

From the N. O. Picayune, 20th ult.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Annexation ratified—Death of Vice President K. P. Anderson—Incursions and Depredations of the Indians—General News.

By the arrival of the brig Hope Howes, Capt. B. G. Shaw, from Galveston, yesterday, we are apprised of the glorious and gratifying fact that the question of annexation has been finally consummated.

We give our worthy correspondent's letter, which gives a clear and succinct narration of the proceedings of the Convention up to the latest period at which it were possible to receive Austin news:

Austin, July 7, 1845.

The Convention assembled on the morning of the 4th, and unanimously elected Gen. Rusk to preside over its deliberations. On taking the chair he made a short address, which was well delivered and suitable to the occasion.

After the necessary resolutions were passed for the transmission of the ordinance to the United States, a resolution was offered by Col. Love, and unanimously adopted. That the members wear crape on their left arm for one month, as a testimony of regret for the decease of Gen. Jackson.

On the 5th we appointed committees on the plan adopted by the Virginia Convention, to report on the various subjects submitted. It called forth some discussion which was creditable to the speakers.

The delegates to the Convention, for intelligence, integrity and worth, would stand high in any country. There is not, perhaps, much of brilliancy, but a great deal of matter of fact sense and sound knowledge.

The terms of annexation are not perhaps such as we had a right to ask; but so anxious are we to free the subject from further agitation in the United States, that no conditions whatever will be annexed to the Constitution differing from the resolutions passed by the United States Congress.

A despatch was received from the United States in the morning, and Major Donelson arrived on the evening of the 5th, having been detained at Washington by serious indisposition.

The step is taken that will decide Mexico in her policy. Foreign troops will soon be upon the soil she claims. Her choice must be a declaration of war; or, if she is wise, a negotiation.

Lord Aberdeen has avowed to Dr Ashbel Smith that her Majesty's Government will not interfere in the question, so he writes home. This removes one of the prospects of war; so if you get to loggerheads with John Bull, it must be about Oregon.

This once flourishing village is in a state of entire dilapidation and ruin. Gen. Tarrant, a delegate from Fannin, was on a visit to San Antonio. He, with Mr Howard, delegate from that place, has for some days been expected.

We are entirely exposed to the attacks of Indians and Mexicans—not a soldier on guard, and but few fire arms. So callous have the people of Texas become to danger, that they scarcely ever prepare to repel attack.

The Hope Howes reports only 40 hours from Galveston to the Balize. The latest Galveston paper we have is of the 12th July.

The British brig Porcian arrived at Galveston a few days ago from Vera Cruz. She brought despatches for the Government, and was to return as soon as she heard from Washington.

The Hon. K. L. Anderson, Vice President of Texas, died on the 10th inst., at Fanthrop's, Montgomery county, of fever. The papers are in mourning for the sad event.

The following appointments have been made by the President: Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Secretary of State. Hon. W. B. Ochiltree, Attorney General. Hon. J. A. Greer, Secretary of the Treasury.

The reports of the crops throughout the country are highly favorable; Galveston and the other cities and towns continue healthy; emigrants are fast passing into the country from the adjoining States of the Union.

The Troops.—It seems now very certain that the U. S. troops, at the Barracks and Lower Cotton Press, the 3d and 4th regiments, will start to-morrow for their new destination on the borders of Texas.

SUPREME COURT OF N. CAROLINA. The following opinions have been delivered by the Court since our last report:

By Rufin, C. J., in State v. Hoppis, from Bancroft, declaring that there is no error in the judgment below; in Graham v. Hamilton from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below; in Gordon v. Armstrong, from Surry, affirming the judgment below; in Frost v. Rowland, from Robeson, affirming the judgment below; in Duffy v. Averitt, from Onslow, allowing an amendment, and directing judgment for plaintiff—each party to pay his own costs; in State v. Godwin, from Johnston, declaring that there is no error in the record; in Battle v. Petway, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment below; in Kimball's adm. v. Deming, from Cumberland, directing that the judgment of the Superior Court be reversed, and that of the County Court affirmed, with costs in this Court and in both of the Courts below; in Hubbard, Gardner & Co. v. Williamson & Rowe from Caswell, reversing the judgment, and awarding a venire de novo; in Fitchell v. Hage, in Equity from Davidson, in King v. Tice, in Equity from Orange, directing the Bill to be dismissed; in Wheeler v. Bouchelle, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below; in Walters, from Robeson, directing a venire de novo; in Jones v. Patton and others, in Equity, from Buncombe, directing a reference; in Alexander v. Cunningham, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below; in Spruill v. Davenport, from Tyrrell, awarding a venire de novo; in Baily v. Miller, from Camden, affirming the judgment below; in Runyon v. Latham, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment below.

By Daniel, J., in Dalrymple v. Curry, in Equity, from Moore, directing a reference; in Holland v. Crow, from Haywood, reversing the judgment, and remanding the cause; in Baldwin v. Maltby from Columbus, affirming the judgment below; in State v. Ingram, from Anson, judgment reversed, and venire de novo awarded; in Tarkinton v. Hassell, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment below; in Taylor & Co. v. Buckley, from Surry, affirming the judgment below; in Cox and others admrs. v. Marks and others, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below; in Doe, lessee of the heirs at law of Needham v. Branson, from Randolph, reversing the judgment below, and rendering judgment for the plaintiff; in Graves' adm. v. Reed and others, from Caswell, reversing the judgment below, and rendering judgment for the plaintiff; in Doe ex dem. Armfield v. Walker, from Guilford, directing a new trial; in Williams v. Brown, in Equity from Rockingham, directing the bill to be dismissed with costs; in Railroad v. Railroad in Equity from Johnston; directing a reference, to ascertain whether it will be more advantageous to the infant to have the real and personal estates sold for division; in State v. Teliver, from Ashe, affirming the judgment below; in Skinner v. Barrow from Perquimans, affirming the judgment below; in State upon relation of Henderson v. McAber, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below.

By Nash, J., in State, on the relation of Dickson v. Eskridge from Cleveland, affirming the judgment below; in Wheeler v. Dunn, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below; in McIntosh v. McIntosh, in Equity, from Moore, dismissing the Bill with costs; in Lively v. Wheeler, in Equity from Rowan, directing a reference to the Master; in Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Company v. Robeson, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment below; in Houghton v. Lane, in Equity from Chatham, demurrer sustained, and bill dismissed; in Kerns v. Chambers & Goss, in Equity from Rowan, declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory order, so far as it dissolved the injunction for one half of the sum recovered, and that the injunction must be continued to the hearing; in Massey v. Lemon, from Rockingham, judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded; in Laucaster v. McBryde, from Moore, affirming the judgment below; in Smith v. Castix, from Craven, affirming the judgment below; in Richmond v. Vanhook and others, in Equity from Caswell.

ORANGE.—The Hawfield Regiment paid funeral honors to Genl. Jackson, by a procession and Eulogy by Cadwallader Jones, Jr.

A writer in the Hillsboro Recorder says there will be a great scarcity of corn in that county in consequence of the drought; and he urges the justices of the County Court to lay an additional tax on property to buy corn for the poor.

From the Union.

THE RASCALITY OF PROSCRIPTION.

We quote the heading of the leading article in yesterday's National Intelligencer, for the purpose of making it the text for a few comments on the subject which is thus introduced. Indeed, when a paper which prides itself in maintaining a perfect propriety of deportment in the worst of troubles, is provoked into the use of so coarse an expression as the one which graces the head of our article, its readers and the public will infer the existence of some extraordinary cause of the excitement it displays.

The editors of the Intelligencer, it seems, then, are in trouble. Capable whigs, in their opinion, have been removed from office by this administration, to make way for men whom they politely call "loosefocos." It is useless for us to attempt to console them by any reference to the speech of Mr Clay on this subject, to which allusion has so frequently been made. They would tell us, perhaps, that what would have been right in Mr Clay, is extremely wrong in Mr Polk; and in proof that "circumstances alter cases," they might refer us to the fable of the lawyer's bull that gored the farmer's ox.

