MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OREGON TERRITORY. AN INTERESTING SERTCH. The New York Courier gives the following in teresting sketch in relation to the disputed title. The Courier says:

"As the matter is one of intense interest, and on which definite and authentic information is greatly to be desired, we shall present as briefly ble a statement of the whole question, inor the foundation of the claim on either of the sides, drawn almost entirely from the forth coming book of Mr. Greenhow, which is undoubt-

1. The Dispute and the Disputed Territory.—
By the Florida Treaty of 1819, between the U. States and Spain, a line drawn along the 42nd parrallel of latitude, from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific, was fixed as the Northern limit of the Spanish territory, and the Southern limit of the territory of the United States in Western America; and when Mexico took the place of Spain, the same boundary line was preserved by a new

By the Convention of 1824, between the Uni ted States and Russis, the Russians agreed to make no settlements south of the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes, and the United States areed to make no settlement north of that line. By the Convention of 1825, between Russia & Great Britain, it was agreed that the British shall occupy no place north of 54 deg. 40 minutes and that the Russians should make no settlement S. of that line; and further, that a line from that parallel northward, within 20 miles of the sea, to its intersection with the 141st meridian of west longitude, and thence along that meridian to the Arctic Sea, should be the limit between the Russian and British possessions. A glance at any good map will show that this line passes through

Here, then, are two lines of boundary, one N from the line of 54 deg. 40 minutes latitude to the Arctic Sea, between Great Britain and Ruesia the other following the 42d parallel, making the limit between the United States and Mexico .-The intermediate region is the disputed Territory of Oregon. The Americans claim north of the 42d line, the British south of the line of 54 degrees 40 minutes, each to au undefined extent, but each so far as to embrace the country drained by the Columbia River. These claims were compromised by an arrangement made in 1816, continued indefinitely in 1827, and still in force, by which any territory in that section claimed by either, shall be an open to the citizens or subjects of both-the government of each being at liberty to abrogate the arrangement, after giving due notice of twelve months to that of the other. This, then, is the dispute—the ownership of this terri-

Oregon, the disputed territory, thus extends from the 42d parallel to the line of 54 degrees 40 pingtes. Its natural boundaries are : on the east, the Rocky Mountains; on the South, the Snowy Mountains; on the West, the Pacific, from Cape Mendocino to Cape Flattery; and on the North the Straights of Fuca, about 120 miles eastward, thence a line running north-east along the highlands separating the waters of the Columbia from those of Prazer's River, to the Rocky Mountains. This is the Territory drained by the Columbia and the extent of its surface is about 350,000 sq. miles. This country is divided by its natural configuration, into three great regions, which differ from each other materially in soil, climate and productive powers.

1. The first region, or low country, lies be tween the Pacific coast and a chain of mountains running near the sea. This chain has received a variety of names, the California, the Klamet, the Cascade and the President range, and its seven highest peaks have been named after the seven Presiden's from Washington to Jackson in succession. These mountains are of considerable elevation, and those who have travelled over them speak in rapturous terms of the wide and magnificent view which they present. The distance from the coast to the foot of these mountains is in some places 100 miles, in others less .- The intervening country is crossed by low ridges, between which are vallies drained by rivers flow. ing into the Pacific and the Columbia. Of the two which empty into Columbia, the Cowilitz has been but partially traced; the Multnomah or Wallamet, has been traced 200 miles, through a valley said to be the most delightful and fertile part of west America. The climate of this region is more favorable to agriculture than that of the other parts of Oregon. The Summer is warm and dry. Snow is rarely seen in the valleys, and the ground is very seldom frozen, so that ploughing may be carried on during the whole winter. Wheat, barley, eye, apples, potatoes, &c., are raised : horses and cattle succeed tolerably well; but agriculture must always suffer from the dryness of the sammer. The growth of timber on the uplands is enormous-far surpassing in thickness and size any forest known in the United States. There are extensive prairies extremely fertile and above inundation. Travellers describe fir and pine trees growing here of gigantic size. Ross Cox mentions a fir near Astoria, 48 feet in circumference, 153 feet high before reaching a branch, and 300 feet in its whole height. Another stands on the banks of the Umqua, 57 feet in circumference, and 216 feet high below its branches. Sound pine from 200 to 280 feet high, and from 20 to 40 feet in circumference, are by

