

ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

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

Vol. XI--No. 12.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 530.

JAMES M. EDWARDS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



From the Knickerbocker for October.
Death at Sixteen.

BY AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

Oh! I am young to die!
I tain would live through one more
summers day,
That I might see the world
I shall have passed away!
My father, where art thou?
Would I might hear thy voice and touch
thy hand!
The way grows very dark and lonely
now
Into the Unseen Land.
Alas, it may not be!
Far, far away, how little dost thou
know
That the companion of thine age, that
she,
Thy child, is stricken low!
Yet father, do not weep;
For I am wearied out with this keen
pain,
And oh, how gladly shall I fall asleep,
And be at rest again!
I go among the dead!
As thou hast seen me in my childhood,
home
Before the nightfall to my lonely bed,
To wake with thee at morn.
Beyond that noontide sun,
And with the Anamory in His dwelling
place,
When the sad journey of thy life is done,
Thou shalt behold my face.
Many, my only friend,
While in our joyous girlhood, thou and I
Vowed each to such a friendship with-
out end,
We deemed not friends could die.
Oh! that my head might rest
Where it has fondly lain so oft before!
Oh! that upon thy pure and loving
bosom
I might recline once more!
Dearest, remember me;
Not mournfully, not with a tear or sigh,
But when thou hearest some old melody
We loved in days gone by.
With many a lost bright thing;
With the sweet summer wind's last fit-
ful breath,
With the dead flowers, and the forgot-
ten spring,
I lay me down in death.

Anecdotes.

A dog who had lost a whole litter
was seen trying to poke a piece of
crape through the door of one of the
sausage shops in New-York.

An Irishman remarked that a true
gentleman will never look at the faults
of a pretty woman without shutting
his eyes.

The Buffalo Mercury says the ague
has been so bad in 'them parts' that
a person afflicted with it actually shook
the toe-nails off his fingers ends.

"I am going to draw this bent into a
knot," as the young lady said when she
stood at the hymenial altar.

PHEBY GOON--"Mother, why does
Pa call you honey?"
"Because, my dear, he loves me!"
"No, Ma, that isn't it."
"What is it then?"
"I know."
"Well, what is it?"
"Why it's because you have so much
comb in your head--that's why."

"Who are you; asked a long legged
Connecticut, of a rather over-bearing
Conductor on the New Haven railroad.
"I am the conductor of these cars." "And
all the folks in 'em, I s'pose?" "Yes!"
[Shorter than pie crust.] "Wal, I s'wore!
if that ain't a poorty go! Yeou a conduc-
tor of other folks, and don't know how
to conduct yourself. Gosh!"

An anxious parent lately introduced
his son, a chuckle headed lout, to a vil-
lage doctor, and told him he thought
the lad had been disposed to the small
pox, and should like to have him *venti-*
lated, if it would not cost too much.

A native of Washington has just in-
vented a new system of short hand. In a
speech of an hour's duration the reporter
was enabled to get twenty minutes ahead
of the speaker.

They talk of getting up a mosquito
hunt in Jersey. The next Legislature
is to be petitioned to offer a bounty for
the scamps. Anything for a specula-
tion.

Fine Arts.

From the Saturday Gazette. Palace of Glass.

We have, in a former paper, spoken
of that wonderful movement, the Lon-
don Industrial Exhibition for 1851. This
great fair, to which all nations are
invited to send their manufactures, will
be one of the mightiest events of the
nineteenth century, not only as it re-
lates to the arts, but also to politics,
morals, and the extension of civiliza-
tion. France, Germany, and the Uni-
ted States, and other nations, in addi-
tion to England, have expressed their
readiness to assist at the exhibition
with the most magnificent of its kind the world
has ever beheld.

The erection of a building for the
accommodation of this exhibition early
attracted the attention of the British
Government. It was at once seen that
no edifice in London was capacious en-
ough for the purpose. Even the obtain-
ing of a site sufficiently large, yet
central, was difficult. After much deli-
beration it was determined to appro-
priate a portion of the Park for this pur-
pose. The next step was to arrange
the plan of the building, and fix the ma-
terial of which it should be erected. The
use of stone, brick, or even wood,
involved a vast and unnecessary ex-
pense, since the edifice was needed only
for a few months. It was finally
arranged to construct it of an iron
frame work, with glass sides and roof.

