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WHOLE NO. 241.

THOS. W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE MESSENGER:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance, or Three Dollars within the year. 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. The charge for announcing the name of a candidate for office is \$2 50, in advance, or \$3 00 if payment be delayed. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, to insure attention.

From the Boston Transcript.

NAUVOO.

Its location—how the Mormons came by it—the dimensions of the City—houses—temple—sculpture—pillars, &c.

Naaroo—the city of the Latter day saints—the place where Mormonism is concentrated, is beautifully located on the east side of the Mississippi river below the first rapids, and therefore accessible to the largest class of steamboats on the "Father of the waters." Its name is derived from the Hebrew words, somewhat distorted, which mean "beautiful spot."

When the Mormons were driven from Missouri, after passing through a series of hardships of a very trying character, the present site of Nauvoos was selected by Sydney Rigdon for a town. Several land claims were purchased of individuals, and by uniting the different parcels, constituted a Mormon territory. The chartered limits include a flat four miles long by three in breadth—all laid out into squares and streets and on a scale of convenience that is honorable to the taste of those who projected the plan. Those who have examined Nauvoos with any degree of care, acknowledge that it possesses the elements of the most excellent city of the west.

When first taken possession of by the new owners, there were neither inhabitants nor dwellings, yet in the space of three years, there were one thousand houses; and now the population is not far from sixteen thousand—rapidly increasing, too, notwithstanding the universal opinion of their enemies that the spell is broken and the Mormon community will soon be dissolved. In a word, Nauvoos is the largest city in the state of Illinois—and regarded in all respects one of the greatest curiosities of that part of the continent. Nauvoos is divided into four wards, and governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, sixteen councilmen—constituting the city government.

Property is not held in common, as frequently represented. Many persons holding real estate in the city are not Mormons; yet their rights and interests are protected with as much care as they would be in Boston or New York. There is not a square in the whole city that has not a building upon it. The squares being about an acre large, the houses have the appearance of being spread over a prodigious extent of surface; all portions, therefore, not occupied by buildings, are cultivated. As the population increases, the gardens will be fewer in number and smaller in their dimensions.

All the Mormons do not reside in the city, if they did their number would increase the astonishment which already prevails. They extend both up and down the river for nearly 30 miles, as armers. Quite a town is growing up on the Missouri side opposite Nauvoos. The ground plot of Nauvoos is shaped somewhat like an ox bow. The river embraces two sides of it, while the back ground rises magnificently about a mile from the Mississippi, giving the observer a vast field of vision over the most lovely rural scenery imaginable. At the summit, overlooking the whole landscape for nearly twenty-five miles in all directions, stands the Mormon temple—the largest structure in any of the western states. When completed, it is assured that the entire cost will not vary much from four hundred thousand dollars. Nothing can be more original in architecture. Each of its huge pillars rests upon a block of stone bearing in relief on its face a profile of a new moon, represented with a nose, eye and mouth, as sometimes seen in almanacs. On the top, not far from fifty feet high, is an ideal representation of the rising sun, which is a monstrous, prominent stone face, the features of which are colossal and singularly expressive. Still higher are two enormous large hands, grasping two trumpets crossed. These all stand out on the stone boldly. Their finish is admirable, and as complete as any of the specimens of chiseling on the Girard College at Philadelphia. The interior is to be one vast apartment, a hundred and twenty-eight feet in height, simply subdivided by three great walls, or rich crimson drapery, suspended from the ceiling overhead. Neither pews, seats, cushions, nor chairs are to encumber the holy edifice. In the basement is the font of baptism, and when completed according to the design, will be a pretty exact imitation of the brazen laver in Solomon's Temple. The work is perhaps eight feet square, resting on the back of twelve carved oxen. They are of noble dimensions with large spreading

horns, represented to be standing in water up to their knees. The execution of these oxen evinces a degree of ingenuity, skill, and perseverance that would redound to the reputation of an artist in any community. When they are finally gilded, as intended, and the laver is made to resemble cast brass, together with the finishing up of the place in which this unique apparatus of the church is lodged—as a whole, that part of the temple will be one of the most striking artificial curiosities in this country.

