

HIGHLAND MESSENGER. ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 16, 1848.

For President ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA. FOR GOVERNOR CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE TREATY.

Will the treaty be ratified is the prominent question of the day, and one that we are at a loss to answer. One account from Washington says it will not, but the latest information from there, which is to the 5th of March, says it will be. The editor of the Charleston Courier, under that date says: The treaty will be ratified on the 7th or 8th. The alterations made in it will not affect the chances of its adoption by the Mexican Congress; unless, indeed, they should alienate the support it has received from the foreign agents, and particularly from Mr. M'Intosh. But this land which the Mexican Government would consider valid, will be considered by our Courts, as has always been the case in similar instances. If we take territory by treaty, we take it subject to the private titles. The eminent domain is conferred upon us, but we have never undertaken to interfere with private rights.

It seems to be pretty generally settled among the Democracy, that Walter B. Leake is to have the honor of being beaten by Charles Manly, in the approaching contest for Governor of this State. We don't know any man that could bear it more philosophically, Mr. Leake having been so badly treated by his own political friends who do not seem distressed at being "flicked" by his opponents.

THE RUNCO' BE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the above Society, held at the Court House on Saturday last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society do now adjourn, to meet on the Tuesday evening of April Court, and that the members and farmers generally of the county, be earnestly requested to attend on that occasion, as matters of importance to the farming community will be discussed.

We beg to add a word to the above pressing invitation to attend the contemplated meeting. If a Society is kept up here, to be of service to the community, the real officers of the soil must take an interest in it. This such a Society is calculated to do a vast amount of good, no one will deny. Indeed, the fruits of the Society at this place have been already realized in many cases. How much more good might be done, if the members would attend punctually, and manifest that interest which the importance of the subject demands. We understand that it is possible a report upon certain experiments, made by a member of the Society, will be read before the meeting, and it is therefore desirable that every farmer in the county, who can, will be present.

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE.

The following Table shows the Government expenses under the different Administrations, from the day of Washington to that of James K. Polk.

Table with 2 columns: Name of President, Total Expense. Includes Washington, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, and Polk.

As much has been consumed to carry on the Government one year under Mr. Polk's management, as during the whole four of Mr. Van Buren's, while Mr. Van Buren's Administration was more expensive than any before or since, except the present. Look at this, men who love your country, look at it!

Republican symptoms are increasing every day in Canada. The Canadian journals are even discussing the question of ultimate secession from Great Britain, and of annexation to the United States.

The Hillsborough Recorder has entered upon its twenty ninth year. It is a substantial Whig paper. We wish it many years of uninterrupted prosperity.

A meeting of friends to the nomination of Major General Scott to the Presidency was held at Pittsburg on Tuesday last, which, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, was very numerously attended. Robert Gamble, Esq., presiding, assisted by a large number of Presidents and Vice Presidents.

Assaulted by scorpions and the tongue of strife, Let your best answer be, a blamless life.

We give place to the following communication with pleasure, notwithstanding we cannot agree with the writer in all his conclusions. But recognizing the right of every portion of our fellow citizens, to the expression of their sentiments, we cannot deny him the use of our columns, although differing from him as to the best means of attaining the same end. We do not wish our position misunderstood, and though we have explained it before, we do so again. We yield to no man a higher admiration for Henry Clay than that which we entertain for that truly great man and eminent patriot. He has done more for this country than any other man within her borders, and were it possible to elect him, he would be our first choice. But circumstances have so worked together as to render his election, in our view, totally hopeless. What then is to be done? Take a Whig who can be, common prudence would suggest. In the person of Zachary Taylor we recognize a Whig, possessing all the elements necessary to success. True, he has not had the experience of Mr. Clay, but he has talents of a high order, indomitable energy, and a devotedness to his country. His letter to Mr. Ingersoll, published in last week's Messenger, is a full and complete answer to all objections as to his principles. He is a Whig from principle—the very kind of a Whig we want. Notwithstanding we have every confidence in Gen. Taylor, we do not compromise our position in the slightest degree by asserting that Mr. Clay would, were the chances equal for their success, be our first choice for the Presidency. We shall give our humble support to the nominee of the National Convention, and contribute our mite to his success, be he whom he may.

