

The Asheville Messenger.

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

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TERMS.
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LAWS OF THE U. STATES.
Passed at the second Session of the 27th Congress.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

[PUBLIC—No. 9.]
AN ACT to amend the several acts establishing a district court of the United States at Jackson, in the district of West Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district court of the United States at Jackson, in the district of West Tennessee, shall in future be attached to, and form a part of, the eighth judicial circuit of the United States, with all the powers and jurisdiction of the circuit court held at Nashville, in the middle district of Tennessee. And it shall be the duty of the associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States assigned to hold the court for the eighth circuit, to attend the full term of said court at Jackson, and hold the same; and when he does so, he may dispense with his attendance at the full term of the court at Knoxville, in the district of East Tennessee; or when said judge holds the full term at Knoxville, then he may dispense with holding the corresponding full term at Jackson. And said circuit judge may elect which court he will hold, at discretion in the exercise of which he shall be governed by the nature and importance of the business: Provided, Said circuit judge may attend at Knoxville and Jackson at any of his full terms: And Provided, also, That in the absence of said circuit judge at any term of either of said courts, the district judge shall hold the same, and may exercise all the powers and jurisdiction conferred on the circuit court when held by the circuit judge.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That appeals shall lie from the district court at Jackson, to the circuit court, in the same manner that they lie from the district to the circuit court at Nashville. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the full terms of the district and circuit courts at Jackson, shall in future be held on the second Monday of October, in each year; that the full terms of the district and circuit courts of Kentucky be in future held on the third Monday of November in each year; and that the full terms of the circuit and district courts at Knoxville, be held on the first Monday of November, in each year.

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMP L. SOUTHARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, April 14, 1842.

JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC—No. 10.]
AN ACT to confirm certain entries of lands in the State of Louisiana, and to authorize the issuing of patents for the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the entries of the following described tracts of land permitted to be made by the register and receiver at Ouachita, in the land district north of Red river, in the State of Louisiana, to wit: Lot number five, of section thirty-eight, and lots number one, two, five, and six, of section five, and lots numbers three and four, and five, of section forty-six, and lots number two, three, six, seven, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of section forty-eight, all said lots being in township number thirteen, of range number twelve east, in the said land district north of Red river, in the State of Louisiana, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed and declared to be good and valid; and patents shall issue thereon as in other cases of good and valid entries, and certificates of purchase, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, April 14, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 11.]

AN ACT authorizing the construction of a war-steamer for harbor defence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter into contract with Robert L. Stevens for the construction of a war steamer, shot and shell proof, to be built principally of iron, upon the plan of the said Stevens: Provided, The whole cost, including the hull, armament, engines, boilers, and equipment in all respects complete for service shall not exceed the average cost of the steamers *Mississippi* and *Mississippi*.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, towards carrying this law into effect.

Approved, April 14, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 12.]

AN ACT to establish certain post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads: From Rome, in Georgia, to Commerce, in the State of Mississippi, and also to Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, namely, from Rome, through Warrenton, Decatur, and Tusculuma, in Alabama, and Jacinto, in Mississippi, to Ripley, in said State, as a common point and from said point, through Holly Springs and Hernando, to Commerce, and from Ripley, through La Grange, in Tennessee, to Memphis, in said State.

Approved, April 14, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 13.]

AN ACT to provide for the allowance of invalid pensions to certain Cherokee warriors, under the provisions of the fourteenth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place on the pension roll such warriors of the Cherokee nation as were engaged on the side of the United States in the late war with Great Britain and the Southern Indians, and who were wounded in such service, at the same rates of pension as are allowed by law to the officers and soldiers of the regular Army of the United States, under such rules and regulations as to the proof of disability as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; which pension shall commence from the period of disability.

Approved, April 14, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 14.]

AN ACT relative to the act entitled "An act

granting lands to certain exiles from Poland," approved thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands now in process for the sale of the public lands, and granting pre-emption rights to actual settlers, be, and the same lands selected in townships forty-four, forty-five, and forty-six, north of the base line, range one east, of the third principal meridian, lying in the State of Illinois, by Lewis Cloppick, under the act entitled "An act granting lands to certain exiles from Poland." The said selections not having been made in pursuance of the provisions of said act, which act is hereby declared to be in full force, for the benefit of said Polish exiles.

