MISCELLANEOUS.

Looking over the London papers received the last Steam-Packet, most of the content 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-that clear-sighted and sagacious statesman-very remarkably confirming what we had occasion yesterday to remark upon the probable effect on our agriculture of the repeal of the British Corn-laws :

"Protection had existed in England from the days of the Plantagenets, whilst the whole line of country opposite, on the continent-Prance, Belgium, Holland, and Prussia-indeed, almost every country in the world, monarchial Europe as well as republican America, had its protective laws and regulations. The noble lord then com-mented on the speech of Lord John Russell, recently delivered at Glasgow. He denied that noble lord's statement that England was the worst cultivated country in the world. Within his (Lord Ashburton's) recollection the produce of the soil in his neighborhood had augmented fifty per cent, and he was certain that no branch of public isdustry had advanced, or was now more steadily advancing, than the cultivation of the soil. Lord John Russell had drawn a charming picture of two nations of the same kindred-England and America-the former clothing the latter, and the latter feeding the former. Now he (Lord Ashburton) was far from saying any thing against the people of America, with whom he had had the advantage of negotiation on the part of this country. He believed there were many most honorable men amongst them, and for himself he saw no ground for apprehending that there was the least likelihood of a disturbance between the two countries. He believed that the good sense of the country would overpower, any disposition of that kind; but we must not forget there were two parties to an agreement; and what if America should refuse to take our clothing, well knowing at the time they did so that we were compelled by the circumstances of our position, to take their corn ? This was an illustration of the case, which had been so often put, of the danger of epending on foreign countries for the supply of food. Why, the very last time we had differences with America, she laid an embargo upon and shut her ports against British shipping ; and it was clear that, in the event of a recurrence of difficulties, her first step would be again to shut her ports against us, in which case the supply from out [to Congress] BY THE MESSAGE." The America would undoubtedly fail. But the supply | British press speaks more freely than the Minismust not be expected from America; and we could not have a better proof of this than the fact that at this moment American corn could come here, through Canada, at a duty of four shillings; and yet, if the returns were examined, it would be found that nine-tenths of the foreign corn in rule of conduct, the "Union" invokes Congress England was from the Baltic, though the duty on corn from its shores was FIFTEEN SHILLINGS a the part of England"-meaning one or half a quarter. This was entirely owing to the low price of labor in the north of Europe." The following is the passage of the Speech of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, at Glasgow on the 12th of January, referred to in the preceding extract from the Speech of Lord ASHBURTON : " If we cannot get a sufficient supply of corn from Dantzic, or from Poland, we may obtain it from Odessa or the Black Sea; or, if not, we may obtain it from the United States of America. The free importation of food must necessarily, lead to an equalization of prices, and will place the position of the working people of this country on a better principle than any law can possibly do for the promotion of their true interests. * * * The people of this country are used to toil ; they are used to labors of the most protracted kind ; and in many cases their labors are of the most skilfal description. The curse pronounced upon man, that he should eat his bread in the sweat of his brow, is alike applicable to the country and to the town-to the agricultural as to the mechanical population. We see men toiling and laboring, not from sunrise to sunset, butylor far longer hours, giving the whole strength of their sinews to their hard labor, in order to obtain their daily bread. They submit to the heaviest toil, in in necessary sustenance, if not comfort. * * * arise from the total aboli ion of the duties on the importation of grain ; it would bind this country much more closely in the bonds of peace and amity with foreign States, and more especially with the United States of America. I think under the general law they originally issued, nothing of the questions which are at present in. dispute : questions of territory, in which, as they now stand, the honor of neither country is ensaged, and regarding which I think calm men. representing the Government of her Majesty and the United States, might, by a fair and dispassionate discussion, come to an amicable agree. ment. I see no prospect of war or serious differences arising out of the circumstances. If we are determined on this side to import the products of the United States, and if the United States are of the same race, and speaking the same lan- array of counsel on both sides is retained. guage, united, in a manner calculated to remain for centuries, unbroken, in the bonds of amity and peace-united in a family compact ; not such ster, Messrs. Senators Phelps and Reverdy Johncompacts as those of France and Spain, arising son, Ex-Senator Henderson, of Mississippi, Mr. merely out of a relationship of families and of courts, but as being one great family of the same timore ; and on the other side Messrs. Stephens, blood, and admirers of the same free institu- of Albany, Gilpin, late Attorney General, of Phil- and have ascertained that there are now no less tions. They admire the freedom of our monarchial Government, and we no less value their free institutions; and a friendship founded on such bases as these will secure a lasting peace and prosperity to the world."

