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Highland Messenger.

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THOS. W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE MESSENGER:

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No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square of ten lines or less, for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance.—The number of insertions desired must be marked on the margin, or the advertisement will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Court Orders will be charged twenty five per cent extra.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Translated from the French for the Reveille.]

Three Anecdotes of a Bandit.

One evening, returning from Castlemare to rejoin his companions, he stopped at an inn of mean appearance. He was disguised as a Calabrian peasant, with a large mantle, pistol, poignard, &c., and, on demanding supper, was shown into a little back room, lighted by a smoky lamp, where four men, of a disagreeable mien, entered, and placed themselves at a neighboring table. After a few moments he observed that the men regarded him with curiosity, and spoke in a low tone, circumstances which augured badly; so, wrapping himself in his cloak, he feigned to fall asleep, when the conversation became more free.

Fra Diavolo soon gathered that the newcomers were professional assassins, who had recognized him, and whose scheme it was to secure and deliver him up for the reward offered. One of them wished to secure him at once; but the others, more prudent, thought it best to await the moment when he should be in bed, unarmed, and defenceless. In the meantime, the innkeeper entered with the supper, and Fra Diavolo availed himself of the noise to rouse himself naturally, made a hearty meal, and having ordered a good bed, and paid the landlord, withdrew to his chamber.

At midnight the four ruffians, as he expected, stole noiselessly in upon him, one advancing first with an obscure light, and a dagger in his hand. The first regarded him closely, and made a signal that he slept profoundly; all approached, and were about to strike, when Fra Diavolo springing out of bed, completely armed pointed his pistol at the fellow with the light, and, blowing out his brains, cried out with disdain:

"Wretches! think you that Fra Diavolo allows his throat to be cut like a sheep!"

The three assassins, struck with dismay, fled instantly, and, roused by the noise, the innkeeper appeared, with a lamp in his hand, pale and trembling.

"I am Fra Diavolo!" cried his lodger, "a price is set upon my head: learn and repeat it everywhere—that the fate of this wretch is reserved for all who dare to raise a hand against me!" Thus saying, he disappeared.

Another time, he met the Neapolitan executioner, conducting two brigands to the little town of Aversi, where they were to be hanged. A small detachment of carbineers were in advance, having hastened forward to make preparations, and three men only formed the escort. Fra Diavolo attacked them, at the head of a party of five, delivered the two prisoners, hung the hangman (against all every reasonable ha- the authorities of the day of the expected sent a messen- of the so- ere, arrived t case, and they disappointed requisite to to be hang- neither o missal must

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his life, contenting himself with tying him, hand and foot, the ceremony concluded, he did as much for the appalled and trembling barber, who had taken to his prayers instead of his heels. To conclude "the whole," he put on the captain's jacket and hat, threw his cloak over his shoulders, mounted his horse which stood at the door, bade him good morning, and galloped out of the town to carry the joke to his band.

A Living Monster.

The Philadelphia Native American says: "We have been put in possession of the particulars of the birth of the most singular and remarkable object of the human species, which has been seen in this country, or perhaps in the world."

The father of the monster told the American's informant that he had hoped the fact would not come to the ears of the community. Proceeding to the back of the room, which was shaded and darkened by damask curtains, he found the nurse, who wished to know if he were desirous of seeing the baby? and suiting the action to the word, drew the cradle round to the light, and took from over it a quilt, and exhibited to his view, he said, one of the most hideous and singular specimens of the human species which he ever recollected hearing or reading of. The head, in shape and dimensions, resembled more that of a large bull-frog than any other quadruped or biped, being long and flat and covered with short, thick, soft black down. The mouth, when open, is sufficiently large to take in a small egg. The tongue appeared to be forked, and when fretting in the least, stuck out like that of a serpent. The eyes, which were of a reddish cast, were constantly in motion, rolling from side to side. The throttle he described as enormous in size; and what would choke an ordinary child, this one swallowed with ease and indifference.

