

THE PROPOSED JUNCTION.

No. 3. Junction of the Portsmouth and Roanoke and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads—its importance to the People of North Carolina.

The peculiar position of North Carolina renders, or certainly should render, the subject of any internal improvement within her limits, one of the highest moment. With respect to natural location, she may be properly denominated the "pent up State."

Rich as she is in resources, her hard fate is to be cut off from the ocean, and consequently, from free access to the markets of the world. Out of ten outlets to the sea, one only is left unobscured except Ocracoke Inlet, and that of the Cape Fear River; and even the former of these, it is said by Col. Kearney, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, who made a survey of the coast in 1837, will in a few years be closed; the depth of water having diminished, by filling up from 23 to 6 1/2 feet ordinary high tides.

Should this opinion of Col. K. prove correct, there will not be much long any communication between the ocean and Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds; her whole coast from Cape Henry to Cape Look Out will be about bound—walled in we might say, against the egress or ingress of the smallest sized coasters.

With no seaports of her own to foster and build up, and no markets within her own borders in which to send her surplus and purchase her supplies, she is forced to seek elsewhere, by artificial means, those commercial marts, which nature has denied her.

Hence, every improvement that shall connect her with the Atlantic Seaboard, should be received by her citizens with especial favor. But let us consider more definitely, the advantages of the proposed work to our neighbors.

First, by connecting the two roads, other markets in addition to Petersburg and Richmond, are opened to all the farmers within reach of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and in the valley of the Roanoke above Gaston. The planters in these divisions, comprehending a large and fertile portion of the State, when they shall reach Gaston with their produce, have the option of many markets instead of one or two.

They can either send it to Petersburg by the Greenville and Petersburg Roads; or, it can be sent by the junction line direct to the Seaboard, where, when arrived, being in immediate reach of the Ocean, it has the choice of all the markets of the Globe.

The inevitable effect of this accessibility to market, (which will be effected by the proposed junction) will be, to give to the North Carolina farmer, all the benefits of competition in markets, and the effect of this competition will be, to procure for him the best price for his produce.

But the beneficial operation does not stop here. This same competition in markets enables the farmer to lay in his supplies of sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, manufactured fabrics, &c., on the best possible terms. It is in pursuance of the inevitable and invariable law of competition. Increase the number of those whose business it is to buy produce; and so increase the number of merchants that live by selling sugar, coffee, &c., and you lessen the price of those articles to those who consume them.

Let the farmer, then, of the interior of North Carolina, and the valley of the upper Roanoke, constantly bear these things in mind—that when the Portsmouth and Raleigh Roads shall be united, he will no longer be forced to send what he has to sell to Petersburg, and to purchase there what he has to buy—but that in consequence of the junction road bringing him within a days' reach of Portsmouth and Norfolk, he will have the choice of these, and of all markets to which the ocean is the pathway, in which he may sell what surplus he has to dispose of, and purchase the articles necessary for his consumption.

two great branches from the common stem of rail road to a rival struggle for the transportation. The treble benefit of which, will be, the best price for produce, the cheapest price for merchandise, and the lowest possible freights to the farmers and merchants of Carolina south and west of Gaston. In the two items just considered, there will be great gain to the people of North Carolina—an annual saving of sufficient importance to justify the undertaking of a more costly enterprise than the junction of the Portsmouth and Roanoke and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads.

There are other and perhaps higher benefits in reserve from this work for our Carolina friends; and these we will consider in our next. NORFOLK.

It not unfrequently happens that men are entrusted with official duties that they are wholly unfit for. We once knew an old gentleman who was persuaded to declare himself a candidate for the Legislature of North Carolina, partly as a burlesque and partly to try the strength of a party which was endeavoring to gather all the county honors and emoluments of the once patriotic old Franklin. To give our readers an idea of "Forked Deer" (as old Jimmy Davis was sometimes called) we will attempt to describe him. He was what Davy Crockett would call a perfect "snorter," full six feet four inches, with the courage of a wild-cat and the strength of an ox.

His countenance bore the marks of many a well fought battle, which was so common in the days of the ring fights, before pistols and Bowie knives came in fashion. It seems his nasal organ had suffered in some of these rencounters rather more than any other member of his rough and hardy person, for the end of it had been snapped off by some of those "snapping turtles" or "bruisers" which inhabited that region of country, and left his piece of nose with the appearance of the end of a forked stick—hence he received the cognomen of "Forked Deer."

