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JAS. JAMISON, Editor. TERMS.

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ENSBOROUGH, N. C. URDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1851.

Eor the Weekly Message. pport of the Ministry, No. VI.

E is a class of lay officers in nrch, called Stewards, whose is to attend to the money afthe circuits. We doubt, if lower in their hands as our is have. It was important apostles to have their deacons much more for the minister of ent age to have some one to the monetary affairs of the

And to an itinerant min-

s becomes indispensable. t only unacquainted with buansactions in general, but goto new fields of labor, he is inted with customs, prices, &c., &c., in those strange It is the duty of the stewurnish houses for the preachies, Discipline, page 177. To for table expenses, &c., of chers families, Dis. p. 178. to take account of the mother provision collected for ort of the preachers, Dis. p. glected! Instead of a house to his hands-how often preacher have to go and dunrds themselves and every to obtain the means of profurnishing a house! Inrovision laid in to his hand, unt about-get a barrel of some pork there, &c., &c., perhaps, has to attend to matter of obfaining his pay. n a preacher is thus receivis circuit, when he has to haps a month or more of whom he is received to comis attention to these cares rom his attention to their welfare? And yet this is way most of our preachers o, although the express de- animals to recover from their fatigue, and

consequently have to lors rather than locate bear dure these things, hoping did not last long. rds may do better. How vould it be, had we stewwould attend to their duthe preacher would go to be met by the stewards thing like the following "We are happy to hail servant of the Lord .our parsonage. If it lacks of furniture you need but r, and it shall be forthcomhave laid in a stock of pronow. You need feel no out your support. We to that." With what difings and interest and zeal preacher go to work .as no business in the mindoes not prove a blessing ple. And when his work

to these things.

if such a welcome awaited him upon his next field of labor, surely the difculties in the way of our itinerancy would have vanished. And the man who would leave it then ought to be divested of all ministerial authority. Our people love the itinerancy, will our stewards perpetuate it. simply by performing their duties? BRUCE.

From the Westminster Review. TRAVELS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

"It is at this time that every one sets his accounts in order, and goes to worry his debtors; all the Chinese are both debtors and creditors, and it results from this that everybody is both pursuing and pursued. That man who has just been raising such a disturbance in the house of his neighbor, comes home and finds that his house has been turned topsy-turvy by some, one who has claims upon him. On every side vociferations, abuse, wrangling and fighting are going on. On the last day of the year, the disorder is at its height; every one hastens to realize, to sell whatever they can lay hands on. The avenues to the pawn-brokers are blocked up. Clothes, bedding, cooking utensils, furniture of every kind, are being carried along them, and those who have emptied their houses, look elsewhere for some resource. They run to their relations and friends, and borrow things which they say they are going to return immediately, but which find their way instantly to the Tang-Pou. This anarchy lasts till midnight, and then all is suddenly quiet. No one is allowed to claim his debts any more, or even to make the least allusion to them. Everybody fraternizes with everybody, and no words are heard but those of peace and benevolence. Those who a few minutes before seemed on the point of cutting each other's throats, are now only contending in mutual politeness and cordiali-

fore the French travelers were able to meet with an opportunity of going to Lha-Ssa. The route is almost unknown, but we have only space to indicate briefly some of its most remarkable features. One of these is the Kouk-ou-Noor, or Blue Lake, which is described as of vastly greater dimensions than is commonly supposed, -so great, indeed, that it rather merits the name of sea, being not less than three hundred miles in circumference. The waters are salt and bitter, and according to M. Hue, exhibit the phenomenon of tides like the ocean. ow often are these important. The vast plains which lie around its shores are watered by numerous brooks, and though destitute of trees, produce such fine grass, that they are much resorted by the Mongols, notwithstanding the numerous and audacious robbers by whom they are infested. So formidable have these attacks become, that the embassy formely sent from Pekin to Ilha-Ssa every year, now only goes every three years, as it is then accompanied by a stronger body of travelers. It was in an immense caraven of this kind that the author and his companion, after waiting long for the opportunity, at length found means to undertake the formidable passage across the most elevated region of Central Asia. The party consisted of the Ambassador with his escort of three hundred Chinese soldiers and two hundred Tartoil in thus fixing up, ought tars, and of two thousand travelers, Thibetan and Tartar, mounted, some on horses, some on camels, and others on the longhaired oxen of the country; and carrying

