

ment, by which many classes of Revolutionary soldiers were cut off from their pensions, still continued; and the whole body of these aged heroes, who had served only in the militia, were left unprotected, and many of them were sinking in want to the grave. It was a burning shame that the entire remnant of this race of heroes, then rapidly passing away, had not received even justice from a generation which had shared not their toils and their dangers, and for which they had won the richest heritage ever bequeathed to mankind. The heart of the nation and of Congress was touched, not only with sympathy and gratitude, but also with shame and remorse, as these gallant old fellows fell around them like the leaves of the autumn, with their last breath reproaching their country for its injustice. The moment was seized, before it should be forever too late, to give them, not bounty, but their right, so long withheld from them by their countrymen. A bill was introduced into the House, to restore to the pension roll those war-worn veterans of the regular service, who had been unjustly dropped or excluded from it, and also to grant pensions to the militia of the revolutionary war. Mr. Spright moved an amendment, providing that the provisions of the act should only extend to those who are now, and may be hereafter, reduced to the necessity of applying to their country for support.

Mr. Polk said he should vote for the amendment. The original pension law of 1818 contained a similar provision, as also did that of 1823. But this heartless amendment was rejected, Mr. Polk and only thirty-three others voting for it; and the bill passed the House by a vote of 126 to 43. [See Reg. Debates, vol. 8, p. 730.] It failed at that session in the Senate; but the nation, with little exception, clamored for its passage, and at the next session it became the law, passing the House by a vote of 126 to 49, Mr. Polk again opposing and voting against it.

The great mass of the American people felt joy and pride in the ennobling impulses which have at length accorded justice to all classes of these veterans, the companions in arms of Washington, and Green, and Wayne, and assured to them a comfortable support in their old age. But the cold and bleak soul of James K. Polk was a stranger to these emotions. His stern voice to the revolutionary pensioners was, the War Department may impose arbitrary, vexatious, and unjust regulations, which defeat your applications, yet they shall not be corrected or abolished by my vote. You militia men of the revolution may have served, and suffered, and bled through years of that great struggle—you may be wounded and maimed, and poor and in want, and have received nothing from your country but continental rags, but I speak and vote against granting you any pensions. You, soldiers of '76, whether you be regulars or militia men, in your application for pensions, must submit to the ignominy of swearing that you are paupers—of proving it too, and even when you have complied with a condition as galling to an old soldier's pride, you still shall not have your pension if I can defeat it. God save the veterans of the revolution from the friendship of James K. Polk! Whether his grandfather was a tory or not—whether he be prejudiced against those old soldiers because they wanted to hang his tory grandfather or not—whether he himself removed from Rathfriland to Maury county during the last war to avoid a draft or not, it is certain he has always maintained a stern and relentless opposition to pensioning the old soldiers of the revolution.

From the Spirit of '76.

**Another Letter from Mr. Clay.**

The Nashville Union recently published a letter from Cassius M. Clay, for the purpose of producing the impression that Henry Clay sanctions the designs and movements of the Abolitionists. We call the attention of the Editor to the following letter from Henry Clay, which was elicited by a similar attempt on the part of the Lexington Gazette.

ASHLAND, Sept. 23, 1844.

The editor of a neighboring print, (the Kentucky Gazette, of Lexington,) calling my attention to a letter of C. M. Clay Esq., under the date of the 10th July 1844, and addressed to Col. J. J. Speed, of Itasca, has appealed to me, with so much earnestness and with a purpose of such unfeigned sincerity, to say whether I approve, or disapprove of that letter, that I have not been able to deny to that Editor the very great gratification which he will derive from the perusal of this note, especially when it gives me an ample room to write it.

Mr. C. M. Clay's letter was written without my knowledge, without any consultation with me, and without any authority from me. I never saw it until I read it in the public prints. That gentleman is an independent citizen, having a perfect right to entertain and utter his own opinions. I am not responsible for them, as he is not for mine. So far as he ventures to interpret my feelings, he has entirely misconceived them. I believe him to be equally mistaken as to those in the circle of my personal friends and neighbors, generally.