WASHINGTON, February 25. It has been for some time past generally uns, that, in one form or other, a Hesol for giving to Great Britain the "Notice" required by the Treaty between that country and this previous to cessation of joint occupation of the Oregon Territory would in all probability pass When we formed that opinion, and the Senate. stated it to our readers, we did not conceive that the notice, accompanied with a recommendation of renewed effort 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 pute.

such a resolution. We must confess, however, that the language of an article in the "Union" of yesterday has some what 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 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 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 wartrumpet. The inference from this state of things alligator. We alluded to his discreditable course seems clear. The British press is experiment. a few days since. His disgraceful conduct was ing 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 presswhich, 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 Administra tion paper now urges the Senate on to" a firm consistent adherence to the line of policy marked try, whose speeches, the "Union" admits, "appear on the surface singularly pacific and amiable"-and, representing the tone of the British press, instead of that of the Governmeut, as a fit as "the only proper response to such a course on

THE OREGON QUESTION. We have looked carefully through the Boglish newspapers on the subject of Oregon, and atten-tively considered what has been expressed by leading persons in both Houses of Parliament, we confess we do not see much change i 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 ABERDEEN 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 Stafes has repeatedly rejected what can hardly fail to be regarded as terms for a fair and honorable termination of the dis-

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 foresaw-namely, a degree of astonishment at the President's language, and an impression unfavorable on the whole, as we greatly fear, to of the proceedings of Congress, is somewhat less 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 mem ber of Congress, is a perfect half horse and hall 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 Greeley the first time he saw him. Soon after Mr. Greeley was in Washington, and was pointed out to him; whereupon throwing himself in his way, and facing him boldiy, he asked if his name was Greeley ! "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 Greeley, "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's a fact," said Mac, "I know its all true, and you're a clever fellow, and ain't afraid to speak the truth, by ----! Come, let's go liquor.'

lew York Ledger.

MADNESS AND ITS CAUSES rious interest by the humane and a young that the short one we subjoin. nore d enlightened, I The New ened, than the a has the following sin gular 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 is 553 admitted during the year, 293; and discharged 268. The number discharged, as recovered, was 138; improved, 78; unimproved, 34; and 21 died. The large amount of patients discharged, as re-covered 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 as follows :-- Housekeepers, 344 ; school girls 27 ; tailoresses 13 ; instructresses 11; milliners 9; 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 excitment 5, infidelity of wife 4, seduction 3, loss of property 40, excessive study 31, death of kindred 31, intemperance 28, perplexity of business 22, Milleriom 19, disappoint-102, remorse 3, going into cold water 11, Fourjerism 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 n than 30 per cent of the whole number of patie who are farmers. The only way of accoun for this strong disproprotion is the religious citement created by Miller and his dupes with the last few years. The supposed cause e merated by the officers of the Asylum include of Millerism, and 102 of religious anxiety. greater part of these cases of religious anx may truly be put down as arising from Miller It will be seen what an immense amount of chief Miller has produced among his dupes. There is one great feature introduced into

Asylum, which, we think, is worthy of bein dopted by similar institutions throughout land. The establishments of schools and li ries for the use of patients, we have no doubt been instrumental in the recovery of the pati that have been discharged from this Asyl cured. The superintendent, Dr. Brigham, in annual report, in speaking of schools and lit "By these means we have the satisfaction

OON PICKLEBY'S LETTER following Letter relates to the carser g man, born in Litchfield, Ct. who emigr the far West, pedagogued there a whil 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 stride into Con-gress. When old Deacon Pickle Pickleby was

advised of this last good fortune of his ho son, he devoted an entire day in writing the following letter:

ted 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 tu see him in the Federal kongress. 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 rumity pains are better and I have put a new flutter wheel into the mill Seth Phelps has married Nabby Dobbs ; he had tu du it, tu avoid costs. There has been a fine crop of garden sass and buck wheat this year. Federal city. They dew tell me that it is a Babyion of a place, and that kongress men never mind | tary of legation. pains and penalties, and drink nigh on tew gallons of blackstrap, or sumthing stronger every ment in love 18, ill health 162, religious anxiety day of their lives, and go th theatres and other

carnalities. Dew for marcy's take, Jabez, es. chew evil company. I bought a new eal skin quieu as woon as I heard you was married and go. ing tu kongress, for I kalkilated you would bring your rich maum hum tu see our folks. Your mother has put up bran new curtains tu the spare bed in the parler, and squirmed ribbens all around 'em. She has got tew strings of blue and white bird's eggs hanging under the looking glass, and brass hand irons skowered up so that you can see your face in um.

