must be driven to other sections of the country to be wintered, or be slaughtered. The deficiency of the crop of hay, and the ravages of the grasshoppers have caused a scarcity of food.

Some idea of the immensity of the universe may be conceived from the following statement: "The number of stars visible by means of a telescope of 20 feet focal distance, may be more than 300 million."

THE WISDOM OF AGES.—Say little, hear much, and speak evil of no one.

An editor thus affecting to bid farewell to his readers: "The staff is waiting for us in the next room; so we have no opportunity to be pathetic. Delinquent subscribers you have much to answer for."

The most agreeable of companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it, obliging, alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor.

We learn from the Charlotte Journal that a sufficient amount of money has been subscribed to construct the Rail Road from Charlotte to Columbia.

The Yellow Fever continues to rage in New Orleans. The official list of interments show an average of about 60 deaths per day.

GLASS PEARLS.—They now make pearls which no ink will corrode, or flint glass.

Col. Benton, L. L. D.—The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, at the late annual commencement of the State University of Missouri.

Cabbages may be preserved by cutting off the stump, and packing the heads closely in a cask, filling the spaces with chaff or bran. Keep in a dry cellar.

A SAVORY SMILE.—Dr. Adam Clark, who had a great hostility to wine's flesh, and also to tobacco, is reported to have said: "If I were to offer a sacrifice to the devil, it should be a roasted pigstail with tobacco."

For the Highland Messenger.

Slender, and its concomitant evils have been so often reproached by writers of every age, that it has become almost a hackneyed subject yet it is a subject to which every individual has an interest, and one which has made its sting felt in every heart. Show us a man who has never been slandered, and we will exhibit to you a person who is almost, if not entirely, worthless to the community in which he lives.

There never has been a man who rigidly pursued the course marked out to him as the path of duty, who has not been evil spoken of, defamed and vilified in some way or number—not in words, at least by founders and hints.

We once knew a young man—know him well—who removed from his native town in one of the Northern States, and settled in a thriving village of one of the middle States, where he pursued with diligence and assiduity the mechanic, and as it always the case, his energy and industry were beginning to be rewarded with competence and prosperity. He had been assigned to cultivate the friendship and good will of his new neighbors, and knew not that he had an enemy upon the loose. But alas for human nature, there were a few envious, discontented, evil-minded persons who had long watched his prosperity with a jealous eye, and although meeting him always with a smile and open hand, were secretly working with all the ingenuity of their fiendish hearts, his downfall. They could not bear to see another enjoy that which they had neither the talents nor energy to reach, and like all little minds, desired to drag him down to their own degraded level. No effort was spared. At one time they would insinuate that his principles, in reference to certain important questions of public safety, were not in accordance with those of his neighbors. At others they would, when surrounded by a throng of congenial spirits, denounce him as an impostor—that his prosperity was only fictitious—in other words, that his business rested upon an unscrupulous foundation, and that "those who have transactions with him, would do well to look sharp, as some of these days he would sit down as poor a man as any of us;" and ten thousand similar reports were put in circulation concerning him, and all because he could not make a familiar associate of these degraded beings, being as much above them by association, feeling, and education as a respectable man is above a monkey, and although he had given them no cause to dislike him, save his refusal to form intimate acquaintance with them, they went on from day to day and from year to year. Now, when our young friend first became acquainted with all this, he was immensely shocked at the baseness exhibited, and was disposed to complain, more particularly as some few honorable men whom he had had occasion to test as friends, and whom he had confidence in as such, began to regard him with coldness, and apparently an eye of suspicion rested upon him. Truly you will say, this was enough to beat down the spirits of any, particularly one far from native home and early friends, and almost alone in a strange part of the world. So it was—and severely did our young friend suffer in mind, but the latent energies of his nature came to his relief. He applied himself more assiduously than ever to his business—paid no attention to the reports of his degraded neighbors, determined with a proud and unconquerable spirit, to pursue the path pointed out by duty, fearlessly, and leave the issue to God. And most gloriously did the conqueror. In a few years many of those who so much desired his ruin, filled dis honorable graves, and others of them came to be justly appreciated by the community, and to be faithful and hated; while the career of our young friend was onward and upward. His principles, his example, all combined to render him an ornament to the community of his adoption, and there is no one now who dare breathe a word against his good name, so greatly is he beloved by those who know him. This is no fancy sketch, but an actual truth, similar to thousands of instances which are occurring every day around us.

Take courage, young man, by the example above given. Pursue with undiminished integrity the course you deem correct, and never stop to kick at the curs who growl at your heels, and you will in the end come off more than conqueror.

ANSWER.

To the Editors in last week's paper, "Enigma."—
Solutions.—Early, Russell, Ararat, Sturt, Terry, Urak Salt, Rye, Otero, Waterloo, Lutes, Ech, Yates.

Enigma.

