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MISCELLANEOUS.

Illustrious example of gratitude. when he recovered his senses, he was who took an interest in him, had given orders that he should be properly attended .strength, insisted on being informed to whom he was indebted for so many benefits. There was in the expression of his countenance even excited fear; the good woman named her mistress, and, with all possible delicacy, related to him the miserable circumhe might lighten his heart of some of its gratitude; he was not yet able to rise, nor was he permitted to read; but he was, nevertheless, sufficiently re-instated to feel the weight and weariness of an idle life. Mademoiselle Agiee consented to the demand of the young soldier, and paid him her first visit; she remained with him only a few

accent. I conceive you to be a foreigner, although you belong to a French regiment,' "I am a Corsican, and my name is Napoleon." The young man was Bonaparte. Mademoiselle Agiee every day became more and more interested in Napoleon. and when he was entirely recovered, she equipped him, and supplied him with money necessary to enable him to rejoin his regiment. On taking leave of his benefactress, the young man was much affected. "Believe me," said he, "I shall nover forget what you have done for me! You will hear of me," said he. He departed, and Mademoiselle Agice with her mother returned to Geneva. Very soon the name of Napoleon became celebrated; and M. Agiee, in reading gazettes, exulted in the success

himself for what he said. "Until now,

asked you a single question, either with re-

gard to your country or family. By your

moments, but promised to return and bring

him books, desiring him to make his choice,

no longer forbidden to occupy himself. He

the Life of Turenne, and a book on geom-

etry. Every day Mademoische Agiee

soldier, who listened eagerly as she read,

often interrupting her to make observa-

tions, which were always just and some-

have entirely forgotten her. Years passed thus away, when sometime before the battle of Marengo, Bonaparte passed through Nyon, a little town of the Canton de Vaud, twelve miles from Geneva, on his way into Italy :- he could only stop a few hours :he sent his aide-de-camp to Geneva, with orders to inquire for a lady named Agiee, very ugly, and old, and bring her to him; such were his directions. In Geneva, as in all small towns, every body is known, and the aide-de-camp succeeded in finding Mademoiselle Agiee; she was become nearly blind, and very seldom quitted her own house, but the name of her hero seemed to inspire her with new strength, and she hesi tated not to follow his messenger. Bona-A young man passing with his regiment parte was impatient, and came to meet his through Lyons, in 17-, where he felt sick, friend on horseback, attended by his staff, was obliged to remain at a Hotel. He was as far as Versois; as soon as he perceived very ill supplied with money, and his purse her carriage he spurred on to receive her, was speedily exhausted by the expense his and the feelings of Mademoiselle Agiee on malady occasioned him: his hostess, un. this rencontre may better be imagined than touched by his destitute situation, had him expressed. "Gentlemen," said Bonaparte, carried into a granary, where all the furni. turning towards his suite, "you see my ture she allowed him was a palliasse and a benefactress, she to whom I am indebted chair, and all the sustenance, a little barley- for life; I was destitute of every thing when water; refusing to call in the aid of a physi- she succoured me. I am happy and proud cian to avoid the responsibility which she to be obliged to her, and I shall never forapprehended such an additional charge get it." Mademoiselle Agiee passed two might involve her. It happened that the hours at Nyon with Bonaparte, at the hotel first floor of this furnished hotel was occu- of the Croix Blanche, where he detailed to pied by two Genevese, Madame and Made- her all his plans, and, on taking leave of moiselle Agiee, who had visited Lyons for her, repeated the same words he had utterthe benefit of change of air; they were both ed at Lyons, "You will hear of me." advanced in years. These ladies were From that hour to the epoch of his coronaclever and well informed: but, according tion, she received from him no token of his to the Genevese-habit, they did injustice to existence; but fifteen days before his corotheir real merit by a pretention to something | nation, Gen. Hullen was announced to M. beyond it, and a pedantry completely na- Agice. He desired her to prepare to actional. The fate of the young soldier inter- company him, as Bonaparte was resolved ested all the domestics of the hotel, and the she should witness his glory; he was firparticulars of his friendless condition reach- nished with the strictest and most initiate ed the ear of Mademoiselle Aigee through orders. Mademoiselle Agice was permitted her maid, who acquainted her at the same to carry nothing with her, beyond what was time with the cruelty of the landlady, who merely indispensable during the journey; threatened to send him to the hospital. The and in spite of her age and infirmities, the maid succeeded in awakening the sympathy | day after the General's arrival, she set out. of her mistress, who immediately sent for On arriving at Paris, she alighted at a house a physician, informing the hostess that she in the Place du Carousel, opposite the palwould answer all expenses, and that it was | acc of the Tuileries; there she found doher pleasure the sick man should be removed | mestics in the livery of Bonaparte, and, in without delay to a comfortable chamber. short, a completely furnished mansion; a The humane Abigail, meanwhile, never well stocked wardrobe had been prepared quitted the chamber of the invalid whom for her. Bonaparte had collected even her she had taken so happily under her protec-tion. Weakened by his illness, which had imagined would give her pleasure; she had the earth his peculiar deposite for substanbeen so aggravated by neglect, the young a long audience of Napoleon; he assigned tial virtues. Corruption in morals in the soldier was in a frightful state of delirium her, besides a house, carriage, and domes. when the physician came; and during the | tics, maintained at his expense, an annual process of changing his apartment, so that, income of six thousand francs. He continued to preserve towards Mademoiselle Agice greatly astonished to find himself in a well the most marked regard, often consulting furnished chamber, and believed himself her even on the most important affairs. On dreaming. Near his bed was his faithful the fall of Bonaparte, Mademoisette Agree nurse, whom he began to question, but who lost the house and the advantages he had contented herself with replying that a friend, conferred upon her; but I have reason to believe, that her pension was always regularly paid by the agents of Napoleon, till Days, and even weeks, escaped thus, till at her death, which happened on the 18th day length the young soldier, recovering his of March, 1822. It is from herself that I received the details I have given ;-it is casy to imagine with what animation she descanted on her hero; even without parsomething that commanded respect, which taking her enthusiasm, it was impossible not to listen to her with interest; besides, noble and generous sentiments belong to our intellectual existence; no matter what upon any less substantial resources, can stances in which she had found him. He country we belong to, or what our opinentreated to see Mademoiselle Agice, that jons, the emotions of the heart wait not to consult our prejudices. Mademoiselle Ag.

