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Highland Messenger.

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THOS. W. ATK
EDITOR AND PROPR

TERMS OF THE NES

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MISCELLANEO

From the Danvers W

Important Le

We make no apology, for ... following letter to our reade ... that it is not stolen, and was ... in the mud.' If Pathrick w ... we will explain the manner ... by it to his entire satisfactio

Letter from Patrick McNo ... America—to Michael O ... Kilmore, Ireland.

MICHAEL MY DEARY, ... o' the morning to you Michael, ... you pick up your little things and ... coming over to this blessed co ... nd bring Sawney, and Bridget, ... ins, and Patrick, and little Michae ... eir twins, and the baby, and the re ... And if you'll be sither coming, ... ive on the best of paraties, that can ... the digging, and then you can ... and paraties in the morning, and ... and tay at eight, and mate and para ... nner seven days in the week besides ... when you know the Praste won't ... any mate. It's ... of liberty, Mi ... nd we want the sons of the Gane ... ove ... this is to make a preside ... hat's that ... tell you Michael. It's ... Yankees, and gives the offic ... men. I want you to come this ... mor, and help us choose Jem ... mo ... for president; and he's as gude an ... as ... of ... only he wasn't born in ... nativ ... country. It's he that was Spa ... the ... when they wouldn't let ... e at all.

N ... you ... over here Michael, ... and the ... ellied man from the Cus ... use tells to hurrah for Young Ha ... é manes ... mey O'Poke, that's ... Zakiel the, his grandfather. Hu ... Tall, Jem ... aint the son of his ... r, he's the ... int child of Ould Hak ... ckson, and Hakery's mother you ... was an Irish. I tell ye Mike, this great count ... where you can dig on th ... road in the ... mer, and live in the Wo ... se all winter nothing at all, and no ... pay.

Th ... mericans have a great ugly thing here ... ey call the T ... but what it is, it puzz ... the likes o' mo ... ll ye. They say it's ... at fence across harbors, and all 'rou ... America, to ... eff everything the Yan ... can make the ... es. So you see Michael it makes the ... icans have all their ... work to do, what is worst of all, they ... all the mo ... doin' it. Now ... e, that's what I ... aling. It makes ... ing ... live le their ... ate ... and wear their ... clothes, and ate ... coffee and tay, ... their mate and ... and go to their ... ic churches; and ... at downright ... g all the good Cath ... Kilmore.

... Michael, ye're ... obler, and no ... in Kilmore ... e you in ma ... gues, or tappi ... —and, sup ... wants to mak ... rogues, for ... Rory O'Scoggi ... rest of us ... Coggin on the Danve ... ad. Don't ... go to the Kilkenny ... your loath ... Tammy M'Hide, ... t you git ... McHubber to cur ... And don't ... to Doublin and ... lasia, and ... e, and your peg ... our lining ... and hin'ing skins ... don't you ... our progues, and ... Billy Doon ... ey O'Toole that ... to git ten ... y, to make ... nd then, ... , the ... , to make ... put on in, and ... on mark ... p in this way?

Patrick McNoggin,
this side up,
KILMORE, IRELAND.
Patrick, in A ...

Michael O'Flannig ...
Michael, don' ... d it to ... Rory, and th ... rest ... us git ... 50 cents, instead ... giving ... ning and Mister D ... the ... makers, a dollar ... o we ... And why? says you. Wait ... my honey says I. This ... sticks up his ... ce in ... stops your nice ... x of ... hrick M'Noggin and ... and the rest ... us, ... progues until you pay ... ney to make 'em ... st ... d and Mister Da ... 's

... ichael, aint that chatt ... Billy Doon, an ... made the progues ... mey M'Hide, the tai ... er, and Benny M'Blobber, the Courier! And isn't it chating the Doublin folks that made the lasts, and tools, and pegs? And aint it a chating the farmer that sells the paraties, and the carpinter, M'Adze, who made the box, and the Praste you confess too, and the Docthur that cured Sawney O Toul's ninth child of the typus fever?

I say, Mike, don't you in Ireland, and England, and Germany, and France, and all about there, want good houses, and mate and tay, as well as the Yankees. And aint the men that makes progues in Kilmore every bit as good as Misther Manning, and Misther Dane, and the men that's doin' their work? And cant them live in mud houses, and ate paraties without any salt, as well as Billy Doon and Sawney O'Toole? Then come over and vote for Young Hakery, that's for the Repale of the Tariff. *Repale!* is the word in America, as well as in Ould Ireland.

From yours,
PATRICK M'NOGGIN.

