

# Highland Messenger.

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

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

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

[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 Tusculum, in Alabama; and Jacinto, in Mississippi; to Ripley, in said State, as a common point and from said point, through Holly Springs and Harardo, 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 fourth 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 hereby is, 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 act now in force for the sale of the public lands, and granting pre-emption rights to actual settlers, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to, and include, the 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 to the State of Illinois, by Lewis Clouck, under color of 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.

[PUBLIC—No. 18.]

**AN ACT to amend the act of the tenth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "An act to change the time of holding the circuit and district courts of Ohio."**  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in the district of Ohio, now required by law to be held on the first Monday of July, annually, at Columbus, shall hereafter be held at the city of Cincinnati; and all process and recognizances, and other proceedings taken or issued, or made returnable at Columbus, at the said July term next, shall be returnable at the said term at Cincinnati; and the said district court shall have power, whenever, in the opinion of the Judge thereof, it may be necessary for the convenient administration of justice, to hold an adjourned term of said district court at the city of Cleveland, in said district, at such time as he may think proper; and the said district court may make all necessary rules for holding such adjourned term of said court, and for the proper return of process.

WILLIE P. MANGUM,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.

JOHN WHITE,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

**AN ACT regulating commercial intercourse with the port of Cayenne, in the colony in French Guiana, and to remit certain duties.**  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act regulating the commercial intercourse with the islands of Antiqua and Guadalupe," approved on the ninth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, admitting French vessels coming from and laden with articles the growth and manufacture of either of the said islands, are hereby extended to the vessels of the same nation coming from the port of Cayenne, in the colony of French Guiana, so as to entitle said vessels coming directly from said port of Cayenne, and laden with articles the growth or manufacture of said colony which are permitted to be exported there from in American vessels, to admission into the ports of the United States on payment of no higher duties of tonnage, or on their cargoes, as aforesaid, than are imposed on American vessels, and on like cargoes therein imported: Provided, That if the President of the United States shall, at any time, receive satisfactory information that the privileges allowed to American vessels and their cargoes in the said colony of French Guiana, by the articles of its Governor bearing date the fifth of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and the twenty-ninth of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and by the tariffs and regulations in force in the colony, have been revoked or annulled, he is hereby authorized, by proclamation, to suspend the operations of this act, and withhold all privileges allowed under it.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to refund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amount of duty, in consistent with the provisions of the first section of this act, which, since the articles and the tariffs and regulations referred to in the provisions of the first section of this act, have been in operation in said colony, as may have been levied in the ports of the United States upon any French vessels coming directly from the port of Cayenne, laden with such articles, the growth or manu-

facture of said colony, which were allowed to be exported therefrom in American vessels.  
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 should any difficult question of law arise in any cause, 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, 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.

**[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 abridgment 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.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the statistics, including the census of persons, and the compendium or abridgment 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 abridgment shall be distributed among the States, Territories, and persons entitled to distribution under the said resolution, and in the proportions there 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 day, 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 hereby is, authorized to extend the existing contract for carrying the mail upon the steamboat 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.

**U. STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.**  
**DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
At Chambers in Fayetteville, April 9, 1842.

**ALBERT G. FORNEY**, of Burke county, having, on the fifth day of April, filed a petition duly verified, praying to be declared a bankrupt, it is, thereupon, Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at chambers in this town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Albert G. Forney be not declared a bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the *Highland Messenger* four weeks in succession.  
H. H. POTTER,  
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

**U. STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.**  
**DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
At Chambers in Fayetteville, April 9, 1842.

**THOMAS J. FORNEY**, of Burke county, having, on the fifth day of April, filed a petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a bankrupt, it is, thereupon, Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at chambers in this town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Thomas J. Forney be not declared a bankrupt pursuant to an act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the *Highland Messenger* four weeks in succession.  
H. H. POTTER,  
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