When the officiating priests in their long robes of office lead on a solemn procession of worshippers through the sombre avenue of the basement story, chanting as they go, the effect must be exceedingly imposing to those who may deplore the infatuation of a whole city of Mormon devotees.

Although, estimated to cost so large a sum, the walls of the temple are gradually rising from day to day by the concurrent unceasing labor of the voluntary laborers. Every brother gives one day in ten to the undertaking. Thus there are always as many hands employed as can be conveniently on the work at the same time. The architect and different master workmen are constantly at hand to direct the operations. Each day, therefore, ushers in a new set of operatives.

Some fine brick buildings are already raised on the different streets, and stores are continually going up. Even were the Mormons to abandon the city as it is asserted that they will, somebody will own the property—and a city it is, and a city it will continue to be, of importance, unconnected with the false religious tenets of its inhabitants. But the Mormons will never leave Nauvoos—no, never. Its associations are hallowed to their excited imagination. They would not voluntarily, en masse, leave their glorious habitation, which to them is the gate of heaven.

A Relic of the Revolution.

A treasure, a prize! The following "Declaration of Independence," says the Vicksburg "Constitutionalist," was made by the Vestry, and now stands recorded on the books of St. Paul's Church, in E. Lenton, N. C. The celebrated McChesney declaration has deservedly created great interest; the similarity in expression and sentiment to the subsequent national declaration is remarkably strange, to say no more. Mr. Jefferson says he never saw nor heard of it before he penned the instrument which alone would have immortalized him. Let that pass. Here we have an honest, open declaration of the Christian vestry of a church in that good old honest, virtuous, patriotic North State, whose love of liberty was then above all other love. About twenty of the descendants of five of those chivalrous and heroic patriots are and have been citizens of Vicksburg.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

We, the subscribers, professing our allegiance to the King, and acknowledging the Constitutional Executive power of Government, do solemnly profess, testify, and declare, that we do absolutely believe that neither the Parliament of Great Britain, nor any member or constituent branch thereof, have a right to impose taxes upon these Colonies to regulate the internal policy thereof; and that all attempts by fraud or force to establish and exercise such claims and powers, are violations of the peace and security of the people, and ought to be resisted to the utmost—and that the people of this Province, singly and collectively, are bound by the acts and resolutions of the Continental and Provisional Congress; because, in both, they are fully represented by persons chosen by themselves; and we do solemnly and sincerely promise and engage, under the sanction of virtue, honor, and sacred love of Liberty and Country, to maintain and support all and every the acts, resolutions, and regulations of the said Continental and Provisional Congresses to the utmost of our power and ability.

In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands, this 19th of June, 1776.

RICHARD HOSKINS, WILLIAM BOYD,
DAVID RICE, THOS. BERRY,
AARON HILL, JACOB HUNTER,
PHELIP WATSON, JOHN BEASLEY,
W. HINTON, WILLIAM BENNETT,
THOMAS BONNER, WILLIAM ROBERTS.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is truly copied from the proceedings of the Vestry of St. Paul's Parish, Edenton, N. C., at a meeting held in the church in Edenton, on the 19th Jan'y, 1776, and that the persons whose names are above subscribed, were elected Vestrymen of said Church on the 8th day of April, 1776, as appears from the records.

H. A. GILLIAM.

Edenton, Jan'y 27th, 1845.

An Important Decision.

