ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO POLITICS, RELIGION, EDUCATION, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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JAMES [illegible], EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS,

The Messenger will be published [illegible] Wednesday, at $2 in advance, $2 50 after six months, or $3 00 at the end of the Year.

To [illegible] and [illegible] at $1 50 in 6 months and $2 00 after 6 months.

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Ladie's Department.

The Wife's Influence.

A woman has her husband in her power because she may, or she may not, as she pleases, contribute to his contentment. This is the [illegible] ought to be her pride. [illegible] to tempt her to deviate in the least degree from this line of conduct. [illegible] [illegible] keep up an [illegible] [illegible] never carry [illegible] failure [illegible] despair [illegible] [illegible] have been [illegible] [illegible] superior to assail a wife [illegible] [illegible] are in a manner in the hands of his wife, inasmuch as in her own power of exertion depends [illegible] [illegible] moral strength [illegible] [illegible] She may add [illegible] by relieving [illegible] [illegible] is capable of taking upon herself. If she be prompted [illegible] [illegible] spirit [illegible] [illegible] minister to his wants. [illegible] in the solitude [illegible] refreshment. [illegible] were to mortal [illegible] [illegible] every enterprise be dead, and hope itself almost extinguished, her patience and fortitude have power to [illegible] them in the heart, and [illegible] forth to renew the encounter with the toils and troubles of life.

MARRIAGE.—Nature [illegible] [illegible] sweetened by love and sanctified by the law. The sphere of our affections is enlarged, and our pleasures take a wider range. We become more [illegible] and respected [illegible] men, and existence itself is [illegible] enjoyed with our softer self. [illegible] anguish beneath [illegible] of her smiles, and triumph [illegible] more triumphant when shared with her. Without her what is man? A roving and restless being, driven at pleasure by romantic speculation, and cheated into misery by futile hopes, the mad victim of unattained passions, and the disappointed pursuer of fruitless joys. But with her he awakens to a new life. He follows a path wider and nobler than the narrow road to self-aggrandizement—that is scattered with more fragrant flowers and illuminated by a clearer light.

COINCIDENCE OF A MARRIED PAIR.—A Scotch newspaper of the year 1777, gives the following as the extract of a letter from Lenark:—"Old William Douglass and his wife are dead, you know that he and his wife were born on the same day, within the same hour, by the same mid-wife; that they were constant companions, till nature inspired them with love and friendship; and at the age of nineteen were married with the consent of their parents, in the church where they were christened.—These are not the whole of the circumstances of this extraordinary pair.—They never knew a day's sickness until the day before their deaths; and the day on which they died they were exactly one hundred years old. They died in one bed, and were buried in one grave, close to the fount where they were christened."

"Jim, suppose my wife should fall overboard, what letter in the alphabet would express my wish in regard to her?"

"Why, the letter B. of course."

Communications.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION.

Much has been said and written upon this very important subject during the last few years. We are glad to see so many engaged in the cause of Education. We are highly pleased to see so many engaged in diffusing light and knowledge throughout our country, and we are pleased to see their noble efforts so signally triumphant. Our personal and our national interest depends upon a true education—an education based upon republican principles and christianity.

Time was when a young man's education was considered complete, when he could read and write his own language, and possessed a superficial knowledge of Geography and Grammar. But how is it at present? Look abroad. See the Colleges and Academies springing up in every portion of our land, all of which are instituted for the propagation of education. What a long array of requirements they present to our view. No field of knowledge or science is left unexplored, and no means of advancement is passed by or neglected. The spirit of mental improvement is moving onward; it is hastening to a consummation, and we are truly rejoiced to see the progress [illegible] taken to make sure its success. The great mass of people are [illegible] to perceive the vast importance of education; they are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Give us education [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Can [illegible] [illegible] they cannot. Look at the Emperors of Ancient Rome, many of whom were illiterate men. Did they govern Rome with wisdom and judgment? No, their government was corrupt, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Can uneducated [illegible] [illegible] No. Are they [illegible] [illegible] blessings which we enjoy? No. Are they fully qualified to become teachers and instructors? No, far from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] them. In one sense of the term they do instruct them, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the minds of children? We boldly answer, No! Why? In the first place they do not know how to instruct, and in the second place they cannot teach or instruct, being incapable themselves. Their mode of teaching [illegible] to the principles of true education, it perverts the minds of children, and often leads them into errors from which they can never extricate themselves. Children may be thus instructed for a while, but place them under a "new teacher," as the phrase goes, and you will soon find that those children have not improved in any respect whatever. You will find that they have received wrong impressions with reference to a true and systematic education—impressions which must be removed by the powerful aid of true education.