The building will be 1,843 feet long,
(why not three feet more, that it might
have symbolized in its figure the great
year to which the event will give its
name!) by 498 feet broad and 65 feet
high; and another feature is, that it can
be entirely prepared away from its des-
tined site, and will want merely putting
together on the ground. The long line
is crossed by a transept 108 feet high,
which will inclose a row of elm trees
now standing at a point so near the
centre as to divide the length into 918
feet on the one side, and 925 feet on the
other. In addition to the timber for
joists, flooring, &c., the glass and sup-
ports of iron comprise the entire struc-
ture. The columns are similar in form
throughout. The same may be said of
each of the sash bars and of each pane
of glass. The number of columns vary-
ing from 14 feet 6 inches to 20 feet, is
3,239. There are 2,244 cast-iron gir-
ders for supporting galleries and roofs,
besides 1,138 intermediate bearers or
binders, 358 wrought-iron trusses for
supporting roof, 34 miles of gutter for
carrying water to the columns, 292
miles of sash-bars, and 999,090 superfi-
cial feet of glass. The building will
stand on about 16 acres of ground, giv-
ing, with the galleries, an exhibiting
surface of 21 acres; but provision will
be made for a large increase of gal-
leries, if necessary. The gallery will be
24 feet wide, and will extend nearly a
mile. The length of tables, or table
space, for exhibiting will be about 8
miles. An idea may be formed of the
unprecedented quantity of materials that
will be employed in this edifice from
the fact, that the glass alone will
weigh upwards of 400 tons.

Already explained, the exhibiting
surface will occupy a space of about 21
acres. The total cubic contents of the
building will be 32,300,000 feet. The
total amount of contract for use, waste
and maintenance is £78,800, or very
little more than nine-sixteenths of a
penny per foot cube. The total value
of the building, were it to be perma-
nently retained, would be £150,000, or
rather less than one penny and one-
twelfth of a penny per foot cube.

To provide against rains, the glass
roof will be made of a series of ridges
or valleys, exactly eight feet wide. Al-
ong the sloping sides without and
within, the water is conducted into
gutters at the head of each column,
whence it escapes through the columns
themselves. In no instance has the wa-
ter more than 12 feet to run before it is
delivered into the valleys. Thus the
roof of this gigantic edifice will be as
easily drained as the roof of the smallest
house. The provision for the ventila-
tion of the building is also admirable.
The whole edifice will be fitted with
buffer boards, so placed as to admit air,
but exclude rain. The roof and south
side of the building will be covered with
canvas; and in very hot weather this
canvas may be wet, and so the edifice
kept cool. In the transept alone there
will be above five thousand superficial
feet of ventilators provided. By cover-
ing the roof and south side with can-
vass, a gentle light will be thrown over
the entire structure; and the whole of
the glass of the northern side will give
a direct light to the interior. Indeed,
whether regarded as a whole, or stud-
ied in its details, the building reflects
high credit on the genius of its project-
or, Mr. Paxton. The dream of Aladdin
indeed, seems to be realized in this Pa-
lace of Glass.

If the edifice had been constructed of
bricks, as was contemplated at first--
fifteen millions of bricks would have
been required. The entire building gi-
gantic as it is, will be finished, and cov-

ered in by the first of January next. The
contractors are Messrs. Fox, Hen-
derson & Co. Arrangements are al-
ready in progress to provide accommo-
dations for the working classes who
may visit London to take part in the ex-
hibition. A register is to be opened
by the Secretary of the executive com-
mittee, in which will be entered the
names and addresses of persons dis-
posed to accommodate artisans from
the country; and other arrangements
are under consideration for guiding the
working classes, on their arrival by
the trains, to the lodgings they may se-
lect.

