

MISCELLANEOUS.

Looking over the London papers received by the last Steam-Packet, most of the contents of which, so far as they particularly interest the United States, have already found their way into the prints on this side of the water, there are yet some things which have escaped their scrutiny. Among them is the following passage from a speech of Lord Ashburton—

It has been for some time past generally understood, as we have had occasion to state to our readers, that, in one form or other, a Resolution for giving to Great Britain the "Notice" required by the Treaty between that country and the United States in relation to the Oregon Territory would in all probability pass the Senate. When we found that opinion, and stated it to our readers, we did not conceive that the notice, accompanied with a recommendation of renewed efforts at negotiation, would have any other effect than to lead to a settlement of the question in that manner; and, though not approving the present agitation of the question, we did not see that any harm would necessarily come of such a resolution.

We must confess, however, that the language of an article in the "Union" of yesterday has somewhat shaken this confidence in the harmlessness of a resolution of notice. We refer to a passage in that article in the following words:—"The language of the British press, in view of the proceedings of Congress, is somewhat less pacific than at first upon the reception of the President's message. The reasons for the sudden change may easily be divined. Symptoms of divided opinion in the House of Representatives had appeared. A little timely bluster in the British journals was at once resorted to to aggravate them. Again, the matter had come up in Parliament. Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell are cautious and pacific in their general tone; and so, to offset this, the 'Times' and 'Chronicle' take their stand on the 'honor' of England, and blow a blast or two on the war-trumpet. The inference from this state of things seems clear. The British press is experimenting on American nerves. A firm consistent adherence to the line of policy marked out by the message, and already followed up by one House of Congress—adherence without bluster, without passion, and without one token of dread, or fear, or hesitation—is our only proper response to such a course on the part of England."

We do not quote this passage for the purpose of exposing the misapprehension implied by it of the indications furnished by the London press— which, so far from being bellicose, as stated, is obviously restrained and with difficulty tames itself down to the tone of the Government—but to show by what sort of argument the Administration paper now urges the Senate to "a firm consistent adherence to the line of policy marked out [to Congress] by the message." The British press speaks more freely than the Ministry, whose speaker, the "Union" admits, "appear on the surface singularly pacific and amiable"—and, representing the tone of the British press, instead of that of the Government, as a rule of conduct, the "Union" invokes Congress as "the only proper response to such a course on the part of England"—meaning one or half a dozen English newspapers—to adhere to the line of policy marked out by the message!

This is very absurd, without doubt; but its very absurdity is alarming. When we see such things advanced by the government paper as constituting fit motives for action by this Government, what may we not next apprehend? When such arguments as these are presented, on the part of the Executive, as motives for decisive action by Congress in obedience to the requirements of the message, ought not Congress rather to pause, and weigh the matter well, before they place the destiny of the nation under the unchecked control of the Executive?

Let it be always borne in mind that there are two ways of involving a nation in war: the one, by wantonly "seeking" it, and the other by not taking due precaution to avoid it.

WASHINGTON, February 25. It has been for some time past generally understood, as we have had occasion to state to our readers, that, in one form or other, a Resolution for giving to Great Britain the "Notice" required by the Treaty between that country and the United States in relation to the Oregon Territory would in all probability pass the Senate. When we found that opinion, and stated it to our readers, we did not conceive that the notice, accompanied with a recommendation of renewed efforts at negotiation, would have any other effect than to lead to a settlement of the question in that manner; and, though not approving the present agitation of the question, we did not see that any harm would necessarily come of such a resolution.

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The National Intelligencer of the 16th inst. has the following notice of the great patent case now before the U. S. Supreme Court: A case of magnitude, which excites great interest in the community, has for several days past been under discussion in the Supreme Court. It involves a question much litigated in various circuits of the United States Courts, touching the due exercise of powers granted by the 18th section of the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1836, authorizing the extension of patents in certain cases beyond the fourteen years for which, under the general law they originally issued.

In this case a patent for a machine for planing boards, with a capacity to tongue and groove them at the same time, was by the proper board, extended to the Administrator of the inventor and patentee, for seven years from the expiration of the patent; and it is objected, first, that the administrator is not authorized under law to take such an extension; and, secondly, admitting that he can take it, that the benefit of the extension enures, under the law to such persons as had purchased rights in the patent under the first term of fourteen years. These appear to be the material questions involved in the case, the others having been discussed. Several cases, we understand, are before the Court, depending upon these and minor questions, in which an ample array of counsel on both sides is retained.

In support of the patent, as extended, appear Ex-Governor Seward, of New York, Mr. Webster, Messrs. Senators Phelps and Reverdy Johnson, Ex-Senator Henderson, of Mississippi, Mr. Staples, of New York, and Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore; and on the other side Messrs. Stephens, of Albany, Gilpin, late Attorney General, of Philadelphia, Geo. M. Bibb, late Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Schley, of Baltimore.