**FOR SALE**—On accommodating terms, an elderly WOMAN, who is a good COOK, WASHER, and IRONER. Apply at this office.

## MISCELLANY.

### New England Villages.

The external appearance of these ancient agricultural towns makes a singular impression upon a stranger. The time-worn church is situated most likely on the highest and bleakest hill where its builders could find a public road, and behind it run off the long sheds, numbering as many stalls as there are chaises and wagons in the parish. Low gable roofed houses, of all shades and colors, stand like decrepit patriarchs among the huge barns which have grown up around them. Red school houses in the centre of each district—old cemeteries, with the slate head stones half sunk in the earth or hid in the rank luxuriance of the grass—whole miles of the moss covered stone walls—the road, without regard to hills or points of compass, winding from farm to farm—the powder house, the pound, the poor houses and county house, are all objects of notice to the traveller. The antique garb of the inhabitants may strike him strangely; but if he be in a pleasant humor, the rustic civility which accompanies it, and which he meets with every where, cannot fail to delight him. The urchins trudging homeward from school greet him with doffed hats ready bows; the checked frocks and aprons in their rear render the graceful courtesy, while the complaisant smile of the paroled and gloved school ma'am betrays her pride in the good breeding of her little flock. If it chance to be a pleasant afternoon of summer, he will find bright faces looking after him from every door; the grand dame plying her emitting needles or turning the foot wheel, less for gain than as a thrifty pastime; the careful mother, making "auld claes look amiss as weel's the new"; the daughters carding the white rolls of wool, or rapidly shifting the bobs of the lace pillows—and all listening meanwhile to the simple ballad or fast chattering of the neighbor's news from the market town. The boys suspend their ball game while he drives over the green. The Veteran 'quire—the patriarch of the place—

"With his old three-cornered hat,  
His brooches and all that!"  
respectfully uncovers his head, with the true dignity of the old John Hancock courtesy, and rustic maid, full blown as the summer rose, glances a conjetting look from beneath her dark eye lashes, and hastens home to tell of the handsome stranger whom she met; while not least the fat landlord—mine host of the Sun for forty years—meets him at the door, and welcomes him with the most gracious air to the well sanded parlor.

You are in truth, reminded at every step that nature is not out of date here and that the standard which art and fashion have introduced over the world—which like the bed of Procrustes, reduce redundancy and racks out deficiencies to suit his dimensions and measurement—has no dwelling place among this people. Take your fishing rod in your hand and travel through all the country; it down by the huge sirlion of the farmer's table, or take potluck at the more simple dripping limbs against the post members of the cottager's hearth or before the roaring beacon of the landlord's hall, or trace every stream from its mouth through all its windings to its source, and that with every one you meet, and the same unaffected simplicity, the same honest and manly frankness, the same independence of thought and manner will arrest your attention every where.—*Knickerbocker.*

**CURIOUS DELUSION OF THE ABORIGINES OF AUSTRALIA.**—A sort of procession came up, headed by two women, down whose cheeks tears were streaming. The eldest of these came up to me, said, "Gwa, gwa, bundo all," "yes, yes, in truth it is him; and then throwing her arms around me cried bitterly; her head resting upon her breast; and, although I was totally ignorant of what her meaning was, from mere motives of compassion, I offered no resistance to her caresses, however disagreeable they might be, for she was old, ugly, and filthy dirty; the other younger one knelt at my feet, also crying. At last the old lady, emboldened by my submission, deliberately kissed me on the cheek, just in the manner a French woman would have done; she then cried a little more, and, at length, relieving me assured me I was the ghost of her son, who had some time before been killed by a spear wound in his breast. The younger female was my sister; but she whether from motives of delicacy, or from any imagined backwardness on my part, did not think proper to kiss me. My new mother expressed almost as much delight at my return to my family as my real mother would have done, had I been unexpectedly restored to her. As soon as she left me, my brothers and my father (the old man who had previously been so frightened) came up and embraced me after their manner, that is, they threw their arms around my waist, placed their right knee against my right knee, and their breast against my breast, holding me in this way for several minutes. During the time that the ceremony lasted, I, according to the native custom, preserved a grave and mournful expression of countenance. This belief, that white people are souls of departed blacks, is by no means an uncommon superstition amongst them; they themselves never having an idea of quitting their own lap, cannot imagine others doing it; thus when they see white people suddenly appear in their country, and settling themselves down in particular spots, they ima-

gine they must have formed an attachment for this land in some other state of existence; and hence conclude the settlers were at one period black men, and their own relations. Likenesses, either real or imagined, complete the delusion; and from the manner of the old woman I have just alluded to, from her many tears, and from her warm caresses, I feel firmly convinced, that she really believed I was her son whose first thought upon his return to earth, had been to revisit his old mother, and bring her a present.—I will go still further, and say, that although I did not encourage this illusion, I had not the heart to try to undeceive the old creature, and to dispel her dream of happiness.—*Grey's Journal of two Expeditions in Northwest and Western Australia.*

