

HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 291.

THOS. W. ATRIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE MESSENGER.

Two Dollars and Five 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. For subsequent insertions, the rate must be marked on the copy. For the year, the advertisement will be charged at all kinds, and charged accordingly. Copy must be sent in by the 10th of the month, or it will be charged six dollars, for a year.

The charge for announcing the name of a candidate for office is \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 if payment is delayed.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

DR. JOHN H. HAPFOLD

Having settled in the town of Morganton, I am prepared to attend to the various branches of his profession, to the public. If a resident of this town, or within the limits of the State, I will be glad to attend to the practice of the profession, keeping pace with the improvements in medical science, and close, studious habits during that period, entitle any one to reward, then he will naturally hope to receive such a patronage as merit claims, and such as his labors deserve.

He would call the attention of invalids who suffer from the various chronic affections, such as Dyspepsia in its diversified forms and associations, diarrhoea of the liver, lungs, stomach, bowels, kidneys, &c., &c., and also the glandular disorders, which are so common in a scrofulous and cancerous nature. Female disorders, no other distressing and complicated as to produce dependence in the patient and puzzle the doctor, have been successfully treated by him. His mode of treatment is efficient, in a great degree, from what is generally pursued by others, and in making this remark he would be mindful of due deference to his professional brethren. He would be and is ready simply to state the facts, without attempting to himself a superiority, and thereby detract from the merits of others.

The many and complicated diseases of the Eye have been cured by him after others have failed. Diseases requiring surgical treatment and Surgical operations, have been performed in a skilful and judicious manner, and he is prepared to attend to the same, with success in all the surgical affections.

He will promptly attend all calls, far or near. Especially advise while given, when required. He is also prepared to receive and accommodate at his residence, persons from a distance, and would give for treating cases at his residence that require surgical operations and his close subsequent attention. He may be consulted at all times at his residence or office in Morganton, except when absent. The poor shall receive his professional services without any fee.

Morganton, March 13, 1846.—309.

A. T. SUMREY

Will attend to the offering of notices at the Bank of Cape Fear in Asheville either for discount or renewal. Persons entrusting him with their business may rely upon its being attended to promptly and carefully, and he will attend to all business as soon as possible an account of his transactions.

He begs leave to refer to any of the prominent names in the place.

Feb. 27, 1846.—41.

Flax Seed Oil

By the gallon or barrel, for sale by W. WILLIAMS.

March 6.—42.

NOTICE

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Samuel A. Lyle, deceased, will attend the Courts of McDowell and Buncombe for the purpose of settling and distributing the estate of said deceased, either by note or otherwise, will call on the 15th inst. and make settlement. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or otherwise this notice shall be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN LYLE

Jan. 10, 1846.—31.

Melancholy Deaths.—We have been informed that on the night of the 15th ultimo, three persons were frozen to death in this county, about fourteen miles South East from Hillsborough. One of them was Dr. James Ramer, (a Thompsonian practitioner,) another Mr. William Carrington, (better known as Foot Carrington,) and the name of the third we have not ascertained. They had been drinking at a grog shop in the neighborhood that evening until a late hour, and though the weather was not remarkably cold, yet the night was very dark, and disagreeable, so that these unfortunate men, having indulged too freely to be able to find their way home, perished by the way. What a sad commentary on the wisdom of man in this!—Three persons in a neighborhood, except off in some night, through the agency of ardent spirits, and yet men will continue to sell and to drink it.—Hillsborough Recorder.

It Great Britain was set into Lake Superior, it could not be seen from the shores surrounding.

There are 6,341 female operatives at Lowell, Mass. Of these, 2,714 are connected with some Sunday School, either as teachers or scholars. 3,778 are church members; 527 have been teachers.

There has been quite a stir recently in New Orleans, in consequence of a marriage of a white man named Riddington, a Teller in the Canal Bank, to the negro daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants. Riddington, before he could be married, was obliged to swear that he had negro blood in his veins, and to do this he made an incision in his arm and put some of her blood in the bottle. The ceremony was performed by a Catholic clergyman, and the bridegroom has received with his wife a fortune of fifty or sixty thousand dollars. The natives serenaded him with such abominable music, that to get rid of their discord he paid them \$200, to be used for charitable purposes.