P. S. I'm done now Michael, and send this by steamer Hibernia, and hope you'll git it before she gets there. The Yankees are goin to have another kind of a steamer, that wint no steamer at all, but it sends letters by thunder and lightnin, so Michael, I cant send you a letter before it is writ, and get an answer before I send it!

PATRICK.

Rev. Charles T. Torrey.

The trial of this unfortunate gentleman was concluded on Monday, Dec. 2nd, by a verdict of guilty on all three indictments. [He was charged with carrying off three slaves, and there was an indictment in each case.] The punishment is imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two years in each case, making at least six years in all.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Atlas says:

His counsel, on the rendition of the verdict, gave notice that they should move for an arrest of judgment and a new trial. Nothing but the pardon of the Governor, however, will keep him from the penitentiary. And even if this were given him, it would scarcely avail. He is indicted in Virginia, for aiding four slaves to escape from that state, and there is a warrant in the hands of the officers here (issued on the requisition of the Governor of Virginia) to arrest him, and hand him over to the authorities of Virginia. If he should be pardoned in Maryland, he would be immediately taken to Virginia; and, from what is said, he would no doubt be convicted there. The punishment in that state is twenty-one years on each count, making, in the four cases, *eighty-four years!* Under the circumstances there is nothing left, in the choice of evils, but to go to the penitentiary in Maryland. It is truly to be hoped, that this will be a warning to others, and that no similar attempt will be made by the abolitionists. Let them be assured they do their cause great injury, and do no service to the slave, by such efforts, which at best can only be very partially successful, and the risks of which are too great for any prudent man to encounter.

The Grave Yard.

I love to steal away from the busy scenes of life and pay a visit to the dark abode of the departed dead; the thoughtful melancholy which is so well calculated to inspire, is grateful rather than disagreeable to my heart. It sends no thrilling dart through my soul to tread upon the green roof of that dark and lonely mansion down to whose chambers I must soon go, to return no more. From choice do I often wander to the place where there is neither solitude nor society. Although the folly, the bustle, the vanity, the pride of humanity are all gone, it is no place of solitude. Men are there, but their passions are all hushed into everlasting silence, and their spirits are still; malevolence with all its kindred vices, have lost all their power of harming; ambition, the cause of many a fall, lies low and at best is forgotten; anger has done its last work; all disputes have ended, and the darkest sins are covered over by the thickly piled clods of the valley; vice, that monster of the lower regions, is dumb and powerless, and virtue, robust in innocence, is waiting in silent relief for the voice of Gabriel and the trump of God; when these shall utter their voices like the sound of the far distant thunder, then she will mount up on wings of the eagle, and wing her way up to the throne of God.

"Poor things—how cold they must be, to have their coats taken off this weather," said a tender hearted damsel to a man skinning eels. "Don't it hurt them?"

"Not a whit of it, ma'am—they are used to it; and then you see we warms 'em directly, in fat, what heals up their hurts. Fat *are* good for sores. Pass 'em along Bill."

IN A BAD FIX.—The editor of the Lagrange (Texas) Intelligencer is in a bad fix, an awkward situation. He wanted to go to a camp-meeting, but he couldn't; and the cause was, or the causes were: his shoes were *sole*less—his saddle had been stolen—his bridle was broken—his martingales lost—his blanket torn—his horse was shoeless—his coat was *bursted*—his pantaloons were loaned—his shirt was with the washerwoman, and his hat was shocking bad. To add to his other miseries—to fill up, as it were, the cup of his sorrow—he insinuates that a pair of pretty bright eyes had been operating on his heart. Alas, poor editor!

A young American sailor, by the name of Turle, was recently strung up on board the receiving ship, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and had 12 lashes laid on his bare back, for the terrible crime of having spoken in abrupt terms in reply to a loafing Englishman, who is employed about the yard in the capacity of a "boss" over the laborers. Turle is the son of the old sailor of that name, who has been in the United States service for 35 years, and who was under Commodore Stuart in all his naval engagements. We wonder what particular order of the service authorises the employment of such Englishmen to "boss" over the laborers in our Navy Yards?

Knoxville Post.

HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

Friday Morning, Dec. 27, 1844.

More of the Effects.

The following is an extract of a letter to the editor from a friend in New York city.—A single fact like this speaks volumes. No doubt some of those very men who have been discharged voted for Polk, firmly believing that he was, as represented to them, the friend of a Tariff for protection. Will not bitter curses be showered upon the heads of those who thus deceived the unsuspecting and ignorant, and caused them to take the bread from their own mouths to feed foreigners!