In my speech, addressed to the Senate of the U. S., and in resolutions which I offered to that body, in my address to Mr. Menard, about two years ago, and on various other public occasions, I have fully, freely, and explicitly avowed my sentiments and opinions, on the subjects of the Institution of Slavery and the rights of the colored people. I cannot say that I have ever in any manner, or to any persons, expressed my views on these subjects in any other manner, or to any persons, than in the public prints.

And my friends and neighbors generally, as far as I have interchanged sentiments with them, coincide entirely with me.

The sentiments and opinions, so expressed by me, may be briefly stated to be: 1st. That Congress has no power or authority over the institution of Slavery, 2d. That the existence, maintenance and continuance of that Institution depend exclusively upon the power and authority of the respective states, within which it is situated. And 3d. That Congress cannot interfere with Slavery in the District of Columbia, without a violation of good faith to the states of Maryland and Virginia, implied, if not expressed, in the terms, object, and purposes of the grant of ten miles square to the General Government.

So far from the success of the Whig cause having any injurious tendency, as has been alleged, I believe it will have a powerful effect in tranquilizing and harmonizing all parts of the Union, and in giving confidence, strength and security to all the great interests of our country.

I hope that your editorial neighbor will be now satisfied. And, as I trust that I do not exaggerate the pleasure which this renewed expression of my views and opinions will give him, it is too much to anticipate that he will forthwith renounce the error of his way and come straight out a staunch and sterling Whig!

Yours respectfully,  
H. CLAY.

**Twenty Reasons**  
Why Texas should not be annexed to the United States.

The Savannah Republican furnishes the following concise but cogent arguments against the Tyler scheme of annexation:

1. Because there is nothing in the Constitution to authorize the acquisition of new territory, particularly when involving a declaration of war.
2. Because to annex Texas, whilst at war with Mexico, a power with which we are at peace, and to which we are bound to be neutral, violates our treaty obligations.
3. Because such a violation is wrong, and dishonorable in the sight of all civilized nations.
4. Because we shall, by such a step, be involved in an unjust war, and in an unholocaust.
5. Because such a war, with such motives, and for such an object, cannot be prosecuted with union, zeal, spirit, and complete success.
6. Because the design in opening the subject at this time, is evidently to promote the ambitious views of John Tyler, without regard to the interests of the country.
7. Because the matter has not been deliberately considered by the people of this country, nor their views expressed.
8. Because the whole course of the negotiation is dishonorable and degrading to our country, whose dignity has been sacrificed and overlooked to gratify private and personal ends.
9. Because this country has just emerged from great disorders of currency and commerce, and needs rest from trouble and agitation, and is not in a fit state to involve herself in new difficulties and embarrassments.
10. Because it would weaken any remonstrance or opposition on our part against the acquisition of Cuba by Great Britain.
11. Because it would be an act of cowardice and oppression towards Mexico, as a weak nation, which we should hesitate to perpetrate towards a stronger one.
12. Because we have land enough within our present boundaries—more than can be well cultivated or properly occupied.
13. Because to fill up Texas, a draft will be made upon the southern states, and the new country will be filled up at the expense of the old.
14. Because in thus depopulating the old southern states, their political and moral influence would be diffused and weakened, and the loss would outweigh the gain.
15. Because in a thinly settled country the difficulties of education, of social, moral, and intellectual improvement are increased, while in a fluting population the love of country must always be weak.
16. Because where the population is sparse agriculture must be backward, and in effect partial.
17. Because the United States would have to assume a debt of ten millions of dollars, and what we are unwilling to do for our own states we ought not to do for foreigners.
18. Because the increase in the quantity of our public lands would decrease the value of those we already possess.
19. Because our Government is already sufficiently unwieldy, and sectional jealousies already render it sufficiently difficult to preserve our Union, while the precedent would be a bad one, lead to dissensions, and perhaps the seeds of civil war.
20. Because the present boundary of the Sabine was fixed by Wm. H. Crawford, John C. Calhoun, Wm. Wirt, and James Monroe, in preference to the Rio Grande, for reasons which were then satisfactory.