But the "proscription" of which the Intelligencer speaks, has been by no means as extensive as that paper would induce its readers to believe. It has been by no means as extensive as the proscription by the whigs in 1841; not the title of what it would have been, if we may credit their own orators, had they again succeeded to power in 1845. The "proscription," so much talked of, cannot have been very bloody, which has left in office, thus far, in this city, so large a proportion of whigs.

We have an illustration before us to the point, in the removals of post-masters for the four months ending the 30th June, 1845, as contrasted with the removals made in the same period ending on the 30th June 1841. We select the two States in which the present and former Postmasters General reside, for this comparison, as being perfectly fair, and sufficiently extensive for the purpose:

Table with 2 columns: State, Number of Postmasters removed. For the four months ending June 30, 1841, the number of Postmasters removed in New York amounted to 307. In Tennessee, same period 11. Total 318.

Table with 2 columns: State, Number of Postmasters removed. For the four months ending June 30, 1845, the number of Postmasters removed in New York amounted to 41. In Tennessee, same period 3. Total 44.

More than seven to one in favor of the whigs! And we venture to say that this proportion would hold throughout all the other departments of the government. Constant readers, as we were of the Intelligencer, we have no recollection of having seen in the columns of that paper, in 1841, a word on the subject of the "rascality of proscription." On the contrary, if our memory serves us, it justified removals then. But perhaps the "fiery trial" to which it was subjected last November, has taught it the inexpediency and impropriety of such a course. The disinterestedness of such a decision now, is perfectly obvious. It strikes us, that we have before heard of people who advocated the doctrine of an equal distribution of all the goods of this world. It is said, however, (and perhaps with some degree of truth,) that people of this class rarely have any thing of their own to add to the common stock.

Let us not be understood as offering the conduct of Mr. Francis Granger, or the previous course of the whigs; as an excuse for anything this administration has done. When we seek for examples, we shall probably look farther and for higher models. The removals which have been made, have been impudently called for by a decided and irresistible public sentiment. Other removals will, no doubt, be necessary, and will not be prevented by the senseless clamor of the whigs. Justification of a measure is uncalled for, when overwhelming popular approval sanctions it. An administration placed in power by the voluntary suffrages of a free people, and industriously engaged in carrying out the will of that majority, securely rests its confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the masses, and, in the present case, is in no danger of being diverted from its purpose by the interested revivings of bitter opponents. Our object in these hasty remarks has been simply to show how baseless is the charge of "rascality of proscription," preferred by the Intelligencer; and to expose the disingenuousness which is at the bottom of the accusation.

A METEOR.

A friend on board the U. S. schooner Onkabye has favored us with the following: On the night of the 26th of May, 1845, about 11 o'clock, we then being in lat. 13 N. long. 75 W., there appeared one of the most brilliant meteoric phenomena that I have ever witnessed. The whole heavens were illuminated, and seemed for a moment as if about to break out into one extended sheet of flame. The meteor itself was about one-third the size of the full moon; it appeared nearly in the zenith, and travelled with an accelerated velocity from NW. to SE., performing an arc of about 25 degrees; it then exploded, dividing into several fragments, looking like so many shooting stars. Between eight and ten minutes after the explosion, we heard a report resembling a distant gun, but more prolonged, like the rolling sound of distant thunder. I should judge that we were about 120 miles from the spot where the explosion took place. What sensations it would have produced in one who could have been within a mile of it, can be but faintly imagined. I have no doubt that it was an aerolite of the first class. The captain, officer of the deck, and myself, were the only officers that had the pleasure of witnessing it.—Norfolk Beacon.

Communications.

For the North Carolinian.

In two communications, published in the Carolinian, we have endeavored to show the importance of establishing good roads from this place into the interior as connected with its future prosperity. We have also endeavored to show that the people of this town ought to interest themselves in the road that is to be surveyed at this time by order of the State.

