Invisible to human eye, unless aided by the wonderful inventions of human science, countless millions of vibrating cilia are moving incessantly with synchronic beat on every fibre of each fringing leaflet. Well might old Leeuwenhoek m, when he looked through his microscope the small component parts of it was so incredibly great that I could not be satisfied with the spectacle; and it is not in the mind of man to conceive all the motions which I beheld within prevalent in the East. the compass of a grain of sand." And yet the of our time, beheld but a dim and misty indication of the creature that we find its wonders comprised. lutely impossible. There are portions of its frame which seem to serve witted schoolmen known of these mysteries of that is by the small side-gate of the city.

But the life of a shell-fish is not one of unvarvlife, independent of maternal ties, to the consummation of its destiny, when the knife of fate shall sever its musclar cords and doom it to entombinto the world of waters? Not as unenlightened Protected, grave, fixed, and steady systerling. No; it enters upon its career all life and motion, Its first appearance is as a microscopic oyster-cherub, with wing like lobes flanking a mouth prolongations. It passes through a joyous and vivacious juvenility, skipping up and down as if in mockery of its heavy and immovable parents. It voyages from oyster-bed to oyster-bed, and, if in luck so as to escape the watchful voracity of the thousand enemies that lie in wait or prowl him unresisting to busy cities and the hum of modestly remarked:pungent vinegar, embalmed partly after the fidence in their judgment than in my own.' fashion of an Egyptian king, he is transferred to the hungry stomach of a costermonger, or becomes the luxurious repast of a successful pickpocket. to a friend, Hon. Daniel Webster gave this esti-Westminster Review.

A newspaper, appearing regularly before the people, and sustaining a character for promptness n the diffusion of news and unprejudiced fairness in expressing its views, makes for itself, and is entitled to hold a separate entity-a distinct existence. It is a living, constantly speaking and powerful influence. It gives intelligence relative to business and events, and the public rely upon the accuracy and extent of its information. expresses opinions on great public questions and familiarises the community with the pertinent facts on which its conclusions are based, and enables them, too, to form a judgment. It advocates one side or the other in a controverted issue of policy, and the public look to it for the honest exercise of its best judgment and for the observance of a fair and courteous demeanor in discussion. These are the duties of journalism, and it is the qualities exhibited in the discharge of them that give character and influence as the result of their development. - Balt. American.

The Manufacture of Bonnets .- What becomes of all the pins?" is a question often asked and seldom answered. Some facts that we learned the other day led us to ask, What becomes of all the bonnets? At the factory of Mesers. Carpenter, in Foxborough, (Mass.) more than ten thousand bonnets a day are made and thrown into the market. For more than twenty miles round about the people are engaged in the work, and they have agents all over the world collecting materials and disposing of their manufactures. Portland Paper.

Beauties of Going to Law. - In the Worcester County Court of Common Pleas, a Mr. Dudley sued a Mr. Tift, to recover \$1 25, the price of a pair of boots. The action was an appeal from the decision of a Justice of the Peace in favor of the plaintiff. The costs will count up to be-tween \$100 and \$125; the plaintiff therefore recovers a dollar and a quarter, and probably pays his lawyer ten times the amount, besides his own loss of time. The defendant pays his lawyer, loses his time and \$125 in a foolish endeavor to save \$1 25.

youth who determined to "aim at immortality." interests are always arising.

THE CAMEL AND THE NEEDLE'S EYE. Mathew, xix-24, St. Mark, x-25. St. Luke, xviii-25.

t is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

I can scarcely remember the time in my early outh when this text did not excite my curiosity nd wonder. In the days of the Evangelist, well as our own, needles were of various sizes. There are the large needles, such as St. Paul used in making tents, and such also as are employed in making the broad sails of some great admir I There are the finest points of steel used n ancient and modern times in the most delicate kinds of needle-work, fit to deck the person of a

Queen at her coronation.

