VOL. VI---NO. 16

ASHEVILLE, N. C. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 276

EDITOR AND PROP ERMS OF THE MESSENGER.

Two Dortans and First Custo per an ce, or THREE DOLLARS within the year, No paper will be discontinued, except at the open of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at Oxe Dollar requare of ten lines or less, for the first insertion of Twenty-rive Cents for each continuance—se number of insertions desired must be market he margir, or the advertisement will be continued in forbid, and charged accordingly. Court Or will be charged aix dollars, invariably.

pplause, he proceeded.

ade to bear either large or small fruit.

At the North of the Empire, there are chari-

ots in use, of which the poet speaks when he

With wind and sail the carry wagon light.

The Chinese do not use milk in any form

few small cheeses were once presented to

Dr. Parker, the Missionary, by a Tartar no-

bleman, whose daughter he had cured of some

Beggars abound in Canton, and their condi-

tion is most miserable. Canton has no asy-

lums or almshouses. Their wants, however,

distressing disease.

Where Chinese drive

The charge for announcing the name of a candi-te for office is \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 if pay. nt be delayed.

etters to the Editor must come free of po

JAMES M. SMITH TS now receiving at his old stand a new and

SEASONABLE GOODS,

ich he offers at the lowest prices. His stock is full and unusually rich, and those who at FIRST RATE bargains are invited to the old As his Goods were laid in with much care, and sery facility for purchasing obeap used, he flatters inself that if his old customers will give him a call bey will not go hway dissatisfied.

The usual articles of barter taken in exchange Don't forget the old stand.
Asheville, Oct. 2, 1845,—1f.

New Fall and Winter GEGDGDEDS.

The subscribers are now receiving and opening in their new store, a large and well assorted supply of new and soasonable articles from New York, which added to their former stock, makes their assortanent very full and complete. Comprising every variety usually to be found in any market.

They solicit an examination by their former customers and all others. They are determined to sell on as accommodating terms as possible, either for each or the produce of the country.

The Tion & Osborn.

Asheville, Nov. 14th, 1845.

Now Opening.

NEW style Fancy Cassimeres, Plaid Wove Satinetts—new and beautiful articles for gentlemen's pa Bionde Laces.
Thread Edging.
Muslin Insertings.
Ladies Black Kid Gloves. Asheville, Nov. 7, 1845. 1f

Just Received.

A few pieces Lustred Plaid Alpaceas, Forezells and Lunettas, new and beautiful articles for ladies crime, &c. The Government is patriarchal

A lot of extra rich, new style Prints. The ladies are tayited to call and examine. RANKIN & PULLIAM.
Asheville, Oct. 17, 1845.—tf. 270

New and Cheap Goods!

JESSE S. & J. P. SMITH. Ask now receiving and opening at the stand re-cently occupied by Messrs. Williams & Roberts, a splendid stock of New and Cheup

GOODS.

which they intend to sell at unprecedente Low Prices!!

Their stock embraces every thing usually ke The usual articles of Barter will be taken in ex change for Goods. Asheville, Oct. 1845.

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!! JUST received, 100 Sacks of Liverpool Salt, (s very superior article,) which we will sell at a small advance, by the sack or single bushel, for cash or

the produce of the country.

PATTON & OSBORN.

Asheville, Nov. 7, 1845. 1f. 273

State of North Carolina, HAYWOOD COUNTY. In pursuance of an order of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, of said county, I shall proceed to sell on the lat day of January, 1846, a negro man by the name of JACK, which negro was approximated as a runaway, and has been confined in the common Jail of said county for twelve months. Sale to be before the Court-how a door at Waynesville.

