THOS. W. ATKIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CERMS OF THE MESSENGER : Dollars and First Casts per annum i neer will be discontinued, except at the opthe Editor, until all affearages are paid.
resements will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR
are of ten lines or less, for the first insertion,
marriers Carrs for each continuance—
mber of insertions desired must be marked
margin, or the advertisement will be continuorbid, and charged accordingly. Court Ori be charged twenty-five per cent extra.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Eik Runners. Under this head the editor of the St. Louis Leveille relates the particulars of a wild, s, and most singular chase—a chase which has no parallel that we wot of. He es for its nuthenticity, too--but we give rrative in his own words:

o following extraordinary relation is lit ally true. It has been comm of our oldest and most ens, and is further substantiated by the erring testimony of the senior er, who knew both of the men spoker nd has never heard the story doubted .foor John Dougherty, the " Kentuckian" oned, is still living, in Clay county, Miswhich he has represented in the Legis lature, besides having filled the importa post of Indian Agent. He was famous in his is, among the prairie and mountain me ar of extraordinary skill and endurnnce. We should like, of all things, to hear ent of an adventure which is, certainly, smoog the most marvellous ever ard of out of the pages of fiction-if, inhing to compare with it. 1818 the Missouri Fur Comna last below Council Blaffs, nam Acr the gentleman who estabhed h. There was much competition in that time, and it was a great point select the very bestmen for runners.

Me Lim had with him a young Kentucki-Dougherty, a fine during fellow, the frame of iron, the speed of the estrich. and the endurance of the camel. He was er, in the retention of a half Bouf, who, notwithstand (bad bed.) was considered of D. had travelled up foot from the Black. ills to Fort Lim, a distance of ninety ed at the Fort, during

ly warm, the grass high and almost ur nished with meat, the two men were playing at cards, when their employer came up, an represented them with their negligence, and hem to mart the first thing on a hunt. Obedience was p se, but the game cont growing more desperate, the spirit t, and the san was well up wi formed of the case, again aped, in no pleasant homor it may cursed, sacre'd and caraboo'd till uents, fully aroused and a little a. d, took their gons and started for Pasek, on the edge of a prairie, at es off. There they discovered a when the Kentuckian suggested a anch that would carble them to ot. The half breed, rankling at on's triumph the night previous, ob-

I don't kill elk with my gun, bu

o, both hung their ching the band as dealy raised the Innew proirie a few

speed, got ahead

despairingly in, laid down, and abandoned me to the work house for thirty days or thirty themselves beedless of all else, to the gratial years, if you like. I shall be a victim, I fication of their thirst. The frantic rivals. knife in hand, dashed in after their prey, be. gan the work of slaughter, parsing not until they had butchered sixteen elk! dragged them to say that the time might arrive when

from the water, and cut up and prepared the would have his own way, and left the office. meat for transportation to the fort, whither they had to seturn for horses.

Had the race ended ! No! For victory or death was the inward determination, and as yet neither had given way. Off dashed again the indomitable half breed, and at his side the unyielding Kentuckian. Ridge and reached her mnetieth year. Her first hu hollow, stream and timber-no velling nowin desperate silence were left behind. The sun was sinking; blind, staggering, on they went; they reached the fort haggard, wild and voiceless as from the fires of the savage, the 'gauntlet' of fiends. A crowd gathered together and now lay fainting, still side and side, a long time before they were enabled, by signs, and whispers to tell that they had in down sixteen elk and yet couldn't say

This feat brought upon D. an affection the lungs; nor did he recover his strength for several years. He is still alive-a gulet and dissipated and died in a short time. Our informant tells us that he has made an examination of the country forming their race tracksimself, and that they, without exaggeration, nust have run seventy-five miles between the ours of 8 A. M. and 7 P. M. He is fond of reading the New York Spirit of the Times, and wishes to know what the editor thinks of the Barclay and Elsworth breed, when compared with the prairie runners of the West. thousand of whose exploits remain untold, as matters of common occurrence.

" What's in a Name ?"

A plain, honest, and evidently a hardworking man, appeared before one of the Re. ly the evil counsels of those who watched over corders for advice on a subject which was preyng upon his mind night and day. He had a ittle daughter, he said, six mentles old -a poor, feeble, little thing-and in no way could he account for its lack of health and stren except from the circumstance that his wife had. Her protracted life has outlived this small than D, and between the given it a name under which no child, how, portion of her own just rie

> Recorder .- " What is the name of the infant, sir?"