Approved, April 14, 1842.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION on the subject of printing the tables of the sixth census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the payment of the money heretofore appropriated by Congress, to pay the expenses of the sixth census, be so far suspended as that no money shall be paid for the printing of the compendium or abridgement of the sixth census by counties and principal towns, together with the tables of apportionment, as prepared at the Department of State for the use of Congress, until the further order of Congress.

Approved, April 14, 1842.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC, No. 2.]

A RESOLUTION further to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth census, and other documents connected with the same, the printing of which has been heretofore directed by law.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the statistics, including the census of prisoners, and the compendium or abridgement of the sixth census of the United States, heretofore required by law to be printed under the direction of the Secretary of State, shall be distributed and disposed of by the Secretary in the manner and in the proportions specified in the joint resolutions of Congress passed the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one: Provided, always, That seventeen thousand copies of the said compendium or abridgement shall be distributed among the States, Territories, and persons entitled to distribution under the said resolution, and in the proportions therein specified, and that the remaining copies of the said statistics and compendium be placed in the Library of Congress for future distribution.

Approved, April 15, 1842.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC, No. 3.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to continue two clerks in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the authority given to the Secretary of War, by the joint resolution, approved second May, one thousand eight hundred and forty, to continue the employment of two clerks in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties, be extended, after the expiration of the period for which that authority was granted, for the term of two years.

Approved, May 18, 1842.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC, No. 4.]

A RESOLUTION to authorize the extension of the contract for carrying the mail on the route between Mobile and New Orleans.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend the existing contract for carrying the mail upon the steamship route between Mobile and New Orleans for three years from the time at which said contract would expire by its own limitation, if, in his opinion, the public interest and convenience will be promoted by such extension of said contract.

Approved, June 1, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 17.]

AN ACT changing the times of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the districts of East and West Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of East Tennessee shall hereafter be held at Knoxville, in said district, on the first Mondays in November and May, in each and every year, instead of the times heretofore fixed by law; and that the circuit and district courts for the district of West Tennessee shall hereafter be held at Jackson, in said district, on the second Mondays in October and April, in each and every year, instead of the times heretofore fixed by law—the spring terms of said circuit court at Knoxville and Jackson, as herein provided, to be held by the district judge; and any such difficult question of law arise in any case, said judge may, at his discretion, adjourn said cause to the succeeding term of said court. And all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, issued, commenced, or pending in either of said courts, shall be returnable to, be entered and have day in court, and be heard and tried according to the times of holding said courts, as herein provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such rules, days, for the return of process and the filing of pleadings, may from time to time be fixed, and other orders made by said courts, respectively, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may be necessary or proper for the convenience of parties and the advancement of business in said courts; and that the first section of "An act to amend an act approved the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled an act to require the judge of the district of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson, in said State,' approved June the eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for other purposes," approved July the fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 1842.

WASH-TUB SENTIMENT.—Some poetic spirit, warmed up to glowing heat, emits a spark of coruscating brilliancy all about a young girl who, once upon a time, stopped from her washing to wipe away the tears, which forced themselves into her eyes. She was caught in this predicament by a young man who dropped in to see her, and who enquired what had occurred to cause her grief? "O!" said she, "I was just thinking if I should get married—and should have half a dozen children—and I should be washing—and should go out of the room—and they should all fall into a tub of hot water—and should be scalded to death!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Extract from the Diary of a London Physician.)

The Broken-hearted.

A FACT.