with them fifteen thousand oxen and twelve

plain, or on a mountain side, to allow the

A period of eighteen months elapsed be-

had been entertaining a very magnified idea they perceived what looked like a line of of its hardships. But his pleasing illusion little dark islets across it. On a nearer ap- Huc's arrival, recent events had increased "Six days after our departure we had to eross the Pontrain-Gol, a river which falls into the Blue Lake. The waters are not very deep, but being divided into twelve branches approaching very near each other, they occupy a space of more than three miles. We had the misfortune to arrive at the first branch long before daylight, and when the water was, frozen, but not strongly enough to serve as a bridge. The horses had arrived first, and were terrified, and would not advance. They stopped on the banks, and gave the long-haired oxen time to come up with them. Soon the whole carayan became assembled on this if there is any thing lack- spot, and it would be impossible to describe the confusion and disorder that reigned in this immense throng, enveloped in the darkness of the night. At length several horsemen urged on their horses, and broke the ice in many places, and then the whole too, but for this and other incidents of the Tale Lamas had taken to transmigrating caravan rushed pele mele into the river. route, we must refer to the volumes them- with such extraordinary rapidity, that the The animals drove against each other and selves. The whole passage across these inhabitants of Lha-Ssa were seized with dashed up the water, the ice gave way, the formidable deserts of Thibet occupied a consternation. Three Tale Lamas had dismen vociferated; it was a frightful tumult; period of more than three months; and on appeared in rapid succession, and whispers

been an admirable one, as there were only two oxen drowned, and one man who had his legs broken. The Frenchmen thought it bad enough, but worse remained behind.

it presented a most ludicrous appearance. Men and beasts were loaded with icicles; the poor horses were dreadfully embarrassed with their tails, which stuck out in a solid piece, as if they had been made of lead instead of hair. The camels had the long hair on their legs laden with magnificent iercles, which rattled against each other with a larmonious sound; but, pretty ornaments as they were, the camels did not seem at all hard against the ground. The long-haired with their legs wide apart, bearing painfully the enormous load of stalactites which beasts were so shapeless and so covered been preserved in sugar-candy."

The ascent of the mountain Bourhan-Bo- ing disorder. along its side. The limbs of men and horses drawn with difficulty; and a sensation reembling sea-sickness almost deprived the caravan of the power of motion. When they reached a certain height, the air again story, which was reached by twenty-six stance, of a certain Lama of Thibet being became wholesome and the distressing symp-

"The march was to be a long and trying The usual signal for the departure of the carayan, the firing of a cannon, was heard an hour after midnight. We made ome tea with melted snow, took a good meal of tsamba, seasoned with a little finely-chopped garlie, and set forth on our way. motion, the sky was clear, and a resplend-But soon the sky became overcast, the wind blew with violence continually increasing, and the snow proved to be so deep that it them fell into hollows from which it was impossible to extricate them. * * The ground was continually rising as we advanced, and the cold had increased to frightful mals. Every day we had to abandon beasts some old pairs of boots, two broken trunks, their loads. The turn of the men came were traversing excited the most mounful forebodings. We had for some days been on the level of Thibetian civilization. journeying through what seemed the excavations of a vast cemetery. Human bones were received with civility by the Buddhist and the skeletons of animals that we met preists. On one occasion apartments were with at every step, seemed to warn us that assigned to them inside a convent of Lamas, in this murderous region the caravans that they were listened to with attention and re- G. W.; John F. Howlett, P. G. W. P.; Rep. had preceded us had not had a better fate spect, and called the Lamas of Jehovah. James E. Liudsay, G. S., pro tem.