It is of the male gender, and in other respects resembles ordinary children, with the exception of one foot, which is as broad as long, and may be considered as cloven.—When out of humor, instead of crying naturally, it sets up the most pitiful howl imaginable, and what is very remarkable, the child, he was informed by the nurse, has never shed a tear. Its food is generally boiled milk, sweetened with sugar—the mother not deigning to suckle it. Its appetite is always craving and it swallows every thing given to it with avidity. It eats very readily a saucer of its usual food at a time. It has been pronounced by scientific gentlemen who examined it, as the greatest phenomenon in nature, and the greatest wonder of the age. A full account of it would, ere this, have been published, but it was prevented by the father, who was tenacious and immovable on the point.—This account, it is said, gives but a very faint idea of the child, and it was given by a gentleman who was a mere casual visitor, and made no other examination than was afforded by a few minutes view while it lay in the cradle.

Earthquake.

The shock of an earthquake experienced on the West India Islands on the 30th of August, is said to have been longer in its duration than any ever felt in that quarter before. In the Island of Trinidad all the clocks stopped. The waters of the Gulf were extremely agitated. At Grenada, the shock was very severe, and its duration is said to have been alarmingly long. At St. Vincent it was equally awful. At St. Lucia the undulations continued for fifty seconds. At Demerara many of the chronometers stopped, and all the crews of vessels on the river thought they were run foul of by other vessels; brick buildings were rent apart; the inhabitants were in great terror. It was felt with the most severity at the penal settlement in Demerara, the site of which is rocky. The concussion of the buildings themselves, and the heavy iron fastenings of their doors and gates, created a tremendous uproar, high above which, however, rose the screams and bellowings of the prisoners, praying to be released.

The Falling Leaf.—Falling leaf! thou reminded'st me of my own mortality. A few months since thou camest forth fresh and bright. But the frosts came, and thou hast fallen. So I must fade and die. A few more years and the frosts of death will touch my form, and I shall fall like thee to the earth, and my body mingle with the dust.

Fallen leaf! I will learn a lesson from thee, and remember that my time is short, and passing away. May I so improve the remaining years of life, that when the pale messenger comes, like thee I may gladly loose my hold on life, and sink away without regret in anticipation of a more glorious state of existence.—*Portland Tribune.*

The Missouri Methodist Conference.—We learn from the St. Louis New Era, of the 5th ult., that the Methodist Conference of Missouri adjourned on the day previous. They appointed delegates to a convention to be held at Louisville, to take steps to separate the Methodist Church, and to render the southern wing independent of the northern. This division arises out of the question of slavery, which arose from the proceedings in the case of Bishop Andrew.

A Yankee Shoemaker

'You han't no occasion for a jour nor nothin', I spose,' said a jolly son of Crispin from the land of wooden nutmegs, as he entered a shoe establishment, with his kit nicely done up in his apron.

'Wonder if I hain't', was the reply of the Boss. 'Why, I should like a dozen if I could get 'em; but what kind of a shoe can you make?'

'O, as to the matter of that,' said the jour, 'I reckon how I can make a decent sort of a craft.'

'Spread your kit then,' said the Boss; 'I'll give you a pair to try, and if your work suits me, I can give you a steady seat of work.'

Crispin was soon at it, hammering and whistling away as happy as a clam at high water, and the Boss was called away on some business which detained him two or three hours—meanwhile the tampering jour had produced a thing which bore some faint resemblance to a shoe, and feeling somewhat ashamed of it, hid it in a pile of leather chips that lay on the floor, and proceeded to make another, which he had barely time to finish when his employer entered and began to examine it.

'Look here, mister,' said he, 'I guess you needn't make the mate to this; it's the greatest botch that ever was made in my shop, that's a fact.'

'P'raps you'd like to bet a trifle on that,' said the jour.

