Cor. J. Vo. Wacelan

concluded his Speech on the Oregon not ce, concluded his Speech on the Oregon not.ce, Mr. H. well remembered that Mr. Polk had not been his own first choice, nor that of the promised not to detain the Senate very long - Senator from North Carolina. Neither of them Senator from North Carolina. Balore proceeding to make a few remarks in regreater accuracy, he had reduced to writing -- men who never made any. I We did not ret a copy of the question; but it But Mr. H. would here say that if the Presi- parts of the Union; but for his own he could was in substance this : whether he had the auparallel of 49° !] Mr. Haywood replied that he had already said

that which, for fear of mistake, he had previously a declaration as that stated by the Senator from Indiana was not to be expected, and would be out of character.

Mr. Allen said he should construe the reply of truth and fearlessness. the Senator from North Carolina into a negative, prove my friend from Ohio a bad hand at construction. [A laugh] Mr. Allen. Then I shall adopt the other con-

struction, and consider his answer as in the affirmative ; and I demand-I demand it as a public right-that he shall answer the interrogatory put to him. If he does not answer, I am here ready to deny that he has expressed the views of the President.

Mr. Haywood's answer was but partially heard, had not sent him there to answer questions put to him by any man; but, in regard to the inquiries of the Senator from Ohio, if he (Mr. H) occupied the position which that Senator did, and was driven to the necessity of asking questions here about the opinious of the President, he should quit. [Much laughter.] Mr. Westcott here called Mr. Haywood to or

der, if he was about to state any thing as from the President.

Mr. Haywood. The Senator need not be alarmed. Increased merriment in some parts of the chamber.] No Senator had a right to make demands of him on the floor of the Senate, and he should submit to no such demands. Nevertheless, he might consent, if properly requested, to reply to any reasonable inquiry, either in the house or out of it. He had often done things in that way out of doors, that he considered rather humiliating, for the sake of peace and good fellowship; but he recognised in no man a right to demand answers from him in his place in the Senate.

Mr. Allen said he had not demanded an answer as a private or personal right, but as a pub-When a Senator assumed to speak for he right. the President, it was a public right possessed by every Senator to demand his authority for doing The avowal here made by the Senator from North Carolina was, that he was the exponent of the views of the President of the United States on a great national question. The gentleman had assumed this; and Mr. A. now again asked whether he was in possession of any authority from the President for saying what he had !

Mr. Westcott called Mr. Allen to order. It was not in order to inquire here what were the President's personal opinions or purposes. Mr. Allen said that he had not asked what the

opinions of the President were. Mr. Haywood said that he was not at all ex-

cited. He would, however, take leave to observe that he did not see any thing like a catechism in the rules of order. He had not assumed to speak by authority of the President.

Mr. Allen. Then the Senator takes back his whole steech. Mr. Haywood. I am glad to see that the

speech takes. [Much laughter] Mr. Allen, (much excited :) With the British !

Much excitement and conversation here (as,

EXCITING SCENE IN THE U.S. SENATE, DETWEEN MESSES. ALLEN, HANNEGAN AND HAYWOOD. In the U.S. Senate, on Thursday, a warm and exciting controversy arose between Messes. Al-len, Hannegan, and Haywood. When the later concluded his Speech on the Oregon poter. Hendrick of the senate of the place of the place, on errands to win the fa-bis own, and plant himself upon 54° 40' 1 it was his own doctrine—bis own position; he planted himself on 54° 40', and nothing short of that lane. Hendrick of the place of the place, on errands to win the fa-bis own doctrine—bis own position; he planted himself on 54° 40', and nothing short of that lane. Hendrick of the place of t

had preferred him for the office of Chief Magis- of his country. ply to some parts of what he considered as the trate. They both preferred another ; but he was