The erection of this stupendous edifice,
out of materials comparatively in-
expensive, is a triumph of modern
science. It is still undetermined whether the
structure remain, after the exhibition is
over, or to take it down. Thousands
of people from the United States, it is
thought, will cross the ocean to be
present at this display; while hundreds
of thousands will repair to London from
the Continent. Days will be required
for a proper visit of this great fair. It
is remarkable that the lint for this
building was taken from the celebrated
glass conservatory at Chatsworth, be-
longing to the Duke of Devonshire, and
erected by Mr. Paxton. In conclusion
we wish all success to the magnificent
scheme of the World's Industrial Ex-
hibition, and its PALACE OF GLASS.

Science.

From the Phil. Sat. Gazette. Telegraph under Water.

We gave, last week, a picture of the
Palace of Glass for the great Industrial
Convention of 1851, to be held in Lon-
don, and this week, we give an en-
graving of another wonder of this nine-
teenth century, the "paying out" of the
electric wire of the submarine telegraph
between Dover and Calais. This feat
was performed by the Goliath steam-
er, attended by other steam vessels.
The wire, enveloped in gutta percha,
was wound on an immense reel, as seen
in the picture, and run off carefully as
the vessel moved along. The steamer
started at Dover, making directly for
Cape Grinez on the French coast. The
only conjectured difficulty on the
route was at a point in mid-channel,
between the Dover and Calais, and
another inequality called the Varnes,
both well known and dreaded by nav-
igators, there is a deep sub-marine val-
ley, surrounded by shifting sands, the
one being seventeen miles and the other
twelve miles in length. Here ship
encounter danger, lose their anchor,
and drift; and trailing nets of fishermen
are frequently lost. The sub-marine
telegraph line was, however, successful-
ly submerged. On nearing Cape Gri-
ez the sounding became very ragged,
and the coast dangerous; but by steady
and cautious manipulation, the Goliath
delivered her cargo of wire to be safely
connected with the end of the tubing
which had been laid at Cape Grinez,
and run up to the cliff to a temporary
station at its summit. This was com-
pleted the same evening, and every ap-
propriate accommodation was afforded by the
officials at the lighthouse, in the use of
lanterns and lamps, so that at nine o-
clock the same evening (the 28th of
August) a message was printed, in leg-
ible Roman letters, upon a long strip
of paper, by Mr. Jacob Brett's printing
telegraph, in the station on the French
coast, in the sight of a numerous as-
sistance of the French officials and citi-
zens, amidst tremendous cheers of all
present at the success; and three times
three rounds on all sides for the Queen
of Great Britain, and Louis Napoleon
Bonaparte and the French nation. The
line has worked well ever since, with
the exception of a short period, when
the wire wore off by friction on some
rocks near the French coast. The po-
sition of the wire was immediately chan-
ged, however, and there is every prob-
ability that hereafter the sub-marine
telegraph will continue in working or-
der. This may be considered one of
the greatest feats of the age.

Congress.

Mint of the United States.

At Philadelphia.

For salaries of the Director, Treasur-
er, chief Coiner, Assayer, Meltor and
Refiner, Engraver, Assistant Assayer,
and their clerks, twenty-one thousand
dollars, and the employment of an ad-
ditional clerk, at twelve hundred dol-
lars per annum, is hereby authorized.

For wages of workmen, thirty-two
thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expen-
ses, including fuel, materials, stationery,
water rent, repairs and wastage, in ad-
dition to available funds on hand, 25-
000 dollars. *Provided*, That to enable
the President of the United States to ob-
tain for the United States, if he shall
deem it expedient to do so, the right to
use the improved methods of refining
argenteiferous gold bullion, recently dis-
covered and being patented to R. S.
McCulloch and J. C. Boothe, or the right
to use any other method of accom-

