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HIGHLAND MESSENGER.
ASHEVILLE:
Friday, March 31, 1843.

CHILDREN.

Lord Brougham, in some of his miscellaneous writings, says something to this effect: That if a child be neglected till six years of age, no subsequent education can recover it from the effects of the bad habits it has already learned. That if, at that age it be suffered to grow up in ignorance—in all the baseness of brutal habits, and in that vacancy of mind which such habits create, it will be vain to try to reclaim it by reading and writing. He says, you may teach it what you choose afterwards, but if you have not prevented the formation of bad habits, you will teach in vain.

In whatever light this opinion of this decidedly great man may be viewed by the most persons, there can be no reasonable doubt among those whose attention has been called to the subject, but that efforts to train properly the juvenile mind are not in most instances commenced at a sufficiently early period. With children under six or seven years of age, school learning should not, we think, be, by any means, the chief consideration; but the formation of correct moral principles, and the cultivation of proper moral feelings. Scores of children, before they are six years old, imbibe those dispositions to lie, cheat, steal, or of cruelty and revenge, which in after life prove their ruin, and often imbibe and cherish them under the eyes of their silly parents, who at first encourage it under the notion that it is smart in children so young.

Bonaparte once asked what was wanting to make the French a free, educated and moral people, and was immediately answered, MOTHERS. And this was the true answer. To make any people a free, intelligent, moral and happy people, they must have intelligent and pious mothers, to train them for the first six or seven years of their lives. Not such mothers as have been educated as mere play things—educated fashionably, that they might be the better enabled to secure husbands—who have been taught to look upon worth coupled with poverty as beneath their notice—who have been taught, or who have taught themselves to regard all manifestations of common sense as next thing to vulgarity—who can weep all morning over the imaginary sufferings of an imaginary creature, and then turn away with disgust from real suffering when met with in the street; but such as are really intelligent—as have their minds stored with useful knowledge—knowledge that can be reduced to practical purposes—such as have learned to look upon life and life's things as they really are, and not as corrupting novels and novelists have represented them. Such mothers, with their hearts refined and their knowledge sanctified by the sacred influences of our holy religion, would not fail to make any country "free, intelligent and happy."

The English laugh at the Americans for the roughness of their manners, the coarseness of their phraseologies, and the bluntness of their republicanism; and in return, Americans laugh at them for their overbearing aristocracy on the one part and their cringing servility on the other; and we confess we are sometimes very much disposed to laugh when looking over some of their papers, at what seems to us the oddity of their advertisements. Take for instance the following, which we take from a Liverpool paper of the 15th of February:

By special appointment to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha,
EDWARD WILLMER,
Military Boot and Spur Maker!!!
Again:
Under the special patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and several Courts of Europe,
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,
For Hair, &c. &c.

This is what Americans would call "prefacing advertisements with a vengeance."

CLOSING SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is the report which the National Intelligencer gives of the closing scene of Congress. We would have published it sooner, but for the want of room—and now we do not expect it either to edify or interest our readers; but from it they may gather a specimen of the manner in which our National Legislature is sometimes conducted.

MARCH 31, 1843.
Mr. Medill. I move that this House do now adjourn. It is 12 o'clock.

A voice.
"Should have rightly braced the morning—though bleak out lot, our hearts are warm."

Such was the fact—for, as Mr. Medill spoke, the finger of the clock had ranged quickly, but perceptibly, to the midnight index—and the symptoms of collapse which had for half an hour past been stealthily progressing, became now apparent. Several members known by the Reporter to entertain conscientious scruples as to the constitutional power of the House to sit after twelve o'clock, had put on their outer garments, and were standing as if in the attitude of departure; yet, at the same time, straining their eyes in looks towards the centre door, in expectation of "what of the night" might come from the Senate. The tale, indeed, was told, and it was manifest that the vitality of the 27th Congress had fled forever.