dent had betrayed the standard of the Baltimore 'speak ; and this was its sentiment. Free tradethority of the President of the United States, Convention to its enemies-he would not do as with the surrender of Vancouver's Island and the direct or indirect, for declaring here that it was the Senator from North Carolina had threatened to harber of Nootka-(and be it remembered Brithis wish to terminate the existing controversy do-turn his back upon him - the President would ain had never offered to make this a free port-with Great Britain by compromising on the care but little if they both turned their backs upon him--but he would denounce him as recreant amount to ? Who did not know that the opening to his own avowed principles-recreant to the ofher ports was forced from the British Governweighty trust confided to his hands-recreant to ment by the frantic eries of starving millions !-written, and which he should print. For the the generous confidence of the American people. And that the haughty aristocracy were compell-President to authorize any Senator to make such Mr. H. would not on that account abandon his principles, nor abate one jot or tittle of the de-mand he set up to the whole of Oregon. He from the torch ? But he was told we must put would speak of those who did, in the language of Oregon and the Tariff together ; that the West

unless forbidden by the Senator bimself to do so. taken to give to the Senate the language of the it is (said Mr. 11.) we in the West'are born in Mr. Haywood. I have already endeavored to revolution of the Baltimore Convention on the

> Mr. Haywood said that, in reply to this, he would read to the Senator a part of Mr- Breese's speech : and he quoted a passage from that speech.

Mr. Hannegan, resuming, said there was a great difference between this, as explained by the Senator, and the resolution as adopted-at but he was understood to say that his constituents Baltimore. He would read the resolution as it was. Mr. H. here read as follows :

" Resolved, That our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable ; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other Power; and that the re-occupation of Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas, at the

earliest practical le period, are great American measures, which this Convention recommends to the cordial support of the Democracy of the Uien. This committed the Demogratic party to the

whole of Oregon-every toot of it. Let any Senator rise in his place, and tell in what quarter of he Union the names of Texas and Oregon had of flown, side by side, upon the Democratic baniers. Wherever Mr. H. had been, it was so .--Texas and Oregon-Oregon and Texas-always vent together.

Did the Senator from North Carolina flatter mself that he could win the applause of the Democratic party, and blind their eyes, as he seemed to think he had tickled their ears, while he withheld from them the substance of what they were contending for ! If he did, he was greatly mistaken. Texas and Oregon were twin measures, and they dwelt together in every American heart. With all who had gone for Texas, and (as he was told) in Texas itself, the two names floated together on all the Democratic bauners. And now, when " Texas" was adapt. ted, when they had stretched forth their hands and seized on one of the two and secured the prize, did they mean to turn about and say we meant by "Oregon" just so much of it as we should alterwards choose to give you ? They little knew the people of the West, if they even dreamed that they were going to be trampled any.

on in this way, Let gentlemen look at their own recorded votes

in favor of taking up the Oregon bill at the close of the last acasion, and then let them look at the language of that bill, and see if it did not propose to take possession of Oregon up to 54 40' after giving unqualified notice to Great Britain that the Convention must cease. At that time we still held Texas in our hands ; and this was a test question ; and every man in the Senate voted for it save the Senator who sat there, (understood to refer to Mr. McDuffie,) and the

indeed, throughout this entire scene) prevented for (Huger) had afterwards told him, that he had sity of proving that such an Advertisement was ing been frequently imposed upon while supply. the Reporter from hearing all that Mr. Alien said | voted in the negative because it was suggested | posted at three certain places-whereas, if he to him that unless he did so the civil and diplomathough the Senator from North Carolina had tie bill would fail which was then pending; but paper preserved, is sufficient to prove the fact written his speech, he had not printed it, so that on further conversation and consideration he wished to move a re-consideration of the vote, but his friends would not consent that it should be done. In the House of Representatives but four out of fifty Southern Democrats had voted against papers, in its brief account of my remarks this the bill. These were the reasons given to him why he should not distrust the South on the quesion of Oregon ; the results were now manifesded by the Senator from North Carolina show whether or not he was justified in his distrust. The Senator put language in the President's mouth which Mr. II, would here undertake to deny ; not that he appeared here as the champion of the President-he claimed no such position -He only defended the right : and, personally, he would prefer doing it in behalf of the humblest man in the country than of the greatest. But he would here deny for the President what the Senator from North Carolina imputed to him. If the statement of the Senator was true, and the President meant what the Senator understood him to mean, then he was an infamous man. The gentieman from North Carolina had told the Senate that, in the message, there were, here and there, in various parts of it, "stickings in' parentheti-cally, to gratify the ultraisms of the country," but which he never meant to carry out. The in almost every branch of business. Whence, meaning of this could only be that the President, in these "stickings in," employed false and hollow lection of 1841, from the miserable narrow polwords to hide his real motives and purposes -What was this but deliberately and wilfully deceiving the country. If this was true it must fer to the ad captandum movements of a party oon come to light; and then what must be his fate but disgrace ! The story of his infamy would be circulated from one end of the land to the o-