2 The Middle Region of Oregon lies between the President Range and the Blue Mountains, a all, is a serious matter, and the man who atclaim extending through the whole territory N. and South, considerably broken, and made up of steep and rocky mountians, generally volcanic, Ulshoffer told the Jury that a promise of marriage and some of them covered with eternal snow. It could be implied from the acts of the parties. If is more elevated and less fertile than the low a man pays such attention to a female as to make this Government, and forming an integral part of country. The soil is a sandy clay, covered with it appear that he is affianced to her, the law will a new Government, half way between England grass, small shrubs and prickly pear. Timber is imply a promise on his part-and if a female, in scarce, the trees are small and of useless wood. keeping company with him, shows by her acts The climate is agreeable and salubrious. There that she reciprocates his affections, a mutual is little snow, especially in the Southern vallies. promise is implied, and either party can maintain Few attempts have been made at cultivation, and a suit. On the other hand, if the lady shows these are represented by travelers as not very suc- coldness and want of attachment, the law does cessful. The agriculture, it is said, must always not imply a mutual promise, and the defendant be limited to the wants of a pastoral people. - would be at liberty to marry some one else. In The region, though poorly adapted to tilling, is the present case the Court considers, from the one of the best for grazing in the world. It is in sets of the parties, that there had been a mutual this section that all the horses for the supply of promise, but that is a subject for the considera-Indians and traders in the interior are raised, and tion of the jury, as is the question of damages, often a single Indian owns hundreds of them. - | bearing in mind the pecuniary situation and ability Mr. Wyeth, a judicious traveller through this of the defendant. section, deems it, for producing hides, tallow and beef, superior to any part of America. Sheep might be raised to any extent, and it is one of

the healthiest countries in lhe world. 3. The third division is the High Country, ly-

and the Rocky Mountains on the East. The hera part is a desert, of steep rocky moun tains, deep narrow valleys and wide sandy plains.

The distinguishing features of this region, are
its extreme drynesss, and the great difference in
the temperature between the day and the night. It seldom rains: there is very little snow in the valley in winter, and no moisture is deposited in dews. A difference of forty degrees in the thermometer, between suprise and noon, is not uncommon. The surface is besides so strongly impregnated with salts as to render cultivation almost impossible. In this region are the chief branches of the Columbia, the northern-most rising near the 54th, and the southern-most near the 42nd parallels of latitude. There are many akee in this section, some of which communicate with the Columbia, and others having no outlet, are salt. The largest of the salt lakes is Lake Youts, of which the situation and extent are imperfectly known. The northern part of this region is less barren than just described. The valleys are wider, the rains more frequent, and the soil is freed from salt by the numerous streams which traverse it. The country east of the Rocky nountains is for more than two hundred miles dry and barren, affording no manner of support for population, except in the immediate vicinity of streams, and offering a formidable obstacle to the settlement of the western territory. These three regions comprise the Oregon terri-

tory now in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. It derives its chief value from the Columbia River. The northern-most branch of this great stream is Canoe river, which rises near the 54th degree of latitude. Near the 52d, in its progress South, it is joined by two others, at a place called by the traders Boat Encampment. Of these two, one flows from the South along the base of the Rocky Mountains; the other rises in a great gorge of that chain, near the line of 53 degrees, and in the immediate vicinity of the highest land on the Western Contipent. Travellers describe the scene as one of terrific desolation. From this point the united streams run South 200 miles, where the Columbia receives McGillivray's river, and soon after Clarke's, both flowing from the Rocky Mountains. Clarke's river, which is nearly as large as the Columbia, rises near the head waters of the Missouri; the intervening ridge is not very high and it may form one of the great channels of future communication. The Clarke rushes into the Columbia over a ledge of rocks, and then both pass the Blue Mountains at Kettle Falls, just below which, in lat. 48 deg. 37, is Fort Colville, one of the principal establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company. The country in the vicinity is very fertile and agreeable. Thence the Columbia flows due west, receiving the Spokan from the south-east, about 100 miles, to from the North, where the Hudson's Bay Company have another Fort. Thence the Columbia runs South to the latitude of 46 deg. 8, and then joins the Lewis or Snake river. This river rises in the angle formed by the Rocky and Snowy mountains, between the 42d and 44th parallels, near the sources of the Colorado, the Platte, the Yellow Stone and the Missouri :- flows westward through the Snowy Mountains to Salmon Falls; thence northwest to its junction, receives the Waliawalls, the Umatala, John Day's river, and the Falls River from the South, and then passes through the range of mountains nearest the Pacific, under the 46th parallel of latitude.-Below the Wallawalla the Columbia forms many rapids, some of which are impassable at low water but passable at high water, both up and down,-Five miles below the Falls are the Dalles or narrows, where the river rushes through a space not more than 150 feet wide, walled in by basaltic columns on both sides; and 36 miles lower are the Cascades, which are impassable at all times This point is 125 miles from the ocean; the tide comes up to it, and the navigation is good for vessels drawing not more than fourteen feet water. At a distance of about one hundred miles from the Pacific, on the north of Columbia, stands Fort Vancouver, the principal establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company west of the Rocky Mountains. It consists of a number of wooden buildings within a blockade, a saw mill and grist mill, and the number of inhabitants is about 800 : several hundred acres of land are under cultivation. The Wallamet enters the Columbia from the South about 20 miles below Vancouver; it is navigable for small vessels 20 miles from its mouth. At the head of its navigation is a delightful valley, where two settlements have been made one by retiring servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, and another by American citizens chiefly from this city. Astoria is on the Columbia, 8 miles from its mouth. The Columbia enters the Pacific between two points of land, one on the north called Cape Disappointment, or Cape Hancock, and the other Point Adams. From each a sand bar runs into the water above which rolls the waves of the Pacific on the one side and the torrents of the Columbia on the other. The river abounds in fish, especially salmon, which form the principal support of the 20,000 savages who inhabit the first and middle regions of Oregon.

BEEACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.-Suits for damages in cases of this kind have been numerous of late. In the case of Sarah Steele vs. Lewis Francis, in New York City, the lady recovered

\$1000. The Evening Post, says: The charge of the Court was very interesting to suitors, and should be by them constantly borne in mind. It shows that " courting," after tempts to trifle with the affections of a young lady, may get caught in his own net. Judge

A NEW IDEA .- A Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post suggests, that as the Mexicans have made the Government pay \$3,000,000 for the defence of Texas, the Government should demand reimbursement of the amount from Mexico. THE OREGON QUESTION.

There was a great Whig Meeting at Fancuil Hall, Boston, last week, preparatory to the Massachusetts State Election. At this Meeting, Mr. Waseran appeared and made one of his great efforts That portion of it which we subjoin, relating to enough, if the two Governments contemplate a chan the vexed Oregon Question, is peculiarly inter-

Gentlemen, one of the most prominent and most important duties confided to the General Government is the care and preservation of the foreign relations of the country. The foreign relations, in a pe manner, are entrusted to the discretion, the authority, and the power of the General Government. At the present moment all perceive that in regard to our foreign relations there is one, and I am happy to say but one, question of exciting interest. It is of a nature so delicate and important, that while there rest upon it the peace and happiness of the country, it is nevertheless a question upon which it is not easy to speak with security and care before a public audience. I refer, gentlemen, to the question new pending as a question of main interest, between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of Oregon.

I suppose it is the sentiment of every sensible and

just man that the preservation of the peace of the country on honorable terms, and under circumstances favorable to the great interests of the country, is an object in itself highly desirable. I suppose I may take it for granted that, in the judgment of this assembly, the public peace of two great commercial countries, which held together a daily intercourse exceeding that between any other two countries in the world, shall not be lightly disturbed; and upon the foundation of these general ideas to say a word or two upon a subject which seems within a few days to have excited considerable alarm.

The only question now remaining out of all those which have excited attention between the countries is the question of the Oregon Territory. What is that question? How does it stand? The Oregon Territory embraces that part of the continent which lies west of the Stony Mountains, and between the Stony Mountains and the Pacific. It is not necessary to go into the history of the discovery of the ter-ritory, or of the rights which one or the other party find to it. It is enough to say it is in dispute between England and the United States, and has been in dis pute for forty years. This controversy seems now to be approaching a sort of crisis; and there are from time to time symptoms of alarm on one side of the Atlantic or the other, as to the consequence of the course of policy which either Government may pursue Let us look fairly and calmly to see how stands. The territory, as I have said, has been the subject of claim, in whole or in part, by both Govruments for a great many years.

It has constantly been a subject of negotiation, and et the Governments have not been able to agree .-As far back as 1818, not being able to come to terms of agreement, they stipulated by a convention, which is in force at this present moment, that the whole territory should be thrown open to both countries until the boundary was finally settled. That was the provision of convention, which was confined at first to a limit of ten years; afterwards continued by agreement indefinitely-or until one of the two nations expressed a disposition to terminate it. That signifi-cation of a disposition to end it has never been given by either party, and the whole country of Oregon at this moment is open to the hunting, the settlements the commerce, and the ships of both nations, under treaty stipulations.

