Section 1 (acres

will not hold ourself under obligation ceive it after the expiration of the presen me, which is close at hand.

Another Candidate in the Field .- The Hon James Graham, contrary to the wishes and expectations of the Whig party generally, is a candi late for Congress in this District. He pagenced himself last week at Morganton, where he and Mr. Clingman had a discussion. of the particulars of which we have not been

It is well known to our renders that both these geutlemen are Whigs. We would have preferred that they had submitted their espective claims to a Convention of the Whig party, for we would then have been spared es in North America, United States, S the painful duty of choosing between two po. America, Europe, and the riv litical friends, and the Whig party have preserved the unity and strength which is ever and which is necessary to insure a successful atruggle against Democratic measures. In the present contest we are compelled t gard Mr. Clingman as the car Whig party, and we therefore call upon a

Whige to rally to his support. Mr. Clingman has gained a reputation co-extensive with this broad Republic as an able and zealous champion of Whig principles, and poseca talents which ought by all means be secured to his country by returning him Congress. He has rendered himself obnoxigh we respect him personally, has, to their anxiety to have him a candidate and the universal support they will give him, to doubt that he has been solicited to be andidate by the Democratic leaders, and pon the pledge of their support, las con sented to run. In addition to these renso for supporting Mr. Chingman, we think he has served his constituents ably and efficient ly, reflected honor open himself and his district, and proved himself a useful member of rin effect to place a seal of conden on his course. Can the Whigs do this? Are they not satisfied with his course? If so, we hink they ought to yield him their approval

co Treasurer of the State of Tennessee, is a ollars. He has promised to refund the mon-

by casting him their votes.

this beautiful and valuable work has been received. The engravings are superb-the uld be without this magezine.

d that Mr. Clark, the Loate for Congress in the Tarbot, has challenged Mr. Dimock,

the resignation of a large number of the Denuty. Post Masters in the minor offices,---on it of the diminished saleries under the Post Office Law,-the Post Master Clemeral has felt it obligatory upon him to eneaver to remedy the evil, least further reshould embarrase and suspend the rvice in some quaffers of the country. gly he consulted the Attorney Gene ral of the U.S., and on his co ne law has ordered that the Deputy Post es be naid, the ensuing year, the

Gangevoors Melville, Esq., of New York en appointed Secretary of La w the new Minister, Ma

Ark.) Intelligencer of the The tide of emigration to Teams, has already commenced : large ugh this place on their way iry, and from them we learn that the that will go out this fall will greatly exce that of any other year.

N. P. Willis was suffering under a severe ttack of brain fever, in London, at the last his recovery.

The rates of postage on a half ounce letter, to any part of Texas, is now 10 cts.; on newspapers, 1 ct.

Another Prodigy .- A correspondent of South Western Christian Advocate says there is a boy living in Smith county, Tennessee who was born March 16th, 1840, and yet notwithstanding he is but a little over five years old, he can tell the names of the five grand divisions, and their capitals; the name of exery State and its capital, in the United States can also tell the names of all the water cours and can tell the name of ever Strait, Gulf and every important M impaired by a contest between its members, Channel, Sen, Inlet and Bay throughout the