It was outrageous in any-and in a Western

most extraordinary speech he had ever heard in happy to see that Mr. Polk had won his way so Democrat it would be treason-moral treason of his life, he begged to ask the Senator from North fast in the regard of the Senator as to induce him the deepest dye. To surrender any part of the Carolina (Mr. Haywood) one question, which, for to volunteer his defence against the attacks of soil of an empire destined to stand through all

> was to have a market, a vast market, for their The Senator from North Carolina had under- breadstuffs and pork and beef. Was she ! True

the woods, but there are some among us who subject of Oregon. He understood him as pro- know a little, and, amongst other things, know tessing to read it as it stood ; if that was what he that, long before our supplies could reach the professed, what he did was unworthy of a Sena- British market the granaries of the Biltic and the Black Sea and the Mediterranean would have

been poured into it to overflowing. In conclusion, for he would not longer detain the Senate, he could only say of the whole tone. and meaning of the speech of the Senator from North Carolina, that, if it spoke the language and breathed the feelings and purposes of James K. Polk, he had uttered words of Talschood and spoken with the tongue of a serpent.

Mr. Allen rose to speak ; but-

On motion of Mr. Evans, the Senate adjourned.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

The Whigs of the Old North State have a gain presented the people the name of that true and sterling Whig, Wm. A. Graham, Esq as a candidate for the office of Governor. We know none in the whole State better qualified for the office, none better calculated with honor and lignity, and no man more deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of the whole State and citizens of the good Old North State, that they cannot entrust their interests in better hands than those of our worthy candidate. Whigs of North Carolina, always true to your principles, and foremost in the ranks in the glorious cause, we again call upon you to organize speedily for the contest. Let not the late defeat in the Presidential campaign damper the ardor of your spirit, but come again with renewed and more vigorous efforts to rescue the government from the hands of dangerous and reckless politicians. Let every county in the State bring out the best and truest men for the Legislature-men indued with the right spirit-men of sound practical Whig principles-let us organize thoroughly and speeduly, and let the battle be again fought. We pledge the Old North State, firm and true in her principles, to the good old Whig cause and that again in 1846, she will give a Waterloo defeat to her opponents. Old North State.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Alter an individual qualifies as Executor or Administrator, it is the duty of the Executor or Administrator so qualifying, to give notice to creditors, and to request those indebted to make payment. A newspaper notice is sufficient, (and we may add the only legal) notice-for when an Executor or Administrator sticks up an Advertisement at some Cross Roads or Grogshop, there the following-which is very good :is no certainty that it will remain up fifteen minutes, and no person sees it except the visitors of such places. And chould a question arise, the peerless Huger. And that most excellent Sena- Executor or Administrator, is put to the neces. for cuteness, is "some" you may depend. Havwould advertise such notice, a single copy of the They should recollect, moreover, that the expense comes out of the Estate, while, at the same time, it is of incalculable benefit to it. When an Advertisement is put in a paper, every body sees it, and when stuck up, notedy sees it. A gentleman who qualified as an Administrator, informed us a few days since, that he had been put to a great dealor trouble by not having ting themselves; and let the speech just conclu- his notice inserted in a paper, and that for the future, he would never think of posting up an advertisement, but have them inserted in a News. paper .- Roanoke Republican.

THE VILLAGE BOYS. The following is a part of an admirable sketch from the pen of Paulding, published in the last number of the Columbian Magazine.

