

KOSCIUSKO CHRONICLE.

BY GEORGE W. HARLOW,

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

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

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TERMS.

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

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[From the Philadelphia Enquirer.]
The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph.

SKETCH.

The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph excites so much attention just now, that a brief account of this wonderful invention and its mode of operation, will no doubt be read with interest. We have before us the facts in a pamphlet, from the pen of Alfred Vail, Esq., the assistant superintendent of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph for the United States, and who has been busily engaged for some time in the telegraph room at the exchange.

The galvanic battery is the contrivance by which is generated that subtle fluid which performs so important a part in the operation of the Telegraph. This fluid produces upon the metallic bodies, iron and steel, the power of attraction or magnetism. But of the character of the fluid itself, its own essence or substance, Mr. Vail says that we know nothing. In some of its phenomena, it resembles the electricity of the heavens; both find a conductor in the metals; both exhibit a spark, and both are capable of producing shocks, or when applied, cause the animal system to be sensible to them. Again, in other of its phenomena it is totally unlike it. The galvanic fluid is essentially necessary in producing the electro magnet; while the electricity of the heavens, or as it is generally termed, MACHINE ELECTRICITY, has no such power for practical purposes. The former is more dense, so to speak, and more easily confined to its conductors, while the latter becomes dissipated and lost in the atmosphere long before it has reached the opposite extremity of a long conductor. The former is continuous in its supply; while the latter is at irregular intervals. The former always needs a continuous conductor; while the latter will pass from one metallic conductor to another, without that connection. The latter would not subserve the purposes required in the working of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, and as it is neither essential nor antagonistical, its presence upon the galvanic conductors or wires, at the same time those wires are being used for telegraph communication, does not in any way interrupt or confuse its operation; and its presence is only known from the suddenness of its discharge at intervals, accompanied by a bright spark, with a loud crack, like that of a coachman's whip.

The most simple mode of developing the galvanic fluid is in the following manner: if a common glass tumbler is two-thirds filled with diluted muriatic acid, and a piece of bright zinc, five inches long and one inch wide, immersed in the liquid at one of its ends, slight action will be discovered upon it. If a slip of copper be then taken of the same dimensions, and one end immersed in the liquid, but separated from that portion of the zinc immersed, and not permitted to touch it; and the two projecting ends of the zinc and copper above the liquid, be brought in contact, an active decomposition of the muriatic acid will appear.

While the two outer ends are in contact, there is that current formed in the metallic plates that is termed galvanic. If the contact is broken, the action ceases; if it is again renewed, the action is recommenced. Another very simple experiment, and within the power of every one to demonstrate for themselves, is that of applying a piece of zinc to the

under side of the tongue, and to the upper side a silver coin, and then by bringing their projecting ends in contact, a sensible and curious effect is experienced upon the tongue. It is a feeble galvanic shock, and is proof of the presence of that fluid termed galvanic.

In the battery used for Telegraph purposes, two distinct acids are employed, two metals and two vessels. The wire used in making helices for the magnets, and for connecting the telegraph stations, is made of copper of the best quality and annealed. It is covered with cotton thread, so as to conceal every part of the metallic surface; not so much to prevent corrosion or waste from the action of the atmosphere, as to prevent a metallic contact of one wire with another when placed near each other. After the wire is covered, it is then saturated with shellac, and then again with a composition of asphaltum, bees-wax, rosin and linsed oil. It is now in a condition to be extended upon the poles. That portion of the wire of which the helices are made is only saturated with shellac.—The electro magnet is the basis upon which the whole invention rests in its present construction; without it, it would entirely fail.

Mr. Vail, after some other explanations, which he illustrates with engravings, shows the progress by which electro-magnetic writing takes place, and says:

"Suppose the magnet is separated at the distance of one mile from the battery; upon manipulating at the battery at that distance, in the manner just described, the same vibratory motion is produced in all its varieties, as when they were removed only a short distance.—Separate them 10 miles, and still the same mysterious fluid is obedient to the pleasure of the operator in producing the desired motion of the pen lever. If they were separated at distances of 100 or 1000 or 10,000 miles apart, the lever would doubtless obey the manipulations of the operator, as readily as if only distant a few feet. Here is exhibited the principle upon which Morse's Electro-Magnetic Telegraph is based, and which gives to the several portions of the civilized world the power of holding instantaneous communication with each other, with a rapidity far beyond what has ever before been attained."

The paper used for telegraphic writing, is first manufactured by the paper making machine in one long continuous sheet, of any length, about three feet and a half in width, and is compactly rolled up as it is made, upon a wooden cylinder. It is then put into a lathe and marked off in equal divisions of one and a half inches in width; a knife is then applied to one division at a time, and as the roll of paper revolves, the knife cuts through the entire coil until it reaches the wooden centre; this furnishes a coil ready for the register, and is about fifteen inches in diameter. The whole roll of paper furnishes, in this way, about twenty-eight small rolls prepared for use.

The telegraphic alphabet is made up of dots, short and long lines, and short and long spaces.