The camel is a beast of burden much used in Eastern countries. It is about the size of the rgest ox, with one or two bunches on his back, with long neck and legs, and with feet adapted to the hot and sandy desert. Such is the general understanding of the two more prominent terms of the passage of Holy Writ now under And he, the Boy of noble brow, and earnest, manly

Some have supposed that a slightly varied reading in the original word, which is translated 'camel," might be adopted, by which the phrase would be made to mean a "cable," such as is used in anchoring ships in the roadstead. Then at the beard of a shell-fish, "The motion I saw in the text would read, "it is easier for a cable te enter the eye of a needle," &c. But the former is probably the most correct reading, for the whole figure seems to have been a maxim quite

Among the Babylonians, in whose country ele-Dutch naturalist, unaided by the finer instruments phants were not uncommon, the phrase was, "an lephant passing through a needle's eye.' of the exquisite ciliary apparatus by which these the elephant was a stranger in Judea, while the motions are effected. How strange to reflect that camel was well known, and therefore the latter all this elaborate and inimitable contrivance has was used by the Jews instead of the former to been devised for the well-being of a despised shell- give force to the maxim. Obviously the object of fish! Nor is it merely in the working members this form of speech was to express a thing abso-

But I have met with another explanation of no essential purpose in its economy, which might the striking figure, which, to say the least, adds be omitted without disturbing the course of its to its beauty and force. All the important cities daily duties, and yet so constant in their presence of the East, in ancient times, were surrounded by and position that we cannot doubt their having had high and massive walls, and so they are, as their places in the original plan according to the modern traveler informs us, at the present day. which the organization of the mollusk was first At certain points these walls were perforated by put together. These are symbols of organs to be large pass-ways for the exit and entrance of the developed in creatures higher in the scale of being inhabitants. These passage-ways in times of -antitypes, it may be, of limbs, and anticipations peace were open by day, but at night they were With hands upon her bosom, and parted auburn hair, of undeveloped senses. These are the first closed by massive gates, capable of resisting any draughts of parts to be made out in their details common assault. Now, by the side of these large elsewhere, serving, however, an end by their presence, for they are badges of relationship and foot passengers and by those who had occasion to affinity between one creature and another. In go forth or enter the city by night. They were them the oyster-eater and the oyster may find some common bond of sympathy and distant English traveller of modern times, when at Hecousinhood. Had the disputatious and needle bron, was directed to go out by, the 'needle's eye,'

I think this expresses the just idea of the pasing rest. Observe the phases of an individual sage, "It is easier for a camel to go through the visiters. But what care these visiters-mostly oyster from the moment of its earliest embryoneedle's eye than for a rich man to enter the office seekers—for the private feelings of James to do so would be irresistible. The fulfilment of heavily upon our more immediate neighbors, the advocated by the W. R. R. managers, and gate of Heaven." It is not impossible for a rich Buchanar; -they only see the President of the man to enter heaven, for we may believe United States—the dispenser of patronage. there are many already in the paradise of ment in a living sepulchre. How starts it forth God who consecrated their wealth to the service of their Redeemer, and trusted in him always for people believe, in the shape of a minute, bivalved, salvation. But just as the camel must be re- the talented editor of the Scalpel, told the followflitting about in the sea as gayly and lightly as a divest himself of large portions of his wealth in received a capital illustration of this a few years butterfly or a swallow skims through the air. the walks of benevolence in order to enter the ago, that showed forth in a very ludicrous light sand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, or for through without a word of opposition. and shoulders, unincumbered with inferior crural the gate." And as the camel was compelled to me occasionally to visit their aromatic abodes. I

ment throughout all time-a contribution towards of the United States. The celebrated Dr. Olin sound of several violent kicks and cuffs accomthe construction of a fresh geological epoch and a was present, a man of acknowledged superiority panied with suppressed gruntings and puffings, within the limits of each of said States respecnew layer of the earth's crust-were it not for in intellect, learning and judgment, but he re- without a solitary word on either side; the exer- tively." the gluttony of man, who, rending this sober mained silent during the discussion, until he was cises continued till perhaps a full dozen violent

the rich and noble, like a wit, or a philosopher, and am not qualified to give an opinion in a quesor a poet, to give additional relish to their sumption like this. The interpretation of the constituous feasts; if a sturdy, thick-backed, strong- tution has been left to the Supreme Court, a body tasted individual, fate consigns him to the of jurists selected for their learning, wisdom and capacious tub of the street-fishmonger, from judicial fitness to determine important questions whence, dosed with coarse black pepper and of this nature, and I should have far greater con-