J. B. ALLISON. October 10, 1845.

> Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of

MILLS HOTEL n said town, including 7 lots, a brick store ituate on Main street, and immediate corner of the public square, the surviving partner and the members of the late firm of John members of the late firm of John

TRACT OF L

N. C., Oct. 31, 1845.

Plain and Fancy AND JOB PRINTING

The Tabernacle was again filled with a to Mr. Webster's concluding lecture on this top of the conical cap, and the peacock's ster mentioned shark's fins, sea weed; sea top of the conical cap, and the peacock's ster mentioned shark's fins, sea word, sea floors of the Lycense and ers of the Lyceum, and received with great motes and degrades at will. The uffixers of hogs mouths, and deers' sinews, -made in-The Chinese excel in the art of stinting roes. The different trees preserve their per- ted. There are, also, two councils, and their substance, very palatable. It is made on the fect proportion in miniature, although not a dot high. Some trees resemble thuse of the atural size through the same end of the Tocope. Orange trees reduced in size are Mr. Webster here described the temptaons to purchase in Canton, in New and Old hina streets, and Phym street, the rich silks. &c. The streets he described as narrow, and crowded, and dangerous of passage in rewarded for the virtues of their children. consequence of the mode of carrying bam-This is the strongest sentiment in the hearts soos by the coolies with their bundles on of the Chinese. Changes of domestic ties The Chinese employ no beasts of burthen. even death but elevates it to a yet higher point. The population is too dense to support beasts. Hulls are erected to their ancestors, temples, There are no vehicles with wheels in Canton

effigies, and triumphal altars. The worship soup! And very good soup, to, Mr. Webof the dead is a very high Chinese observance. Days are set apart for it. The tombs are on the sides of hills, where families sacrifice and worship, and decorate the graves; colored paper flags and other devices of the same material, representing food, money, clothing, &c. being left on the graves for the visitors' peccased relations. These flags, stuck up around the graves give a curious aspect to these places of sepulture. Mr. Webster went on to state that the

American legation remained for three months

at Macao, its members engaged in the study

are few, provisions are cheap and abundant, of the language. Meantime Keying lingered, and the climate is not inclement. They go and the legation were weary. He had promabout the streets with gongs and anything ised to come " in 5 minutes," but this Jurned else that makes a noise, and on them they are out some 20 days. At last he came, officially permitted to perform till people pay them for notified the minister of the fact, and called on going away. Occasionally, when they find him the next day. The visiting cards of the they can get nothing, they lie down and go Chinese are good sized sheets of red paper. to sleep, and then wake up and go at it again. Our luxuries and elegencies in writing were It thus becomes a contest of patience, which use by the Chinese long before our ances-Mr. Webster described as being exceedingly rs ever dreamed of them. They never use droll. He then went on to describe the organwafer-always a seal-always put their ization of government and society, in China, letters in envelopes-with writers' and recipiin its connection with the punishment of ents' name both outside-the relative position of the name denotes the relative rank of the person named-n point on which Mr. Cushing makes, the soil is his own. Everything of and Keying once had a misunderstanding, the subject is at his command. The head o and an explanation. The size of the charac-Religion, the head of the State, he is absoter has the same significancy, and the Pleniute. The empire is divided into provinces potentiaries, Mr. W. remarked, used characat the head of each of which is an officer re ters large enough for a guide board. He then sponsible only to him. These are divided in went on to describe the visit of the Chinese to districts, each with its subordinate head minister, with his suite.-Worg, the Lt. and for the people's conduct therein, each of Governor of the Kwang provinces; Choo, their heads is held responsible. Families are lung, Lin, the Tartar, and Duke Pivon, to held responsible for the behaviour of their the American Envoy. Choo was a great members. Thus every body is a spy upor every body. Thus revolts and insurrections spectacles with black horn setting, sour face, are prevented, and centuries of peace have haved head, loose dress, &c. Preceded been secured. Mr. Webster thought he tracby two sets of messengers, with cards, and ed some similarity between this arrangement three guns being fired, in honor of the tremenand the obligations "hundreds" of villages in dous event, Keying was received by the ma England, for robberies, &c., and "townships" ines, belonging to the frigate, by the Comin our country, for abuses, nuisances, &c .modore and officer of the Soundron, and the He gave an instance of the operation of this egation. He was a man of sixty years of together behind the scenes! law, in the case of an American, who lost his age; tall, large, and dignified in his bearing watch, going through an excited crowd, at -of Tartar origin, and very distinguished. Canton, without being able to identify the Nothing was said about business, a collation He stated his case to the authorities, was provided and the vistit terminated. It told him he should have his watch withwas returned by all the legation and officers in so many days. That day one or two the next day, at the temple of Wong Hya hundred police officers were seized in Cauabout three miles from Macao; tastefully sit ton : one was selected and told that all would nated, and massively built; a band of not very remain in prison till the watch was brought ractive music played as they approached back. Of course these poor fellows' friends ree guns were fired, and they were receivuse great exertions to get them free-all the I very graciously, with the usual civilities, people thus become, from sympathy, officers Keving taking Mr. Cushing by the left hand, of police, for the time, and, sure enough, the conducting him with his right, thus keeping waich was found, 20 miles from the City, and the place of honor to himself, which, howevrestored. If a theft takes place in a house, er, he yielded to him, on being seated. they bamboo all the servants, till the guilty dinner was provided in a portico in the garden. As all these things are alike, Mr. W. describ.

