

guests, begging them to partake with us, on this festival day, of this rare and precious regale. At first we had to struggle against polite and disinterested refusals; but at length we got rid of the dreadful tail, and were permitted to attack the leg, the taste of which was more comfortable to the recollections of our first education. After this Homeric repast was finished, there remained only in the middle of the tent a monstrous heap of white and polished nut-bones; a child went and united a violin with three strings, that hung suspended on a ram's-horn, and presented it to the chief of the family. He passed it to a young man, who held down his head modestly, but whose eyes became animated the moment he took the instrument in his hands. Nobles and holy travellers, said the head of the family to us, 'I have invited a *Tooth-holer* to embellish the evening with some *tail*; and while he spoke the minstrel was already preluding upon the chords. He soon began to sing with a strong voice and marked accent, and occasionally he stopped and mingled his song with animated and fiery recitation, while the Tartars bent over him and accompanied his words by variation of their features. The *Tooth-holer* sang of national and dramatic subjects, which excited a lively interest amongst the majority of the audience; but for us, little initiated as we were in the history of Tartary, we took a very slender interest in all the unknown personages whom the Mongol rhapsody brought by turns on the stage. When the singing had gone on a considerable time, the old man presented the minstrel with a large cup of the spirit made from milk. He laid down his violin on his knees, and moistened eagerly with the liquor the throat that must have been dry with the marvels he had been relating; and, as he finished drinking, and licked round the edges of the cup, the chief said, '*Tooth-holer*, in the songs that you have given us everything was fine and beautiful, but you have told us nothing yet of the immortal Tamurlane.' 'Yes! yes! cried many voices at once, 'sing to us the invocation to Timour.' The singer paused a moment, and then having collected his thoughts, sung in a vigorous and martial tone, to the following effect:—

"When the divine Timour dwelt beneath our tents, the Mongol nation was terrible and warlike: his movements made the earth shake; with a single glance of his eye he froze with terror the ten thousand nations whom the sun shines upon. Oh, divine Timour! when wilt thy great soul be born again? Come back! Come back! We are awaiting thee, O Timour!"

**A JEWISH TRIBE.**—A recent traveller in Abyssinia has discovered a tribe of Jews in that country. They are called *Alasha*. Their chief priest, the Rabbi Yshaq, (Isaac,) told the traveller that they first entered the country in the time of King Solomon, and that they have uninterrupted traditions, though no written history, of the principal events that have occurred to them since that remote period. Their religious rites and belief are the same in substance as those of the European Jews, but some of their doctrines are quasi-Christian. Indeed, they say that it was from them that the early Christians took some of their customs and points of belief. They have a tradition of St. Paul having been in communication with them, and they hold him in great respect. They never, it seems, quitted their own country, and were shocked at the idea of going to sea in ships. "How at sea," they asked, "can the Sabbath be respected?" They know little or nothing of Europe; but on being told that vast numbers of their fellow-believers resided in it, expressed pleasure, and sent them their fraternal good wishes.

**CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.** The National Intelligencer publishes officially the Marshals' returns. A comparison of the official publication with the tabular statement which we published some months since shows the latter was by no means free from error. The total population of the State is 868,903 instead of 870,800 as before stated. Of this number, 552,464 are whites, (272,360 white males, 280,095 females,) 881 are Indians, 288,412 are slaves, and 27,196 are free negroes. So that the Federal Representative population of the State amounts to 723,588. The number of farmers in the State is 56,916 instead of 63,466; of Manufacturing Establishments, 5,523 instead of 2,609; of deaths, 10,507 instead of 10,278. 106,022 families, 105,541 dwellings.

These are the only errors which we have noticed. They are generally so slight in the separate counties, that the republication of the whole table is not important. Fayetteville Observer.

**MEXICAN BOUNDARY.** A letter from Santa Fe, dated August 22, published in the St. Louis Republican, says there is trouble about the Mexican and United States Boundary Commission. The initial point fixed upon before the arrival at El Paso of Colonel Graham, of the Topographical Corps, did not satisfy that gentleman. The point he insisted on as just to the United States, dissatisfied the Mexican Commissioners. So there is a light in their proceedings. Lieutenant Burnside bears despatches to Washington, asking further instructions.