Mr. Webster's Opinion of Byron .- In a letter mate of Lord Byron:

I have read Tom Moore's first volume of Byron's life. Whatever human imagination shall hereafter picture of a human being, I shall believe it all within the bounds of credibility. Byron's case shows that fact sometimes runs by all fancy, as a steamboat runs by a scow at anchor. being a bad husband, the sum of which is that his accustomed suavity of manner, impatiently he was a very bad man. I confess I was rejoiced exclaimed: "Doctor, stop, for God's sake, stop; if then, and am rejoiced now, that he was driven the man was cut in the guts, say so, so the clerk can out of England by public scorn; because his vices put it down." were not in his passions, but in his principles. He denied all religion and all virtue from the house. Dr. Johnson says there is merit in main- itiated. taining good principles, though the preacher is seduced into violations of them. This is true. Good theory is something. But a theory of living and dying, too, made up of the elements of hatred of ppinions of all the decent part of the public-

Annual Sessions .- The people of Ohio are thinking of doing what many other States will find it necessary to do if they wish to keep pace with the progress of the age. The Legislature and after the ceremony was over, wished the proposes, amongst other amendments to the Con-stitution, one to go back to annual legislative ses-The gentleman who "fired at random" did not sions. It has been found by experience that an there was a great deal of fever on the river now, hit it; and, in disgust, he lent his rifle to the interval of two years is too great where important and I hope we shan't ketch none of't on the way

The following lines upon the death, in rapid succession, of all the three children of a family, are beautiful:

THEODORE, CHARLIE, AND GRACE.

And first of all the Baby went, sweet messenger! to throw

Vide open heaven's golden gates through which they terest at this time. all must go!

That all the path which upward led, right easily he

even. And, glad to spread his angel wings, flew quickly back

to heaven! ways,

whom, with nameless hope and pride, we hailed the coming days, What moved him to lie down so young upon a couch

of pain. And fold his hands in sleep from which he ne'er could wake again?

How well we loved him! All we prized we would have With joy, to lure that blessed child awhile on earth to

But the Good Shepherd wanted him, and so, with ten-

We gave into His bosom the hope of future years! And Grace, sweet Grace, the pensive, the quiet little and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of They should have called her Margaret, her mother's

purest pearl,) It is not strange that she should go so lightly from us all.

For o'er the crystal battlements she heard her brothers peacefully she closed her eyes as they had done

before. And passed at holy midnight through Eden's radiant

Our tears were half of gladness that the three the Lord has since been substantially adopted in the system

Away from earthly sorrow, were safe with Him in

no shields against sorrow, -no insurance against dent Jackson refused to approve, and it did not the strokes of adversity, although they may, per- become a law, the popular will, as indicated by haps, distract the mind from dwelling too in- the vote of the House, to the contrary notwithvitality, how vainly subtle would have been their camel can go through the needle's eye, but with tently on its private griefs. We see by the very speculations concerning the solution of such difficulty, and hardly with a full load nor without latest papers that Mr. Buchanan has been called home to Lancaster by the death of a favorite propriating to the States in which they lie all the nephew, being forced to leave abruptly a crowd of

> Amiability of the Irish Character .- Dr. Dixon, lieved of part of his load before he can pass ing anecdote in a recent lecture. "The drunken through the 'needle's ege,' so the rich man must Irishman is always ready for a murdering row. I gates of glory. Our. Savior seems to have refer- their grand failing; the unfortunate character of each year seven hundred and twenty-eight thounce to the same idea when he says "straight is my professional pursuits at that time compelling sand one hundred and ninety-four dollars. gate of the city, so must the rich man learn hu- which culminates in adding another citizen to the his opponent:

"'Well, Dennis, are ye sathisfied?""