But to return. The old gentleman having been duly solicited, mounted the stump and let fly after the following fashion:

"Gentlemen; Billy Williams said I ought to be a candidate. I am for Giral Jackson, and I am agin—I am agin—(Hon. Archibald Arrington, then a youth, whispered 'Tariff'—I am agin the Tariff—and I am agin all kinds of Banks, even down to a spring bank. I'll whip any man agin Jackson or me. I am a candidate for the Legislature, and you must all vote for me!"

A person present asked, "Uncle Jim, what is a Tariff?" The old man promptly replied, "It's reporting the farring goods, and d—n 'em, I want none on 'em! Whoop-ee! boys, let's go and liquor."

The election came round—old "Forked Deer" was elected—and the old man being quite fond of hearing himself talk, every mail from Raleigh, bringing legislative news, would be so many tortures to those who voted him in.

There is no earthly doubt old Davis was as well qualified for the Legislature as John Tyler is for the Presidency. His every act is a fresh torture to those who were green enough to vote for his nomination in the Harrisburg Convention, and ought to be a lesson to the Whig party never again to trust their fate to such uncertain assemblies.

Port Gibson Herald.

TRAGIC AND NEARLY FATAL OCCURRENCE!

To-day, about noon, the sudden report of a pistol, attended by the shrieks of females, was heard in the vicinity of our office, followed in an instant by the appearance of a woman leaping from a balcony, in the second story of a house, on Commerce, between Little and Wide Water streets, occupied as a boarding house for sea-faring persons, by a widow lady, named Mary Ann Anderson. The facts connected with the case are substantially as follows:

It seems that an Italian, named Michael Francis, recently sail-maker of the revenue cutter Taney, had, for some time, entertained a strong attachment for Mrs. A., with whom he had been a boarder for several years. She had repeatedly rejected his addresses; Francis had, several times, declared that she should never marry any other man than himself, and so jealously apprehensive was he that she might become the wife of another, that of late he was seldom absent an hour from the house.

This morning he again renewed the declaration of his attachment, and Mrs. Anderson firmly expressed to him her determination never to become his wife. He was then pacing the room in an agitated manner; Mrs. A. was seated in a corner, near the window, engaged in sewing; opposite, but a few feet distant, sat her niece, and beside Mrs. A. was a vacant chair.—Francis suddenly seated himself near Mrs. Anderson, and said: "Mary Ann!"—at the same instant presenting at her head a small rifle barrel pocket pistol, he fired.

The sound of her name, uttered in a tone somewhat unusual, caused her to raise her head quickly, when the ball passed immediately in front of her and lodged in the wall, whence it was extracted with part of the wadding attached, and was since shown to us. The sudden movement of her head, from the cause stated, alone saved Mrs. A. from inevitable destruction. She sprang from her seat, and rushing into the balcony, threw herself, at once, into the street below, a height of about 15 feet.

Meanwhile, the young lady, the niece of Mrs. Anderson, who was an eye witness of the whole scene, dreadfully alarmed, ran in to the balcony and called for help. Francis threatened her with instant death if she made any outcry. He then threw himself on the floor, presenting the empty pistol at his head, in which situation he was found when the crowd, alarmed by the cries of the females, entered the house.

He had, it seems, obtained the pistol mentioned, from the trunk of a fellow-boarder, and had another loaded in an adjoining room, with which he designed (it is supposed) to take his own life after killing Mrs. Anderson, but was prevented from getting it, by the person who was then in that room, who, it appears, was either intentionally by Francis, or otherwise accidentally, fastened up there.—Norfolk Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MILITARY MAN.—John Dudley, of Deerfield, N. H. a respectable and proper man, with a pretty good opinion of himself, was honored with the commission of captain in the militia. He was an old bachelor, had an old maid for a house-keeper, and tilled his own ground like an honest man. He was acquainted with Governor Wentworth, and frequently called on him when at Portsmouth that he might tell his rustic neighbors how thick he was with his Excellency. To add to his importance, he once invited the Governor to call on him at Deerfield, on his way to the country, and the Governor promised to do so. He expected the visit some time in a certain week, and kept near his house, busily employed as usual; one very warm day, his house-keeper came puffing into the field to inform him that a grand carriage, which must be the Governor's, was at a little distance. The captain ran into the house and had hardly time to slip on his military red coat and cocked hat, ere his Excellency drove up. With his trusty sword in hand, Captain Dudley ran into the street, and assuming a true captain-like strut, paid a martial salute to his Excellency, who, on beholding him burst into a hearty laugh. This rather discomposed the man of the sword—but he was put to immediate flight by the following speech of the Governor:

"Captain Dudley, I am glad to see you, but think your appearance as a military man would be somewhat improved, if you would add to your uniform a pair of breeches!" The latter article the good captain, in his haste to pay his respects to the Governor, had entirely forgotten.—Merc. Jour.

