

KOSCIUSKO CHRONICLE.

BY GEORGE W. HARLOW,

'As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man.'

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

VOLUME I.

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TERMS.

The CHRONICLE is published every Saturday morning, at Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates, to wit: For every six lines or less, first insertion, fifty cents; and for each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents, payable in advance, or upon first insertion.

Standing advertisements, every six lines or less, will be inserted as follows:

Three months	\$3 00
Six months	5 00
One year	8 00

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office, five dollars, payable in advance.

Any person who will procure us five subscribers, and forward the amount (\$10) shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Letters on business with the office, to ensure attention, must be post paid or free.

Money may be sent by mail at our risk, if a receipt is first taken from the post-master.

Job work must be paid for on delivery.

The Life of a Newspaper.

WRITTEN BY ITSELF.

My life is shortly told. My first impression was the sensation of a tremendous but a short squeeze, which instantly awoke me into life and thought. I was now spread out to the light, and a glow of intelligence completely pervaded me. My ideas were at first new, multifarious and confused—nations, politics, courts, wars, speeches, merchandize, fightings, feasts, deaths, marriages, duties, poetry, &c. &c., made up all my thoughts, which were various and mixed. I lay in a silent state of wonder and great amazement.

I soon found that I was but one of a very large family, that was ushered into this curious world at the same time.—Our whole family were laid in regular order in a pile, my situation, being one of the first born, was particularly uneasy, damp and uncomfortable. I had a silent, intuitive, longing wish to get into the world, which was at last gratified.

Morning came, and I was carefully folded and laid, Moses like, in a basket, by a boy, who was called the carrier and borne into the street. The said carrier I soon found was an object of interest and desire. He was soon accosted by an elderly looking man, with threadbare, rusty breeches—

'Have you a spare paper, this morning, my boy?'

'No, sir,' was the short reply, and he trudged on with us, muttering, 'Not as you know on, old gripes, you are the chap that promised me some coppers for the paper the other morning, and hain't paid me yet; you are too stingy to take the paper—you won't get another from me, I guess.'

My brethren were now fast leaving me, being deposited at their proper destination; at length my turn came, and I was tucked into the crevice of a shop door. The first sample of the kind was not at all alluring. I had not been long in my new station, when a reluctantly early comer, swinging a key in his hand wishfully eyed me; and casting a look about him, feloniously seized me and thrust me into his pocket. My rightful owner, by virtue of advance pay, being in sight, hailed and arrested the pilferer, and with threats compelled him to relinquish his prize. He entered his store and I was the first object of his attention. After hastily drying me by the fire, by which progress I narrowly escaped conflagration, he ran over me, and fixed his eyes upon sales at auction, advertisements, &c. I was then more particularly examined and dismissed with condemnation.

'Nothing but foreign news—Congress and Cabinet—love stories and accidents by flood and field. A newspaper should be a commercial report, one side at least should be devoted to prices current.' I was then pettishly thrown upon the counter, but was soon in requisition. A boy came in, with a 'Please to lend me your paper for a few minutes, just to look at the ship news?'

The request was reluctantly granted, with something about the plague of paper borrowing and a determination to stop it. I was soon borne to a neighboring house. The good old woman, whose husband was at sea, eagerly sought the ship news, but was disappointed in her search.

'How negligent and careless these printers are,' said she, not a word of intelligence of the Wind Bird; they print of Poland and poetry, and fill their pa-

pers with advertisements, and that is all they care about.' Miss now took her turn. She sought the stories, poetry and marriages, which in half an hour were all devoured with a 'wonder they put any thing else in the paper.' An elderly lady now took me, who adjusted her spectacles, surveyed me a little while, and declared me a 'terrible uninteresting paper; hardly a column of deaths, and not more than fifteen or twenty murders and accidents.'