plomatic dinner in his shirt-sleeves! The

The Chinese code is very extensive. ed that given on the 3d July, 1844, the day regulates religious ceremonies, social interof the signing of the Treaty. The copies course, apparel, monies, and even courtship. being prepared, on both sides, the legation Mr. W. thought there might be some smug. &c. went to the temple, were received in a gling indulged in, in this last article of Chismall room, on a hot night-less comfortable nese Tariff. He then went on to allude to for the broadclothed Americans than the the history of the present reigning family in craped and fanned Celestials. The treaty be-China-of Tartar origin, since 1844-Taring sealed, after much ceremony, the party tar tastes retained—the farnous Tartar pale went to dinner. The eliquette being to take is ourside the walls; the present moment off coats on sitting down to table, the lega-Taon Kuang, is an aged men; his grandfath. tion did so, one gentleman, forgetting his, acor reigned when the first English Envoy went -the author of the famous "Ode to Ten " It is secrilege to mino the game of Great changes of China's laws ave been made by the Tartars. In the first made from rice. On emptying the cup, and invasions they spilled much bload. A Dutch nodding to the person whose istorian describes the wretched state of the it is the fashion to turn the outside towards untry from Canton to Pekin, through which him, that he may see it has b he had passed, in consequence of these wars.

Mr. Webster gave an interesting description of the manner in which the Chinese of emptied. Next came fruit and aweet the Chinese minister leading off by giving Mr. Cushing a fig with his own ch Then came a very good pudding ave all but a lock to be pulled into heaven by; some one way, and some another. And tion of Keying himself. Two waite ing hair, in other parts of the word, and in American envoy with his own c pork. Shanshoo was freely drank duris repust. The different dishes (silver) BLANKS OF ALL KINDS FOR or distinctions of social rank, in China. All succeeded the other, a great number was ar.

SALE AT THIS OFFICE. dignity is official. Schools are universal. rayed there. Bread, Pork, and Madeira were

one confesses.

The poor are educated. Literary excellence provided out of compliment to the Americ Mr. F. Webster's Second Lecture is open to all. Wealth is not a source of distinction. Mr. W. gave instances of this fact, melon sreds, and other such things, came on in point. There are nine degrees of rank, dis- as a kind of dessert. Among other delicafeather with two eyes. The superior promotes and degrades at will. The uffairs of the Empire are conducted by Pous, or bands, of different kinds—which Mr. W. recapitula. Valuable, and is, when cooked, a gullatious of eighty thousand. One must learn all the substance, very pulatable. It is made on the to learn the language perfectly, though knowledge of the radica's and primitives the language, fwhich are the original three pages. of obtaining any arrangement for corresponding with Pekin, on the part of the foreign ministers. Filial love and reverence form the foundation of the system of the govern, thought by no means so temping. At dinment. Worship to ancestors and respect to ner, it was eliquette with the Chinese to parents are made the first duties. Unusual take up choice morsels with their chopsticks, instances are rewarded. The parents are and beckening to a guest to lean forward, to cram the dainties down his threat. The Tartar addition to the Chinese dinner, brought in by six cooks, with great ceremony, consever it not, absence does not weaken it, and sited of roast mutton, turkey, builed ham and buffulo hump, and a whole rounted pig, lacquered and gilt all over. After all this, came ster remarked; and drunk out of one bowl, Keying beginning and passing it round, for each to have a sip.

