

THE MESSENGER.

VOL. III.—NUMBER 12.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., OCTOBER 7, 1842.

WHOLE NUMBER 116.

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TERMS:
This paper is published at Two Dollars a year, in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in six months—or, Three Dollars at the end of the year. (See prospectus.)
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square for the first, and Twenty-Five Cents for each continuation. Court Orders will be charged twenty-five per cent. extra.

Factorage and Commission Business,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to transact the

FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,
In the City of Charleston, S. C. (Office on Magwood's Wharf.)

He will assiduously apply his best exertions to promote the interest of his patrons—and from his long experience in the Cotton Trade, and by prompt attention to business, he hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of patronage. His commission for selling Cotton is 50 cents per bale, for receiving and forwarding Goods, &c., 25 cents per package. No storage will be charged on Goods regularly consigned to him, that are to be forwarded by the Rail Road, and no expenses incurred or charged that can possibly be avoided.—Persons shipping cotton to him from the interior, by the way of Hamburg, can obtain liberal advances on it, by applying to Dr. STOKES, of that place.
T. GOLDSMITH.
August 19, 1842. 110

A VALUABLE COUNTRY SITUATION
For Sale.

I offer for sale my *Tract of Land*, on Hooper's creek, in Buncombe county, joining land with Daniel Blake, John Plumley, B. H. Merriman, and others, containing 162 acres, of which about one hundred is good bottom, and nearly the whole tract tillable, with 70 or 80 acres of cleared land, most of which is in cultivation; an orchard of the choicest fruits; two tolerably good log houses, and other necessary out-buildings, together with an excellent situation for a summer seat convenient to a good spring and a first-rate rock quarry, for building, &c.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine for themselves. Terms made out to the purchaser. For information, ask B. H. Merriman; to purchase, apply to M. A. or L. S. Gash, or to myself.
STRAWBRIDGE YOUNG.
Claytonville, N. C., August, 1842. 110

State of North Carolina,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESS.,
July Term, 1842.

CHARLES GREER, } Original Attachment
vs. } levied on
W. G. WORLEY. } Personal Property.

[T] appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant W. G. Worley, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the Highland Messenger for six weeks, that the Defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held for said county, at the court house in Asheville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or Judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the property condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.
Witness, N. HARRISON, clerk of our said court at office, the first Monday in July A. D. 1842, and the 66th year of American Independence.
N. HARRISON, C. C. C.
July 15, 1842. (Pr. adv. \$5 50) 106.

WILLIAMS & ROBERTS

HAVE received an additional supply of 3.4 and 4.4 BROWN DOMESTICS, 4.4 OSNABURGS.

Also,
200 bales COTTON YARN, assorted numbers, from the *Satubury Manufacturing*, which they are selling, as they do every thing else, at the most reduced prices, for cash or merchantable produce. The community are respectfully requested to call and examine their stock and prices.
August 5, 1842. 108

Also,
HOLLOW-WARE, CASTINGS, WAGON,
Boxes, &c., &c.
August 12, 1842. 109

U. STATES DISTRICT COURT OF N. CAROLINA,
In Bankruptcy.

NOTICE to show cause against petition of—
John E. Bouchele, of Burke county, minor, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September, 1842.
Isaac N. Forney, of Burke county, farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.
Charles C. P. Gaither, of Burke county, farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

By order of the Court,
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 14, 1842. 204 109

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MACON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sess.,
June Sessions, 1842.

THOS. RATCLIFF, } Original Attachment
vs. } levied on land & debts
JOSEPH HICKS. } in hands of garnishee.

The defendant is hereby notified to be and appear before the Justices of said county at the next court to be held for Macon county, at the court house in Franklin, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, the judgment of condemnation will be entered against the property levied on and debts in the hands of garnishee.
Witness, J. K. GRAY, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday before the last Monday in June, 1842. J. K. GRAY, Clerk.
Pr. adv. \$5 50. 6aw 104

FOR SALE—On account of terms,
an elderly WIRON, who is a good COOK,
WASHER, and IRONER. Apply at this office.

Warrants,
CASAS, DELIVERY BONDS, and all other
Bills used by Constables, for sale at this
office, at the usual prices.

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

John Howard.

This illustrious man, whose memory will be forever hallowed in the hearts of all the good of all nations, was born in England, in the year 1727. His early education was exceedingly bad; and the result of it was, that in his youth he was given to many excesses, and his health was very delicate. But subsequent study and reflection induced him to reform his habits, to live temperately and soberly, and thus he regained his health.