Who shall be the Whig candidate for President? This is a question in which every Whig voter in our country is deeply interested; one about which every citizen should feel at liberty to speak his sentiments plainly and fearlessly, and one on which all that is to be said should be said before the meeting of the National Convention, whose object it is to settle that question.

It is now tolerably certain that the choice will be between Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor. The present indications are that the latter will be the nominee of the Convention. Should it be so, no one will enter more heartily into his support than I expect to do. Yet decidedly preferring Mr. Clay, I think it due to all parties concerned, that his claims should be duly considered, and the popular voice as nearly as practicable, brought to bear upon the question in all the primary meetings which may be called for the appointment of delegates to the Convention. To say anything for Mr. Clay's qualifications for the office, would be an insult upon the intelligence of your readers. It would be equal to endeavor to prove his identity with the Whigs in every measure that distinguishes the two great parties in this Government. That he would administer the Executive department of our Government just as we desire it to be done, all are free to say.

He then possesses all the attributes which a Whig could desire a man to possess for that office. That General Taylor possesses these qualifications in a lower degree all must admit, and that his experience in matters connected with that high office is adequate to the discharge of its duties, serious doubts are entertained—by himself, by wise statesmen, and by thousands of voters in every section of the country.

Be it alleged that with General Taylor success is certain, and that he is to be selected on the grounds of availability. Now it is difficult to see the grounds of such an allegation. The same number of votes that would elect the one would elect the other. It is not pretended that either can be elected without the votes of those who prefer the other. It is therefore proposed to unite their strength on one by a compromise through a National Convention, giving the undivided strength of the party to the nominee. Now if the principles of such compromise be noted out in good faith, it is perfectly demonstrable that the result would be the same, no matter on which the nomination might be placed. Or do those who urge the nomination of General T. suppose the friends of Mr. C. to be more magnanimous than they? That they would surrender their preferences without a murmur, and that the admirers of Gen. T. would feel themselves at liberty to vote for Mr. Clay or a Democrat, or some one else, as their fancy might suggest.

It is the case, they would not consent to go into Convention. But I will not presume it to be so.

Again it is said, with Mr. Clay we are always unsuccessful. That is easily accounted for without concluding that there is any special bad luck in the matter. His name has been run when there was no chance of success, and when chances were favorable, his claims have been surrendered to give place to others.

In 1824 his name was run when there was no earthly prospect of success, unless he should have got before the House of Representatives. In 1832 he must be run when Gen. Jackson's popularity was at its zenith, and no man on earth could have rendered his election even doubtful. In 1844 his prospects were, at the beginning of the campaign bright beyond any precedent, but a combination of circumstances, which neither Mr. Clay nor the Whigs could foresee or prevent, produced the result with which we are all familiar.

But in 1840 when any Whig could have been elected Mr. Clay's claims must be set aside and now in 1848 when the probability is that any eminent statesman in the Whig ranks may succeed, and when the condition of our country loudly calls for the most efficient aid that can be brought to her relief, we are likely to turn aside from the ablest statesman that lives, from one who has stepped forward to his country's rescue in every great emergency for forty years—in order to get a candidate more available.

I ask those who prefer Mr. Clay for the Presidency to speak out that they may be heard while it is an open question and that their weight may be felt in the National Whig Convention.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By late advices from England, we learn that Cotton has gone up in price since our last advices, and that the sales are heavy. The money market continues to improve.

The venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, died on the 11th of February, aged 83 years.

Lord Palmerston has signified to the Austrian Court, that any further armed intervention with the Papal States will be considered by Great Britain as a declaration of war.

The people of the two Sicilies have at length triumphed over the King. A form of constitution has been agreed to, founding a liberal legislative representation. The Roman Catholic religion alone will be tolerated.

