

Highland Messenger.

"Life is only to be valued as it is usefully employed."

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 14.

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1841.

WHOLE NUMBER 66.

D. R. MANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
J. H. CHRISTY & CO.,
Publishers of the *Law, Treaties, &c.*, of the U. S.

TERMS.

This paper is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance; or Three Dollars, if payment be delayed after the receipt of the 10th Number from the time of subscribing. These terms will, in all cases, be strictly adhered to.

No subscription discontinued (except at the option of the publishers) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted for One Dollar per square, for the first, and Twenty-five Cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction will be made from the regular price for advertisers by the year.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

Passed at the first Session of the 27th Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 11.]

AN ACT making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to-wit:

For repairs of West-head battery, Governor's island, Boston harbor, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of South-east battery, Governor's island, Boston harbor, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Independence and sea-wall of Castle island, Boston harbor, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs of old fort at New Bedford harbor, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, forty-five thousand dollars.

For fortifications in New London harbor, rebuilding of Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of old Fort Griswold, New London harbor, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

For completing repairs of Fort Niagara, and erecting and repairing necessary buildings therein, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For completing repairs of Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, and erecting necessary buildings therein, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, seventy thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Wood and sea-wall, Bedlow's island, New York harbor, fifty thousand dollars.

For permanent walls for Fort Columbus, Castle William, and South battery, Governor's island, New York harbor, twelve thousand dollars.

For repairs of sea-wall of Castle William and other parts of Governor's island, seven thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, Delaware river, provided the title to the Fox Patch island shall be decided to be in the United States, including twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars carried to the surplus fund, January one, eighteen hundred and forty one, fifty thousand dollars.

For repairing forts at Annapolis harbor, Maryland, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Washington, Potomac river, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of Forts Caswell and Johnson, and preservation of the site of the former, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, North Carolina, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.

For commencing dyke to Drunken Dick shoal, for preservation of Sullivan's Island, and site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing sea-wall at St. Augustine, Florida, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida, forty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Livingston, Barrataria bay, Louisiana, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs of other forts on the approaches to New Orleans, Louisiana, fifty thousand dollars.

For defensive works, and barracks, and purchase of site at or near Detroit, Michigan, fifty thousand dollars.

For purchase of site, and for barracks and defensive works at or near Buffalo, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at the outlet of Lake Champlain, and purchase of site, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For defensive works, barracks, and other necessary buildings, and purchase of a site for a depot at or near the junction of the Matinecock and Penobscot rivers, Maine, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, fifteen thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications, fifty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and are hereby, appropriated in the manner:

For current expenses of ordnance service, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase of saltpetre and brimstone, twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be in like manner appropriated:

For preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, viz:

For balance required, in addition to the sum applicable out of the amount appropriated at the last session of Congress, for arrearsages of pay due Florida militia called into service by the Governor of the Territory in eighteen hundred and forty, nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and two cents.

For arrearsages of pay due Florida militia, commanded by Brigadier General Road, for six months in the service of the United States, commencing November, April, eighteen hundred and forty, and terminating April, eighteen hundred and forty-one, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-two cents.

For arrearsages of pay due to a battalion of Georgia militia for service on the frontiers of Georgia and Florida, in eighteen hundred and forty and eighteen hundred and forty-one, seventy-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-two cents.

thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-two cents.

For the Quartermaster's Department, the sum of four hundred and forty thousand and forty dollars; that being the amount required in addition to the amount appropriated at the last session of Congress; which last sums of money for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities are to be expended under the directions of the Secretary of War, conformably to the acts of Congress of the nineteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and the acts therein referred to.

For surveys in reference to the military defenses of the frontier, inland and Atlantic, thirty thousand dollars.

For arrangements due for roads, harbors and rivers, where public works and improvements have hitherto been made, and for the protection of public property now on hand at these places, and for arrangements for surveys and completing maps authorized by the act of March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, forty thousand dollars.

For the defraying the expenses of selecting a suitable site on Western waters for the establishment of a national armory, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause such selection to be made, and to communicate all the proceedings which may be had therein to the Congress of the United States, to be subject to its approval.

For the construction or armament of such armed steamers or other vessels for defense on the Northwestern lakes as the President may think most proper, and as may be authorized by the existing stipulations between this and the British Government, one hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAM'L SOUTHARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, September 9, 1841.

JOHN TYLER.

Curiosities.