The children of the present day should be carefully educated. A few years hence and the burden of Government will rest upon the shoulders of the little boys of to-day. The affairs of Church and State will devolve upon them; upon them will devolve the liberties and blessings which we now enjoy; upon them depends the welfare of succeeding generations. Then if this be true, how very important it is, that the youth of to-day may receive a thorough education, that they may be enabled to maintain our rank and position among the nations of the earth. Now we do not profess to be an adept in every department of education, yet we can not forbear making a few suggestions relative to the training of boys. That wise man, King Solomon, says: *"Train up a child as he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."* Every parent should be guided by this Divine injunction. At the very outset a child should be taught to obey; this is an important point, and should be strictly adhered to. If a child is not taught to obey while it is young, it is not to be expected that it will obey, when it arrives at years of manhood. Teach them to obey, and cultivate their minds while young, for then it is their minds are tender and susceptible of receiving deep and lasting impressions. Sow within their bosoms the seeds of Piety and Virtue—deeply engraft within their bosoms right principles—principles which the WORLD can never corrupt. The *World*, ah yes, the World; we must not forget the World. The World is the great rock upon which the youth of the present day so often founder; the world is the fearful rock upon which so many fond hopes, and bright anticipations have been forever wrecked. If parents value the eternal welfare of their children they must keep them from the world. (We allude to the follies and evil ways of the world.)

Revolutions are shaking Europe to its very centre. The rights of Kings are invaded, Thrones are begining to totter, and will, (we hope,) soon be overthrown. The great majority of the people long to enjoy the sweets of a Republican Government; they anxiously scan the misty ocean of the future, and endeavor to read their coming destiny. In our humble opinion, the day is not far distant, when every European crown will lie mouldering in the dust. Through the means of education the people of Europe have been brought to see their rights, and we are glad to say that they have had the firmness to assert them. Should they succeed in freeing themselves from Kings and Emperors, should they be so fortunate as to have the power in their own hands of preparing for themselves a free and republican government, what will they do?—Why, they will turn their eyes to "the land of the free and the home of the brave." They will ask our aid; they will ask us to assist them in preparing for themselves and their posterity, Republican Governments. But why will they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Parents, educate your sons; you know not what stations in life they may be called to fill. Who will pretend to say that education is of [illegible] [illegible] of little importance? [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Some parents [illegible] through life, that they may leave their sons and daughters estates and munificent legacies. They deprive themselves of the sweets of life, they sacrifice their health and strength, that they may obtain for their children the perishable treasures of earth. In the mean time, they neglect to bestow one great legacy upon their sons and daughters—a legacy from whence they are to derive all their happiness, a legacy which they can never [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "We [illegible] [illegible] that all we have not the means of educating our children." Now this is really preposterous. What parent will endeavor to hold forth the idea, that they have not the means of educating their children, when the government has placed the means within their own reach—the [illegible] [illegible] Common [illegible] public schools. It is the privilege of every person—nay it is the duty of every person, to send their children to [illegible] schools. Would will-possess a [illegible] towering mind, which will ever remain shut out from view, unless the fogs of ignorance are cleared away by the principles of education. Right here we would remind parents that they cannot make Statesmen and Clergymen of all their sons. Yet, parents must bear in mind, that it is through their instrumentality that their sons are to be useful members of society—bright and shining lights. No person can acquire a good education without labor, they must labor hard ere they obtain the reward of their toil. What does education do for us? Education insures success in almost every undertaking, and places the deserving on a proud and lofty eminence: Education is the key that opens the door of the Temple of Fame, and bids us press onward, if we would win the prize; Education is the key that opens the door of wealth, and tells us to make the necessary exertion if we would enjoy the comforts of life; education is the key that opens the door of wisdom, and places in our hands the value of knowledge; points to the Philosophers of antiquity, and bids us follow their bright example, and we all are able to do so. Blessed with energy, every man has it in his power to better his condition in life. It is true he may not be immediately successful, but labor and determination will overcome difficulties and surmount all obstacles. Nature has not endowed every man with great intellectual faculties, but nature never created a human being entirely helpless. If he can not soar he can run, if he cannot run he can walk, if he cannot walk he can crawl. Who has not heard the fable of the Eagle and Worm. "What have we here?" said the Eagle alighting on the mountain top, after a long and vigorous flight through the air; *"What shiny, slippery thing is this? Speak, who are you?"* "A Worm," was the soft, mild reply. "A Worm, and how came you here in the *Eagle's nest*, Mr. Worm?" "I crawled," was the meek, humble, though significant reply. And who of us, by good conduct and education, may not crawl up the slippery steeps of eminence and fame, in this highly favored land, where freedom of thought prevails, and man is at liberty to follow any pursuit that promises to lead to wealth, or distinction!—Education, if properly directed, will be crowned with complete success; for here, in this land of freemen, in this land of liberty, worth is respected, genius is admired, and labor is amply rewarded. Who was Franklin? A Printer's boy, but died a Statesman. Who was Washington? A farmer, and died the greatest man of the eighteenth century. Who was William Wirt? An humble school-master, in after life [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he dazzled from afar, he died an orator, a Statesman.

