THE MESSENGER

D. R. M'ANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASTURVICLE, N. C.

Friday, Oct. 13, 1843.

WHIG PROSPECTS.

The Whig party witnessed darker days than these just before the Presidential election of 1840, and yet they achieved the greatest political victory the country has ever known; and they can, and they WILL do it again. It is true that a damper has been cast upon the Whig fire of 1840, by the perfidy and corruption of the man the Whigs elected to the second office within the gift of the American people. But what of that? it can and will be rekindled, and it will sweep every thing before it as it did in 1840. We repeat that the Whig fire of 1840, may have gone down upon the altars of the cause, but the whirlwind of corruption which has swept over the country like a besom of destruction-destroying the high-raised hopes of the friends of liberty-will kindle it into a flame, and it will burn as fervently as it ever did. The people will speak through the ballot-box, and they will be heard and obeyed.

There is no cause for discouragemen in the result of the state elections. They are generally more or less influenced by local causes. If we are to judge of the future by the past, the Whigs must succeed. In 1839, the year previous to the last Presidential election, the Locofocos succeeded in all but six of the states of this Union, viz :- Kentuky, Louisiana, New York, Delaware, Rhode Island and Vermont. What if the Whigs had then considered it idle to attempt to elect their candidate to the Presidency? But no such feeling existed. They were not to be outdone because they were defeated in the state elections. The Whigs knew they were in the majority from one to two hundred thousand, and that it was only necessary to call out this mass in order to elect their champion. They mustered their for--ces for the contest, and when the battle was over they were victorious in nineteen of the twenty-six ctates! And it is a fact worthy of note that of the nineteen states in which the Whigs were victorious in the Presidential election, thirteen were carried by the Locofocos in the state elections of the previous year, viz :- Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee. It is another fact worthy of note that these thirteen states gave an aggre gate Locofoco majority in 1839, of 41,000 votes, and that these same thirteen states, in the fall of 1840, only one year after the state elections, gave an aggregate Whig majority of 109,000! The Whigs went into the Presidential contest with but six dollar ! and SUGAR eleven pounds for one states in their favor, and they came out of dollar! it with but seven opposed to them. These are stubborn facts, and they are enough to cause the most desponding. Whig to take courage. There is no cause for alarm as to the result of the Presidential election. If every state in the Union should go for the Locofocos in the present elections, there would be none-not the slightest reason to suppose that Mr. Clay will not be here? elected President in 1844.

Whigs, let your watchword be "Clay first-Clay last-Clay all the time," and in 1844 it will be responded to by acclamation from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico. It is utterly impossible for the Locofocos to deceive the people any longer with their fair promises, which never have been, nor never will be fulfilled. The people have weighed them in the balance and will confirm their decison. We believe that, in reality, the Whig strength has not diminished in the least, but rather increased, and only awaits the next Presidential replies: "The Globe will not indulge a election to establish those principles by supposition so derogatory to the Democrawhich alone the country can be restored to cy. To suppose that the Democratic party its wonted prosperity.

Business .- With capitalists money is plenty, and loaned very cheap; say for 3 to 5 per cent. per annum. All branches of trade and manufactures are brisk and prosperous. We see advertisements for journeyman boot and shoe makers and good wages offered in cash. The cotton and woolen factories are making money like dirt .- Boston Olive Branch.

These are some of the good effects of the tariff, and yet a large majority of the Locofocos have the incorrigible hardiness to assert that the present tariff is ruinous to the country. What manner of men are they! This great cry against the tariff is all raised for effect-they see the good it is doing, but it is a Whig measure, and their policy demands that it should be denounced The very men who are so bitterly denouncing the tariff, with a perfect knowledge of the good it has already accomplised, and the good it will yet accomplish, profess to 'e true friends to their country. If they are, we say save the country from its

