

# HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

A small drop of ink,  
Falling like dew, upon a thought,  
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions,  
Think.

Asheville, N. C.

Thursday, July 27, 1849.

**For President**  
**Gen. Zachary Taylor**  
OF LOUISIANA.

**For Vice President,**  
**Millard Fillmore,**  
OF NEW YORK.

**FOR GOVERNOR,**  
**CHARLES MANLY,**  
OF WAKE COUNTY.

Mr. Polk's Message to Congress announcing the ratification of the treaty with Mexico is in type, but unavoidably crowded out until next week. Various other matters are necessarily deferred.

## THE ELECTION.

As this is the last paper which will reach our friends in this State before the election, we wish to give a final word of exhortation. As ours is the first election held after the Philadelphia nominations, we need not say how injuriously any results, contrary to the hopes and expectations of the Whigs of the Union, would operate in other sections of the country. It is of the highest importance that we give our Governor an increased majority, and secure the Legislature. We assure our friends, that the boast of the Democrats, that they will elect Reid, is only gammon, and intended to frighten the timid. They always brag on the eve of an election, and there is nothing in their wind to be alarmed at. All that is necessary to triumph gloriously, is for every one to be at the polls—go there early, and go with the determination to persuade every Whig to feel a becoming interest in the election. Do this and all will be well. We have heretofore beaten them by heavy majorities, and we will do so again. In this important crisis will the gallant "Western Reserve" prove recreant? We know the Whigs of the mountains too well to harbor such a suspicion for a moment. The eyes of the great Whig party are turned with confident expectation on us; will we send an arrow of disappointment to the hearts of our brethren? Never, never. North Carolina is the Gibraltar around which centre the hopes of millions of freemen, and nobly will she sustain her reputation as the firmest of the firm, the truest of the true. While other States have been swayed to some extent by the influences brought to bear upon them, the good Old North State, as true as the needle to the pole, has swerved neither to the right nor to the left, but with her eye fixed steadily upon the great object in view, has gone on steadily from year to year, always true and ever to be relied upon. Then to the polls next Thursday, gallant Whigs of North Carolina, and record anew your undying devotion to those high and holy principles which are to guide us from the breakers and quicksands safe into the port of National happiness, peace and prosperity.

Of all the ridiculous stories of the day, that started by the Democrats charging Gen. Taylor with being a Wilmot Provision man is the most absurd. Gen. Taylor is a Southern man by birth and association, a large slaveholder, with all his interest lying in slave territory, yet he is charged with being an Abolitionist! Was ever such ridiculous nonsense witnessed? Our opponents are hard pressed for objections to the old soldier when forced to resort to such a miserable falsehood.

ASHEVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The examination of the pupils of this institution took place on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and was highly satisfactory to the large and intelligent audience constantly in attendance, offering as it did evidence of close attention on the part of the young ladies, and unwearied effort by the Teachers. Long may it continue to shower upon our community the rich treasures of moral and intellectual light.

## THE SAME OLD SONG.

The Raleigh Standard, and other Democratic papers in the State, are now endeavoring to deceive the people by boasting of what Reid will do in the approaching election. Who does not remember the game of brag that was kept up two years ago, by the very same press? The Standard talks confidently of Reid's gains in the west. Why, neighbor, you are no prophet at all. Your predictions before the last election failed so signally, that we had thought you would hesitate to try your hand again. But you are at your old tricks, we see. Now, we will predict that Manly beats Reid by a larger vote in the county of Buncombe than Graham did Shepherd. In 1846, Graham received 951, and Shepherd 431. We say Manly will beat Reid further than Graham beat Shepherd. If we are right, all we claim from the Standard will be to make no more predictions as to the vote of the West, for the truth is, the Standard man knows nothing at all about the Western people, hence the many blunders he has stumbled upon, when attempting to figure out the vote. Remember our prediction, Squire Holden.

## KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Let it not be forgotten, says the Newbernian, that Gen. Lewis Cass, and Col. David S. Reid, refused to vote for a resolution of thanks to Gen. Zachary Taylor and his brave little army, for their daring and courage at the taking of Monterey, unless the clause was appended disapproving of the capitulation of Monterey! Friends of old Zack, don't forget it. And remember that the reason which the humane Taylor gave for the capitulation, was his unwillingness unnecessarily to war against defenceless women and helpless children.