Gov. Dorr.—The sympathy of the Democracy for this convicted traitor is waning so strong, that we should not be very much surprised if they were to drop Polk—whom they see they cannot elect—and take up Dorr. Dorr is evidently the true representative of Democratic principles. His disregard of law and order, and contempt of all those principles which constitute the bulwark of civilized society, prove him to have carried out the objects of Democracy to their true results, and

gave him a strong claim on those who disowned New Jersey in the 26th Congress, and nullified a law of the land at the opening of the 29th.—Petersburg Int.

**HIGHLAND MESSENGER.**  
Friday Morning, Sept. 27, 1844.

**FOR PRESIDENT HENRY CLAY.**

**FOR VICE PRESIDENT THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.**  
Election on Monday, the 4th day of November.

**WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.**

1st District, WILLIAM W. CHERRY.  
2d do JOSHUA COLLINGS.  
3d do ROBERT B. GILLIAM.  
4th do Wm. H. WASHINGTON.  
5th do DANIEL B. BAKER.  
6th do MAURICE Q. WADDELL.  
7th do JOHN KEEL.  
8th do AUGUSTINE H. SHEPHERD.  
9th do JAMES W. OSBORNE.  
10th do JOHN BATTLE.  
11th do JONATHAN HORTON.

**WHIG PRINCIPLES.**

1. An honest and economical administration of the Government.
2. A sound currency of uniform value.
3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.
4. Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.
5. Men only of character, fidelity, and ability, appointed to office.
6. Just limitations and restraints upon the executive power.
7. A distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the states, on just and liberal terms.
8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to or subtraction from the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.
9. The protection exclusively by the states of their local and peculiar institutions.

**Appointments.**

I propose to address my fellow-citizens at Fisher's Store, on Scott's Creek, in Haywood county, on Saturday, the 14th inst.

At the election precinct on Turkey Creek, in Buncombe county, on Saturday, the 21st inst.

At the Henderson precinct, Buncombe county, on Saturday, the 5th of October.

The Democratic Elector for this District, or any other Democratic speaker, is respectfully invited to attend the preceding appointments, as well as my other appointments, heretofore published.

JOHN BAXTER.  
Sept. 2nd, 1844.

We are requested by C. B. Baxter to say that he will, at the remainder of the courts, address the people on Monday, instead of Tuesday, as before published.

There will be a meeting of the Asheville City Club on the Tuesday evening of the approaching Superior Court. A full attendance is desired.

Accounts continue to reach us by every mail of the rapid advance of correct principles, throughout the length and breadth of our land. Almost every exchange paper we receive contains reiterations of Polk and Dallas Democracy, by men who have become convinced of the evil tendency of the principles advocated by this party, or rather, of those principles heretofore supported by them, for we believe nothing can be got out of the leaders at present, except that they are for Texas and opposed to the doctrines of the Whig party. We have no fears for the result of the contest. All that is necessary to secure a Whig majority in every state is the Union is light and information, and this, thanks to the perseverance and energy of our speakers and other public men, is coming in floods, and is rapidly dispelling the mists and illusions of Locofocoism.

The Pennsylvania Democrats can't swallow Polk's free trade notions, notwithstanding he is now trying to coax them into his support by telling them that he is a good tariff man! An assertion, by the by, to which his whole public life gives the lie direct. In Virginia, heretofore one of the strong holds of Locofocoism, the Whigs are wide awake, and have strong hopes of being able to carry the state in November for Clay and Frelinghuyesen. The Whigs of Vermont have just achieved a brilliant victory in their state elections. New York will give Mr. Clay a majority of at least twenty thousand. Our own state is safe for a majority of ten or twelve thousand. There seems to be a little wrangling among the Whigs of Kentucky, whether they shall give Mr. Clay a unanimous vote or only fifty or sixty thousand majority. The Whigs of Ohio, will fall into line with a majority for Mr. Clay of some twenty or twenty-five thousand. Georgia, noble Georgia, will come into the ranks with a majority of from six to ten thousand for the Whig candidates. Louisiana, notwithstanding she is claimed by the Locos, will be found on the side of Clay and the Constitution. Old Maryland is now the theatre of a warm gubernatorial contest, and no doubt is entertained among our friends there of the success of Mr. Frazer, the Whig candidate, and of a triumphant majority for Clay and Frelinghuyesen. Indiana has shown by her recent state elections that she is up and doing, and will rally to the support of gallant Harry, the friend of the west. Missouri, long banished Missouri, is at length