'Bet,' responded the Boss, 'why I'll bet a ten dollar bill against a hand of tobacco, that there never was a shoe made in this shop half so bad as this.'

'Done,' says Crispin, at the same time casting a sly wink at the shopmates, 'but stop, let me see if I've got so much of the weed with me. Oh yes, her's a whole hand of Cavendish,' and laying it on the cutting board, he ventured to suggest the propriety of having the suet skin laid along the side of it, which was no sooner done, than he proceeded to draw from its hiding place the other shoe.

'Here, Boss,' said he, 'you must decide the bet; say which of the two shoes is the worst.' 'Well, I guess I'm fairly sucked in this time,' replied the Boss, pushing the Cavendish and shin-plaster towards the rightful owner, and throwing a ninepence to the youngest apprentice. The boy needed no farther instruction as to his duty, but was off in the twinkling of a bed post, and soon returned with a quart of black strap. After all hands had sufficiently regaled themselva, the shrewd Yankee put his sticks together, and bidding the boss a hearty good bye, started again on a tramp, very well satisfied with the forenoon's work.

Scarlet Fever.

As this dreadful scourge has lately broke out in different parts of the country, we republish the following prescription for its cure. It is given by Mr. Edward Chaplin, of S. C., who says that out of thirty-four cases which he treated, not one remained in bed 12 hours.

Directions.—Immediately on the first symptom, which is sore throat, give a full dose of Jalap, to an adult 60, 70, or even 80 grains, at night give strong red pepper tea, from a tea cup full to a pint, according to age and violence of the symptoms; the next day give a small dose of Jalap, say half the quantity given the day before, continue the pepper tea at night; on the third day, if there is any soreness remaining in the throat, give a dose of salts, which will generally effect a cure; the doses must, of course, be regulated according to the age of the patient.

Mexican Claims.—The Ohio Statesman, published at Columbus, states, on the authority of a letter from Mr. Shannon, the American Minister at Mexico, August 28th, that the instalment of $300,000 now due from that Government, will be paid within 10 days from the date of his letter.

As Columbus was the recent residence of Ex-Governor Shannon, the correctness of this information, coming through that place, may be relied upon.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

Our Country's Bible.—The American Messenger says, three of the speakers, at the late Bible anniversary, alluded in terms of deep-toned veneration and gratitude to those noble patriots who composed the American Congress of 1782, who superintended a large edition of the Bible, and formally recommended it to the inhabitants of the United States, thus publicly declaring to the nation and to the world, that our free institutions are based on the oracles of the living God.

A Musselman in Gotham.—A new shop has been opened in Broadway, New York, by a young Turcoman, who offers for sale a great variety of Turkish slippers, swords, guns, and embroidery.

There were in the United States, in the year 1840, 388 ropewalks, which gave employment to 4,464 men. The capital invested in them amounted to $2,565,577, and the value of the cordage produced by them that year was $4,078,307. The greatest number of ropewalks is in Kentucky, viz., 111. The article made in that state is almost exclusively rope for cotton bales, that being the description most wanted at the south.

From the Raleigh Register.

State Temperance Convention.

Raleigh, October 26, 1844.

The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society, met this day at the call of the Chairman—Present: Messrs. Peck, Lacy, Lemay, Primrose, and Loring.

Mr. Wm. Peck took the Chair, and Mr. D. Lacy was appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been stated by the Chairman, on motion, it was

Resolved, That Friday, the 13th day of December, 1844, be fixed upon as the time for holding the North Carolina State Temperance Convention, in the city of Raleigh.

Resolved, That the adjourned Convention of Fayetteville, to meet at Raleigh on the 24th of December, be respectfully and earnestly requested to meet the Convention on the 13th, instead of the time fixed at the adjournment.

Resolved, That all the Temperance Societies in the state, be earnestly solicited to send as many Delegates to the proposed Convention on the 13th, as they conveniently can.

Resolved, That all papers friendly to the cause of Temperance, be requested to publish this notice.

