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## The cry of proscription.

If any doubts have heretofore existed among reasonable men, that the policy of judicious removals from office (now in successful operation by the President and his Cabinet) is demanded by every consideration of discretion and public good, such doubts can be no longer entertained, when facts are developed, such as the following paragraph furnishes:

Respecting the Commission of Investigation at the New York Custom-house, the *Commercial Advertiser* of Monday evening says: "The investigating Committee has not closed its labors, nor is it likely to do so at present. Although they have been using the probe but a single week, we are informed that many deep and grievous sores have been discovered. In other words, we are assured that disclosures of rascalities so stupendous as almost to startle belief have been made, and the investigation is not half completed. The disclosures are chiefly wrong from those who have been engaged in the Customs—who are acquainted with the secrets of the Prison-house. We are further assured that the recent astounding statements of a late Custom-house Officer, as published in the *Express*, have been sustained; and we have also learned that those statements have actually and truly been derived from those lately in the Custom-house, who have stood high with 'the party.'"

The fulminations of malignant partisans then, may still be heard, and the motives and wisdom of the Administration continue to be assailed, but a discerning public will understand the whole matter. If a thorough examination into the various departments of Government be necessary, common sense reaches that it cannot be expected to be made by those whose interest it is to conceal error and hide abuses. Who would rely upon an accessory in fraud, to drag his accomplices to the light, when a little cunning would enable them to escape detection? Certainly no one of sane mind.—*Raleigh Register*.

## Investigation into abuses.

The commissions instituted by the President, to inquire into and make report upon alleged abuses and corruptions in different government offices has given great uneasiness to some few of those interested particularly, and they have made known their uneasiness by wallings and threatenings through the columns of the party organs. An anxiety has been expressed to know the authority under which the President constitutes these commissions of inquiry, and hold assertions made that they are without law or precedent. For an answer to this, we refer our readers to an article from the *National Intelligencer*, by which it will be seen that under almost all previous Administrations these Commissioners have been appointed, and their reports acted upon, or been made the ground work for Legislative or Executive action. They simply inquire into facts, and make report to the President for his information. He cannot personally examine into all the Custom-houses, and Navy Agencies, &c. &c. himself, and, in particular cases, where he has reason to suspect foul play, must send a trusty person to examine for him, if he thinks the public interest will be thereby promoted. An inquiry can do no harm to any body.—It is only the guilty who ought to fear investigation. The party newspapers, therefore, are indiscreet in the objection they urge. The people will suspect abuses, from the outcry that is made against the effort to ferret them out. Besides, it seems to be forgotten in some quarters, that this is a Reform Administration, pledged to march forward, without faltering, in the work of restoring the Government to something like purity, and to set its face sternly against abuses where they are known to exist.—*Alexandria Gazette*.

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT.**—This State is free from debt; has a public school fund of \$2,000,000, yielding an annual income of \$11,000; the annual expenses of the government do not exceed \$20,000; its statute legislation of 200 years makes only one volume; and has 40,000 militia.—Huzza for the land of steady habits.

He who expends money properly, is its master; he who lays it up, its keeper; he who loves it, a fool; he who fears it, a slave; and he who adores it, an idolator.

## Ratio of Representation.

The present ratio of Representation is one for every 47,700. According to the New York American, the new ratio will, most probably, be one for every 60,000 inhabitants, which will give the States the following representation:

	New Ratio.	Old Ratio.
Maine	8 members.	8 members.
New Hampshire	4 "	5 "
Vermont	4 "	5 "
Massachusetts	12 "	12 "
Rhode Island	1 "	2 "
Connecticut	5 "	6 "
New York	40 "	40 "
New Jersey	6 "	6 "
Pennsylvania	28 "	21 "
Ohio	25 "	12 "
Indiana	11 "	7 "
Illinois	7 "	2 "
Michigan	3 "	1 "
Delaware	1 "	1 "
Maryland	7 "	8 "
Virginia	17 "	21 "
North Carolina	11 "	13 "
South Carolina	7 "	9 "
Georgia	8 "	9 "
Alabama	6 "	5 "
Mississippi	4 "	2 "
Tennessee	12 "	13 "
Kentucky	12 "	13 "
Louisiana	4 "	3 "
Arkansas	1 "	1 "
Missouri	5 "	2 "
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This adds seven to the present number of the House of Representatives, already too large for calm and wise deliberation. It cuts down the delegation of some of the old States, but adds largely to those of some of the younger members of the Union.—*Raleigh Register*.

## Mr. Senator Preston.

The consistency of this gentleman seems to be a matter of great offence to the dominant party in South Carolina, who, having changed their course with Mr. Calhoun, are naturally anxious to share the reproach of such subserviency with as many as can be got to partake of it. At a political meeting not long since at Abbeville, certain resolutions were passed denouncing Mr. Preston for acting with the Whigs and in opposition to the known sentiments of his constituents. Mr. Preston has replied to these denunciations, and shown by a reference to facts, that the principles which he maintains now are the same that were held by him when he was elected to the Senate.

On the subject of a National Bank, which affords some occasion of some of the charges against him, Mr. Preston says:—"I was elected shortly after Mr. Calhoun, who had been the principal agent in establishing the Bank of the United States, and who, in the session subsequent to my election, declared this fact in the Senate of the United States, accompanied by a strong panegyric upon the Bank. He did not forfeit the confidence of the State thereby."