**SICKNESS IN COLUMBUS.**—We learn that a disease called the "bloody flux" is prevailing to an alarming extent in that part of Columbus county in this State bordering on the South Carolina line. Many deaths have occurred. In one case, a man and his wife, and one child died, leaving five helpless children.

The disease is reported to have extended over the line, as far as away from S. C.; about 26 miles south of the diseased locality in Columbus. It is believed not to be so violent or fatal in the former as in the latter named region.—Wilmington Commercial.

**THE GOLDEN AGE**

On the waters of the Mississippi, the *boat*, or Kentucky ark, is a common vessel for floating quantities of produce to the great market. The craft has a long oar for a rudder, and two great sweeps to be worked in aid of the stream. The stern is always heavier laden than the bow, that the ark may be guided in the channel of the river. If, at any time, the hands leave the ark to its own motion, while they go below to eat or sleep, behold, the bow of the boat soon gets silently round and quietly leads up stream; and the boat floats stern foremost, without the smallest sign of a change to the inmates, until on returning to their stations they take observation, and then, if any obstruction or danger appears, they fall to with their might, and swing the head of the ark round, to point down the river on their return.

Noxious are, usually, so decreed, that they will not believe the ark has become headed the wrong way; but old boatmen understand the matter.

In the long current of years, not only men, but even divine institutions, in human keeping, have a constant tendency to swing away from first principles, and insensibly to turn about on the stream of time; even the ark of the covenant on the great river obeys the laws of nature, while it floats Under the hand of the house of Aaron, in the days of Eli, Hophni and Phinehas—under the house of David, in the days of Zedekiah—and under the hand of the Romans, in the age of the gospel, the former ark, through mismanagement and carelessness, was left not only to swing round on the stream, but also to be dashed upon the breakers, while the passengers were confidently approaching the promised *Golden Age*.

In the construction of the Ark of the New Covenant, the builders thought the Golden Age would immediately appear, and that they should launch at once into the Golden Ocean. Far from being ready to embark, and to leave this world behind, and to go in quest of the promise, they believed it to be in hand with Messiah. When he was crucified, they fainted; when he arose from the dead, and ascended on high, they understood the promises; they cut loose from all hope of *this world*; they shaped their course down the river, to find the Golden Age with our Lord in the great ocean at the mouth of the river.

All who embarked with them for three hundred years, were on constant alert with rough weather, through many persecutions, to keep the head of the boat down stream, in passing narrows, rapids, sand-bars, and rocks; and they were, by faith, constantly looking for deliverance only in the coming of the King of the Golden Age at the mouth of the river, and not at all were they looking for it on land, neither along shore, nor yet in the ark.

In the fourth century, they found a wonderful smooth and broad current, nearly like a lake. The weary hands gladly reclined under cover of the imperial power, to rest and refresh themselves. They said, "The age of Constantine is an image of the Golden Age." They saw no dangers in the gentle stream; and they fell to amusing themselves with saintly pictures, with images, and with relics; and they gloried in the festivals of the martyrs, in the pride of celibacy, in the honors of the empire, and in the performance of many wonders. At the same time they began also to fall out by the way, and to throw multitudes overboard.

The boat being left to itself, swung round, head up stream; and without the least suspicion of those who were taking their ease, came, in three centuries more, to float stern foremost toward the Golden Age; and the passengers and crew were continually looking up stream for their haven, while they were still floating down; much as our Tractarians go to Rome, innocently backwards, with their faces turned directly away from the sole end of their course.