"The sad effects of the triumph of Locofocoism are to be seen spreading themselves all over the country. Manufacturers are curtailing their business—reducing the number of their hands, and preparing to save themselves at least from ruin. In one establishment, in a neighboring county, in one week after the receipt of the news of the success of Polk and Dallas, the employers reduced the number of workmen one hundred and forty, and have, since, reduced the number still more."

South Carolina and Massachusetts.

Our readers are no doubt aware that the State of Massachusetts had sent an agent to South Carolina, Mr. Hoar, to investigate and try the constitutionality of a law passed by that State in 1835, by which colored seamen and others coming into the State from non-slave holding States are subjected to imprisonment. It seems that Mr. Hoar had instructions from the State of Massachusetts to bring suit in the Supreme Court of the United States against South Carolina, for the imprisonment of such of the citizens of the former State as may now be suffering under the law.

Whilst we look upon the whole proceeding as novel in the extreme, we must say that we think South Carolina has acted wisely in meeting the emergency as promptly as she did.—If citizens of Massachusetts will go voluntarily into another State, they ought, by all means, to be willing to abide by its laws.—We have no doubt that the law alluded to is essentially necessary to the preservation of the peace and property of the citizens of South Carolina, and therefore Massachusetts has no right whatever to meddle with it.

Below we give the whole proceeding:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, Nov. 30, 1844.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Representatives:

The accompanying communication was received by the last mail, and I deem it proper that it should be laid before you for your information. It will be seen that the state of Massachusetts has appointed a Special Agent to reside in this state, for the purpose of contesting, by a series of law suits, a long standing law of a peculiar character, which is deemed of vital importance to the security of our property, and the peace of our citizens. She has also appropriated a fund for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the litigation. These facts I gather only from the communication of her Agent, which is transmitted to you. I have received no notification from the Authorities of the state. It is for you to determine whether any, and what measures should be taken to maintain the police regulations of this state within her limits.

J. H. HAMMOND.

SIR:—Your Excellency is already informed of remonstrances made by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against the arrest and imprisonment of her citizens in South Carolina, against whom the commission of no crime is alleged. The Legislature of Massachusetts has recently passed a resolve, authorising the Governor of that state to appoint an Agent "for the purpose of collecting and transmitting accurate information respecting the number and names of citizens of Massachusetts who have heretofore been, or may be, during the period of the engagement of the agent, imprisoned without the allegation of any crime." The agent is also authorized to bring and prosecute one or more suits in behalf of any citizen that may be so imprisoned, at the expense of Massachusetts, for the purpose of having the legality of such imprisonment tried and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed me agent of that state, for the purposes above mentioned; and I arrived in this city this morning, for that purpose. I do not know that your Excellency will consider it proper in any way to notice this subject, yet propriety seemed to require this communication.

With great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,

SAMUEL HOAR.

To his Excellency J. H. Hammond, Governor of South Carolina.

The message and letter, after a very exciting discussion, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, who made the following

REPORT.

The Committee on Federal Relations to whom was referred the communication of his Excellency the Governor, transmitting a letter addressed to him by Samuel Hoar, an agent of the state of Massachusetts for certain purposes, submit the following report:

By an act passed on the 19th day of December, 1835, the General Assembly endeavored to guard against the introduction of free negroes and persons of color into this state upon principles of public policy affecting her safety and her most vital interests. The right of excluding from her territories conspirators against the public peace, and disaffected persons whose presence may be dangerous to her safety is essential to every government. It is everywhere exercised by independent states, and there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which forbids South Carolina the right, or relieves this Legislature of the duty of providing for the public safety.

Massachusetts has seen fit to contest this right, and has sent an agent to reside in the central city, whose avowed object is to defeat a police regulation essential to our peace.—This agent comes here, not as a citizen of the United States, but as the emissary of a foreign government, hostile to our domestic institutions, and with the sole purpose of subverting our internal police. We should be insensible to every dictate of prudence, if we consented to the residence of such a missionary, or shut our eyes to the consequences of this interference with our domestic concerns.

The union of these States was formed for the purpose, among other things, of ensuring domestic tranquility, and providing for the common defence; and in consideration thereof this state yielded the right to keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, without the consent of Congress, but while thus consenting to be disarmed, she has in no part of the constitutional compact surrendered her right of internal government and police, and on the contrary thereof, has expressly reserved all powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the states.