Preserve your Newspapers.

ice died in the Hotel de la Rochefoucauld,

Foubourge de Roule, at Paris, of which

quitted her house in the Place du Carousel

- A. D. T.

We would respectfully suggest to the Commis oners of the town the propriety of subscribing for, and carefully filing one or more copies of the and offered to read for him till he should be papers published in the place, as the best means f preserving our local history and transmitting accepted the proposal with joy, and selected posterity the "passing tidings of the times."

Had our ancestors done this, the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Doclaration could never have been questioned at this day; nor would many passed some hours with the convalescent of the interesting incidents connected with the revolutionary strugle on the Cape Fear, be now entirely lost, or involved in inexplicable doubt. American Sentinel,' is found in the well-managed times very striking. He did not seem And the same paper continues, who easily inclined to confidence, and it was not can imagine the amount of our historic wealth till some time had clapsed, that one day, as and accuracy, of our strange intimacy with the if led on by a military ardour beyond his dim and distant past, could we collate and con newspapers of all ages and climes; say Noah's power to restrain, he began to speak of his file of the antediluvian journal; well preserved dailies of ancien. Thebes, of Babylon, Nineveh, projects to Mademoiselle Agiee; she smiled as she listened to him. "In truth," said Athens, Rome. An exclient and most curious she, "I believe we shall one of these days gift would be such collected lore; the best reading in the world. Deaths; marriages, murders, absee you a Colonel." " Colonel!" replied he squitulations, accidents, robbenes, paragraphs of all sorts, about things before the flood, after the in a tone of indignation, "I shall be a Gencral-and perhaps"-but he interrupted flood, and later, would infinitely out weigh, in authority and interest, all extant records of by-gone himself, as if alarmed at what he was about times. A sensible article now circulating among to say, perhaps even internally rebuking our exchanges well observers in recommendation of the habit of preserving newspapers, that years said Mademoiselle Agiee, "I have never hence, when your children become men and women, a volume of them which was taken in the family in the days of their childhood, will be a valuable and almost sacred book to them. A newspaper gives "the passing tidings of the times," but the fashions of things change greatly in the course of years, and as a thing of correct history, betray the spirit as well as recording the events of former periods a file of old newspapers is matchless. We caution all people against deeming an old newspaper of no use except for waste paper. It is a thing which like good wine increases with age in value. The file of one year for which you