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

We see the names of several pro-Whice spoken of in our exchanges, in connection with the office of Governor .-Let the people speak out on this subject, we like to hear them express their prefertheir preferences to become prejudices .-Let the respective claims of each individual spoken of, be brought before the state convention when it assembles, and then let the Whigs of North Carolina to a man, unity of action characterizes their move. ments, the Whigs must and will triumph. They have the majority on the popular vote, and it is only necessary that each Whig should do his duty, in order to elect or ten thousand. A word to the Whigs. Let each county

in the state be fully represented in the convention, that there may be a fair expression of opinion on this subject, so that the nominee of the convention may be chosen with regard to the will of the majority. We know that in different parts of the state, different men are the favorites of the people. Hence the necessity of a fair expression of opinion on this subject, in order to prevent dissension among the Whigs, which would, there is not a shadow of doubt, result in their defeat. Whigs, we warn you to beware of dissensions. Let the nominee of the convention be your man, and him only, and our word for it, North Carolina will have another Whig Governor. It is only necessary to success that the Whigs go to work as soon as their leader is chosen, and that they do their duty. If they enter the campaign with a determination to conquer, they will come off victorious. It is the duty of every man in a republican government, to exercise the right of suffrage when it is extended to him, and more especially when the dearest interests of his country are at stake. Then let every Whig in the state be at the polls on the day of the election, and let him do his duty between this and that time, and we have no fears about the result-North Carolina will be right side up.

THE TARIFF AT THE SOUTH.

The Democracy of the south are very violent in their denunciations of the tariffaffecting to think that it is ruinous to the interests of the south. How they can denounce the tariff so bitterly in the face of such evidence as can be produced of its good effects, is certainly one of the seven wonders. The Georgia Journal gives us some of the good effects which the "Clay Whig Tariff" has wrought in that part of the south, which completely answers the harangue of the Locofocos about the tariff increasing the prices of the necessaries of life. Subjoined is the Journal's article:

At retail in this place, good, very good COFFEE is selling at ten pounds for one

No more than eighteen months ago COF. FEE was selling five pounds for one dollar and SUGAR six pounds for one dollar!

In the consumption of these two articles. we ask the Democrats wherein does the Whig Tariff injure the people! LOAF SUGAR that used to sell in this

place at 25 cents per pound can now be bought at 14 cents a pound! Does the Tariff prove disadvantageous

In the same proportion is the reduction of price, on other necessaries. Now, when we compare the effects of the Whig Tariff. with the effects of the Tariff when Van Buren was President, on which side is the

result most favorable? These are facts for the people. They all know them to be so! And one fact with them should outweigh an hundred assertions that cannot be proven true."

07 Kendall's Expositor has expressed found them wanting, and in 1844 they its willingness to support Mr. Tyler, if he receives the nomination of the Democratic National Convention, and asks-" Will not the Globe?" To which the Globe may nominate Mr. Tyler for the Presidency, is to suppose that it is destitute of political principle!!"

> It certainly must grieve Mr. Tyler very much when he thinks how he has labored to gain the confidence of the Democratic party, and is thus rewarded. The infatuated man proved himself so reckless as to persue any course which he thought would please the Locofocos. But he now sees what the rewards of his treachery are, even from those by whom he expected to be caressed—they curse the traitor though they love they treason.

The Charleston Mercury says that Mr. Clay can beat Mr. Van Buren in all the Southern States, and seems to think that Mr. Clay will be elected, if he and Mr. Van Buren are the candidates. Yes, and

Candor is declined .- Dahlonega Times. Just as might have been expected.

Ata Locofoco convention recently beld in Columbiana county, Ohio, the strength of the different Democratic aspirats was tried, which resulted as follows :-For Van Buren 1925, Johnson 113, Buchanan 30, Calhoun 9, Cass 1, Tyler 0. At ences, but we do hope they will not permit the Massachusetts Locofoco State Convention, the vote for a candidate for the Presidency stood, for Van Buren 632, for Calhoun 373. Mr. Van Buren's prospects of receiving the nomination of the National Convention are undoubtedly brighteningunite upon the nominee of the convention. If the signs of the times indicate such a result But Mr. Van Buren cannot be elected, and the Locofocos certainly know it. He has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and he has give no evidence of amendment if re-elected; and without a Whig Governor by a majority of eight the most positive evidence of far better management in the affairs of the government the people surely will not reverse their mature and deliberate decision.