When you get to the Federal city, dew try to give sumthin to the widders and orfins of soldiers and sailors, that four agin the Brittons. I have your grandfer's three cornered scraper, blue coat and buff facins, his tew edged sword, and you Dutiful Son :- By the blessings of Providence you be so despotly prospered in this world. Your poor old daddy when he was a boy, had but little skulin, but good moral instruction was me-ted out to him. I was taught to train up eachild

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 polytishun to squirm about in. Your muther would send you a pot of pickles and a checse, 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 'leventh likewise, and don't sell the birthright of the vankee nation for I must admonish you agin temptation in the a meas of potush ; and the day may cum when you will be a minister of a penitentiary, or secre.

> I am your dutiful father, PICKLE PICKLEBY.

SHERIFF'S SALE. 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 thereop for the year 1844, the follow-ing TRACTS OF, LAND, viz :

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THE CLERGY AND THE ADMINISTRATION. We have alluded in another article, to the fact that many of the Northern Clergymen intended to celebrate the 22nd of February by prayers for the continuance of peace. The New York Even- case ; that some of the neighbors had provided a ing Post, as we see by the New York Express, takes them roundly to task for this heinous offence, sired was, to get enough to pay the undertaker

"Clergymen, however well informed upon other topics, are apt to blunder, in politics, from

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 ?

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.

National Intelligencer.

The National Intelligencer of the 16th inst., has the following notice of the great patent case now before the U. S. Supreme Court :

A cause of magnitude, which excites great interest in the community, has for several days the hope to keep themselves and their families past been under discussion in the Supreme Court. It involves a question much litigated in various There is another advantage which I think would | 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, authorising the extension of patents in certain cases beyond the fourteen years for which, In this case a patent for a machine for planning 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 to the length of the Mexican Guif Railway. By the administrator is not authorised under law to July next, it is to be hoped it will touch Lake 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 equally satisfied to do the same with the manu-factures of this kingdom-that they should feed the material questions involved in the case, tho' first term of fourteen years. These appear to be us, and we should clothe them-if no unhallowed others have been discussed. Several causes, we legislation could stand in the way of these de-sirable results, then we should see two nations on these and minor questions, in which an ample be reckoned the speedy and regular delivery of

In support of the patent, as extended, appear Ex-Governor Seward, of New York, Mr. Web-Staples, of New York, and Mr. Latrobe, of Bal-Treasury, and Mr. Schley, of Baltimore.

A CHILD UNBURIED .- The N. Y. Evening Ledger takes the responsibility of the following : A very decently dressed woman has been engaged for some months past in begging money to bury the child of a poor woman of her acquaintance. She states that she has undertaken the business out of regard to the propriety of the

coffin and shroud, and what she particularly de-

for opening the grave, which he had agreed to do for half a dollar less than the usual price, in consideration of circumstances. We hope that somebody will before long make up the deficiency, for the child has now been lying fully three months unburied, and it is a shame that it should remain so any longer. Wonder whether this woman is any relation

A GRAND RAILROAD.

We look forward with extreme interest when there shall be between this City and the most proved; a fact of which they themselves Easterly part of New England, an almost unin- | conscious, and for which they feel grateful. terrupted railroad communication. At present this chain is seriously interrupted between Raleigh, North Carolina, and Columbia, South Carolina; between Atalanta and Chehaw; 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 Let it be always borne in mind that there are removed. The United States mail should never be transmitted by sea, when it can reasonably be avoided. Since the State of North Carolina has purchased the Raleigh Rail Road, it will become 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 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 be reckoned the speedy and regular delivery of the United States mail .- N. O. Picayane.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 7th instant 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, adelphia, Geo. M. Bibb, late Secretary of the 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 turkies, 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 toll; it is time to go to Church." More fertubread, 50 lbs. coffee, 10 lbs. tea, 226 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. LOVE FOR THE DEAD .- The love that survives the tomb, says Irving, is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it has like. wise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection, then the sudden anguish and con-THE HON. JUDGE COLQUITT, (U. vulsed agony over the present ruins of all that S. Senator) is expected to preach in the Foun- we most loved, are softened away into penaive dry Church, corner of 14th and G. Streets, on meditations on all that was in the day of its loveliness. Who would root such a sorrow from the heart, though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a "If we go to tighting, I am inclined to think deeper sadness over the hour of gloom ; yet who from the tomb sweeter than song ; there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charm of the living.

seeing many patients, not only recover from t mental disorder, but their minds have been repeated instances we have been informed by relatives and neighbors of patients who have recovered and gone home, of their increased telligence and marked improvement of mind

ALMOST BURIED ALIVE.