> BAD NEWS FOR DISTILLERS .- Twentysix thousand persons have signed the Temperance pledge in the City of New York in the last twelve months.

pay eight dollars, will be worth fifty times that sum

thousand years hence .- Wilmington Advertiser.

"Well, John, which do you think was right."
"Why, Master, I think the bald-headed gentleman
was wrong?" "Why do you think so John?"
"Because, Master, he lost his temper and abused of her protege, who meanwhile, seemed to tother gentleman."-Scott.

The pursuit of Agriculture.

Fair queen of arts! from Heaven itself who cam When Eden flourished in unspotted fame; And still with her sweet innocence we find, And tender peace, and joy without a name, That while they ravish, tranquilize the mind, Nature and Art at once-delight and use combined.

While the population of the United States has been rapidly increasing, the number who aim to accumulate riches without hard labor, has increased at a greater ratioand too many have neglected the culture of the soil to enter on business of questionable

Agriculture affords more certain profits than any other business. While half who enter on mercantile pursuits hil at the outset, and a quarter part whei advanced in life, the failure of a temperate farmer is almost unheard of.

Increased attention to agriculture, and those manufactures which are immediately dependent upon it, world retain in our country much of that wealth which is now sent out of it. The public documents show that in the year 1836, (when the scarcity of money paralyzed donestic industry,) no less than twenty-five millions were sent to foreign lands to pay for silk goods! a species of merchandize which can as well be produced at home as cotton fabrics-although one which scarcely receives a thought from the American agriculturist.

The dignity of agricultural pursuits is not ufficiently acknowledged. What is commerce-what are the arts-but dependants upon agriculture? To what purpose is it that our canals-our railroads, and the developments of the great system of internal mprovements, are going forward in our country? Is it not that the grand system of commercial intercourse, founded on agriculture, may be carried on with the greater facility?

Let every farmer, but for one year, suspend his toil to enjoy that ease, in the sunbeams of which he sees so many basking, and what would become of every mercanile and mechanic interest?

There is another reason why the dignity of this pursuit should be acknowledged as essential to the stability of our national wealth. We cannot better express it than in the language of one whose name stands high in the annals of our country :-- "God has made the breast of those who labor in mass of cultivators, is a phenomenon of which no age or country has furnished an example." "The proportion which the aggregate of other classes of citizens bear in any State to that of its husbandmen, is the unsound to its healthy parts."

The community oppour to be awakened to a sense of their negligence in this department of industry. The agricultural and geological surveys of several States are coming at the root of the matter; and these surveys ought to go on, until the now more than half hidden resources of our country are fully developed. It is to the earth that we must look for the valuable and inexhaust. ble store-house of nature, filled with the rude material for the productive laborer, and rich in bestowing the nutriment of life. A nation which bases its hopes of prosperity never acquire unfluctuating national wealth. Portsmouth Journal.

The State of Ohio.

Within less than forty years the population of this thriving State has increased she inhabited a small wing, after having from fifty thousand to upwards of fifteen hundred thousand. Ohio is now the first wheat-growing State in the Udion-her wheat crop last year amounting to upwards of sixteen millions of bushels, which is some millions of bushels larger than the crop of Pennsylvania, New York or Virginia, She has constructed a canal throughout the entire extent of her territory, uniting Lake Erie with the Ohio river, and comprising a ength of three hundred and thirty-three miles. It runs through some of the most fertile regions in the world; it connects the great lakes of the North with the Gulf The best and truest history of the times, says of Mexico; and affords means of conveyance by which the teeming products of the State may be transported to New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, ex Baltimore.-To the two last-named cities a new route has been recently opened by the cross-cut from Akron, on the Ohio canal, to Beaver. near Pittsburg, so that the eastern line of communication is now the most eligible for a large portion of the State. In addition to her great canal, which has been completed for some years, Ohio has other canalsincluding in the aggregate nine hundred and twenty-four miles. These all run through fertile districts, and must in time become productive of a large revenue.