> Insanity.-- Insanity is now the only plea for the defence of a criminal when araigned before a court of justice. When a man commits a crime, no matter how heinous or how petty, if he is brought before a court to account for it, he has only to plead insanity and he goes unwhipt of justice.-How convenient it is to become insane at at times! It is surprising to witness the success attendant upon this course. When a man commits a crime, by some mysterious process, he instantaneously becomes insane. We notice a case now pending in one of the courts of Maine, in which a prosecution for a breach of promise to marry was brought by a young lady, and it is said that the plea for the defence is to be that the young man was insane when he made the promise! This is a new idea, and the young men of the country should thank him for its introduction. What subterfuges the guilty resort to, in order to evade justice!

Tennessee Legislature.-This body convened on the 2nd inst. Josiah M. Anderson was elected Speaker of the Senate over A. O. P. Nicholson. Gen. Daniel L. Barrenger, formerly of this state, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives over William Polk.

The Senate, on the 3rd, passed a bill on its third reading, to remove the seat of Government to Kingston, in Roane county. The House passed a similar bill on its second reading, designating Murfreesboro', in Ratherford county, as a suitable place.

"LITTLE MASSACHUSETTS."-Jefferson county, in Tennessee, goes by the name of Little Massachusetts." At the last election this county gave Jones, the Whig candidate for Governor, 1606 votes, and Polk, the Democratic candidate, only 237, being a majority of 1349! Wonder if the old

Ever thus may the traitor be rewarded.

and further that he has avowed his detortheir generations." As he has seen his error in one thing, he may in all, and fully forsake his evil ways.

A woman rather under the ordinary size lately died at Greensburgh, Indiana, weigh. ing over 600 pounds .- Olive Branch.

You can have the "peacter"-we ac-

ON THE FENCE.-Mr. Van Buren sat upon the ence during the progress of the ploughing match, it the great Agricultural meeting in New York. He seemed quite at home, having a great deal of experience in that position.—Rochester Democrat. he can be elected over Mr. Calhoun, or any other man the Locofocos may choose to dhim to take a seat by his side. 'No, air,' said mr. Webster passed him Mr. Van Buren aak of him to take a seat by his side. 'No, air,' said mr. Webster pokingly, 'I'm no fence man." The

Glad to hear that Mr. Webster is not on the cace. We despise the man who straddles a rail. If he is anything let him show it.

A FAITHFUL PICTURE.

Mr. Clay, in a letter to the Chambersmaster hand, and its correctness must be acknowledged by the candid of all parties. It is a lamentable fact that the country has been cursed with the worst state of affairs, since the installation of Mr. Van Buren in to power, ever known in our history .-When the reins of Government were placed in the hands of Gen. Jackson, and transmitted to Mr. Van Buren, what were the promises of the Democratic party? We were to have " retrenchment and reform," and they have given us the very reverse .-Under Mr. Van Buren's administration, corruption infected every department of the Government. And his is acknowledged to be, by all lovers of good government, the most corrupt and profligate administration that has been in power since the declaration of independence. And yet the Locofoces will ask the American people to re-elect Mr. Van Buren if he receives the nomination of the Democratic National Convention. This is emphatically adding insult to injury.

Subjoined is an extract from Mr. Clay's letter, which we commend to the careful perusal of our readers. It is a faithful picture of the misrule and corruption with and the consequent general prosperity of which our country has been cursed for the the Country. But we now know the nature,

65 Mr. Tyler will occupy rather an un. enviable position during the next session of Congress. The Locofocos will have a ma. jority in the House, and the Whigs in the Senate, and Mr. Tyler will have the satis. faction of knowing that he does not enjoy the confidence or respect of either. This is as it should be. A man who has acted as basely, as treacherously as John Tyler has, deserves not the confidence and re. pect even of the wandering Bushmen.

Jee Smith .- We learn from the New York Express, that Joe Smith, the great Mormon prophet, has renounced the Democratic party and declared himself a Whig, mination to " swear his children never to vote the Democratic ticket again, in all

Or The longest name we have seen for some time is that of the infant daughter of the Queen of Portugal. She is to be chrisened Dongs Maris Anna Fernanda Leopoldina Michaela Rafaela Gabriella Carlota Antonia Julid Victoria Praxedes Gonzaga functionaries of the Nation. It was to de Braganza e Bourbon Saxe Coburg e bring about a radical improvement in public

Gov. Morton has appointed Thursday, the 30th of November next, as a day of thanksgiving in Massachusetts. Guess the turkeys and pumpkins will know what's what about that time.

knowledge that you can tell - of larger omen than we know of.

