

Highland Messenger.

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"LIFE IS ONLY TO BE VALUED AS IT IS USEFULLY EMPLOYED."

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THE "HIGHLAND MESSENGER"

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Illustrious example of gratitude.

A young man passing with his regiment through Lyons, in 17—, where he fell sick, was obliged to remain at a Hotel. He was very ill supplied with money, and his purse was speedily exhausted...

have entirely forgotten her. Years passed thus away, when sometime before the battle of Marengo, Bonaparte passed through Nyon, a little town of the Canton de Vaud...

The pursuit of Agriculture.

"Fair queen of arts! from Heaven itself who came, When Eden flourished in unspotted fame; And still with her sweet innocence we find, And tender peace, and joy without a name...

While the population of the United States has been rapidly increasing, the number who aim to accumulate riches without hard labor, has increased at a greater ratio...

Agriculture affords more certain profits than any other business. With half who enter on mercantile pursuits fail at the outset, and a quarter part what advanced in life, the failure of a temperate farmer is almost unheard of.

Increased attention to agriculture, and those manufactures which are immediately dependent upon it, would retain in our country much of that wealth which is now sent out of it. The public documents show that in the year 1836, (when the scarcity of money paralyzed domestic industry,) no less than twenty-five millions were sent to foreign lands to pay for silk goods!

The dignity of agricultural pursuits is not sufficiently acknowledged. What is commerce—what are the arts—what dependants upon agriculture! To what purpose is it that our canals—our railroads, and the developments of the great system of internal improvements, are going forward in our country?

Let every farmer, but for one year, suspend his toil to enjoy that ease, in the sunbeams of which he sees so many basking, and what would become of every mercantile and mechanic interest?

There is another reason why the dignity of this pursuit should be acknowledged as essential to the stability of our national wealth. We cannot better express it than in the language of one whose name stands high in the annals of our country:—"God has made the bread of those who labor in the earth his peculiar deposit for substantial virtues. Corruption in morals in the mass of cultivators, is a phenomenon of which no age or country has furnished an example."

The community appear to be awakened to a sense of their negligence in this department of industry. The agricultural and geological surveys of several States are coming at the root of the matter; and these surveys ought to go on, until the now more than half hidden resources of our country are fully developed. It is to the earth that we must look for the valuable and inexhaustible store-house of nature, filled with the rude material for the productive laborer, and rich in bestowing the nutriment of life.

Portsmouth Journal.

The State of Ohio.

Within less than forty years the population of this thriving State has increased from fifty thousand to upwards of fifteen hundred thousand. Ohio is now the first wheat-growing State in the Union—her wheat crop last year amounting to upwards of sixteen millions of bushels, which is some millions of bushels larger than the crop of Pennsylvania, New York or Virginia.

This young State may be called the "Infant Phenomenon." What she will be when her full growth is attained may be in some sort conjectured from the promise of her early days. With an active, industrious, enterprising, intelligent population; a soil rich and well fitted for tillage; with her internal improvements pervading all parts of her extensive territory rendering access to markets easy and cheap; with all the advantages which position and natural and artificial aids can supply in the way of facilitating production, her increase in wealth and greatness must go on from year to year, while from her prolific resources a swelling tide of commerce will be poured to enrich all who may participate in its benefits.

Interesting Facts.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Journal of Commerce has an article upon the fruits of the soil, which embraces some interesting statistics. It seems that the sixteen million of people who live in the United States, possess lumber to the value of eleven million of dollars, which with brick and stone of an incalculable amount, constitutes the materials for their dwellings. The income of their orchards is upwards of six million of dollars value. They had more than twenty-six million of pounds of wool to convert into broadcloths, blankets and hosiery, &c.—more than a thousand million pounds of cotton to manufacture into useful and necessary garments, and more than three hundred thousand pounds of silk for elegant and fancy dresses.

These people of the United States had the last year, more than three hundred and seventeen million bushels of Indian corn; more than ninety-nine million bushels of potatoes, and upwards of thirteen million neat cattle, which furnished them milk, butter, and cheese, &c., to the value of more than thirteen million of dollars.

Let us arouse.—Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

It is I, be not afraid!

There is not a passage more emphatic, and at the same time more cheering and comforting to the afflicted soul than this. In the hour of trial, when the clouds of adversity darken our path, and there appears not one ray of light to guide our steps; when the tempest roars, and death, that grim tyrant, stares us in the face, then it is that this sublime and soothing passage comes with all its force, and calms the troubled soul of man.

What a blessing these words of comfort have been to mankind ever since they were uttered by our Saviour! The child, when in the dark hears a footstep approach, his little heart beats faster, but the mother's voice falls upon the ear, "It is I, love, be not afraid," and all is peace in the infant's bosom.

Again, we kneel beside the death bed of the loved one, and ever and anon a shade of doubt and anxiety passes over the pale face as the shadow of death falls upon it—and like the mariner, tossed upon the ocean wave, without compass or a guiding star, so is the loved one, until we rouse the scattered senses by whispering the blessed assurance of our Saviour, "Though you pass through the valley and the shadow of death, yet will I not leave thee; it is I, be not afraid."