WILL. PECK, Chairman.

D. Lacy, Secretary.

WASHINGTON TEMP. SOCIETY.

At one of its meetings held in Raleigh, on the 25th of October, at night, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to our brethren throughout the state, heretofore invited to join us in memorialising the Legislature on the subject of the License Law, to send their Memorials to the State Temperance Convention, meeting here on the 13th of December next, (for the consideration of that body) as we intend to give ours that direction.

WM. ASHLEY, President.

P. McGowan, Secretary.

Gordon Sentenced.

We learn from the Providence Journal, that on Wednesday, John Gordon, convicted at the March term of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, of the murder of Amasa Sprague, was brought up, and Judge Durfee, Chief Justice, delivered an elaborate opinion, as the unanimous judgment of the Court, overruling the motion for a new trial. He was then sentenced to be hung on the 14th of February next. The prisoner was then asked if he had any thing to say why sentence of death ought not to be pronounced against him, and being given to understand that he had permission to speak for himself, he made the following declaration:

"Gentlemen—These may be my last words; I therefore here declare that I never had hand, act, or part in the murder of Mr. Sprague. I never had hand, act, or part in the murder of any man, woman, or child. I further declare that I never knew that gentleman. My persecutors have wickedly sworn away my life, as it is always more easily to do to a stranger, than towards one who is well known. I have no more than this to say."

This address was delivered by the unhappy prisoner in a calm, firm tone.

Wonderful Escape and Providential Rescue.—One of the most thrilling incidents that we have ever noticed, showing a wonderful escape from an awful death, occurred at Tuscaloosa, Ala., a few days since.

On the evening of the 17th ult. Mr. Thos. S. Talford, a respectable citizen of Tuscaloosa county, while in pursuit of his horse fell into a well between 70 and 80 feet deep. He remained there that night and the next day, crushed by the fall on bricks at the bottom. No person heard his cries for help until a little boy, between sunset and dark, threw a dead pig into the well. Mr. Talford then spoke, and the news soon spread. Ropes were brought, and Mr. Joseph T. Pearce, a worthy mechanic, descended the well with a rope fastened to his body, and fixing another rope round the chest of Mr. Talford, both were drawn up. The Monitor states that Mr. Talford was in the last stage of exhaustion and suffering. He had been in the well about twenty-three hours, doubled up as he fell, unable to move his limbs. He was unable to stand or to move his legs; the concussion of the spinal nerves had paralyzed him. He was taken to a dwelling, where he received the attention of several medical gentlemen, and the prospect of his recovery is fair, though his extremities were still torpid. Mr. T. is fifty-one years of age, and the father of six children.

Suicide.—J. H. Neal, a young man who was confined in the jail at Ripley, Tippah county, Miss., on a charge of negro stealing, hung himself with his cravat, on Sunday, the 15th ult. The ceiling was not sufficiently high for a complete suspension, and he accomplished his purpose by drawing up his feet from the floor.

A poor crazy fellow, named B. Hilton, applied to the Lord Mayor of London for the arrest of Louis Phillipe, during his contemplated visit to that city, for a debt of 150,000 francs, which he said the king owed him for having raised men to put down Charles the X. He was advised to wait till the king made his appearance in London.

Falls of Niagara.

The editor of the Woodstock Herald, in noticing the frightful death of the young lady who recently lost her life by falling from the Table Rock at the Falls of Niagara, in an attempt to pluck a wild flower, relates the following interesting particulars:

We happen to know something of leaning over this Table Rock, and it is right that people should be made aware of the danger they incur in trying the experiment. It is not the mere losing of balance that constitutes the danger. There is irresistible fascination.—We tried the experiment some years ago. Having heard that such fascination did exist, we determined to ascertain whether it was so or not. Accordingly, having lain flat down on the Table Rock, with a strong man holding each foot, we looked over the fearful precipice into the foaming, boiling surge below, and before many minutes we felt an overwhelming impulse, which, but for the physical force with which we were restrained, would have induced us to plunge at once into that unfathomable "hell of waters." It was a moment of exquisite pleasurable sensation, but a moment the bare recollection of which strikes every chord of our soul with inexpressible horror.