aroused to a sense of her degradation, and is rising in the majesty of her strength, with the determination to rid herself of the curse of Locofocoism. Delaware is certain for Henry Clay as that the election-day comes on; so also is Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. Tennessee, noble, chivalrous Tennessee, is, perhaps, the warmest battle ground in the Union. The Whigs are resolved to carry the state, while the Locofocos, with their characteristic recklessness and disregard of truth, are straining every nerve to secure a majority for Polk. But no fears for Tennessee—we know her iron well. The Democrats are attempting to work upon the state pride of her people, to induce them to support Polk. But it won't do!—they are too well acquainted with little Jenny, and have not yet forgotten the treatment that her pure and noble son, Hugh L. White, received at his hands.

We assure our friends that all is safe. Let each one do his duty and doubt not as to the result. Henry Clay is as certain to be the next President of the United States as that he lives until the election.

Our readers will remember that we published, a few weeks since, a resolution passed at a Democratic meeting held in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa., calling upon Mr. Polk to come out and state explicitly what his opinions are in regard to a tariff, and requesting him not to put on a double face any longer, but to come out like a free and honest man, and say what he is for and what against. We have waited anxiously to see what reply Mr. Polk would make to this direct appeal to his candor and honesty, but it turns out that it is not convenient for him to reply at all.

The meeting that proposed this troublesome question to Mr. Polk, after waiting a sufficient length of time without obtaining an answer, again convened on the 31st ult., and adopted a preamble and resolutions, the tenor of the whole may be inferred from one of the resolutions, which we copy:

Resolved, That we cannot support the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency of the U. S. States, because he is opposed to a tariff of protection.

We learn that whole townships in Pennsylvania that have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, are deserting the standard of Polk and Dallas, and coming over to the support of Henry Clay and an American Tariff. The people of Pennsylvania are getting their eyes open, and are beginning to see how unsuited Mr. Polk's views are to their interests and avocations, and there is no doubt but that she will cast her vote for the friend and advocate of a protective tariff, Henry Clay.

The Hon. Silas Wright has agreed to accept the nomination as Democratic candidate for Governor of the state of New York. He is, without doubt, the most talented man in the Locofoco ranks in that state.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Bank of the state of South Carolina are in circulation. The figure 1 at the head of the bill is executed by some chemical process, and that of 10 substituted. The counterfeit can easily be detected by a close inspection of the word Dollars in the body of the bill, the letter A, which is added, being rather clumsily executed with the pen.

**Mass Meetings.**

The Whigs held a mass meeting at New Haven, Conn., on the 4th inst., probably the largest assemblage ever convened in the state. The number present was estimated at 10,000.

There was a grand rally at Oneida, N. Y., on the 3rd inst. Crowd estimated at 20,000.

A marshalling of the Whig forces of Essex county, Mass., took place at Lynn, on the 4th inst. 10,000 persons were present.

Chittaugue county, N. Y., held a Whig mass meeting on the 30th of August. 10,000 gallant Whigs were present.

The Whigs of Guernsey county, Ohio, held a mass meeting at Washington on last Monday. We have not yet received the proceedings, but no doubt it was a success.

The mass meetings in Ohio this year exceed, in point of numbers that attend, all that have gone before them. At Zanesville, on the 14th ult., there was a meeting at which 20,000 Whigs met in council.

The Whigs of Tennessee are holding conventions and mass meetings every week.—They held a mass meeting at Cumberland Gap last week.