In this way I passed through the hands of the family, and after being well soiled and somewhat torn by the little ones, was sent home. For three whole days I got no rest, but was continually borrowed and abused. At the end of this period I was supplanted by a new face, and was then discarded and thrown aside like all servants when they have become useless. I was however again resuscitated, and employed as a wrapper to some merchandize, and sent into the country. There I again became the object of interest, went the rounds of the neighborhood and was a nine days' wonder.

I am now quietly hanging up in a shattered condition, in a farmer's kitchen, from which I have written this brief memoir. I have seen much of the world, and learned that mankind are unreasonable and ungrateful, and that in a world of a great variety of tastes and wishes it is impossible to please all.

Fanaticism most Infamous.

A new set of Millerites have commenced operations in Cincinnati, whose acts fairly entitle them to prompt and most severe punishment—Lynching, if you will have it so. They are led on by a scoundrelly blasphemer and impostor named Jacobs, who, according to the Enquirer, makes professions that he has passed into the kingdom of God—that he cannot be killed—that he is pure—that he is in fact like unto Christ, only they did kill the Savior, but they can't kill Jacobs—he cannot die! A few nights since, as we learn from the same authority, this fellow led his deluded followers to the grave yard, professing to see the dead rise, and while there, scenes were enacted of a nature too revolting for description.

Meetings are held at the houses of these worse than fanatics, where Jacobs performs every species of disgusting mummery. He washes the feet of all the holy sisters who will submit, and plants what he styles the "holy kiss" upon the lips, more especially of the prettier members of the flock. The most blasphemous pretensions are made at these meetings—the most revolting acts perpetrated—and all as Jacob says, for the glory of God. On one occasion he felt moved, he said, to implant the holy kiss upon the lips of a young sister; but she objected. After a night or two, spent in prayer and entreaty, she finally consented, when the miscreant clasped her to his bosom and covered her with frantic kisses. A sweet and pretty little girl belonging to a respectable family in Cincinnati, but whose parents probably did not know into what company she had gone, was also an especial mark for Jacobs.

The Enquirer further says, that a gentleman who visited one of these disgusting meetings, has written the editor a letter descriptive of the proceedings.—It establishes the fact that these heretics affirm that when they get into the "kingdom," as the society is termed, there is no such thing as male and female—do what they will they cannot sin—that there is no need of one man being confined to one wife—in fact that chastity is a bugbear. We do not know that there is any law to prevent such infamous scenes and punish the perpetrators, but there should be; and in the meantime we would remark, that in some places we wot of a law would be raked up to cover such a gross case, instanter. [Piquette.]

A gentle hint.—A spruce young beau gallanting his intended, a few evenings since, (says the Lowell Bulletin) was conversing upon the late turn out, when he remarked that "he wished he was able to maintain all the factory girls in Lowell for six months. He would do it to prevent their returning to the mills."

His fair one, who had till now been a silent listener to his patriotic discourse, replied with a sigh: "Ah, I wish you were able to maintain one of them."

Debts.

Last week we published Mr. McCaughan's Bill for the repeal of all laws now in force for the collection of debts; and accompanied it with a few remarks commendatory of the principle. We have since been taken to task by some of our good friends for advancing such ultra sentiments. Now we have advocated the same thing before, and expect to continue to do so, and think we should benefit the public could we have any influence in perfecting such an act. It would at once do away with all the vexations of securities, except that of a man's honor. He that was known to be a just and honorable man could get just as much credit as he can under the present system of laws. The known rascal could not strut the master of thousands, merely because he can use the names of some friends as securities, who are probably leagued with him to cheat his creditor, or else thro' their ignorance of his character are to be fleeced by him, of perhaps their all, the proceeds of years of toil and economy. It would hasten the time which we hope to see, when the polite swindler, the drone and the sloth, shall not be able to get credit for the value of a Graham biscuit.

It would put an end to five years law suits for the collection of debts, which when obtained will not half pay the lawyer fees, to say nothing of loss of time, disappointments and vexations.

It would bring people down from kite-flying and skysailing upon the credit system, to the good old system of realities, moderate views and expectations, moderate business and gains, industry and honesty.