This young State may be called the "Infant Phenomenon." What she will be when her full growth is attained may be in some sort conjectured from the promise of her early days. Withan active, industrious, enterprising, intelligent population; a soil rich and well fitted for tillage; with her internal improvements pervading all parts of her extensive territory rendering access to markets easy and cheap; with all the advantages which position and natural and artificial aids can supply in the way of facilitating production, her increase in wealth and greatness must go on from year to year, while from her prolific resources a swelling tide of commerce will be poured to enrich all who may participate in its benefits .-Baltimore American.

TT Put off till to-morrow nothing which

Interesting Facts.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES. The Journal of Commerce has an article upon the fruits of the soil, which embraces United States, possess lumber to the value of eleven million of Jollars, which with brick and stone of an incalculable amount, constitutes the materials for their dwellings. six million of dollars value. They had more than twenty-six million of pounds of wool to convert into broadcloths, blankets and hosiery, &c .- more than a thousand million pounds of cotton to manufacture into useful and necessary garments, and more than three hundred thousand pounds of silk for elegant and fancy dresses. The amount of their flax and hemp united was temple at Copan, which seems to have been upon nearly a million of tons. For food last year, we had more than seventy-three million of bushels of wheat, equal to more than fourteen million of barrels of wheat flour. Also, more than seventeen million bushels of rye; inwards of six million bushels of buckwheat, and three million bushels of barley. The value of poultry that strolled about the were many single columns most claborately yards and enclosures was more than nine wrought, the work was deeply cut, and all in masmillion of dilars. The number of swine was upwa/ds of twenty million, and the number of sheep more than nineteen mil-

These people of the United States had the last year, more than three hundred and seventen million bushels of Indian corn; nore than ninety-nine million-bushels of neat catle, which furnished them milk. butter, and cheese, &c., to the value of more than thirteen million of dollars. They had at their command the labor and services of more than three million of horses and mules, and upwards of an hundred and six million bushels of oats, and nine million other catle. To sweeten whatever seemed bitte or acid to the taste, they had more than two hundred and eighty million pounds of sugar. Their land yielded to them for their inculgence, more than seventy-seven million sounds of tobacco, and upwards of two hunfred and seventy thousand gallons of wine with which to cheer their hearts. most prosperous country upon the face of the Globe. LET US AROUSE .- Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

(From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.] "It is I, be not afraid!"

There is not a passage more emphatic and at the same time more cheering and comforting to the afflicted soul than this. In the hour of trial, when the clouds of adversity darken our path, and there appears not one ray of light to guide our steps; when rant, Stares us in the face, then it is that this sublime and soothing passage comes with

What a blessing these words of comfort have been to mankind ever since they were uttered by our Saviour! The child, when in the dark hears a footstep approach, its little heart beats faster, but the mother's voice falls upon the ear, "It is I, love, be not afraid." and all is peace in the infant's bosom. Oh! is it not beautiful to contemplate the child's reliance on its mother, but infinitely more so to see the young leaning with that same reliance on the bosom of their Saviour. And when sickness comes with its withering blight, and the mother sits beside the cradle of her idolized child, watching for the last breath, yet hoping, praying, (oh, such prayers as that agonized mother pours forth, none but those who have suffered, can know,) that God will hear and spare her child. Suddenly it gasps, it breathes once more, and all is over-and that wretched mother sits almost distracted. In her despair she cries, "My child! my child! who has taken it from me-was it uot mine own ?" But a light breaks in upon her, and a voice whispers, "thy child is not dead, but sleepeth; "it is 1, be not afraid."

Again, we kneel beside the death bed of the loved one, and ever and anon a shade of doubt and anxiety passes over the pale face as the shadow of death falls upon it-and like the mariner, tossed upon the ocean wave, without compass or a guiding star, so is the loved one, until we rouse the scat. in progress—her whole system of works, tered senses by whispering the blessed assurance of our Saviour, "Though you pass through the valley and the shadow of death, vet will I not leave thee; it is I, be not afraid.