The state of Massachusetts denominates as citizens those persons for whose protection her tender solicitude has devised this extraordinary mission. But if it were admitted that they are citizens of that state, your Committee cannot suppose that she will challenge for them greater rights, immunities, and privileges within our territories than are enjoyed by persons of the same class in South Carolina.

But your Committee deny that they are citizens within the meaning of the constitution, nor did Massachusetts herself treat as citizens persons of this class residing within her limits, either at the adoption of the constitution or since; but on the contrary, they were subjected to various disabilities from which her other inhabitants were exempt.

Your Committee cannot but regard this extraordinary movement as part of a deliberate and concerted scheme to subvert the domestic institutions of the Southern States, in plain violation of the terms of the national compact, and of the good faith which ought to subsist between the parties thereto, and to which they stand solemnly pledged.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the right to exclude from their territories seditious persons or others whose presence may be dangerous to their peace, is essential to every independent state.

Resolved, That free negroes and persons of color are not citizens of the United States within the meaning of the constitution, which confers upon the citizens of one state the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

Resolved, That the emissary sent by the state of Massachusetts to the state of South Carolina, with the avowed purpose of interfering with her institutions and disturbing her peace, is to be regarded in the character he has assumed and treated accordingly.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to expel from our territory the said agent, after due notice to depart, and that the Legislature will sustain the Executive Authority in any measures it may adopt for the purpose aforesaid.

W. F. DE SAUSSURE,
Chairman.

Dec. 4th, 1844.

The foregoing report and resolutions were this day agreed to by the House of Representatives and concurred in by the Senate.

WM. E. MARTIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

Dec. 5th, 1844.

In obedience to the Resolutions, the Governor despatched the Attorney General, Mr. Bailey, and Col. Brooks, one of his Aids-de-Camp, to Charleston, to eject Mr. Hoar from the state. He had, however, acting under the advice of the citizens, who feared his personal safety, from the growing excitement, embarked for his home before the arrival of those who were charged with the duty of seeing him across Charleston bar.

From the National Intelligencer, of Dec. 13.

The Texas Question.

In the House of Representatives, it will be seen, a joint Resolution was yesterday reported by one of its Committees for the annexation of Texas to the United States. The reckless haste of this proceeding is sufficiently shown by the fact of its having been attended with no deliberation, but brought to an instantaneous issue in the Committee without waiting even to be furnished with the documents (in printed form) communicated to Congress by the President of the United States on this subject.

If any thing is to be done at this session of Congress in regard to Texas, let it, we entreat, be in a form at least not to shock the sensibilities of such of our countrymen as yet entertain some respect for the good old Constitution of the United States—some regard for the character of probity and fairness in all our dealings as a nation, which has come down to us from the days of Washington; and who still cherish that moral sense, deep-seated in the hearts of the American people, without the general prevalence of which neither Constitutions, Laws, nor History, are worth the parchment and paper on which they are enrolled.

Deprecating any extension of the territory of the United States beyond its present limits as an evil, in itself of great magnitude; protesting against it under any circumstances, for the sake of the interests of the states of this Union, both old and new, which are in our opinion deeply involved in it; yet, if in any form there should be a determination in Congress to act in reference to Texas, it cannot be doubted that, as a lesser evil, the bill of Mr. Benton is greatly to be preferred to any other shape which a proposition on this subject is likely to assume.

To enable our readers to form an opinion on this question, we give the bill of Mr. Benton at large:

A Bill to provide for the Annexation of Texas to the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized and advised to open negotiations with Mexico and Texas for the adjustment of boundaries, and the annexation of the latter to the United States, on the following basis, to wit:

I. The boundary of the territory annexed to be in the desert prairie west of the Nueces, and along the highlands and mountain heights which divide the waters of the Mississippi from the waters of the Rio del Norte, and to latitude forty-two degrees north.

II. The people of Texas, by a legislative act, or by any authentic act which shows the will of the majority, to express their assent to said annexation.

III. A state, to be called "*the State of Texas*," with boundaries fixed by herself, and an extent not exceeding that of the largest state in the Union, be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original states.

IV. The remainder of the annexed territory to be held and disposed of by the United States as one of their territories, and to be called "*the Southwest Territory.*"

V. The existence of slavery to be forever prohibited in the northern and northwestern part of said territory, west of the 100th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, so as to divide as equally as may be the whole of the annexed country between slaveholding and non-slaveholding states.

VI. The assent of Mexico to be obtained by treaty to such annexation and boundary, or to be dispensed with when the Congress of the United States may deem such assent to be unnecessary.

VII. Other details of the annexation to be adjusted by treaty, so far as the same may come within the scope of the treaty-making power.