### The end of the drunkard.

A New York correspondent of the United States Gazette, describing an evening on the Battery, concludes his letter with this affecting incident. A crowd had gathered near the gate at the southern extremity of the Battery, and several voices rose at the same moment upon the air, crying for vengeance upon a tattered form that reeled into the enclosure, in a beastly state of intoxication. He was apparently about fifty years of age, and was followed by a young, beautiful, and interesting girl, not out of her teens. A moment before I saw him, he had raised his arm and struck this lovely being to the earth. For this the crowd was pursuing him, and would doubtless have committed some summary act upon the inebriated wretch; had not the same delicate form interposed to prevent the consummation of the deed. She approached timidly, and fondly begged the monster to go home.—He swore by the living God that he would never return.

Little did he think, as he uttered the oath, that the vengeance of that God his sacrilegious lips had profaned; and that at that moment hanging over him, and that the angel of death was waiting upon the waters to bear him, with all his sins upon his head, into the presence of the Creator he had mocked. He strook the fair girl from him with a curse, and staggered to the railing. A cluster of boats was at some distance from the shore, and a few voices were singing one of Russell's songs. The drunkard contrived to clamber on the uppermost rail, and after having seated himself called to the singers to perform something lively, or "d—n his eyes, he would come out there and sing for himself!" These were the last words he uttered. In endeavoring to change his position, his foot slipped, and he fell into the waters to rise no more.—Great exertions were made by the boats to reach his assistance, and more than one daring fellow plunged in the sea; but all in vain—his body has not yet been recovered. The tide was running strong at the time, and we may hear of his body being washed upon the opposite shore in a few days.

The poor girl was frantic—she rushed to the water's edge, crying, "Father! dear father! for heaven's sake, save my father!" It was indeed her father. He had once enjoyed a handsome property but liquor ruined him. He sold his house for it, and at last his garments. His wife died from want, and his daughter had supported him and three children by the labor of her hands. He swore he would never again enter her house because she would not give him liquor—he cursed her, and died while a curse against himself yet hung upon his lips. The daughter did not leave the spot before midnight, and her cries appalled the stoutest hearts around her. Twenty dollars were raised among the spectators, but when handed to her, she exclaimed, "No! no! give me my father!"

### Too good to be lost.

THE WEST AND THE EAST.—The equisites of our Eastern cities sometimes meet with curious adventures in the "far West." General C. (well known in Philadelphia) on getting on board of a Mississippi steamer, after a brief survey of the company, considered himself so far removed in point of dignity from the jeans-clad Kentuckians, Hoosiers, and Suckers around him, that he must needs give them striking demonstration of the fact, by refusing to cat with the ordinary steel forks used by the aforesaid vulgar herd. He therefore provided himself with a silver fork, and as he was aware that it was placed at one of the plates, some one of the *canaille* might use it he handed it to the steward of the boat with an injunction to give it to him on his getting fairly at the dinner table. The steward promised; but the passengers got wind of the matter, and amongst them was a brawny Kentuckian. On the first opportunity which offered, he went on shore and manufactured with his hunting knife a huge wooden fork, which he also gave to the steward, with an order to give *neither* of the forks to their owners until called for. The General got seated, and "Old Kaintuck" posted himself opposite to him; but the silver fork was not forthcoming. "Hand me my fork," said he to the steward. It was respectfully presented. "Hand me my fork," bawled the Kentuckian. It was presented, and poked into a piece of beef with the utmost gravity. The passengers, who had watched the proceedings, could stand it no longer. They burst into reiterated shouts of laughter, until the gentleman, *par excellence*, felt it such an infringement upon his dignity, that he arose in high dudgeon, and sought the captain of the boat, with a complaint that his passengers had behaved with great rudeness. "Sir," said the captain, (a real western man,) with grave earnestness, "you are too large a man for my little boat! I'm afraid that in walking from side to side, your weight might capsize her; and you had better go ashore!" Gen. C. evaporated at the first landing.