And we have the satisfaction of knowing it is all sufficient. The eye brightensthere is hope beyond the grave. The immortal part has winged its way to the spirit-land. Oh! may I ever call to mind these words of our blessed Saviour, " It is I, be not afraid," and I think I may bear the ills of life, and the approach of death, with-E. N. G. out a murmur.

Texas.-The loan lately negotiated in Europe by General Hamilton, is to be paid at New Orleans by instalments, commencing the 1st of July. No part of the loan is to go towards the extinction of the debt of Mexico to England.

Young men, learn wisdom. Spend less money than you earn and you will every day grow richer. Never run in debt, and lawyers and 'constables

Antiquities of Central America.

The New York Albion furnishes a brief account of the important discoveries of Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood, in Central America, or Guati mala, as it was formerly called. Our readers are some lateresting statistics. It seems that aware that the attention of the learned has been the sixteen million of people who live in the much directed, of late, to the numerous and astonishing monumental treasures that lie scattered about this vast region. The two gentlemen above named, have recently returned from an extensive survey of these ruins, and are about presenting the result of their explorations to the public in a The income of their orchards is upwards of printed volume. In the mean time, in order to satisfy in some degree, the public curiosity, they have delivered several lectures on the subject, the general conclusions of which are presented in the

The travellers proceeded from New-York to the bay of Honduras, and, upon landing, their first halting place in the way of their task was Copan, the ruins in the vicinity of which were both extensive and magnificent. Mr. Catherwood, on Wednesday evening, exhibited a drawing of the an extensive scale, one front of it being in length about 230 feet, and its side face about 18 feet .-The interior of the temple is laid out with all the skill and regard to convenience of the most practiced architect, and the exterior presenting an elaboration of ornament as well as refinement in sculpture, which altogether astonished the travellers, as in fact so did the drawing astonish those before whom it was placed at the lecture. There

From Copan the travellers proceeded to Kuirigai, where they found many monuments, chiefly of the same character as those at Copan, only the latter were much longer than those which were first visited. From thence they proceeded to Santa Cruiz del Cuiche, to Guequetenango, to Ocosingo, to Palenque, and to Uxmal. The whole forming a circuit of nearly three thousand miles in peremeter, and the greater part of which was potatoes, and upwards of thirteen million thickly studded with extensive ruins, all of which were perfectly analogous to each other, although the variations in extent, ornament, &c., were nu. merous. They were all evidently the labors of a people of a common origin, apparently of the same political, religious and social principles, of the same habits and association of ideas, and certainly far advanced in civilization and refinement. Iunumerable square columns, or obelisks of stone, were found in the course of their investigations, tons of lay, on which to feed these and their all of which were carved on every side with hieroglyphics, or with figures of animals or human beings; the former, in all probability, containing legends which, if they could be deciphered, would go far to explain the history of the people who had thus executed them; and the latter executed with such regard to the due proportions of figure as actually to astonish the travellers, who had not the most remote expectation to find any branch of the fine arts in so forward a state. What added to their astonishment was the fact that all these mon-Such is the income of the soil only, and uments were found in the deepest recesses of forwhen we think of this in connection with ests of gigantic and closely planted trees; a proof of their antiquity altogether irrefragible, as it must our vast resources, have we any reason to have required centuries to bring such trees to their despend, though financial clouds do "lower maturity and enormous growth, and it must have upon our land?" America must be the been after those cities were ruined and gone to deross in their precincts at all. These considerations, unaided by any other, must carry the mind back to a period of the world altogether startling to

And erroneous notion has got abroad that these antiquities, in the colossal magnitude of their parts. throw those of Thebes, Luxor, and other Egyptian monuments in the shade, and that the latter may also that in architectural elegance, as well as in extent, these American remains far exceed those of Balbec, Palmyra, or even ancient Babylon itself. These surmises receive no countenance from the accounts given by Messrs. Stepliens and Cathe tempest roars, and death, that grim ty. therwood. The extent of the American monuments has rather regard to them as one mass procircumference of three thousand miles, than to all its force, and calms the troubled soul of the extent or magnitude of any one specimen or tor, or for Member of Congress, in the same disset of ruins; and nothing but either a complete misunderstanding of the true details or an intense