hundred horses. This vast and noisy multitude halted from time to time on a wide than ourselves.' time were excessive. The cold twas co sewing a board of stewards, pitching their tents of every form and col- vere that two or three balls of dough steepthe preacher from having or, raised on a sudden an extensive city, ed in bolling tea, enveloped in cloths, and placed on their breasts, under a covering of by the interference of the Chinese Ambassthat was destined to vanish again as quietly as it had arisen. The weather during the three sheep-skins and a blanket, were in- ador, who insisted on their being sent out ceachers will not attend to first part of the journey was magnificent, variably found frozen. On one occasion, of the country. and the travelers began to fancy that they when they were approaching a frozen river, proach, they proved to be wild oxen, frozen its strength. The government of Thibet firmly into the ice, which was so transpar- is, as is known, theocratic. The Tale Lama ent, that though only the heads were above (usually written Dalai-Lama), is the politithe surface, the whole animal was distinct- cal and religious soveregn of all the countly visible. They had been long dead, and the crows and eagles had already picked out their eyes. Before the caravan arrived at the goal of its long and painful march, more than forty men had to be left in the desert. tution, being regarded as the living Budd-

"They were kept on their horses or cam- ha, or actual embodiment of the divinity els as long as there was the least hope, but on earth. But as, nevertheless, it will when they could neither eat nor speak, nor sometimes happen that he dies, or in the hold themselves up, they were left exposed language of the Buddhists, that he is on the road. The caravan could not stop pleased to transmigrate, it is necessary for for them in an uninhabited desert, exposed to wild beasts, to robbers, and the want of from time to time the child in whose form provisions. As a last token of interest in any Tale Lama has thought proper to retheir fate, a wooden bowl, and a little bag of barley flour was placed beside them, and then the caravan sadly pursued its way."

The long-dreaded robbers came at last In the year 1844, it happened that the and then, when the first arm of the river the 29 of January, 1846, about sunset, the went abroad, that they had been assisted there, while he might reto be done again with the second, third, of Dha-Ssa, the metropolis of the Buddhist strangling, and other mere mortal methods. ve those good people, yet, and every succeeding branch. When day world, surrounded by a girdle of trees, The Superior Lama of one of the great S. F. Parrott, G. T., Rowan Slater, G. A. P.

broke the 'sacred embassy' was still splash- many centuries old; its large white houses, the numerous temples with their gilded The Mongols declared the passage had roofs, and high above all the majestic pal- the same time. Public opinen pointed to ly covered with plates of gold, and sur- Tale Lama's authority, as the source of rounded by a peristyle of which the col- these untoward events; and the ministers umns, are also gilt. At the entrance of applied to the Court of Pekin to use its in-"When the caravan resumed its march the town they were met by some Mongols fluence for the protection of the newly made with whom they had become acquainted on divinity. An ambassador, Ki-chan, was the road, and who, having bastened on and beg them to alight at their lodgings.

the difficult quarters of the town, in search deposed king; and by the means the Chiof longings to hire. The houses of Lha- nese authorities declared " truth was seand terminated with a terrace, slightly in- mekhan was made manifest to open day." pleased with them, and did all they could clined, to facilitate the draining off of rain- The government of Thibet, at the arrival to shake them off by striking their feet water. They are covered with whitewash, of the French missionaries, was administerwith the exception of some borders, and ed by a regent, as both the existing Tale oxen were real caricatures; they walked the frame-works of the doors and windows, Lama and the Nomekhan were infants; but formed Buddhists are particularly fond of to be extremely well-disposed towards them, hung down quite to the ground. The poor these two colors; they are, so to speak, he was compelled to yield to the Chinese, sacred in their eyes, and they call them and desire their departure from his capital with icicles, that they looked as if they had Lama colors. The inhabitants of Lha-Ssa, They were sent back to China at the cost After quitting the plains of Kouk-ou every year; they are usually very clean, a solemn trial before the great mandarins Noor, the country suddenly changes its'as- and always look as if newly built, but the of the Celestial Empire. For what took pect, and becomes savage and gloomy in insides are far from being in harmony with place on this occasion, as well as for a more the highest degree. The soil is dry and the fair appearance of the outside. The detailed account of the interior of China, stony, and scarcely capable of supporting a appartments are dirty, smoky, strong smell- which he has had such rare opportunities few dried brambles impregnated with salt- ing, and encumbered with furniture and of becoming acquainted with, we are re-