### THE ROOM WITH A LIGHT IN IT.

The foregoing anecdote is only equalled by an occurrence that took place in early times, in Tennessee, in which Gen. Jackson, (then a young man,) was one of the principal actors. The writer heard the story often in the town where the occurrence took place. The General was riding the circuit at the time referred to, as a lawyer, and Court was sitting in the little town of R—, now not much larger. It was a pleasant summer evening, and a group of the gentlemen of the bar were standing in front of the only tavern in the place, engaged in discussing the news of the day, when a stranger rode up to the door of the tavern and dismounted. There was much of the dandy in his appearance. He stalked into the house, looking neither right nor left, and paid no attention whatever to the friendly greetings of the gentlemen before mentioned. The house was kept by an aged widow lady, who was respected and esteemed by all who knew her. The important gentleman sought her presence, and demanded, rather than requested, a room to himself, and a light in it. Mrs. R. politely informed him that as Court was then sitting, and her house was somewhat crowded, it would be impossible to accommodate him in the way proposed, but that he could have a room, if he would share it with another gentleman. This he refused; and finally became so insolent and annoying in his remarks upon the want of accommodation, that the lady sent for Gen. Jackson, as one in whom she could confide, and requested his advice. To him she stated the case, and he desired her to leave the matter to him. He immediately took a servant, and made him enter the little log corn-crib, rake the corn all on one side, and sweep the floor. The light so much wanted was placed upon the floor. The entrance was a hole about two feet square, with a door, or shutter, which fastened with a padlock. The General then repaired to the great man, and told him his room was ready, with a light in it! The grinning darkey took another light and preceded him, while the General, with due deference, brought up the rear. Jack led him to the hole, at which he stopped, with very manifest tokens of rage. "There's your room," said the general. "Don't keep us waiting!" "Do you mean to insult me?" stammered the stranger, as he encountered the flashing eyes of the General riveted upon him. "Get in, sir!" (was all the reply) or by the Eternal, you shall go in neck and heels. Jack! (to the negro) help him in; he wants a room to himself!" Jack's aid was not needed. The dandy crawled in, the key was turned, and as he insisted upon—he had "a room to himself, with a light in it."—[*Boston Times.*]

## British philanthropy.

The benevolence of British philanthropists encompasses the earth! How eager is it to civilize and christianize barbarous nations and savage tribes! How alert to put a stop to the slave-trade, and give freedom to the slave! Even our benighted land is made to feel the influence of this world-enlightening sun—whether for good or for evil, is a subject of discussion.

But what shall we say of the following just picture, drawn by the *Boston Atlas*?—What would British philanthropists say of our Southern planters, if, when their slaves became too old or infirm to earn a living, they were to ship them to London or Liverpool, to live upon the charities of a foreign people, or to die in the streets? Would it be worse thus to dispose of an old infirm negro slave, than a white freeman?—Is this trade of shipping paupers against their will a whit better than the African slave-trade? Think God, there is nothing in the system of slavery, as it exists in this country, one half as horrible.

### [From the Atlas.]

"EXECRABLE BARBARIY.—By statements in various quarters, it seems that the English are pushing, with desperate vigor, the means begun by them some time since, to get rid of their pauper population. At every opportune occasion, the half-starved inmates of their almshouses are packed on like cattle, in vessels hired to convey them to the United States. In this way the parish officers of many towns have already freed themselves of a vast number of diseased, blind, decrepid, old, deformed, and helpless beings. These poor men and women, who are English by birth; after expending their youth, the flower of their lives—exhausting themselves, body and mind, to subserve the cupidity, and administer to the wants of a purse-proud, luxurious, and never satisfied aristocracy—these broken down people, who, in the extremity of their age and destitution, have the strongest of all human claims upon the sympathies and charities of their countrymen—these unfortunate and suffering beings are now made outcasts by their own fellow-citizens; expatriated against their will; sent, in despite of their prayers and tears, thousands of miles over the sea, to a foreign clime; and there, without a single hope this side of the grave, must speedily end their days in wretchedness and misery—deprived even of the solace that their mortal bodies might rest, at last, in the land where they were born and labored so long.

"Where, in the annals of all the nations of the earth, can be found an act more abhorrently barbarous or execrable than this? Great Britain, the most enlightened and potent of empires, is now covering up her other foul and bloody deeds by this, the blackest and most unnatural of public crimes!"

A gentleman was waked in the night and told that his wife was dead. He turned round, drew the coverlet closer, pulled down his night-cap, and muttered, as he went to sleep again, "Ah! how grieved I shall be in the morning."