Now, gentlemen, I desire to speak with the mi most care, and I hope that I may not be in the slightest degree misunderstood while I proceed to make a few remarks on this subject. And, in the first place I say to you, and through you to the country, what all know, that in the whole scope of this question it appears that this is a subject for negotiation, for discussion, for amicable settlement: and so it has been regarded by both Governments for the whole length of time. It was because the two Governments could not agree as to the proper division of the territory or upon any other satisfactory arrangement, that in 1818 they determined on joint occupation until they could come to some understanding about it. And with the same spirit, this Government, at three dif ferent times, in 1818, in 1824, in 1826, has proposed to the British Government a straight line of division, the parallel of 49°, all north of which should be assigned to England, and all south belong to America. While the English Government did not accede to this proposition of our Government, it did not insist upon any right to the whole of Oregon. Therefore the position of the question, by the admission of both Governments through this long series of years, is that of a question for discussion, and negotiation, and compromise, and amicable settlement. [Prolonged ap-

Now, gentlemen, I read, with interest of course the discussion apon this subject in the House of Commons three months ago, resulting in an expression o opinion from the British Premier, which received the sanction of that House; and I am willing to avail myself of the language of that Minister upon this subject, and apply it to our side of the question, as he did to his. I have nothing to complain of as to the temper of that language : I am free to say that it was a temper becoming a large-minded, liberal, and just statesman. But what the British Minister said in the House of Commons-in its sum and substance -was that England had rights in regard to this ques tion that must be and would be respected. I adopt the same language on our side, and say that we also have rights that ought to be, must be, and will be respected. [Cheers] Now, gentlemen, I do not purpose to express

you an opinion upon this subject : I have no better opinion than any one of you as to the manner in which this adjustment ought to be made, but I have full confidence, the utmost confidence, that it can be made; that it can be made by wise and moderate measures in a manner perfectly consistent with the honor and with all the rights of all parties. [Cheers.] I am the more confident of this when I look a little forward and see the state of things which is not far in advance. Where is Oregon? On the shores of the Pacific, three thousand miles from us, and twice as far from England. Who is to settle it?-Americans mainly; some settlers undoubtedly from England; but all Anglo-Saxons; all men educated in notions of independent government, and all self dependent. And now let me ask if there be any sensible man in the whole United States who will say for a moment that when fifty or a hundred thousand persons of this description shall find themselves on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, that they will long consent to be under the rules either of the American Congress or the British Parliament. They will raise a standard for themseives, and they ought o do it. I look forward to the period when they will do this as not so far distant, but that many now present, and those not among the youngest of us, will see a great Pacific republican nation. I believe that it is in the course of Providence and of human destiny that a great State is to arise, of English and American descent, whose power will be established over the country on the shores of the Pacific; and that all those rights of natural and political liberty, all those great principles that both nations have inherited from their fathers, will be transmitted through us to them, so that there will exist at the mouth of the Celumbia, or more probably further South, a great Pacific Republic, a nation where our children may go for a residence, separating themselves from and China; in the most healthful, fertile, and d rable portion of the globe, and quite too far remote from Europe and from this side of the American continent to be under the governmental influence of either country.

This state of things is by no means so far off as we may imagine, by no means so remote from the present time as may be supposed; and, looking to this state of things, this question becomes one upon which intelligent and well-disposed men might very readily ome to an agreement

But, gentlemen, in this point of view, is this a subect upon which it is proper by popular appeal, or by loud representations of patriotism, or by a sort of stormy defiance of the power of a great nation on our side—is it proper, on the other side, by cries about the maritime ascendency of England, the great wealth, the dignity, the power, the martial prowess of England—is it a question on which, by outcries of this sort on either side of the ocean, these two great comnunities are to be embroiled and plagued in all their commercial and friendly relations, or to be compelled to run into the horrors of war ? No, gentlemen-the spirit of the age is against it.