I am composed of 36 letters.
My 1st 25 26 27 19 9 21 12 is a state you have always lived in.
2 8 10 19 20 18, is characteristic of you;
3 16 18, is what you are destined to remain;
4 14 15 16, is what you need to do;
5 23 5 24, is what you are;
6 17 17 22, is what you like;
7 17 9, may be your ring;
8 19 24 11, is what you resort to when your mind is troubled;
9 14 19 22, is another of your attributes;
10 16 14 19 22, is what you promise to respect;
11 17 22 25 20 15, is what have no doubt you are;
12 22 9 11 19 22 24 21 18, is what you have been;
13 19 17 25 11, is what your manners are;
14 22 21 9 15, is what you have a talent for making;
15 16 17 22 25, is what you are emphatically;
16 17 24, is an inquiry made about you;
17 22 19 22 16 9 8 18 19 24 22 25, is your disposition;
18 17 24 15, is a thing you neglect;
19 22 19 13 21 11, is your trade;
20 21 22 5 25 17 18 14, is your character;
21 22 24 12 14 1 22 25, is what you think you are;
22 25 24 11 1 22 25, what you say;
23 21 22 19 9 21 22 24, is what you never will be;
24 14 14, is what you ought to take;
25 20 21 14 22, is what you are essentially;
26 14, will be your exclamation when you read this.

My whole is the answer to "Spoons."

KNIVES & FORKS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser Sept. 2.

Arrival of the Caledonia. FIVE DAYS LATER.

By a telegraphic communication, we learn that the steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston this morning, bringing one hundred and thirty two passengers.

The Caledonia left Liverpool on the 10th of August, and arrived at Halifax on the 31st, at half past 7, and left again at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Capt. Lott reports that the Caledonia, on the 20th of August, off Kinsale, passed the auxiliary steamship Sarah Sands from New York. (Aug. 3.) for Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.—The money market, owing to a variety of causes, has become seriously depressed since our last issues per Cambria. The pressure continues to affect all branches of trade with unrelaxed severity, forcing prices downward, and necessarily limiting operations to the smallest possible scale.

The primary causes of this state of things are the advanced rates of discount required by the banks of the Empire, and a succession of disastrous failures in the West India and American trade; up to last night, the actual bankruptcy and stoppages were little short of £2,000,000, and it is apprehended that many of these will fall heavily upon American houses.

Yesterday, in London, the public securities had somewhat recovered from the depression of the preceding day, and fluctuated merely from the turn of the market. Consols for account were 86 7/8 to 87 and for money 86 3/4 to 86 7/8.

Three per cents. reduced 87 1/2 to 87 3/4 per cents. 88 1/2 to 88 7/8 and 89. Exchequer bills 2s. discount to 1s. premium.

Speculation in fancy stocks is passive. Mexican bonds are quoted at 151. A good many manufactures business were a most gloomy aspect, nor will there be any hope of improvement until the monetary restrictions shall have been eased. This is the natural result of a state of things which renders all bills of longer dates, than 3 mos. unavailable, and which not only paralyzes our colonial trade, but seriously affects our commercial transactions with America.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A rumor was in general circulation yesterday, that Louis Philippe had been assassinated. The London papers of this morning bring no confirmation of it. The elections are nearly at an end, and show an increase in favor of liberal ministers. The Queen has arrived in Scotland; her tour will be completed in about three weeks. Lieut. Munroe, late of the 2d regiment of Life Guards, who yesterday found guilty of the murder of Col. Faunt, whom he killed in a duel about four years ago. The verdict has caused considerable excitement and surprise.

The affairs of Spain still continue in a very embarrassed state. The queen has placed the King under a complete surveillance and has done everything to destroy his influence, short of imposing personal restraint upon him.

An attempt was lately made to destroy Gen. Serrano, the reputed paragon of the Queen, by sending a "petard" to him through the post office.

The political aspect of France is threatening enough. A fierce contest is raging between the Government and the opposition press, the latter charging ministers with corruption and the failure of the financial administration. The French funds have largely participated in the embarrassments caused by the raising of the rates of discount in England.

Portugal is quiet, and the Spanish forces have been withdrawn from Oporto. In Switzerland the federal diet has required the dissolution of the Catholic Sonderbund, as hostile to the general welfare. The accounts from Italy are various; the progress of liberal opinions, particularly in the Papal States, is viewed with great alarm by both France and Austria.

In Ireland the election has been somewhat more stormy than in this country, and the members will stand very much as they did in the last Parliament.

Gen. Armstrong goes out by the Caledonia, with despatches. The Hottinger arrived at Cork on the 16th.

ITALY.

Accounts from Italy show that much agitation prevails in different quarters. The Austrians have acted with such violence as to excite a general protest from the Cardinal Legate. Austrian soldiers patrol the streets at night, threatening to fire upon any groups of persons met with in their way, even on the Civic Guard, should they not at once respond to their summons.

The city is, accordingly, in the greatest state of excitement, no one stirring out after night fall. The Civic Guard has been ordered by the Legate not to patrol, lest a collision might take place.

Serious disturbances have broken out at Lucca. The Grand Duke has issued proclamations directly contrary to those of the liberal Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Civic Guard is disbanded, and the people have committed excesses.