And we have the satisfaction of knowing it is all sufficient. The eye brightens—there is hope beyond the grave. The immortal part has winged its way to the spirit-land. Oh! may I ever call to mind these words of our blessed Saviour, "It is I, be not afraid," and I think I may bear the ills of life, and the approach of death, without a murmur.

TEXAS.—The loan lately negotiated in Europe by General Hamilton, is to be paid at New Orleans by instalments, commencing the 1st of July. No part of the loan is to go towards the extinction of the debt of Mexico to England.

Antiquities of Central America.

The New York Albion furnishes a brief account of the important discoveries of Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood, in Central America, or Guatimala, as it was formerly called. Our readers are aware that the attention of the learned has been much directed, of late, to the numerous and astonishing monumental treasures that lie scattered about this vast region.

The travellers proceeded from New-York to the bay of Honduras, and upon landing, their first halting place in the way of their task was Copan, the ruins in the vicinity of which were both extensive and magnificent. Mr. Catherwood, on Wednesday evening, exhibited a drawing of the temple at Copan, which seems to have been upon an extensive scale, one front of it being in length about 250 feet, and its side face about 180 feet.

From Copan the travellers proceeded to Quirigua, where they found many monuments, chiefly of the same character as those at Copan, only the latter were much longer than those which were first visited. From thence they proceeded to Santa Cruz del Quiche, to Guetpetenango, to Ocosingo, to Palenque, and to Uxmal. The whole forming a circuit of nearly three thousand miles in perimeter, and the greater part of which was thickly studded with extensive ruins, all of which were perfectly analogous to each other, although the variations in extent, ornament, &c., were numerous.

And erroneous notions have got abroad that these antiquities, in the colossal magnitude of their parts, throw those of Thebes, Luxor, and other Egyptian monuments in the shade, and that the latter may now "hide their diminished heads;" it is believed also that in architectural elegance, as well as in extent, these American remains far exceed those of Balbec, Palmyra, or even ancient Babylon itself. These surmises receive no countenance from the accounts given by Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood. The extent of the American monuments has rather regard to them as one mass promiscuously and almost everywhere spread within a circumference of three thousand miles, than to the extent or magnitude of any one specimen or mound of masonry.

But the most important point to be ascertained is that of referring these monuments truly to any of those of the old world. At the first glance at some of the more colossal figures, their costumes and their grouping, there was for the moment a similarity to those of ancient Egypt, but the practised eyes of our travellers soon corrected the momentary error of their thoughts. There was not one of the most grotesque in which so essentially belong to Egyptian mythology, religious rites, and occult writings; the proportions of the figures were in every respect better than those before them, and nowhere did they find that inherent regard for great magnitude or peculiar position in the statue and sculpture. The hieroglyphics, though liberally scattered and every where homogeneous, were altogether different from those upon the Egyptian monuments. From the intricacy of their designs, and from many grotesque subjects of their sculpture, these monuments might be referred to the one of the most remote than that of Egypt; and the similarity seems to increase the farther they are referred to the eastward. China and Japan are referred to many of the images and groups which are found on these American monuments; and although with much that is grotesque in the latter there is much that is beautiful and symmetrically correct, while in China and Japan, particularly the latter, the monstrous prevails in an exorbitant degree, there is really much that is common to the east of Asia, and to the west of America.

With data like these before us, then, the editor of the Albion asks, can there be much difficulty in surmising that these monuments were erected by a people first peopled from the eastern part of Asia, the passage being made across Behring's straits? Where is the difficulty in assuming the theory that mankind, continually radiating from the primitive seat of first creation, and continually advancing beyond previous confines, should gradually arrive at the shores of the Pacific, should people the island that at midway both shores may be seen from the same position—should travel southward, and give a human population to this continent?

A celebrated toper, intending to go masked to ball, consulted an acquaintance in what character he should disguise himself. "Go sober replied his friend, and your most intimate friends will not know you."

LABOR SAVING INVENTION.—A contractor on the public works of Illinois has patented a new drill for excavating rocks. It is worked by horse power, and will drill into solid rock in one day, to the depth of forty-nine feet.

The Right of Voting.

EXERCISED IN THE SEVERAL STATES;

In New Hampshire, every male inhabitant 21 years of age, three months in the State—Students, Paupers, &c., excepted.

In Massachusetts, every male citizen, Paupers, and persons under guardianship, excepted, one year in the State, and six months in the Town where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within two years, unless exempted therefrom by law.

In Rhode Island, no Constitution—By Charter of Charles II. all freemen vote.

In Connecticut, every white male citizen, having a legal residence six months, with a freehold of seven dollars per annum, and every white male enrolled in the militia one year, or being exempted from military duty by law, having paid a State tax within the year, and good moral character.