Legal interest on money in New York has been changed from seven to six per cent.

The Hon. Waddy Thompson is about to publish a work on Mexico.

POETRY

From the Charleston Courier.

The Morning Star.

Where knowledge dawn'd and Faith arose,
In Eastern climes that lie afar,
As darkness fades, there brilliant glows
Thy beams so mild, bright Morning Star.

Of Faith, and Truth, the sparkling gem,
Mid suns and worlds, thou thread'st thy way,
To hold for man a diadem,
When earthly crowns shall pass away.

Their blaze and glow their little day,
Then set in darkness, time and doubt,
While thine, sweet Star, thy way pass'ed,
Nor e'er thy heavenly fires burn out.

But rising toward the worlds above,
Grow brighter, purer, chaster far,
As all thy rays shine from pure love,
Thou sweetly glowing Eastern Star.

Like thee I'd rise on Faith and Love,
From earth, and sense, and passion's power,
And seek in truth to soar above,
This fading scene—delusive hour.

Like thee I'd mount the Eoppyean high,
And shed my feeble light afar,
Till ming'd in beams of yonder sky,
To shine a sweetly guiding star.

May, 1845.

Sarah-Nade.

Vake, vake, vake!—the moon are high,
The twinkling stars is beamin';
Vile now and then across the sky,
A meteor are streamin'.

Vake lovely von? The sky are clear,
Refreshin' is the breeze!
It blows my nose vile I set here,
A fiddin' 'neath the trees.

Vake Stry dear! The tad pole's dot
Are heard in yonder rushes;
And the varbia tree twells his throat
A singing in trees bushes.

Vake, Venus, mine! The vippervill
Sings on that big stump yonder;
The owl pipes forth his hoopin' shrill—
"Vake vake! vake! vake!"

All eyes on the grassy sea
The moat'ler beams are pourin';
The stars looks down and vinks at me—
(By gum if Sal ar'nt spoilin'!)

Vake, Sally vake! and look on me,
Vake Squire Simpson's daughter!
I'll have you, and you'll have me—
(By gosh! who throw'd that water?)

Oh! S.ally Simpson, thus to slight—
(Here comes the bull-dog now!)
"Bow-wow, Oh! now he's got a bite!
Alas! "Bow-wow," "Oh! ow!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Interesting Exhibition.

There was a crowded audience of both sexes at the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday morning last, to witness the first Public Examination of the Pupils attached to the Deaf and Dumb School in this City. The Institution has now been in operation about ten months, under the superintendence of Mr. William D. Cooke, and the rapid proficiency of the Pupils (seventeen in number) is, emphatically, the peculiar qualification of the Principal and his Assistants, Messrs. Taiten and Abright, for the duties of their station.

Three classes were examined—one by one by each of the Teachers—illustrating in a most satisfactory and gratifying manner, the progress which has been made during the Academical year. It was wonderful, most wonderful, to witness the correctness of the Spelling, the excellence of the writing, and the knowledge of Grammar, which even the most recent Pupils displayed. The Teacher would make a few signs to the class, and, in an instant, on each state, when the required answer to his question. Indeed, their replies evinced intelligence, and not mere school-room drilling for the purpose of exhibition. We were particularly struck with the evidence which was afforded of their proficiency in Religious instruction. Let it be recollected that, a few months ago, they had no idea of God, or his attributes. The Bible was to them, indeed, a sealed book. Mr. Cooke asked them a variety of questions, the purpose of showing the care that is taken to connect them to the correct knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures and the result of these efforts. We took down one or two answers which struck us with peculiar force. In answer to the question—"Does God know your thoughts?"—was written—"God knows all I think, all I say, all I do." "Where is God?" was another question asked. And the answer was—"God is in Heaven—he is here—he is everywhere." "How does God produce the fruits of the earth?" was then asked, and the answer was—"He causes the rain to descend upon the just and the unjust." In answer to the question—"What is the most satisfactory evidence of the fact, that the Institution has fulfilled, and is now fulfilling, its obligations to the State, and that its management is conducted upon a most admirable system."