It is painful even to gaze on the picture of

I concur with you, Gentlemen, general ly, in the retrospect which you have pre-sented of the administration of public affairs, during late years, and in the measures of policy which ought to guide it. If we are not utterly deceived in the theory of free Government, the people of the United States ought all along to have been and should now be, the happiest and most pros perous people upon the earth, but our con-dition has been, and continues to be, far otherwise. It is impossible to conten the Administration of the Government, during nearly the last fifteen years, without feelings of the deepest regret and bitterest mortification. That long period has been marked by relentless proscription, similar in spirit, if not attended with the same effusion of blood, as that which is recorded in Roman history to have been perpetented by Marius and Sylla; by reckles experiments and the overthrow of valuable institutions; by the destruction of the best currency in the world, and consequent deangement in all the business of society; by extensive and scandalous peculation on the part of the public functionaries; by extravagant and profligate expenditure of the public money; by attempts to subvert the long cherished policy of the country, under which it had eminently flourished and prospered; by relaxation in the respect and authority due to the law and Constitution; by wide-spread and alarming demoralization; by a fearful grow and corrupt use of the power of the Executive branch of the Government; and, finally, by a de-Bay State will follow the noble example of her little namesake?

gree of perfidy in the head of that branch, of which no equal example can be found in this or any other Country in this or any other age. At the commencement of the administration of the present acting Chief Magistrate, the leaders of our political opponents, with a few honorable exceptions, assidiuously courted and caressed him ; flattrring and praising him for his violation of the just expectations of a confiding people, they marched up, in solemn column, arm and arm, along Pennsylvania Avenue, to the Presidential Mansion to thank and congratulate him, for exercising a Royal prerogative, to defeat the wishes and hopes of the People. Men, under the abused name of Democrats, loudly exulted in the failure of a measure demanded by the urgent wants and voice, and essential to the promotion of the interests, of the people; exulted in the perverse and corrupt will of one man, overruling the will of a large majority of the nation! In the dispensaions of an all-wise Providence, retributive ustice is sure to come sooner or later .-The acting President, so much wooed by political leaders, in the beginning of his administration, now, as its end approaches, in his turn, and very much to their annoy-ance, exercises all his blandishments upon their party. Nor is their danger or regrets diminished, by the fact that whilst their in-struments of seduction were honeyed words, his are the lucrative offices of Gov. ernment.

> The great political event of 1840, had an object far more elevated and important than that of a mere change in the high policy. And what, after that event, was the manly, liberal and patriotic course which the defeated party should have pursued? It was to have cheerfully acquiesced in the will of the People, proclaimed by an unexampled and overwhelming ma-jority. They should have said at The people disprove of our system. They require a sound currency of uniform value. They are opposed to the Sub-treasury .-They demand a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, among all the States. They insist upon an honest and economical administration of their public affairs. They are opposed to the encroachment of the Executive department and require salutary restraints upon its power. We shall continue by free discussion and fair arguments, to recommend our measures, and to expose those of our political opponents; but they are entitled to a fair trial of their system of policy, and we will make no factious opposition, nor throw any unreasonable obstacles in their way.—

him, by the confidence which they generously reposed in his honor and fie Mr. Clay, in a letter to the Chambers. burg Clay Club, draws a faithful sketch of the manner in which the Government has been administered for the last twelve or fifteen years. The picture is drawn by a assumed the name of democratic without the least color of title to it, are now completely identified, closely united, one and indivisible. If, in the sequel, they should find him an inconvenient associate, they

have nobody but themselves to reproach. The last war with Great Britain taught the patriotic lesson that, during a contest with a foreign power, it is the duty of all parties cordially to unite and to give our arms the greatest possible effect and vigor : and that any party, which violates that principle, is sure to lose the public confidence Our experience, in a season of peace, will, I trust, inculcate another important lesson, that treachery and perfidy are alike detestable, at all times, and will demonstrate, still more clearly, that invaluable but too often neglected truth, in public affairs, that honesty is the best policy.