I have said I will not undertake to express an opin-I have said I will not undertake to express an option as to the manner in which the question may settled. I will say, however, what appears to natural. It is well known that the 49th degree north latitude is the boundary line between the weste part of this country and the British provinces, as far the foot of the Stony Mountains. It seems to be nature. line westward; that the two should keep on abreau side by side, with the same line of division till the reach the Pacific ocean. It is well known that, abo where the Columbia river crosses the 49th parallel, makes a turn and flows nearly southward. Very well Suppose it made as sudden a sweep to the northward. England would then naturally say, this river, which has been making westward, sweeps to the northward; instead of making with it a great bend to the north, we will leave it, and go on straight to the Pacific ocean on this parallel of 49 degrees. For the same reason, it is not unnatural for the United States to say, since it proves that the fiver makes a circuit to south—instead of following that circuit, we will go straight upon the 49th parallel till we meet the shore of the Pacific ocean.

This very proposition has been made to the British Government three successive times. It was made in 1818, in 1824, and in 1826, again and again to follow up the 49th parallel, westward from the Lake of the Woods, not only to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. but over the mountains and onward to the ocean.

I am not about to say whether this is a proper div ion of the territory or not. But I do say, that, as it has been so often repeated in this manuer twenty-five, and twenty, and eighteen years ago, it is an admission that there is something to negotiate about and treat about for either side—that it is not a question free from difficulty on either side. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, who is the man at the head either Government who will take upon himself the responsibility of bringing on a war, between two nations like Great Britain and America, upon a question of this kind, until he is prepared to show that any thing and every thing that he could do has been done to avoid such a terrible ultimate result. [Mr W. was interrupted here by renewed cheers] If a British Minister, under whose administration a war should ensue on the question, cannot stand up in Parliament and show that it is not his fault-cannot show that he has done every thing which an honest and sensible man could do to avert the conflict, I undertake to say that no power or popularity can uphold his shaking position for an hour [Cheers] And in the same sense and spirit I say, that if, in this country, any party shall, before we are aware of it, plunge us into a war upon this question, it must expect to meet very severe interrogatory from the American people -must expect to prepare itself to show that it has done all it could, without any bias from the pride of success or the love of war-all that it could do to keep the nation safe from so great a calamity, with the preservation of its rights and its honor.

Gentlemen, it appears to me that any man, Prime Minister of England or President of the United States who should unnecessarily light up the flames of war upon such a subject, (flames, let me add, that wil burn over the whole globe,) may well consider the genius of his country addressing to him the words which the orator of Rome supposed the genius of his country would address to him if he did not quell the Catiline conspiracy: " An cum bello vastabitur Italia, vexabunter urbes, tecta ardebunt ; tum te non existimas invidia incendio conflagraturum.

No. gentlemen! the man who shall, incautiously or led on by false ambition or party pride, kindle those fires of war over the globe on this question must look out for it-must expect to be himself consumed in a burning conflagration of general reproach. [Prolonged cheers

There will be a public indignation before which no popularity, public or private, can stand-it will melt down every monument of the dead, it will destroy all respect for the living, it will burn up every vestige of respect for individual worth, if unnecessarily, if recklessly, if ambitiously, it has plunged the subjects and citizens of two civilized Christian States of the world into war-a war which shall cause the loss of millions of wealth-shall torn cities to smoke-shall cost thonsands and hundreds of thousand lives; and those smoking cities, and that destruction of property, and that sacrifice of life, shall be found over the whole globe, in every latitude and longitude, surrounding the ball on which we live.

Noble Sentiments .- The Native Americans of Berkshire county, Mass., lately nominated the Hon. Asahel Foote, of Williamstown, as one of their candidates for the Senate. This nomination was respectfully declined; and subsequently Mr. Foote addressed a letter to the Pittsfield Eagle, in which be takes a stand in favor of Whig principles:

"Could I for a single moment entertain the conviction that Native Americanism was to be the agent, under Providence, of averting evils like these, I would fail not to avail myself of that moment of conviction to throw myself, soul and body, into its embraces .-But that moment of conviction has not yet arrived and I think that I discover obstacles which will postpone it to a day too distant for my purposes. I must therefore still adhere to my old relations, and rest satisfied with Whig principles, Whig measures, and Whig men. With the Whig party I am, in a great measure, satisfied. I believe it to embody more inelligence more correct principles, more honest patriotism, more genuine philanthropy, and more real Christianity, than any other political organization un-

THE WHIG PARTY .- The New York Journal of Commerce has a correspondent in Washington who writes a good many good things and some queer things. For instance in a recent letter all against the Whigs, it has the following singular paragraph:

But still, as a body, what do the Whigs not control? What is there in morals, in literature, in social life, in finance, in commerce, in every important avocation in life, that they do not control? They alone have the keys to society. They alone can give social rank. They control public taste; they preside over institutions for education; they guard all the crevices to professional success; they have almost the exclusive sway over religious associations; they engross the capital, and the talent, and the business of the nation. Surely, all this ought to be glory enough for the Whig party, without any share in the political control of the nation.