A great question has been created in Philadelphia, and the spirit of the Times, by a recent decision of our Courts. It is stated that a large extent of property in Philadelphia, valued at from four to six millions of dollars, and covering whole squares of dwellings, was lately laid claim to by the heirs of one James Patrick, all of which property in the course of years got into and now stands in the hands of many owners. The property had been originally confiscated,

it was said, and each proprietor conceived his title therefore a good one. The decision of the Court in favor of the heirs of Mr. Patrick is therefore astounding! It renders hundreds of title deeds worthless as so much brown paper! Messrs. George M. Dallas, David Paul Brown, and William L. Hirst, Esquires, the attorneys for the heirs, are to receive, it is said, one fifth of the whole value of the property recovered, for their legal services. Half a million each, will render them independent!

From the Raleigh Register.

An Agricultural School.

In the Southern States, the cultivation and improvement of the soil has been so generally committed to dependents and to the less educated portion of the community, that Agriculture, as an Art, has been kept in a state of abasement, and excluded from the station to which its importance eminently entitles it. We are always glad to hear therefore, of anything calculated to advance an Art, so essential to the comfort, and indeed to the existence of the human race.

An Agricultural and Classical School is about to be established in Ashe County, in this state, under the auspices of Rt. Rev. Bishop Lee, which, we trust, will do much to illustrate the theory, and improve the practice of Agriculture in North Carolina, where the cultivators of the soil, being most generally the owners of it, have the strongest inducement in the world to avail themselves of all the lights of experience. From the Prospectus, just issued, explanatory of the purposes and designs of the School, we make the following extract:

"The Proprietors of this School were led to its establishment by the following considerations:

"In the South-west corner of Ashe County, where the School is situated, there is a populous Valley, unsurpassed in salubrity of climate, richness of soil, and beauty of natural scenery—surrounded, as it is, by sloping hills, deep glens, and lofty mountains, presenting, at once, all that is inviting to the lover of nature, or to the practical Agriculturist. A Valley, not pent up by rocky barriers, but of easy access—opening in every direction, through the free mountain passes, to large districts of similar country in the adjacent Counties of Caldwell, Yancey, and Carter in East Tennessee. But a Valley, like the whole region around it—though peopled by a generous and naturally intelligent race—sorely oppressed with the evils of ignorance upon every subject connected with the true interests of man here, or his hopes hereafter; and destitute of means in itself to remedy these evils—to develop its abundant, natural resources, and to recover and elevate its depressed and suffering population. After sufficient, personal acquaintance with this state of things, aided by the careful observations of a resident Missionary, the Bishop of the Diocese has considered it an imperative duty to make an immediate effort to secure to this needy country, the blessing of Christian Education in all its more essential branches.

"In doing this, however, it was believed that another important interest in the State might be eminently subserved. The low state of our Agriculture, particularly in the Middle and Western portions of the Diocese, is, on all sides recognized and deplored; but with no decided public effort for its favorable change. Our young men, instead of being educated with a view to this honorable, independent, and salutary pursuit, usually come from our Colleges, impressed with the notion, that no gentleman can, in the true sense of the term, be a Farmer. A School, therefore, established in that part of the state, where land and free labor are cheap, and where every advantage is enjoyed for connecting with such an Institution, at the least expense and with the greatest facility, an Agricultural Department, seemed in the highest degree, desirable.

"The Proprietors, therefore, were willing, under what appeared to them a duty of peculiar agency, to undergo some risk in the undertaking. But they did not hesitate to believe that the people of North Carolina would sustain them in it—that Parents, in the more settled portions of the country, when they contemplated the substantial advantages of the proposed School to their own sons, would give it their countenance, as far at least, as to entrust to the care of its founders, a sufficient number of these sons, to enable them to extend the blessings of a thorough Education in letters, Agriculture and the Religion of Christ, to one of the most needy, as well as the most fertile and beautiful sections of the state. They determined, therefore, to enter at once and with energy into the project.

"To carry out the determination, they have purchased a Farm of some 300 acres—nearly 100 cleared—embracing the entire Valley, (called Valley Creek,) where it is situated—less than a mile from the main Valley of Watauga. Upon this Farm is a Grist and Saw-Mill already, and plain buildings to accommodate from 40 to 50 persons, to be completed and paid for by the 1st of May next.