> those false comparisons. But the most important point to be ascertained is that of referring these monuments truly to any of those of the old world. At the first glance at some of the more colossal figures, their costumes and their grouping, there was for the moment a similarity to those of ancient Egypt, but the practised eyes of our travellers soon corrected the ma-mentary error of their thoughts. There was not one of those monstrons heads which so essentially belong to Egyptian mythology, religious rites, and occult writings; the proportions of the figures were in very respect better in those before them, and nowhere did they find that inherent regard for great magnitude or peculiar position in the statu. ary and sculpture. The hieroglyphics too, though liberally scattered and every where homogeneous, were altogether different from those upon the similarity seems to increase the further they are referred to the eastward. China and Japan present many of the images and groups which are found on these American monuments; and altho' with much that is grotesque in the lattr there is the monstrous prevails in an exorbitant degree, there is really much that is common to the east of Asia, and to the west of America.

> With data like those before us, then, the editor of the Albion asks, can there be much difficulty in fortifying that most received hypothesis, that America was first peopled from the eastern part of Asia, the passage being made across Behring's Where is the difficulty in assuming the theory that mankind, continually radiating from gradually arrive at the shores of the Pacific, should people the island there, should cross the narrow straits so narrow that at midway both shores may be seen from the same position-should trayel kouthward, and give a human population to this continent?

> A celebrated toper, intending to go masked to a hall, consulted an acquaintance in what character he should disguise himself. 'Go sober replied his friend, and your most intimate friends will not

Alexander the Great, seeing Diogenes looking attentively at a large collection of human bones piled one upon another, asked the philosopher what he was looking for. 'I am searching,' said Diogenes, for the bones of your father, but I can-not distinguish them from those of his slaves.

A smooth sea never made a skilful mariner. Neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify a man for usefulness or happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, srouse the faculties and excite the invention produce skill, and fortitude of the voyager.

LABOR SAVING INVENTION.—A contractor on the public works of Illinois has patented a new drill for excavating rocks. It is worked by horse power, and will drill into solid rock in one day, to the depth of forty-nine feet.

The Right of Voting

EXERCISED IN THE SEVERAL STATES: In New Hampshire, every mule inhabitant 21 years of age, three months in the State—Students,

Paupers, &c. excepted. In Massachusetts, every male citizen, Paupers, and persons under guardianship, excepted, one year in the State, and six months in the Town where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within

two years, unless exempted therefrom by law.
In Rhode Island, no Constitution—By Charter of Charles II. all freemen vote. In Connecticut, every white male citizen, hav-

ing a legal residence of six nionths, with a free-hold of seven dollars per annum, and every white male enrolled in the militia one year, or being exmpted from military duty by law, having paid a State tax within the year, and good moral char-

In Vermont, every man of quiet and peaceable schaviour, one year in the State.

In New Jersey, all inhabitants with 12 months residence, worth a clear estate of 501 Proclama: tion money. In Pennsylvania, every freeman who has resided

wo years in the State, and paid a tax, and the

sons of such, between twenty-one and twentytwo, without the payment of tax. In Maryland, all free white males 21 years of age, having resided one year in the State, and six

ionths in the county.

In North Carrolina, all freemen with a freehold of 50 acres, and a residence of one year for Sena. tors; and all freemen resident 12 months, having paid taxes, for Members of the House of Commons In South Caroline, every free white citizen; having resided two years in the State, with a free-hold of fifty acres, or town lot possessed for six months; or not having such freehold, or lot, a resderice of six months in the election district where he offers to vote, and the payment of a tax within

upport of the State Government.
In Georgia, all citizens and inhabittents, who ave paid the taxes required of them and resided six months where they vote.

the year of three shillings sterling towards the

In Louisiana, every free white male citizen, residing one year, having paid a tax or being a

In Kentucky, all free white male citizens, two cars in the State, and one in the county where

In Ohio, every white male inhabitant, one year herein, and having paid a State or county tax. In Tennessee, every freeman, or inhabitant of the State, if a freeholder, may vote in the county where the freehold lies, without being a resident thereof—if not possessed of a freehold, he must ave resided six months where he offers to vote.