The closing scene was one that drew tears from the eyes of many. Mr. Cooke, the principal, recited a prayer in the language of signs. The intelligence of man, with all its conventional rules for opening the springs of thought, sinks into insignificance, when contrasted with the pure and simple eloquence of silent nature. Never was prayer uttered by man with more thrilling force, or more convincing evidence, than by the deaf language employed on this occasion. We confess that our sensibilities were roused, and deeply affected by this remarkable and soul-stirring Prayer.

At the close of the Exercises, His Excellency, Gov. Graham, who is President, ex officio, of the Literary Board (under whose charge this Institution is) and who has taken a deep interest in the subject, delivered the following neat Address, which we trust, will have the effect of more fully awakening public attention to this noble enterprise.

"The close of the first Academic term of this infant Institution, is deemed a favorable occasion, for endeavoring to disseminate a more general knowledge of its objects, and of the success with which they have been prosecuted thus far, than has heretofore obtained in the community, and in the State. Its endorsement by the General Assembly at their last Session, with the progress which has been made, in carrying their beneficent design into execution, is destined to be regarded as an era in our educational history.

"Founded in public charity, and mainly intended for the poor and destitute, its first object is to instruct these: to fit them for moral, social and intellectual enjoyment, and to enable them to earn a subsistence in household employments, in the Mechanic Arts, or in Agriculture. But those more favored by fortune are not excluded. At their own expense, the same opportunities of improvement are freely offered to them. And although exempted from the necessity of labor for their support education would seem to be still more necessary to relieve them from the anxiety of thought, (almost as fatal to the mental constitution, as a vacuum in the atmosphere to the physical,) to furnish them the means of enjoying social intercourse, to teach them their duty in this life, and to prepare them for the beatitudes of the next.

"Though their deficiencies must perhaps forever exclude them as a class, from the highest walks of literature—though no 'magnificent Milton' be among them found: no Newton to number the stars of the firmament—yet, when we remember that they are rational and immortal beings, what these have recently been, what even now they are, and what their capacities, under the auspices of benevolence and science, may enable them to attain, their education becomes an object of the deepest interest to every pious, patriotic and benevolent heart. With an imperfect experiment of less than twelve months, made under the disadvantage, during a portion of the time, of a deficient School Apparatus, with no classes of advanced learning, the models as well as efficient instructors of the lower classes, in all schools, with every thing new, except the qualifications of the Teachers, whom the State has been fortunate enough to engage, the issue of the experiment is no longer doubtful.

"We have seen the Deaf and Dumb youth of both sexes, in this brief period, (not made to hear and speak, by miraculous power, it is true,) but become versed in the language of signs, or pantomime, so as readily to converse with their Preceptors, and with each other, thus forming a little social community of their own; and enabled to read and write our own mother tongue, with a degree of proficiency, which would do no discredit to hearing and speaking pupils, with no longer tuition. With ample room yet for improvement in all, to the eye of a frequent observer the progress of some of them is calculated to excite admiration, and to induce the prediction of the quarry, or the forest, by the hand of mechanical skill. Features, which on their entrance here, betokened little else than despondency and imbecility of mind, are now lightened up with cheerfulness, intelligence and curiosity, rejoicing in their past gains of knowledge, and eager for future acquisitions. These are but the happy indications, that their success in obtaining ideas has been not less perfect, and is even more grateful, than the power of communicating them to others. Many came with but little information concerning the relations and dependencies of some of the most common objects in nature, with hardly a conception of the proper duty of man here, and his destiny hereafter. Now they cheerfully accord their duty to their Creator, acknowledging his existence and his attributes, and the necessity of submission to his laws, and obedience to his will, while they endeavor to attain usefulness and happiness as men, by a life of rectitude, in their day and generation. They are now to separate, for a brief interval only it is hoped, to visit their respective homes, to gladden the hearts of their parents and friends, and to illustrate in their several neighborhoods, the triumph of judicious and scientific instruction over what was formerly considered an insuperable defect of nature.