What a conclusion! A party possessed, as this writer says, of the noblest attributes imaginable, yet ought not to have any political control of the nation! Excellent!-N. O. Tropic.

A MINE OF HISTORICAL RICHES.—The library of David B. Warden, formerly American Consul at Paris, which was bought by the New York Legislature, has reached Albany. The Journal says the collection embraces the full history of the exploits of the early Jesuit missionaries, of the first settlement of our North-western territories—now States, by the French adventurers, and, in fact, that of nearly every State and territors in the finite form in th tory in the Union, from its discovery.

WARNING TO BACHELORS.—Strange as it ma appear, out of the nineteen hundred convicts, in one of the largest penitentiaries in this country. more than two thirds are men without any domestic responsibilities! Parents should urge their unruly sons to " change their condition" as early as possible, even at the hazard of being Caudle-ized. That is nt half as bad as the State

The death of Thomas MILLER, Esq., of Powhatan. which took place on the 2nd inst., has deprived the State of an old and valued public servant-one dis-State of an old and valued public servant—one distinguished for his strong common sense, for his patriotism, and for his public virtues. He was as guileless in private as in public life; in both positions, fidelity, firmness, consistency and truth, aminently characterised his actions.—Richmond Times.

A loafer in N. York, having been seated astride an empty cask, and having in falling off, ripped the seat of his pantaloons, exclaimed with the utmost coolness, in genuine theatrical style, "See what a rent the envious Gask y made."

MR. VAN BUREN'S FARM. We lately passed a beautiful summer's day in the vicinity of Kinderhook. Among other places of interest we visited "Lindenwald," the seat of ex-president Van Buren.

We found Mr. Van Buren at home, and accor panied him in a walk over the farm. When he entered on the occupancy of his place, on his re-tirement from the Presidency, it was much out of tirement from the Presidency, it was much out of order, the land having been rented for twenty years, and been under cultivation for the period of 160 years. Several of the buildings had become poor, the fences were old and rotting down. and bushes and grass of wild growth had taken possession of the farm. During the short time it has been under Mr. Van Buren's management the place has been greatly improved; and course is now fairly begun by which a handsome income may be derived from it. The garden and leasure grounds have been enlarged and newly aid out-hot houses have been erected-and a large number of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbeay, &c. have been planted. The green house contains a collection of exotic fruits and plants. among which were some fine grapes. In the garden we noticed some fine samples of all the fruits

Among the objects which gave beauty and in terest to the grounds, are two artificial ponds in the garden. They were easily made by constructing dams across a little brook originating from springs on the premises. Soon after they were made (three years ago,) some fish were put into them, and they are now so well stocked with trout, pickerel, and perch, that Mr. Van Buren assured us they will afford an abundant supply for his table. This is a matter well worthy of consideration. There are many situations where such ponds may be made, and with very trifling expense the luxury of catching and eating a fine trout or pickerel, may be had at any time.

Several of the fields have been enclosed wit new fences, and several buildings erected, among which is a very tasty farm house, and a barn calculated for storing 150 tons of hay after being piness; and can I ever love her less than now?—can

But perhaps the most important improvements which have taken place on the farm, have been made on a tract of bog land, thirteen acres of which have been thoroughly reclaimed, and are covered with luxuriant crops of grass or oats .-Three years ago, this land was worthless. It was first drained by ditches; the stumps and bushes were then cut down and burned, and the ashes spread on the land. It was afterwards sown in grass, using a mixture of timothy and redtop seed-3 pecks to the acre. The cost of reclaiming was \$38 per acre, and the land will now pay the interest of a hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars per acre. In this Mr. Van Buren has set a good example, which we hope will be followed by other farmers in the neighborhood who have lands similarly situated.

The potato crop is one of considerable consequence on his farm as well as on others, in the vicinity. Mr. Van Buren raises the variety called the Carter's, produced from the ball a few years ago by the shakers. He considers these by far the most profitable kind known. Mr. Van Burer assured us that all which could be raised would readily command fifty cents a bushel by the quantity in New York city.

All the crops appear to be well managed .-Leached ashes were tried last season with excellent success. Great benefit has also been derived from ploughing in clover.

