

Friday Evening, Dec. 15, 1844.

We have received the Message of President Tyler, but from its length and the lateness of the hour at which it came to hand, we are compelled to postpone its publication until next week.

Our friend, J. M. of Haywood county, will, upon reflection, see the impropriety of giving publicity to his private wrongs through the columns of a newspaper. We have established the rule of admitting nothing personal into our columns; and besides, if our friend has been injured, this would not be the proper course to take to obtain redress.

Native American Party.

A strong move is making in the northern and eastern cities to resist the influence of foreigners in our elections, and party lines are forming with reference to this matter. This is as it should be. We take the side of the Native Americans, believing as we do that foreigners, unacquainted with the character of our institutions, are poorly prepared to decide upon the questions of policy which divide the parties in the United States.

We take the side of the "Native American Party" at this time the more readily from a knowledge that Mr. Clay was beaten in the recent contest by the foreign votes polled, a great portion of them contrary to law. To us it seems a question between Americans on one side, and the Irish and other Catholics on the other. Who can hesitate which side to take? Defeated as the Whig party is, it is gratifying to know that a large majority of the native-born citizens of the country are on our side, and that the disaster we so much deplore was brought about by imported voters, European paupers, serfs and minions of Papal governments, turned loose upon this country, a mass of ignorant, superstitious slaves to Popish authority, numbers of whom believed it was a contest between Popery and Protestantism, displaying, as they did, flags and banners with the expressive inscription "Americans shun't rule us."

With these facts staring us in the face, we say it is our intention, henceforth and forever, to go against the influence and interference of foreigners in the affairs of our government—to do battle for our country, its institutions, and native-born citizens. While we personally know many foreigners who claim America as the land of their adoption, to be gentlemen, patriots, friends to the country in which they live, respecters of the laws of the land, and who have showed themselves worthy of the confidence of Americans, we cannot, as these are but individual exceptions, deviate from the line of conduct which seems clearly pointed out to every American who has the least desire or disposition to hand down to posterity, unimpaired, the freedom we received from the hands of our fathers.

The Locofocos may boast of "victory,"—to us defeat is preferable to a victory obtained as their's was. Who had not rather be associated with the native-born sons of this free country and with them sustain defeat, than to obtain a temporary triumph through the assistance of Mormons, Catholics, Infidels, and the hordes of foreign loafers that throng our cities, ready at all times to engage in a row, to raise a mob, to set the laws of God and man at defiance, reckless of consequences.

To this subject we shall recur again, feeling impressed with the conviction that the time has now arrived when something must be done to check the growing numbers and influence of foreigners in this country—to prevent their usurpation of the rights of our native-born citizens, and to prevent the tendency to the ruin of our country which is already apparent. The Tariff, especially, is a great evil to the South, and it is our main business to get it voluntarily repealed. But we are already at the point where we are unable to do so.

Theodore Frelinghuysen. The Alexandria Gazette thus justly speaks of the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency: "If the Whigs, during the late political contest, had a candidate for President whose fame and reputation are as dear to them in defeat as they would have been crowned with victory, they are equally as fortunate with regard to their candidate for the office of Vice President—than whom a purer patriot, a better citizen, a more worthy man, does not exist within the limits of the twenty-six States. Theodore Frelinghuysen is a name honored wherever it is known. Party malevolence itself has almost been struck dumb when it stood in his presence. Almost, we say, because the history of the late canvass will show that the poisoned weapons of abuse, of slander, and of mean prejudices were hurled even at him; but the impenetrable shield of his character turned them aside, and they fell harmless at his feet, or rebounded and hurt his defamers. This was the ordeal through which he was destined to go, and he has come out like gold thrice refined. Henceforward, all eyes will look to him as one of the Fathers of the Republic; of a reputation stainless as the Alpean snow, and as worthy of the respect of every one who looks at the great men of the country as the 'jewels of the age'—more precious, for their example, than the deeds of arms or arms themselves, and eulogized. Honor be to his name."

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to be seen by the following extract from the Montreal Gazette: "The election of Mr. Polk is looked upon as a 'relaxation of our commercial system,' or in other words, that the people of this country have decided in favor of British and against American manufactures."