Late from Europe.

The steam Ship Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 7th inst., bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 19th of Nov.

The Cotton market—that great index of the manufacturing and commercial prosperity of the country—continues in a quiet, healthy state.

A duel recently took place between two members of the Polytechnic School, in the neighborhood of Marseilles. One was killed, and the other fled. The seconds and the surgeon have been arrested.

The newly appointed Consul of the United States, the Honorable Joel W. White, has arrived in Liverpool, and having been approved of by the Queen has commenced his official duties at the port of Liverpool.

The discovery of a forgery of the Bank of England notes has created great excitement among all who are acquainted with it, as there is every probability of the fraud having been carried on to a most alarming extent.

Thousands of pilgrims from all parts of Germany, including, it is said, many Protestants, have flocked to Treves, to witness the exposition of "the robe worn by our Divine Redeemer on his way to Calvary," which is said to be the very robe for which the soldiers cast lots.

Recently 16 dwelling houses, a church, and several public offices, buildings, &c., in the mining town of Clausthal, Hanover, were destroyed by fire. About 3000 of the inhabitants were utterly ruined.

The metropolitan police have just received information from Hobart Town, New South Wales, of the escape of fourteen convicts, all of whom were sentenced to be transported for life.

It appears by a letter from Vienna, of the 20th ult., that the Emperor of Austria has positively ordered the suppression of lotteries in his states from the 1st January next.

The piracies in the Greek sea continue to be the subject of alarm.

A terrible murrain is raging among the cattle in the south of Russia, more especially in the neighborhood of Odessa.

The famous Professor Liebig, after a long sojourn in England, has returned to Germany.

The Portuguese government complains that England has seized a piece of land belonging to Portugal at the mouth of Gab on river, in Africa, under the pretence of establishing a coal depot for the Atlantic Steamers.

Counterfeit sovereigns are in circulation in the metropolis, so exceedingly well executed that an ordinary individual is unable, at the first glance, to discriminate between them and the veritable Victoria coinage. They are supposed to be made of a species of plantina, and are worth about 12s each.

Our accounts from Spain give the particulars of another conspiracy which has been detected in that unhappy country. The alleged object of this attempt was the assassination of General Narvaez and of his chief lieutenant, the Baron de Meer, now Captain General of Catalonia. The plot is said to have been so arranged that the attempt should be made simultaneously at Barcelona and Madrid, but in both cases the assassins were unsuccessful.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have adopted strong resolutions for the repeal of the duty on raw cotton.

Mr. P. Sleddon, jr., a very extensive cotton spinner at Preston, has failed for about 70,000l.

At a meeting in Dublin the other day, at which the Duke of Leinster presided, it was determined to raise £30,000 for the release of Father Mathew from his difficulties.

The demand for shirtings for the Chinese market is prodigious. The export in this article alone will, it is said, exceed that of last year by 1,500,000 pieces.

Mrs. Holland, the authoress, recently died at the age of 73.

Parson Miller thirty years behind the Indians.

Parson Miller, it appears from late accounts, perceiving that this "terrestrial ball" continues still to run its wonted rounds, contrary to his *figurative* revelations, has been induced to "calculate" over his former *exercise*, and in so doing detected some slight errors of addition or substraction. From his more recent deductions a few more days of sunshine and rain are allowed to illume and make glad this "bright little world of ours," before it shall be "rolled together as a scroll." In speaking of this discovery, a day or two since to a friend, we were not a little surprised to learn that the Catastrophe Preacher and his *enlightened* followers are treading almost in the very footsteps of some Cherokee conjuror and his *benighted* followers, who have gone before them. Some thirty years ago a declaration spread among the Cherokees, and gained credence of many, that the world would be destroyed on a certain day not then far distant; not, however, by the raining down of fire and brimstone, but by wind and storm and the falling of hailstones large as the mortars in which was pounded the corn for making *hominy*. The destruction was not to be complete; one small spot, of some ten [illegible] square, was to be spared, and to which those who fled would find security in the hour of we and annihilation.

So firmly fixed was this belief in the mind of many that, deserting their negro[illegible], orchards, their bees, and almost everything about them that came from or savored of the *pale faces*, they tore themselves, amid entreaties and tears, from their habitations, and started for the "reservation" located in that part of their country now in North Carolina. [illegible] relative to the ceding [illegible] said obligors, and [illegible] any suits have [illegible] Bonds, that the ap[illegible] On motion of [illegible] sed a [illegible] Cherokee [illegible] vernor [illegible]