The Boston Transcript publishes a list of curiosities, any one of which we think, would afford capital enough to "set up" a museum upon. The following is the inventory:

It is a curiosity to see a stump orator who will not praise himself, and will not abuse his opponent.

It is a curiosity to see a politician who will hold an argument with an opponent for half an hour without getting angry.

It is a curiosity to find a politician who will be convinced by his opponent's arguments.

It is a curiosity to see a person who does not think his own children possessed of more talents and accomplishments than those of his neighbors.

It is a curiosity to find an artist who does not think himself perfect in his profession.

It is a curiosity to find a candidate for an office who does not think himself entitled to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

It is a curiosity to find a man who places a low estimation on his own abilities.

It is a curiosity to find a Miss of fifteen who has not begun to think of getting a husband.

It is a curiosity to find an old maid who does not wonder that she has not long ago been married.

It is a curiosity to find a fop who does not think he is the admiration of every body he meets in the streets.

It is a curiosity to meet with a woman who stammers in conversation.

It is a curiosity to find a lawyer who pleads a cause successfully for you, and then dock off a portion of his fees.

It is a curiosity to find a physician who having restored you to health, does not want you to think he has performed a wonderful cure.

It is a curiosity to find a dentist who will not tell you he can extract a tooth and cause less pain than any one else.

It is a curiosity to find a schoolmaster who does not wish it to be understood that he knows more than any body else.

It is a curiosity to find an editor who does not know every thing, and more too; and it is a curiosity to meet a man who thinks less of himself than other people think of him.

It is a curiosity to find a miser transformed into a generous man and a benefactor to society so long as he can retain his riches in his own possession.

It is a curiosity to receive a letter from a lady that has not a P. S. attached to it.

We never saw an editor who was not more sinned against than sinning; in other words, to whom there was not more money due than he himself owed.

A HUSKY VOICE.—An exchange paper says there is a man in the city whose voice is so husky that he is often suspected of being corned. He was thrashed the other day for not shelling out.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—During the Administration of Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Van Buren, their adherents thought the turning out Whigs from office, and turning in "Democrats," was the very thing.—Now, they demur exceedingly to the practice. The following epigram is to the point:

"Whatever is, is right," said Pope,
So said a Politician;
But when his fate required a rope,
He varied his position.
I asked if still he held it good!
"Why, no," he sternly cried,
"Good texts are only understood,
By being well applied."

SOMETHING TO BRAG ABOUT.—Marion, in Perry County, Alabama, with a population of 1000 inhabitants, boasts of three churches, two female colleges, one male lyceum, one male preparatory school, and three newspapers. There were received at the post office in that place in one quarter, 6829 newspapers, magazines, &c. Withal, it has a climate pure and healthy as that of the mountains.

THE MESSENGER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1841.

John Quincy Adams.

One of the most extraordinary characters now on earth is he whose name heads this article. He was bred to the bar, but in early life quitted this career for diplomacy, and successively filled the position of Minister at various foreign Courts, with honor to himself and usefulness to his country.

The rest of his time has been actively devoted to literary studies and general politics. His studies have been as multifarious as his avocations—he has probably read and written more than any man in the United States, if not more than any man on earth. It is said that besides his published essays, speeches and addresses, that he has manuscript enough to make nearly one hundred large quarto volumes! He affects to know, and really does know, almost every thing. Every attentive reader will at once observe that his speeches are profusely interspersed with literary and classical allusions, and that no description of subject is rejected as foreign to his purpose—he finds a use and place for every thing. If a Philosophical Society, Mechanics' Institute, or Learned Institution, requires an address, he is always ready with one that is learned, chaste and appropriate. When an eulogy was to be pronounced on Lafayette, he was selected by Congress for the work, and his anniversary orations are almost without number.