Mr. Van Buren keeps but little stock, a consid erable object being the sale of hav. The management of the farm is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Van Buren, who finds in it a sal utary exercise for the faculties of mind and body In his rural retreat, removed from the cares of State, and the turmoil of political ways he now " Drinks the pure pleasures of a rural life."

Albany Cultivator.

Mr. Polk is destined to be haunted by the Kane etter during his Presidential term. Like the stains upon Lady Macbeth's hand, it cannot be gotten rid of. Even his friends conjure it up before him, and hold him to the pledges it contains. A Philadelphia correspondent of the Union, " the official organ," gives the following very gentle hint concerning the respect that must be paid to Pennsylvania, and to the professions of the Kane letter, in the re-adjustment of the Tariff:

"There is a great deal of interest expressed, and much unaffected auxiety felt, in this State, in regard to the tariff question. The Whig papers hope to make the subject a profitable one to them, and they are already at work, speciously and dangerously sowing, as they think, the seeds of future dissensions. Let the democracy of Pennsylvania beware; let them repose confidence in the man for whom they labored so efficiently, and in whose election they rejoice so truly. Above all do not let them be entrapped by the tricks of the Whige. Had Mr Clay been chosen President, there is no intelligent man who believes that he could have resisted the necessity that would have forced him to recomend the alteration of the tariff act of 1842; and there is no good reason for supposing, or even for suspecting, that President Polk will strangle our great Pennsylvania interests at a blow. He will have the interests of the whole nation in his hands, and I doubt not he will dispose of this vexed qustion with a full consciousness of its commanding importance, and according to his satisfactory letter on the subject during the late canvass. Therefore, it is but just that our friends should be prepared against the tricks of the Whige, and particularly against all rash and unthinking movements."

An "Observant Man," in the National Intellig cer, calls attention to the glowing description given in the Union—the government organ—of the interview of the Pottawatamie Indians, now at Washington, with the President. The account says:-"There stood the Chief Magistrate of the greatest nation upon the earth, educated and reared in such a

This "observant man" comments on this, and says.—"I had thought that the Parament of the United States was the agent or servant of the Parament, who are supreme; but, according to the government editor, it appears that the Government of the United States is regarded as the Chief Magistrate's Government, and that the War Minister is his Minister, and that the Attorney General is his Attorney General! Does not all this squint at monarchy; a sort of democratic monarchy? Here is a beautiful commentary on Locoffice democracy. Mr. Polk's Government, his War Minister, his Attorney General, and next I suppose, his Secretary of State, his Secretary of the Navy, his Postmaster General, his Auditors, &c." He then innocently asks, "what are the people coming to?"
We cannot answer that exactly, but we can tell him what they are going through.—Alex. Gazette.

Transs. The purcheser will be required to give bond, payable in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, and approved security.

ROB. B. GILLIAM,

Executor of Mrs. E. T. Kittrake.

Oct 17, 1845.

Oct 17, 1845.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NORDRO BOY, who says his name is Isanec, about 21 years of age, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches bigh, a bright yellow complexion; dressed in mixed homespun cheerful disposition; dressed in mixed homespun of the country.

We cannot answer that exactly, but we can tell him what they are going through.—Alex. Gazette.

stray langes," we find going the rounds, but hope ther will apply to but few of our readers. Why may no the whole of married life, like the first six months of it, be, as here represented, a perfect Elysium open earth? Would it not be so, if the same pains were taken after the first six months, to bear and forbear, as before the expiration of that period?

A COUPLE OF STRAY LEAVES "

A COUPLE OF STRAY LEAVES.

A COUPLE OF STRAY LEAVES.

LEAF THE FIRST.

Six Months after Marriage.

"Well, my dear, will you go to the party to night?

you know we have a very polite invitation."

"Why, my love, just as you please; you know I always want to consult your pleasure."

"Well, then, Harriet, suppose we go—that is, if you are perfectly willing; now don't say yes, because I do, for you know that where you are, there I am perfectly happy."

"Why, my love, you will enjoy yourself there, I am sure; and wherever you are happy. I shall be, of course. What dress shall I wear, William?—my white satin, with blonde, or my ashes-of-roses, or my

white satin, with blonde, or my ashes-of-roses, or my levantine, of my white lace; you always know better than I about such things."

" Harriet, dearest, you look beautiful in any thing, ow take your own choice—but I think you look very "There, William, dear, I knew you would think just as I did-oh! how happy we shall be to-night, and you must promise me not to leave me there for a moment, for I shall be so sad if you do."

