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WHOLE NO.

THOS. W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE MESSENGER.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance, or Three Dollars within the year.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Observer.

Beautiful Incident.

The following incident occurred a few weeks since in a village of one of the southern counties of our state. It was a warm Sabbath afternoon, and the doors of the village church were thrown open to let in the balmy air from the fields without. The congregation had assembled, and while the minister was reading the first hymn, a beautiful dove entered the door and came walking on the aisle. Such a visitor drew of course universal attention. But the choir arose to sing, he seemed startled, and lifted himself on his wings, alighted on the stove-pipe above him, where he bent his glossy neck and turning his head so as to catch the harmony as it swelled through the temple of God. Whether it was the choruses of voices, or the full toned notes of the organ that captivated him I cannot tell; but he sat the perfect picture of earnest attention till the music ceased.—Waiting a moment as if to hear the strain commence again, he started from his perch and sailed to the top of the organ, where he fulfilled his mission and sat and looked down on the audience. The young clergyman arose to pray. He is distinguished for the earnestness and fervor of his invocation, and as he stood with his hands around the Bible which he clasped before him, humbly beseeching the Father of all good to send His Holy Spirit down; that beautiful bird pitched from its resting place on the organ, and sailing down on level wings the whole length of the church, alighted on the Bible directly between the hands of the clergyman. It was merely a natural occurrence, but how beautiful the picture! There stood the messenger of God, with face toward Heaven—the Bible before him, around which his hands were reverently clasped, while on it stood that innocent and beautiful dove. The three thus together formed a group full of interest, symbolizing all that is dear to man. The word of God was before the people, with God's chosen emblem upon it, and God's herald clapping them as he prayed. What wonder is it, if a superstitious feeling ran through the house as the people watched the dove—the emblem of innocence and purity and the divine spirit itself—standing on the Bible and looking down on them. Beautiful bird! it hovered for a time the affections of all on it; and he who could have injured it, would have injured hundreds of hearts at the same time. The pressure of his feet was no sacrilege there, for the expression of its soft eye was innocence and love. The clergyman feeling the presence of the bird, and fearing it might distract the attention of his hearers, gently passed his hand over the Bible. The dove, unstartled, merely hopped over it on the cushion; where it sat till prayer was ended. It then rose and flew away. In former times the dove would have been regarded as a spiritual visitant from the upper world, and awakened feelings of awe and reverence. To us it was only a natural occurrence, awakening simplicity the sentiment of beauty. It was a new and accidental figure introduced suddenly into a beautiful picture, giving greater harmony and perfection to what we deemed perfect before.—There was no religion in it, but it was full of beauty.

Purification of Scoundrels in New Mexico.

It has been customary for great malefactors to propitiate Divine forgiveness by a cruel sort of penitencia, which generally takes place during the Semana Santa. A once chance to be in the town of Tome on Good Friday, when my attention was directed by a man, almost naked, bearing in imitation of Simon, a huge cross upon his shoulders, which though constructed of the slightest wood, must have weighed over a hundred pounds.—The long end, dragged upon the ground, as we have seen it represented in sacred pictures, and about the middle, swung a stone of immense dimensions, appended there for the purpose of making the task more laborious. Not far behind followed another, equally destitute of clothing, with his whole body wrapped in chains and cords, which seemed buried in the muscles, and which so cramped and confined him that he was scarcely able to keep pace with the procession. The person who brought up the rear presented a still more disgusting aspect. He walked along with a patient and composed step, while another followed close behind laboring him lustily with his whip, which he flourished with all the satisfaction of an executioner; but, as the lash was pointed only with a tuft of unwaxed grass, its application merely served to keep open the wounds upon the penitent's back,

which had been scarified, as I was informed, with the keen edge of a flint, and was bleeding most profusely.—The blood was kept in perpetual flow by the stimulating juices of certain herbs, carried by a third person, into which the scourger frequently dipped his lash. Although the actors in this tragical farce were completely muffled, yet they were known by many of the bystanders, one of whom assured me that they were three of the most notorious rascals in the country. By submitting to this species of penance, they annually received complete absolution of their past year's sins, and, thus "purified," entered afresh on the old career of wickedness and crime.—*Journal of a Santa Fe Trader.*

Late From Texas.