Do not the Locofocos see in these mighty assemblages of the people in all quarters of our country, an indication of the whirlwind that is gathering to sweep the corrupt rulers from the high places of power!

An affray took place a few days since, at Abbeville, S. C., between two young men, Samuel Miller and Peter K. Thompson, which resulted in the death of the latter.

The President has appointed Andrew J. Donaldson, of Tennessee, Charge d' Affaires of the United States to Texas, to succeed Mr. Howard, deceased.

The Galveston News of the 24th ult. announces the death of the Hon. Tughman A. Howard, Minister to Texas from the United States. He died at Washington on Friday, the 10th ult. He reached there only ten or twelve days before he died. He was a native of this state.

The Committee of Invitation of the Clay Club at Morgantown, have received a letter from the Hon. Willis P. Mangum, stating his acceptance of the invitation to their mass meeting on the 18th and 19th of October.—We calculate on having a great time at this meeting.

**N. Jersey Whig State Convention.**

Hon. Charles C. Stratton was nominated for Governor by the Whig State Convention at Trenton. The utmost harmony prevailed, and Mr. Stratton received the nomination on the first ballot.

After the business of the Convention was concluded, says the New York Tribune, the members assembled in front of the State House, and were addressed by Gen. Lewis Combs in one of the happiest and most effective speeches of the season. His speech was received with thunders of applause. Mr. Stratton, the nominee, was introduced to the meeting, and in a brief and pertinent manner acknowledged the honor which had been conferred upon him.

There was a tremendous storm at Apalachicola, Fla., on the 9th inst. A great deal of property was destroyed, and much damage done to the houses, blowing some entirely down and unroofing others. It had not been ascertained, at the date of our information, whether the shipping on the coast had suffered any, but it was feared that it had. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

**Swift Retribution.**

The New York Republican says that on Friday evening, 19th ult., on board the packet ship Onondaga, a man died in a very sudden and awful manner. He had taken the liberty to stow himself an infidel, and pour the most horrid anathemas upon Christianity and its author, and was exceedingly enraged against any that dared to reprove him. While engaged in this wickedness, and while in the very act of cursing the followers of Christ, he fell upon the deck of the boat and instantly expired. All present, says the individual who gave us the facts in the case, were administering of the truth of that declaration, "God is not mocked."

**MISSISSIPPI AWAKE!**—The Whigs of Mississippi have appointed one hundred and eighty Sub-Delegates, all of whom are to take the stump, and fight Locofocoism to the death.

**THE LOCO VICTORY IN MAINE**—WHAT DOES IT AMOUNT TO?—Returns from nearly the whole of this state exhibit the following results:

Locofoco vote in 1844	40,540
All others	39,070
Loco majority over all others in 1844	1,570
Loco vote in 1843	25,051
All others	22,106
Loco majority in 1843	2,945
Locofoco loss	2,555
Maj. against Robinson in '43	14,449
" " "	44,112
Net Whig gain	2,923

The Locos, poor souls, feel highly delighted over their victory, as they call it, in Maine, a state which the Whigs have never claimed, and which they have carried but twice in 13 years, and then only by a few hundred majority, and when they had no abolition vote to contend against.—Boston Atlas.

**HEALTH OF THE WEST.**—The St. Louis Gazette of the 6th inst. has these remarks: "The fever and ague, and indeed remittent and intermittent of every type and degree, seem prevalent enough, however; while from the interior—from all sections of Illinois, Missouri, and the Upper Mississippi—comes to us intelligence of universal sickness. St. Louis indeed is now probably the most healthy spot in the circuit of a thousand miles. We are gratified to learn that elsewhere, as with us, the only disease which can at all be termed epidemic is the "remittent" type of bilious fever in its various forms; and this is an epidemic, yet one which, though distressing, is in its proximate stages and direct results rarely fatal. There have occurred some and instances of sudden death from that terrible disease, more to be dreaded than the "accorde of the Southwest"—congestive fever. These instances, however, have been but unrequited; and, on the whole, mortality from this, as well as from other causes, might be traced directly always to personal and unusual exposure."