There was a large and gay party assembled one evening, in the memorable month of June, 1815, at a house in the remote western suburbs of London. Throughs of handsome and well-dressed women—a large retinue of the leading men about town—the dazzling light of chandeliers blazing like three suns overhead—the charms of music and dancing, together with that tone of excitement then pervading society at large owing to our successful continental campaigns, which maddened England into an almost daily annunciation of victory; all these circumstances, I say, combined to supply spirit to every party. In fact, England was almost turned upside down with universal feeling! Mrs. — the lady whose party I have just been mentioning, was in ecstasy at the oclat with which the whole was going off, and charmed with the buoyant animation with which all seemed inclined to contribute their quota to the evening's amusement. A young lady of some personal attractions, most amiable manners, and great accomplishments—particularly musical—had been repeatedly solicited to sit down to the piano, for the purpose of favoring the company with the favorite Scottish air, "The Banks of Allan Water." For a long time, however, she steadfastly resisted their importunities, on the plea of deep pensiveness, if not melancholy, about her, which ought to have corroborated the truth of the plea she urged. She did not seem to gather excitement with the rest; and rather endured, than shared the gaieties of the evening. Of course, the young folks around her of her own sex whispered their suspicions that she was in love; and, in point of fact, it was well known by several present, that Miss — was engaged to a young officer who had earned considerable distinction in the Peninsular Campaign, and to whom she was to be united on his return from the continent. It need not therefore be wondered, that a thought of the various casualties to which a soldier's life is exposed—especially a bold and brave young soldier, such as her intended had proved himself—and the possibility, if not probability, that he might, alas! never "Return to claim his blushing bride," but be left behind among the glorious throng of the fallen—sufficed to overcast her mind with gloomy anxieties and apprehensions. It was, indeed, owing solely to the afflictive importunities of her relatives, that she was prevailed upon to be seen in society at all. Had her own inclination been consulted, she would have sought solitude where she might with weeping and trembling, commend her hopes to the hands of Him "who saith in secret." As however, Miss —'s rich contralto voice and skillful powers of accompaniment, were much talked of, the company would listen to no excuses or apologies; so the poor girl was absolutely baited into sitting down to the piano, when she ran over a few melancholy chords with an air of reluctance and displacement. Her sympathies were soon excited by the fine tones—the tumultuous melody of the keys she touched—and she struck into the soft and soothing symphony of "The Banks of Allan Water." The breathless silence of the bystanders—for nearly all the company was straggled around—was at length broken by her voice stealing, like faint blue gushing streams, on the delighted ears of her auditors, as she commenced singing that exquisite little ballad, with the most touching pathos and simplicity. She had just commenced the verse,

"For his bride a soldier sought her,
And a winning tongue had he—
On the banks of Allan Water
But the summer grief had brought her—
And the soldier, false was he!"

when, to the surprise of every body around her, she suddenly ceased playing and singing without removing her hands from the instrument, and gazed steadfastly forward with a vacant air, while the color faded from her cheeks, and left them pale as a lily. She continued for some moments, to the alarm and astonishment of the company—motionless and apparently unconscious of any one's presence. Her elder sister, much agitated, stepped towards her, placed her hand on her shoulder endeavored gently to arouse her and said hurriedly, "Anne, Anne! what now is the matter?" Miss — made no answer; but a few moments after, without moving her eyes suddenly burst into a piercing shriek! Consternation seized all present.

"Sister—sister!—Dear Anne, are you ill?" again enquired her trembling sister, endeavoring to rouse her, but in vain. Miss — did not seem either to see or hear her. Her eyes still gazed fixedly forward till they seemed gradually to expand, as it were with an expression of glassy horror. All present seemed utterly confounded, and afraid to interfere with her. Whispers were heard. "She's ill!—in a fit—run for some water. Good God, how strange—a what a piercing shriek, &c. &c. At length Miss —'s lip moved. She began to mutter inaudibly; but by and by those indistinct near her could distinguish the words, "They are looking out the dead! They turn over the books. Ah!—now—no!—that little hill of slain—see, see! they are turning them all over—There!—There he is!—Oh, horror! horror! horror! Right through the heart!" and with a long shuddering groan she fell senseless into the arms of her sister. Of course, all was in confusion and dismay, not a face present, but was blanched with agitation and affright