The steam-boat New York arrived at N. Orleans a few days since, bringing Galveston and other Texian papers to the 21st ult.
Mr. A. J. Donelson, our Charge d'Affaires for Texas, and Mr. J. G. Meyer, bearer of despatches from the Texian Government to that of the United States, came passengers by this arrival. It is stated that the former gentleman visits New Orleans on account of the convenience which a temporary residence there will afford him to transmit communications to his Government.
Mr. Anson Jones, the new President of Texas, was duly installed into office on the 9th ultimo. The papers contain his inaugural speech, which the New Orleans Bea pronounces to be a brief document, and to the purpose. He states his object to be the maintenance of public credit; the reduction of the expenses of the Government; the establishment of paper issues by the Government; a proper tariff for revenue, with incidental protection; the establishment of a system of common schools; the attainment of a speedy peace with Mexico; the encouragement of immigration; friendly and just relations with the Indians on the frontier; the introduction of the penitentiary system; the encouragement of internal improvements, &c. He makes no allusion to the subject of annexation.

President Houston, in his valedictory address, congratulates the country on the success of the Government, and the satisfactory state of its foreign relations.

On the subject of annexation, the Houston Vindicator has a long article, which concludes with the following paragraph:
"In this instance Jonathan did not evince his wonted practical sense; usually, no gentleman can see the advantages of a good bargain quicker than he. He blundered this time. The next, we will try and have something to say in the bargain. We shall not resist annexation. If the people will have it, be it so. But such a treaty as was negotiated last winter we will resist to the bitter end.—A reasonable treaty that secures to our citizens a share of the public domain for literary purposes, a guaranty for our slave property, and admission into the Union as a State on the same condition as other States have been admitted, without qualifications, save the establishment of a Constitution in accordance with that of the General Government, will meet with our concurrence. More of this anon."

The Galveston Civilian of the 14th says that the question will soon be laid before the people of Texas, in a tangible and authentic shape, whether they will take an acknowledgment of independence from Mexico, coupled with the condition of declining annexation to the United States, or await the chances of union with this country.

Four vessels had lately arrived from Bremen, bringing out nearly four hundred emigrant passengers. These emigrants are sent out by the German Colonizing Association, and were moving westward.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Legislature of Alabama has elected Hon. Dixon H. Lewis to the United States Senate, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. R. King, our present Minister to France, and which place Mr. Lewis has heretofore filled by executive appointment.

SEVERE HAIL STORM IN LOUISIANA.—The Ouchita Courier gives an account of the most severe hail storm ever experienced in this state, and which visited that parish on the 8th ult. Many of the stones were the size of a hen's egg—some even larger. Fowls were killed, the cotton left in the fields was completely destroyed, &c. &c. Fears were entertained of other terrible disasters in that State, occasioned by this tremendous storm.

THE CASE OF LOUISIANA.—The newly elected Vice President of Texas, K. L. Anderson, secured his line as an apprentice to the shoe making business. By his industry and perseverance, he now occupies a seat the second most conspicuous in the nation.

Two-thirds of the inmates of the Alms House in New York are foreigners; and the citizens of the city are taxed annually \$150,000 for the support of alms and paupers. It is a common practice of the overseers of the poor in Germany, England and Ireland to ship their paupers to this country.

The present constitution of New Hampshire forbids Catholics from holding any office in the State. At the recent election it was submitted to the people whether that provision should be expanded or remain, and they decided by a large majority to retain it.

Address to Mr. Clay and his Response.

We find in the Lexington Observer of the 10th ult. the Address of the Kentucky Electors to Mr. Clay, and his Reply, which we lay before our readers. They will be read with deep interest by the Whigs in every part of the country. Upon reaching the door of Mr. Clay's dwelling, Mr. Underwood, surrounded by the other Electors, by the Governor and Ex-Governors Metcalf and Letcher, and the people who attended, read the following address to Mr. Clay:

MR. CLAY: I have been selected by the members of the Electoral College to say to you, for each one of us, that we have come to offer you the homage of our personal regard and profound respect. In this work of the heart many of your neighbors have likewise come to unite with us. On yesterday, at Frankfort, we performed our official duty in obedience to the will of the people of Kentucky, by voting unanimously for yourself and Theodore Frelinghuysen to fill the office of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The machinations of your enemies, their frauds upon the elective franchise, and their duplicity with the people, in promulgating opposite principles in different sections, have defeated your election.

We have no hope of preferment, at your hands, which can tempt us to flatter; nor can the pen of proscription intimidate us in speaking the truth. Under existing circumstances it gratifies us to take you by the hand, and to unite as we do most cordially, in expressing the sentiments of our hearts and of those we represent, in regard to your personal character and political principles.