In Vermont, every man of quiet and peaceable behaviour, one year in the State.

In New Jersey, all inhabitants with 12 months residence, worth a clear estate of 50l Proclamation money.

In Pennsylvania, every freeman who has resided two years in the State, and paid a tax, and the sons of such, between twenty-one and twenty-two, without the payment of tax.

In Maryland, all free white males 21 years of age, having resided one year in the State, and six months in the county.

In North Carolina, all freemen with a freehold of 50 acres, and a residence of one year for Senators; and all freemen resident 12 months, having paid taxes, for Members of the House of Commons.

In South Carolina, every free white citizen; having resided two years in the State, with a freehold of fifty acres, or town lot possessed for six months; or not having such freehold, or lot, a residence of six months in the election district where he offers to vote, and the payment of a tax within the year of three shillings sterling towards the support of the State Government.

In Georgia, all citizens and inhabitants, who have paid the taxes required of them and resided six months where they vote.

In Louisiana, every free white male citizen, residing one year, having paid a tax or being a freeloader.

In Kentucky, all free white male citizens, two years in the State, and one in the county where they vote.

In Ohio, every white male inhabitant, one year therein, and having paid a State or county tax.

In Tennessee, every freeman, or inhabitant of the State, if a freeloader, may vote in the county where the freehold lies, without being a resident thereof—if not possessed of a freehold, he must have resided six months where he offers to vote.

In Mississippi, every free white male person one year in the State, and six months in the county, serving in the militia or paying a tax.

In Illinois, white male inhabitants, six months in the State.

In Missouri, all free white male citizens one year in the State and three months in the county.

In Alabama, every white male of lawful age, having resided one year in the State, and three months in the county.

In Indiana, all white male citizens one year in the State.

In New York, every male citizen of the age of 21 years, one year in the State, and six months in the town or county where he offers to vote; having paid a tax within the year, or legally served as a militia-man or fireman—or labored upon the public highways, &c.

In Maine, every freeman having his residence established three months before the election, Students, Paupers, &c., excepted.

In Virginia, fifty acres of unimproved land in the county, or twenty-five acres of land with a house upon it, held for life, or in fee simple, qualified a man to vote in the county where the land lies—provided said land has been owned by him six months before the election, or has descended to him, or come by marriage or gift. An improved lot in any corporate town with a dwelling house above, in different Counties, may vote in each county for delegates, but can only vote for a Senator, or for Member of Congress, in the same district.

In every case, voters are required to be citizens of the United States, by birth or by naturalization.

A bit of Romance.

We find in the Cincinnati Times an account of a female, who has within a few years seen many vicissitudes of fortune. She is now an applicant before the Ohio Legislature for a divorce, and resides in Newark, Ohio. She is a native of Lockport, New York.—She was married in 1839, to a man by the name of Herrick, with whom she lived about three years, when by dissipation and idleness on his part, they were reduced to want, and the husband was obliged to leave his home to seek employment. He went to Cincinnati where he remained some time, and then took into his head to go to Texas. Herrick wrote to his wife at Lockport, requesting her to remove to Cincinnati, that she might be nearer to him when he was in Texas, and she left Lockport for Cincinnati. At Cleveland, her means failed her, and she was obliged to throw herself into the kitchen of a hotel, to procure money to continue her journey. While in this situation she accidentally became acquainted with a gentleman from Columbus, who discovering that her accomplishments and education were those of a lady, who must have known better days, he became interested in her behalf. She laid her case before him, and asked his assistance in procuring a school that she might earn the necessary means to follow her husband. He requested her to accompany Columbus, she came, and the gentleman procured her a small school.

This was in 1835. While teaching school, she became ill, and was confined to her room for some weeks. During her indisposition, a man calling himself Wilson, visited her, and told her he was just from Texas, and that her husband died in that country, a few days before he left. He told her all the circumstances connected with her husband, that he left a wife in Lockport, etc. in such a straight forward manner, she was forced to believe him. She partially recovered her health, and in 1837 became acquainted with a worthy gentleman—a widower—residing in Newark, named Chandler.—After their due courtship, and in about a year after she heard her husband was dead. Mr. Chandler offered her his hand and fortune—she at first refused, but subsequently taking into consideration her destitute situation—which was really one of want—she consented to become his wife. They were married in New York. Mr. Chandler took her to his home at Newark, where she lived with him, enjoying as much happiness as human flesh is heir to, until last November—when suddenly her first husband, Mr. Herrick, appeared and claimed her as his wife. This was a trying scene for a poor and virtuous woman; she flew to the pastor of her church for advice, and he advised her to seclude herself from both until such a time as the marriage contract with one of them could be annulled. This she did and she immediately applied to the Legislature for a divorce from her first husband.

Mrs. Herrick is represented as a lady of great mental and personal accomplishments, and undeviating piety. She has never had any children by either husband.

When you indulge in hard thoughts, or harsh expressions against your neighbor, think of your own failings and be moderate.