> Complainant.-" Angelina Electrifica Dewropins, your honor, nothing more nor less. Don't you think that such a name is enough to kill the poor thing, especially when we are common people, and, as I tell my wife, can't Word to give our children such high-fainting

Rec .- " Well, it is impossible for me to inform you what effect the naming of children may have upon them, although I think that a nora simple ca

Com.-" Cog what, your honor ?" Rec. - Cognomen, sir-I mean to say, ir, that a more simple name would be more efitting, but whether it would restore the hild's health is a question I cannot solve, hever having seen or read any experiments up-

Com.-"I can't tell, sir. Sometimes hink the chenp novels the's been results' latehas put her do to it. You never seed a hear. flowing from this source, we ier infant than ours was when it was a week ld, but it's been a failin' fast ever since was christened. I tried to get my wife to call it Sally-plain Sally-but she took the sulks at once, sir, when I mentioned it, said it was too common. I then tried to compro mise, and told her we'd call it Caroline, or something of that sost; but she'd set her mind on Angelina Electrifina Dewdropina, and Angelina Electrifina Dewdropina it is, ponc

Rec .- " But she doesn't give all thes names when addressing the child, does she !" Com .- " Generally speaking she does, sir, but sometimes she calls it her dear little Dowdrop, for short. The other evenin' I went their knees, dandlin'it up and down, and as if the other names was not enough she called it her cherub, her darlin butterfly, and such like .r to say It goes high brenkin' my heart, your honor, when I think what the unfortunate child has to suffer. Ain't there no law agin these hings-no way to protect poor children aatural mothers, who smother them

duce your wife to drop at least a part of the

Com.-" It's no use, your honor-the old woman is set in her ways-obstinute and mulish like and is past coaxing. All I can do is an artifice of to put up with the misfortune the best way seeded their can, and stand by and see the poor child pine g and away and perish; but if we should be so fored their of tunate as to have a son, and his name isn't

forts until the ets, reaching a prairie pond or John, or Sam, or Ben, or something that's 'sink,' the hunters at their heels, plunged plain and every day like, then you may send

So saying, the complainant put on his with a species of calm resolution, as much as

Great wealth and extreme poverty

in one family. There lives, or rather subsists, in an old hovel on an obsure street in the metropolis, an infirm, destitute widow lady, who has band was one of two brothers of an ancien wealthy Dutch family. She was young and eautiful-he was ardent, wild and brave-On the morning of the memorable 26th of August, 1776, she encouraged her gallant husband to leave her at the welcome mansion round the exhausted men, who had arrived of his parents, and to cross over to Brooklys to battle the invading British troops. Near the close of the disastrous conflict he fell. nobly, at the head of his volunteers at Bush wick. The bells tolled his funeral knell in this city, amidst the terror and evacuation of the whole whig population, leaving their homes to the overwhelming army of their oppresora. The young widow fled into obscurity influential citizen. Mal Bouf became very afterwards married another victim of liberty, who left her in poverty to rear a family, who remain poor to this day.

She encountered a succession of adversi ies; and finally, after a lapse of filty years, was impelled, by dire necessity, to apply to the aged surviving brother of her first love He had taken and kept all the property and ne of his only brother, who had valient ly laid down his life for his country and his kindred. He had also retained the immens estate of their father. The old patriot wey over his long lost sister and exclaimed, "I will do her justice, and more than justice, for Hoved her like an own sister;" but subsequent his declining years and his increasing estate, prevailed on him to turn her off with a small pittance. The arrogant threats of a maste irit, and her dec ate has passed into the possession of three or our relatives, who may walk from their splento the comfortless abude of their aged and infirm nunt, behold her destitution, and listen o her mouning and fallering impre They may light up her flickering lamp, be ore it leaves them in darkness forever .- N. V. Evening Post.

unce Society of the city of Raleigh, held at he City Hall, on the 9th of September, 18-14, the following resolution was passed, viz Resolved, That we do carpestly invite our

rethren and fellow-citizens throughout the state, to join us in a petition of the following nor, viz:

o the Honorable, the General Assembly the state of North Carolina:

We, your petitioners, respectfully pray he citizens of our good old North State, from ing for gain an article known to produce certain death when used, and knowing that the urchaser would so use it, would be justly

sh not as sudden, are equally as cer the druggist's store? Not to mention the heavy amount of misory and wretchedness re sulting from the traffic.

Before the benevolent operations of acight her, with the puny thing on her Temperance formations, it was well ascer ly half that number are now its ims, surely this number affords so ground for the philanthropic action of or law-enacting departments.

ig them names they can't ly ask it of your wisdom and go terpose your guardian authority in the premises, so far as to make it unlawful to retail ct, and I spiritous liquors in our state, at least at any endenvor to in- other places than regular taverns.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will WM. ASHLEY, President.