SHOWER OF FISHES, &c.—A scientific writer in the Rochester Evening Post, after scouting the idea that the frogs, toads, snakes, fishes, &c. which are sometimes precipitated to the earth during a violent shower, come from the moon, or have been drawn up to the clouds by the action of a water spout, propounds the theory that only the ova or germs of these reptiles are lifted from the waters, and the perfect animal organized and developed while surrounded with storms and riding on the wings of the wind.

This theory accounts for the fact, that they are all young and apparently in about the same stage of existence. Is not the mysterious power of electricity an essential agent in this rapid production of animal life? The curious experiments of Mr. Crosse in England, shed some light on the subject. We are very much in the dark as to what is the principle of vitality.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

We copy from the Philadelphia Gazette, the following anecdote, related by Mr. Gibbons at the public meeting held in Philadelphia on Friday last. It is too good to be lost:

"When Mr. Tyler had entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, Mr. Botts, who had been intimate with him in private life, and knew something of his pecuniary embarrassments, called to see him: while they were walking together through the grounds of the President's house, Mr. Botts made this remark to his friend: 'Mr. Tyler, you are now in a position that affords you an opportunity of relieving yourself from pecuniary difficulties, and making yourself comfortable for the rest of your life. I think, by living in a plain, republican style, you can support the dignity of your station for about ten thousand dollars a year, and at the expiration of four years, you can retire with a snug little fortune of \$60,000.' That may all be true," replied Mr. Tyler, "but Mr. Botts, why do you limit me to four years? Why, sir," said Mr. B. "you are acquainted with the principles upon which the Whig party came into power. We are surely pledged to carry out the one term principle!" "But, Mr. Botts," answered Mr. Tyler, "that was only an electioneering pledge—the people would think of that now—and we will not be expected to redeem it." The wife of one of the President's sons now approached them. "My dear," said Mr. Tyler, "Mr. Botts talks of limiting me to a single term!—What do you think of it?" "Why pa," she replied, "you know we have talked that matter over amongst ourselves, and we all agreed that you should serve two terms. I am sure I don't see the necessity of agitating that question again!"

Club Foot.—A highly interesting surgical case has fallen under our notice. A lad of this city aged about ten years has, until recently, been laboring under that great and painful deformity familiarly known as club foot. Both feet were turned so far inward from their natural position, that the boy could walk only slowly and with difficulty. Not long since however, our fellow citizen, Dr. Brainerd, performed an operation upon them which it is evident will be highly successful. Indeed it may be said to be now so, for the feet are not only in their position but their movements are easy and unembarrassed. This operation, like many of the most important ones in surgery, was remarkably simple and attended with very little pain.—Chicago American.

NEW STYLE OF "SHINGLE."—No place has so many peculiarities as Marblehead. Every thing about it is unique. We noticed on a visit to that place a few days ago a large wooden figure nearly five feet in length representing the letter T, over what appeared to be a grocery store, painted a bright green color. Unable to divine its significance, we inquired of a by-stander, and was told that the owner of the sign kept green tea for sale!—Boston Mail.

The last Legislature of Louisiana made a law, said to be unconstitutional, entitled "an act more effectually to prevent free persons of color from entering into this State, and for other purposes." It consists of 15 sections, and provides that no colored person shall enter the State in any capacity, on board any steambot or other vessel, passenger or hand, under penalty of being arrested by any legal officer, and imprisoned until the vessel or individual bringing such colored person leaves the State, and pays all charges for arrest, imprisonment, &c. A second return subjects the colored person to State Prison labor for five years. Heavy fines and imprisonment are also denounced against any one who introduces any free colored person; also, against any citizen or family in the State who shall board or harbor free colored people.

POLITICAL.