After referring severally to the specifications of the denouncing resolutions, Mr. Preston says:

That the meeting at Abbeville has thought proper to censure me for thus persisting to the consummation of what I set out to effect, is matter of regret to me—that it has impugned my motives by the insinuation in the 7th resolution, can excite, even at the utmost, but a momentary irritation. The tenor of my life has put me beyond such shafts. If I had been ambitious, the party in power, at the moment of its ascendancy, was accessible when I might have chosen it, rather than the doubtful and almost despairing cause of the country. If the allurements of popularity, of the dearest popularity which is found at home, could have seduced me from the rough and thorny way of duty, the primrose path was straight before me. If I was servile, I might have surrendered my conscience to the keeping of others and been safe. If I had been venal, I might have joined the *spoils party*. I have preferred to discharge, according to the dictates of my conscience, the high and responsible obligations of a patriot Senator, for the promotion and the interests and honor of our common country, and I esteem it a piece of good fortune, that in performing this duty, I have crossed no material opinion once entertained—have denounced no principle once avowed—and avowed none once denounced—that I have deserted from or to no party, but have maintained a straight forward and direct course, from the beginning of my career to the present moment.

An Irish gentleman thus addressed an indolent servant, who indulged himself in bed at a late hour in the morning: *Fall to rising! you spalpeen, fall to rising! Don't stand there lying in bed all day!*

## MESSAGE

From the President of the U. States, TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

**FELLOW-CITIZENS:**  
You have been assembled in your respective halls of legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen who was so lately called by the direct suffrages of the people to the discharge of the important functions of their chief executive office. Upon the expiration of a single month from the day of his installation, he has paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind him a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement are connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congress. The preparations necessary for his removal to the seat of Government in view of a residence of four years must have devolved upon the President heavy expenditures, which, if permitted to burden the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend seriously to the embarrassment of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition. By the provisions of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected have devolved upon me, and in the dispositions of the representatives of the States and of the people will be found to a great extent a solution of the problem to which our institutions are for the first time subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I did not feel that it would be becoming in me to disturb what had been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever therefore may have been my opinion, originally, as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day from that of its late adjournment, I found a new and controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of the situation in which I was so unexpectedly placed. My first wish, under such circumstances, would necessarily have been to have called to my aid, in the administration of public affairs, the combined wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the best mode of extricating the Government and the country from the embarrassments weighing heavily on both. I am then most happy in finding myself, so soon after my accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the immediate representatives of the States and people.

No important changes having taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress, it is not deemed necessary on this occasion to go into a detailed statement in regard to them. I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace.

The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two Governments. This Government has not been inattentive to the interests of those of our citizens who have claims on the Government of Spain founded on express treaty stipulations, and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that Government on this subject may lead ere long to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty accredited to this Government, on the subject of Alexander M'Leod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

So far as it depends on the course of this Government, our relations of good-will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest of the family of nations, as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise, but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, our numbers scarcely equalled three millions of souls; they already ex-

ceed seventeen millions, and still continue to progress in a ratio which duplicates in a period of about twenty-three years. The old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 770,000,000 of acres, ceded and unceded, still remain to be brought into market. We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly-growing family; and, for the blessings which we offer them, we require of them to look upon our country as their country, and to unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions and thereby perpetuating our liberties. No motives exists for foreign conquest. We desire but to reclaim our almost illimitable wilderness, and to introduce into their depths the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that there exists nothing in the extension of our empire over our acknowledged possessions to excite the alarm of the patriot for the safety of our institutions. The Federative system, leaving to each State the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the Federal Government those of general import, admits in safety of the greatest expansion, but, at the same time, I deem it proper to add that there will be found to exist at all times an imperious necessity for restraining all the functionaries of this Government within the range of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the powers granted to this Government, and those reserved to the States and to the people.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will perceive that the fiscal means present and accruing are insufficient to supply the wants of the Government for the current year. The balance in the Treasury on the 4th of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, and exclusive of the trust funds, is estimated at \$860,000. This includes the sum of \$215,000 deposited in the mint and its branches to procure metal for coining, and in process of coinage, and which could not be withdrawn without inconvenience; thus leaving subject to draft in the various depositories the sum of \$645,000. By virtue of two several acts, of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, on and after the 4th day of March last, Treasury notes to the amount of \$5,413,000, making an aggregate available fund of \$6,058,000 on hand.

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding Treasury notes, redeemable in the current year and interest thereon to the estimated amount of five million two hundred thousand dollars. There is also upon the Treasury the payment of a large amount of demands accrued in whole or in part in former years, which will exhaust the available means of the Treasury, and leave the accruing revenue, reduced as it is in amount burdened with debt and charged with the current expenses of the Government. The aggregate amount of outstanding appropriations on the 4th of March last, was \$33,429,616 50, of which \$24,210,000 will be required during the current year; and there will also be required for the use of the War Department, additional appropriations to the amount of two million five hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and thirty two dollars and ninety-eight cents, the special objects of which will be seen by reference to the report of the Secretary of War.

The anticipated means of the Treasury are greatly inadequate to this demand.—The receipts from customs for the last three quarters of the last year, and the first quarter of the present year, amounted to \$12,100,000; the receipts for lands for the same time to \$2,742,450; showing an average revenue from both sources of \$1,236,870 per month. A gradual expansion of trade growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction in the expenses of collecting, and punctuality on the part of collecting officers, may cause an addition to the monthly receipts from the customs. They are estimated for the residue of the year, from the 4th of March, at \$12,000,000; the receipts from the public lands for the same time are estimated at \$2,500,000; and from miscellaneous sources at \$170,000; making an aggregate of available funds within the year of \$14,670,000; which will leave a probable deficit of \$11,406,132 95. To meet this, some