"Leave thee, dearest, leave thee! No! by yonder star I swear!" es Oh William, dearest William, how beautiful that is, you are always learning poetry to make me han

And Harriot, my own prized Harriet, would I not do any thing in the world to give you one moment's happiness? Oh, you are so very, very dear to me, it seems at time almost too much happiness to last" " Oh, do not say so, dear William, it will last-and we shall be many years happier than this, for will not our love be stronger and deeper every year; and now, dearest, I will be back in one moment, and then we

"There, she has gone; bright and beautiful creature she is-Oh how miserable I should be without her-she has wove a spell around my heart, and one that never, no never, can be broken; she is the only star of my existence, guiding me on to virtue and hapever desert her-can I ever speak of her in less than terms of praise? Oh, it is impossible—she is too good too pure; happy, happy man that I am."

Six Years after Marriage. to My dear, I will thank you to pass the sugar; you

did'nt give me but one lump." enough in your tes to sweeten a hogshead of vinegar; James, keep your fingers out of the sweetmeats; Susan, keep still bawling: I declare it is enough to set one distracted—there take that, you little wretch."

"Why, Harriet, what has the child done? I de-

clare you are rather too hasty.
"I wish, Mr Snooks, you'd mind your own business: you're always meddling with what don't concern you."
Well, Mrs. Snooks, I want to know who has a better right than I have—you are always freiting and furning about nothing."

"Thomas, come here—how dare you abuse—I'll teach you to tear it again—there, sir, how does that feel? now go to bed."

"Mr. Snooks, you horrid wretch—how can you strike a child of mine in that way?—come here,

Thomas, poor fellow-did he get hart?-never mind; here's a lump of sugar; there, that's a good boy."
"Mrs Snooks, let me tell you, you will spoil the children; you know I never interfere when you see fit to punish a child; its strange that a woman can never

"Can never do anything! faith, Mr. Snooks, if no-body did any thing right in the house but yourself, what would become of us?"

for you, ma'am, and I'll bear it no longer You're as snappish and surly as a she-dog, and if there's a divorce in the land, I'll have it; you'd wear out the "Oh dear, how mad the poor man is; well, good

night, my dear—pleasant dreams."
"There, she's gone! thank Heaven—I'm alone once more. Oh, unhappy man, that I am, to be chained down to such a creature—she is the very es-sence of ugliness—cross and poevish—O, that I could once more be a bachelor; curse the day and hour that ever I saw the likeness of her Yes, I will get a divorce; I can't live with her any longer; it is utterly

AN EDITORIAL EMBARRASSMENT .- Editors of newspapers-and particularly of political newspapers-and most particularly editors who have unlergone changes of mind in the course of their ives-are sometimes caught in queer dilemmas. For instance, the venerable editor of the Union. There is a sort of personal controvercy going on at Washington, just now, through the columns of that journal, touching the propriety of bestowing some office upon one Peter G. Washington, the purity of whose Democracy is assailed by a certain Mr. Robinson and others -The most serious charge against him appears to be that he once spoke disrespectfully of General Jackson's portrait; and in glancing over the correspondence we could not help thinking how the venerable editor's conscience must have blushed up when he read the proof, remembering how disrespectfully he once spoke, not of the General's portrait but of the General himself. If Peter G. Washington was a sinner, what was Thomas Richie. N. Y. Com

"Jack, why don't you run for Sheriff?" asked a gentleman yesterday, of an intimate acquaintance.—
"The Sheriff! d—n him, I'm afraid he'll have me soon enough, without running for him," was the re-ply; and the two friends walked into the Verandah.

SALE OF LAND. Y VIRTUE of a Decree of the Court of Equit the 2d Monday of December next, at the Court-house for the County of Franklin, I shall proceed, on

in the Town of Louisburg, to sell A TRACT OF LAND

Of about Three Hundred Acres, belonging to th Estate of the late Mrs. ELIZA T. KITTRELL, and ying on the East side of Lynch's Creek, in the said This Tract of Land is situated ten miles North-

This Tract of Land is situated ten miles North-West of the Town of Louisburg, and within one mile of the Road leading from that place to Oxford, having on it a good Dwelling House and convenient out-houses, and a never-failing Spring of pure water, within one bundred yards of the House; and would afford a delightful Summer residence to persons from the low country.

Trans. The purchaser will be required to give bond, payable in one and two years, with interest

upper part of this County. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the T. S. HOSKINS, Sh'ff.
J. N. PLOYD, Jailor. law directs.

Sept. 19, 1845