On All Saints day, 1755, the city of Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, was almost totally destroyed by a dreadful earthquake.—Howard no sooner heard of the disaster than he embarked for Lisbon with the purpose of succoring its miserable inhabitants, who were without a roof to shelter them, without bread, and destitute of all resource. On his passage he was unfortunately taken prisoner by the French, conveyed to France, and thrust into a prison; which, as most were then, was low, damp, dark, and badly aired. He found himself in the midst of criminals of various descriptions, for whom there was neither sympathy, consolation nor instruction. It was not to reform, but to punish them, that they were imprisoned.

Upon almost any other man such company would have had a disastrous influence. But upon Howard, no; he, on the contrary, spent all his time in contrivances to render the situation of his fellow prisoners more supportable, and, if possible, profitable to them. Being set at liberty, he devoted his entire life subsequently to the relief of the sufferings of the poor and needy, especially prisoners. 'The unfortunate know how to relieve misfortune.'

At different periods Howard traversed most of the countries of Europe, England, Ireland, Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Switzerland, Poland, Russia and Turkey, for the sole purpose of visiting and relieving the prisoners, and persuading the governments of those countries to make such alterations in their efforts to discountenance this evil, not by harsh and seemingly coercive measures, but by the force of example and persuasion, and we will stake our knowledge of human nature upon the certainty of a glorious issue. When we was a young man we knew a thing or two ourselves about this 'female influence' of which we are speaking, which renders it quite useless to try to convince us that there is not something in it;—and it was but the other day that a particular friend tapped us on the shoulder, with 'I'll tell what it is, friend C——, I believe that I shall be driven *volens volens* to sign your prayer after all, so?' 'Why, there's our pretty cousin Kate has laid a tariff amounting to entire prohibition upon her sweet lips, and insists upon keeping it up till it become *tee-total*.' 'Well then, suppose you go with me—pay the duties—and strike for future reformation!'

Our friend enrolled himself a Washingtonian, went straight down to cousin Kate's and sealed the pledge with a kiss.

A glass of water well paid for.

The water of the Neva, at St. Petersburg, is, in the opinion of the Russians, the clearest and the best water that can any where be obtained. For six months in the year this highly-prized water is concealed by a thick covering of ice and snow; but when, towards the beginning of April, the atmosphere has acquired sufficient warmth to loosen the wintry fetters of the stream, the inhabitants look forward with eager expectation to the moment when their beloved Neva will burst her bonds and move again free and majestically, between her serried banks. As soon as the icy mass has got into motion, the glad tidings announced to the expectant capital by the artillery of the citadel, a fortress of considerable strength, situated immediately opposite to the Emperor's palace. The very moment, be it day or night, that an open interval occurs between the floating masses of ice, the governor of the citadel crosses in a boat to the Emperor's palace, and presents his Majesty with a crystal goblet full of Neva water, as the first offering of the returning spring, and this goblet the Emperor drinks off to the health and prosperity of his beloved capital. It was customary, till within the last few years, for the Emperor to fill the empty goblet with gold and return it to the governor; but it was noticed that the goblet grew larger and larger every year, so that the task of emptying the glass became yearly more difficult of accomplishment, while, on the other hand, it required every year a greater number of ducats to fill it as high with gold as it had before been filled with water. By way of retrenchment, his Majesty was of late reduced the customary present to the governor, who now receives 200 ducats in return for his unobtrusive beverage. This sum, though less than his predecessors have frequently received, is still, perhaps, a larger price than is paid for a glass of water in any other part of the world.

Food for children.

There is much good sense in the following extract from a sketch, "Fanny Butler."
"As sure as you meet with an American woman travelling with a child, there is a basket or a bundle in their society well filled with greasy cakes, sugar-plums, apples, peppermint drops, &c. The little wayfarer generally makes his appearance with both fists furnished, and a mouthful of such matter, and as soon as this is dispatched begins clamoring for more. Between each supply, the child, of course, becomes more uneasy, the torments of a sick stomach being added to the irksome confinement of a coach or cabin, and by the end of the day screams of distress and ill-temper, engendered by nausea, flatulency, and every species of evil naturally resulting from such a day's diet, proclaim the mistake of the half-distracted mother, whose line of conduct was dictated by the laudable desire of keeping her child quiet.
I once took the liberty of asking a young woman who was travelling in the same car with me, and stuffing her child incessantly with heavy cakes, which she also attempted to make mine eat, her reason for this system—she replied, 'it was to keep her baby good.' I looked at her own sallow cheeks and rickety teeth, and could not forbear suggesting to her how much she was injuring her poor child's health. She stared in

The Pope and the Quaker.