This, however, is not the only subject that demands attention at the present time in reference to the future condition of the place. But possibly it may be objected that all suggestions of change and improvement are of doubtful expediency at the present time. Yet at what time can the subject be better introduced than when the very existence of the town as a business place necessarily leads people to think and inquire what can, and what ought to be done to secure its prosperity? That, however, any thing we can say will serve to arouse the people to look at their condition in all its bearings and connections, we have not the vanity to presume.

There are two extremes in the state of a given society when an effort to give direction to opinion, or even to secure a candid hearing is hopeless. One is the extreme of excitement on some particular object; the other is the extreme of depression. Between these, there is a sort of intermediate state almost equally hopeless. It is a state of apathy or indifference to all public concerns. That this last state describes our condition too nearly, we apprehend will not be denied. The causes that have produced this apathy, it is not necessary here to recite. But on looking around upon the population of the town, it cannot have escaped observation that comparatively few think and talk and act as if this were their permanent home. Under such a flating state of feeling, the calculations that are made, instead of reaching far ahead for their completion, scarcely reach beyond the present time. The style of building has assumed hitherto a temporary aspect. Our roads, and all schemes for public improvement, have been of a do-for-the-present character. As if, staff in hand, we were soon to leave and march for other quarters. As the business of a surgeon often requires him to probe a wound, frequently an unpleasant task, and a source of pain to the patient, so every suggestion at improvement necessarily implies a reference to things that need to be corrected. Such a reference is not always pleasant to those concerned. Among the evils which we hear frequently complained of among us, one is the declining state of trade. That there has been a great falling off in the amount of business done, cannot be denied. But that we have reached the limit of decline we think by no means certain, unless new channels shall be opened through which business shall flow. Every year witnesses a diminution. Twelve years since, many stores in the country, doing no small business, obtained a large portion of their supplies, especially of groceries in this place. Now scarcely any considerable trader comes here to purchase, unless it be to supply some particular article to make up his stock. A greater part of the business now done is in the way of retail with planters, who wish to barter their commodities for such merchandise as they need for family use. Some of the smaller traders in the country still, perhaps, may make their principal purchases here, yet even these are few, and not very distant from the place. The limits of the circle of trade coming from the interior are narrowing down to a small extent. Little reaches us from beyond the Yadkin; and much of that on this side is diverted to other places, which formerly came to us. The extensive mining operations of the interior, and the establishment of factories, it is true; furnish a home market for such that once came to us. The opening of new places of trade, and the increased facility of obtaining goods through new openings, such as Cheraw and Camden on the south; Raleigh, Henderson, and Petersburg on the north, have done much to remove business from us. The home market in S. Carolina has also greatly increased within a few years, so that much of what was once brought this way, is carried now in that direction. And where produce is sold, there it is natural that goods should be bought. Thus the country bordering on the Yadkin, which formerly, almost exclusively, obtained salt from this place, is now almost as exclusively supplied through Cheraw. So also with many other heavy articles that are indispensable for domestic use.

These observations are not made for the sake of decrying the place, but to show what changes have occurred to lead to right expectations for the future. The day for large transactions in trade is gone by, and we fancy will never return. The interference we draw from this is that the course of business must undergo a change. Trade there will be, to a certain extent, but it will be in small parcels, and chiefly of a retail character. The true policy, then, we apprehend for this place, is to avail ourselves of the privileges, which nature has given us, and turn our attention to manufacturing concerns. There are few sections of our country more favorably situated for carrying on various branches of manufacturing than this. With a river adequate to all the purposes of import and export; with streams that never fail, furnishing good water power; with an abundant supply of the best of materials for building, what region affords better inducements for manufacturing? With manufacturing, a certain portion of trade must necessarily be combined. And while manufacturing gave character to the place, trade would increase, and Fayetteville, if it did not become a centre for large operations in trade, would become a centre for exchange of commodities for an enlarged circle around her. We are aware that in introducing such a change inveterate prejudices are to be overcome, and that a thousand objections will be offered by such as are wedded to former habits and customs. If people are determined that there shall be no change, they must go on and abide the result. But is it wise? In other places similar prejudices have prevailed, but the people breaking through the fetters of prejudice, have adopted new systems and have risen to wealth. And why not we as well?