The great men we have named, were the builders of their own fortunes, and their success may be safely attributed to their education and energy. Let the youth of the present day imitate their example, and though their success may not fully meet their anticipations, they will deserve the esteem and receive the respect of their fellow men. Go where e'er you may, you will find that education is the ruling power, the mainspring of action; you breathe an atmosphere of intellectual refinement. Go view the effect, the influence of education upon society and tell us if you do not find that education is the great source of happiness and true greatness. H. L. A.

Franklin, N. C., 1850.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

Trout Fishing on Mills' River

MR. EDITOR:—Having recently had a short respite from professional labors, and being wearied with the apathy and ennui of idle life, I concluded to join a fishing party to the mountains. The time was appointed for the expedition, and all proper arrangements were made to that end, so that when the day arrived, we embarked prepared and equipped as necessity be [illegible] [illegible] "went on our way rejoicing." The country to be traversed in this pedestrian excursion, was a district called the Nooks, or Narrows, some twenty miles distant from this place, stretching along the romantic stream above mentioned at an indefinite length, and some [illegible] six miles below the famous [illegible] Bald, so well known to those conversant with the history of this River. We proceeded with slow progress (being heavily packed) over a fine ridge road, until we approached the vicinity of the mountains, here we were compelled to take a rugged pathway winding thro' dense jungles and tangled labyrinths, after pursuing this a short while, we came to a chain of heights which we found some difficulty in climbing and passing. We ultimately entered a narrow valley slightly indenting the surface, and running along the brow of a tall mountain, apparently, for an interminable distance, and there we in [illegible] have exclaimed with all the ardor of the [illegible] Philosopher, (Eureka) for far down in the valley, beneath us, could be seen the object of our search—the bold and rapid rivulet—its impetuous torrent rushing wildly over deep precipices, and through yawning chasms, now gliding swiftly away into some secret recess or dark alcove, then again dancing merrily with a thousand bright gleams and flashes, a thousand rubies and emeralds in its lap, into the full blaze of sunlight. We [illegible] several miles farther, until reaching an [illegible] [illegible] of limited extent—an oblong [illegible] field—very much resembling the miniature farms, cultivated by the Indians, in the remote west, having a few decayed and dilapidated buildings and some fruit trees, scattered sparsely, and in beautiful disorder over its small area. Here at this time-honored place, it now being entirely deserted and its shanties unoccupied, we determined to pitch our tent: after partaking of a sumptuous meal prepared by our own hands, telling stories, cracking jests, &c. &c., we retired to rest. On the succeeding morning we were out at the first blush of the sun, on the banks of the river, with rod and tackle, after invoking the spirit of good old Sir Isaac Walton, (that Prince of fishermen,) to preside over our piscatory devotions, we engaged very eagerly in the delightful sport, the weather and temperature were favorable and the fish bit finely. We drew them up rapidly and with great gusto: the excitement was intense. My! what transports—what thrills of pleasure. We have felt electricity thrill through our fingers; we have been under the intoxicating influences of the exhilarating gas—we have coursed the earth as if upon wings of lightning, and under the most stirring contingent circumstances, but we never have felt any excitement so exquisitely stimulating, so ravishingly delightful as the titillating nibble of a hooked trout. This was totally novel and previously unexperienced, so far as regarded one of the party (the writer of this). Trout fishing had been to us hitherto, a kind of theoretical amusement, a vague chimera, in which our imagination was wont to revel; 'twas always one of the wild rhapsodies which delighted our fancy in the rambling dream of [illegible] sports, but we never before had any conception of the reality; it much exceeded our anticipations, and far surpassed even the glowing description of the most enthusiastic admirer; it rivets the attention, and enchains the interest to a degree we thought impossible; the keen zest never flags; the burning ardor never abates; the thirst is at once inordinate and insatiable, but indeed there is everything to excite and increase it: you have only to drop in your hook, and it is seized with the greatest avidity, then, with a slight exertion, the finned messenger comes fluttering up from the heaving surge, sparkling and bright, like the extremity of a rainbow. These are comparatively speaking, a small fish, measuring from 12 to 14 inches in length, and of rather slender proportions, but they constitute a great delicacy for the table; they are masticated without the least inconvenience, their bony structure being very limited, and not at all complicated; the flesh is of pearly whiteness, with the exception of here and there a red tinge, of the finest texture, and possesses a most grateful and racy flavor; they are without scales, and have a thin coat that is dappled with red spots of a vivid brightness; they are what is termed the speckled trout; they are beyond all question the greatest dainty we ever eat, and are highly prized by epicures.