"In all iniquity to look in vain for any

successful human mind, to overcome the instructions of benevolence, with the Deaf and Dumb, and to restore them to society. The only individual of that class who obtained any relief, as far as our knowledge extends, was the Dumb man to whom a steel was given, as recorded by the apostles in the New Testament. The most polished and powerful, as well as the ruder nations of ancient times, seem to have regarded them, as incurable idiots, and to have placed them in the same category with idiots and lunatics. Even in later times, and within less than two centuries past, the writers on municipal law in the most enlightened nations of the world, treat of them as persons incapable of making valid contracts or wills. It was reserved for the last century, and to the philosophy and humanity of France, Germany and Holland, to open the doors of discovery new lights to the benighted minds of these children of misfortune, and to lead them forth into the light of natural and religious truth, and to restore them to their lost estate among the human race. Among the benefactors who were conspicuous in this noble achievement, the names of the Abbe de L'Epée and the Abbe Sicard of France, and Heinicke of Germany, deserve to be especially mentioned, and gratefully remembered. To the system introduced in France, and first introduced into the U. States, by the Rev. Doctor Gallaudet, of Hartford Connecticut, in 1815, we are mainly indebted for the exhibition we have this day beheld. Did time and opportunity allow, it might be interesting to compare this system which aims to enable the pupil to communicate with speaking persons, by means of written language, with that of the Germans which endeavors to teach him to speak, or utter articulate sounds. It is sufficient at present to remark, that the French system is preferred by all teachers of practical experience in our own country, and is believed by many of them, to be the only one capable of use, in a language so variable and arbitrary in its pronunciation as the English.

"The chief purpose of these remarks remains to be accomplished. This Asylum numbers as yet but 17 pupils. Of these 15 only are State pupils. The bounty provided by the Legislature, with proper review by the Magistrates of the several Counties, is equal to the support of thirty-five State pupils per annum; and suitable accommodations will be provided for any additional number who are able to pay their own expenses.

"According to the census of 1840, there were 162 Deaf and Dumb white persons under 25 years of age in the State of North Carolina. From inquiries made by the intelligent and respectable gentlemen now at the head of this Institution, there are believed to be even more. But from causes unknown, perhaps the ignorance, incredulity or apathy of the parents or friends of these unfortunates only the few now before us, are permitted to share the boon so generously held out to them by the Government. What we desire is now obtruding on the public attention, is to awaken the warm sympathies, and to enlist the strenuous efforts, of every intelligent and humane citizen, in behalf of the neglected and in whatever neighborhood one of them may be found, may be brought to the notice of the County Court of his County, and rescued from the darkness and gloom of his present condition. Charitable effort in such a cause partakes of the quality of that mercy which 'is twice blessed.'

"Blessed him that gives and him that takes." What more can be added of an Institution like this? An Institution that is capable of lifting the soul from its chaotic labyrinth of darkness, and pointing it to light, and joy, by revealing the true springs of happiness, and directing it to the true source of its attainment. We leave the heart of our readers to answer; and should they heart be a loss for a fitting response, we say, go to the Institution itself, and drink in, as we have done, that mute and thrilling eloquence, which the lips cannot utter, and which words cannot convey.—Raleigh Register.

The custom of judging whether a man has a soul or no soul, by his disposition in regard to money matters is, not badly illustrated in the following: A stuttering man, in great wrath, was rating a neighbor who had overreached his wife in the sale of a rennet-bag—"I kn-ow you, you st-ut-ter-er dog—you and your father before you. When you was bo-orn, your fa-ther found so-so-ol would cost a sh-shilling, and he could get a gi-giz-zard for ninepence, and so he bo-ought a p-pizzard."

Repeated shocks of earthquake were felt at Smyrna, Celeutta, &c., at the same time, last October, that similar shocks were experienced in Long Island, Connecticut and various other places at the Eastward.