Mr. Vail states that the first working model of the Telegraph was furnished with a lead pencil, for writing its characters upon paper. This was found to require too much attention, as it needed frequent sharpening, and in other respects was found inferior to a pen of peculiar construction, which was afterwards substituted. This pen was supplied with ink from a reservoir attached to it. It answered well, so long as care was taken to keep up a proper supply of ink, which, from the character of the letters, and sometimes the rapid, and at others the slow rate of writing, was found to be difficult and troublesome.—And then again, if the pen ceased writing for a little time, the ink evaporated and left a sediment in the pen, requiring it to be cleaned before it was again in writing order. These difficulties turned the attention of the inventor to other modes of writing different from the two previous modes. A variety of experiments were made, and among them, one upon the principle of the manifold letter writers; and which answered the purpose very well for a short time. This plan was also found objectionable, and after much time and expense expended upon it, it was thrown aside for the present mode of making the telegraphic letter. This mode has been found to answer in every respect all that could be

desired. It produces an impression upon the paper not to be mistaken. It is clean, and the points making the impression being of the very hardest steel, do not wear, and renders the writing apparatus always ready for use.

Every sort of combination which dots, lines and spaces in any succession, and of any length, can make, are as much at the pleasure of the telegraphic manipulator, as the English alphabet is with the letter writer. So that if from this countless variety, twenty-six of the most simple to represent letters, and ten to represent the numerals, shall be taken, we come at once into possession of the means of representing words and sentences, by new but intelligent characters, and through them, can be conveyed as clearly, and as concisely as if they were given viva voce, or written in Roman characters. This conventional alphabet was originated on board the packet Sully, by Prof. Morse, the very first elements of the invention, and arose from the necessity of the case, the motion produced by the magnet being limited to a single action.

During the period of thirteen years many plans have been devised by the inventor to bring the telegraphic alphabet to its simplest form. The plan of using the common letters of the alphabet, twenty-six in number, with twenty-six wires, one to each letter, has received a due share of his time and thought.—Other modes of using the common letters of the alphabet, with a single wire, has also been under his consideration. Plans of using two, three, four, five and six wires to one registering machine, have, in their turn, received proportionate study and deliberation. But these and many other plans, after much care and many experiments, have been discarded; he being satisfied that they do not possess that essential element, simplicity, which belongs to his original first thought, and the one which he has adopted.

No written description however, especially without the engravings, can impart to the reader an adequate idea of this wonderful invention or the manner in which it operates. But a visit to the room of the operator, if only for a few minutes, and when this instrument is in working order, will at once enable the observer to comprehend the outlines of the system at a single glance.

Married Women's Law.

An Act to amend an act entitled "an act for the protection and preservation of the rights of married women," approved the 15th day of February, 1839.

SECTION 1. That the 4th and 5th sections of the above recited act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2 That the rents, issues and profits of real estate owned by any married woman in her own right at the time of her marriage, while sole, or subsequently acquired by her under the provisions of the first section of the act to which this is an amendment, shall enure to the sole and separate use and benefit of such married woman.

Sec. 3. That when any married woman shall own and possess in her own right a plantation and slaves, it shall be lawful for her to acquire, and to hold and possess in her own right, exempt from liability for the debts and contracts of her husband, all such stocks, farming utensils, and implements of husbandry, as shall be necessary for successfully conducting the business and operations of planting.

Sec. 4. That the products and proceeds of the labor of all slaves owned by a married woman in her sole and separate right, shall enure to her sole and separate use and benefit; and it shall be competent for her jointly with her husband, to make any contract for the sale or hire of any such slaves, for their necessary clothing, maintenance, care and support, and for the employment of any agent or overseer for their management and control; and all contracts for the purchase of supplies for the plantation and slaves, or for the slaves alone, owned by any married woman, made by the husband and wife, or by either of them, either expressed or implied, shall be obligatory upon the husband and wife, and may be enforced against the proceeds and income of the separate property of such married woman: Provided, that all sales of any such slaves shall be evidenced by bill of sale, under seal acknowledged by such married woman,

as deeds of married women are required by law to be acknowledged.

Sec. 5. That all suits for the recovery of the property or possession of such slaves, shall be prosecuted or defended in the joint names of the husband and wife, and all suits upon contract in relation to, or affecting the separate property of the wife, either real or personal, shall be prosecuted or defended in the joint names of the husband and wife, and may be prosecuted in the courts of Common Law jurisdiction, in all cases in which said courts would have jurisdiction of the subject matter in controversy between unmarried persons.

Sec. 6. That it shall be competent for a married woman, by deed of conveyance, executed jointly with her husband, according to the laws of this State in relation to deeds made by FEME COVERTS, to sell and convey her real estate, as full and effectually as she could if she were unmarried. If any married woman shall die seized and possessed of real estate or freehold acquired under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, her husband surviving shall be entitled to tenantry of the same by courtesy as in other cases; and if she die possessed of slaves or other personal chattles as her separate property, leaving issue of her body either by a former husband or by her surviving husband, such slaves and other personal chattles shall descend to her child or children in equal shares; but if she die without issue surviving her, the same slaves and other personal property shall rest in the surviving husband.