The voyage proving much longer than was anticipated, as one and another grew weary with watching on the ark, it became a custom with them, before lying down to rest, to give every one the guardianship of his watch into the keeping of a certain woman, who pretended to have in her apartment the chairs of St. Peter and St. Paul. Also, if any dispute happened among the passengers, one or the other party commonly appealed to the same woman, as umpire. Being thus made the leading person on board, her head at length became equally turned with the boat, inasmuch that she made all hands keep her laws, while her hands kept none; she made the chart of no effort through her tradition, and turned her sharp eyes to the searching of all hearts. She went on to curse with anathema, or to forgive sins, as it pleased her. Clad in scarlet and gold, she made all hands call her old man Papa; and she put a triple crown on his head, and two swords in his hands, and proclaimed him "Viceroy of the Monarch of the Golden Age;" and hanging the keys around his arm, she caused the passengers to look to him for their inheritance in that promised Age.

This state of things continued for centuries. At length the impudence and vanity of this princess and of her courtiers awakened some of the passengers to examine the charts, and to their surprise they found their boat was floating stern foremost, and that this woman is named "The Lawless," in

the charts; and they published a copy in demonstration of their discoveries. Immediately she commanded to seize these men and throw them overboard. However, their fellow-passengers rescued them, and endeavored to head the ark the way it was floating down stream. But the multitude, in obedience to the *Mistress of the Kings of the earth*, continued to row with their might up stream, hoping to reach the blissful Age along shore, under the regency of their Queen and Papa. Of those who refused her orders, some she cursed and cast overboard with weights tied round their necks, even by whole kingdoms; others she cursed, bound to the stake, kindled a fire, and burned alive; others she cursed, and buried alive under ground; all the while carrying a golden cross in one hand for idolatry, and in the other a golden cup full of incantations for bewitching souls; as if a sinner, who paid his gold, and took a sip from her cup, might have indulgence for a hundred years or so, whether, for sin past, present, or yet to be done. And any further indulgence, additional gold even now buys at the hand of the woman, and of her commission merchants, to any extent of years the purchaser may fancy, in order to come unscathed immediately into the joys of the Golden Age. But, except the gold be paid, there is no remission.

[Protestant Churchman.]

**NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.**

**COMMON SCHOOLS IN GUILFORD.**—The Report of the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents for the School year from the 1st Monday in October, 1850, to the 1st Monday in October, 1851, exhibits the condition of the funds for said year as follows:

Fall, 1850—Rec'd from the State	\$1722 00
Fall, 1850—Rec'd from the County	1524 24
Spring, 1851—Rec'd from the State	1197 99
Less, by Commissions	108 84
Less by contingent expenses	42 30
	\$151 14
Add amount on hand, Oct., 1850	\$4208 60
	2191 99
Deduct disbursements during the year	\$6394 92
	4444 33
Amount on hand, Oct. 6th, 1851	\$1650 96

The amount to each child from the dividend of Fall, 1850, was 50 cents—Spring, 1851, 161 cents. Whole amount to the child for the year, 664 cents.

The whole number of children, over 5 and under 21, in the county, as ascertained in January, 1851, was 6357. Of this number 3776 received instruction in the Common Schools.—Schools were kept some part of the year in every district except four, viz: No. 31, 66 and 68. The average number of months taught was nearly four and a half.

The county tax for the support of Schools, for several years past has been 15 cents on the poll, and 7 cents on the \$100 valuation of land. The tax laid last year and collected, the present, for Schools purposes, is 25 cents on the poll and 15 cents on the \$100 valuation of land—which will give a largely increased amount in the ensuing Fall distribution.—Patriot.

**SPECIAL TERMS.**—Gov. Reid has appointed the following Judges to hold Special Terms of the Superior Courts:

- Judge Caldwell, Bancombe, first Monday in December, 1851.
- Judge Ellis, Moore, fourth Monday in November, 1851.
- Judge Battle, Wake, second Monday in January, 1852.
- Judge Dick, Randolph, third Monday in January, 1852.—Patriot.

The first instalment, 10 per cent, on the subscriptions of Stock to the Raleigh and Gaston road, has been called for.

