

Political.

Mr. Van Buren's Availability—Snap Judgments.

The following is from a political adversary, but there is something in it, more in the spirit even than the letter—to arrest the attention of every Democrat, who looks upon the next Presidential election as a great struggle for principle, and not for the promotion of men.

In New York, which was carried against him by 20,000 majority in 1840, it is scarcely conceivable he can succeed, after the late outrageous usurpation upon popular rights committed by the Syracuse convention in rejecting the District system, and packing the delegation to the National Convention.

THE ALBANY REGENCY—VAN BUREN AND THEIR CONVENTION.

We have from Syracuse what the lawyer-spirit we believe, a snap-judgment upon Calhoun, Johnson, Cass, Buchanan, and other (if other there be) that side of the house aspirants for the Presidency.

As for the nomination of Mr. Van Buren at Syracuse, and for the selection of his delegates in the jump, we rejoice in it. We, in this State, have soundly thrashed him once, and we can do it again.

We beg to know of the Albany Argus, if it be not asking too much, upon what grounds Mr. Van Buren can hope for better success in 1844 than in 1840.

their candidate that tempt to cider droning, the same temptation in the same man exists again. "The Whigs cheated." Well, the Whigs may cheat again. "There was pipe-laying; there was fraud; the Bank of England bought up the people, and so forth, and so on."

It is clear as light, that if this Syracuse movement of the Albany Regency be persisted in, Henry Clay will be the next President of the United States. It is not in the nature even of a so-called democrat, often the tamest, most supple, and cringing of all human beings, so to disown his own self, his own self-interest, and his own self-will, as in silence to be juggled out of his own preferences as at Syracuse, and to be drawn like a dog to vote for him, whom twice voted for, he now prefers least of any man in his ranks.

Secrets Worth Knowing.

Some terrible disclosures for our Locofoco friends were made during the recent trials in New York by the leaders of the Subterraneans. The Courier and Enquirer quotes them thus, as given in Mike Walsh's own report of the trials:

Q. Mr. Wood, did you never give \$100 to have Whig voters beat away from the polls?
A. I have given money for general expenses.
Q. What do you mean by general expenses?
A. Room-hire, bill-posting, &c.

Mr. Broderick was also cross-questioned by Mike on this same subject; and we particularly commend his reply to Messrs. Butler, Edmonds, and his honor the Mayor, who made such a desperate and unsuccessful effort to convict the Whigs of pipe-laying through the testimony of one Glentworth.

Mike Walsh to Mr. Broderick. How long have you lived in the Ninth Ward?
A. For over twenty years.
Q. Have you known of any money being paid while in it for improper electioneering purposes?

A. Yes; I have known three dollars a day to have been given by the Van Buren party to BULLIES to beat Whig voters from the polls.
John B. Gerritt, an Old Hunker in a black wig, sworn.
Whiting. Were you at the Ninth Ward poll on the 25th August, Mr. Gerritt?
A. Well, now, I'll tell you just how it was: I was there, I was, and I seed a good many skimmages take place, and I saw Mr. Millard come up, and says I, "Abe, take care o' yer nose, Abe." "Oh!" says he, pushin' along, "I don't care for any of 'em." He didn't follow my advice though, for I saw him a little while afterwards led home, and I tried to stop him to remind him that I was right in telling him to take care of his nose.

Walsh. You wanted to convince him of the propriety of following his nose thereafter, and not to thrust it in other people's business, I suppose.
A. Yes, sir. Well, as I was saying, I was there pretty much all day, and I didn't see Walsh do any thing out of the way, and I watched him pretty close, too; but toward evening the steam began to get pretty well up, and I saw him take a man by the neck and run him across the street.
Walsh. Did you never have a man by the neck, sir?
A. Well, I might. Walsh. You might! Didn't you knock three men down with a bludgeon one night, near St. John's burying ground, for differing with you in regard to the Chinese war?
The witness evaded this question.
Walsh. Didn't you know, sir, that there

was a conspiracy among the watchmen to drive the friends of the district system from the polls?
A. Yes, I heard of such a conspiracy.
Q. Did you see any of the watchmen and lamp-lighters there—the former without their uniforms?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Some of them voted seven or eight times, didn't they?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Didn't you see some Old Hunkers vote forty or fifty times?
A. I don't know.—Subterranean.

THE MESSENGER.

D. R. McANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS. ASHEVILLE, N. C. Friday, Oct. 27, 1843.

The Messenger will change hands after the present number, consequently there will be no paper issued next week, in order to give the new proprietors a little time to arrange matters. Week after next the Messenger will be forthcoming, and regularly thereafter.