But still the Hall was extremely crowded. Mr. Beeson insisted on his motion to suspend the rules, that he might offer a resolution.
And the question being ultimately taken, the rules were not suspended, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Bowen, (objecting being made,) moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution providing for the payment of \$100, extra compensation, to each of the pages of the House.
Mr. Smith, of Virginia, and Mr. Underwood asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Whereupon Mr. B. withdrew his motion. The signs and symptoms of a progressive breaking up were, in the interval, on the increase.
An animated discussion was taking place on the left of the Chair, (in that part of the Hall commonly known as Sleepy Hollow,) several members engaged in a point of controversy which they agreed finally to submit to the Chair, but of the merits of which the Reporter could form no definite idea, until the difficulty was developed in the question, what ancient philosopher it was that had battered down the walls of Jericho with a ram's horn?

The Chair stated that there was no rule of the House which made it the imperative duty of its presiding officer to answer historical interrogatories of this description; and it would be obvious to every candid mind, if such an obligation existed, that the attainments indispensable to the Speaker would take no less a range than the whole cycle of human knowledge and acquirements. The Chair was enabled to state, however, that gentlemen were mistaken in supposing that the walls of Jericho had actually been battered down; physically or bodily, with a ram's horn; this real state of facts being that, on a preconceived signal and by supernatural agency, the walls of Jericho fell down before the blast of trumpets made out of ram's horns, thus securing one of the most extraordinary victories recorded in the annals of the human race.

This explanation appeared satisfactory.
And there was a pause in the official movements of the House for a minute and a half.
A member, (supposed to be Mr. Levy, of Florida,) asked leave to offer a resolution, calling upon the Department to report at the next session of Congress as to the necessity of the establishment of marine hospitals at Key West and Apalachicola.

Objections were made.
Mr. Mallory, (pointing to the clock,) submitted that, it being past 12 o'clock, all motions relating to business were out of order.

The Chair (now again occupied by its respected incumbent) was understood so to decide; (but subsequently qualified the decision in the manner hereafter stated.)
Mr. Green of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution, the object of which (so far as the Reporter could hear) was to provide for the payment of \$50 extra to the laborers on the public grounds.

Objections were made.
Mr. Green moved a suspension of the rules.
The Speaker. The hour of 12 having arrived, no new resolution, in the opinion of the Chair, is in order.

So the resolution was not received.
Mr. Thomas F. Marshall took the floor, and addressed the Speaker.

Mr. Adams, (addressing the Chair simultaneously,) Has a notice been received of the signature of the President to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill?

The Speaker. The bill is now before the President.
Mr. Marshall. I move that there be printed, for the use of House at large, 30,000 copies, in addition to what have already been ordered, of the report made by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. W. C. Johnson) on the subject of advancing the credit of the National Government to the

States of this Union, in order to aid them in the discharge of their obligations.

[Loud cries to order, mingled with "hear him, hear him," "all out of order," &c.]
Mr. Marshall. I will not do anything out of order.

A member. Then withdraw your motion.
The Speaker. If objection be made, the motion of the gentleman is not in order, and cannot be entertained.

Mr. Weller. I object.
Mr. Cave Johnson. And I object.
The Speaker. Then the motion cannot be received.

Mr. Marshall. That is a very important precedent to be established on the subject. At the extra session, on the last night, I moved the printing of 100,000 extra copies of the President's message, and I argued that motion at great length; and both the motion and the argument were considered in order.

The Speaker. By general consent they were so on that occasion, and the same course will be in order now; if no objection is made.

[Cries of "go on—get off—hear him—order—too late!"]
The Speaker. Objection is certainly made in several quarters of the House.—The motion is not in order.

Mr. Marshall. I move a call of the House. Is that in order?
Loud objections were again raised before the Speaker had responded.

Mr. Marshall. I should like to know exactly what condition I am in. Does the Speaker decide that, after the hour of 12, this is no House at all?