A PATRIOTIC DIALOGUE.

Tyler—How many officers have you in the Custom House at Philadelphia?  
Robert—About one hundred.  
Tyler—How many CLAY MEN are there among them?  
Robert—None to my knowledge have avowed themselves as such.

This is the dialogue between the President and the late Collector at the port of Philadelphia. But notwithstanding the Collector's assurance that there were no avowed Clay men, some 40 or 50 were directed to be removed; and it is manifest that but for spies, the President never would have heard even of the existence of the men whom he marked for vengeance. Is not such conduct worthy of France in the reign of terror?—Could Robespierre, or Marat, or Danton, the bloody triumvirate, have betrayed a disposition more cruel and despotic? If John Tyler dared, who doubts that he would shed the blood of the men as readily as he has taken away their offices? The motive is as malignant in the one case as in the other. Lynchburg Virginian.

The Globe is evidently much alarmed, at what it is pleased to term, "a renewal of the carousals of 1840." The sight of "that same old coon," too, has horrified our friend of the Richmond Enquirer. Now these "CAROUSALS" were the meeting of the Freeman of the Country, held under the bright sun, on the plains and valleys, and mountain tops, throughout the length and breadth of the land—and they will be held again. The work ordered in 1840, was stopped in 1841. It will be recommenced in 1845. It may suit the politicians to stigmatize the plain homely gatherings of the YEOMANRY, where they listen to discussions vitally interesting and important to them—eat their hoe cakes and cold beef—and drink their hard cider—it may suit the office seekers, to call these gatherings "CAROUSALS," but yeomanry will meet together for all that. Alexandria Gazette.

HENRY CLAY.—The National Intelligencer thus speaks of the great Western statesman:

Having been led thus accidentally to allude to Mr. CLAY, we take the opportunity to express the true gratification which it has afforded us to observe the growing disposition among the People to do that justice to Mr. CLAY's political character and qualifications which for the last fifteen years we have steadily invoked for them. Desiring, for our part, that the question as to the next Presidency should not be agitated so early as now, nor even for a year yet to come, circumstances have thwarted our wishes, and forced the question upon the public attention.—Nor can there be a doubt of the issue.—The loud and general acclaim by which HENRY CLAY is now called to the Presidency, is the proudest tribute to the principles which he has faithfully and fearlessly maintained; which gloriously triumphed in the election of HARRISON two years ago; and which are destined to achieve a no less triumphant victory at the election that is to take place two years hence.

ANECDOTE OF MR. CLAY.

Extract of a letter from the Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky.  
I was in conversation with Mr. Clay one evening, when a hardy, honest-looking man approached us, and said:—"Is this Henry Clay," (addressing himself to that great man,) 'the orator, the statesman, and the patriot?'  
'My name is certainly Henry Clay,' was the response, 'though, as to the attributes you attach to it, my friends and enemies widely differ.'  
'Will you shake hands with a blacksmith?' extending his toil-hardened hand. 'I forge iron and you forge laws, nevertheless mine is an honest hand.'  
'Sir, there are other points of similarity between us,' observed Mr. Clay, giving his new acquaintance a hearty shake of the hand, 'we both have to strike whilst the iron is hot.'  
'Yes,' said Elliott, for that was the name he introduced himself by; 'but my blows only make the awful tremble, whilst yours shake empires.'  
This was well said.—Louisville Journal.

TIMES IN OHIO.

Correspondence of the Ohio State Journal. NEW LISBON, Sept. 13, 1842. The spirit of 1840 outstripped—Wonderful Population of Tom the Wagoner Boy—10,000 freemen in council at New Lisbon? This, the 13th day of September, 1842, has been by far, the greatest day that ever dawned upon this region of the State of Ohio. Such numbers, such spirit, such enthusiasm, such speeches, were never exhibited or manifested, even during the memorable campaign of 1840. People from all parts of the State commenced pouring in on our borough on the evening of the 12th, and up to 12 o'clock to-day, at which hour Gov. Corwin arrived, and every avenue to it was a perfect jam. All agree in rating the number present at 10,000! There is no mistaking the signs of the times. Columbus is wide awake, and will render a good account on the second Tuesday of October. Yours in the bonds of Clay and Corwin.

CALHOUN'S OPINION OF THE LOCOCS.