But where shall we begin? We have not the artisans or the means. Means will grow as efforts are made, and artisans will spring up as occasion calls for their help. There are two objects before us, which if they can be established and encouraged will do much to give energy to different branches of manufacture. One is the National Arsenal. If this shall be completed according to the original design, it will in various ways contribute vastly to the advantage of the place. The annual expenditure would go to enrich the community, while the perfection of skill introduced would give a new character to mechanical operations. Every honorable citizen, therefore, ought to be made by the exertions of this place to induce the government to carry out to the full extent the original design. Another object, which we almost fear to name lest it be met with the sneer of contempt. It is the establishment of a State Penitentiary. The people are soon to be called upon to decide whether such an institution shall be established within the State. And here we cannot but express our regret that a formidable opposition seems to be organizing against the measure. Believing as we do, that such an institution would be productive of much good, we cannot but hope that the good sense of the people will induce them to accept the proposal. And if built, where will a more suitable place be found than in this vicinity? Private enterprise should also be directed to manufacturing purposes. Here we shall probably be met with an objection that there is a want of capital. What we have before said may again be uttered: capital will produce capital. There are various branches of business that can be established with a small capital; and as these succeed, other and larger concerns may be established. Instead of bringing every thing from the north, let establishments be formed for manufacturing the same things among ourselves. Our brooms, our buckets, our chairs, our tools of almost every sort are now of northern manufacture. While we have the raw material in abundance; nay, and even while the raw material is carried from us to be manufactured and returned, we are content to pay others for doing for us what we ought to be doing for ourselves. Nor are these the only or even the most important branches to which enterprise may be directed. There is at this time wanting a foundry, and a factory for constructing machinery; and such would meet, if well conducted, with ample encouragement. As the attention of people begins to be turned to collecting turpentine, a turpentine distillery is wanted. In connection with this, in order to make the most valuable part valuable, a manufactory of lamp-black, and to carry out the operation, if needed, printers' ink might be added. An establishment for all sorts of edge tools could hardly fail of success. Paper mills also might be established; and beside all the common articles of domestic economy, for which we are now dependent upon others. We are aware that it will be said these things can be manufactured elsewhere so much cheaper, that we cannot compete with those who manufacture them. Why not? The raw material can be had here as cheap as in any place. An extensive home market would be found in the interior and elsewhere. Living, in every necessary part, is as reasonable as in any part of the country. Why not then put our work as low as in other places? Carriages can be made here as well and as low as in New England; so of every other kind of manufactured article. If we have to clothe and feed two hands to perform what they do with one, dismiss then the superfluous hand, or put him to other business. Instead of making all our sons clerks and professional men, turn them to mechanical business. Instead of teaching them to while away their time in fox-hunting, gaming, and sports of the turf, teach them the arts of life, and how to act their part so as to contribute to enrich the community. Here is the secret of prosperity. Arkwright began the world in poverty; and amassed a princely fortune. A gentleman lately died at Leeds, worth a million and a half sterling, who began the world as a laborer in a factory. Samuel Slater came to this country in the capacity of a spinner and weaver. He wrought with his own hands; and subsequently superintended his own business, and amassed an estate of more than a million of dollars.

Let us but apply the aids of industry, and Fayetteville may revive and become a wealthy place. Open an easy communication into the interior, and she will receive thence what ever supplies she may need, while her wares carried back in return, will find a market equal at least to her demands. Business then will revive; trade to a certain extent will flourish, and thus instead of complaining of a decline, we may see a healthy vigor, and thriving community springing up here as well as in other parts of the land. SI—VIS.