PATRICK McGowan, Rec. Sec. DAN TUCKER .- This famous song has arrived in Scotland and is sung in the public streets after the following fashion :

"Get out the wa' old Dan Tooks, You're twa' late till coom till Soop

From the Fayetteville Observer.

atroduced into the Legislature. The cowe have was furnished by a friend from broad. We commend it to the perusal and fraught with much good to North Carolina.—
It was supported in a very able speech by the Jamented Gaston, Chrum et Venerabile nomen, and was only lost, as we have before stated, by the custing vote of the Speaker in the Senate or House of Commons, we do not know which. If Mr. Gaston's speech was reported, our friend of the Register can tell. Would be not do service by publishing it?

A BILL To secure a Homestead Freehold to the citizen

of North Carolina. Be it enacted by the General Assembly the State of North Carolina, and it is hereb enacted by the authority of the same, That bereafter every chizen of this state, possessed of land in fee or for life, shall be entitled to construct them. therein to a homestead freehold, to consist, if in the country, of one hundred acres; and if in any town, of one lot; which said home:

4. It would improve thereby the agriculture of the country, and consequently benefit the planters and farmers, in opening to them ma. stead, when laid off and assigned as hereaf. by necessary facilities to market for their proor directed, shall be exempt from execution for any debt contracted or liability incurred 5. It would enable the states, nies, to edu inety days after such assignment.

SEC. II. Be it further enacted, That any way, a number of the youth of the country person desiring the benefit of this act, shall who may be unfortunately too poor to ac le his or her petition to that effect in the otherwise the advantages of education of County or Superior Court of the county where the land may lie, describing the same and de: 6. I am in favor of adhering to the dis upon the court shall direct the Sheriff to sum. enumerated. mon three freeholders and a surveyor, who shall, on outh, allot by metes and bounds said time a sufficient amount of money for the ead; and the said freeholders shall make return thereof in writing to said court, and the same, if confirmed therein, shalf be the people, when the states have this fund of Register's office; and thereupon the decree lands. of the said court shall constitute a legal asignment of said homestead freehold.

Sac. III. Be it further enacted, That any debtor shall be arrested, by virtue of a capius ad satisfaciendum, for any debt conructed as aforesaid, said debtor shall not be compelled to surrender or account for his ocess as if there had been no discharge.

SEC. IV. Be it further enacted. That any ed by the sheriff of each man in the com and freehold, shall pass no interest or state, unless the wife be a party thereto, and

Sec. V. Be it further enacted, That all he crop made on said homestend shall fice.

es; and this act shall not be in force until he 1st Jonuary, 1840.

cobstitution of the fi	nited Sintes,
according to the Cons	ns of 1840.
Maine,	501,793
New Hampshire,	284,574
Massachusetts,	737,699
Rhode Island	
Connecticut,	309,978
Vermont, bas sono vers	
New York,	2,428,921
I SOUTH THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	979 904
New Jersey,	373,306
rennsylvania,	1,724,033
Delaware,	78,085
Maryland,	469,232
virginia,	1,239,191
North Carolina,	753,419
South Carolina,	THE RESERVE AND PARTY AND PARTY AND PARTY AND PARTY AND PARTY.
Georgia of the gat all any	691,392
Alabama,	590,756
Mississippi, our termine	375,651
Louisiana,	852,411
Tennessee,	829,210
Kentucky,	778,828
Ohlo,	1,519,467
Indiana	685,866
Illinois,	476,183
Missouri,	393,705
Arkunsas,	97,574
Michigan	212,267
Florida Territory,	54,477
Wisconsin Territory,	30,045
Married Control of the Control of th	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRE
Iowa Territory	43,112
District of Columbia,	43,719
The state of the s	17,062,506
Transfer of the second	
Total number of persons of	SECTION AND ADDRESS.

in the U. States Naval service, June 1, 1840;

The editor of the Portland Express has a et in his employ, a regular haphazard sort of a chap, who rattles off rhymes perfectly

When Peggy's dog her arms imprison; Loften wished my lot was hizzen: How often should I stand and turn. To get a pat from hands like hern!

POLITICAL.

Distribution Policy.

The subjoined extract from the speech Mr. Goggin of Virginia, delivered during the last session of Congress contains fifteen unanswerable reasons for the adoption of the olicy of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the states:

The first is that the land, and conse ly the money, belongs to the states by origingreement and com

2. The states are now largely indebted for works of Internal Improvement which the have commenced, and this money, which is their own, would enable them to discharge their obligations without a resort to increased

2. This money received by the states, even if they owed no debt, would enable them to commence and complete various useful pub-lic works, such as roads canals, bridges, &co., without any additional burdens on the people

cate without cost or charge, if applied in tha benefits of common schools.

signating such particular part thereof, not sition of the land fund among the states, beexceeding one hundred acres, or such town cause they alone have the right to apply it for lot as may be desired to be set apart. Where, such laudable objects as some of those I have

7. Because, also, to raise at the present rould be to impose too heavy a burden t ntered of record, and be registered in the their own, raised from the sales of their own

> 8. The states having given up to the General Government the most productive and the laying duties on foreign goods, the United nue in proportion to their wants, and with less expense, than the several states in proportion

stead, he shall be subject to the same more easily too, a duty on foreign goods, order to raise revenue, than a high tax o enveyance by a husband, of his or his wife's nity, at stated times, to supply the increased mands on the state treasury.