### A FAIR HIT.—Mr. Wise, in a late speech,

contended, that the character of the House of Representatives had deteriorated, and intimated his intention to retire at the end of his present term. Mr. Sprigg defended the character of the House, but hoped, if it had deteriorated, that it would get better after Mr. Wise's withdrawal.  
The *Boonslick Times* enumerates the following, as one of the things he don't like to see:  
"A man taking a paper so long without paying, that he forgets how his account stands, and then disputes it."  
Wonder if the subscribers know what he means?

## [From the N. Y. New Era.]

### The District System.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives making a very important change in the manner of electing members to the House. The States are to be Districted—each District to contain about 50,000 inhabitants and to elect one member of Congress. The General Ticket and Double District system to be entirely done away with. Under this bill the House would contain 300 members.

This city will be divided into six Districts, and the States will be represented as follows:

Maine,	10
New Hampshire,	5
Massachusetts,	14
Rhode Island,	2
Connecticut,	8
Vermont,	5
New York,	48
New Jersey,	7
Pennsylvania,	34
Delaware,	1
Maryland,	6
Virginia,	21
North Carolina,	13
South Carolina,	9
Georgia,	11
Alabama,	9
Mississippi,	5
Louisiana,	5
Tennessee,	15
Kentucky,	14
Ohio,	30
Indiana,	13
Illinois,	9
Missouri,	7
Arkansas,	1
Michigan,	4

### A DEAR KISS.—A curious trial was re-

cently held at Middlesex Sessions, in England. Thomas Saverland, the prosecutor, stated, that the day after Christmas, he was in the tap room, where the defendant, Caroline Newton, and her sister, who had come from Birmingham, were present.—The latter jokingly observed that she had promised her sweetheart that no man should kiss her while absent.—It being holiday time, Saverland considered this a challenge, and caught hold of her and kissed her.—The young woman took it as a joke, and her sister, the defendant, said she would like as little of that kind of fun as he pleased. Saverland told her if she was angry, he would kiss her also; he then tried to do it, and they both fell to the ground. On rising the woman struck him; he again tried to kiss her, and in the scuffle she bit off his nose, which she spit out of her mouth. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of his nose. The defendant said he had no business to kiss her; if she wanted kissing she had a husband to kiss her, a better looking man than ever the prosecutor was! The jury without hesitating acquitted her; and the chairman said that if any man attempted to kiss a woman against her will, she had a right to bite off his nose, if she had a fancy for so doing.

### PUNCTUATION.—Caxton had the merit

of introducing the Roman pointing, as used in Italy; and his successor, Pinson, triumphed by domiciliating the Roman letter. The dash, or perpendicular line, thus (—) was the only punctuation they used. It was, however, discovered that the craft of pointing well, used to make the sentence very light. The more elegant comma supplanted the long uncouthly; the colon was a refinement, "showing there is more to come."  
But the semi-colon was a Latin delicacy, which the obtuse English typographer resisted. So late as 1590, treatises on orthography do not recognize any such innovator. The Bible of 1592, though printed with appropriate accuracy, is without a semicolon; but in 1634, its full rights are established, by Charles Butler's English Grammar. In this chronology of the four points of punctuation, it is evident that Shakespeare could never have used the semicolon—a circumstance which the profound George Chalmers mourns over, opining that semicolons would often have saved the poet from the commentators.

### INSTRUCTION IN A NUTSHELL.—It is related

that Galileo, who invented the telescope with which he observed the satellites of Jupiter, invited a man who was opposed to him to look through it, that he might observe Jupiter's moons. The man positively refused, saying, "If I should see them how could I maintain my opinions, which I have advanced against your philosophy?" This is the case with many. They will not look at the truth. They will not hear it, for fear that the arguments which they have framed will be destroyed, and they may be obliged to give up their vicious indulgences.

### A FAIR HIT.—Mr. Wise, in a late speech,

contended, that the character of the House of Representatives had deteriorated, and intimated his intention to retire at the end of his present term. Mr. Sprigg defended the character of the House, but hoped, if it had deteriorated, that it would get better after Mr. Wise's withdrawal.  
The *Boonslick Times* enumerates the following, as one of the things he don't like to see:  
"A man taking a paper so long without paying, that he forgets how his account stands, and then disputes it."  
Wonder if the subscribers know what he means?