"'Terry, I am perfectly sathisfied." "'Thin, I can do nothing more for ye, Dennis?"

"'Well, Dennis, will ye take a drink?"

"'Terry, I will." ful if they did.

I have tried hard to find something in him to was tried in the --- Circuit of Georgia, a case fused to receive the forty thousand dollars for Ill., writes to the Belleville Advocate that he like, besides his genius and his wit, but there was of involuntary manslaughter. In the expressive no other likeable quality about bim. He was an language of a witness, the accused, while drunk, incarnation of demonism. He is the only man pulled out his knife, and "sloshing it about" in Euglish history, for an hundred years, that has struck the deceased in the abdomen. The attendboasted of infidelity and of every practical vice, ing physician being called to the stand, to make not included in what may be termed, and what the usual proof of the nature and extent of the his biographer has termed, meanness. Lord Bol- wound, testified, "that the knife entered the lowingbroke, in his most extravagant youthful sallies, er portion of the abdomen, penetrating the perivices had some virtue or some prudence near it, clerk, to whom all of this was Greek, inquired ary, 1839, amounted to the sum of \$57,227,520. which in some sort checked it. Well, if that of the Solicitor General if he desired that portion were not so in all, who could escape hanging? of the doctor's testimony taken down. The The biographer, indeed, says his moral conduct Solicitor anticipating some fun, replied in the must not be judged by the ordinary standard. affirmative, and requested the doctor to repeat it And that is true, if a favorable decision is looked slowly, which he did, in language, if possible, for. Many excellent reasons are given for his more incomprehensible. Old Judge A., losing

> The doctor has since studiously avoided the use of technicalities in the presence of the unin-

Abernethy was sent for by an innkeeper, who had a quarrel with his wife, who had scored his face with her nails, so that the poor man was religion, contempt of morals, and defiance of the bleeding and much disfigured. Dr. Abernethy, admonishing the offender, said: "Madam are you when before has a man of letters avowed it? If not ashamed of yourself, to treat your husband Milton were alive to recast certain prominent thus-the husband, who is the head of all; your characters in his great epic, he could embellish head, madam, in fact?" "Well, Doctor," fiercely them with new traits without violating probability. returned the virago, "and may I not scratch my own head?"

In a little town on the upper Mississippi river, a clergyman recently married a young couple, down!"

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The immense donations of public land made o late years by Congress to corporations within the new States have awakened the attention of the aged 5 months and 10 days: March 5th, CHARLES HADDOCK, aged 6 years and 4 months; March 23d, GRACE WEBSTER, aged 2 years and 7 months, only children of Theodore and Grace W. Hinsdale. currence to the history and conditions of the tenure of the public lands may be of general in-

At the commencement of the Revolutionary do little time has passed away since down the earth he war there belonged to some of the States large tracts of wild and unappropriated lands, whilst in others none such existed. The States possessing no such lands claimed that, as the war was waged with united means and equal sacrifices, the waste lands which might be conquered from the enemy should become common property, and under the recommendations of Congress, 10th October, 1780, "that the unappropriated lands which might be ceded to the United States by any particular State, pursuant to the recommer dation of Congress of the 6th of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States.

Virginia promptly made a cession of her vast domain north of the river Ohio, out of which six States have since been formed. The condition of her cession, (adopted substantially by other States) was, that all the lands conveyed "shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United, States as have become or shall become members of the confederacy or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia in clusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever." Thus were the lands ceded, accepted, and held in trust. How they have since been disposed of, in total disregard of the conditions of the trust, the history of the country tells in the anuals of Congressional legislation.

In disregard of the plain obligations of the

trust, President Jackson, in the early days of his administration, proposed to cede the lands thus acquired, and all subsequently purchased, to the States in which they lie, gratuitously or for a nominal price.