The Speaker. No; I have not so decided. The gentleman can move a call of the House.

Mr. Marshall. And give my reason?
The Speaker. The gentleman can move a call of the House, or he can move a reconsideration of any vote that has been taken where he voted in the majority.

Mr. Marshall. Does the Chair decide that my motion to print an extra number of copies of the report I have named is out of order, because that motion was made by me bona fide, and I wish to say something upon it?

The Speaker. Under the rules of the House, such a motion requires one day's notice, unless dispensed with by general consent. There is no such consent in the present instance, for the Speaker hears half a dozen members objecting.

Mr. Marshall, with the remark that he would submit cheerfully to rules of order, took his seat.

There was again a pause in the official (as contra distinguished from personal) transactions of the House, which was first broken by the inquiry of—
Mr. Morgan, (addressing the Chair.) Has the morning hour expired? If so, I call for the order of the day.

[Riars of laughter.]
The Speaker. There is at present nothing on the orders of the day of this House.

[A voice: "My uncle, my uncle, he had a carbuncle on the end of his nose."]

Mr. Atherton here handed to the Reporter the following notice of a report, which Mr. A. stated he had made:
Mr. Atherton from the Committee of Ways and Means, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Amos Wade, praying for remission of duties.

Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky. The Chair, I understand, has decided that no motion except a call of the House, or a motion to reconsider, is in order. The House is doing nothing; my colleague (Mr. Marshall) wishes to say a few words about matters and things in general. I hope the House will hear him.

[Great confusion and conflicting expressions of opinions, for and against the suggestion.]
Mr. Andrews. I move that my colleague have leave to proceed.
[Several voices were heard calling with great earnestness on Mr. Briggs to address the House.]

Mr. Marshall. I am not particularly pressing on this matter of making a speech. I withdraw my application altogether, and I request my colleague not to press it.

Mr. Andrews. I certainly will not. I made the motion in good faith, being myself anxious to hear my colleague.
Mr. Marshall. I thank you; but I do not wish to proceed.

There was again a pause, which was first interrupted by Mr. Dawson, of Louisiana, who submitted a motion in regard to a bill of which the Reporter could hear nothing, except the decision of the Speaker that it might be taken up by general consent and only so.

Objections were made.
Mr. Underwood. I, for one, cannot consent to perform any more legislative business. I regard the functions of this House as having terminated, for all legislative purposes, at 12 o'clock, and I remain here simply to keep an eye on what is going on, and to see, so far as it may be in my power, that no mischief is done.

The Speaker to Mr. Dawson. The bill cannot be taken up. It is objected to.

The Speaker, in answer to some inquiries or suggestions, stated that the house had already passed a resolution informing the President and the Senate that it had no further business to transact.

The House was becoming thin and impatient.
Mr. Smith, of Virginia. I suggest that another message should be sent. I do not wish to sit here all night.

The Speaker. It would be very unusual to send a second message.

Mr. Smith. It is very unusual to keep us here in this way.

Mr. Bates. Are there not yet some bills which have not received the signature of the Executive?

The Speaker. There are bills of this House yet to be returned, sir.

Mr. Weller called up a motion heretofore made to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill for the relief of the suttees of Samuel Swartwood.

Mr. Stanley objected. Debate must arise on that motion.
Mr. Weller. I move the previous question.

Mr. Smith, (addressing the Chair.) Is it in order to act on that bill?

The Speaker. In the opinion of the Chair, it is in order.

Mr. Graham. I ask the yeas and nays in relation to reconsider.

Mr. Stanley. I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; we shall wait three hours to debate that matter.

The yeas and nays on Mr. Stanley's motion were asked and ordered.

And Mr. Clark was about to commence the call of the roll.

Mr. Underwood. I think we have no longer any legislative authority here, and I call upon those members who think with me not to vote when their names are called.—In this way we can test the question—Those who think they have the power can manifest it by their votes, those who entertain a different opinion can remain silent.