An important case has just been decided in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which will send to Africa some six or seven hundred slaves. The late Stephen Henderson, who died some six years ago, directed in his will, that his slaves, near seven hundred in number, should be sent to Liberia, by the American Colonization Society. His directions were that at the end of five years from his death, the slaves should be permitted to draw lots, and ten on whom the lots should fall, should be sent to Africa; at the end of ten years 20 should be sent out, and at the end of 25 years the whole of the residue, with an outfit of \$100 each. The suit was brought by the heirs against the executors, but the decree of the Court is that the will must be carried out, and the slaves sent to Africa. A similar case is pending in the Supreme Court of Mississippi, involving the emancipation of over two hundred slaves.

GOOD EARS.—In the arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse at more than a mile distant. Dr Jamieson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles!

OX DRIFTS.—That Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, of N. C., will take the place of Washington Irving at the Spanish Court, and Col. Butler of Ky., succeed Col. Todd, in the Russian mission.

From the Boston Post.

A WORD FROM THE NEW STATE.

An old resident of Texas, who had been opposed to annexation, attended the district court in this neighborhood, conversed with men from different parts of the republic, saw the flag of the United States waving from liberty poles, and then writes to the "New York Commercial Advertiser" that he was "enraptured, felt new life infused within him, and forgot everything but that he was an American. Every one he met appeared to have the same feeling."

We copy the concluding paragraphs of the letter in the "Commercial," a paper that has steadily opposed the admission of Texas:

You of the north—if I may judge from your publications—have formed an entirely wrong opinion of the moral character of the Texans. Five of our district judges are professors of religion—one a Baptist clergyman, who is deservedly and universally popular, on account of his amiable disposition and catholic principles. The other is a distinguished member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Galveston. His house has always been a home for the clergymen of that denomination.

Our bar would not suffer by a comparison with any bar in your State. In it we have men who have filled some of the most important offices in the United States. Last week I recognised one who for many years represented your government as minister in Mexico; another who had filled some of the most important offices in Alabama. The business of our Courts is conducted with as much dignity as that of your superior courts. During the past week, many important legal decisions were made, which, I trust, will produce a favorable moral influence among our citizens. One of these decisions was, that any conveyance of property, with intent to defraud creditors, is void, even if the purchaser pay a valuable consideration therefor. To the honor of our country, I will say that there was not a criminal case on the docket; and that, after sitting three days, the grand jury was dismissed without having a single indictment brought before it."

Here is a whig writing in a whig paper; and he gives the lie to all the slang we have heretofore heard from some of the whig presses, about the corrupt population of Texas. The Observer some time last year, we believe, made a most outrageous, uncalled for, and ungentlemanly attack on the character of the Texan people.

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 34, for 1845.

To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday August 23, 1845.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars! 10,000 Dollars! 5,000 Dollars! 3,000 Dollars! 2,500 Dollars! 1,017 Dollars!

100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars!

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$130 Do do 25 half do 65 Do do 25 quarter do 32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 35 for 1845.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday Aug. 30, 1845.

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

\$40,000 \$15,000 \$7,000 \$5,190

6 Prizes of 2,000 dollars! 10 do of 1,500 dollars! 20 do of 1,200 dollars! 50 do of 1,000 dollars! 90 do of 500 dollars! &c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$140 Do do 25 half do 70 Do do 25 quarter do 35

MOST SPLENDID!

75,000 \$ 88 \$25,000! \$15,000!

GRAND

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class A, for 1845.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday 27th September, 1845.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of \$75,000 1 Splendid Prize of 25,000 1 do do 15,000 1 do do 10,000 1 Prize of 9,000 1 do 8,000 1 do 7,000 1 do 6,000 1 do 5,000 1 do 2,347 5 Prizes of 2,500 10 do 2,000 20 do 1,750 20 do 1,500 50 do 1,000 170 do 500

Besides prizes of \$400! \$200! &c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets \$20—Half \$10—Quarter \$5—Eighth \$2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$260 Do do 25 half do 130 Do do 25 quarter do 65 Do do 25 eighth do 32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.—Address, J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers, Washington, D. C.

TURNIP SEED

For sale by J. R. GEE, Aug. 2, 1845. 336-41.