After concluding our fishing, we determined on taking a survey of the surrounding country. We found the scenery to be very picturesque and attractive. This is a vast wilderness, almost without a solitary tenant; the rugged face of the country, its remoteness from markets, its inaccessibility, its [illegible] tation to farming purposes, &c. &c. deterring persons from settling. It is a primeval forest in all its superb grandeur and native majesty, untouched by the rude hand of culture, unshorn by the despoiling implements of utilitarian art. Its deep solitudes are very solemn and imposing, inspiring us with feelings of the deepest awe and admiration, and impressing us with a lively sense of the might and power of that overruling Providence which can create and destroy on such a mighty scale by the mere exercise of an Omnipotent will, causing us to feel what atoms we are on the surface of this immense globe, and to bow down in humble humiliation and reverence. Here it seems to us, in these refreshing shades and amid these quiet scenes, the wearied spirit would love to dwell, far away from the haunts of men, and the great thoroughfares of business, undisturbed by the strife and din, the hurry and bustle of the world, here impressed with the solemnity of the scene, to weep over the memories of past follies—to sigh over broken vows and blighted hopes—to atone for the errors of by-gone days—in its secret workings to purify and chasten the heart—to expand and elevate the soul to the contemplation of the sublime realities of a loftier sphere—there to rest secure from the buffettings of adversity, and the rude storms of life, at each successive morn to be awakened by the music of sweet birds—at silent eve to sink gently to repose, lulled by the roar of the distant cataract, or the mournful wail of the whip-poor-will.

But reverie aside, we would invite amateurs of the fine sport hitherto spoken of, to this charming retreat, to enjoy for a time the quietude and repose so peculiar to such favored spots—to inhale the invigorating breezes that sweep from its mountain tops, surcharged with the lifesprings of health, and burthened with the most delicious perfumes—to drink from the pure fountains that gush spontaneously from its bosom—finally, to enjoy a rare luxury (the trout) much oftener sought than found in this world's journeyings.

ROMEO.

Hendersonville, Aug. 5, 1850.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

TO MY 'OLD FRIEND J. M. EDNEY,—away over in Ashvil were the ristokrats live.