Mr. Wise. I think that I have legislative power and right, by authority of the People, to sit here until 12 o'clock to-morrow. The constitutional day is from 12 M. to 12 M. It is the Scripture day; "the evening and the morning were the first day."

[A voice. That's good. Hear Wise preach.]
Mr. Weller. I do not wish to delay the House. I withdraw the motion to reconsider.

So the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Fotts. I desire to make a suggestion to my colleague, (Mr. Wise,) who says that he has the constitutional right to sit here until 12 o'clock to-morrow. On his own construction, if the evening and the morning are the first day, the constitutional term expired at 12 o'clock this day.

Mr. Weller said he desired to call up a motion to reconsider the vote of the House on the passage of a certain bill (title not precisely heard) making appropriations for the Territory of Florida.

The Clerk proceeded to make what appeared a hopeless search for the bill, amidst the mountain of papers on his table.—When Mr. Weller withdrew that motion also.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. I should like to know how I am ever to get away.
[A voice. "The door is wide open.—Cut!"]

Mr. Smith. I desire, with great deference, to inquire of the Chair, whether a motion to adjourn now will be in order? If so, Mr. S. indicated his desire to offer a resolution setting forth that it was now passed 12 o'clock, and resolving that this House adjourn sine die.

Strong objections were made in all parts of the house.
Mr. Adams here submitted whether it was not usual to send a message to the Senate informing that body that the House was ready to adjourn.

Several voices. "It has been done long since."
But, according to the flag of the Reporter, it had not been done. The usual joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President had been adopted some time since, but not the usual resolution on the part of one House (informing the other that it was ready to adjourn).

Whereupon, a resolution to that effect was, on motion or suggestion of Mr. Adams adopted.

And there was again a pause.
Mr. Pickens broke it. He saw no impropriety in this House sending a messenger to the President stating that it was ready to adjourn. The constitutional power of the House had expired. The Senate, it was understood, was in secret Executive session, the business of which constituted no part of the legislation of the country. The House had, on former occasions, adjourned, without waiting for a return of the message from the Senate.

A member. Move that a committee be sent to the President to inform him that the House is ready to adjourn.

The Speaker. There has been a joint committee appointed for that purpose.
Mr. Pickens. I know it—and no answer has been returned. The Senate, I repeat, is in Executive session, separate and independent from this House; and no man knows where this thing is to terminate. I wish that a message may be sent to the President on the part of this House.

The House seemed undecided what it would do, and its constituent parts were falling piece-meal away under the influence (felt but not seen, silent but omnipotent) of the Constitution of the United States, which had prescribed the limits of its duration.

The House remained in this condition for a minute or more.—
When a motion was made by Mr. Snyder that a recess until 10 o'clock be taken.
The motion was declared to be out of order; and, as something must needs be done to rescue the House from the syncope into which it was rapidly lapsing—

Mr. Snyder called on Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq. Clerk of the House, for a story; remarking that, if agreeable, he would suggest that which so graphically depicted the landing of Lafayette.

The Reporter does not know, but Mr. Clarke seemed about to yield a cheerful acquiescence.

When Mr. Pickens rose and submitted, in form, a resolution, providing that a committee be appointed on the part of the House to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that this House of Congress had transacted all the business before it, and was ready, if the President had no further communication to make, to adjourn.

Which resolution was adopted.
And Messrs. Pickens, of South Carolina, Joseph R. Ingersoll, and Wise, of Virginia, were appointed a committee accordingly.

After the lapse of a few minutes—
Mr. Pickens, from the committee appointed for the purpose, addressed the Chair from the main aisle and said, that the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the House had transacted all the business before it, and if he had no further communication to make, was ready to adjourn, had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President had returned for answer that he had no further communication to make to this branch of Congress, and that he wished his members a safe return to their families; and to the enjoyment of their homes.