> For the Highland Messenger. Mate of the To the Voters of the 1st Congress

> > self as a condidate for Congress in this Dis

sional District. Hon JAMES GRAHAM has unnounced him

trict, in opposition to our talented representative, flon. T. L. CLINGMAN; this Mr. Gra ham had the right to do, yet the circumstan ees under which he has become a candidate and the unnatural alliance that is evidently formed between him and the leaders of the ious to the Democratic party by his fearless Democratic party, we deem sufficient to nunciation of the infamous frauds precticed arouse every Whig in the district to the most to defeat the election of Mr. Clay. Nothing active exertion to defeat a tool of that party would gratify them more than his defeat, no against which, as Whigs, we have so long natter by whom effected. They would exult warred. If Mr. Graham had become a canover it as a Democratic triumph. Will the didate at the proper time-canvassed the Dis-Whigs suffer him to be defeated for his bold trict with Mr. Clingman -- discussed the ques- Congress on the 6th of January, 1844; as and independent course? Will they aid the tions upon which they differed, and then left rats in gratifying their bitter feelings the people to decide between them at the bal. Clay on the subject of Abelition, from which of hatred towards Mr. Clingman? Mr. Gra- lot box, neither Mr. Clingman or his friends you will perceive that Mr. Clingman's views would have had any right to complain, let the on that subject exactly coincide with Mr. grievance, it is an easy thing to refuse his peal to my friends from the South to say ham knew full well he could not meet Mr. Clin: man successfully before his constituents; ery of that speech, Mr. Clay is chargeable in purposes, and must therefore he regarded as hence the deep into scheme of staying away like manner-which no one believes. It is andidate. We need only call attention from the district until within three short weeks also worthy of notice that the very course reof the election, and then announcing himself a candidate, with the assurance of their leadprove our opinion correct. We have no ers that he would get the entire Democratic vote, and with the hope that the shortness of the time until the election would prevent an investigation that would deprive him of a por- ity of the United State Senators are Abolitiontion of Whig votes sufficient, when added to his Democratic vote, to secure him a seat in Congress. This seems to have been clearly his design, and though the scheme was a deep lat I one, yet we have it will fail. Will the Whigs submit to it -will they permit Mr. will fail. Will the longress. To refuse to re-elect him would Clingman, who has done more for the Whig party in this district than any other man in it, to be sacrificed now, and that too by the managainent of Democratic leaders? Will the Whigs stand by and see his fearless and able defence of Whig men and measures defeat him in this way, and elevate, in his stead, an individual who, if we judge by his associations both in Congress and at the present time, is at of fifteen hundred at least of doubtful politics? If any doubt the correctness of this position we refer him to his Democratic neighbors; can he point to one of them who is not for Mr. Graham? Godey's Lady's Book .- The July number Is not their rejoicing at his being a candidate sufficient to excite your suspicions that there is something behind the curtuin-somethin ontributions of the first order. No lady in this mancevering not intended for the pub. as I had long entertained a decided opinion on lic eye. Now we are not prepared exactly to this point; yet it did so happen that I was the say that Mr. Graham has come under any only man south of the Potomac who so voted obligations to the Democrats, but we ask the questions, are the Democrats in the habit of becoming the warm and cuthusiastic support-Editor of the " North State Whig," and that ers of Whigs for office-are they in the habit by have gone to Virginia or Maryland to of taking deep interest in the election of a Whig? All who have marked their course for the last few years know they are not, and information will be read it is self evident that they regard the election of Mr. Graham as calculated to inure to their and vindication. own benefit in some way or other. But w repeat the inquiry, will the Whige permi will any Whig stand an uninterested spectator and witness the elevation of a man firmed in that opinion. The 21st rule is, as by means so unusual, so extraordinary, and all concede, a restriction of the right of p so unfair, by an alliance and a combination so unhaly as that we think has clearly been shown to exist between Mr Graham and the eaders of the Democratic party? No ery of the

ong the leaders of the Democratic party dvices. The Mirror expresses a lape of to defeat, if possible, Mr. Clingman, our rentative to Congress, on the account of his active and effective exactions in the Whig Mr. Graham bas date as far as we can ascertain, and believe, without the approbation and against the w.sh es of the Whige of this part of the district. He is backed strongly by the Democratic leaders, who profess to think Mr. Clingman an abolitionist. We are all slaveholders ourselves, and we are well assured Mr. Clingman is perfectly sound upon that subject, and that he has gone no farther in support of the right tition than did Mr. Clay, whom we, in non with Mr. Graham and the Whig par avo an undivided support.

We are satisfied that the charge is promul ated at this late day by those who do not be lieve it, and solely to defeat the present incombent. Part of us supported Mr. Gruham and are one and all Whigs, but we are all satisfied that Mr. Clingman's defeat would be regarded as a triumph of our political adversa

As the opposition has been gotten up a late as to preclude a fair canvass, in the usu al mode, we feel it to be our duty to make this communication to warn our political friends of what is taking place, and to ask them to co-operate with us in rallying the Whig party in favor of our gallant representative, Mr. Clingman.