Such is our own experience so far, and we believe few know the Falls of Niagara more familiarly than we do. We have stood on the Table Rock in "thunder, lightning and in rain"—in sunshine and in moonlight. In all its aspects the scene is terribly beautiful. Nervous people, however, should be careful in the amount of indulgence which they give themselves in investigating the mysteries of Niagara Falls. We remember of a young man having become irrecoverably mad in consequence of his going behind the "sheet of water;" but at the same time, we must say that we have seen young ladies come up like Naids in gladness and in glee from the same terrible scene.

Philadelphia Tract Society.—By the recent report of the Philadelphia Tract Society, it appears that the Society has employed, during the past year, 3 Tract Missionaries, 28 Superintendents, and 600 Distributors. It is estimated that at least 100,000 persons are reached every month by the labors of this Society. The receipts during the past year have been $32,530.

Coming to the Point.—William Smith, only brother of the late Mormon Prophet, has been preaching lately at New-Bedford. The Bulletin says he concluded one of his discourses in the following emphatic words:—"Brethren, I will say here, for the credit of the audience, that at our last meeting I collected some two dollars, while at the same time the expenses of the hall were six dollars.—Now, I wish in all soberness to assure you, my friends, of one solemn truth, and that is, that rather than pay all expenses, preach for nothing and find myself into the bargain, *I will see the whole generation damned first!*"

Why so Mean.

You are rich; but why should you be so plaguey mean? What do you suppose that worthy young man thinks, who just asked you for a little assistance, when you answered him so angrily? In years to come, when he prospers in business—as perhaps he will, as he is an enterprising character—with what feelings will he reflect upon you? He cannot forget the manner you treated his modest request, and he will always look upon you as a mean and miserly wretch. It would have been as easy for you to do him a favor as to walk to your house, and yet you would not.—What can you think of yourself while you thus betray an unaccommodating spirit, when you have the power of rendering invaluable services to others? Will you take a little advice, even though it comes from us? Go home and reflect upon your disposition and character. Ask yourself, "what am I made for?" and if you can give any reason that will satisfy yourself, it will pass current with others. But you cannot, while you possess your present niggardly disposition. No one loves you—none respect you, and every body calls you *old* ——, you know what. Reform—strive to do good and assist others. It will make you feel happier, and at night, you cannot tell how much more pleasant will be your sleep. Be a man we pray you, and not a mean miserly wretch, despised by all who know you.—*Portland Tribune.*

American Manufactures.—At the second annual Convention of silk culturists and manufacturers, held in New York, it was stated that in a little town in the west, called Gloversville, gloves to the value of from $300,000 to 500,000 were annually made, and this manufacture at that place consumed, in the same period, $10,000 worth of American silk. The same quantity of Italian silk was formerly used. A communication from Myndert Van Schaich was received, enclosing $1000, to be distributed at $100 a year, for the best piece of manufactured silk. The communication spoke of the writer's conviction that in a short time the silk manufacture of this country would rise to $20,000,000 annually, and alluded to the acknowledged fact that American silk was superior and made less waste in reeling from the cocoon than any other. The facts were admitted by persons perfectly conversant with silk culture.

Official Returns.