"Not bad to Take."—The Lower House of the Alabama Legislature has consented to receive from the United States, the portion of the distribution fund to which the State is entitled. Another instance of practical respect.

The Governor of Delaware, Major Stockton, died suddenly on Monday evening last.

Claims of the American Bible Society.

NO. 2.

The agents and friends of the Bible cause regard it on the ground of its intrinsic merits. They feel within their own bosoms an honest conviction—a soul-satisfying assurance, that it is the cause of God, and that it will finally achieve its heaven-born purposes. In presenting its claims, therefore, to an enlightened community, they are under no necessity of resorting to stratagem. They would no more appeal to unsanctified passions of men, than they would in setting forth the claims of any other christian duty. Nothing is to be gained ultimately, by extravagant eulogy. And yet, so greatly does this blessed cause transcend all others that the sobriest moods of praise—the common awards of justice in its favor are considered by some as the adulatory sallies of enthusiasm. One reason why this is the case, is the simple fact, that the Bible is an old book—we have seen and heard it read from infancy. Men are fond of novelties—these will admit of fancy sketches. But the Bible cause like the book itself, is a worn out theme, with many. Had this sacred treasure deeply fallen from the clouds, with golden leaves, and letters embossed with diamonds, it would be worth no more than it is; but certainly it would excite more interest for a time. Had the terrible fires which blazed on Mount Sinai—the fearful thunders which shook its deep foundations—the cloud of glory which covered it, and all the remarkable incidents which accompanied and vindicated God's relations to Moses, but recently transpired on the summit of our own "Smoky Mountain" in full view of assembled thousands—and had these revelations been published for the first time, during the past year, what astonishing anxiety would be manifested to obtain a copy of them!

If Jesus Christ had died and risen again, but a few weeks since, and taking with him a company of trust-worthy men, had stood upon some lofty eminence, commanded them, saying: "Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel to every creature," and had then ascended to Heaven in the presence of "more than five hundred witnesses," what intenseness of desire would all feel to understand the nature and impart of the Gospel-message! And how zealous would the true followers of the Divine Redeemer be to circulate the book containing that message! Is not the gospel of Christ as important now, as it would have been in like circumstances? And does not the cause of the Bible demand as much of us now as if it had been revealed but yesterday? Has this best book lost anything by age? Are we to esteem it less, because it was the power of God unto salvation, to millions before we were born—because it proved itself to be the solace and "stay of countless multitudes, in gone by ages—because 'clouds of witnesses' from other lands as well as our own, have been enlightened by its truths, comforted by its promises, and guided by its precepts, through Christ, the "way, the truth and the light," to "an inheritance which is incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away?" No, verily! the God of our fathers is our God, so shall the book of our fathers be our book.—We should neither forget nor neglect it!—Let us read it as the oracles of God—read it with increasing zeal, and patronize it with untiring zeal; using the most efficient means to circulate it among all people, as the only, and all-sufficient rule of faith and practice. That man who professes to have received great benefits from having himself possessed and read the Bible, and yet feels no desire that all others should possess it, has good reason to question the christian character of his pretensions. So likewise, has he, who, professing such desire, does not use to some extent, at least, those means and instrumentalities which, in his own estimation, may seem most likely to accomplish his wishes. Earnest desire will produce honest effort. This position needs no stronger support than it receives from the voluntary responses of every new-born child of God—a testimony, this, which becomes stronger and clearer as the babe in Christ succeeds in cultivating the christian graces, according to "the exceeding great and precious promises" of the gospel. With what fervency of desire will such a christian pray to his Heavenly Father—"Thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven." How anxious are such that others as well as themselves may be partakers "of the same rich blessing." Will not such persons take a deep interest and an active part in circulating the word of God among the people? They may not have been trained to such a work; and, for want of such training many good people neglect this duty; but "to him that knoweth to do good and neglects it, to him it is sin." And I might add, he that voluntarily remains ignorant of duty, is alike guilty with him, who, knowing, neglects it.