on hearing the extraordinary words uttered. With true delicacy and propriety of feeling all those whose carriages had happened to have already arrived, instantly took their departure, to prevent their presence embarrassing or interfering with the family who were already sufficiently bewildered. The room was soon thinned of all, except those who were immediately engaged in rendering their services to the young lady; and a servant was instantly dispatched with a horse for me. On my arrival I found her in bed, (still at the house where the party was given, which was that of the young lady's sister-in-law.) She had fallen into a succession of swoons ever since she had been carried up from the drawing room, and was perfectly senseless, when I entered the bed chamber where she lay. She had not spoken a syllable since uttering the singular words just related; and her whole frame was cold and rigid—in fact she seemed to have received some strange shock, which had altogether paralyzed her. By use, however, of strong stimulants, we succeeded at length in restoring her to something like consciousness; but I think it would have been better for her—judging from the event, never to have awoke again from forgetfulness. She opened her eyes under the influence of searching stimulants we applied, and stared vacantly for an instant on those standing round her bedside. Her countenance, of an ashy hue, was damp with clammy perspiration, and she lay motionless, except when her frame undulated with long deep drawn sighs.

"Oh, wretched, wretched girl!" she murmured with length—Why have I lived till now? Why did you not suffer me to expire? He called me to join him—I was going—and you will not let me—I must go—yes, yes." Anne—Why do you talk so? Charles is not gone—he will return soon—he will indeed," sobbed her sister.

"Oh, never, never!" You could not see what I saw Jane," she shuddered, "oh it was frightful!" How they tumble about the heaps of the dead! how they stripped! oh, horror, horror!

"My dear Miss, you are dreaming—raving—indeed you are," said I, holding her hand in mine, "come, you must not give way to such gloomy, such nervous fancies, you must not, indeed. You are frightening your friends to no purpose."

"What do you mean?" she replied, looking me suddenly full in the face. "I tell you it is true! Ah me, Charles is dead—I know it—I saw him! Shot right through the heart! They were stripping him, when—"

and he again swooned. Mrs. —, the lady of the house, could endure the distressing scene no longer, and was carried out of the room fainting, in the arms of her husband. With great difficulty, we succeeded in restoring Miss — once more to consciousness, but the frequency and duration of her relapses began seriously to alarm me. The spirit, being brought so often to the brink, might at last suddenly flit off into eternity, without one's being aware of it. I, of course, did all that my professional knowledge and experience suggested; and, after expressing my readiness to the lady of the house, to remain all night there in the event of any serious or sudden alteration in Miss — for the worse, I took my departure, promising to call very early in the morning. Before leaving, Mr. — had acquainted me with all the particulars above related; and as I rode home, I could not help feeling the liveliest curiosity, mingled with the most intense sympathy for the unfortunate sufferer, to see whether the corroborating event would stamp the present as one of those extraordinary occurrences which occasionally "come o'er us like a summer cloud," astonishing and perplexing every one.

The next morning, about nine o'clock, I was again at Miss —'s bed side. She was nearly in the same state as that in which I had left her the preceding evening, only feebler, and almost continually stupefied. She seemed, as it were, stunned with some severe but invisible stroke. She said scarcely anything, but often uttered a low, moaning, indistinct sound, and whispered at intervals, "Yes—shortly, Charles, tomorrow." There was no rousing her by conversation; she noticed no one, and would answer no questions. I suggested the propriety of calling in additional medical assistance; and in the evening met two eminent physicians in consultation at her bed side. We came to the conclusion that she was sinking rapidly, and that, unless some miracle intervened to restore her energies, she would continue with us but a very little longer. After my brother physicians had left, I returned to the sick chamber, and sat by Miss —'s bed side more than an hour. My feelings were much agitated at witnessing her singular and affecting situation. There was such a sweet and sorrowful expression about her pallid features, deepening, occasionally, into such hopelessness of heart-broken anguish, as no one could contemplate without deep emotion. There was, besides, something mysterious and awing—something of what in Scotland is called *second-sight*—in the circumstances which had occasioned her illness.

"Gone—gone!" she murmured, with closed eyes, while I was sitting and gazing in silence on her—gone and in glory!—Ah, I shall see the young conqueror—I shall!—How he will love me! Ah, I recollect," she continued, after a long interval, "it was the 'Banks of Allan Water' these cruel people made me sing—and my

heart was breaking the while! What was the verse I was singing when I saw—she shuddered—"oh this!"

"For his bride a soldier sought her,
And a winning tongue had he—
On the banks of Allan Water
But the summer grief had brought her—
And the soldier, false was he!"