Some time ago, an English Quaker was honored with an interview with his Holiness the Pope. The Quaker having passed through France, had been shocked at the manner in which Sunday was desecrated in that country. He, therefore, took the opportunity which the interview presented of mentioning the subject to his Holiness, and of suggesting to him the propriety of his interference to cause Sunday to be kept holy and free from secular enjoyment.—The Pope assured the Quaker that he was ignorant of the open violation of the Sabbath in France, and was extremely anxious that it should, as it ought to be, kept holy. The time was, when the person occupying chair of St. Peter, could directly interfere in the affair of foreign states, and when emperors, kings, and princes, attended to the behest of the Vatican. But the times had changed. He could not now exercise any temporal authority beyond the limits of the Papal States. All that he could do, to repress vice and crime in foreign States, was by addressing letters of advice and remonstrance to the heads of the church in communion with the holy Catholic church in those States. He had remonstrated with those in France, on the open violation of the Sabbath in that kingdom, and should not omit any opportunity of expressing his strong disapprobation of anti-Christian practices which there prevailed. The Quaker, gratified by the sentiments which he had given the successor of St. Peter an opportunity of expressing, thereupon took his leave of his Holiness.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Why, madam, don't you allow the little girl cake?
'No, sir.'
'What does she eat, pray?' as if people lived on cake generally.
'Bread and milk, and bread and meat.'
'What! no butter? no tea or coffee?'
'None whatever.'
'Ah! sighed the poor man, as the chorus of woe arose again from his own progeny, the cake having disappeared down their throats, 'I suppose that's why she looks so healthy.'
I suppose so too, but did not inquire whether the gentleman extended his inference.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.—The "Troy Mirror," in an article on this subject, holds forth, at the conclusion, in the following emphatic argument:
'Let women then unite in one general effort to discountenance this evil, not by harsh and seemingly coercive measures, but by the force of example and persuasion, and we will stake our knowledge of human nature upon the certainty of a glorious issue. When we was a young man we knew a thing or two ourselves about this 'female influence' of which we are speaking, which renders it quite useless to try to convince us that there is not something in it;—and it was but the other day that a particular friend tapped us on the shoulder, with 'I'll tell what it is, friend C——, I believe that I shall be driven *volens volens* to sign your prayer after all, so?' 'Why, there's our pretty cousin Kate has laid a tariff amounting to entire prohibition upon her sweet lips, and insists upon keeping it up till it become *tee-total*.' 'Well then, suppose you go with me—pay the duties—and strike for future reformation!'

Our friend enrolled himself a Washingtonian, went straight down to cousin Kate's and sealed the pledge with a kiss.

The Thief who detected himself.

"Be sure your sins will find you out," is a maxim true as facts can make it. We give a remarkable instance of it, which came to our attention.
Somewhere in Maine, the precise whereabouts we may not tell, lives a merchant whose store is situated near a wharf on the banks of a river. It happened some years since, that he had a large stock of pork ready barbelled in his cellar.
Going into his cellar, one morning, he discovered the door leading to the wharf to be open, and the key to be in the lock.—Suspecting something wrong, he examined the articles in the cellar, and found that one barrel of pork was missing.
Not knowing upon whom to fix the charge, he concluded to say nothing about it, but to wait the development of time.
Several months passed, and he gained no clue to the thief; when one morning, a man who lived a few miles down the river, came into the store. The merchant remarked some considerable uncauseness of manner in him, but knowing him to be a man of property and reputed morality, he thought it could be occasioned by nothing but some petty trouble that afflicted him.
The man lingered round for several hours as if he wanted something; and, at length, when there were no persons left but the merchant and himself, he said, "Mr. — did you ever find out who stole that barrel of pork, you lost a few months since?"
'Yes, sir; you did,' was the prompt reply of the merchant.
'Me sir! How do you know that?' replied the man, covered with confusion.
'Why, sir, no one but you and I knew anything of the matter. I have never mentioned it, and had you not stolen it, you could have known nothing about it.'
Confounded, the thief made no reply.—The merchant stepped up to his desk, drew out an old account of some fifty dollars, and adding to it the price of the pork, he told him to pay that bill or he would expose him. The bill was paid, and the guilty man went home full of shame and chagrin. We close as we began, by saying to the reader, as the best moral to our story "be sure your sins will find you out."—*S. S. Messenger.*

A GREAT WORK.

"The education of our children," said John Adams to his wife, "is never out of my mind. Train them in virtue. Habituate them to industry, activity and spirit. Make them consider every vice as shameful and unmanly. Fire them with ambition to be useful. Make them disdain to be destitute of any useful or ornamental knowledge."
It has been estimated that an English penny, placed out at compound interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. at the birth of Christ, would in 1786, have produced a sum equivalent to about one hundred and ten millions of our earth in solid gold. At simple interest, it would have produced only seven and sixpence.