10. The distribution of this money amon the states would remove one of the greates one of the most prominent, sources of politi cal intrigue and management in the general elections for important offices in the Federa Government. Until it is made, the publi Sec. VI. Be it further enacted, That all lands will be a constant fund on which any candidate may attempt to draw for the pursections of the Union.

> 11. The distribution of the proceeds of the and among the states will lesson the chance f corruption in the Executive branch of the Government, as the interest of the states w cause the people at home narrowly to water

12. It will curtail the power and patron

ne General Government will force the Gov rnment to a more rigid economy in the manement of its affairs.

14. The money arising from the sale hese lands should be distributed, or the land hemselves may soon be taken by the state within which they lie, as has been already threatened, and the older states may then re

15. The permanent adjustment of the ph of distribution, while it will custail the pow and patronage of the General Governo will increase the influence of the save states-an object we may well desire to see

Another cogent reason which may be urg for the adoption of this policy is that the preent tariff affords ample revenue for all the penditures of the Government. The land oney is so much surplus in the Treasury.

From the N. Y. Tribuse. Milas Wright on Texas. Silas Wright recently made a speech at ine of that place. On the su

g in reference to the new one now before the country-the Aonexation of Texas. He voted against the Treaty their dwelling house, but egotiated by Mr. Tyler-1st, because the household furniture, wearing apparel, ant which it would be a violation of our na. ce tional obligations; 2d, because the bounds, with the proof in support of this po egardless of all ordinary rules and regula-ions. We give a sample— the Treaty, but embraced a large extent of age of this bill:" h territory belonging to Mexico ; and 3d, be- it passed the House notwit cause it was designed to extend and perpetuate Slavery. He would be true to our D tional obligations in respect to Sigvery as it

is, but to go further was a very different thing. Still, in taking the ground he had, he did not oppose Annexation at a proper time and in a roper manner; and if Great Britain should attempt to take possession of Texas, he would-forcibly resist her encronchments."

This Mr. Silas Wright is the gentlem whom the Polk and Texas Party nominated for Vice President-but who had too much ense to tie himself to the desperate fortunes of James K. Polk

PENNSYLVANIA .- A letter to the editors of he National Intelligencer from a distin ed citizen of Pennsylvania, in whose i ent they have entire confidence, says-

" As to how Pennsylvania will cast he Presidential Electoral vote in the comin contest, I believe it la unde tood and ascerined by all well informed persons in politics that she is as sure to give her the Whig ticket as any state in the Union."

From the Whig Standard. It and the Revolutionary

The friends of Mr. Polk have at ens connected with the pension laws, to prov hat he was their supporter, and an ad ch he voted in the form of appropriations pay pensioners, during his long service in Congress, as proof of his friendship for these laws. This is but a part of the systems isrepresentation and fraud, by which a bold and unscrupulous faction are attempt pose him upon the confidence of the Amer

The first law which granted pensions to the revolutionary soldiers, passed in the year 1818. Upon its passage, the persons I whom it promised pensions became e to them as matter of right; and the Contiution, laws, and rules of both Hopses required Congress to appropriate annually the noney to pay them. Just as the President, the judges of the courts, and the persons ng the army and navy were, fro simplering the army and their salaries and y, so were these soldiers of the Ravalus their pensions. Congress was under the tions to appropriate, and did y to pay them all. Members of Congress oted against the increase of the army he may, but after the laws making erease had passed, as a matter of duty and o course, they voted the money to pay the per ty of those laws. In like manner, those ind resisted the pension laws, had no righ fter their passage to refuse the payment . the pensions under them, but in the d they always voted to appropriate the ne y sums. Mr. Polk, with many other g men, voted for these annual appropriation whilst they were hostile to the whole of the pension laws. He never spoke or vo ed in favor of the passage of any p w, and when he voted was to render the bill odious to the l

> re passed whilst he was in the House fo 1628, a bill allowing pensions, for life iring the war of the Revolution, passed the acentive. [See Reg. Debutes, vol.

d with the covert intent to defeat it.

ercor in Congress presents an un

The War Department had given a uselves, and they were to make outh to that fact, but also to This condition to the obtain was thought by matry to be harsh spectacle of the order and Cornwallis, which come out of the long and bloody strugg with wasted property and constitutions, worthless Continu pay, being required by the Government or name, in 1830, a bill was introd louse, requiring populous to be paid to the all cases where their property, ex nt of Mexico had not been obtained, with. of trade, and farming utensils, did not e age of this bill;" he also