T. GEO. WALTON, JAMES C. SMYTH, CIT'S McDOWELL, JOHN CALDWELL, INO. SUDDERTH.

For the Highland Messenger.

I send you herewith the speech of Hon. T L. Clingman on the 25 h R de, delivered in well as some extracts from the speech of M entertaining Abolition notions from the delivcommended by Mr. Clingman in his speech, for which he has been so much censured, has been pursued by the United States Senate, on the subject of Abolition petitions, and that no one presumes for a moment that a majorists. Being firmly impressed with the belief that Mr. Clingman's views on the subject are correct, and that a large majority of the voters of this District so regard them, I hope you will make publication of Mr. Clingman's speech, as well some extracts from that of Mr. Clay's in the next No. of the Messenger :

Remarks of Mr. Clingman, On Abolition Petitions, in the House of Re-

presentatives, January 6th, 1844. CLINGMAN having obtained the floor, observed, in the opening of his remarks, that t might be supposed, from the anxiety he had manifested to get the floor, that he considered himself as having something very important to say. It such was the expectation of he had but litte to say, and in saying it he should not detain the House long. But it has so happened, said Mr. C., that, on the second day of the session, when the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) made his motion to strike out the 25th rule, [formerly the famous 21st rule, excluding abolition petitions voted with him; nor could I act differently have been censured for that vote by so the papers opposed to me politically, a nounced as a renegade to the cause South. Some too many of our papers abound has been di To that, however, I atrected against me. tach little weight; but that the reasons which reverned my vote on that occasion may be learly understood, I wish to address a few

words to the House by way of explanation We make them I have for a long time been of the opinion that we of the South have been, on this subject

for a member of G-agress; their only political right is this right of petition. Yet of this political right they possess. And yet I may be some of the gentlemen that the people of the District do not destre to present any petitions of this kind, and so no practical wrong is done by referring them. This is a solved. This however capput lake place till. rrong is done by refusing them. This is a sud, a very bad argument, für the Southern nen, who, as we all know, are charged with seing very fond of abstractions. What bes of the abstract right of petition, alugh they may not choose to exercise it !-If they come here with their petitions, they must be rejected. And the argument that applies to the District will apply with equal force to the Torritories; they are in a like coudi

But I do not assent at all to the potaken by the gentleman from New York, (Mr Beardsley,) that when the people pray for objects in the aselves unconstitutional they certain that their prayer is unconstitutional till you receive it? They come and present their requests at your door; you may reject nin for what object it is presented. right to petition the Government exists in a countries. It exists unquestionably in England, where all the subjects have a right to pe- ular with us to vote against abolitis tition the Farliament and to petition the Grown, and where their right to do the one is as much admitted as to do the other. The liberal party howg ever stood on this ground in that country. I remember that one of the reat debater and statesman, Mr. Fox, was Not on the proposition to re-Oh, no; nobody disputed ceive netitions! that; but against a law which prevented the essemblies for the purpose of petitioning Parliament, because it might interfere with the universal right of petition. In the bill of rights of North Carolina the right of petition for a redress of grievances is declard to be the instenable right of the people. But what are their grievances? Are not they to judge? It is said that the continuanco of slavery is no grievance, and so they have no right to but had stationed his allies on exposed ground petition against it. But if the Government is where they were rapidly falling by the ene-to be the judge of what is and what is not a my's shot; and could with difficulty sustain grievance, it may on that ground, refuse to themselves. They appeal to the general, and le that the thing complained of do is to deci is no grievance, and refuse thereupon to re-ceive the petition. As to what is a grievance, the petitioner ought to be allowed to judge for

ion, a right so sacred and so important. should newhere be restricted but in this fair republic? The right of petition should every where be as free, in my view, as the right of all created beings to petition the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. If the petitioner hinks heis aggrieved, that is enough to entitle him to a hearing.