The Augsburg Gazette, under the date of Rome, Aug. 8, says:—"A fresh conspiracy has just been discovered." Mons. Morandi had only been informed on Sunday last that disturbances would break out on the occasion of a procession passing through the quarter of the Transteverini. He repaired to the spot with Cardinal Ferretti. The noted banditti Gennaro, who committed more than one murder under the late government, has been arrested on a charge of having spoken ill of the Pope."

THE TWO SICILIES.

The disturbances in Calabria continue. The want of troops, who are nearly all stationed on the frontiers of the Papal States, has encouraged the revolution. The news of the discovery of the conspiracy at Rome, arrived here by Monsignor Grassano, who after his arrival in his capital had many conferences with the Minister of Police.

The entry of the Austrian troops into Ferrara created quite a sensation here, when it was known that those troops had retired from Romagna, who were to support the party in the least attempt at the legitimate authority of the Pope, public mind became calm, and all anxiety the solution of the political drama. From what has been advanced by means of the letters found in the house of Cav. Bertolini, and other accomplices, appears that the plan of this infamous conspiracy was concocted at Vienna.

In fact, severe of their project, but the police for their accomplices, and ministers of state, the Austrians, to a number of 1200, entered Ferrara on 16th, the day on which the measure the citizens was to take place at Rome. Monsignor Caci, the Governor of Ferrara, protested against this violation of Roman territory. The Austrian general who commanded the troops was surprised at this protest, and asked the governor he had received any instructions from Rome to receive a body of troops.

The governor replied in the negative, and ordered the troops to retire. To Austrian general, ignorant of what had happened at Rome, and not knowing how to act, obeyed, and retired. This has unmasked Austria, and sufficiently proved the means used by her to get up a massacre similar to those of Galicia. It is said that the conspirators had their ramifications in all the cities of the Papal States, in Bologna, a movement took place in the church of San Petronio during the service.

Arrests continue in Rome and in the provinces, and from the papers found in the prisons, a list of conspirators was discovered, which includes the Cardinals Bernini, Dalmazio, Monti and Vannucci, the Ambassador of Austria, the Neapolitan Ambassador, the Duke of Parma, our minister of Police, &c. &c. This discovery is sufficient to stir to the world what sort of governments those of Austria and Naples.

Extract from another letter of the 24th ult.

"The news from this part of Italy is that the armed bands of Calabria, of a political character, increase daily, and acquire great influence, as well on the public mind as in the apprehension of the government."

"It is positively asserted that in Calabria the garrison has been dissolved by the people, with the cry of 'Viva la Repubblica Italiana!' The troops being back and decidedly refused to put down the insurrection; thus the government cannot trust to them, and has only the grand army to depend upon; and it is a movement made by the troops, it will be rather an appearance of force than with a desire to fight."

On the 20th two battalions were sent to Cassino, but it is generally supposed that their sentiments coincide with their own arms. The ferment is extended through all the state; incendiary writings, violent manifestations, caricatures, printed against the government, and the prison of the King, and breathing brotherly love in counsel between the Sicilian and Neapolitan people. Those writings are dispersed in great numbers in the city and in the country, here and in Sicily, in such a manner that our police, naturally so chary of disrespect and force, will not risk themselves to prevent their circulation.

Every one expects a revolt from the situation which reigns among the masses. The news from Rome, brought to Naples by the refugees, and the information already known of the connection of the government with the conspiracy, have all little increased the excitement of the public opinion.

SWITZERLAND.

The Paris Constitutionnel publishes the following letter from the Bern of the 15th:—"The English Envoy, Mr. Peel, demanded an audience this day of the president of the Diet, and read to him a dispatch of Lord Palmerston, which we are assured is conceived in the most friendly manner both as regards the subjects and the manner in which they are expressed. He declares, among other things, that England will oppose any intervention destined to paralyze the legal action of the Diet; at least, is what is affirmed this evening by the Government circles. The general opinion in Switzerland is that a pacific movement is possible, in presence of the arrogance of the minority before a majority which can have sixty thousand men on foot in forty eight hours, and which has considerable financial resources."

TURKEY.

A Constantinople letter of July 27 says:—"The steamer from Trebisonde has brought the important news of the capture of the rebel chief of Kurdistan, Bedr Khan Bey, who is known, had shut himself up in the fortress of Orak Kalesi. He surrendered to Osman Pacha, after three days of obstinate defence, and has been sent to Constantinople, where he is momentarily expected."

While this portion of the Empire is submitted to the authority of the Sultan, another province has revolted against the Porte. The district of Malacassa, in Upper Albania, has risen against the Government. Immediately on the receipt of this news, the government sent two battalions of regular troops to Malacassa, where it is hoped will suffice to quell the rebellion. Another revolutionary chief, pursued by the imperial troops, has fled to inaccessible mountains between Agios enstro and Delvino, but the disintegration taken by the commander in chief, has completely triumphed to the government.

Mahmud Khan, and his brother, Ali Bey, have submitted to the command of the forces in Kurdistan.

The differences between Turkey and Greece are as far as ever from being settled. The Austrian Steamer Vulcanus left for Athens, with the answer of the Sublime Porte.

Recall of Malacassa.—Blockade of the