Among these latter, one delivered at Plymouth, Dec. 2, 1802, at the anniversary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, stands pre-eminent. One of his leading objects on that occasion appears to have been to vindicate the purity of North American descent. "The founders of your race," says he, "are not handed down to you like the father of the Roman people, as the sucklings of a wolf. You are not descended from a nauseous compound of fanaticism and sensuality, whose only argument was the sword and whose only paradise was a brothel. No Gothic scourge of God; no Vandal pest of nations; no fabled fugitive from the plains of Troy; no bastard Norman tyrant, appears among the list of worthies who first landed on the rock which your veneration has preserved as a lasting monument of their achievement. The great actors of the day we now solemnize were illustrious by their intrepid valor no less than by their Christian graces; but the clarion of conquest has not blazoned forth their names to all the winds of heaven. Their glory has not been wafted over oceans of blood to the remotest regions of the earth. They have not erected to themselves colossal statues upon pedestals of human bones to provoke and insult the tardy hand of heavenly retribution. But their's was 'the better fortitude of patience and heroic martyrdom.' Their's was the gentle temper of Christian kindness; the sign of observance of reciprocal justice; the unconquerable soul of conscious integrity. Wordly fame has been parsimonious of her favor to the memory of these generous champions. Their numbers were small; their stations in life obscure; the object of their enterprise unostentatious; the theatre of their exploits remote; how could they possibly be favorites of worldly fame? That common crier whose existence is only known by the assemblage of multitudes; that pander of wealth and greatness, so eager to haunt the palaces of fortune and so fastidious to the houseless dignity of virtue; that parasite of pride, ever scornful to meekness and ever obsequious to insolent power; that heedless trumpeter, whose ears are deaf to modest merit and whose eyes are blind to bloodless distant excellence."

Mr. Adams' political views are almost uniformly broad and enlightened. True, he has been much censured in the South for his seeming favors towards abolitionism; but after patiently hearing all that has been said, we most sincerely believe that his course in Congress on this subject grew out of his high and solemn regard for the right of petition, and not out of any disposition to forward the views of abolitionists. As evidence of this, we will merely mention the fact that he once presented a petition from sundry citizens of Wheeling, Va., praying that the free negroes of that county might be sold as slaves, and carried out of the United States. The petition itself was, no doubt, intended as a burlesque, and Mr. Adams declared at the time, that he presented it because of the solemn regard he had to the abstract right of petition. At another time, he formally presented a petition from sundry ill-natured individuals, praying Congress to expel him (Adams) from the House!—We do not pretend to justify his course; but we honestly believe that his motives have been misconstrued.

At his present advanced age, Mr. Adams seems as eager to learn as ever—no one is more attentive to what is said on the floor of Congress than he; if a lecturer or setter-forth of new doctrines on almost any subject whatever, give lectures within his reach, he is there, listening and watching, catching every word and analyzing every thought—and what is remarkable, he seems never to forget any thing he has once learned. When any question of diplomacy is before Congress, he sits with all imaginable patience until all is said—then gets slowly up and addresses the chair, when there is a general rush among the members to get near enough to hear every word he has to say. No man in the House is listened to on questions of this character with more attention or general interest than Mr. Adams; and no wonder, for he has negotiated more important treaties and been more closely engaged in the diplomatic affairs of the United States than any man living.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer;
Next day the fatal precedent will plead,
Then on, 'till wisdom is pushed out of life."
Yours.

Often as have these words of one of the greatest and best of all the English poets been quoted—solemn and impressive as is the truth they convey—they are still little understood and less practiced. One half of the ill, disappointments, losses and vexations men experience, is attributable to the very fact of their not doing their work and

attending to their business at the proper time.—To-morrow, to-morrow, is the everlasting cry, still, as Couper has it,

"On he goes to seek his prize to-morrow,
'Till—to-night he dies."

leaving his prize untouched—his work undone—his business unfinished—and he hurried into eternity equally unprepared to leave the present or enter the future world.—This fatal madness pervades all classes, and few, very few individuals are free from it. The farmer's crops are often not planted or gathered at the proper time—when in the ground they are often not more than half tilled—in consequence of all this, he has a poor yield—curses the country and threatens to "move away." The mechanic's work is not done when it should have been, and his custom is lost. Debts are not paid or collected at the proper time, and heavy losses are sustained, and thousands lose their peace here and salvation hereafter in no other way than by putting it off for to-morrow.

It was our privilege a few days since, to attend the anniversary meeting of the Turkey Creek Temperance Society in this county. A society was formed in this part of the county at a very early period in the history of temperance societies; and for a few years it prospered well—but after a time, the members became negligent about holding their meetings, in consequence of which, the society declined, and was suffered ultimately to become extinct. Three years ago it was revived, and has been prosperously carried on ever since. As an evidence of its present prosperity, one hundred and ten new names were added at the last meeting which we attended, though the congregation was not remarkably large. The whole number of its members at present, is, we believe, near four hundred.

A Methodist church at Springfield, Ohio, was lately forcibly entered and robbed of a large Bible, and three valuable lamps. The Bible was found in a creek some distance off a few days afterwards, the lamps were no doubt considered by the thief, as the most valuable to him.

Commercial courtship.