1. The School is to furnish a good English Education, which is to be thoroughly carried throughout, and made the foundation of every other department.

2. Also, thorough Classical instruction with French and Spanish, as a preparation either for College or for any of the professions or employments of life.

3. Also, complete Agricultural instruction, theoretical and practical, both in reference to the cultivation of the soil, and the raising of Stock.

4. In addition to all this, and as its basis and governing principle, the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion will be inculcated in the daily services and instructions of the Church.

"Good Classical teachers, in Ancient and Modern Languages, have been employed. Also, a Farmer, educated in one of the richest Agricultural Counties in the state of New York, and just from a three years' sojourn of one of its most improved Farms. In connection with this department, lectures and experiments in Agricultural Chemistry will be given, with an analysis of soils, and the theory of their improvement.

"In respect to practical Farming, every Pupil will be required to labor just sufficient to give him a knowledge of the application of its principles. In short, it will be an object with the School to make the Pupils acquainted, so far as possible, by practice, with the use of every Science taught."

Division of Wisconsin Territory.—The Milwaukee Sentinel is advocating a division of the Territory into two separate Territories. The dividing line to run as follows: Commencing on the Mississippi at Prairie La Poudre, thence in a direct north-eastern line to the mouth of the Menominee river on Green Bay, thence north along the Menominee and Montreal rivers, to Lake Superior, and embracing from that line northward all the territory now under the jurisdiction of Wisconsin.

The new Territory is to be called Superior Territory. She would embrace an area of about 180,000 square miles, abounding in valuable lead and copper mines—countless quarries of gypsum and valuable building stone—immense forests of choicest timber—rich and prolific soil, of prairie and woodland interspersed with small navigable rivers and streams for hydraulic purposes; and all the required resources necessary for the growth and prosperity of a magnificent State.

Along the western banks of the new territory, the Mississippi is navigable to St. Peter, within six miles of the Falls of St. Anthony. Passing above the Falls, the river is said to be navigable for a smaller class of boats for a distance of from eight hundred to one thousand miles to near its source. This territory has also five rivers which are susceptible of navigation many miles in the interior. The Chippewa and the St. Croix can readily be ascended by steamboats fifty miles, to the heavy timber forests, where are now erected, and in successful operation, large saw mills preparing lumber for the Mississippi market. The bulk of the region are for the most part fertile, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. The climate of the country will compare with that of New England.—N. Y. Express.

A Strange Discovery.—Some few months since, two individuals were out on a hunting excursion, in the mountain region of Polk county, in a retired place, and one almost inaccessible, when a human frame was discovered in the water of one of the small mountain rivulets, which appeared to have been dead some months. Upon having the information conveyed to the Coroner, a Jury of Inquest was summoned, and repaired to the place, piloted by one of the individuals who was present when the body was discovered.

On examination, a moccasin was found a few yards above where he was lying, on a large flat rock; the moccasin appeared to have been cut from the foot with a knife, down the left side of the ankle, and with a tremendous hand. The flesh had all fallen off his bones, except on the arms and legs, and on the inside of the ankle a red spot was discovered, about the size of a half dollar, which being pierced, discharged something like blood and water.

On applying the moccasin found, it appeared that the piece cut from the moccasin just corresponded with the piece found on the ankle.

Information is wanted relative to the person who was thus singularly discovered. No individual is missing from the county, and it may have been a stranger on a hunting excursion, or one of the North Carolina Cherokee Indians.—Athens (Tenn.) Republican.

A gang of horse thieves, who have infested the state of Ohio for some years, has been broken up through the exertions of Marshal Saffin, of Cincinnati. It is thought that from 50 to 75 horses have been stolen in the vicinity of Cincinnati during the last three months. A chief mode of operating was to station a boat at some favorable point on the Canal, on board which the horses were driven and placed under concealment. The boat was then moved to some other point, to avoid all traces of the horses, which were speedily driven to distant parts of the state, and sold.