And Mr. P. moved that this House do now adjourn.
Whereupon the Speaker arose and delivered his valedictory as heretofore published.

And then, at ten minutes past one o'clock the House adjourned sine die.

Snow, and death by freezing.—At M'Minville, Tenn., last week, the snow was fourteen inches deep on the ground. A Mr. Smart, who resided near that place, was frozen to death the night after the snow fell. He had been in town the day before, became intoxicated, started home in the evening; fell from his horse, and was found dead next morning.

Purgatory.

"How many masses," solemnly asked a Cardinal of the Roman Church, one day, of his chaplain—"how many masses will it take to pray a soul out of purgatory?"

The chaplain was mute with astonishment and shame, at his inability to answer so great and profound a question. In vain he called to his mind his familiarity with the writings of the ancient fathers! In vain he rubbed his forehead, placing the thumb and second finger of his hand on either extremity, and gradually approximating them towards the centre of the forehead, in order to squeeze out the ponderous secret from its fancied receptacle. But vain, vain, alas! were all his efforts! He was obliged, in utter despair, to confess the truth—a thing unheard of before in Rome—that he did not know!

"Well," exclaimed the Cardinal, after unmercifully roasting the poor chaplain, who, with widely extended mouth, crooked ears, eyes ready, as it were, to start from their sockets, sat the very fringe of a purgatorium; "I will tell you." And while the priest, with unaltered expression of countenance, still gazed upon him, he added, "It will take as many masses to relieve a soul from purgatory, as it will take snowballs to heat an oven."—See *Prestangi Pop. p. 113, 114, Glas. Prot. ch. 76.*—*Brownlee's Letters, p. 248.*

Magnificent Explosion of Gunpowder.

The great blast at Roundown Cliff, consisting of 18,500 lbs. or eight and a half tons of gunpowder, which has lately produced so great a sensation in the scientific world, was fired off yesterday week. Long before the explosion hour every height, (at a respectful distance,) commanding a view of the immense cliff intended to be operated upon, was studded with spectators, and excellent arrangements were made by the company to avoid accidents. The Roundown Cliff overlooking the sea, close to the one so graphically described in King Lear, and commonly known by the classic name of Shakespeare's Cliff. The original intention of the South-Eastern Railway Company was to carry a tunnel through that portion of the height this day blown down, as they have through the bowels of the Shakespeare; but from the circumstances of tremendous falls having taken place on both sides during progress of the works, and from these falls having affected the stability of the cliff, the expedient of blasting it was very judiciously resolved on. A mine, consisting of three cells, was accordingly planned and formed by Mr. Cubitt, the engineer of the company, in the base of the cliff, into which the enormous quantity of powder above named was placed, and the ignition of the charges by the volatic battery was performed by Lieut. Pitt Rivers, of the Engineers, who was employed lately by Major General Fahey, in operating against the wreck of the Royal George. On the signal being given, the earth trembled to half a mile distant—a stifled report, not loud, but deep, was heard; the base of the cliff, extending on either hand upwards of five hundred feet, was shot as from a cannon from under the superincumbent mass of chalk seaward, and in a few seconds, not less than 1,000,000 tons of chalk were dislodged by the shock, and settled gently down into the sea below. Tremendous cheers followed the blast, and a royal salute was fired.—The sight was indeed truly magnificent. Such was the precision of the engineer, and the calculations of Mr. Cubitt, that it would appear just so much of the cliff has been removed as was wanted to make way for the sea-wall; and it is reckoned the blast will save the company £10,000 worth of hand labor. Not the slightest accident occurred.—*London Sun.*

Mr. Clay—Mr. Tyler—Mr. Benton.