THE OREGON QUESTION. We have looked carefully through the English newspapers on the subject of Oregon, and attentively considered what has been expressed by leading persons in both Houses of Parliament, and we confess we do not see much change in the aspect of things, nor any change that can be regarded as favorable. It appears to us that the English Ministry stand where they stood some months ago, in the respective declarations of Lord Ashburton and Sir Robert Peel; and we apprehend that an impression will be made still more unfavorable on the English Ministry and English mind when it shall be seen that the Government of the United States has repeatedly rejected what can hardly fail to be regarded as terms for a fair and honorable termination of the dispute.

We may add, as another circumstance calculated to cause deep regret, that the remarks made by the President, in his message at the opening of the Session, respecting the conduct of France, have produced just the effect which discreet persons have foreseen—namely, a degree of astonishment at the President's language, and an impression on the general character and conduct of the present American Government. Well may it be asked, What wisdom, then, in the gratuitous indulgence of remarks calculated to avert the sympathy of enlightened nations from us and our cause? On the whole, we wish that prospects of continued peace were brighter and stronger.

National Intelligencer. MACCONNELL AND GREELY. MacConnell, the drunken and disorderly member of Congress, is a perfect half horse and half alligator. We alluded to his discreditable course a few days since. His disgraceful conduct was once spoken of in just terms of reprehension, in the Tribune. Mac was very indignant at this liberty taken with him, and swore he would whip Greely the first time he saw him. Soon after Mr. Greely was in Washington, and was pointed out to him; whereupon throwing himself in his way, and facing him boldly, he asked if his name was Greely! "Yes," was the reply. "The editor of the Tribune!" "Yes," "Well, then, I'm going to have satisfaction out of you.—You said I was a drunkard, a blackguard, and a disgrace to the House." "Yes, Mac, I did say so; and you know it is true—you know you are drunk now." "That's a fact," said Mac. "And you know Mac," said Greely, "that you have talents enough to make a respectable man, but that you disgrace the House and yourself by getting drunk, and playing the blackguard." It was a fact, said Mac, "I know it all true, and you're a clever fellow, and ain't afraid to speak the truth, by —! Come, let's go liquor."

A GRAND RAILROAD. We look forward with extreme interest when there shall be between this City and the most Easterly part of New England, an almost uninterrupted railroad communication. At present this chain is seriously interrupted between Raleigh, North Carolina, and Columbia, South Carolina; between Atlanta and Chelsea, between Montgomery and Mobile, and between Mobile and this city. The first interruption named, is on some accounts the most important. Twice during the past week there have been two successive failures of the mail between Wilmington and Charleston. The state of the weather is alleged as an excuse for the failure of the boats in maintaining the connection. In a few years this great difficulty will, we trust, be effectually removed. The United States mail should never be transitted by sea, when it can reasonably be avoided. Since the State of North Carolina has purchased the Raleigh Railroad, it will be her interest to assist efforts which may be made to connect Raleigh and Camden, South Carolina, and the means are, already provided, we believe, for constructing a road from this latter point to Columbia. We have been assured that the owners of the South Carolina road were most favorable to the connection between Raleigh and Columbia, and every thing induces us to believe that this important link will be formed.

The next link in the long chain is already in process of construction, and will be completed as fast as the nature of the work will admit. The route from Montgomery to Mobile is a great undertaking for which we are not altogether prepared, and to enable it to remunerate those who may engage in building the road, it is necessary that each remaining link, in the extended line, should be first completed and in operation. Lastly comes the route between Mobile and this City. An important portion of this is already in course of construction and every day is adding to the length of the Mexican Gulf Railway. By July next, it is to be hoped it will touch Lake Borgne. The citizens of Mobile must see to it that their portion of the general whole is constructed—from Mobile to Pascagoula and if possible to Pass Christian. When the whole work, shall be completed, it will be not only the longest but we verily believe one of the most profitable lines in the world. It will be fruitful of great national advantages, not the least of which will be reckoned the speedy and regular delivery of the United States mail.—N. O. Picayune.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 7th inst. says:—We have been at some little pains to come at the population of the St. Charles Hotel, and other statistics in relation to the establishment, and have ascertained that there are now no less than 502 regular boarders, besides 170 employees, servants, &c., &c.—near 700 in all within the walls of the building. This would form quite a village in the country.