"So far as we can judge from the American papers, of which the majority that we see being from the New England States, are in favor of Mr. Clay, the Presidential election is going decidedly in favor of Mr. Polk. This is a very important event. It decides the opinion of the Democracy of the United States in favor of the relaxation of their commercial system, and the admission of foreign, that is of British manufactures, without reference to the protection of the domestic producer. In its results it cannot fail to have a most important influence on the relations between Canada and the mother country."

The Knoxville "Argus," the organ of the Democratic party in East Tennessee, has "pegged out." A. R. Crozier, Esq., proposes publishing in its place a paper to be called the "Standard." Mr. Crozier is a good writer, and a gentleman of unblemished private character, and we doubt not will endeavor to instill into the Locofoco party in that region some regard for truth and decency.

A PHENOMENON.—A very brilliant light was seen a few mornings since at Burlington, N. J. It appeared at 3 A. M., in the northeast and waned alternately for about fifteen minutes. It resembled the moon in size and splendor, and disappeared and re-appeared four times.

TENNESSEE.—By the Knoxville Register of the 29th ult. we have received the official vote of Tennessee in the late election. It stands as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Clay: 60,033; Polk: 59,901; Clay's majority: 132.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The following is the official vote of Massachusetts for President of the United States and Governor of the state:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Clay: 67,418; Polk: 52,946; Birney: 10,860; Clay's majority over Polk: 14,572; over Polk and Birney: 3,712.

The vote for Governor is as follows: Briggs, Whig, 69,033; Bancroft, Democrat, 54,189; Sewell, Abolitionist, 9,664; Briggs' majority over Bancroft and Sewell, 5,185.

OHIO.—The official returns from Ohio show a majority for Clay of 6,054. The following is the vote:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Clay: 155,113; Polk: 149,056; Birney: 8,050.

In the House of Representatives on the 3rd inst. Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution to repeal the 25th Rule of the House, which forbids the introduction of any petition, memorial, or resolution, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any State or Territory in the United States.

After some debate, the question was taken upon the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Adams, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas 108, Nays 80.

So the famous 25th Rule, which forbade the presentation of any abolition petition or memorial, is rescinded.

The Hon. T. L. Clingman voted for the repeal of the Rule.

On the 4th inst. the Rev. Mr. Daley, of the Methodist Church, was elected Chaplain to the House of Representatives for the present Congress.

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THE FATE OF JOHN TYLER.—The Alexandria Gazette says:—"In the general noise and excitement of the times, when every body buzzes for somebody or other, we find one public man entirely overlooked and forgotten! Mr. John Tyler, the Acting President of the United States, sinks before his time! Alas! ready as there are none so poor as to do him reverence. What an end to high hopes and cherished purposes! What a fall from accidental elevation to inevitable obscurity! But there is a lesson in the result which public men ought to study and remember. Mr. Tyler himself must often lament the untoward end of his political life, and feel justly indignant at the course of many who favored upon him for favors and paid him by ingratitude."

We would call the attention of the Clerks of the different Courts in this section of the state, and other persons who need any thing in his line, to the advertisement of Mr. F. A. Hoke.

COLLECTOR OF BALTIMORE.—The Patriot says: We learn that Gen. Wm. H. Martineau has been appointed Collector of the Port of Baltimore by Mr. Tyler, in place of Nathaniel F. Williams, removed.

This removal is made on purely party grounds. Mr. Williams has faithfully discharged the duties of the office, and retired without any complaint against him, as is believed, except that he would not allow himself to be transferred to Mr. Polk.

President Tyler has appointed his brother-in-law, Dr. N. M. Miller, of Columbus, Ohio, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General, in place of Mr. Tyson, resigned. "Provide for the family."

For the Highland Messenger.

We are Defeated.