Sec. 7. That a schedule of the real and personal estate of any married woman now owned separately from her husband under the provisions of this act shall be recorded in the clerk's office of the probate court of the county in which such property is situated, within six months after the passage of this law; and a similar schedule shall from time to time be recorded within three months after the acquisition of any property, real or personal, by any such married woman; and for making such record, the clerk of probate shall receive the same fees as they are entitled to for recording deeds.

Sec. 8. That no husband married after the passage of this act, shall be held liable or bound for any contract by his wife previous to marriage, until all the separate property of said wife shall be exhausted, nor shall said husband be liable, either at law or equity, for any debt contracted by his wife after marriage, if at the time of contracting said debt the wife hold separate property under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved 28th February, 1846.

A GENTLEMAN.—"Gentility is neither in birth, manner, nor fashion—but in the mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy & politeness towards those with whom you have dealings, are the essential and distinguishing characteristics of a gentleman. People who have risen in the world are apt to suppose they render themselves of consequence in proportion to the pride they display, and their want of attention towards those with whom they come in contact.—This is a terrible mistake, as every ill-bred act recoils with triple violence against its perpetrator, by leading the offending parties to analyse them, and to question their right of assuming a superiority to which they are but rarely entitled." A gentleman must never forget himself. Even when thrown (at races, meetings, public dinners, or other occasions,) in to miscellaneous society, he can maintain his own position without either succumbing to the aristocracy or descending to the vulgarity by which he may be surrounded. It has been said that there is a gentlemanly way of being a blackguard; we do not advocate the morality of the maxim, but we quote it in order to show how well-grounded is the idea that gentility can be preserved under even the most disadvantageous phases of our actions. A true gentleman is one whose mind is elevated and enlightened; whose education or acquirements are liberal, whose manners are easy and polite, and whose conduct is honorable. As an honest man is the noblest work of God, so is a gentleman the finest achievement of civilization.

A Story of Olden Time.

By an ancient law of the State of New York, from December to April, all persons were prohibited from killing deer under a penalty of ten dollars, half the fine going to the complainant, in default of payment, ten lashes on the naked back.

A Yankee passing through the State of New York near Albany, in the month of January, observed a young Dutchman, from his barn door squinting over his shovel at a deer about thirty paces from him, soliloquizing thus:

"Mine Cot; if I had mine gun here, and if it was not for the law, I would have some teer for mine tinner."

The Yankee had a rifle with him, and immediately shot the deer and threw his rifle into the snow, unobserved by the Dutchman, and running up to him said:

"Ah! my good fellow you have been killing a deer; you shot him with your shovel."

The Dutchman replied:

"Mine Cot, I didn't tink mine shovel was loaded."

Well, said the Yankee, you have killed the deer, and I will go to the justice and complain of you, unless you give me the skin and two dollars.

Well, said the Dutchman, though I did not tink my tam't old shovel would go off, dat is better dan pay ten dollar.

So the bargain was concluded, the Yankee received the skin and two dollars, and left the Dutchman to take care of his venison.

While the Dutchman was removing it, another Dutchman came up, and threatened to complain, upon which Hans, the shovel shooter, related all that had passed between him and the Yankee.

Vanderhausen said to Hans he had been imposed upon; that the Yankee killed the deer himself. The two Dutchmen then agreed to pursue the Yankee, and to bring him before a justice and have him fined.

They soon overtook him and carried him before the justice, and Hans entered his complaint, pro bono publico.—Whereupon the justice, after hearing all the testimony pro and con, and taking the matter into cool, serious and deliberate consideration, came to the conclusion that the Yankee killed the deer with a certain instrument called a rifle, and that he pay a fine of ten dollars, or be whipped ten lashes. The Yankee chose the latter.

The justice then ordered the Yankee to be stripped, tied to a tree, and whip applied. After he had given the Yankee five lashes and was proceeding to give the other five, the Yankee bawled out.

"Stop! half goes to the complainant!"

Justice.—Dat is law, By Cot; untie the Yankee; tie up the Tuchman, give him half the fine.

SERMON FOR OLD BACHELORS.—The Hartford Mirror contains a lay sermon for the special benefit of the bachelors, founded on the following:

"And they called Rebecca, and said unto her, wilt thou go with this man?—And she said, I will go."—Genesis, 36, 50.

In those times, ceremony, formality, sighing and sentiment were altogether unknown. Rebecca was a good girl, and jumped at the first good offer.

The editor of the Norwich Aurora says he could have picked out a better text to preach before the honorable and venerable fraternity, viz:

"Jacob kissed Rachel."

That is something substantial for bachelors to ponder over. The other text was for the benefit of Rebecca altogether:

"Jacob kissed Rachel, and he lifted up his voice and wept."

How pathetic! The fact is, says the Aurora, time and fashions make strange inroads on poor human nature. Here was Jacob scouring the country to look for a wife, and on a fine sunny day in the valley of Padanaram, he saw her at a distance, drawing water from a well, being barefooted, and without ceremony he ran towards her, and in the language of the good book, "kissed her, and lifted up his voice and wept."

We have no account that Rachel boxed his ears for his rudeness, as in these days of simplicity and innocence she would have done, particularly in "good society."

Why is a man without land like England? Because the sun never sets on his dominions.