Oh, no, never Charles—my poor murdered Charles—never!" She groaned, and spoke no more that night. She continued utterly deaf to all that was said in the way of sympathy or remonstrance; and, if her lips moved at all, it was only to utter faintly some such words as, "Oh, let me—leave me in peace!" During the two next days, she continued drooping rapidly. The only circumstance about her demeanour, particularly noticed, was, that she once moved her hands for a moment over the counterpane, as though she were playing the piano—a sudden flash overspread her features—her eyes stared, as though she were started by the appearance of some phantom or other, and she gasped, "There, there!"—after which she relapsed into her former state of stupor.

How will it be credited, that on the fourth morning of Miss —'s illness, a letter was received from Paris by her family, with a black seal and franked by the Colonel of the Regiment in which Charles — had served, communicating the melancholy intelligence that the young captain had fallen towards the close of the battle of Waterloo; for while in the act of charging at the head of his corps, a French cavalry officer shot him through the heart with a pistol! The whole family, with all their acquaintance, were unutterably shocked at the news—almost petrified with amazement at the strange corroboration of Miss —'s prediction. How to communicate it to the poor sufferer was now a serious question, or whether to communicate it at all at present. The family at last considering that it would be unjustifiable in them any longer to withhold the intelligence from her, intrusted the painful duty to me. I therefore repaired to the bed side alone, in the evening of the day on which the letter had been received—that evening was the last of her life! I sat down in my usual place beside her, and her pulse, countenance, breathing, cold extremities, together with the fact, that she had taken no nourishment whatever since she had been laid in her bed—convinced me that the poor girl's sufferings were soon to terminate. I was at a loss for a length of time how to break the oppressive silence. Observing, however, her fading eyes fixed on me, I determined, as it were accidentally, to attract them to the fatal letter which I then held in my hand. After a while she observed it; her eye suddenly settled on the ample coronet seal, and the sight operated something like an electric shock. She seemed struggling to speak, but in vain. I now wished to Heaven I had never agreed to undertake the duty which had been imposed upon me. I opened the letter, and looking steadfastly at her, said, in as soothing tones as my agitation could command, "My dear, now don't be alarmed, or I shall not tell you what I am going to tell you." She trembled, and her sensibilities seemed suddenly restored; for her eyes assumed an expression of alarmed intelligence, and her lips moved about like those of a person who feels them parched with agitation, and endeavors to moisten them. "This letter has been received today from Paris," I continued; "it is from Colonel Lord —, and brings word that—that—that—" I felt suddenly choked, and could not bring out the words.

"That my Charles is dead! I know it. Did I not tell you so?" said Miss —, interrupting me with a clear and distinct tone of voice as she ever had in her life. I felt confounded. Had the unexpected operation of the news I brought been able to dissolve the spell which had withered her mental energies, and afford promise of her restoration to health?

Has the reader ever watched a candle which is flickering and expiring in its socket, suddenly shoot up in instantaneous brilliancy, and then be utterly extinguished? I soon saw it was thus with poor Miss —. All the expiring energies of her soul were suddenly collected to receive this corroboration of her vision—if such it may be called—and then she would

"Like a lily drooping,
Bow her head, and die."

She begged me in a faltering voice, to read her all the letter. She listened with closed eyes, and made no remark when I had concluded. After a long pause I exclaimed, "God be praised, my dear Miss —, that you have been able to receive this dreadful news so firmly!"

"Doctor, tell me, have you no medicine that could make me weep? Oh, give it me; it would relieve me, for I feel a mountain on my breast—it is pressing me," replied she, feebly uttering the words at long intervals. Pressing her hand in mine, I begged her to be calm; and the oppression would soon disappear.

"Oh—oh—oh, that I could weep. Doctor!" She whispered something like the words—"I am—I am—call her—husb," accompanied with a faint, fluttering, gurgling sound. Alas, I too well understood it!—With much trepidation I ordered the nurse to summon the family into the room instantly. Her sister Jane was the first that entered, her eyes swollen with weeping and seemingly half suffocated with the effort to conceal her emotions.

"Oh, my darling, precious, precious, sister Anne!" she sobbed, and knelt down at the bedside, flinging her arms around her

sister's neck, kissing the gentle sufferer's cheek and mouth.