IRELAND.—Accounts from Ireland are truly distressing. Deaths from starvation are stated to have taken place throughout the land.

Political strife runs high between the three national parties there. The subsidized party from the Young Ireland are vehement in their incitements for an immediate appeal to arms against England, but rebuked by the others.

FRANCE is in a somewhat more tranquil condition than heretofore, but angry discussions continue to take place in the Chambers of Deputies. Reform bouquets have been denounced as illegal and are to be prohibited in the future. The health of the King has improved.

The overland mail brings intelligence rather more satisfactory than that received by the previous mail.

INDIA.—Trade was depressed in India, but no additional failures of English houses has taken place.

SWITZERLAND.—The news from Switzerland does not possess much interest. The Diet is firmly resolved to maintain the rights of the country as a free and independent State.

GEN. PILLOW AND THE 'LEONIDAS' LETTER.—The editors of the N. O. Picayune state that they have seen a letter from Gen. Pillow, denying the charge of writing the celebrated "Leonidas" letter, or having any knowledge of its contents before publication. Major A. W. Burns, in a letter to the editors, acknowledges the authorship, and confirms the statement of Gen. P. as to his participation in or knowledge of the production. The publication of this letter, and the belief that it was from under the hand of Gen. Pillow, was, we believe, one, if not the principal cause of his being arrested.

Columbia and Greenville Rail Road.

The Abbeville Banner, 1st inst., says the following letter was received by a gentleman in that place, from the Hon. J. B. O'Neal, and handed to the editor for publication. It will be seen by this that the friends of the Road have every reason to believe now in the final and speedy completion of the project.

"Every thing is going on well with the company. The contracts to grade the Road east of Broad River have been taken very low, generally at an average of \$3,500 per mile. The gradings of the whole Road will be offered to the stockholders after our convention in May. It would be offered sooner, but that the location cannot be got ready sooner."

"Another installment will be called for second Monday in May. After that, more will be asked till second Monday in October, and so on every two months after. Of course the stockholders who take contracts of grading, and who may pay now, and second Monday in May, will have the advantage of paying all the balance of their stock in work, if their contracts will cover so much. Mr. Brown tells me (he has just left my house) that with three more installments, i. e. second Monday in May, second Monday in October, and second Monday in December, we can complete the Road, and put it in operation to this side of Broad River, within eighteen miles of Newberry court house. This will be, you observe, completing nearly one fifth of the distance to Greenville. Court house, via Anderson, with one fifth of the stock now subscribed, excluding even the Greenville subscription, which I yet hope will be freely brought in, when it is seen, that in good faith, the Road will be built."

"I rejoice to see the spirit manifested by Anderson and Abbeville. If they stand firm, as I am sure they will, the Road will be in operation in three years; and Greenville, Anderson, Abbeville, the western and north western part of Edgefield, Laurens, Newberry, and the western part of Fairfield and Richland, will together pour their rich products into the laps of Columbia and Charleston, without any rival Road to Aiken."

"I have already sacrificed much to obtain this end, and I am ready to sacrifice more. Your friend, JOHN BELTON O'NEAL."

For the Messenger. ANSWER.

To the Puzzle in Messenger of 2nd inst. 38—Lady's age at marriage. 48—Gentleman's age at marriage. 56—Lady's age 20 years after marriage. 68—Gentleman's age 20 years after marriage. 86—Lady's age at time of death. 98—Gentleman's age at time of death. SNOOKS.

GEN. TAYLOR—THE QUESTION SETTLED.

The news of the last week, says the Fayetteville Observer, inclines us to believe it almost certain that Gen. Taylor will be the Whig candidate for President. He has been nominated by the Conventions of Virginia and Louisiana; and Delegates to the National Convention, favorable to his nomination, have been appointed by Kentucky. Though no nomination was made by our State Convention, we are informed by Delegates present that a large majority, perhaps two thirds or three fourths, were in favor of Taylor. The movement in Mr. Clay's own State, devoted as that State ever has been to him, is conclusive to our mind, that Mr. Clay will not be, and should not be, the Candidate. Success, under a sound Whig, and honest man, is far better for the Whig party and the country, than defeat, under the great-cast man in the Union. We go for that Whig who can bear our banner in triumph; and our brother Whigs in Kentucky give up all their affectionate preference to the same consideration.