John C. Calhoun once said—"THEY (the lococo) ARE HELD TOGETHER ONLY BY THE COESIVE POWER OF PUBLIC FLUNDER." The above is as true now as when it was first uttered.

Lorenzo Dow once said, in speaking of the grasping disposition of human nature.—"Though a farmer should get the whole world within his enclosure, he would still want a little spot on the outside for a potato patch."

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the 2d Session of the 27th Congress.

[OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.]

[PUBLIC—No. 89.] AN ACT making appropriations to carry into effect a treaty with the Wyandott Indians, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying into effect the treaty with the Wyandott Indians, dated March 7, 1825, with the Wyandott Indians, dated March 7, 1825, the sum of fifty thousand and six hundred dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended until the assent of said tribe duly and formally given to said amendments. To make good the interest on investments and State stocks, and bonds for Indian tribes not paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars and ninety-two cents.

For defraying expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in eighteen hundred and forty-two and preceding years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, in addition to former appropriations, one hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN WHITE, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WILLIE P. MANGUM, President of the Senate pro tempore. Approved, August 31, 1842. JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC—No. 90.]

AN ACT concerning professors of mathematics in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That professors of mathematics in the navy of the United States shall be entitled to live and mess with the lieutenants of rating and receiving vessels, and shall receive such rations as lieutenants of the same ship or station shall receive. Approved, August 31, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 91.]

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a depot for charts and instruments of the navy of the United States.

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 contract for the building of a suitable house a depot for charts and instruments of the navy of the United States, on a plan not exceeding in cost the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten 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.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said establishment may be located on any portion of the public land in the District of Columbia which the President of the United States may deem suited to the purpose. Approved, August 31, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 92.]

AN ACT for the relief of certain companies of Missouri volunteers commanded by Captains Stevenson and Allen.

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, directed to cause to be audited, and settled the accounts of Captains Allen and Stephenson's companies of mounted Missouri volunteers or militia which were called out by order of Governor nor Miller in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, said companies having been regularly called out and mustered into the service by competent authority; and that the amounts found to be due, for provisions and transportation and pay, be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Approved, August 31, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 93.]

AN ACT to regulate the appointment and pay of engineers in the navy of the United States.

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 shall appoint the requisite number of chief engineers and assistant engineers, not to exceed one chief engineer, two first assistant engineers, two second assistant engineers, and three third assistant engineers for each steam ship of war, for the naval service of the United States, who shall be paid, when in actual service, as follows:

To the chief engineer, fifteen hundred dollars per annum and one ration per day; to the first assistant engineer, nine hundred dollars per annum and one ration per day; to the second assistant engineer, seven hundred dollars per annum and one ration per day; to the third assistant engineer, five hundred dollars per annum and one ration per day; the chief engineer shall be entitled to mess in the ward room of ships of war, and in all cases of prize money he shall share as a lieutenant; the first assistant engineer shall share as a lieutenant; the second assistant engineer shall share as a midshipman; the third assistant engineer shall share as the forward officers; but neither the chief nor the assistant engineers shall hold any other rank than as engineers.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy shall be authorized to enlist and employ the requisite number of firemen, who shall receive, each, thirty dollars per month and one ration per day, and the requisite number of coal heavers, who shall receive, each, eighteen dollars per month and one ration per day; and said firemen and coal heavers shall, in all cases of prize money, share as seamen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said chief engineer and assistant engineers, when waiting orders, shall be paid as follows: To the chief engineer, twelve hundred dollars per annum; to the first assistant engineer, seven hundred dollars per annum; to the second assistant engineer, five hundred dollars per annum; to the third assistant engineer, three hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint a chief and scientific engineer in chief, who shall receive for his services the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, and shall perform such duties as the Secretary of the Navy shall require of him touching that branch of the service.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy shall be authorized to prescribe a uniform for the said chief engineers and assistant engineers, and to make all necessary rules and regulations for the proper arrangement and government of the corps of engineers and assistant engineers, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States. The said engineers and assistant engineers shall be, in all respects, subject to the laws, rules, and regulations of the naval service, in like manner with other officers of the service.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said chief engineers shall be appointed by commission, and the assistant engineers shall be appointed by warrant from the Secretary of the Navy, in such form as he may prescribe.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish, at such places as he may deem necessary, suitable depots of coal, or other fuel, for the supply of steam ships of war. Approved, August 31, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 94.]