In Mississipi, every free white male person one year in the State, and six months in the county, serving in the militia or paying a tax.
In Illinois, white male inhabitants, six months

a the State.

In Missouri, all free white male citizens one ear in the State and three months in the county. In Alabama, every white male of lawful age, aving resided one year in the State, and three nonths in the county.

In Indiana, all white male citizens one year in the State.

In New York, every male citizen of the age of years, one year in the State, and six month in the town or county where he offers to vote; having paid a tax within the year, or legally served as a militia-man or fireman-or labored upon the public high-ways, &c.

In Maine, everyfreeman having his residence

dents, Paupers, &c. excepted. In Virginia, fifty acres of unimproved land in

the county, or twenty-five acres of land with a house upon it, held for life, or in fee simple, qualifics a man to vote in the county where the land lies-provided said land has been owned by him 6 months before the election, or has decended to him. or come by marriage or gift. An improved lot in any corporate town with a dwelling house of a certain size thereon. A person owning land miscuously and almost every-where spread within as above, in different Counties, may vote in each

misunderstanding of the true details or an intense love of the marvellous, could have brought about of the United States, by birth or by naturalizations

A bit of Romance.

We find in the Cincinnati Times an account f a female, who has within a few years seen many vicissitudes of fortune. She is now an applicant before the Ohio Legislature for a divorce, and reside in Newark, Ohio. She is a native of Lock. port, New York .- She was married in 1829, to a man by the name of Herrick, with whom she lived about three years, when by dissipation and idleess on his part, they-were reduced to want, and the husband was obliged to leave his home to serk employment. He went to Cincinnati where he remained some time, and then took into his head to go to Texas. Herrick wrote to his wife at Lockport, requesting her to remove to Cincinnati, that she might be nearer to him when he was in Texas, Egyptian monuments. From the intricacy of their and she left Lockport for Cincinnati. At Cleavelesigns, and from many grotesque subjects of their land, but means failed ber, and she was obliged culpture, these monuments might be referred to a to throw herself into the kitchen of a hotel, to more oriental source than that of Egypt; and the procure money to continue her journey. While n this situation she accidently became acquaint. ed with a gentleman from Columbus, who discovering that her accomplishments and education were those of a lady, who must have known better days, much that is beautiful and symmetrically correct, case before him, and asked his assistance in prowhile in Chan and Japan, particularly the latter, curing a school that she might earn the necessa-the monstrous prevails in an exorbitant degree, ry means to follow her husband. He requested her to comoto Columbus, she came, and the gen. tleman procured her a small school.

This was in 1335. While teaching school, she cenme ill, and was confined to her room for some weeks. During her indisposition, a man callinghimself Wilson, vigited her, and told her he war just from Texas, and that her husband died in that country, a few days before he left. He told her all the circumstances connected with her husband, primitive scats of first creation, and continu- that he left a wife in Lockbort, etc. in such a straight foward manner, she was forced to believe him? She partially recovered her health, and in 1837 became acquinted with a worthy gentleman-a widower- residing in Newark, samed Chandler.-After thet due courtships and in bout a year after she heard her husband was dead. Mr. Chandler offered her his hand and fortuneshe at first refused, but subsequently taking into consideration her destitute situation-which was really one of want-she consented to become his They were married incog. Mr. Chandler took her to his home at Newark, where she lived with him, enjoying as much happiness as human flesh is heir to, until last November-when suddenly her fitst husband, Mr. Herrick, appeared and claimed her as his wife. This was a trying scene for a pious and virtuous woman; she flew to the pastor of her church for advice, and he advised her to seelude herself from both until such a time as the marriage contract with one of them could be annulled. This she did and she immediately applied to the Legislature for a divorce from her

Mrs. Herrick is represented as a lady of great nental and personal faccomplishments, and unde . viating piety. She has never had any children by

When you indulge in hard thoughts, or harsh expressions against your neighbor, think of your own failings and be moderate.