(From the Majaville (Ky.) Eagle.)
It is indeed cheering to the supporters of the great Statesman of the West, to know that we have the testimony of more than his political adherents to the fact that he, above all others, is best fitted to fill with honor to the nation, the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States. Even those who are now his bitterest rivals, have in lines gone by, ere they were corrupted by party prejudices, conceded to him the most enviable talents, unimpeachable integrity, and the purest patriotism. Among these we may mention the names of John Tyler, the traitor President, and the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, U. S. Senator from Missouri.—We are aware that the testimony of these men is not necessary to prove to the people that Henry Clay is a pure, an honest and powerful statesman, but it may be interesting to some of our readers to know the estimation in which these time-serving politicians, before they were lost to every principle of honesty and justice, held Mr. Clay.

Mr. Tyler, a few years since, delivered a speech in the Virginia House of Delegates, in favor of the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands. In his speech, the "Captain" used the following language:

"In my deliberate opinion, there was but one man who could have arrested the then course of things, (the tendency of nullification to dissolve the Union) and that man was HENRY CLAY. It rarely happens Mr. Speaker, to the most gifted, and talented, and patriotic, to record their names upon the page of history, in characters indelible and enduring. But, Sir, if to have rescued the country from civil war—if to have preserved the Constitution and Union from hazard and total wreck, constitute any ground for an immortal and undying name among men; then I do believe he has won for himself that high renown. I speak what I do know, for I was an actor in that perilous period. When he rose in the Senate Chamber, and held in his hand the olive branch of peace, I, who had not known what envy was before, envied him. I was proud of him as my fellow-countryman and still prouder that the Slashes of Hanover, within the limits of my old district, gave him birth."

Again, it is well known that this same John Tyler, at the Harrisburg Convention, expressed the warmest and most devoted admiration of Mr. Clay. He used his greatest efforts to have him nominated for the office of President; and when it was ascertained that Gen. Harrison had received the nomination, he

"Dropped tears as fast as Arabian trees Their medicinal gum."
A few days after the adjournment of this Convention, a dinner was given to the Delegates at Washington, at which Mr. Tyler is represented to have said: "I do declare, in the presence of my Heavenly Judge, that the nomination given to me was neither solicited nor expected; I went to the convention in HONOR OF HENRY CLAY, and in the defeat of the wishes of his friends I, as one of them, made sacrifice of feeling even though my own name was associated with that of Harrison."

"I AM A TRUE AND GENUINE WHIG, and in the Capitol yonder, I have shown my love for Whig principles."

But what says Mr. Tyler now? The Madisonian and every other press which is supposed to have his confidence, declare that he is so WHO, but a genuine *Locofoco*; and he might now, with the utmost propriety, affirm "that in yonder Capitol where my former political friends, to whom I am indebted for my present exalted station, have witnessed with shame and mortification the reading of my VERBOS, I have shown my love of *Loco Foco* principles."

But let us recur for a moment to the former opinions of Mr. Benton. On the 3rd day of October, 1824, this gentleman published in the Missouri Intelligencer, a letter, from which we extract the following paragraph:

"The principles which should govern Mr. Clay's administration, if elected are well known to the nation. They have been displayed upon the floor of Congress for the last seventeen years. They constitute a system of American policy, based on the agriculture and manufacture of his own country—upon interior as well as foreign commerce—upon interior as well as sea-board improvement—upon the independence of the new world—close commercial alliances with Mexico and South America—

If it is said others would pursue the same system, we answer, that the founder of the system is the natural executor of his own work. That the most efficient protector of American iron, lead, hemp, wool and cotton would be the triumphant champion of the new Tariff; the safest friend to interior commerce would be the statesman who has proclaimed the Mississippi to be the sea of the West—the most zealous promoter of internal improvement, would be the President who opposed the construction of national roads and canals—the most successful opponent for treaties with Mexico and South America, would be the eloquent advocate of their own independence."

Now we would ask, why is it that these gentlemen who once entertained such exalted opinions of Mr. Clay and his principles are now found arrayed in deadly hostility against him? Has he changed his political faith?—No: he still stands firmly erect, the unconquered advocate of those glorious principles of political truth which he has ever maintained.