plishing the same object which may
hereafter be discovered and patented,
there be appropriated the sum of twenty-
five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins, to be
reserved at the Mint, three hundred dol-
lars. The Secretary of the Treasury
is, and he is hereby authorized and di-
rected to contract upon the most rea-
sonable terms with the proprietors of
some well established assaying work-
shop in successful operation in Califor-
nia, upon satisfactory security, to be
judged by the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, who shall, under the supervision of
the United States Assayer, to be ap-
pointed by the President, by and with
the advice and consent of the Senate,
perform such duties in assaying as may
be required, and in forming the same into
bars, as shall be described by the Secretary
of the Treasury; and that the said United
States Assayer shall cause the stamp
of the United States, indicating the de-
gree of fineness and value, to be affixed
to each bar or ingot of gold that may
be issued from the establishment; *Pro-
vided*, That the United States shall not
be held responsible for the loss of any
gold deposited with said proprietors for
assay; *And provided further*, That the
salary of said Assayer shall be fixed by
the Secretary of the Treasury, not to ex-
ceed five thousand dollars.

At Charlotte, North Carolina.

For salaries of Superintendent, Coin-
er, Assayer, and Clerk, six thousand
dollars.

For wages of workmen, three thou-
sand five hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expen-
ses, including fuel, materials, station-
ery, repairs, and wastage, two thousand
one hundred dollars.

For repairing the wall of the ditch
in front of the Mint, and for making
other repairs in and about the lot, and
for painting, one thousand dollars.

At Dahlonega, Georgia.

For salaries of Superintendent, Coin-
er, Assayer, and Clerk, six thousand
dollars.

For wages of workmen, three thou-
sand six hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expen-
ses, including fuel, materials, station-
ery, repairs, and wastage, two thousand
dollars.

At New Orleans.

For Superintendent, Treasurer, Assay-
er, Coiner, Meltor and Refiner, and
Clerks, seventeen thousand three hun-
dred dollars; the salary of the Treasur-
er being hereby increased from first
July, 1850, to four thousand dollars; the
salary of chief clerk to eighteen hun-
dred dollars; of the other clerk to fif-
teen hundred dollars; and the employ-
ment of an additional clerk at fifteen
hundred dollars is hereby authorized.

For wages of workmen, twenty five
thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expen-
ses, in addition to available funds on
hand, twenty-three thousand seven hun-
dred and seventy-seven dollars.

For new machinery, thirteen thou-
sand dollars.

New Mail Routes.

The following new Mail Routes have
been established in North Carolina, by
the late Congress:

From Ivy to Longmire's Washing-
ton county, Tennessee.

From Marion to Limestone.

From Wilmington, via Whitesville,
Fair Bluff, Marion Court-house, Mar's
Bluff, Bradleyville, and Sumperville,
to Manchester, S. C.

From Barnsville to Elizabethtown,
Tennessee.

From Barnsville to Big Rock Creek.

From Watauga Court-house to Cran-
berry Forge.

From Clemmons, via Smith Grove
Mocksville and Oak Forest, to States-
ville, Iredell county.

From McNeill's Ferry to Sumner-
ville.

From Shelby, via Birchettsville, Sandy
Run, Grassy Pond, South Carolina,
Corohens, to Spartanburg.

From Rock Fish Village, via Lum-
berbridge, to Philadelphia.

From Murphy, Cherokee county, to
Ellijay, Gilmer county, Georgia.

From Paint Rock to Newport, Cocke
county, Tennessee.

From Edneyville, via Mills' Gap, to
Rutherford.

From Grassy Creek to Elizabethtown
Tennessee.

From Franklin, via Harris' Cross
Roads, to Hall's Cross Roads, Franklin
county.

From Salem, via Clemmons and
Panther Creek, to Huntsville, Surry
county.

From Eagle Rock, in Wake county,
to Nahunta, in Wayne county.

From Durham's Creek, in Beaufort
county, by way of South Creek, to Bay
River, in Craven county.

From Hamptonville, in Surry county
N. C., via Lovelace, to Wilkesborough,
Wilkes county, in said State.

From Carthage Creek to George-
town, Macon county.

From Fayetteville, via Averysboro'
Village, to Smithfield.

From Salisbury, via Organ Church,

to Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county.

From the Warm Springs, N. C., to
Newport, Tennessee.

From St. John's, in Hertford county,
via Britton's Cross Roads, to Scotland
Neck, in Halifax county.