If Captain Tyler had been told a year ago, that he would be "headed" by such an insignificant politician as James K. Polk, who would steal his electingeer thunder, and then cause him to fall into his support, playing a Polk-stalk fiddle low down in the orchestra, he would have sneered at the declaration! How the Madisonian would have repudiated the "Head and Shoulders" are they both!—Whig Standard.

**Excursive Excursions.**

A Little Tariff;
Little Banks;
Little Economy;
Large Defalcations;
Little Hickory;
and
All Texas!

On the 4th inst, Gov. Wesley was inaugurated as Governor of Kentucky.

For the Highland Messenger.

On the reception of the melancholy intelligence of the death of Col. MICHAEL HOSS, of Lincoln county, the Members of the Bar in attendance on the Court at Waynesville, Haywood county, convened in the Court-house, on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

On motion, the Hon. Wm. H. BATTLE was appointed Chairman, and Wm. W. AVERT, Esq., Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, Joshua Roberts, Esq., introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have heard with feelings of profound sorrow, that, under the dispensation of an inscrutable providence, we are called upon to mourn the loss of an eminent and respected member of our profession, who departed this life in the town of Charlotte, on the 9th inst.—and

Whereas, we, a portion of his professional brethren, regard some public testimonial of our admiration and attachment, as peculiarly due to one who contributed so bright an ornament of our profession—who was understood to us by so many social, as well as professional ties, and whose sudden death has broken the promise of a long and honorable life. Therefore, as a well-merited, but melancholy tribute to departed worth, be it

Resolved, By the Members of the Bar in the seventh judicial circuit, that while we deplore the death of Col. MICHAEL HOSS, of Lincoln county, as a public calamity, we are inspired with deeper emotions of sorrow for the private loss which we, his friends, companions, and professional brethren, have respectively sustained by this stroke of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family and friends of the deceased, and whilst we can tender to them no other consolation than our heartfelt sympathies, we implore for them a christian submission to the will of an all-wise Providence.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting is requested to convey to the family of our deceased friend, the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, Resolved, That the several papers in this state are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

WM. H. BATTLE, Chm.  
Wm. W. AVERT, Sec.

For the Highland Messenger.

**Shaw's Creek Camp Ground.**—C. T. Society.

I had the pleasure of being present at the above meeting, which commenced on the 9th inst. The congregation was large, respectable, orderly, and sober. I did not see a drunken or an ill-behaved man on the occasion. The preaching was characterized by solemnity, earnestness, and talent.—I thought the preaching was better than I had ever heard at a similar meeting in this country. The principal speakers were Rev. Messrs. Sovier, McAnally, and Fanning.

On Monday the Henderson County Temperance Society was addressed by Rev. Mr. McAnally, in an able and argumentative speech, occasionally spiced with interesting anecdotes. The pledge was twice read and passed through the assembly, and before night the names of one hundred and thirty-one persons were handed in.

On Tuesday morning was celebrating that fifty-six had joined in church, and several professions made of religion.

The above addresses both societies are the more gratifying because they embrace a large number of the most promising, intelligent, and respectable young ladies and gentlemen in our country, together with young women, and a number of those of riper years, who have been unhappily addicted to bad habits. If these friends will calmly reflect upon the steps they have taken, renew their resolutions daily, and persevere with a firm determination, though with calmness, they may their friends will never repent it, but will have great cause of rejoicing. On the whole, the meeting was a very pleasant and profitable one. Yours, &c.

**Near Hillsboro.**

A boy, aged 17 years, and though neither respectable as not to know who is hungry, he is most wretchedly situated. There is some sickness in the neighborhood, and he has been divided with thousands, which more mental labor. He was asked above millions. He answered, how much will you give me? He answered, immediately answered \$651. 74 times \$9. He answered, "two hundred and two in 3366." He answered, "Honest 11 over." He answered, "65."

In Pennsylvania, where the idea of number is a new one, the following is a list of the states, that have had some of the same kind of a thing, or an attempt to do so. In the counties, Pa., they have heretofore renounced, but they have now changed their minds, and have elected Frelinghty