To counteract this movement, which at that time met with no favor in Congress, but which of partial grants, Mr. Clay introduced his well-known distribution bill, which was passed by Congress on the 2d day of March, 1833, by a vote of 24 to 20 in the Senate, and 96 to 40 in Prominence, popularity and exalted station are the House of Representatives. This bill Presistanding. Some of the Western members did not hesitate to avow the purpose of eventually apless unless they unite cordially for their common

On September 4, 1841, an act was passed to

After deducting the said per centum, the resicitizen of the sea from his native bed, carries personally called upon for his opinion. Then he blows had been given, when an interval of pro- due of the nett proceeds was to be divided found silence occurred, and I was preparing to amongst the then-twenty-six States of the Union crowds. If a handsome, well-shaped, and well- "Brethren, I have not directed my studies open the window and see if the blows had not and the District of Columbia, and the Territories flavored oyster, he is introduced to the palaces of specially to the constitution of the United States been mutually fatal; at this moment however, the of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Florida, according to parties arose, and after several powerful inspira- their respective federal representative population, tions and nose-blowings, the conqueror, as it ap- as ascertained by the last census, (1840,) to be peared from the nature of the dialogue, addressed applied by the Legislatures of the said States to such purposes as the said Legislatures might direct, provided that the distributive share to which the District of Columbia shall be entitled should be applied to free schools or education in some "'Nothing more, Terry, thank ye, at this other form, as Congress might direct. In the sixth section of the act there was a proviso that if at any time there should be an imposition of duties consistent with the act of March 2, 1833, And both parties walked amicably out of the beyond the rate of duty, (twenty per centum,) alley to the grog shop. What the cause of the fixed by that act, the distribution should be susquarrel was I never knew, and I think it doubt-pended until this cause should be removed:

The proceeds were thus divided for one year, and accepted by all the States, we believe, ex-Anecdote of a Georgia Judge. - In 185-there cept Virginia. The Legislature of that State, rethat year, (a much smaller sum than the average

gifts from the Federal Treasury.

By the operation of the act of August 4, 1842, to provide revenue from imports, &c., the distribution of the nett proceeds of the public lands and the wicked Lord Littleton, were saints to toneum, and thence extending through the omen- among the States was suspended. The proceeds ment of the result of his experiment with the him. All Moore can say is, that each of his tum, to the vicinity of the iliac regions." The of the lands up to and including the 1st of Janu-

The following sums have since been received: In 1839 the sum of \$7,076,447 1840 3,292,683 1841 1,365,627 1842 1,385,797 1843 897,818 1844 2,059,939 1845 2,077,022 1846 2,694,452 1847 2,498,355 1848 3,328,642 1849 1.688.959 1850 1,859,894 1851 2.352,305 2,043,239 1853 1,667,084 8,470,798 11,497,049 8,917,644

Total to July 1, 1856, \$122,311,274 Of this grand total, if now distributed under Mr. Clay's land bill, the State of Virginia would receive the handsome sum of NINE MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE DOLLARS, (omitting fractions.) This sum, divided by thirteen, would give for each Congressional district in Virginia seven hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

VIRGINIA,

but bitter, very bitter, on "interest," -- as we shall |

On "principle," her Democratic organs are pushing her people to go to Kansas, -when Virginia itself is full of Kansas fields, -unploughed, uncropped, unfenced, unshorn of old grass, &c. There is a "Kansas" all the way from Richmond to Accomac.

her not to touch nor take her share of the public handbill signed Another tax payer. lands, for public improvements in the State, or for other purposes. True, her State debt large. True, her taxes are enormous, to pay the interest on it! True, also, the Federal Government has given away to Railroad Companies in Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, straightforward way has marked my course Michigan, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa and Wiscon-20.787,959 acres, worth \$51,259,282, at \$2 50 per acre. -but Virginia scorns "the interest," and lings to the "principle."

tle behind the age, both on "principle" and "in- else better, before we get through, than me terest." There is very little "principle in hurrying off a Virginia People into Kansas, when there is not half enough of them at home, and, less in I should both vote against the County subse an old State's refusing her share of public lands, tion and write against it. Though other gentlement on a general division,—and more especially when men agreed to pay for the printing, I am responsible for every line of it. Western domain.