Your past services are so interwoven with the history of our country for the last forty years, that malice and envy cannot prevent succeeding generations dwelling on your name with admiration and gratitude. Your example will illuminate the path of future statesmen, when those who hate and revile you are forgotten, or are only remembered, like the incendiary who burnt the temple, for the evil they have done.

To you, the election has terminated with-out personal loss; but to the Nation, in our judgment, the injury is incalculable. God grant that the Confederacy may not hereafter mourn over the result in dismembered fragments.

Whilst your enemies have not attempted to detract from your intellectual character, they have, with uniring malice, attacked your moral reputation, and endeavored to destroy it. The verbal slanders and printed libels, employed as means to accomplish political objects, have stained the character of our country, and its institutions, more than they have injured you.

In your high personal character—in your political principles, and unvaried zeal and ability to carry them out—may be found the strong motives for our anxious efforts to secure your election. The Protection of American Labor, a National Currency, connected with a fiscal agent, for the Government, the Distribution among the states of the proceeds of the Public Lands, further constitutional restrictions upon Executive power and patronage, and a limitation upon the eligibility of the President for a second term—were measures which, under your administration, we hoped to mature, and bring into practical operation. By your defeat they have been endangered, if not forever lost.

If we will not speculate on coming events. But things work well, we shall find consolation in the general prosperity. If apprehended evils come, we are not responsible; and, retaining our principles, we shall enjoy the happy reflection of having done our duty.

In the shades of Auland, may you long continue to enjoy peace, quiet, and the possession of those great faculties which have rendered you the admiration of your friends, and the benefactor of your country. And when at last, Death shall demand its victim, while Kentucky will claim your ashes, rest assured that old and faithful friends—who know you longest, loved you best, will cherish your memory, and defend your reputation.

- B. Hardin, John Kincaid,
- J. R. Underwood, L. W. Andrews,
- R. A. Patterson, Green Adams,
- Philip Triplett, B. M. Crenshaw,
- W. W. Southgate, Leslie Combs,
- W. R. Grigsby, W. J. Graves.

MR. CLAY'S REPLY.

I am greatly obliged, gentlemen, by the kindness towards me, which has prompted this visit from the Governor, the Presidential Electors of Kentucky, and some of my fellow citizens in private life. And I thank you, sir, (Mr. Underwood,) their organ on this occasion, for the feeling and eloquent address which you have just done me the honor to deliver. I am under the greatest obligations to the people of Kentucky. During more than forty years of my life, they have demonstrated their confidence towards me in every variety of form. This last and crowning evidence of their long and faithful attachment, exhibited in the vote, which in their behalf, you gave yesterday, at the seat of the State Government, in the Electoral College of Kentucky,

fills me with overflowing gratitude. But should fail to express the feelings of my heart, if I did not also offer my profound and grateful acknowledgments to the other states, which have united with Kentucky in the endeavor to elect me to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, and to the million and a quarter of freemen, embracing so much virtue, intelligence, and patriotism, who, wherever residing, have directed strenuous and enthusiastic exertions to the same object.

Their effort has been unavailing, and the issue of the election has not corresponded with their anxious hopes and confident expectations. You have, sir, assigned some of the causes, which you suppose have caused the result. I will not trust myself to speak of them. My duty is that of perfect submission to an event which is now irrevocable.

I will not affect indifference to the personal concern which I had in the political contest just terminated; but, unless I am greatly self-deceived, the principal attraction to me of the office of President of the United States, arose out of the cherished hope that I might be a humble instrument, in the hands of Providence, to accomplish public good. I desired to see the former purity of the General Government restored, and to see dangers and evils, which I sincerely believed encompassed it, averted and remedied. I was anxious that the policy of the country, especially in the great department of its domestic labor and industry, should be fixed and stable, that all might know how to regulate and accommodate their conduct. And fully convinced of the wisdom of the public measures which you have commended, I hope to live to witness, and contribute to, their adoption and establishment.

So far as respects any official agency of mine, it has been otherwise decided, and I bow respectfully to the decree. The future course of the Government is altogether unknown, and wraps in painful uncertainty. I shall not do the new Administration the injustice of condemning it in advance. On the contrary, I earnestly desire that, enlightened by its own reflections, and by a deliberate review of all the great interests of the country, or prompted by public opinion, the benefit may yet be secured of the practical execution of those principles and measures, for which we have honestly contended, that peace and honor may be preserved, and that this young, but great nation, may be rendered harmonious, prosperous and powerful.