JUDGE McLEAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

We invite the attention of our readers to the extract from the letter of Judge McLean to a gentleman in Virginia, which we publish below. It gives a quietus to the fears created by the assertions of the Locofoco presses that the nomination of Mr. Clay for the Presidency by the Baltimore convention, would cause defection of that portion of the Whig party who are the friends of Judge McLean.

Judge McLean is a pure patriot, and more than that, he is in favor of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, as will be seen by his letter. His opinion of the misrule and corruption practised in the administration of the government for the last ten or twelve years, is the result, not of party prejudice, but of calm observation.

He withdrew from Gen. Jackson's cabinet, rather than lend his influence to advance the party purposes of that administration. It is to this he alludes when he says, "a departure from these principles drove me reluctantly, from political life."

The office of President, in my opinion, has been lowered, and also the character of the country, at home and abroad, by means used to secure that office. High as the Presidency of this great nation is, it may be reached at too great a price.

Our friend need have no fears as to the harmony which existed between the committee of editors we had proposed leaving our paper in charge of during our absence, for we could not find such a thing as a Tyler man in "these diggings," and the Locofocos were so down in the mouth at the result of some of the state elections, that none of them could raise their thunder, hence our Whig locum tenens was left "all alone in his glory."

Who done that?—When it was ascertained that the Locofocos were defeated in Tennessee, they attributed it to the fact that their leaders in that state, had declared themselves in favor of Mr. Van Buren, and that he was so unpopular with the mass of the people. Now they are defeated in Georgia, and their leaders in that state expressed their preference for Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency.

In all parts of the country we hear of prominent and influential men becoming disgusted with the coon party, and leaving it for the pure and righteous cause of Democracy.—Baltimore Republican.

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person being recommended him for an office, as a personal friend, with qualifications, remarked, with great earnestness, "No man can feel more grateful than I do for personal acts of kindness, but in making this appointment I have a high public duty to perform, and I must look to the public interest."
A departure from these principles drove me, reluctantly, from political life; and in all sincerity I assure you that there is no political office, not even the Presidency, which could tempt me again into politics, on principles opposed to those which I approve and on which I endeavor to act.

Pledges when given by a candidate for public favor should be received with suspicion, as they are generally made to answer a particular purpose and are seldom redeemed. No one, perhaps, should be named for the Presidency whose opinions on the leading topics of the day are unknown to the public.

No one who is named for the Chief Magistracy, from a respectable source should feel himself at liberty to say that he would decline a nomination for that office. But I beg you to believe, my dear sir, that this remark is not prompted by vanity which leads me to suppose, that my name could be favorably considered by the contemplated Whig Convention.

With the greatest respect I am,
Your grateful and obt. servt.,
"JOHN McLEAN."

CLAYTONSVILLE, N. C., October 21st, 1843.

Hallo there, you Editors of the Messenger, we have a dry time up this way; that is, we have no news among us, and want the more. Our Messengers "no come" last evening. Out with your excuse about it.

I suppose that your mess of Whig, Locofoco, and Tyler editors don't harmonize well. If that be it, we shall be glad to hear of the original editor at the head of affairs again.

If our subscribers at Claytonsville failed to receive their papers in due time, it was an oversight which we think did not occur in the Messenger office, if it did it was the fault of the post-boy.

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Death of Senator Linn.—On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., at 12 o'clock, M., the Hon. Lewis F. Linn, Senator in Congress from Missouri, was found dead in his bed at his residence in St. Genevieve.

Well done Tennessee.—ERRAINE B. FOSTER and SPENCER JARNAGIN, both Whigs, good and true, have been elected U. S. Senators by the Legislature of Tennessee.

Death of a Member of Congress.—The Hon. John Miller, member of Congress from Georgia, died at his residence near Savannah a few days since.

FOR THE MESSENGER. The Baptist Convention.

Messrs. Editors:—I attended the above convention on Sabbath last, at the Boilston camp-ground; and was well repaid for the trouble of going. I had the pleasure of listening to two very sensible discourses, one from the Rev. Mr. Wait, of Raleigh, and the other from the Rev. Mr. Babeock, of New York.

Mr. Babeock's text was, "Behold I stand at the door and knock, and if any man hear my voice, &c.," and from this he preached a very feeling, intelligent, and evangelical discourse, marked by a true christian spirit throughout; indeed he "preached the word," and with power, drawing many beautiful similes from nature, and illustrating how God knocks at the sinner's heart, etc.