Nevertheless, while we in other States pluck the a dollar to a Rail Road which the co d Virginia goose, not only of her feathers, - live in and myself are to be deprived of the but even of her golden egg, -if she is willing, - efit of, by a systematic effort of duplicity

what is that to us? The President of the Virginia and Tennessee spare where it will help to carry out what I had Railroad Company, we see, has issued a circular, advocated for the last seven years, viz: the gr in which he alludes to a rumor, that the proprie- Central line, -not where it is to be used tors of the steamer Great Eastern have expressed it. I am where I was; you, sirs, or 99-100ths a desire to send her to Norfolk, Va., if any all Fayetteville, have set yourselves against assurance could be given, that she wold be solemn pledges in the Conventions of Fave freighted back from that port. He proposes, ville, Kenansville and Salisbury, as steel. therefore, that a Convention be held at Bristol, plore this thing, have deplored it since it Tennessee, on the 15th of April next, by all the and did all I could to avert it! But you we Internal Improvement Companies of the South bave it so. You have made a high wall and and that Delegates be appointed by that Conven- ditch between your plighted faith and the tion to proceed to England, and make the you have followed, and your Rail Road frie necessary representations on the subject.

But, in the meantime, Congress has given in the South, are few and far between. If, public lands over \$50,000,000 to build Western forc, sirs, Fayetteville does not always get and other Railroads, which concentrate upon New she expects, let her blame herself, instead York the trade and commerce of these States, - abusing those who look out for themselves. and hence, thus helped by Uncle Sam, we can much for my course, and then to your abus transport to Europe Virginia tobacco, breadstuffs, I put in my claim as the projector of the &c. cheaper via New York, than any great 'Eastern | central line of road from Beaufort Harbor the steamer' in the direct trade.

New York, it is very true, is as badly off as been adopted by Payetteville with resoluti Virginia in the direct participation in the State strong as plain English could make them; a plunder of the public lands, but when Congress based my claim on the following evidence: S would give them away, -we looked and smiled, time during the canvass of '51 I believe I -invested in Illinois, and everywhere, -and dressed a note to Col. A. Murchison, the rejoiced that the commissions in all the trade was didate for the Senate, and Hon. J. C. I. to be ours, -in our own port. If Virginia would candidate for the Commons, for Cumberland only have helped us, -our State itself would have telling them that I should vote for them a hand in common picking .- N. Y. Express.

The Public Lands.—The People of Alabama West. This is what I claim as project and their Representatives in Congress do not seem never claimed the spectral ghost of public lands, and one of the most eminent of them to be afflicted with the strict construction scruples miles long, which should never cross the declared that after the census of 1850 the power in regard to land distribution which weigh so Fear on the East and go 43 miles west, as this menace is almost complete, and after the cen- good people of the Old Dominion. The former sus of 1860 the old States will be utterly power- take more practical, and, as we think, wiser views of the subject of land grants, and the rights of the States to an equal participation. Accordingly, The whole amount of money which would have when the bill making a donation of land for railgone into the Treasury of Virginia, under the road purposes to the Territory of Minnesota was rovisions of Mr. Clay's laud bill, from 1832 to pending, a sensible member from Alabama moved 1839, a period of seven years, would have been to add a clause to grant lands in his own State blow hot and cold with the same mouth. four million three hundred and sixty-nine thou- for the benefit of railroads there, and it went

Nat. Intelligencer.