The whole system of long credits, dependant upon securities, &c., is one of fraud, of public dissipation, of inflation, of falsity and ruin. We could point to fifty men around us, emphatically ruined by this system, who would now be rich and happy had such a law been in force for the last fifteen years. Where one has been benefited, twenty have been injured or ruined by this nefarious system. One had better at first, as soon as a debt is refused payment, in most cases, burn up the vouchers and let it go, than attempt to collect it under the laws of Mississippi. The delays, the crooks and turns of villany, the 'glorious uncertainties of the laws,' the expenses, the dodge corners and loop holes of escape, the trickery, collusion and general demoralization to which our present laws give rise, are enough, we should think, to drive every man to the cash system.

Our present method of doing things is most perfectly calculated to give the appearance of wealth where it is not, and consequently leading to extravagance which is certain, eventually, to bring down bankruptcy and ruin. A moderate advance in wealth is despised.—Neck or nothing is the motto; nothing too is certain the result. Now, we conceive that a law, such as the Bill of Mr. McCaughan contemplates, would at a blow cut down the miserable up's tree of indiscriminate and endless credit, and eventually purify the moral atmosphere from the fumes of poison with which unwise and dishonest legislation has infected it. It would go far to bring about that state of feeling hinted at by Judge Ross in his charge to the Grand Jury:

"We must get back to the good old simplicity of former times, if we expect to see more prosperous days. The time was, when a simple note of hand was good for any amount of money, but now, bonds and mortgages are thought almost no security; and this is owing to the want of confidence.

"And what has caused this want of confidence? Why, it is occasioned by the extravagant manner of living, by your families going in debt beyond your ability to pay. Teach your sons to be too proud to ride a haekney, which their father could not pay for. Let them be above being seen sporting in a gig or carriage, when their father is in debt for. Let them have this sort of pride, and I venture to say you will soon see a reformation. But until the change commences in this way—until we begin to work ourselves—it is in vain to expect better times." [Woodville Republican.]

TENNESSEE.—The Legislature has appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose of placing in the capitol a marble statue of Washington and of Jackson.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 23, 1846.

Miles presented a petition, which was referred to a select committee.

The bill to amend the law authorising appeals from justices' courts to the circuit courts, was passed.

The resolution to amend the sixteenth section of the fourth article of the constitution, giving equity jurisdiction to circuit courts to the amount of \$5,000, was lost, two-thirds not voting for it—ayes 17, noes 9.

The bill to provide for the calling of a convention, was read second time, and laid on the table, by a vote of 15 to 10.

The bill to change the practice of the circuit courts in relation to jurors, was read the third time.

The bill supplemental to an act to reorganise the judicial districts of this state, was passed.

The senate went into committee of the whole on the apportionment bill, and after some time spent therein, rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

A bill to prescribe the duties of the different boards of police, was summarily passed.

A bill to amend an act regulating levies on judgments and decrees, approved February 16, 1841, was read second time and referred to the judiciary committee.

A bill to limit the tenure of offices therein named, was called from the table, and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The bill to amend the constitution so that banks shall never be chartered in this state, was read third time and passed—21 to 7.

The senate went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the act prescribing the mode of proceeding against incorporated banks, etc., approved July 26, 1843; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Boone introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a commissioner of the seminary fund, sinking fund, and town lot fund; read first time.

Dabney introduced a bill supplementary to an act changing the time of holding the circuit courts in the counties of Winston and Attala; which was summarily passed.

The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 23, 1846.

Allen introduced a bill supplemental to an act to reorganise the judicial districts of this state; summarily passed.

McCaughan introduced a bill to amend the laws of the state in relation to the sale of spirituous and vinous liquors; referred to a select committee of seven.

Greaves, from the select committee, reported a bill fixing the number of representatives at ninety-eight, and senators at thirty-two. The report was laid on the table for one day, and 200 copies ordered to be printed.