tu, in itself steep and difficult, was render- "The Thibetian habitations are, in fact, Mongol-Tartary, to which the author has Order. May our present joy and his ed additionally painful by the presence, nothing more than great whited sepulchres returned. We shall look for its appearance near the ground, of a certain deleterious -a true image of Buddhism, and all false with considerable interest, as notwithstandgas apparently carbonic acid-which es religions, which take care to clothe with ing a certain bias of opinion, and a tendency capes from some fissure, and spreads itself dogmatic truths, and all moral principles, to credulity, inseparable, perhaps, from his sunk under them; every face turned pale; contain. After long investigations, we and description, are sufficient, in combinano fire could be kindled; the breath was chose at length a small lodging which form- tion with the freshness of the material, to ed part of an immense house containing produce an acceptable and valuable book. about fifty inhabitants.

toms at once disappeared. The name of so steep and narrow that, to avoid breaking ever he pleases and close the wound by the mountain-Bour-han-Botu, signfies, it your nock, it was prudent to ascend them merely passing his hand over it, accounting seems, the kitchen of Buddha. Some days on the hands and knees. Our lodging was for the fact simply by the agency of the afterwards, another mountain put the composed of a large square room, and a lit- devil. On such matters as these, we will strength and courage of the travelers to the tle corridor, which we called our cabinet. agree to differ, and follow, with no less The room was lighted by a narrow window pleasure, the narrative, of whose perfect on the north-east side, garnished with three good faith we see no reason to doubt. In great wooden bars, and by an aperture in the whole history of the Church of Rome,

ed as a chimney.

"To mitigate the cold of winter, the When the immense caravan first got into Thibetians place in the middle of their rooms a vessel of baked earth, in which ent moon shone on the carpet of snow with they burn argols (dried dung). As this which the ground was entirely covered fuel has the failing of emitting more smoke than heat, when you wish to warm yourself, you understand all the advantage of having a hole above your bead. This invaluable reached the horses' bellies; and some of bole makes it possible to light a fire without being suffocated : it certainly has the disadvantage of sometimes drenching you; but when one has been leading a nomadic life, one does not mind a trifle. The furniintensity. Soon death began to make his ture of our apartment consisted of two goatharvest in our caravan; the want of water skins, stretched to the right and left of our and the scarcity of food exhausted the ani- fire-place, two saddles, our traveling tent, putrefaction. of burden that could no longer drag along three torn garments hung upon nails, our blankets rolled up into a bundle, and in the next, and the very sight of the road we corner a store of the argols for fuel. It it will be seen, therefore, that we were quite

In Lha-Ssa, as elsewhere, the Frenchmen Whether this portended, as they supposed, The sufferings of the wayfarers from this the great success that was to crown their missionary labors, is a point that cannot now be decided, as their residence at Lha-Ssa was brought to a premature conclusion

The Chinese influence is at all times P. M. Closed in form great in Thibet, and at the time of M. ries of Thibet. In his hands resides all power-legislative, executive, and administrative; and he is not controlled in its exercise by any inconvenient charter or constithe great assembly of Lamas to point out vive, as well as to elect a Nomekhan, or lay soveregn, who is to attend to affairs beneath the living Buddha's dignity to interfere in.