There is another point I wish to touch. does seem to me that these abolition petitions are poor contemptible things: in themselves they can never hurt any body: they are mere bruta fulmina; what harm can they possibly do if they shall be referred I Should even a bill no reported in conformity with their re-quest, cannot this House reject it 1. You have no rule of order to prevent the introduction of a bill. The member from Massachusette, or any other gentleman, might at any time introduce a bill to abolish slavery, just as any other bill is introduced. You have no rule against this, which might really be dangerous. But the petitions, harmless and contemptible as they are, you are careful to exclude. Do petitioners once becomes the choice of a majurity here, that majority can set aside this rule! It has done us no good at all. It is a mere fair-weather rule. The moment a maany, they would, he feared, be disappointed; jurity is in savor of these petitions it will be abolished. If such a majority should ever be found here in favor of a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, they will have er to repeal this rule. Why then be so erse to the reception of abolition petitions? The House can reject any bill it does not choose to pass, and so it can reject any petition it does not see fit to grant. Until a iority is in favor of the object prayed for, I re not how many petitions are presented for And when that day shall come that a mayou, and this Duion will then be at an end. I do not, however, apprehend any such result, in my day at least. I believe there is too much good sense at the North to give up this plorious Umon for the sake of abolishing slave. ry in these ten miles square.

> By pursuing the course we have, we have s too much cons the rule : were they all abolitionists? allies, acting by their side merely out of regiven them a am oppose

this respect, of course the Union must be dis-solved. This however cannot take place till there is an entire change of senting believe, at the North. But be assured not retard the coming of this state of thing by any rales and orders of the House. If the people of these States are against the contin unnee of the Union, be very sure it is not to be held togother by rules of order. But many Southern gantlemen say, because

we have taken this position we must adhere to it, e. en though it be wrong to have taken it originally. They tell us we must never retrent in the face of an enemy. Now, in regard to military tactics I confess to be no bet. ter informed then other members generally; but I have always understood that, if a general discovers that a large body of troops whom he has pushed forward are not able to sustain their position with advantage, he may direct them to be withdrawn. If he has taken a false position may be not abandon it rather than have his troops cut to pieces !-Let us, then, see how this matter stands,-We at the south are in no danger. It is poand if a man has the boldness to other course he is denounced. with rur allies at the North? They ed to personally by several gentlemen of both ly pressed on this point. I have be nost eloquent speeches ever delivered by the political parties, who have hitherto stood with us of the South on this question, and who say they will continue to do so if we deem it necossary; but that they say they are loosing ground; that the friends of the South are giving way, and the abolitionists gaining ground; and they are anxious that we should give up the rule, assuring me that they are prepared to vote with us on all the main ques-

Let us now recur to our simile of a bettle Suppose a general had taken a position with his own troops behind a secure breastwork. eceive any petition whatever. All it has to tell him that, if he regards it as important to maintain their position, and considers the nimself: it is enough for us, if we possess the not to have taken it, but that he will not, once right, to reject the prayer of his petition. If having taken it, retire, but that they must re we esteem the matter he complains of no main there and be cut to pieces. Now, I ap lies in this attitude longer, e them are generous enough to submit to it?

But suppose in all I have said I am wrong Can we not, as a matter of sound policy, re ceive these petitions? We have repeated received the petitions of foreigners; surely we may, as an act of courtesy, receive those of our own citizens, though we do not choose to grant the prayer. I should be glad if gen lemen from the South would review their ground.

But it is said if we now rescind this rule the bulitionists will boast of it. Without doubt they will profess to be greatly delighted; but sir, there will be no real joy among them.hey have operated on the North, they will find themselves shorn of their strength.

I regret the course pursued on another account. We of the south are in a position pe culiarly delicate. Slavery exists with us; dose not exist at the north; and England has abolished it in her West India possessions .-I have, indeed, not much belief in the sincerity of the British Government. So long as she retains more than one hundred millions of slaves in the East Indies without even an credit for her humanity.