the Administration of the General Government which I have faithfully sketched. It would have been happy for the people of the United States, if it were a mere fancy piece to survey. But their long, general and intense embarrassments have unfortunately too severely assured them of its actual reality. It would have been a much more agreeable task to me to portray the purity, disinterestedness, honor, probity and fidelity of all in the charge of our public concerns; the wisdom of their measures, extent and causes of the public disorders, and, what is no less important, their remedy. That remedy is in the hands of the People. Under other forms of Government, where public spirit is not entirely crushed by arbitrary power, the People would long since have sought redress by violent and convulsive means. It is our peculiar good fortune to have in the ballotbox a remedy which supercedes a necessity of resorting to them, and which is quite as efficacious, and more certain, as well as more peaceful, than the use of the bayenet. And it affords me inexpressible pleasure to say to you that it is my firm belief, from all the signs of the times, from all the causes now in operation, and from all the information which I derive from every quarter of the Union, that a great and glorious deliverance awaits us; and that the People will, in 1844, nobly vindicate their rights, and manifest anew their capacity for Self-Government, by a triumph more brilliant, more decisive, and I hope more auspicious than that of 1840. That accomplished, most of our views of public policy, which you suggest, will, I trust, be enforced, and we shall once more behold our Country honored and respected abroad, beloved and prosperous at home, and stendily advancing in the path which leads to greatness and

We see it stated in some of our exchanges that the Postmaster General has already succeeded in putting a stop to the transportation of the Mail on the Sabbath, on different routes, to the amount of 80,-000 miles in length. He deserves much

BLACK LIST.

The following persons have sloped to parts unknown, indebted to this office the amount annexed to their names :

B. M. Enloe, \$3 50 J. A. Mingus, J. C. Cochrane, 9 50 9 25

These miserable scamps lived in the neighborhood of, and received our papers from Quallatown P. O., N. C.

[FOR THE MESSENGER.]
Messrs. Editors,—It will no doubt afford you and your readers some pleasure to learn that a recruiting party appeared on the eleventh of this month at Cane Creek, enrolling the names of several volunteers for the Cold Water Army. It was a good beginning, considering that old General Alcohol has been very busy at this place for several weeks past, employing many of his old soldiers in preparing the battering-rums for another attack before cold weather sets in. However, if the Cold Stream Guards should appear too formidable, perhaps the conflict may be ordered to take place on the thirsty sandhills of the South, there the victims may be buried. no one knowing who slew them; this is modern charity, (with some.) The signers of the Total Pledge on this occasion were persons of influence, and little doub: remains but considerable force will be added.

The business of the day commenced with prayer. James McBrayer, Esq., was called to the chair, and M. P. Freeman chosen Secretary pro tem. The Rev. T. Stradley delivered an appropriate address. The meeting adjourned, to meet again

shortly. Go on, Temperance, go modestly.

HONESTY OF PURFOSE. - No young man can pros-Hongstr or runross.—No young man can pros-per in life, unless he nonmences his career with strict honesty of purpose. With a steady aim to virtuous action and a scrupulous regard for the rights of others, he is sure to meet with prosperity. While those who turn about and equivocate, and strive for wealth, not much caring how it is ob-tained, are looked upon with suspicion and distrust --the truly honest are respected and beloved and and are regarded as valuable and influential citi-zens. In all cases and at all times an honest man an be safety trusted. He takes no advantage of

An honest soul is like a ship at sea, That sleeps at anchor when the ocean's calm, But when she rages, and the wind blows high He cuts his way with skill and majesty." Let young men especially, so habituate the

Above ail, we scorn to employ any arts to seduce, from the path of his duty, the man who has reached his elevated station in spite of our strenuous exertions against success.—Portland (Me.) Tribune.

Whig Prospects. The Editor of the Petersburg Intelli

or, after an absence of three weeks in the ed home, and thus speaks of the prosp of the Whig party: at the North, confirmed us in the opin we have heretofore expressed, that

Whig Party have control of the Presitial Election in their own hands. If with that the great Representative of the a glorious triumph. All the Whigs a whom we met—and they were not a j—were determined and sanguine. only Whig measure which has perfected is now in full operation, and is effects on the business and prosperity of the country gives token of what would be the effect of the combined operation of the Whig measures, while it gives an emphatic contradiction to the prediction to the predic our opponents. While the effect of measure is perceived and felt-while on can contrast the improved and improving astrous and gloomy state, who can doubt that the People will lift up their voice for the men who will advocate the meanure which alone can prevent a fearful recur rence of the evils and difficulties from which we have begun to extricate oursel To re-establish the sway of Locofor would be but to re-enact the fearful dram the first act of which was presented to years ago, and the denoument of which we have but lately witnessed. The People know this full well, and to suppose that they would again plunge iato debt and dif. ficulty, incurring the hazard of individual and State insolvency and repudiation, his suppose them utterly ignorant of what ten to their own safety or ruin.