In the Virginia Convention, Gen. Taylor was nominated by the decisive vote of 87 counties to 18 counties. Among those who preferred Mr. Clay, and strenuously advocated his nomination, in preference to that of Gen. Taylor, was Mr. Botts, who, alluding to the intelligence received from Kentucky and North Carolina, by telegraphic despatches; that the former had appointed Taylor Electors to the National Convention, and that in the State Convention of the latter, a decided majority of the members were in favor of Gen. Taylor, said, "we have been to-day struck by lightning," and he attributed to the suddenness of the stroke the effect the announcement of this information had produced. Yet, obliged as he was to vote against the first resolution of the committee he would pledge himself thus far, that if the nomination of this Convention shall be ratified by the National Convention, he would give to the nominee his earnest support, and that his "blows" (to which previous allusion had been made,) should be struck hard and fast against the common enemy."

P. S. Later accounts explain why Gen. Taylor was preferred in Kentucky, rather than Mr. Clay. A letter from Frankfort says, "It was generally understood in the Whig State Convention, from declarations by the friends of Mr. Clay, that he will not allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency—that he will in a short time formally announce this determination." Other letters describe in glowing terms, the unanimity and enthusiasm for Clay of the Whig State Convention at Frankfort. Nothing of the kind was ever known to surpass the manifestations which were exhibited of the esteem in which Mr. Clay was universally held. And next to him, the enthusiasm was unanimous for General Taylor. They were all Clay men and all Taylor men! This is right!

Gen. Taylor in Louisiana.

The Louisiana State Convention, appointed with a view to the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, assembled in the City of New Orleans on the 22d ult. On motion of Belle Peyton, Esq. Judge T. W. Chinn was appointed President of the Convention. There were delegates in attendance from thirty-six Parishes. The action of the Convention resulted in the adoption of the declaration submitted by Judge Ballard.

"That in their judgment, Gen. Zachary Taylor possesses in an eminent degree those qualities exhibited and proved in a long career of public usefulness, during all which, forgetting himself, he has looked only to the honor, prosperity, and glory of his country, and has thereby given the safest and best pledge of his future course, in whatever position the impartiality of his countrymen may place him; untrammelled by mere party ties, asking no favors and shunning from his responsibility."

Warned as they are, at the same time, by the Father of his Country on the anniversary of his high day to beware of party rancor as dangerous to public liberty.

Their duty, in the name of their constituents, that they nominate General Zachary Taylor, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States for the next constitutional term.

And the members of this Convention, for the reasons set forth in this declaration, pledge themselves to support this nomination with all their influence and by every honorable means.

S. J. Peters, Esq. offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, as it is important that the person elected Vice-President of the U. States should entertain sentiments in harmony with those of our candidate, by which efficiency may be secured in the administration of our national affairs by Gen. Taylor, therefore—

Resolved, That this Convention will vote for no one for elector of President or Vice-President without a satisfactory pledge that such elector will vote for a Vice-President of the United States, who himself shall be friendly to Gen. Taylor's election.

Liberty without obedience is confusion; and obedience without liberty is slavery.

Letter from the Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina to the Committee of the Buenos Vista Festival at Philadelphia: House of REPRESENTATIVES U. S. February 16, 1848.