CORRECTION.—Last week we very emphatically denied a statement made by the Asheville Messenger and other papers that there were 30 Barnburner papers in the State of N. York, opposed to Cass and Butler. We were partly misled on this point, and take the first opportunity to correct ourself and beg pardon of the "Messenger." We find that the Buffalo N. Y. Express has published a list of the democratic papers in that State, which it classes as follows:

For Cass and Butler, 77 journals,  
Against Cass and Butler 30 do.  
Fayetteville Carolinian.

That's candid, Mr. Carolinian, much more so than many of your Democratic brethren, for many of them have misrepresented us, and when convinced of their error, made no correction. Pardon granted in full, with the advice not to be so hasty in future in charging falsehood upon a political opponent, until convinced that he is guilty.

## STRANGE REMOVAL AT WASHINGTON.

A letter to the Baltimore Patriot mentions as a current report, that Mr. Manly and Gen. Pillow are to go abroad as Ministers to some of the foreign courts, and that Gen. Sam Houston is to succeed Marcy as Secretary of War! Surely, surely, our country cannot be doomed to such degradations either at home or abroad.

They Give it up.—The New York Evening Post, edited by W. C. Bryant, the most influential paper in N. York, says the nomination of General Taylor by the Whigs has settled the Presidential question, and declares his deliberate conviction that Gen. Taylor will be in the Presidential chair on the 4th of March, if he is alive.

## THE LOCOFOCO PLATFORM.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, delivered a powerful speech in the House a few days ago, chiefly in review of the 27 resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, called the "Platform" of the party. After exposing their inconsistencies, and commenting on their fallacies and absurdities, he reduced them to this summary:—"that a part asserted what nobody denied, a part denied what nobody asserted, and the remainder asserted what nobody believed."

MAINY FOR TAYLOR.—The Kennebec Journal states that every Whig paper in the State of Maine, and some that were neutral, support the nomination of Gen. Taylor.

## Editorial Correspondence.

Morganton, July 18th, 1849.

The demon of dullness has been upon me for the last two weeks, which will account for your readers not having heard from me before. But now I have the events of the first few days of this week to relate, which have been interesting to the people of this county, and may interest you over the mountains. Politics, of course, is the absorbing topic of conversation—the thing about which every body is thinking, and a good many talking, who never think upon that or any other subject. Yesterday, (Tuesday) the august and worshipful county court, descended from their throne, where they are occupied in dealing out what one of the parties concerned, at least always considers anything but even-handed justice—to give way for a political meeting. The untrifled—the Cass and Butler—the phifty phour phorty or phite Democracy did then and there in their majesty and noise, assemble to resolutions themselves in the belief that Cass and Butler, Reid and Clap-trap, will be successful against glorious old Zack and our gallant leader Charles Manly, in this State. Your experience and knowledge of the parmint, will teach you that Locofocoism easily believes whatever it wishes to make others believe, but I dare say that one of the resolutions of this convolve, will even astonish Locofocoism in other parts of the world. In fact, I don't know how to regard this opinion, which I have alluded to, and which the meeting sanctioned, for I am at a loss to conjecture upon what grounds, or for what object so bare-faced an assertion, unsupported by any single fact—unsubstantiated by any proof whatever—could have been made. It may have been intended as a joke—something to provoke into mirth the downcast and woe-begone visages of our Democratic friends; as such I took it, and laughed heartily when I heard that the Democracy of Burke had resolved that Martin Van Buren, by running as the candidate of the Barnburners of New York, had thrown himself into the arms of the Northern Whigs. Democracy is hard pressed for expedients, when they resort to such stuff as a hypocritical howling about Free Suffrage—but they begin to lose their claim upon our respect and confidence, when they descend to the concoction and promulgation of such downright falsehoods as this.—It is an insult to the common sense of any intelligent community, to say that a man who has been for years the idol of the Locofoco party—who has been the particular favorite of Southern Democrats, under that endearing appellation, "A Northern man with Southern principles." It is an insult, we say, to attempt to foist him upon the Whig party in any section of the Union, or to identify him with the Whig party or its principles. Messrs. Cambreling, John Van Buren, Bauger and Young, of N. York, would cut a nice figure, throwing themselves into the arms of the Whig Party. Such an assertion is too silly to notice, did it not afford a fair prognostic as to what will be the course of the Democratic party in the coming canvass. They called Gen. Harrison an old granny—accused him of cowardice, and we may expect to hear them in a few months calling their meetings, and introducing resolutions somewhat after this fashion:

Resolved, That Gen. Taylor was playing at cards, during the whole time the above mentioned battle was raging, and his assertion that he requested Captain Hrago to "give 'em a little more grape," is a base Whig lie, inasmuch as General Taylor was at no time during the action, on the field of battle.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in that able journal, The Fine Arts, and that the certificate of Gen. Pillow's boy Bob, on which we expect to prove what we have asserted, be printed to accompany these resolutions.

But I have occupied too much space with the comments which the resolution of the Burke Democracy suggested. A few more of the same sort were read, and then the meeting was addressed by Mr. W. W. Avery, of this place. Immediately upon the adjournment of the Locofoco meeting, the Whigs assembled for the same purpose—to nominate delegates to a convention for choosing an Elector for this District. Col. B. S. Gaither, addressed the Whig meeting, and took occasion to examine the resolutions which the Democracy had just passed. As I was so unfortunate as not to hear either of the speeches, I will not of course, express an opinion of their merits. In the evening, the candidates for the Senate and Commons, edified the people for several hours. There is no excitement in these elections. Gen. Patterson has no opposition, and the other candidates—being all Whigs—are remarkable for their numbers only, there being six or seven in the field. This morning Mr. N. W. Woodfin, made the people a talk, which we hear every one speak of in terms of the highest approbation. After dinner, the people were again assembled for a Temperance meeting, and I hope from the spirit which pervaded it, it may be the harbinger of much good to be done in this way.—The meeting was addressed by Mr. Gaither, the Rev. Mr. Wiley, Mr. Woodfin, and the Rev. John Wilson. All these gentlemen dwelt eloquently upon the evils of intemperance, and urged the importance of taking some decisive steps to stop an evil which is doing the people and the country so much harm. Similar movements, we believe, have heretofore met with little success here; but the opinion seems generally entertained; that public sentiment is undergoing a great change. The practice of treating at elections seems to have disgusted every one with the free use of liquor. The scenes of public debauchery which every public occasion bring to the notice of the respectable citizens of the country, seem to have brought all, whose opinions are worth consulting, to the determination of suppressing, by some means, so flagrant a vice.

## THE CANVASS.

Everywhere that the candidates for Governor speak, Mr. Manly gains ground. Not a single appointment has been filled in the West which has not resulted in the greatest advantage to the Whig cause. For the people to see and hear for themselves the two men, is enough to seal at once the fate of Col. Reid, for the honest truth is, that between him and Chas. Manly there is the same difference that exists between a pigmy and a giant.—Mr. Manly in exposing the glaring absurdities of Col. Reid's free suffrage hobby is peculiarly happy and effective, and notwithstanding the Democratic papers boast largely of what this hobby will do for their candidate, of the miraculous power this badly digested scheme of demagoguism will exert over the minds of the people of the West, we tell them that our people are not so ignorant as to be caught by any such clap-trap. Col. Reid's votes in the Legislature form a striking contrast to his now pretended love for the "dear people," and he may rest assured that the "Western Reserve" has not so soon forgotten his bitter persecution of her every interest during several consecutive sessions of the Legislature.

Below will be found an interesting account of the discussion at Rutherford, which we copy from the Mountain Banner.

## The Discussion.

On Saturday last the two Candidates for

Governor addressed the people of Rutherford County in this place. At the hour appointed the Court House was filled to overflowing. The "bone and sinew" of the County turned out in large numbers and were honored with the presence of a number of the "fair sex," whose sparkling eyes and handsome faces never fail to give discussions of this kind an additional interest.