Novel Trial. - A correspondent of the Petersstoop in order to enter by the low and narrow had been officiating on one of those occasions appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public burg Express, attending the Superior Court held lands amongst the several States. The first sec- at Plymouth last week, Judge Ellis presiding, mility if he would "see the Lord" in fullness of republic, and, overcome by sleep and the de- tion provided that from and after the 31st De- writes that among the crowd attending court were pressing assurance of the certain loss of my fee, cember, 1841, there should "be allowed and paid I fell asleep in a chair, the closed shutters alone to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, suit between certain parties from the county of A few years ago a meeting of ministers of the of an old rickety cabin intervening between me Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Ar- Hertford. The political cast of the case was about to prey upon youth and inexperience, at length, having sown its wild oats, settles down and the constitutionality of a recent law of Coninto a steady, solid domestic dyster. It becomes the parent of fresh broods of dyster-cherubs. As exception) expressed their opinions with great the parent of fresh broods of oyster-cherubs. As the parent of fresh broods of oyster-cherubs. As exception) expressed their opinions with great ed amicanty seeking their dominions with great ed amicanty seeking the great ed amicanty seeking their dominions with great ed amicanty seeking the great ed amicant thickened through old age, to serve as its monu- law as fragrantly in conflict with the constitution slept some time, when I suddenly awoke at the proceeds of the public lands, which, tion is brought by the ejected member for slander, subsequent to the day aforesaid, shall be made against the publishing committee, claiming \$125,-000 damages .- Wil. Herald.

> Wayon Road to the Pacific. - Letter writers from any part of your article which justly entitles no Washington state that the three Departments of to be called a "fool," it was for making those the Interior, War, and of the Post office are subscriptions. Those officers who tell that I have uniting to hurry forward the construction of a not paid all my subscription, can tell you further wagon road from the Mississippi to the Pacific, that very few have paid all! Perhaps they have Such a road is an indispensable prerequisite for a met with some such life as I have seen! That Pacific Railroad. The Department of War ap- all men are liable to who own property. Per propriates \$100,000, the 'Interior' half a million, and the Post Office Department contracts to pay \$600,000 per annum for carrying the mails over

A Comet .- There is -- says the National Intelligencer-a telescopic comet now in the northwestern part of the sky, moving eastward. It was observed through the large equatorial of the National Observatory on Friday night.

This comet was discovered in Leipsic February 22, by Prof. d'Arrest, and on the 26th March at Newark, New Jersey, by Mr. Van Arsdale.

The Prospective Sugar Crop in Illinois .- Mr.

E. S. Baker, of Rochester Mills, Wabash county, shall plant twenty-five acres with the Chinese would have been had the law been continued,) on sugar caue the present season. "I am convinced," the ground that it was an attempt on the part of he says, "that the State of Illinois will in five R. R. would pay. My assertions have all been Congress to corrupt the people of the State by years make her own sugar, and if I have luck I based on a continuation East and West. I give shall make this season enough sugar, and cer- up no point made in figures till you show the tainly with molasses, to supply my little town.
At all events I shall try." Mr. Kroh, of Wa- and am convinced, I will make the amende hou At all events I shall try." Mr. Kroh, of Wa-bash county, who some months ago made a state-orable. But, sirs, I am told your \$5000 is pair sugar cane last year, offers to bet the skeptical stock. Can you sell the \$5000 for \$100? editor of the Charleston Courier \$500 that he doubt it. will manufacture from one acre, "planted with the Chinese weed," five hundred gailons of mo- then is the \$250,000 to come from, if not out of lasses, a superior article to any manufactured in the soil and forest, and are not the men who own the South, and sold by the merchants in Coles and work them called farmers? county in 1856, for 75 cents per gallon; and I see no other point deserving notice in your further, that he will manufacture it at the cost of criticism. You cannot be more surprised at what ten cents yer gallon.

girl of Pittsburg, was horribly burned by the I did all I could to avert it. But they would explosion of a camphene lamp on Monday night. She first attempted to extinguish the flames by know the history of the whole matter; you have throwing herself into a tub of water, but failing in this, started to reach the street. At the back gate, however, she fell exhausted, and when the neighbors, attracted by the light, reached her she had only strength enough to say, "save the children, for God's sake, don't let the children burn." Such disinterested thoughtfulness in the midst of death agonies more merits a monument than all the deeds of Casar.