Lama Converts, who was known to have been much devoted to the last, died also at ace of the Tale Lama, with its dome entire- the Nomekhan, and to his jenlowy of the sent to Thibet; he caused the Nomekhan proceded them by some days, now came to to be arrested, and employed some of the gentle methods frequently practised in Chi-"The day after our arrival at Lha-Ssa, na in such cases, such as ordering long we took a Thibetian guide, and traversed needles to be driven under the nails of the Ssa are generally large, of many stories, parated from error, and the conduct of Nowhich are painted red or yellow. The re- though this functionary appeared himself having the custom of painting their houses of the Emperor, and ordered to submit to which he has had such rare opportunities of becoming acquainted with, we are referred to a future work, to be written in the intervals of the missionary labors in utensils, thrown here and there in disgust- ferred to a future work, to be written in the falsehood and corruption which they position, his powers, both of observation

We may not be disposed to admit as "Our poor apartment was on an upper readily as he does the probability, for insteps of wood, without any bannisters, and able to rip himself open with a knife whenthe roof. This latter served for many dif- there is nothing on which the eye can rest ferent purposes: firstly, it admitted daylight, with so little alloy to its satisfaction as on wind, rain, and snow; and secondly, itserv- that of the wanderings and labors of her missionaries. The humble sons of that Church are the leaven "that leaveneth the whole lump." Their poverty and simplicity have, in some measure, atoned for the pride and luxury of Popes and Cardinals; and it is to such narrativos as these we turn when we would know how it happens that a vessel, in many parts so rotten, and so long since declared unseaworthy, and about to founder, has yet outlived the storms of a thousand years. In considering the history of this, as well as of some other time-honored institutions, we cannot but be often struck with the astonishing vitality of goodness, and how small a comparative portion will preserve a whole mass for ages from

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Grand Section of the Cadets of Temperance.

GREENSBORO', N. C., Oct. 21, 1851. THE Grand Section of the Cadets of Temperance of the State of North Carolina, assembled this day in the Hall of Greensboro' Division, No. 6, Sons of Temperance, Present, Francis M. Paul, G. W. P.; W. H. Lilly, G. G.; A. Myers,

On motion, it was ordered, that a committee of three be appointed to invite the Daughters of Temperance and Sisters of Cadets, to be present during the session of the Grand Section. The Chair appointed the following brothers,

viz: A. Myers, Lilly, and Lindsay.

The G. W. P. appointed the following brothers
a committee on credentials, viz: Lindsay, My-

Moved and carried to adjourn until 2 o'clock, JAS. E. LINDSAY, G. S. pro tem-EVENING SSESION.

The Grand Section met this evening pursuant to adjournment. Opened in form. The committee on credentials presented the

following report:
G. W. P. The undersigned, Committee on credentials, have examined the credentials of the following brothers, and find them correct, viz: Of Friendship Section, No. 1. P. W. P.'s D. P. Weir, James Sloan, Jesse H. Lindsay, and C. G. Yates, W. P. John F. Howlett, A. P.'s A. P. Sperry, and J. L. Hendrix, P. W. A.'s J. E. Lindsay, J. W. Albright, and W. A., John A. Gilmer, Jr. Of Wadesboro' Section, No. 4, P. W. P. J. P. Smith, W. P. J. A. Gale, A. P. L. Cameron, P. W. A.'s F. M. Faul, F. Willoughby, P. T. Beeman, and W. A. John Veal. Of Rowan Section, No. 10, P. W. A. Abram Myers, and W. A. Rowan Slater. Of Montgomery Section, No. 23, P. W. A.'s W. H. Lilly, and E. J. Chris-tian. Of Institute Section, No. 44, W. P. J. H. Robbins, A. P. S. F. Parrott, and P. W. A. C. C. Cole. Of Caledonia Section, No. 46, P. W. A. J. A. Lineback. In V. L. and T., J. D. LINDSAY,)

Committee. W. H. LILLY, The following Representatives pres themselves and were duly initiated, vis: J. W. Albright, J. A. Gilmer, Jr., R. Slater, E. J. Christian, J. H. Robbins, S. F. Parrott, C. C.