Meanness and Generosity.

A Roman army besieged the city of Greece. All the children were under the superintendence of the school master, who daily led them out of the walls of the city. One day he led them to the Roman camp, and delivered them up to the General, saying, "With the children I deliver up the city; for their parents and friends cannot survive the loss." The Roman General replied, "Base traitor and wretch, I despise your mean act. I will not take the city by base means." He then bound his hands behind him, and put scourgings into the hands of the children, and directed them to beat him back to the city. In the mean time their parents and friends were frantic with grief at their loss; but at length they beheld them returning driving their traitor before them. Joy and admiration filled their hearts, and they exclaimed, "Our enemies are kinder than our friends; we will no longer contend against such kind enemies; and immediately delivered up the keys of the city to the Roman General who returned them, saying that he wished not to take advantage of an enemy, and marched away his army.

It is of the greatest importance that we should resist the temptation, frequently so strong, of annexing a familiar, facetious, or irreverent idea, of a scriptural usage, a scriptural expression, a scripture text, or scripture name. Nor should we hold ourselves guiltless, though we have been misled by mere negligence or want of reflection. Every person of good taste will avoid reading a travesty of a beautiful poem, because the recollection of the degraded likeness will always obtrude itself upon our memories, when we wish to derive pleasure from the contemplation of the elegance of the original. But how much more urgent is the duty by which we are bound to keep the pages of the Bible clear of any impression tending to diminish the blessing to habitual respect and reverence towards our Maker's law.

FRAUD AND PECULATION.—A few months ago, a Mr. George Roberts, publisher of the "Boston Notion," announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that he would issue a splendid "Quadruple Notion," containing over two hundred engravings and several novels, and took in subscriptions accordingly.—twenty-six, we understand, were sent from this place. He now declines the publication, giving as a reason, that "Mr. Merrick, a Senator in Congress from Ohio, introduced a bill to tax papers larger than a specified size additional postage. In the first place, there is no Senator from Ohio by that name, nor did the bill become a law. The tale is an ill-devised excuse to cover a palpable fraud." But Mr. Roberts says he will send Bulwer's "Night and Morning" to those interested—a work which may be had in any Bookstore. Even in this he has failed, having sent only about half the copies due this Post Office. Mr. Roberts is in advance of his age in the science of speculating, by obtaining thousands of dollars, under false pretences, and then throwing off his hands an unsaleable article.

We are not interested in this, one way or the other, but only state the facts that the public may be advised against another imposture.

HENRY CLAY.

The National Intelligencer thus speaks of the great Western statesman:
Having been led thus accidentally to allude to Mr. Clay, we take the opportunity to express the true gratification which it has afforded us to observe the growing disposition among the people to do that justice to Mr. Clay's political character and qualifications for the last fifteen years we have steadily invoked for them. Desiring, for our part, that the question as to the next Presidency should not be agitated so early as now, nor even for a year yet to come, circumstances have thwarted our wishes, and forced the question upon the public attention. Nor can there be a doubt of the issue. The loud and general acclaim by which Henry Clay is now called to the Presidency, is the proudest tribute to the principles which he has faithfully and fearlessly maintained; which gloriously triumphed in the election of Harrison two years ago; and which are destined to achieve a no less triumphant victory at the election that is to take place two years hence.

ANECDOTE OF MR. CLAY.

Extract of a letter from the Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky.
I was in conversation with Mr. Clay one evening, when a hardy, honest-looking man approached us, and said:—
'Is this Henry Clay,' (addressing himself to that great man,) 'the orator, the statesman, and the patriot?'
'My name is certainly Henry Clay,' was the response, 'though as to the attributes you attach to it, my friends and enemies widely differ.'
'Will you shake hands with a blacksmith?' extending his toil-hardened hand. 'I forge iron and you forge laws, nevertheless mine is an honest hand.'
Sir, there are other points of similarity between us,' observed Mr. Clay, giving his new acquaintance a hearty shake of the hand, 'we both have to strike whilst the iron is hot.'
'Yes,' said Elliott, 'for that was the name he introduced himself by; but my blows only make the anvil tremble, whilst yours shake empires.'
This was well said.—*Louisville Journal.*

United States Senate.