Below we give the official returns of the vote for Governor of this state, at the election in August last; also the vote in 1842, shewing the difference between the votes in 1842 and 1844. In 1842 Mr. Henry was the Democratic and Mr. Morehead the Whig candidate:

	Henry.	Morehead.	Hoke.	Graham.
Anson,	872	985	508	1078
Ashe,	527	479	494	501
Beaufort,	593	750	482	687
Bertie,	474	400	409	507
Bladen,	438	301	490	271
Brunswick,	309	283	311	335
Buncombe,	410	930	498	879
Burke,	399	1514	309	1263
Cabarrus,	302	610	477	751
Caldwell,	000	000	260	544
Camden,	77	459	94	518
Carteret,	242	283	532	454
Caswell,	1109	244	1069	278
Chatham,	707	992	794	1153
Catawba, *a*	000	000	000	000
Cherokee,	203	360	241	383
Chowan,	221	243	189	286
Cleaveland,	359	924	720	330
Columbus,	351	129	242	180
Craven,	650	540	622	681
Cumberland,	880	558	1070	603
Currituck,	367	73	485	137
Davidson,	484	1220	656	911
Davie,	000	000	354	506
Duplin,	801	182	866	240
Edgecomb,	1185	74	1410	118
Franklin,	640	353	710	361
Gates,	427	313	381	359
Greene,	198	274	199	253
Granville,	859	901	995	970
Guilford,	418	1615	463	1920
Halifax,	419	567	378	569
Haywood,	216	465	328	370
Henderson,	000	000	206	565
Hertford,	231	292	269	308
Hyde,	161	382	189	401
Iredell,	252	1479	379	1547
Johnston,	580	557	585	639
Jones,	126	213	153	195
Lenoir,	377	216	356	199
Lincoln,	1579	679	1773	911
Macon,	160	424	385	371
Martin,	577	229	523	316
McDowell, *b*	000	000	000	000
Mecklenburg,	1182	764	1242	909
Moore,	504	521	513	564
Montgomery, *	165	1106	107	586
Nash,	765	69	796	70
New Hanover,	885	901	1101	283
Northampton,	430	582	302	514
Onslow,	561	187	553	178
Orange,	1473	1576	1565	1756
Pasquotank,	144	631	177	592
Perquimons,	94	353	217	366
Person,	545	310	622	287
Pitt,	379	572	441	607
Randolph,	309	1154	318	1062
Richmond,	92	650	113	679
Robeson,	557	534	599	559
Rockingham,	954	868	981	440
Rowan, †	814	1180	736	809
Rutherford,	173	1366	435	1402
Sampson,	603	385	727	461
Stanly,	000	000	81	541
Stokes,	1180	1129	1165	1105
Surry,	950	984	1023	1032
Tyrrell,	106	288	137	311
Union, *c*	000	000	000	000
Wake,	1185	953	1271	1073
Warren,	730	113	716	127
Washington,	58	364	136	368
Wayne,	680	216	840	217
Wilkes,	109	1333	167	1333
Yancy,	493	292	615	310
Total,	34994	39588	39433	42586
		13994		39433
		4592		3153

Note.—Catawba (*a*) votes with Lincoln; McDowell (*b*) with Burke; Union (*c*) with Anson and Mecklenburg.

† In 1842 the counties of Rowan and Davie voted together, which explains the great difference between the vote of that year and that of 1844.

* Montgomery and Stanly voted together in 184[illegible] The same remarks apply as do to Rowan.

Dancing.—Swift called it "voluntary madness [illegible] The Chinese seem to think it useless [illegible] for when Commodore Anson was at Ca[illegible] the officers of the Centurion had a ball [illegible] me Court holiday; while they w[illegible] a Chinese who surveyed the operati[illegible] softly to one of the parties, "why don't you [illegible] your servants do this for you?"—*Sat. Visit.*

Orders have been issued by the Spanish government, to its Con[illegible] States and elsewhere, di[illegible] no passports to [illegible] of Cuba, as such [illegible] entering the terri[illegible]

There was a [illegible] Havana and Matan[illegible] last month. At th[illegible] houses were un[illegible] ed terribly. [illegible] tanzas but [illegible]

Slan[illegible] dis[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible] given, that [illegible] next Legislature [illegible] of a new [illegible] East Yancey [illegible] 1844.