The G. W. P. to fill vacancies, then appointed J. H. Robbins, G. C., J. A. Lineback, G. A. S.,

The G. S. o. report was read and re-Dright, and E. State D. E. Field of Louisvill

cented himself and was a The By-Laws of Calebinia were referred to the follows

Moved and corried that Cadete in good at ng in their respective Sections be as visiters during this sension.

The G. W. P. read his report, as follows: GRAND WORTHY PATRON'S REPORT

effort has pussed, and we are again porm through the mercy of a kind Providen one bither from our seven the high and responsible trusts confided to undour brothers. Unlike any sectional or politic body, we come with no personal feelings to gratify, and no private ends to accomplish; we sad our race. The field of our labor is only I by the wretchedness occasioned by las

We come to interchange opinions, report? progress we have made in the cause, and to fall unsel together as to our further operations; so that we may be the better prepared for new efforts, and new battles with our common for-

the foe of all mankind. I would congratulate you on our happy realsemblage. / It is pleasant to come together from our homes, and meet our brothers in the cut and may nothing occur during our persent see sion to mar the beauty of our proceedings, or

retard the onward progress of our principles. The peculiarly unfavorable circum der which I received the office of G. W. P., must serve as an excuse for the very indifferent man ner in which I have discharged the duties of the ffice, during the time of my election

Spring Grove, No. 67, Spring Grove; Atlantic, No. 68, Pantego; Mount Ulla, No. 69, Mount Ulla. Shelby, No. 18, has surrendered its char-

From the few returns sent up for the two last our Order at present, but judging from the pre-perity of the few from which returns have be-Order is growing in numbers and important and we may ere long look for the complete tr umph of our principles, and the spread of ou beloved institution from one end of the State to

I would call your attention to the scarcity of urge the Grand Section to adopt some measure if possible, to remedy the evil. On account o sections failing to make returns, the funds of the Grand Section are materially affected, as we are not only deprived of valuable and interes ing statistics, but the per centage rightfull longing to the Grand Section is also kept bed For the cure of this evil, I have no remedy to offer, but hope the ingenuity of the brethren pre-

this body, and recommend the adoption of a rule requiring an applicant for withdrawal, to prouce a written permission from his parent, master or guardian before he can be allowed to dis-

The attention of the brethren is especially called to the new Ritual adopted by the G. Section New York, during which time their private work has undergone several changes. All the cha were slight and unobjectionable, except the last e. There are I think, several very objections to parts of the Ritnal, and I have taken the liberty to advise against the use of one part of the initiatory ceremony as it now stan which step I hope the Grand Section will approve, as it was taken with a sincere de event any cause of obj It is my opinion that we should either withd our patronage from the Grand Section of New York and bestow it elsewhere, or procure a H tual entirely; new, and better a

There are several matters that demand ye the zeal and quick perception of the brother will ensure your action upon all those thing which tend to the strengthening of our bonds and the rearing and beautifying of the glorion moral edifice we are engaged in constructing. The late period at which most of the Secti

report, prevents any practical inferences on mil-nuter condition of the Order in the State; but the general reports received through an exten sive correspondence with brothers in differen parts of the jurisdiction, give the most cheercy of the Sections, and the fayor and estimation in which our Order is held by people at large. Our future prospects, the not cloudless, are, nevertheless, bright and cheering. There are few villages of any importance in our good old Stase that are not alread decorated with the pure white collar of our beat tiful young Order, and we confidently look for a still wider and more rapid extension of our gla

rious principles.

In conclusion, brothers, permit me to me that the success of our Order depends almost rule and legislate for the younger portion brotherhood. / "The world will look to ample and judge the cause by us." Then, i seen by our fellows that we strive to live a ly, brotherly and virtuously in all result will entertain exalted opinions of t and desire connection with us; but if we by our conduct, show to them that the lessons intended to be taught by our noble motto. Virtue, Love and Temperance, are disregarded, then judging the tree by its fruits, they will consider it fit only "to be hown down and cast into the fire."

That we have the approval of heaven on the

cause in which we are engaged, admits not