Col. Reid took the lead in the discussion, and spoke for two hours and a half. He labored hard to justify his party in all they did. He denied that Mr. Polk commenced war with Mexico without the sanction of Congress; and by special pleading attempted to shift the responsibility to the shoulders of "Old Zack." He spoke at length on his favorite hobby "free suffrage" and endeavored to prove the only two points which he made, "that all men are by nature equal," and that young men are leaving the State because they have not fifty acres of land to entitle them to vote for the Senate. He attacked the action of the last Legislature in re-districting the State; and declared it to be the policy of the Democratic party, if they get a majority in the next Legislature, to restore the Districts as laid off in 1842; so as to give to that party a majority of the Representatives in Congress from this State. We were pleased with Col. Reid—he is a man of talents—courteous and gentlemanly in debate, and manages a bad cause very adroitly.

Mr. Manly replied, and for two hours and a half, by his dignified appearance, burning eloquence, lucid arguments, and numerous well told and appropriate anecdotes, delighted and instructed his audience.

He showed that the war with Mexico was both unjust and unconstitutional.—That the President, while Congress was in session, without consulting the War making power, marched our army into territory, to which many Democrats have admitted we had no title; and which to say the least, was disputed, thereby involving us in a war which might have been avoided by proper negotiations on the part of the President. That in the prosecution of this war, we had involved our country in a debt of 150,000,000 of dollars; lost in battle and by disease in the unhealthy climate of Mexico, Twenty-five thousand men, and left thousands of fathers, mothers, widows and orphans, with bleeding hearts, to mourn the premature death of their sons, fathers and husbands, whose bones have been left to whiten and enrich the plains of Mexico. He called on Mr. Reid to tell him how this debt was to be paid; but it was like "calling spirits from the vasty deep," he neither could nor did give any answer.

On the question of "Free Suffrage," Mr. M. urged that Mr. Reid might as well say that people were leaving the State, because they had not a sufficient quantity of land to entitle them to a seat in either house of the Legislature, as to say that they left the State because they were not allowed to vote for Senators. Those who left the State were men of wealth, and could make more money in the West. He showed that Mr. Reid, by the change which he advocated in the Constitution, did not accomplish what he proposed; and that it was a mere vote catcher, gotten up on the eve of an election to induce the public to believe that he was a greater lover of the "dear people." By our constitution we have 50 Senatorial districts in the State, laid off according to taxation; that is, if one county pays, say \$500 tax, she is entitled to a Senator and if two, three or four counties pay but the same amount, they are entitled to but one Senator jointly. This Mr. Reid does not propose to change, but simply to allow every man to vote for Senator. Now to show the utter absurdity of this proposition, take for instance the county of Herford, which has about 500 voters, and the district composed of Rutherford, Cleveland and Polk, which has about 2,500 voters, or the Morganton district, composed of McDowell, Burke, Caldwell and Wilkes, which has about 4000 voters, and gave them all a vote in the Senate, without changing the districts, and you make one man in Herford equal to five in the Rutherford district, or eight in the Morganton district. This is the way by which Mr. Reid expects to make every man equal! He dare not advocate a change of the districts for fear of the East, but he expects to throw dust in the eyes of the people of the West by false professions of love. Mr. M thought that this question ought not to be agitated on the eve of an election; that we had lived under our Constitution for a number of years, without experiencing any practical ill, and argued that it was wrong to make innovations on our Constitution for mere theory, without accomplishing some good. That we should wait until we experienced some evil, and the public mind had settled upon a remedy that would effect the purpose which they desired, and then he too was for a change. But until then, he was for letting it stand as it was. He did not view it as a party measure; the Constitution was the property of the whole State and should be acted on with great caution by all.