MR. ATKIN:—Now that there can be no doubt but that the great Whig party—their inflexible principles, and their matchless leader, Henry Clay, the greatest statesman of the age—have been defeated, at least for four years, we, as a portion of that party, and better "take it easy," for there is no sense in murmuring when our complaints will only be laughed at, and we left without any hope of redress. It is useless now to inquire how we have been defeated; we realize the lamentable fact, and that is enough. Let us wear "a face of pleasure," though we have "a heart of pain." The best philosophy in the world is that which never weeps over matters that are past and irrevocably decided.—So let us turn to "Old Dan Tucker" and sing one verse, at least:

"The moon was shining silver bright, The stars of glory crowned the night; High on a tree that same old Coon Was singing to himself this solemn tune, Little Jimmy Polk has been quite lucky, For the people have gone against Kaintucky," &c., &c.

HENRY CLAY of Kentucky beaten for President of the United States by James K. Polk!! of Tennessee, is certainly "the greatest wonder of the age." But we must always remember that "there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous," and the people of America have this time made the stride! And though I do not believe the world is coming to an end just now, I am inclined to think that Presidents (so far as greatness is concerned) are, for we have seen

"The mighty chain of beings lessening down From infinite perfection to the brink Of dreary nothing, desolate abyss! From which atomish'd thought, recoiling, turns?" Heaven knows we regret it; and were it not for five reasons we don't know but we would betake ourselves to an eternal fast day! The first is, (and it is an important one,) we can't help it; the second, we live, thank heaven, in a good Whig state; the third, Henry Clay got a majority in his own state; the fourth, Henry Clay got a majority in Polk's own state; and the fifth is, four years will not last always!

The stars in the milky way need veil their faces no more from the silvery queen of the night, nor she from the dazzling effulgence of the lord and light of the day; the shrimp and dolphin may leap and skip the foaming brine before the shark and leviathan; the sparrow may mount upon the eagle's back and chirp for glory in the upper skies; the mouse may dance before the king of the forest, fearless of danger; and bleating lambs may skip before the ravenous wolf; for, heaven save the mark! James K. Polk has beaten HENRY CLAY!! Beaten? Yes, but not conquered! No, no. So long as truth has an ascendancy over falsehood; virtue over vice; honor over meanness; justice over bribery and corruption; morality and true greatness over hypocrisy and selfishness; the true American interest over foreign dictation and intrigue—in short, right over wrong, so long will we be unconquered and unconquerable. So long as the court of conscience sits in white robes so long will we be Whigs. So long as America has a star and a stripe, a bond, a constitution, and a union, and we have a being, so long will we contend for Whig measures, Whig men, and American interests. Our men may die, but our principles are immutable; they may go unhonored by the mass, but they will shine upon the summit of truth, greatness, and justice. We have been beaten, and by whom? I blush for my country when I answer, by FOREIGNERS! Yes, by foreigners. New York and Pennsylvania are swayed by foreign influence, and New York and Pennsylvania have made our President in spite of us! The Catholics, the Abolitionists, the French and Jacobins, the Irish and Tories, Tyler and his "corporal's guard," a number of a mass

Small county, in reference to this bill, may be heard in Committee. Mr. Mills based that the gentleman would not press his motion, but let the bill pass its second reading, and if the Committee reported favorably to the prayer of the petitioners, which he understood to be, that of leaving the county of Rutherford and attaching themselves to that of McDowell, why, he as the introducer of the bill, would have no objection to the bill being amended in that way which the Committee might recommend in their report on this petition, on its third reading.

Whereupon, Mr. Caldwell withdrew his motion, and the bill passed its second reading.

The House concurred in a proposition from the Senate to raise a joint select Committee of three for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of laying before Congress the subject of re-building the Branch Mint at Charlotte. Also, a joint select Committee of five on the subject of changing the location of the Court-house of the county of Lincoln.

Mr. Hamrick presented a petition on the subject of the dividing line between the counties of Rutherford and Cleveland, which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. George presented a bill to establish a new county by the name of Williams.

Mr. Roane, a resolution in favor of Wm. Davis, of Macon county. Referred to the Committee on Private bills.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with certain amendments, the bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning Clerks and Registers. Said bill was read, and on motion of Mr. Medane, laid on the table.

The bill to establish a new county by the name of Graham, was on motion of Mr. Reid, taken up and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. Mr. Church and Mr. Kirk presented sundry papers and petitions, relating to the establishment of this county, which were, on their motion, referred with the bill.