A Hint to Planters. - The Mississippi Chronicle very pertinently remarks:-The planter who raises an abundance of corn this blessed year of '57 will make money largely. All the agricultural world is perfectly wild on the subject of eotton, and the largest crop ever known will be planted. If the season prove favorable, it would not astonish us if the next crop was greatly over four millions-perhaps four millions five hundred thou-Good old Virginia,—is great on "principle,"— tight—provisions scarce, and big corn-cribs ex-ceedingly valuable.

tight—provisions scarce, and big corn-cribs ex-bors."

one woman—considering the sex of your "neigh-

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MARCH THE 28th, 1857. Editors of the Observer: GENTLEMEN: The ()) server of Thursday March the 26th comes to m with two and a half columns of Editorial critical O Accomac.

On "principle,"—her organs are also urging required notice from you of a long and laborated required notice from you of a l

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I am held up first to the surprise of the ()). server as the last man from whom such a preduction should come! Now if the Observer wi publish my answer entire, I will try to relieve of some of its surprise, and show how a plain well as put myself right before the public.

And first I say that I have not changed f what I have declared about any road, nor acte absurd or inconsistent. Mind if Virginia Democracy, we fear, however, is a lit- does not wear that saddle or the cap fit some

I am the author of told a number of gentlemen in Fayettevi

I have no idea, sirs, of being compelled to n treachery! I expect to put what little

in the East, in the West, in the North and

Fayetteville and West, after, I believe, it hoped they would go for the great Central from Beaufort Harbor through Fayette tained. I am sorry to say, by Fayetteville

But, sirs, you then denied my claim! To ! or Duncan G. McRae-you then said the he belonged. I let it go. But now you are pro ing it upon me, when a little capital is made. It seems you can give it to me or take at pleasure. Truly others besides the Satyr of

I was the friend of the W. R. R., and work as such with the hope of making it a part of great line. And now I find I was deceived, w part company and I act as I please, with just the same freedom of speech and of the press as the Messrs. Hale act.

My name was used for the Presidency of the Company by my consent and request, and I com have had it by the controlling vote of Smith Colby if I had not advised them to pursue the very course they did. I, sirs, would not hold an office against the wish of my acquaintances as at the will of strangers. I had entire control the W. R. R. Co. at one time, did I do th sirs, which the Co. would not approve in a sing

I subscribed \$2000 at one time and \$500 a another, as stock to the W. R. R. If there i haps they are unwilling to pay; or perhaps, like "Sysiphus," they have found it was an

"Eternal stone uphill to roll,"

ing what you approved, or your respec-

as many things prove to be about Favetteville But, sirs. I have helped Favetteville to the amount of about \$8,000 in her Plank Roads, as the same officer can tell you, all of which I did pay in cash! Who out of Fayetteville, for his means, has done as much as I have, sirs, in time and money too? But soon as a day of adversity comes it is all forgotten.

You say I was wrong as to the number of Justices present, and careless as to facts. This not so. There were present 38 Justices at the roll-call, 21 of which were residents of the town I was not there during the elections, nor did count after the subscription business was don

I deny ever having asserted the 43 miles

There are no mines in Cumberland Co., where

I have said and done, than the friends of the Road East have been at the course of the W. R. A Noble Servant Girl.—Mary Nugent, a hired R. Co. to them! I say again I am sorry it is so have it so: let them take the consequences. You of this thing. How comes it that you denounas fools so freely those who have stood by their pledge throughout, and uphold those who have

I, sirs, and my friends East, are not responsi ble for matters as they are. I will tell you in a future letter who is responsible, and what benefit the Road will be to the farmers of Cumber land Co., as you seem to be ignorant about it.

Yours, respectfully, THOMAS R. UNDERWOOD.

Alice Carey, in an essay on 'insincerity,' says "If our neighbor kisses our cheek, we may infer in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that he will bite our back as we turn about." The italic let ters are ours. Seems to us, Alice, 'ninety-nine cases sand bales. The prices will fall-money will be amount to a pretty extensive range of kissing for