We are not without consultations under the event which has happened. The Whig party has fully and fairly exhibited to the country the principles and measures which it believed best adapted to secure our liberties, and promote the common welfare. It has made, in their support, consistent and urgent appeals to the reason and judgment of the people. For myself, I have the high satisfaction to know that I have escaped a great and fearful responsibility; and that during the whole canvass, I have done nothing inconsistent with the dictates of the present hour. No neutral man is authorized to say that I have held out to him the promise of any office or appointment whatever.

What now is the duty of the Whig party? I venture to express my opinion with the greatest diffidence. The future is enveloped in a veil impenetrable by human eyes. I cannot contemplate it without feelings of great discomposure. But I know of only one mode to all the vicissitudes of human life, public and private, and that is conscientiously to satisfy ourselves of what is right, and firmly and unflinchingly to pursue it, under all trials and circumstances, confiding in the great Ruler of the Universe for ultimate success. The Whigs are deliberately convinced of the truth and wisdom of the principles and measures which they have espoused. It seems, therefore, to me, that they should persevere in contending for them; and that, adhering to their separate and distinct organizations, they should treat all who have the good of their country in view, with respect and sympathy, and invite their cooperation in securing the patriotic objects which it has been their aim and purpose to accomplish.

I heartily thank you, Sir, for your friendly wishes for my happiness, in the retirement, which henceforth becomes me. How I hope to enjoy peace and tranquillity, watching faithfully to perform, in the quiet of private life, whatever duties may yet be appointed to me. And I shall never cease, while life remains, to look, with lively interest and deep solicitude, upon the movement and operations of our free system of Government, and to hope that, under the smiles of an all-wise Providence, the Republic may be ever just, honorable, prosperous, and great.

MR. CLAY'S REPLY.—The just despatches the Mexican correspondence thus briefly:

I'll get cannon,
You may go, and begone,
Each Street Reform.

In the case of Miss Webster, indicted for aiding in subduing slaves, the Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty, on Saturday morning last, and fixed the term of her confinement at the County Jail for two years, the shortest the law allows. We understand that the jury all recommended to the executive clemency.—*Lexington (Ky) Intelligencer.*

Mr. Cass has arrived at Washington from his Mission to China.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE—MONDAY, Dec. 22.

The most of this day was consumed by the Senate in the consideration of a motion, made by Mr. Dugan, to strike out a portion of the recorded proceedings of the Senate in relation to the case of the expelled member, Mr. Ennott, but as we have heretofore omitted to give any thing more than the simple facts in this extraordinary case, we will not devote our space to that purpose to-day.

On motion of Mr. Dockery the most part of members was allowed Mr. Ennott, the expelled Senator, up to the time of his expulsion. The engrossed bill to prevent letting on elections, was rejected.

A number of bills passed the second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Mr. Guthrie presented a bill to authorize the several Banks of this state to issue notes of a less denomination than three dollars; and Mr. Hamrick, a bill concerning the Superior Courts of Caldwell county; which bills passed their first reading.

The engrossed resolution authorizing the Governor to erect grave stones over the deceased members of the Legislature, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to set apart a Homestead Freehold to any citizen of this state of the age of 21 years, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Guthrie, postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Fagg introduced a bill relating to the Buckhams Turnpike road in Henderson and Buncombe counties. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

SENATE—TUESDAY, Dec. 24.
On motion of Mr. Jeffreys, the Treasurer was requested to report the correspondence between his Department and the Executive on the subject of the per diem allowance of the Governor as President ex-officio of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards.

Mr. Elliot, from the Committee on the subject, reported a bill to take the vote of the people on the expediency of erecting a penitentiary in this state; which passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the town of Monroe; the engrossed bill to amend the act for the regulation of Mecklenburg; the engrossed bill to keep open French Broad river; the engrossed bill to extend the time for registering grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift; the engrossed bill to incorporate the Milton Female Academy; and the resolution in favor of Wm. T. Bain, each passed the third reading, and were ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill to annex a part of Rutherford county to that of McDowell; the engrossed resolution in favor of Wm. Dilley; the engrossed bill to incorporate the town of Marion in McDowell county; and the engrossed bill to authorize the County Court of Lincoln to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the public road forming the dividing line between Lincoln and Cleveland, were each read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

SENATE—THURSDAY, Dec. 26.
The Speaker presented to the Senate a communication from the public Treasurer in relation to the correspondence between the Treasurer's Department and the Governor, relative to the legal right of the Governor to receive per diem compensation as President ex-officio of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to take the sense of the people, in regard to the establishment of a penitentiary, was read the second time and amended; when Mr. Edwards moved that it be indefinitely postponed; which was negatived 29 to 14.