From Powell's Point to Roanoke Is-
land, Currituck.

From Clinton, Sampson county, to
Pittsborough, Chatham county, via
Averysborough.

The District Slave Trade Bill.

The following is the bill to suppress
the slave trade in the District of Col-
umbia, as it has passed the Senate.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate
and House of Representatives of the Uni-
ted States of America in Congress as-
sembled, That from and after the first
day of January next, it shall not be law-
ful to bring into the District of Colum-
bia any slave whatever, for the purpose
of being sold as merchandise. And if
any slave shall be brought into the said
district by its owner, or by the author-
ity or consent of its owner, contrary to
the provisions of this act, such slave
shall thereupon become liberated and
free.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That it shall and may be lawful for
each of the the corporations of the cities
of Washington and Georgetown, from
time to time, and as often as may be
necessary, to abate, break up, and abol-
ish any depot or place of confinement of
slaves brought into the said District as
merchandise, contrary to the provisions
of this act, by appropriate means as
may appear to either of the said cor-
porations expedient and proper. And
the same power is hereby vested in the
levy court of Washington county, if any
attempt shall be made within its juris-
dictional limits, to establish a depot or
place of confinement for slaves brought
into the said District as merchandise
for sale contrary to this act.

Ladies Department.

TRYING TO BE GENTEEL.--Lonce board-
ed in a "genteel boarding house," in
Louisville; there were two ladies and a
piano in the house--hall and parlors
handsomely furnished. The eldest
young lady, the belle, wore a summer
bonnet at ten dollars--a silk and blond
concern that could not last more than
three months--silk and satin dresses
at five dollars apiece for making them
and the entire family, women, boys,
and babies, slept in one little room,
with two dirty bags of pine shavings,
two straw bolsters, and three dirty
quilts, for bedding, no slips; and there
on the wall hung the pea green and
whitesatin, the rich silk lawn dresses.
These ladies did not work, but played
on the piano, accordion and cards; and
nearly broke their hearts the week we
were there, because another, I presume
who lived just as they did, called on
them, with a great clumsy gold chain
on her neck. None of them had one,
and Miss Lablinds, the belle, could eat
no supper, and had a fit of skull, to
console her for the want of a chain.--
Pittsburg Saturday Visitor.

We fear this description would suit
the latitude of other places besides Lou-
isville. The endeavor to be "genteel"
is the cause of too many of the inhabi-
tants of our cities and villages. Weak
mothers will frequently do the most
menial offices, and deny themselves
comforts absolutely necessary to health,
in order that selfish daughters may
dress above their means, and spend
their time in idleness and in fashion-
able gossip. The inducement to all this
is, that the daughters may make splendid
matches; in other words, marry young
men with more money than brains, and
more credit than either. In nine cases
out of ten, the effort fails, and the girls
remain unmarried, thus increasing the
number of those discontented old maids,
who mistakenly think that a single
life possesses nothing honorable, but who
have only themselves to blame for their
fate, since they despised the honest
men who would have had them, in the
vain hope to get others who scorned
them in turn.

There is nothing more foolish, indeed,
than this trying to be "genteel." The
word itself is vulgar, and has no real
meaning, at least in a republican coun-
try. We have no gentility here, as
they have in England. Every man is
on an equality. The honest day-labor-
er, who serves his God, pays his debts,
and does his duty to his neighbor, is as
worthy of respect as the richest citizen.
A respectable operative, though poor, is
far more estimable than either the fash-
ionable dandy, who lives by cheating
his tailor, or the extravagant merchant
who spends more than his income--in
common parlance; "genteel people"
more generally belong to the spend-
thrift class than the really wealthy; to
the vain and empty fools, who live for
show, than to the intelligent, honorable
and worthy. To endeavor to ape the
rich, by an extravagant expenditure of
narrow means, is what most weak per-
sons do, who wish to be considered
"genteel." It is our deliberate opinion
that no young woman can live this life
of petty hypocrisy, this constant strug-

gle to seem to be what she is not, with-
out losing that strict regard for truth
which is one of the brightest ornaments
of a female's character. Better, far
better, be frank and honest! Poverty is
nothing to be ashamed of, while de-
ceit and extravagance are. If we were
a young man, we would avoid all fami-
lies in which we detected this effort
to be "genteel" for we should be sure
that we would run great danger of
marrying an extravagant and foolish
wife, if nothing worse.--*Sat. Gazette.*

Miscellany.