**Excitements!**—We have had rather more than our share of "excitements" this week.—The County Court is in Session, in the first place, and is of first importance. About the first thing done by it, was to grant licenses to retail liquor, in this place, to David Barringer, Anthony Benigni and Dan L. Shaver—to the two last in defiance of one of the laws of the State of N. Carolina, requiring the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners. There were several country Magistrates on the bench at the time that may plead ignorance of the law in question. But several others were there who cannot escape behind even such a plea as that. Public sentiment will deal with them. The outraged rights of the community must and will be vindicated. If our Town Charter is worth anything it is competent for its own protection. If it is worth nothing, then all our Corporation laws are null and void; and we have levied and collected taxes, and spent the money without law.

Salisbury Watchman.

**MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION**

Let it be remembered by the mechanics of this place, that the Association holds its first regular meeting this evening (Tuesday) at the Court-house. It is expected that every Mechanic in Town will be present on the occasion, and that all who have not enrolled their names will be ready to do so, and thereby lend their aid in furthering this very laudable undertaking.

Dem. Pioneer.

**THE PLANK ROAD.**

We hear but little said about the continuation of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road to this place.—We hope our citizens are still alive to the importance of this work, and aware that upon their exertions mainly depends the success of the enterprise.

We fear that there are so many interests at work in relation to the extension of this road, that, in the one, we may be cut off entirely.—People's Press.

**GREENSBORO', N. C.**

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1851.

**Special Directions.**

Postmasters and agents will confer a great favor by giving us timely notice of any subscribers who may have removed away before our paper was issued; and a still greater, by supplying the place of every such delinquent with several new subscribers.

In sending us remittances, or in ordering changes, &c., always be sure to give the post-office, county, and State of each subscriber.

Please consider that it will cost you but three cents to prepay the postage on your letters, while it will cost us five to post-pay them. Again, three cents postage will never be missed by any of our correspondents, while five cents on every letter received would be an almost insupportable tax on us, especially in the publication of a cheap paper. Still, we do not think that agents should be at this expense, however trifling. If each one who subscribes through an agent, would hand in one cent for postage, the sum would be more than sufficient. But there is no need to dwell here. It is now the fashion to pre-pay postage; and all business men are careful to observe it.

All subscribers who do not forward us the advance price at their earliest convenience after receiving the first number, will be expected to pay \$1 50.

OUR patrons are aware that we have set up a printing office, in Greensboro', for the publication of The Message; that the press arrived safe in Wilmington nearly two months ago; that only a part of it had reached here, the remainder being detained, probably by low water; and that through the kindness of Messrs. Swain & Sherwood, we had made arrangements to commence working off in the Patriot Office. We have now to inform them, that the business of our neighbors' office has become so crowded that we shall be compelled to suspend the publication of The Weekly Message until our own press shall have arrived.

The probabilities of a speedy arrival of our press, and consequently, of a very short suspension in the publication of our paper, are as follows:—In the latter part of September, it reached Wilmington. About a month since, a part of it, and that about as heavy as any other party, reached Greensboro'. We have written five letters to ascertain the whereabouts of the balance; and by the last advices, sure enough it was still in Wilmington. Since the date of this information, it has come to pass, that the rains have descended and the floods have come, and a sufficient time has elapsed for our press to have been floated to Fayetteville, and wagoned from Fayetteville to Greensboro'. So much for probabilities.

The certainties in the case, as far as human plans and purposes can be certain, are, that if our press does not come in a few days, we shall start a wagon via Fayetteville after it; and the suspension of our paper will only be, at farthest, the time it will take a wagon to travel from here to Wilmington and back.

With this explanation, and with the assurance that we will make every exertion to get permanently under way as soon as possible, we hope and believe, that our patrons will be fully satisfied. From the size, neatness, and character of our paper, they cannot fail to see, that we have long since determined to give them ample compensation for their partiality to our enterprise.—Meanwhile, let agents do all they can to increase our subscription list. And we hope that brethren of the press will continue to send in their exchanges.

The numbers of this paper already issued, have been worked off under as great disadvantages as commonly oppose the success of human enterprise. Owing to circumstances beyond the control of any one, we have had to carry them through the press so hurriedly that we have never had time to read a single revise. A hasty glance over the proof sheet, often late at night, is the only chance we have had for correction. The matter too, has been made up in the midst of family afflictions. At spare moments while waiting around the sick couch—in the midst of the thousand and one interruptions of helpless children, domestic duties, &c.—we have made selections, written editorials, corrected proof, &c., &c.