Alcorn, from the select committee, reported a bill granting pre-emption rights to settlers upon the five hundred thousand acres of land; read twice, and engrossed.

The judiciary committee reported back the bill to suppress routs, riots, affrays and unlawful assemblies, with an amendment; read a third time and ordered engrossed.

The same committee reported against the bill to amend an act allowing fees to sheriffs in certain cases, approved December, 1833.

The same committee reported back the bill to amend the law regulating the liens of judgments and decrees, approved Feb., 1844; passed.

The same committee reported against the bill to amend the laws of this state in relation to runaway slaves.

Also, against the proposition for taking away the restrictions on the negotiability of notes and writings obligatory. Also, against the bill to regulate the practice of circuit courts in criminal cases.

The same committee reported back the bill to repeal the fifth section of an act to reorganise the superior court of chancery of this state; read third time and passed.

The same committee reported against the bill to abolish estray sales.

The same committee reported the bill

declaring the embezzling or unlawful using of public money to be felony.

The same committee reported back the bill to define the powers and duties of the several boards of police of the state, with amendments.

Warren, from select committee, reported back the bill to amend the laws of the state in relation to the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors, with amendments. The house went into committee of the whole, Harris in the chair, in order to consider the bill. After some time spent therein, on motion of McCaughan, the committee rose, reported the bill with the amendments and recommended its passage. On motion of Millsaps, the report was laid on the table.

The house took up the resolution from the senate fixing the 2d of March next for the adjournment of the legislature. The resolution was amended by striking out 2d and inserting 5th, and then adopted.

The senate bill to amend an act to reduce the fees of certain officers therein named, approved February, 1844, was passed summarily.

The senate bill to change the practice of circuit courts in relation to the mode of selecting juries, with a ryder, was under consideration, when, on motion of Alcorn, the bill was laid on the table.

The bill to regulate the mileage of the members of the legislature, passed.

The resolution declaring it to be the sense of the legislature that the Planters' bank bonds and coupons ought to be paid—with a ryder, providing that the assets of the Planters' bank and of the sinking fund shall first be applied to the payment of the bonds, was taken up.—On motion of Green of Tippah, the resolution, with the amendments, was laid on the table.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 24, 1846.

Lipscomb, from the standing committee on the seminary fund, reported back, without amendment, a bill to authorise the commissioner of said fund to issue patents; and on question to engross, it was lost.

The bill to regulate the mileage of members of the legislature, was passed.

A resolution to provide for the appointment of a commissioner of the sinking fund, seminary fund, and town lot fund, was read second time, amended, and then ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to amend the constitution of Mississippi, so that banks shall not be hereafter chartered, was read a third time and passed—ayes 19, noes 8.

The bill to amend the act prescribing the mode of proceeding against incorporated banks, approved July 26, 1843, was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Price, a bill to repeal the 8th section of an act for the suppression of tipping houses, was called from the table, and passed.

Wall introduced a bill to authorise the members of the boards of police to appoint leaders of patrols; which was summarily passed.

The senate postponed till to-morrow the consideration of the bill to repeal an act to prescribe the mode of proceeding against incorporated banks, etc., approved July 26, 1843.

The motion to reconsider the vote of a previous day, rejecting the engrossment of the resolutions in relation to the Planters' bank bonds, prevailed; and the question was then taken on the engrossment of said resolutions, and resulted, ayes 13, noes 15.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 24, 1846.

Woodbury, from a select committee, reported a bill to establish a new county, to be called the county of Sartatia.

The bill to provide for the sale of the Chickasaw school lands, was read the second time.

The bill to amend the 7th section of the constitution of this state so as to prohibit the legislature from incorporating banks, was passed—ayes 79, noes 8.

The bill granting pre-emption to settlers on the 500,000 acres of land donated to this state, was read the third time and passed.

Beatty called up the bill to amend the act commonly called the "woman's law." After several unsuccessful attempts to amend, the bill was finally referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion the House adjourned.