The daily consumption of some of the principal articles of food is as follows: 500 lbs. fresh beef, 150 lbs. mutton, 24 turkeys, 50 chickens, 30 pairs wild ducks, 30 dozen robins or other small birds, 120 lbs. ham, 6 to 10 thousand oysters, 120 to 130 dozen eggs, 75 gallons milk, 350 loaves of bread, 50 lbs. coffee, 10 lbs. tea, 225 lbs. sugars, 6 bbls. potatoes, 75 lbs. salt beef and pork, besides any quantity of venison, bear, grouse and other items entirely "too tedious to mention" as they say in the advertisements.

MADNESS AND ITS CAUSES. There are few documents which can be read with a more curious interest by the humane and enlightened, than the short one we subscribe. The New York Herald has the following singular statistics:— "We have received the third annual report of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. It contains some interesting particulars. The number of patients in the Asylum was 553; the number discharged, 205; and the number admitted during the year, 305; an increase of 233. The number discharged, as recovered, was 133; improved, 73; unimproved, 34; and 21 died. The large amount of patients discharged, as recovered, and improved, speaks well of the mode of treatment pursued at this establishment, and contrasts favorably with the system pursued some years back, in almost all institutions of this kind. The whole number of male patients admitted into the institution since its opening, is 431.—Of these 183 were farmers, 63 laborers, 26 merchants, 19 scholars, 18 clerks, 32 professional men, 68 mechanics, 1 speculator, 1 barber, 6 schoolboys, 5 hotel-keepers, and 1 pilot. The whole number of female patients admitted into the Asylum, since its opening, is 413; and their occupations were:—Housekeepers, 344; school girls 27; tailresses 13; instructresses 11; milliners; 6; mantuamakers 6; factory girls 2; music teacher 1. There are a great many supposed cases of insanity. We will give a few of them:—fright 14, abuse of husband 12, jealousy 7, political excitement 6, infidelity of wife 4, seduction 3, loss of property 40, excessive study 31, death of kindred 31, impotence 28, perplexity of business 22, Millerism 19, disapprobation 10, remorse 3, going into cold water 11, Fournalism 4.

These are rather curious statistics. Of 431 male patients, 183 were farmers. It has always been thought that those who cultivated the soil were freer from mental excitement than others of different professions; but here we have more than 30 per cent of the whole number of patients who are farmers. The only way of accounting for this strong disproportion is the religious excitement created by Miller and his dupes within the last few years. The supposed cause enumerated by the officers of the Asylum include 10 of Millerism, and 102 of religious anxiety. The greater part of these cases of religious anxiety may truly be put down as arising from Millerism. It will be seen that an immense amount of mischief Miller has produced among his dupes.

There is one great feature introduced into this Asylum, which we think, is worthy of being adopted by similar institutions throughout the land. The establishments of schools and libraries for the use of patients, we have no doubt has been instrumental in the recovery of the patients that have been discharged from this Asylum cured. The superintendent, Dr. Brigham, in his annual report, in speaking of schools and libraries, says:—

"By these means we have the satisfaction of seeing many patients, not only recover from their mental disorder, but their minds have been improved; a fact of which they themselves are conscious, and for which they feel grateful. In repeated instances we have been informed by the relatives and neighbors of patients who have recovered and gone home, of their increased intelligence, and marked improvement of mind."

ALMOST BURIED ALIVE. The Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis relates a remarkable escape from burial alive, which recently occurred in that city. Long since, a premature rumor announced the death of a young lady—Madame Paul de la Roche—a name doubly endearing to all lovers of art. This sad news was announced in all the evening papers, but was contradicted in all the morning journals. This time, however, the publication had not been in consequence of one of those deplorable impositions, which sometimes announce an imaginary funeral. The mistake was an honest one. The public voice had but repeated the lamentations of a despairing family.—Influenced by one of those whims, so common to the sick, the young lady was speaking of had expressed, to her husband, a wish to be buried with all her rings on. When they supposed that she was dead, her despairing husband wished to fulfil her last wish—and whilst he was passing the rings on her fingers, emaciated by disease and suffering, he felt her cold hand tremble slightly in his own. The eyes which he had just closed, opened again—the heart, which had seemed to stop, beat once more—her breath, her smile, her former looks and speech, all returned to her at once. A state of lethargy had been mistaken for death—and, during her profound torpor, which had lasted several hours, the invalid had heard all that had been said by those who were weeping around her, she had heard the decision of the physicians, the sob of her family, and the orders given for her funeral. This is one of the terrible peculiarities of lethargy. The invalid is motionless, speechless, inanimate, and yet can bear every thing—he feels that he is living, and yet can give none of the signs of life—and is utterly without the power of defending himself from the funeral preparation to conduct him to his tomb. What horrible anguish, and what horrible sufferings! Here the lethargy only lasted a few hours—but, if prolonged, what would have been the sequel! We shudder at the bare idea of these frightful dramas, the secret of which the earth conceals, but which are occasionally brought to light. It is not long since that a father had his daughter disinterred, in order to have her remains transported to a new tomb—which his love for her had induced him to do. The coffin was opened, and it was proved, by evidence but too conclusive, that the unhappy child had revived after her burial. Among the English of high rank, it is customary to expose the dead upon a bed of state, as is done with the princes of France. A noble lady, the wife of an admiral, had laid three days upon this funeral bed, surrounded by lighted candles, in a chapel hung with black; the ceremony was nearly ended, the bells were tolling for the funeral, when, all at once, the corpse arose, saying—"The bells toll; it is time to go to Church." More fortunate than too many others, thanks to her aristocratic privilege, this lady lived; she passed a portion of the last winter in Paris, in the enjoyment of perfect health. These are sad incidents but it is well to recall them whenever the occasion offers. The evil is a great one, but the remedy is an easy one. Why not prolong the transition from the bed of death to the tomb?—We have ourselves urged this before, and others have done the same. In some of the States of Germany and Italy, there are halls in which the dead remain awhile, before they are consigned to their last abode. Every once in a while, one of these is restored to life, and humanity rejoices. Let the philanthropists, therefore, think of these things. It is a subject worth looking into.