Mr. Babeock is the agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society, not the American Bible Society. Why it should be called American we cannot divine, for it is purely of ecclesiastical character. A large portion of the Baptist church withdrew their aid from the American Bible Society in 1836, and in 1837 organized one with the above title, and since that have had Bibles printed, not according to the old version, but in particular points to suit themselves, such as baptism, &c., with many other alterations that I might mention, that no body but themselves (and they are divided on the version) believes for the better; but on the contrary considered it, and now consider it unnecessary, and wrong. But I did not set out to write about a Bible Society.

October 19, 1843.

FOR THE MESSENGER. Gubernatorial.

Our friends already begin to speak out their views and preferences in various parts of the State as to the man who should be run by the Whigs for their next Governor. Much may depend on the character and temperament of the man selected by the Whigs as their candidate, not only in the gubernatorial election itself, but also the character of our Legislature and the Presidential contest in North Carolina may be affected by it.

We have not seen him, but we almost imagine we see him taking leave of the Terrapin Legislature, whose predecessors he had served so long. We admire the dignity with which he is said to have done it, and we think that some dignity worthy of the Chief Magistrate of our State. We heartily concur in the resolutions of the Whigs of Johnson county, I have not heard expressed, nor do I pretend to know the sentiments of a majority of the county; but I do not speak unduly in saying, that the choice of the "Messenger," and the favourite of the "Newbernian," is not the first choice of the Whigs of Macon county.

A MISKA.—The Wheeling Times says that a Mrs. Mitchell died in that town a short time since, who had been supposed to be very poor, and had partially subsisted on charity for several years past. In her house were found eleven hundred Spanish dollars, and it appears that she owned a valuable farm in Pennsylvania.

Georgia Election.

Below we give all the returns received since our last report:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Votes. Includes Cooper, Crawford, Dade, Irwin, Lowndes, and totals.

Pennsylvania Election.

We give below some further returns from the Pennsylvania election which took place last Tuesday. Considering that the districts were arranged by a Locofoco Legislature, and of course to give the greatest advantage to that party, the Whigs have succeeded with their members of Congress beyond our expectations.

Ohio Election.

An election for members of Congress and members of the State Legislature took place in Ohio on the 10th inst. The following postscript in the Wheeling Times of the 12th, gives returns from several districts:

- 1. Edward Joy Morris, 2. Joseph R. Ingersoll, 3. John T. Smith, 4. Charles J. Ingersoll, 5. Jacob S. Yost, 6. John Ritter, 7. Abraham K. McIlvain, 8. Jeremiah Blain, 9. Henry Trick, 10. Alexander Ramsey, 11. B. A. Bidlack, 12. James Black, 13. Andrew Stewart.

Washington, Whig majority 1100. Guerusey, Loco majority 50. These two counties make up the 14th Congressional district. Harper (Whig) is elected by over 1000 majority. Licking, 225 Whig majority for Congress, whole Whig ticket elected. Whig gain.

Franklin, 475 Whig majority. Whigs elected to the Legislature. In the congressional district composed of Fairfield, Pickaway, and Fayette, Florence, Whig elected over Medill, whig gain. Fairfield, (Loco) 475, Pickaway, (Whig) 450, Fayette, (Whig) mostly to hear from.

In the district composed of Perry, Morgan, and Washington, Perry gives 450 loco majority, Morgan 215, (W.) Washington not heard from, good for 500 at least, insuring Johnson's election over Baker, loco. Another whig gain.

In the district composed of Belmont, Harrison, and Monroe, there is no doubt Morris's election over Cowan, Whig.

The returns from Steubenville district are not decisive, but we believe McCauslin loco, is elected.

A slip from the Zanesville Republican dated, Oct. 17, 4 P. M., says—Later and Better. Licking county elects two Whigs to the Legislature by 300 majority!

THE REMAINING FALL ELECTIONS.—A few days will put us in possession of the returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey, in all of which, members of Congress and the Legislature have just been elected.

Only three other States have yet to hold their regular elections this Fall. Michigan elects a Governor, three members of Congress, and members of the Legislature on the 6th of November; on the 6th and 7th, Mississippi will elect a Governor four members of Congress, and members of the Legislature; and on the 13th the election will take place in Massachusetts for a Governor and members of the Legislature, and also for four Representatives in Congress to fill vacancies in the delegation from that State.

AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—Dr. Beckman stated in his address before the State Agricultural Fair in Rochester that 10,000,000 of cattle and 44,000,000 of sheep are kept in England advantageously on a territory but little larger than the State of New York. This is not far from twice the number of sheep in the whole United States.