AN ACT concerning the payment of Florida militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appropriations for subsistence made in the act entitled "An act for the payment of Florida militia called into service in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine and eighteen hundred and forty-two, and approved August twenty-third, 1842, shall be applicable to the settlement of any claims for subsistence furnished to the Florida militia in eighteen hundred and thirty-nine and eighteen hundred and forty-two, which shall not be exceeded. That no supplies be paid for other than those authorized by law or regulation. And provided further, That the appropriation specified in said act shall not be exceeded. Approved, August 31, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 95.]

AN ACT to extend the collection district of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the town of Newcastle and Nobleboro', lying on the Damariscotta river, in the State of Maine, be annexed to the collection district of Wiscasset, as ports of delivery only. Approved, August 31, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 96.]

AN ACT to establish an additional land office in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the public land of the United States in the Territory of Florida as lies east of the Suwannee river, and west of the line dividing ranges twenty-four and twenty-five, except that lying east of St. Mary's river, north of the base parallel, shall form a new land district, to be called the Alachua land district; and, for the sale of the public lands within the district aforesaid, there shall be a land office established in the town of Newnansville, in the county of Alachua, in the Territory aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a register and receiver appointed to said office, to superintend the sale of the public land in said district, who shall reside at the town of Newnansville aforesaid, give security in the same manner and sum, and whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and authorities, shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to lands to be disposed of at said office, as are or may be by law provided in relation to the registers and receivers of public money in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all such public lands, embraced within the district created by this act, which shall have been offered for sale to the highest bidder at any land office in said Territory, pursuant to an proclamation of the President of the United States, and which lands remain unsold at the taking effect of this act, shall be subject to be entered and sold at private sale by the proper officers of the office hereby created, in the same manner, and subject to the same terms, and upon like conditions, as the sale of said land would have been subject to in the said several land offices hereinbefore mentioned, had they remained attached to the same. Approved, August 30, 1842.

QUARRELS.—

One of the most easy, the most common, most perfectly foolish things in the world is to quarrel, no matter with whom, man, woman, or child; or upon what pretence, provocation, or occasion whatsoever. There is no kind of necessity in it, no manner of use in it, and no species or degree of benefit to be gained by it; and yet, strange as the fact may be, theologians quarrel, and politicians, lawyers, doctors, and princes quarrel, the Church quarrels, and the State quarrels; nations and tribes, and corporations, men, women, and children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts, quarrel about all manner of things, and on all manner of occasions. If there is any thing in the world that will make a man feel bad, except pinching his fingers in the crack of the door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after, than he did before one; it degrades him in his own eyes and in the eyes of others; and, what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better; the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally just to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.—Selected.

EXCESSIVE COURTESY.—

One of our friends relates the following dialogue as having occurred between an English Bishop and Nobleman, both remarkable for their formal courtesy. "Good morning to your lordship." "I salute your reverence—yours to the shoe-heel, my Lord Bishop." "Yours to the bottom of your feet, my Lord."

"Yours to the centre of the earth, Bishop,"

exclaimed his lordship, a little quickly. "Your servant, my Lord, even to the antipodes," replied the Bishop in haste. "Yours to the bottom of hell!" blurted out the excited nobleman, rather unceremoniously.

"There I leave you my Lord," remarked the Bishop, mildly, as he passed on.

A tall Catfish.—A Frenchman caught a catfish yesterday with a hook and line in the river near this city, which weighed 187 pounds. It was doubtful for some minutes whether the Frenchman would catch a catfish, or the catfish a Frenchman—it was pull catfish, pull Frenchman—but the Frenchman triumphed. It must have been rare sport to those who witnessed it. We "were not there to see."—Detroit Advertiser.

CAUTION.—

Under our obituary head, will be found the record of the death of a daughter of Mr. J. H. Cornell. The child came to her death by playing with a loco-foco match. It ignited, and set her clothes on fire; and before the element could be extinguished, she was so badly burnt as to cause her death after suffering intense agony. N. Y. Com. Adv.

DELAWARE.—

At an Agricultural Exhibition held last week at Wilmington, Delaware, Hon. James M. Garnett delivered an address, and offered the following sentiments:—"Delaware—the meagre in pure State. Although poor in extent of territory, she is truly rich in the intelligence, the enterprise, the agricultural resources, and patriotism of her citizens."