SENATE.—MONDAY, Dec. 2nd.

Mr. Worth presented a bill to extend the provisions of an Act, passed at the session of 1830-31, entitled an Act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the destruction of the Records of Hertford county, occasioned by the burning of the Court-house and Clerk's office of said county, to extend the provisions of said Act to the counties of Montgomery and Stanly. Read and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Halsey presented a bill to alter the mode of appointing Constables in Tyrell county.

The Speaker appointed the following Committees on the part of the Senate:

On Lunatic Asylum.—Messrs. Boyden, Taylor, Pasteur, Gwynn, and Hargrave.

Penitentiary.—Messrs. Elliott, Hill, Moody, Walker, and Bogle.

On Agriculture, Geological, Mineralogical, and Agricultural survey of the State.—Messrs. Edwards, Halsey, Stallings, McMillan, and Gavin.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Dockery, Wilson, Elliot, Pasteur, and Cowper.

On changing the location of Lincoln Court-house.—Messrs. Stowe, Stallings, Francis, Woodfin, and Waddell.

On re-building the Branch Mint.—Messrs. Worth, Walker, and Stowe.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Albright and Biggs.

On Motion of Mr. Dockery so much of the Governor's message as relates to enclosing the Capitol Square, was referred to a select Committee.

And on motion of Mr. Francis, so much as relates to altering the time of holding elections in this state, was referred to a select Committee of five.

Mr. Moore moved to amend the bill, by inserting in the first section, three counties for the University. These amendments were agreed to and the bill then passed its second reading.

Two bills were introduced by Messrs. Boggs and Stowe, to prevent the laying of Executions upon growing crops, until said crops were matured. Said bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Moore introduced a bill to locate the residences of the Judges of the Superior Courts, hereafter to be elected. This Bill requires the person elected to reside in some one county of the Circuit where the vacancy occurs.

Mr. Hawkins presented the Report of the Adjutant General.

Mr. Mills presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Rutherford county, adverse to the attaching of part of said county of Cleveland. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The bill to extend the time for registering Grants, Deeds of Trust, Messrs Conveyance, &c., was put upon its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Paine, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to establish a new county by the name of Williams out of parts of Iredell, Surry, and Wilkes, was put on its second reading and referred on motion, to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning Executions, passed its third reading. This Bill repeats the section authorizing Writs of Elegit.

The hour of 12 arriving, the Chair notified the House that they would proceed to execute a joint order of the two Houses, to elect a Judge of the Supreme Court to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge Gaston, and the House voted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. For Frederick Nash: 88; For R. M. Pearson: 19; Scattering: 4.

The Committee reported that Judge Nash had received 132 votes, and was therefore duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Ehringhaus, a message was sent to the Senate, informing that body that Augustus Moore, of Edenton, had been nominated to fill the vacancy in the Judgeship of the Superior Court, to which Mr. Ellis, of Rowan, added the name of David F. Caldwell, of Salisbury.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that the same persons were in nomination in that body.

At the hour of one, the House proceeded to vote for a Judge of the Superior Court, which resulted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. For D. F. Caldwell: 65; For Augustus Moore: 45.

Mr. Harrison voting for Mr. Venable. The Hon. D. F. Caldwell having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, was declared duly elected.

The House then adjourned.

The great man of the Locofoco party in the city of New York, is one Capt. Isaiah Rynders, notorious as a bully, a black guard, a gambler, and as having been concerned in the robbery, at New Orleans in 1842, of \$100,000 of U. S. Treasury Notes. He was arrested in a notorious house of ill fame in Washington, with two other persons, and conveyed in chains to New Orleans, where one of his companions was convicted, and he discharged on his own recognizance. This fellow was lately a Delegate to the Locofoco State Convention which selected Silas Wright as the candidate for Governor, and one of the committee to nominate candidates for the Legislature. He is now President of the Empire Club, an association of rowdies and convicts. He was President of the Locofoco Mass meeting in the Park on the 18th, and Bill Foy was the speaker.

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