> This curious dianer, commencing with fruit and ending with soup, lasted from nine till one o'clock, and being finished a final leave was taken of the Chinese plenipotentiary. More "music," more guns, lanterns blazing, cool ies shouting, Mr. W. says the shole party returned to Macao, each ready to exclaim with Macheth, "I have supped full of horrors!" Mr. W. preferred the loose costume of the Chinese to our own, and indicated his taste at some length.

He described the dress of the Chinese Manda rin, -the gold embroidered silk robe, with its ornaments of gold, and emblems, &c. &c. Chinese theatricals are not of a very high order. The actors wear rich costumes .-They have no play houses, as such .- Their actors are strollers. No changes of scenes. &c. Being engaged, for a set number of nights, by subscription, or a wealthy employer, they erect a temporary bouth in a public square, play historical tragedies, and obscene

comedies. They act incessantly after they begin, for days and nights, the Chinese remaining 24 hours at a time to see their per formances. The women appear on the stage boys act the female character, speaking in FALSETTO. Mr. W. described a play he saw It appeared to commemorate some old battle between the Tartar and Chinese dynasties. Both parties seemed to be triumphant .- Each monarch, in turn, took the throne, and made a speech to his courtiers. Then they both appeared on the stage together, and thereup on a terrific combat ensued. The warriors scholar, a graduate from Hanlin-wearing turned themselves heels over head in the melee made up frightful faces, and brandished their big swords and battle axes learfully .-Just when things looked at the worst, the opposing parties suldenly embraced, stuck out their right legs, and slapped them smartly, (indicating that they had now mounted on horseback,) and galloped off quite amiably then formed, of having, when getting a house

A comedy Mr. W. found too gross for de scription. In their literature, the Chinese use an abundance of tropes and images. The small feet of the women, for example, they call in poetry or romance, " golden lilies." A young lady, resisting the amatory overtures of a lover, who, says the romancer, "as each succeeding gust of the vernal breeze waved her dress, behold the gold lilies which exceeded not three inches, says 'I will drop the plants forward for transplanting some the screen to shade invself from the flowers and the moon, (meaning love) and to prevent the butterflies (meaning lovers) from entering my Chamber." And Mr. Webster gave other specimens (and among them some poetical ones) of the literature of China were very amusing, and ful! of deep interest, indeed. We wish we had space for them He dwelt upon the writings of Confuciusthe Chinese bible-full of high morality. Con fucius did not pretend to prophecy. Happi ness here and hereafter were his inducen to virtue. He told them that a prophe! would rise in the west. This prophet they take Budha to be, and his doctrines prevail to a greater or less extent, in conseque nee: Pub. ie libraries abound. Buoks are cheap. Ti rinting long before Christen-of making gunpowder-the had the art of dom had it; so of ma omatic dinner in his shirt-sleeves! The building paper money—canals—manufactures, playing cards; indeed, every thing but inquet, set for 20, was very choice. First, tures, playing cards; indeed, every thing but inquet, set for 20, was very choice. First, tures, playing cards; indeed, every thing but inquet, set for 20, was very choice. First, tures, playing cards; indeed, every thing but inquety in the set of the control o they drank hot shanshoo, a kind of whiskey steam. made interesting remarks. He said that no. Exchange were invented by the Jews, no coin save a little coppe ue of a mill! Mr. W. e Antiquity and History