These hindrances, we trust, will soon pass away. A press of our own will give us ample time for correction. We hope that the returning health of our family will soon allow us to devote more attention to the paper. Our next supply of paper too, will present a better margin. And then, with new type, first rate materials, and a printer who, by competent judges, has been pronounced master of his art, we hope to merit and receive a patronage second to none in the State.

Both our past success and future prospects, are of the most encouraging character.

**PUBLISHED BY MISTAKE.**

THE notice of a horse race found its way into our last issue pretty much in the way that satan is suffered to remain in better company. It was left in the copy through oversight, and when detected in the form, there was not time to cast it out.

**PAISLEY ENCAMPMENT, No. 10, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in this place, on the 18th Oct. last, by P. C. P. Thomas M. Oliver.**

**OUR BROTHER JOHN RICH IS NO MORE.**

We simply learn from a notice in the Salisbury Watchman, that he died in Davidson County, on the 25th ultimo, aged 35 years, without any of the particulars connected with the latter part of his illness and his death. These, however, can be more than inferred from what we know of his life. A course like his, could not have ended otherwise than peacefully. Still, it could not fail to be satisfactory to his numerous friends, if some one would favor us with particulars.

Bro. Rich, had naturally, a most child-like disposition, which was rendered still more lovely by a large measure of divine grace. He was blessed with more than ordinary gifts; and we know of no minister more faithful, and heart-searching in his ministrations, or who is more beloved by the people among whom he has labored.—His heart and his daily walk were a practical exemplification of his teachings, and his teachings were the teachings of God's word. Of him, it may be truly said, that he has left a long and most wholesome savor behind him.

Bro. Rich is but one of the many gifted and pious ministers who, of late years, have been snatched away from us by an early death. And, however the North Carolina Conference may stand in the estimation of men, we are satisfied of this one thing, that she is well represented in heaven.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

We invite particular attention to the advertisements with which our friends have been kind enough to favor us. It is well known that Mr. Thurston keeps on hand a good variety of elegant furniture. And as for Mr. Rose's new Buggies, the best recommendation we can give them, is, that we intend to have one just so soon as our old one fails. But our misfortune is, that we purchased a buggy of Mr. Rose some years ago, and it has not worn out.

**MR. FENTRESS' NURSERY.**—It takes one who has traveled, as much as we have, in regions where the fruit trees are raised from seedlings, and in others where they are supplied from the nurseries of horticulturists, properly to appreciate good fruit. We have been in portions of the low country where there is the greatest abundance of Summer fruit, but so soon as the Fall and Winter set in, the only fruit that can be had, are the little, knotty, refuse apples from the North. And these must be purchased at an exorbitant price. Again, we have ranged through the mountains where almost any quantities of apples may be raised and preserved, and where they have but one or two varieties that are worth the raising or preserving. How different neighborhood of a horticulturist, where each season, the year round, has its variety, and each variety is of the best kind.

Mr. Fentress has lately established himself in the vicinity of Greensboro'; and to the numerous friends who have inquired of us about fruit trees in the course of the past Spring and Summer, we would say, he has an excellent variety. And, without intending to raise any invidious distinctions among the subjects of Pomona, we venture the opinion, that he has not a better variety than the Summer Pomerain for table use in Summer, than the Bellflower and Yellow Pippin for Fall, and the Hall for Winter—the climax ending with the latter. Taken altogether, we think the Hall the very best variety of apples.

The improvement is equally great in the peach.—About three years ago, we planted out some peach trees from the Nursery of Mr. Charles Mock, of Davidson County; and although we travelled during the past Summer, in a portion of Virginia famous for good peaches, we saw none to compare with our own.

**VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.**

This body convened in Alexandria, on the 1st instant. We have the proceedings of the first four days, and give the following as items of some general interest:

Bishop Andrew not being present, Rev. T. Crowder was elected President. Ten preachers were admitted on trial. On the third day Bishop Andrew arrived. The cause of his detention had been family affliction. All the members of the Conference except four or five, were present.—Rev. H. B. Cowles presented a preamble and resolutions respecting the establishment of a Female College in Murfreesboro', N. Carolina, which was read and referred to a committee.

**THE FINEST TURNIPS.**

THANKS to Col. John Sloan for the finest Turnips that we have seen this season. If we have made no mistake, the largest measured 24 1/2 inches one way and 23 the other, and weighed five pounds. The two measured something over four feet in circumference! Who can beat them?

Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 147—by consumption 14.

**OUR EDUCATION SOCIETY.—I**

Bro. Burrows—Your article, number on this subject did us good. Our Conference meeting have a paper, will have a paper within her own bounds to draw interests. We have no fault to find with any other periodical care of our Church. They are well conducted, and are a much good. One of them, we have stood by us in our hour and has nobly defended our would now be the latest journal to withdraw our support, and to injure its circulation. We will, thing; we will always take pleasure in the well deserved praise of an excellent journal. But at the we are a separate Conference; our own peculiar interests, our peculiarities, our academics, our designs, men preparing for the ministry, rriages, our deaths, our Legation, road, and a thousand other things, a special interest to the members, Conference and to the citizens of State. We should have an own through which to give in these subjects, and appeal to a ple, with our own arguments, our own institutions. Must the send a messenger away round to inform Venus that the need? Must the brethren of one a letter to the capital of another, visit the brethren of an adjacent attend their camp-meeting? I have a good paper in our which every member may let a member know what he is doing, the temperance cause, in the souls, and every other laudable. Then may we see our people their lethargy; then may we a sionary report increased by them may we see our schools and school; then may we see our beloved filled up with able, educated them may the waste places of be forth into singing, and all the Jerusalem clap their hands for must stop these pleasant amuse inform you of a very liberal of our Education Society. We will and allow the following letter itself:

"JONESVILLE, N. C. S. P. 30 1851

Dear Brother—I saw a printed vocate, with your name attached, which I was pleased; and feeling a sion to do something in assisting you to prepare for the ministry, you to be a suitable agent I drew to inform you that I will take pleasure in stricting all young men, from sent to me by you or the Conference of being educated for the Because I feel conscious that our must be educated, before Method flourish as it should. And shall men, who feel it their duty to as walls of Zion, have their intellects paralyzed by poverty in the land of liberty, and be compelled out a life of ignorance, and never to qualify themselves to proclaim fully the glorious news of salvation Heaven forbid it! And may our friends to the glorious cause of lend a helping hand, and send young men of our land to ascend Hill of Science, and become lights in the world, that they instrumental in the hands of God thousands from sin to righteousness. And I would further add, as I do not know something of the connected with the Itinerancy, children of traveling preachers, male academy will be charged, price for tuition. Board is very village and neighborhood. We Apparatus, and a good Library, send us some to enjoy these things give you the liberty of inferring preachers of the above conference, or through the press for it.

W. L. VAN ECK

Well done, brother Van! may be found in the can in every nevolence! When all the the mountains to the seaboard, ably alive to this important say the teachers in all our academies, erally co-operate in the same ner; when good paragonages and good Churches erected in st labor; when our people are their pastors promptly, quarterly disciplinary salary; when our ship shall be brought to feel, one's character in heaven is est the amount contributed to bene poses, by our prayers for the world, and by our labors for cause of Christ; Oh! then a will dawn upon our Zion! the entire horizon be radiant in the ry of holiness and love! then cred christians make every man and vale echo with the enraptur "Daughter of Zion, awake from the Awake! for thy foes shall appear Bright'er thy hills dawn the day's ness, Arise! for the night of thy sorrow

**THE ROAD TO PENNY**

THE evening was cloudy, on the wane, heavy thunders, the dark, rolling clouds, and the nature hung over the whole of mountains that stretched to the and southwest, when very met a ranger on his descent tain ridge, and embraced an