Gentlemen: I have been honored with a receipt of your invitation to a public dinner, to be given by the Whigs of Philadelphia, on the 23d instant, on which occasion they propose to bring forward the name of General Zachary Taylor, as a candidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. My answer has been delayed until the present time, in anticipation of the hope that it would be in my power to accept your invitation. Rejected, as I should be, to unite with you, in person, on that occasion and anxious, as I am, to aid you in its high object, I fear the probability of my presence here, in the discharge of public duties, will prevent my attendance. But allow me, gentlemen, to say, that though absent, I shall be thoroughly with you in sentiment and feeling; and I sincerely trust your demonstration will be such as cannot fail to produce a beneficial effect upon the country, and the good cause you hope to advance. It is proper that your city, whose Whig fidelity has never been shaken, should take a lead in this movement in favor of a distinguished citizen for the Presidency; and you have been fortunate in selecting the time for a public presentation of his claims, the 22d day of February, a day memorable in the annals of our country, and which has now united and enshrined in the hearts of our countrymen the glories of Taylor and Buxa Vista, with the hallowed memory of Washington.

While, gentlemen, we should all unite in abiding the decision of a Whig National Convention, fairly constituted and fully representing the popular will, in the selection of the most suitable names as our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, from the list of distinguished individuals whose pretensions may be canvassed, without being impolitic, and may be very desirable, to hold preliminary meetings, and in a spirit of frankness, and temper of conciliation, and forbearance, discuss and give expression to the claims of those whom any portion of the people may desire to place in the highest office in their gift. It may be objected by some that it is better to wait the developments of public opinion, and that it may be unwise to indicate individual preferences now. I think differently, and having clear convictions on the subject, satisfactory at least to my own judgment, I am free to avow them—I am decidedly of opinion that Gen. Taylor ought to be the candidate of the Whig party of the United States for the next Presidency. Remarkable for his sympathy with the masses of our people—for his plain republican manners—for his strong common sense—unsuspected integrity, public and private—his modesty and prudence—his ardent and undoubted patriotism—his fealty to the constitution and union of the States—his bravery in the field and wisdom in council—his indomitable spirit in battle and his generous and humane magnanimity in the hour of victory over a prostrate foe—distinguished for that rare union of the faithful obedience of the soldier with the lofty spirit of the freeman, which could enable him to look Executive displeasure in the face and declare, with unshakable emphasis, "I ask no favor and shrink from no responsibility"—with a mind which has proved equal to the many trying emergencies which it has been the lot of an eventful life to encounter; above all conspicuous among all men for that genuine and unaffected modesty, which is almost always the infallible index of true greatness. Gen. Taylor is eminently fit to be the President of this great and free people. In the present peculiar and dangerous crisis of our now complicated Mexican relations; in the momentous and fearful issues which are to grow out of the prosecution and end of this unfortunate war, there will be, I think, among the many other reasons for his elevation to the chief magistracy, a high and patriotic policy in having such a man at the head of our national affairs. His moral power, with the people; his decisions, and his familiarity with the particular subject of Mexican affairs, would enable him to terminate more than any other man, to perpetuate and adjust on a sure, permanent, just, and honorable basis, satisfactory to both republics, all the difficult and alarming questions arising out of our present contest with Mexico. I have no doubt that General Taylor is a Whig. I have, myself, always been, and expect always to be, a Whig; a true republican Whig. I was a Whig when it cost something of labor, and feeling to be of that political faith, and when it was necessary to treat the torrent of an adverse popularity. But I have never asked favor or shirked from responsibility. I have had no ambition but to promote the good of my country, and faithfully discharge all the duties incumbent on me as one of her humblest citizens. I am now, and have always been, the friend of Henry Clay, the patriot and statesman, and unflinching champion of Whig principles. His banner has never been thrown to the breeze but I have been found enlisted, under its folds. How long, how zealously and efficiently, I have been a soldier in his cause (because I believed it to be the true cause of the country) both political parties in the "Old North State" can bear testimony. If, in the progress of events, the wisdom of the National Convention should determine that the great statesman of the West shall be our standard bearer in the coming contest, I am ready and willing again to do service in that glorious cause as zealously as ever. If I had the power to make Mr. Clay President, and to command for him majorities in both branches of the national legislature in favor of the great Whig policy of which he is the most distinguished advo-

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