ridently. The earliest history of ever

ry; there is no grammur of the langu time, numbers, genders, persons, gon frament, agreement, punctuation,—all are, of course, wanting. Such a language has had the offect, and still has, of keeping the Chinese in a stationary and isolated condition, and renders heir consociation with the rest of the world impossible. They pretend to have an authentic and correct list of their sovereigns from the year 29,053, before Christ. Mr. Webster sees nothing incredible in this, and argues as to its probability; and, in conclusion of his lecture, happily and elegantly he says; "The Chiacse are to mankind what the pyramids re among mountains. Their origin lost in the past, they are yet themselves as strong, as prominent, and as undecayed as ever. The pyramids are dumb. Their scaled passages have been explored in vain. They return no response to fruitless enquiries. No intelligi-ble sign do they give to guide our steps amidst researches as dim and obscure as their own dark vaults. But the Chinose are a living, visible, tangible, and intelligible people. The hieroglyphics, forgotten, now, in Egypt, are in fresh and vigorous daily use among them, and all which they have, we can read, and learn and understand. We have begun the penetration through the hitherto formidable barriers that have opposed us in our researches; and who shall say what rich rewards are improving and preparing the ground and rahe yet in store, as the crown to the laborers of some future Belzoni, in the 'Central Flowery

Mr. Webster has won a great deal of deserved credit, here, by these two lectures. tures, and a repetition of them would be received, we doubt not, with favor. In other cities we expect, as a matter of course, to see them announced.

TRIBUTE IPALIE MEIRIE

From the North Carolina Farmer.

The Rhubarb or Pie Plant. Mr. Lemay :- The above named merits more regard, I venture to assert, than it receives in our country. A very few, say half a dozen, well planted and tended in rich ground will supply a family with most palatable and healthful tarts or pics from early in the spring till ripe apples come. They were particularly acceptable in this season's dearth of fruit. Some 20 years since in Western New York, near Auburn, dining at the table of Major Van Vaulkenburg, a revolutionary soldier, I was asked how I liked my apple pie as a desert? On replying, it was very fine, I was told it was not of the apple, but plant that grew in their garden. And I was shown a few sets of the Rhubarb, from the stems of which they had pies every day for dinner. I have carried out my resolution. hold, these plants and the excellent tarts therefrom even since locating in the south with a family. Near the city of London I learn they cultivate whole fields of the Rhubarb and carry in wagon loads for market. But in America, it is not so generally and extensive. ly cultivated as in Europe. It is not so casi ly raised from the seed as some plants, being subject to destruction the first season by the sun's heat. I find newly cleared land brings than old land. Some thousands I cultivated for sale on a new piece of cleared avind are

The tarts are made by stripping off a outer skin from the stems and cutting them up into pieces, and sprinkling sugar over th cut pieces when ready for baking, just gooseberry and other fruit tarts are made. Rhubarb tarts have a near resemblance in which he would attempt to execute on Tuesday taste to the gooseberry. There are various list, when it was expected the Mormons would kinds of the Rhubarb plant-one kind espe. offer opposition to their service. If these cially medicinal. But the real pie plant, ea. ports be true, and the Murmons do in pecialy what is called the Gobath, has very offer resistance to Major Warren, they thick leaf stems, as thick as a man's wrist- bring upon themselves another difficulty imso that a very few cut up, as above stated, mediately. We are not fully informed as to make farts enough for a large family. When the character of the writs to be served, but un. vell collivated and large, there is as little derstand that some of them are against so trouble or less to make tarts of them than of of the members of the Council of Twels

By mid summer the leaves decay. But best of the Courch. to keep the ground clear of weeds and grass The St. Louis Republics n of the 1st instance around them; and in the full cover them with has later intelligence, confirming the acce well ratted manure, and very early in the of Reding's rescue, and adding a detail of spring they grow out and are can ready to subsequent events which seem to forebode a use. As the large leaves are cut off for use, violent explosion. It says:

the smaller ones grow to succeed them; and in these continuous supply is had:

The above will afford ample hints to all of wishing to have Rhubarb tarts in perfection. Quincy Whig, and other sources, that And it may be a clearly asserted that every Mormons in Nauvoc have actually def family fairly trying them, will never be will ling not to have on annual supply afterwards. It ought to have been named above, that a kind called the Gobath is a little later coming out in the spring than some other kinds of the tart Rhubarb. But it also continues to supply its leaf stems later in the summer, or un-

nd forvent wishes for the deserved suc of the North Carolina Para SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville, Halifax co., N. C., Oct. 24, 1840.

Abortion among Coms .- Earl Spencer says, hat since he placed lumps of rock salt in pasture lands, none of his cows have suffered

Charcoal for Wheat .- The Genesce Parm er states that near Sandusky, O tol, charcoal ground fine, has be a applied to wheat lands with signal success. The average yield of four pieces, grown by Mr. H syward of Buf-fulo, to which 25 bushels of charcoal per acre had been applied, was 27 1 2 bushe acre, while on three other pieces without coal, the average yield was only 4 1-2 bushele per acre. Mr. Hayward will apply 10,000 oushels of cord to wheat fields this autor He grinds it in a common-back mill used by tanners .-- Amer. Farmer.

Who can bent This?

We learn from the Hillsborough Recorder that our worthy old friend Capt. Joseph G. Bacon, of Orange, sowed five pecks of com mon wheat on an acre of land last season, and resped at harvest time 25 bushels; and on the 1st of August he sowed on the same acrothirteen quarts of buckwheat, from which he gathered 25 1.2 bushels, making 50 1.2 bushels from one acre in a year! If any of our readers have done any thing like this, we shall be glad to hear from them. If they have not, we hope every one of them will try, and communicate to us the result next year. And Capt. Bacon will greatly oblige us in furnishing us a statement of his manner of ting in the grain, as well as a descriptid yet the soil. Experience producing such re can as the above, is what our furmers wanterthe it is fortunate that they can find it an afthemselves .- N. C. Parmer.

Ulley's Improved Straw Cutter .- A and improved Straw Cutter, invented and past onted by Mr. Gray Utley, of Chapel Hill was exhibited here last week; and was much approved by some excellent judges, who examined it. The blade comes to a point in the middle, with saw teeth running up side, and is made to work rapidly up and down, with great case, by means of a crank, which may be turned by hand or machinery; and cuts stalks as well as straw. It costs only 12 or \$15, and we were so well pleased with its operation, that we cheerfully recommend it to the public as a valuable invention .- N. C.

The seeds of sunflowers have been found to ender chickens, not only fat, but the flesh is also rendred tender and juicy. An experiment, stated in the New England Farmer, in which fowls were shut up and fed with these seeds, is worthy the special attention of farmers.

It is said that an infusion of leaves of the ommon walnut, poured upon the ground brings the destructive earth-worm to the surface, where it may be destroyed. Try it, farmers.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 31. More Mormon Difficulties.

A gentleman from the Upper Missisa nforms us that a few days ago the sheriff of Rock Island came to Nauvoo with a writ for one of the Redings, charged to have been concerned in the murder of Col. Davenport. After Reding had been arrested and was about going on board a boat for Rock Island, a body of Mormons collected round the sheriff for twice as large as those heretofore I had grown the purpose of rescuing the prisoner, and in a season on old soil. and the sheriff a wound from a pistol shot,

The prisoner escaped.

We further understand that Maj. Warren, e commander of the forces stationed in the had several writs to serve in Nauvoo; which includes the leaders or principal m

Reding was rescued and is now secur in Nauvoo; the officers were stoned; otherwise injured. We now learn from the the power of the state, and declared that more arrests shall be made in Name turday last, the Whig says:

this being contrary to the order of Gen. Hav.