Death of the oldest man in the United States.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register of
the 12th says: "A friend at New Mar-
ket informs us that Mr. John Vanhooser
(whose extraordinary longevity has
heretofore been noticed in this paper)
died at his residence near that place
about the 1st of August. Mr. Van-
hooser was about one hundred and
twenty years old, and was, without
doubt, the oldest man in the United
States."

Prof. Paul F. Eve.

The numerous friends of this gentle-
man who has so long and satisfactorily
filled the Chair of Surgery in the Medi-
cal College of Georgia, will regret to
learn that he has resigned his Professor-
ship to accept a similar position in
Louisville, Ky. This feeling will not
only be indulged by his personal friends,
but by the friends of our Medical Col-
lege--for the establishment of which he
has devoted his energies and talents for
a series of years--will likewise partici-
pate, and he will carry with him to his
new home, the warm wishes of a host
of personal and professional friends.--
Chron. & Sentinel.

Death of a Member of Congress.

Hon. Chester Butler, Representative
from the 11th Congressional District of
Pennsylvania, died on the 3d inst.

THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.--It is stated
upon respectable authority that the
number of names on the roll in the Ad-
jutant General's office, of persons enti-
tled under the recent act, is not less
than six hundred thousand, which will
not appear so extravagant when we re-
member that those rolls contain the
names of every individual who has
been for any period in the military
service of the United States, for the fif-
ty-seven years prior to 1846.

Some forty years ago, when a man's
respectability depended much on his tak-
ing a newspaper, a certain shrewd old
fellow was one morning enjoying the
luxury of perusing his paper, (although
he labored under the great disadvan-
tage of not knowing a letter of the al-
phabet,) when a more knowing neigh-
bor of his happened in, perhaps to bor-
row his paper, observed to him that he
had his paper wrong end up. The old
gentleman, drawing himself up in all
the pomposity of affronted dignity, ex-
claimed: "I would have you to know,
sir, that if I take a paper, and pay for
it, I have a right to read it with which
end I please."

DEATH OF THE KENTUCKY FAT BOY.--
Andrew Brand, the Kentucky Fat Boy,
died in Albany last week, after an ill-
ness of about four weeks. He was a
native of the town of Calhoun, Davis
county, Ky., and was in the 16th year
of his age. He was probably the lar-
gest human being in existence, weigh-
ing no less than 535 pounds. He came
to this city for the purpose of attending
the State Fair, but was immediately
attacked with his last illness. He was
accompanied by a brother and other
friends, and everything that human
wisdom could suggest was done to pro-
long his existence and alleviate his suf-
ferings.

A curious fact is thus told in one of
our exchange papers: "Take a string
that will reach twice around the neck
of a young lady--let her hold the ends
in her teeth--and then if the noose will
slip over her head to the back of her
neck, it is a certain indication that she is
married, or wants to be." Try it young
uns.

The following paragraph is charac-
teristic of Bulwer--
"When poverty bays the dogs bark at
it, and when poverty is ill the doc-
tors mangle it; and when poverty is dy-
ing the priests scold at it, and when pov-
erty is dead nobody weeps for it."

FRONT AND BREADTH.--A lawyer went
the other day, into one of our bar-
ber shops to procure a wig. In taking
the dimension of the lawyer's head, the
boy exclaimed, "why how long your
head is, sir." "Yes," replied our wor-
thy friend, "we lawyers must have long
heads." The boy proceeded in his reac-
tion, but at length exclaimed, "Lord, sir,
your head is as thick as it is long.--
The lawyer mizzled."

Why is the price current like a young
lady's back? Because it shows the rise
in cotton.