The Whigs having at the recent elections secured a majority of the Legislatures of the States of Louisiana, Kentucky, Vermont, and probably Indiana, we may consider the Senate of the United States safe against any scheme for ratifying bargains between President Tyler and the Locofocos. The terms of the following 17 Senators expire on the 4th of March next, viz:—
10 Locos. 7 Whigs.
Williams, of Me. Crafts, of Vermont.
Wilcox, of N. H. Kerr, of Md.
Smith, of Conn. Graham, of N. C.
Wright, of N. York. Preston, of S. C.
Buchanan, of Pen. Conrad, of La.
Cuthbert, of Geo. Crittenden, of Ky.
Bagby, of Ala. Smith of Ind.
Allen, of Ohio.
Young, of Illinois.
Linn, of Missouri.

The Senate at present stands, Whigs 28, Locofocos 20, and Mr. Rives 1. Two vacancies from Tennessee, and one from New Jersey, Mr. Dayton, (Whig) having been temporarily appointed by the Governor, until the Legislature meets, in place of Mr. Southard, deceased, whose term expired in 1845. Of the Senators who hold over, 21 are Whigs, and 10 Locos. The latter have secured the Legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, and gained that of North Carolina; total 7 States. They may also calculate upon Pennsylvania, Georgia, and S. Carolina, thus electing in all 10 Senators, and making with Mr. Rives, 21 Senators nearly certain for the Locofocos in the next Congress. They will also make great efforts to carry New York, Ohio, New Jersey, and Maryland, but probably without success: certainly not in all these States. We see no prospect of an election this year in Tennessee, for the two Senators from that State, there being a Whig majority of three in the House, and a Locofoco majority of one in the Senate, the latter refusing to go into joint ballot for the choice of Senators.

It will be seen, from this statement, that the Whigs have so far lost but one Senator whose term expires in 1843, (viz: Graham of N. C.) and have an equal chance to make up this loss and the probable one in S. Carolina, by gaining Senators in Ohio, and N. York. At all events, supposing Indiana safe, if we carry New Jersey and Maryland, we have a clear Whig majority in the next Senate, with or without Mr. Rives, or the Senators from Tennessee.—*N. Y. Express.*

SUGAR FROM CORN STALKS.—A Farmer in Delaware, is engaged in the cultivation of Indian Corn for the purpose of making Sugar from the stalks. The experiment is likely to prove lucrative. The Corn is planted in rows of not more than an inch or two apart, with room between the rows for a small plough to pass to break up the earth and facilitate hoeing. The yield is enormous, and so far as present appearances can warrant the conjecture, is expected to yield a quantity of Sugar equal to 1000 pounds per acre. Owing to the close planting, perhaps, not more than one stalk in fifty has exhibited any sign of fruiting; and it is supposed that they will prove equally if not more productive in the succharine principle, than if they had attained a more perfect formation; but of this there is a doubt in the minds of some who have examined into the subject, which further and more full experiments will solve. Enough however, has been ascertained, to establish the fact that the manufacturing of Sugar from Indian Corn will become ere long an important branch of Agriculture.—*Ral. Reg.*

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.—We trust that every friend of the glorious Whig cause in North Carolina, will assist in extending the circulation of Whig Newspapers among his neighbors. This, after all, is the great lever in effecting political results. It is a mighty engine for good or for evil. By the industrious circulation of Whig papers, the truth will be shown in many new places, those already favorable will be stimulated, and others will enlist under the banner of the country. It is folly to suppose that we can triumph without an effort. Our opponents never fail to invoke the aid of the Press for the advancement of their pernicious doctrines; the friends of the people owe it to themselves and their country, to make use of it for good purposes.—*Ral. Reg.*

It is stated that there is about one twelfth the amount of spirituous liquors now manufactured, that there was a year since.
Let youth be trained in the best course of life, and habit will render it the most pleasant.
Temperance should be encouraged by all who regard their present happiness or future welfare. It is the poor man's friend and the rich man's comfort. The joy of the widow, and the consolation of the orphan.
There are twenty-three Washingtonian and sixteen Female Temperance Societies in the city of New-York. An average of seven meetings are held by them each evening.
LATE HOURS.—A drunken youth got out of his calculation, and was dosing in the street, when the bells roused him by their ringing for fire. "Nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen," cried he. Well if this isn't later than I ever knew it.

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Temperance should be encouraged by all who regard their present happiness or future welfare. It is the poor man's friend and the rich man's comfort. The joy of the widow, and the consolation of the orphan.
There are twenty-three Washingtonian and sixteen Female Temperance Societies in the city of New-York. An average of seven meetings are held by them each evening.
LATE HOURS.—A drunken youth got out of his calculation, and was dosing in the street, when the bells roused him by their ringing for fire. "Nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen," cried he. Well if this isn't later than I ever knew it.

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