I have 'termined to write you a letter, to let you know how I am cumin on in gineral, and to let you know I is a Canderdate for the lower house of Comons in the State Legislater—for the last two 'lections I has bin serlisited to let my name run as a Canderdate, and I promist the people last 'lection if theyd let me of that time, Ide be a kanderdate next time, and no mistake, so I cum to town to court the fust munday in July, and thar war so beset to suffer my name to be run that I sed to my frends as Gineral Washington, or Gineral Jakson ouse sed to thar frends, I never seek or recline offis, with that they set up sich a holerin for the kurnel, hooraw for the kurnel sez one, hooraw for the kurnel sez another, tel you couldent a heern your ears for em, byme by tha all got kinder quiet so as to give the kanderdates chance to speek, and you may depend I felt kinder flusterated, as Ide never tried to speek ceptin at the 'bating sciety with the boys; besides my ponent was used to speekin as he was a lawyer, and purty konsiderable of a speech a fier, howsomever, I tarmined to keep a stif uper lip as tha say and jist go ahead, my ponent mounted the flatform and commenst his speech, he huneyed up the peeple monstus nice; telled em what hede do for em, hede make a rale rode by every mans door that would raise the price of produce double, that hede make the old North State blossum as the rose, he went on so long and used so many high flower dickshunary words, and spoke so mutch about his devoshun to his State, his materal love, affecshun for, same as a child for its mammy, and his love for the deer people, how he was gwine to educate evry poor man's child and make em same as the ritch man's children, that hede give em all shues to wair, hede have their feet washed of a nite afor tha went to bed and thar heds comed, and thar noses blowed of a mornin when tha rise, an when tha got to be men hede make members of kongress of some, Presidents of others, some should be Gineral Washingtons, others should be Gineral Jackson's, and a whole lot of em shall be Dockter Fraklinse's, and Robert Fultoneses (what vented steem botes) and sich like, and one should be the rale verrytable old Zack his self, this liked to create a sterbance for two or three old codgers eech begun to say his sun shood be old Zack, and one feller snorted rite out case he hadent pinted no Pokes nur Casses, and sed he didnt case he was a fedral Whig. Order bein restored the squire finished his speech by tryin to make em cry about disolushun of the Unun, and argefying that white fokes was as good as niggers speshally ef tha behave therselves as well, when he sot doun, I aris and sich a shout as went up when I peered on the stage you never heern, horaw! for the Kurnel, perceded from the throtes of a hundered at once; this kind 'o reassured me, and I termined to make a speech er dye in the "tempt;" so I jist begun—Feller Citerzens—thar I stopt: tha all hollered. Feller Citerzens, sez I agin F-e-l-l-e-r C-i-t-e-r-z-e-n-s, I is a kanderdate to represent you in the lower hous of komens in the State Legislater of North Carliner. Feller Citerzens, ise no lawyer; I wasnt fotch up to speekin it dont cum natural to me like it [illegible] to my wurthy "ponent:" but all talk [illegible] no sider aint the thing no how, and when it comes to votin youle find me thar. Feller citerzens, I never went to [illegible], I dont perfes to high larnin, but Ime good in figgers, and I rites tolable, tho.

Whats been to kollege sez I don't understand thogerafy nor spellin nor dicshunary and sich like, but that aint the questshun, feller citerzens, am I qualerfied to represent you; you serlisited me to run and must hev thout I war, and ef you say I ar, who dares to say I aint, thems my senterments. Feller citerzens I is in favor of eternal improvements, I go fur rale rodes and steamboats and plank rodes and evry other speshes of eternal improvements what the peopel wants in a limerted degree, and on that subject I is for what the peeples fur and agin what the peoples agin, that's true demokrasy, and I is a dimakrat. I is in favor of equil [illegible]. I see no reason why a rich man shant suffer jist as mutch as a pore man. I am likerfor in favor of equal sufferin when the rich man lys down in his feather bed, he has no mor rite to scape from sufferin than a pore man on his straw bed, thems my senterments; but I sed feller citerzens I was a dimmocrat, on that subject I wants to spash 'tic, I is a 'dimocrat, I went for Jackson for Poke for Cass, I'm agin [illegible] and federawl whiggery, oposed to wearin silk stokens in the winter time and all sich monopulys, and ef I is elected your speektible representertive, I promis to go for to carry out these meshurs with all the zeel and [illegible] I am able to contain. Feller citerzens I [illegible] go on, but my feelins is onscribabel, and I persist. Thar is one thing more I will tetch on and that is edercashun, which I is in favor of, and tho I never went to kolege, what wood I ben but for my edikoshun ever inspired to bekum your representertive? never, never! then hooraw for edecashun, gineral and universawl edikashun, teech the masses to reed and rite, and liberty are saif; as Mr. Biron sez in his poetry eternal liberty is the prise of Vigilants, which 'means edikashun.

Feller citerzens, feller [illegible] and feller soigers, I thank you fur your perlite attenshun and ef you'l awl mete me at the grosery wele drink to better quaintens for I is as dry as a fish. With a loud hoora for kurnel Smith tha all made a rush to the grosery, what tha drank and [illegible] twel most dark fore I got off. You see I is in high sperets bout my leetshun which I consider sartin, now my deer frend what do you think of my speech, seein its tha first one, but I hevent rit haf ov it to you, and then ef you'd a herne the delivry of it, it was a great deal better than it reeds, tha say I is a natural borne oratore, that it was better done than Mr. Sailles zortin, and most as good as sum preechen I ayde heern. From this twel the fust of august I expect to hav warm times of it but I hope to git time to keep you informed how the leetshuns goin