A merchant originally from Liverpool, having acquired a large fortune in one of the West India islands, concluded that he could be happy in the enjoyment of it unless he shared it with a woman of merit, and knowing of none to his fancy he wrote to a worthy correspondent of his in Liverpool to procure a helpmate for him. He was not acquainted with any style except in business; therefore treating of affairs of love as matters of merchandise, after giving his friend several commissions, and reserving this for the last, he went on thus: "Item—Seeing that I have taken a resolution to marry, and that I do not find a suitable match for me here, do not fail to send by the next ship bound hither, of form and qualifications following:—As to portion I demand none; let her be of an honest family, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, of a middle stature, and well proportioned; her face agreeable, her temper mild, her character blameless, her health good and her constitution strong enough to bear the changes of climate, that there may be no occasion to look out for a second, through the loss of the first soon after she comes to hand—which must be provided against as much as may be, considering the dangers of the sea. If she arrives here conditioned as above said, with the present letter endorsed by you, or at least a true copy thereof, that there may be no mistake or imposition, I hereby engage and bind myself to honor said letter by marrying the bearer at fifteen days sight. In witness whereof, I subscribe, &c."

The correspondent read over and over his odd article which put the future spouse on the same footing with the bale of goods he was to send to his friend, and after admiring the prudent exactness of the West Indian (whose ingenuousness he well knew) and his laconic style in enumerating the qualifications he insisted on, he endeavored to serve him to his mind, and after making many inquiries, he judged he had found a lady fit for his purpose—of reputable family, but slender fortune, of good temper and polite education, well shaped and more than commonly beautiful. He made the proposal to her, and the young woman, whose dependence was chiefly upon a cross old aunt, with whom she lived in a state of perpetual uneasiness, accepted it.

A ship bound for the West Indies was that week fitting up at Liverpool; the young woman together with the bale of goods was put on board; being well provided with necessaries, and particularly with a certificate in due form and endorsed by the correspondent. She was also included in the invoice, the last article of which runs thus:

"Item. A young gentlewoman of 24 years of age, quality, shape, condition, as per order, as appears from the certificate and affidavit she has produced."

The writings which were thought necessary for so exact a man as her future husband, were an extract from the parish register, a certificate of her character attested by the clergyman; an attestation of her neighbors, setting forth that she had patiently lived three years with an old aunt, who was intolerably peevish and had not during all that time given the said aunt, the least occasion for complaint; and lastly goodness of constitution, was attested by four

physicians. Before the gentlewoman's departure the correspondent sent letters of advice by other ships to his friend, informing him that by such a ship he should send a woman of such an age, character, condition, &c.—in a word such as he himself had requested to be sent.

The letters of advice, the bale, and the young woman got safely into port, and the West Indian, who was first on the pier at the lady's landing, was charmed to see so handsome and interesting a female, more especially when she approached and in the most graceful and modest manner, said, "Sir, I have a bill of exchange upon you, will you be pleased to honor it?" At the same time she delivered the correspondent's letter, on reading which, he exclaimed, "Ah! madam, I never yet suffered my bills to be protested, and I assure you this shall not be the first."

This interview was in a few days followed by the nuptials, which were very magnificent, and the new married couple were well satisfied with the happy union negotiated by the bill of exchange.

Family Government.

No command, either by word, look, or gesture should be given to children, which is not intended to be enforced and obeyed.—Dix.

A gentleman, a few years since, sitting by his fire-side one evening, with his family around him, took the spelling book, and called upon one of his little sons to come and read. John was about four years old. He knew all the letters of the alphabet perfectly, but happened at that moment to be rather in a sullen humor, and was not at all disposed to gratify his father. Very reluctantly he came up, and in a serious and decided tone; 'what letter is that?'—John refused to answer. The contest was now fairly commenced. John was wilful, and determined that he would not read. His father knew that it would be ruinous to his son to allow him to conquer; he felt that he must at all hazards subdue him.—He took him into another room, and punished him. He then returned, and again showed John the letter; but John still refused to name it. The father again retired with his son, and punished him more severely. But it was unavailing. The stubborn child still refused to name the letter; and when told that it was A, declared that he could not say A. Again the father inflicted punishment as severely as he dared to do it, and still the child, with his whole frame in agitation, refused to yield. The father was suffering with most intense solicitude.—He regretted exceedingly that he had been drawn into the contest. He had already punished his child with a severity which he feared to exceed; and yet the wilful sufferer stood before him sobbing and trembling, but apparently as unyielding as a rock. I have often heard that parent mention the acuteness of his feelings at that moment; his heart was bleeding at the pain which he had been compelled to inflict upon his son. He knew that the question was now to be settled, who should be master; and after his son had withstood so long and so much, he greatly feared the result. The mother sat by, suffering of course most acutely, but perfectly satisfied that it was their duty to subdue the child, and that in such a trying hour, a mother's feelings must not interfere. With a heavy heart, the father again took the hand of his son to lead him out of the room for further punishment; but to his inconceivable joy, the child shrunk from enduring any more suffering, and cried, 'Father, I'll tell the letter.' The father, with feelings not easily conceived, took the book and pointed to the letter. 'A,' said John, distinctly and fully. 'And what is that?' said the father, pointing to the next letter. 'B,' said John. 'And what is that?' 'C,' he continued. 'And what is that?' pointing again to the first letter. 'A,' said the now humble child. 'Now carry the book to your mother, and tell her what the letter is.' 'What letter is that, my son?' said his mother. 'A,' said John. He was evidently perfectly subdued. The rest of the children were sitting by, and they saw the contest, and John learned a lesson which he never forgot: he learned never again to wage such an unequal warfare—he learned that it was the safest and happiest course for him to obey.