The net profits of the Connecticut State Prisons, from 1827 to 1844, inclusive, were \$103,146.

Explanation Wanted.—An exchange paper relates the following singular circumstance on the authority of an eye witness of unquestionable veracity. It is represented as having occurred at "Gillett's grist mill" at Lebanon. The fact is of sufficient importance to engage the attention of scientific men, as it seems to involve a principle hitherto unknown in the welding of metals.

The mill suddenly ceased running, and the miller, supposing that it only required a greater head of water, raised the sluice-gate and increased the stream, but without producing any effect whatever. On an examination it was found that the steel-rod or spindle, which passed downward through the centre of the millstone, and the upright spindle upon which it revolved, had become united, so as to convert the two bars into one solid piece. So perfectly had they become united that the point of junction was barely discernible; the two spindles—one revolving, one fixed—were circular, of equal size; the point of junction was within an iron box, always kept filled with tallow, and the mill stopped instantaneously.

The junction was so perfect that the blacksmith, in attempting to cut them asunder, separated them at another point. The diameter of the bar was little more than one inch. It was not in the least discolored, nor did it present any other appearance of having been subjected to the action of heat. The weight of the millstone which was supported on the pivot was judged to be about six tons.—N. Y. Com. Adv., 26th ult.

A Changed Fortune.—The Louisville Courier states that St. George Randolph, the full nephew of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and who by the recent compromise of the claims under his will, comes in for two-fifths of \$125,000, was for a number of years, and perhaps now is, a resident of Fayette county, Ky. He married a second wife in Lexington, or its neighborhood, and was in very moderate if not needy circumstances. He always, however, bore the character of an honest and highly honorable man, and all who knew him will be gratified by this turn of fortune in his favor. He was a printer and has worked at his trade in many of the printing offices of Kentucky.

Another Calamity.—The Town of Barboursville, West Virginia, destroyed by fire.—The Barboursville of the 9th ult., is filled with an account of a most disastrous fire which occurred in Bridgetown, on the night of the 3rd and morning of the 4th. The paper says—"A fourth of the stone-built portion of our city is in ruins! Hundreds of the inhabitants are without houses, clothes or furniture, and thousands upon thousands of pounds sterling worth of property has been destroyed in various ways, or totally consumed by the devouring element!"

The Globe then gives a list of about two hundred houses burned, and a statement of the losses incurred by the fire, amounting in the aggregate to about two hundred millions of dollars.

Another Retraction.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, of New Orleans, and the Rev. Mr. Lyon, of Columbus, Miss., have publicly recanted the charge that Mr. Clay played cards on the Sabbath. The cause now is, that Mr. Lyon, who circulated the slander all over Mississippi, on the authority of Mr. Scott, misunderstood him! It seems, however, that the misunderstanding was brought to the knowledge of Scott several weeks before the election, but he did not see fit to contradict it until some time after the election.

We perceive that this Rev. Mr. Lyon, in spite of his savage name, was recently knocked down at Jackson, Mississippi, by a Mr. Jack, for lampooning, from the pulpit, the Whig Club of Jackson in general, and Mr. Jack in particular. Jack evidently forgot that Lyon was a clergyman. But Lyon evidently forgot it first.—Huntsville Advocate.

The idea that the Whigs were destroyed because Mr. Clay was not elected, is now obsolete. There were tens of thousands voted against Mr. Clay who were very sorry that Mr. Polk was elected. Several local elections have been held, which prove that this sort of feeling is quietly showing itself.

In New York the town elections in the spring are the most decisive indications of popular feeling. The elections have been held in several counties, and in all the Whigs have gained. In Broome, Lewis, Oswego, and Ulster the Whig gain is very considerable.

Franklin county, Virginia, has given a majority to a Whig Senator, at a local election, while it gave a majority to Mr. Polk in November. These are small matters, but "straws show which way the wind blows."

Cin. Chron.