The bill to complete the road from Burnsville to the Tennessee line; the bill to alter and amend the public road from Asheville by way of Burnsville; and the bill making an appropriation of five hundred dollars to remove obstructions in Pasquotank river, were each read the second time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Mr. Cunningham presented a bill making compensation to jury jurors in Person county; Mr. Hay, a memorial with a bill authorizing the County Court of Cherokee to lay a tax on certain lands in said county; Mr.

Wilder, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Raleigh; also a resolution relating to said city; which were read the first time, passed and referred.

Mr. Clayton offered a resolution providing that after Monday next, no private bill be introduced into this House; which was rejected. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Meigs, Jackson, Kemmer, Fleming, Washington, and Litchfield, on the free navigation of the Roanoke, an amendment in the militia laws, the rights of certain Cherokee Indians, the claims of jurors, the creation of a new territory out of part of Beaufort and Craven, a petition on the part of the state of a lot in Henderson; all of which were referred.

SENATE—FRIDAY, Dec. 27.
Mr. Smith presented a memorial from citizens of Anson, praying the Legislature to provide for taking the sense of the people on the subject of abolishing the law for granting licenses to retail spirituous liquors; which, on motion of Mr. Jefferson, was laid on the table.

Mr. Elliott presented a bill to amend the 6th section of the 61st chapter of the Revised Statutes; and Mr. McMillan, a bill to amend an act of 1840-41, regulating Common Schools; which bills passed their first reading, and were referred.

The engrossed bill to authorize Samuel Chastin to establish a toll bridge on French Broad river, was amended, on motion of Mr. Francis, passed its third reading, and sent to the Committee for their concurrence in the amendment.

The bill more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors, on motion of Mr. Haley, was taken up. Mr. Hallings moved an amendment, which was rejected; and the bill was then postponed until the 6th of March next, 28 to 31.

The Senate then took up the bill more effectually to secure the debts due to Cherokee lands, and to facilitate the collection of the same; which was finally laid on the table until the evening session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Mr. Shepard introduced a resolution for a division of the bonus or surplus profits of the Bank of the state; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Ehringhaus, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the better regulation of the militia of North Carolina; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed.

The bill provides that the commanding officer of any company may order any non-commissioned officer to notify any person in his district liable to do military duty; and prescribes a penalty of one dollar for the neglect of the duty by such non-commissioned officer. Repeals so much of existing laws as exempts members of Congress, Colonials of State, Governor's private Secretary, Attorney General, Solicitors, State Priests, Physicians, Inspectors, and members of Fire Companies, unless exempt by special act. Provides for the enrolment of free persons of color as fugitive men of plowmen, for the purpose of clearing all parade grounds, &c. Commences to elect their commissioned officers. To muster four times a year. Provides for regiments of cavalry. Seven years service in volunteer companies, to exempt from military duty. Persons refusing to accept offices, to which elected, to be for commissioned officers, ten dollars, and for commissioned officers, five dollars. Of the American Army for commissioned officers, to be adopted in this state.

Mr. Clayton presented a bill to amend the act of 1838, in relation to the duties of the Sheriff, and for other purposes; which was read the first time, and was referred.

Mr. Benner presented a bill to amend the act concerning the improvement of the creeks and to prevent obstructions to navigation; Mr. Gambill, a bill to amend the act of 1838, to lay out a road in the county of Wilkes; Mr. Sheppard presented a bill to amend the act of 1838, in relation to the encouragement of voluntary militia; and Mr. Fleming, a bill to amend the act of 1838, in relation to the road from Morganton to Tennessee.

The engrossed bill concerning the improvement of the creeks and to prevent obstructions to navigation, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

SENATE—SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
Mr. Dockery, from the Committee on the subject, reported a bill concerning the duties of the Sheriff and Comptroller, which will keep the Treasurer's office open till 4 o'clock, a cash book, and that they shall also keep the Comptroller's office open till 4 o'clock.

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