The Paris correspondent of the Courier Etats Unis relates a remarkable escape from rial alive, which recently occurred in that Not long since, a premature rumor announ the death of a young lady-Madame Paul de Roche-a name doubly endeared to all lover art. This sad news was announced in all evening papers, but was contradicted in all morning journals. This time, however, the lication had not been in consequence of one those deplorable impositions, which someting announce an imaginary funeral. The mist was an honest one. The public voice had but peated the lamentations of a despairing famil Influenced by one of those whims, so common the sick, the young lady we are 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 telt 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 sobe 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 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 3 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 have built for that purpose, at great expense. 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 end. ed, the bells were tolling for the funeral, when,

SHERIFF'S VOTICE .- I will sell at the Court House in Coxcoun, on the 3d Monday of March next, the follow ing TRACTS OF LASTD, or so much thereof, as will satisfy the Public, County, and

	Town Lots.	By whom Listed.	On of hear what Water courses,	8	Ct
100 A.	2	Michael Brown	1 Town of Concord	1	5
23	. makel	John Benson		1	8
150	LIN ELLE	Peter Dry	Cold Water Creek	1	9
90		N. C. Ferguson	Coddie Crerk	2	2
163		Alexander Misenhimer	Cold Water Creek	5	8
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mere want of knowledge on the subject. The greater part of that class, in this part of the country at least, happen to be connected with the Whig party, and such superficial information as they possess, is generally derived from the reading of a single Whig paper, from which they receive almost as correct a notion of the merits of any political question as one may get of the true proportion of visible objects by viewing them in 5 a concave mirror."

Now here is a very extraordinary admission by one of the ablest and most influential Democratic papers in the land, and we beg the reader to note the fact. The great majority of the Clergy are Whigs. Take, in connection with this, the remarkable concession of Gen. Chipman of Michigan, that Education is an enemy of Democracy, and pray what kind of principles are those, with which, according to the showing of their own advocates, Religion will have nothing to do, and which fly from the presence of knowledge as bate and owls conceal themselves from the beams of the rising sun !- Richmond Whig.

of Mrs. Professor Wilson ?

Sabhath, the 15th instant. A collection will be taken up for the relief of the poor.

Look on that picture, and then on this :--that-may be we should conquer. Perhaps we would exchange it even for the song of pleasure might. If it comes to a fight, I believe strongly or the burst of revelry ? No, there is a voice tor remember, there are others in the country who can fight, besides the men of the West .---But still, I own, I have more reliance on the West: Sir, I am game ! [A laugh] I always did live a game foul ! and a blooded horse ! !"-[Judge Colquitt's Speech on the Oregon Question. in Glasgow, (Scotland) every Saturday night !

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 are restored to life, and humanity rejoices. Let the philanthropists, therefore, think of these things. It is a subject worth looking into:

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January 24, 1846.

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nate than too many others, thanks to her aristo-

cratic privilege, this lady lived ; she passed a

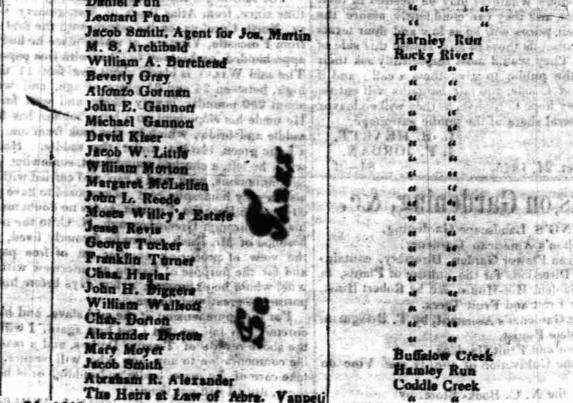
portion of the last winter in Paris, in the enjoy-

ment of perfect health. These are sad incidents

LUSUS NATURE.

The "western Demosthenes," as his friends are wont to call Senator ALLEN, inflicted the following outrage on natore and the Muses, in the climax of his speech in the Senate.

" If you do not show any readiness to quail.es if you treat her (England) as she treats you-if, when she talks about power you talk about power-when she talks about whipping you, you talk about whipping her-if you do that, if you act in that spirit-you are in no more danger of war than the unborn infant that sleeps in the lap of the past,"



Vanpeti