Something Important.—We have heard that Dr. Fulton, of this city, has been using for some time past terroform crocote, in cases of pulmonary consumption, with much benefit to those afflicted with this terrible disease. The names of the preparation are tansied by the sufferer directly into the lungs, and relief is almost immediately realized.—Baltimore Patriot.

The Mother's Surprise.—Some time ago at Munich, a girl six years of age was placed as dead in an open coffin, in what is called in that country the hall of death, preparatory to interment. On the following day she was found playing with the white roses which had been strewn over her. The keeper of the hall took her in his arms, and carried her to her mother.

Moderate Charges.—Mr. Polk's bill at the public house in Cincinnati, during the few hours he was in that city, was only one hundred dollars, says the Cincinnati Republican. This reminds us of an incident in the life of Napoleon. He had dined somewhere in an obscure place, where he could get little else than eggs. When the bill was brought to him to his surprise he found that the eggs were set down at a Napoleon a piece. "What," exclaimed the Emperor, "are eggs so scarce in this part of the country, that you charge for them such an enormous price?" "No, sire," replied the luncheon, "but Emperors are!"

The America Consulate at Liverpool, from fees alone, is said to be worth \$10,000 to \$15,000 per annum; the one at Havana, about \$10,000; the one at Havre, probably \$8000 or \$10,000. Fat offices, truly.

The Washington Temperance Society of Albany has induced one thousand and fifteen to sign the pledge within the past year! This is surely doing something worthy of it.

From the Louisville Journal.

Office Seekers.

During the discussion of the F bill in the Senate, some member of the reduced rates because he thought der them it would not be possible to services of persons as postmasters salaries that could be afforded. In this objection, Mr. Niles, the Lecturer from Connecticut, said: "The liberal character of the country, rationalized before any office would. He had known many cases of doing only three dollars a year, sought for with as much avidity as offices."

The present condition of the country prompts Mr. Niles to be correct. There is not a city, town, village, or election precinct in the nation in which there are not many persons anxiously expecting to be rewarded by the coming Administration with office in return for partisan services. In our own city we presume there are not fewer than five hundred men who expect appointments to office.—When such a state of things exists, there cannot be an office with a salary as great as five dollars for which there will not be numerous applicants, every one of whom will present services rendered the successful party as a reason why he should be appointed to it.—Proper business qualifications are not thought of by these hungry expectants of office, and they suppose the appointing power will be as regardless as themselves of the only proper recommendation that a man can possess.

It is truly ridiculous to know that so large a portion of the population of this country is engaged in the poor business of seeking office. Thousands and tens of thousands of persons are willing and anxious to exchange honest services for the offices of the country, many of which have inducements of honor or profit. And worse than this, they are willing to impose on themselves all the mean slavishness to any party which they consider an office-holder should submit to. These men think that every office-holder should use the power of his office to perpetuate the ascendancy of the party to which they belong. This degradation of every noble sentiment they are willing to submit to for a miserable office in which is attached a miserable salary. Such mean spirited persons are a disgrace to their species. They are destitute of every manly impulse and inspiration. It is true, that there are those who aspire to office that are worthy of office, men whose business is immediately to their comfortable support, and who wish office in order to better their condition, and the position of the office-seekers compared to a few of these who are not office-seeking persons. The majority of office-seekers, however, are in direct contrast with the management of his business, because of their known incapacity or known incompetency.

Since General Jackson voted on the principle that to the victors belong the spoils, our Presidential contests have been regarded by many as contests for the offices of the Government. Instead of regarding a Presidential contest as a contest of principle, as a contest in which the people are called on to express their opinions between candidates of different convictions as to the policy of the government, they endeavor by their example and language to reduce them to occasions which are decided whether a particular set of greedy and low-spirited aspirants for office are to succeed. When a majority of the people of the United States

view of office-seekers, they will have a better chance of success. When a majority of the people of the United States view of office-seekers, they will have a better chance of success. When a majority of the people of the United States view of office-seekers, they will have a better chance of success.