It is impossible for us to do justice to Mr. Manly's effort in this place. We have listened to many speakers, both Whig and Democrat, and as a popular orator, Mr. Manly is far ahead of any to which we have listened. He has won for himself golden opinions in this county, which will tell in August next. The debate was conducted throughout by both candidates with the utmost courtesy and good feeling towards each other. Col. Reid showed himself an able advocate of a bad cause, and in the private circles, a man, that even with his political opponents, can command respect. We are certain the Democrats have not made any votes in this part of the State on the "Free Suffrage" question—the Whigs understand why it has been raised at this time, and know too well what little faith is to be placed on Democratic pledges. What has the Governor's election to

do with that question?—at most he can but recommend it to the Legislature. If the people really desire the change proposed by Col. Reid, they have but to elect members to the legislature pledged to that measure, and if they get the constitutional majority, we care not for the opinion either of Mr. Manly or Col. Reid—the constitution will be amended. Let the Whigs not only in this County, but throughout the State be aware, and not suffer themselves to be humbugged, but vote for CHARLES MANLY.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MESSENGER.

No. 2.

Messrs. Editors:—In my first communication I took a rapid survey of the State of North Carolina, from the east to the west as a line drawn from the exit of the Catawba river; along that river to Beattie's Ford, thence in a north-eastern direction, across the Yadkin, &c. In the present, I propose to enter more minutely into the history of mines and mining in that region; and if it does not lengthen my paper beyond the ordinary limits of such communications, I will wind up with a general sketch of the country lying between that and the Alleghany or Blue Ridge. As far back as 1810, we have accounts of gold mining in Cabarrus county, where the famous piece, weighing 28 lbs., steel-yards weight, was found.—This was for a long time the only known locality of that metal; and that self same mine, or one on the same premises, has given occasional employment, and yielded good profits to a number of hands up to the present time. But its durability is no doubt owing to the circumstance of its owner having formed a fixed determination never to have his meadow spoiled as long as he lived. He was in easy circumstances, and had taken great pains to clear the ground and set it well to grass, and not even the sight of the glittering metal could ever induce him to sacrifice his favorite ground. From this time, (1810) through a period of 10 or 15 years, it was known that many of the alluvial deposits along the creeks and branches for many miles around, contained more or less gold. But on account of the little knowledge that was then had as to the proper method of operating, and the worse than imperfect machinery then in use, it was for a long time looked upon as at best, a very uncertain business, and many persons became actually so much prejudiced against mining, as a business, that they would not have worked a mine if it had been bestowed upon them.

In Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, he gives a very vague account of gold mines in N. Carolina, and evidently is attempting to name the locality under consideration, i. e., the creeks of Rocky River—a tributary of the Yadkin—in the county of Cabarrus, which he makes to read, "creeks of Rockhole, in the district of Lebanon, in N. Carolina." He has made Rocky River, Rockhole, and Cabarrus, Lebanon; and proceeds to say that this district has furnished the U. S. Mint with about 100 lbs. avoirdupois, of gold; but does not give the date of his writing.

I imagine, however, that from first to last, much more than that quantity has been extracted from the deposits in this vicinity. I am not able, from any date which I have, to fix the date of the discovery of vein mines in North Carolina, but have reasons for believing that it was not earlier than 1825. Veins were discovered, I know, about this time, not far distant from the deposits just spoken of, and not long afterwards, further west, in the county of Mecklenburg. And these are the unfortunate localities—unfortunate for Englishmen, &c. referred to in my first epistle. But I have lately heard a most gratifying piece of news, in connection with "Cast-iron machinery dismembered, &c." It is this. At a notable place, a place where, once upon a time, the prodigious and never-to-be-forgotten Chevalier De Rivifanoli, carried on a huge operation—if I am rightly informed—and where he has left more and greater monuments of folly and extravagance, than are often reared to the memory of one man. At this place I am told, Capt. Wilkes, late of the U. States Exploring Expedition, and known to the reading public as one of the most learned and laborious men in the world, will soon commence mining operations. The property by some chance—I know not how—has fallen into his hands, and he paid a visit there a short time since, as a preparatory step. A few such men as Capt. Wilkes, will be to North Carolina what the needle is to the pole; they will point unceasingly to her wealth, and by their examples will teach our citizens the way to prosperity and greatness. I wish the mine may prove to be everlastingly rich, and that Capt. Wilkes may live in the "Old North State" for a hundred years to come.

In view of the continually progressive state of mining, the constant increase of the number of hands and the amount of capital, the almost daily discovery of new localities, it would be difficult to estimate the influences