THOS. STRINGFIELD.

Agent of the American Bible Society.

The Deaf and Dumb.—Beaufort county court has levied a tax for the Education of this unfortunate class in that county. So also has the county court of Johnston.

First Newspaper in Virginia.

It was said in a Virginia newspaper, some years ago, that the first newspaper in that State was printed in 1786, at Williamsburg, the seat of government. The conditions were conspicuously placed at the head of the paper, and ran thus:—"All persons may be supplied with this paper, at Fifty Dollars a year, and have advertisements (of a moderate length) inserted for ten dollars the first week, and seven dollars for each week after." The paper was issued once a week—which made its cost to subscribers about thirty six cents a number.

This was 173 years after the settlement of Virginia, 64 years after it had been settled by Gov. Wm. Berkeley, who exercised the magisterial office for 38 years, in his answer to the enquiries of the lords of the colonies, said, "I thank God that we have not free schools, nor printing; and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world and printing has divulged them and the liberal against the government. God keep us from both!" Lord Effingham who was appointed Governor in 1683, was ordered expressly "to allow no person to use a printing press on any occasion whatever."

This violent opposition to the printing press has been shown more recently upon the same spot. It will be remembered that the Hon. H. A. Wise thanked God that there was not a newspaper in his district.—N. Y. Express.

Sermons are like Guns.

Some are large, others are small, some are long, others short; some are new, others old; some are bright, others rusty; some are made to be looked at, others to be used; some are loaded, others empty; some are owned, others borrowed. Some are air-guns, some pop-guns; some of every size, from the pocket pistol to the Faixhan gun. Some are charged with powder, and make a great noise and smoke. Some send only small shot, that irritate rather than kill. Some carry heavy metal, that does execution. Some discharge chain shot, mowing down whole platoons. Some are mouthed mortars, throwing only bomb shells. Some are duelling pistols, used only in controversy—vile things! Some go off half bent. Some flash in the pan. Some make a terrible fizz, the charge all escaping at the priming hole. Some shoot too high, some too low, some sideways, a few directly at the point. Some are aimed at nothing and hit it. Some scatter prodigiously, some kick their owners over. Some are unerring, others always hit the wrong object. Some have too much wadding, and vice versa. Some are alarm guns; others are compliment-guns, used only for salutes on special occasions. Some are in a series, containing a battery; others are swivels, made to turn in any direction. Some are useful, some useless, some dangerous. Some amuse, some frighten, some exasperate, some explode, some gain the victory. Very much depends upon the manner in which they are made and managed.

Those who hesitate about their ability to take a newspaper, are advised to keep one here more than usual. She will pay all the costs, besides eating thousands of worms and grass hoppers.

A poor, starving, solitary rat walked over the floor of a broken bank at midnight, and remarked in deep despondency—

"I feel like one who treads alone
Some bankrupt hall deserted!"

A sheep weighing 754 pounds is on exhibition in Philadelphia.

Mail Robbery.—The Rockingham Register announces that the Valley Stage was robbed on the night of the 14th ult., a few miles below Harrisonburg. The boot was cut open, and several boxes, a trunk, and one of the mails taken off.—Virginia Paper.

Chinese Punishment.—The Chinese Mail says that a young man of loose habits, at Hong Kong, residing with his mother, who was greatly afflicted with rheumatism, neglected to take proper care of her. She reproached him with his neglect, and becoming infuriated he rushed upon and strangled her.—For this horrible crime he has been sentenced to be cut into ten thousand pieces in the market place. The sentence had been confirmed by the Emperor.

An English paper contains an account of the flogging of a sailor boy in the British merchant service upon whose licentious back vitriol was poured!

Orders from the Navy Department have been received at Memphis, Tennessee, to push forward the Navy Yard to be established at that place.

Hon. Edward Everett has accepted the office of president of Harvard University.

A London editor calculates that the national debt of Great Britain is equal to a dollar a minute from the commencement of the world.

Should you happen to catch yourself whistling or talking in a printing office, and any body there tells you to go it louder, don't you do so.