"Anne!—love!—darling!—Don't you know me?" she groaned, kissing her forehead repeatedly. Could I help weeping? All who entered were standing around the bed sobbing and in tears. I kept my fingers at the wrist of the dying sufferer; but could not feel whether or not the pulse beat—which, however, I attributed to my own agitation.

"Speak—speak my darling Anne! speak to me—I am your poor sister Jane!" sobbed the agonized girl, continuing fondly kissing her sister's cold lips and forehead. She suddenly started—exclaimed, "Oh, God, she's dead!" and sunk instantly senseless on the floor. Alas, alas, it was too true; my sweet and broken hearted patient was no more!

An allegory.

It was night. Jerusalem slept quietly amid her hills, as a child upon the breast of its mother. The noiseless sentinel stood like a statue at his post, and the philosopher's light burned dimly in the recesses of his chamber.

But a darker night was abroad upon the earth. A moral darkness involved the nation in its unlighted shadows. Reason shed a faint glimmering over the minds of men, like the cold and inefficient shining of a distant star. The immortality of men's spiritual nature was unknown, his relations to Heaven undiscovered, and his future destiny obscured in a cloud of mystery.

It was at this period that two forms of ethereal mould hovered above the land of God's chosen people. They seemed sister angels sent to heaven on some embassy of love.

The one was of majestic stature, and fit the well-formed limbs which her snowy drapery scarcely concealed, in her erect bearing and steady eye, was exhibited the highest degree of strength and confidence. Her right arm was extended in an impressive gesture upward, where night appeared to have placed her darkest pavilion, while on her left reclined her delicate companion, in form and countenance the contrast of the other, for she was drooping like the flower when unmoistened by refreshing dews, and her bright but troubled eye scanned the air with ardent but varying glances.

Suddenly a light like the sun flashed out from the heavens, and Faith and Hope hailed with exulting songs the ascending Star of Bethlehem.

Years rolled away, and a stranger was seen in Jerusalem. He was a meek and unassuming man, whose happiness seemed to consist in acts of benevolence to the human race. There were deep traces of sorrow in his countenance, though none knew why he grieved, for he lived in the practice of every virtue, and was loved by all the wise and good.

By and by it was rumored that the stranger worked miracles, that the blind saw, the dumb spoke, and the dead leaped to life at his touch; that when he commanded, the ocean moderated its chafing tide, and the very thunders articulated, "He is the son of God."

Envy assailed him with the charge of sorcery, and the voice of impious judges condemned him unto death. Slowly, and thickly guarded, he ascended the hill of Calvary. A heavy cross bent him down to the earth; but Faith leaned upon his arm, and Hope, dipping her pinions in his blood, mounted to the skies.

A capital story is told of a minister somewhere down east, who being somewhat given to laziness, was in the habit of drawing frequently upon a barrel of sermons, bequeathed to him by his father, who was also a minister. Upon one occasion, the young divine got hold of a sermon once delivered to the State prison convicts; and taking it for granted, from the well known language of his father, that it would be appropriate, decided, without examination, to make use of it on the next Lord's day.

The Sabbath came—the congregation assembled—the worthy deacons were all in their places—and the preaching commenced. All went well for a time, and the audience were becoming deeply interested, when all at once the clergyman surprised them with the information that "if it had not been for the clemency of the Governor, every one them would have been hung long ago!"

The proposition emanating from the Militia officers of this county, to hold a Military State convention at Raleigh on the 4th of July next, appears to be received with general favor, and no doubt can now be entertained of the success of the scheme. Something of the kind is necessary to maintain an efficient spirit among the citizen soldiery of the State, and to prevent our whole militia system from falling in to utter disrepute.—*Wil. Chron.*

U. S. vs. Mr. STANLY.—Mr. Stanly was brought before one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia on the 22nd ult., on the same charge on which Mr. Wise had been tried and compelled to give bond to keep the peace.—Upon investigation it appeared that the difficulty between Messrs. Wise and Stanly had been amicably settled, and the latter was therefore discharged, and has again taken his seat in the House.

Hon. JOHN BELL, late Secretary of War, arrived in New Orleans on the 15th inst.