The conduct of the parent, in this case, so far from being branded with harshness or cruelty, was the dictate of mercy and love. Had the son been permitted to obtain the mastery it might not only have proved his ruin through life, but have introduced a spirit of insubordination among the other branches of the family. The only fault which, perhaps, may be attributed to the father, in the present instance, was his insisting on his son pointing out the letters when he happened to be in a sullen humor. But, after the contest was commenced, it was indispensable to the happiness and order of the family, that victory should be obtained on the part of the parent. And this circumstance suggests the following rule—that, when children happen to be in a fretful or sulky humor, any disagreeable command or injunction that is not indispensable, ought to be avoided; for it is best to prevent collisions of this kind, at a time when children are disposed to 'summon up all their energies to disobey.'—Abbot.

Complete List of Acts.

Passed at the 1st Session of the 27th Congress.

An act making appropriations for the present session of Congress.

An act authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the United States.

An act making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c. of a home squadron.

An act making further provision for the maintenance of pauper lunatics in the District of Columbia.

An act to revive and continue in force for ten years an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Mechanic Relief Society of Alexandria."

An act to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue," and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of public money, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the payment of Navy pensions.

An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

An act to authorize the recovery of fines and forfeitures incurred under the charter, laws, and ordinances of Georgetown, before justices of the peace.

An act to revive and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic."

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the acts amending the same.

An act making an appropriation for the funeral expenses of William Henry Harrison, deceased, late President of the United States.

An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights.

An act making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

An act to provide for placing Greenough's statue of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and for expenses therein mentioned.

An act authorizing the transmission of letters and packets to and from Mrs. Harrison free of postage.

An act to make appropriations for the Post Office Department.

An act making an appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for outfits and salaries of diplomatic agents, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for repairing the Potomac bridge.

An act relating to duties and drawbacks.

An act to repeal a part of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes," passed July 7, 1838.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution relating to the light-boats now stationed at Sandy Hook and Bartlett's Reef.

A resolution for the distribution of seven hundred copies of the Digest of Patents.

A resolution to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth census.

A resolution in relation to the purchase of domestic water-rotted hemp for the use of the United States Navy.

Joint resolution making it the duty of the Attorney General to examine into the titles of the lands or sites for the purpose of erecting thereon armories and other public works and buildings, and for other purposes.

PLINY'S WIFE.—What a good wife Pliny must have had. She was of the right stamp though she lived long before any of our modern improvements in female education.—She cared not for parties, picnics; and ice creams, her thoughts ran on other and better themes. She knew where her happiness lay—in whom, and converted her willing dependence into a source of happiness. Let our ladies catch the lesson which her love, so truly conjugal and becoming teacheth. Of his wife, Pliny says: "She loves science, because she loves me. She carries with her my writings, she reads them, she commits them to memory. She sings my verses, she composes her own melodies to them, and needs no other teaching than that of love."

A good wife that of Pliny!

POWER OF IMAGINATION.—An honest Hibernian being observed with a piece of bread in each hand, one of which was smaller than the other, and from which he alternately cut a bit, was asked the meaning of such an unnecessary proceeding.—"Faith," said he, "I've heard so much of the power of imagination, that I am trying to believe this little bit to be mate, while the large piece remains as bread, but for the soul of me, I cannot bring my mind to distinguish the difference."