Mr. Holmes here interposed to state, in justice to England, that she had recently taken steps towards the liberation of her East Iudia subjects.

Mr. Clingman resumed. I thank the gen tieman for the information. But I was about to observe that we stand in a delicate position at the south, though we stand on firm ground while we stand upon the Constitution; but we should be careful not to ask for more than is clearly right. While we fix ourselves on the Constitution, we stand on solid ground, and we should not irritate others by claiming teo much. The north is irritated by the aboli tionists, who tell them that we are not satisfied with slavery at the south, but want to make them slaves too by taking from them the right of petition. Now, our ground firm enough without our seeking to stand up-on doubtful ground, and thus giving irritation. Some persons, indeed, are anxious to keep up the excitement, (I do not here refer to members of Congress in either Itouse.) While are some at the south who take the highound, as they say, on this subject, in ler to induce the people of the south to es-m them the most zealous lovers of their rights, and thus obtain favor at home, there are men at the north who take the opposite ground from the same principle. They seek to make capital of it, and we are short-sighted enough to enable them to do it. Hence, ill feeling grows out of it both at the south and in the north. The feeling is now very different from what it was some years ago, and all arising from this toolish struggle about

are sovereign, and vote like that would have an immense moral character. Men may differ widely on of

I trust the whole question considered; more especial exists no diversity of view tion. Nabody thinks of at slavery in the Pistrict of Territories; and, not as h seen seen on this flo

Extract from Mr. Clay's Speech delivered is the United States Sendte, Pebruary 7, 1839.

upon the subject of Abilition Petitions It is well known to the Senate, that I have hought that the most judicious course wit abolition petitions has not been of late pur. sued by Coffgress. I have believed that it would have been wiseat to receive and refer them, without opposition, and report against their object in a calm, and dispassionate, and argumentative appeal to the good sense of the whole community. It has been supposed, however, by a majority of Congress, that it was most expedient either not to receive the petitions at all, or, if formally received, no to act definitively upon them. There is no substantial difference between these opposite opinions, since both look to an absolute reection of the prayer of the positioners. Bu there is a great difference in the form of preceeding; and, Mr. President, some experi-ence in the conduct of human affairs has taught me to believe, that a neglect to observe established forms is often attended with more mischievous consequences the fliction of a positive injury. We that; even in private life, a violation of the existing usages and ecremonies of society cannot take place without serious projudice. I fenr, sir, that the abolitionists have acquire a considerable apparent force by blending with the object they have in view a collisteral and totally different question, arising out of know full well, and take great pleasure in testifying, that nothing was remoter from the intention of the majority of the Senate, from which I differed, than to violate the right of position in any case in which, according to ally exercised, or where the object of the pe tition could be safely or properly grants Still it must be owned that the have soized hold of the fact of the treatmen which their petitions have received in Con oress, and made injurious impressions apo ne minds of a large portion of the co te. This, I think, might have been avoided the course which I should have been gl to see pursued.

For the Highland Memenser, Alogoanton, July 19th, 1645.

Mr. Editor:-1 suppose by the time this communication reaches you, you, in common with your Whog readers, will have beard with some surprise, that there is another candidate on the Congressional turf in this Descriet. may your Whog readers will be surprised, for effort to liberate them, she deserves no great the reason that I do not believe, from whether has already transpired and is still transpiring here, that the democrats are in the least surprised, but expected and desired what has al ready come to pass. On Thursday last, (being Court work,) the usual day for p who are candidates for the popular favor announce the fact to the people, the T. L. Cingman addressed the people of t county, and declared himself a car re-election, in a firm, decided and able so explaining and vindicating his course is the late Congress, which gave general, and I might add, almost unanimous satisfaction to those of his political friends who heard him We were pleased with, and approved of his course, and had hoped that the bold and decided stand which he had meen in defence of those principles, for which w with our gallant leader, Mr. Clay, had so g lantly contended for in the late have insured for him a track in the pr ontest free from any cor avowed democrat. But I am sorry t we were all dis in the evening rived. And I will not po "Come now," people in this Dir