DEACON PICKLEBY'S LETTER. The following Pickleby relates to the career of a young man, born in Litchfield, Ct. who emigrated to the far West, wedged through there a while, became a Lawyer next, was subsequently joined in the holy bands of wedlock with Miss Fawn Greenbriar, and a plantation and seventeen negroes, afterwards served two sessions in the Legislature, and finally made a long ride into Congress. When old Deacon Pickleby was advised of this last good fortune of his hopeful son, he devoted an entire day in writing the following letter: To THE HON. JABEZ PICKLEBY: Dutiful Son:—By the blessings of Providence you be so despoitly prospered in this world. Your poor old daddy when he was a boy, had but little skulld, but good moral instruction was meted out to him. I was taught to train up a child in the way he should go, and I did it, but I never expected to see him in the Federal Congress. Jabez, my son, don't be proud and lifted up; for there is no knowing what you may cum tu. You have heard tell of Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold. Your mother's rumty pains are better and I have put a new flutter wheel into the mill. Seth Phelps has married Nabby Dobbs; he had to do it, to avoid costs. There has been a fine crop of garden sass and buck wheat this year. I must admonish you agin temptation in the Federal City. They dew tell me that it is a Babby of a place, and that congress men never mind pains and penalties, and drink nigh on few gallons of blackstrap, or stumthing stronger every day of their lives, and go to theatres and other carnalities. Dew for marry's sake, Jabez, es, chaw a bit of company. I bought a new esk, quieu as soon as I heard you was married and going to congress, for I kalkulated you would bring your rumty maim hum to see our folks. Your mother he put up brand new curtains to the spare bed in the parlor, and squirmed ribbons all around 'em. She has got new strings of blue and white bird's eggs hanging under the looking glass, and brass hand irons shokwered up so that you can see your face in um. When you get to the Federal City, dew try to give sumthin to the widder and orphans of soldiers and sailors, that four agin the Britons. I have your grander's three coppered scapars, blue coat and buff facin, his few edged sword, and you can wear 'em to congress. Your mother has dewed up all the best notes in the coast, so she thinks it looks jest as well as it did when left. tenant Pickleby wore it to the battle of White Plains. I shall send you by male, a new pair of blue mixed stockings, and a pair of knit suspenders that are kinder easy for a polytuhun to squit about in. Your mother would send you a pair of pickles and a cheese, but the stage driver says its agin the law. Read your bible, Jabez, study the laws of Mo. ses, and don't repeal any on 'em; mind the ten commandments and the 'hevrnth likewise, and don't sell the birthright of the yankees nation for a mess of pottah; and the day may cum when you will be a minister of a penitentiary, or secretary of legation. I am your dutiful father, PICKLE PICKLEBY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I SHALL offer for sale, for ready money, at the Court House door in Laurenceville, Montgomery County, on Monday, the 13th of April, 1846, for the Taxes due thereon for the year 1844, the following TRACTS OF LAND, viz:

Table with columns: Persons names, No. of Acres, Location of lands, Value, Amount due for Taxes. Lists various land parcels owned by individuals like Atkus, J C Estate, Bird, Benj, etc.

February 16, 1845. Pr. Adv. \$18 A. H. SANDERS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE.—I will sell at the Court House in Concord, on the 3d Monday of March next, the following TRACTS OF LAND, or so much thereof, as will satisfy the Public, County, and Poor Tax for the year 1844, viz:

Table with columns: No. of Acres, Town, By whom Listed, On or near what Water-courses, \$ Cts. Lists various land parcels owned by individuals like Michael Brown, John Benson, etc.

January 24, 1845. C. N. WHITE, Sheriff.