"Our opponents can promise the per nothing but what they have already gives in fearful abundance. They can prom ruin, distress and disgrace, and thay can point to previous performance as a prest that their pledges will be redeemed. They can promise hard money, and shuw how hard money was to get under their rule,-They can promise ' Free Trade,' and point to factories closed, workmen discharged, poor houses fitled, and a large foreign dela incurred, as proofs of its blessings. They can promise an economical Governmen and point to the more than One Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars expended in four years by Mr. Van Buren's Administration-an amount nearly treble that expended by the "extravagant" J. Q. Adams in the same period-and show how much they valued the people's money.and publish Levi Woodbury's correspon dence with the defaulting officers, to show how indispensable honesty was for office under Mr. Van Buren. They can promise well regulated exchanges, and point to the extravagant rates of exchange between the ferent points of the country, which for a

long time existed. All these things they can do, and ask the people to trust them again, in preference to those, who, in spite of the found treachery, have done enough to show that they are determined to practise what they preach, and perform what they promised. Will the people listen to them? They may, but it will only be to reply. 'We have tried you once, and found you wanting in every thing which appertains to good government You found 'us prosperous and happy: You left us ruined and disgraced. To trust you again would be such an act of madness and folly, that the mere proposition is an insult to our understanding.

WHAT IS IN A NAME - Why is it that the name of Henry Clay is never mentioned in public without an outbreak of enthusastic applause/! The Utica Gazette tells us, that while Prof. Grimes was lecturing in that place on phrenology, he had occasion fre-qually to hold up for the inspection of the audience the portraits of various persons remarkable for some prominent external indication, and for corresponding mutual manifestation of the character. Among the rest that of Henry Clay; and the moment that was done and the audience caught a view of it, with the announcement that this is the " Hend of Henry Clay !" and before the lecturer had time to utter another word, there burst spontaneously and, as it seemed, with almost entire unanimity, such a repeated and drowning peal of applause, encoring and cheering, three times repeated, as to make the whole house as it were shake, and the echoes of the explosion to reverberate through its arches and colon-Professor Grimes was evidently astonish

ed and taken by supprise; and when the noise flad a little subsided pleasantly remarked, " that he had undesignedly touch ed a very excitable organ or bump!"

It was the heart that was touched by the

name of Clay-It was the swelling forth of ushing enthusiasm, determined to do" Justo to Harry of the West."-Philadelphia Independent.

HENRY CLAY.—Who speaks of Henry Clay without a word of praise? There is no intelligent locofoco in the country who will not, when his name is mentioned; (for the locufocos are, after all, good Americans in heart,) couple it with a proud tribute to his genius and patriotism. They may, and no doubt do, conscientiously differ from the company of Mathematical and the prohim on points, of National policy; but they are too generous to withhold from him the paise which is due to candor, honesty, and genius.

A friend told us some time since, that in a railroad car, a circumstance arose in his pre-relation to Henry Clay, in which a foreign a strong German accent—a gentleman of gen Hebrew erudition—spoke of Henry Clay as a dishonest man. A gentleman opposite, a distinguished member of the Ohio bar, interrupted him, atter a courteous apology for the liberty which is took, said: "Sir, I am the most violent locofer took, said: "Sir, I am the most violent locoloco in the strongest locofoco district in Ohio, but in my section there is not a democrat who would not take off his coat to chastise the scoundred who would dare to say that Henry Clay is dishonest. The, Whig party has an exclusive right to the glory of Henry Clay's character. It belongs to the country. His political foes, and I am among the most ardent of them, will oppose him defeat him if they can—but they will permit no man to say that Henry Clay, whom we glory in while we oppose him, is not an honest man." The dispute was ended.... Phil. Independent.