The other day a little caitiff was caught by Moses the gardener, making off with the spoils of half-a dozen hens' nests. Being seized by Moses-who, by the way, is the meekest of men -he was brought before the Judge ; and there being at the time a young student-at-law on a visit at the house, he was called on to exercise his talents in drawing up an indictment, of which I shall give a brief analysis for the benefit of all young practitioners.

The indictment alleged or set_forth, as the case may be, that the culprit, to wit : Jacob Bompus, on the twenty eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, did feloniously, maliciously, and without regard to the rights of property or the obligations of conscience-being, doubtless, instigated by the devil-seize upon, abstract, subtract, discompose, take away, purloin, steal or otherwise make free with, as aforesaid, certain eggs, as aforesaid, the property of Nancy Dawson, spinster, as aforesaid.

First count-It was alleged that the defennant, &c. &c. &c. did, &c. &c. &c. seize upon, &c. &c., the aforesaid eggs with his right hand.

Second count .- That the defendant, &c. &c. &c. did, seize upon the aforesaid eggs with his left hand. Third count .- With both hands.

Fourth count .- With the fingers of his right and.

Fifth count -With the fingers of his left hand Sixth count .-- With the fingers of both hands. Seventh count - With the thumb and fingers his right hand. Eighth count-With the thumb and fingers of

is left hand. Ninth count .- With the thumbs and fingers of

both hands. Tenth count .- In some manner and by some neans to the prosecutor upknown.

On examination it was proven by the testimo neanity, but that was overreled.

tion, in being thus called on to decide a case of so much importance, decided that in-as-much as it was not proved to the satisfaction of the court that the culprit used either his right hand or his left, or indeed any hand at all, in abstracting the ergs ; and most especially that as the hat stated so positively to be his hat, actually belonged to somebody else, the prisoner must be acquitted. The court accordingly acquitted Bumpus, with a lecture on the enormity of robbing hen-roosts, which had such a powerful effect that he left off the practice, and was shortly afterwards detected with a bank note in his shoe, which he had stolen from a pains-taking cobler of the village.

A CAPITAL "GOOSE" STORY .- A correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times, tells

Away down in the "smart village" of Cincinnati there vegetates a certain hotel keeper, who, ing his bountiful larder with the article

Selling off at Cost, OR CASH All the remainder of our Stack, viz: CONFECTIONARIES, Des Goods, Groceries, Pancy articles, and Bardware. All those still indebied to us, are now requested to off immediately and settle, or they will find their accounts in the bands of the Constable, as we sent to close the business this month. G. W. & C. GRIMME. Rakish. March 2, 1846

Raleigh, March 2, 1846, 194 NEW GOODS-SPRING 1846.

C. F. Lindsley & Co. NO. 24, CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. Wholesale Dealers in India, French, English, German and Italian Silk and Fancy Goods,

AVE in Store, received by late Importations, an extensive assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of FORELGN GOODS, adapted to the Southern trade.

Merchants visiting the City, are assured that every inducement will be offered, and they are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock before purhasing.

WM G. NOBLE, takes this means of informing his mercantile friends in North Carolina, that he is with Mesars. C. F. LINDSLAY & Co., and would be pleased to see them, when they visit New

York at No 24, Cedar Street, where he pledges him-self to sell them Goods on as favorable terms, as they can be purchased at any Silk Jobbing house in the City. February 25th, 1846.

B altimor Baltimore, February 18, 1846. 18--3m

CHEDIFFIG GITE

ny of Moses the gardener, that he arrested the culprit in the very act of escaping from the poultry yard with his hat full of eggs ; that to have procured them, he must have climbed over the poultry yard fence ; and that his crime was aggravated by the atrocious circumstance that not the whole people. We rejoice at the nomination, and can in sincerity and truth proclaim to the the bereaved hens. The criminal being called the bereaved hens. The criminal being called on for his defence, made no denial of the charge, but alleged in mitigation of the offence, that another boy, whose name he refused to disclose, had told him that another boy, whose name he likewise refused to disclose, had told him that some of his hens laid their eggs there, and desired him to go and get them. He also put in a plea of

The Judge, who felt the delicacy of his posi-

TOTICE .- I will sell at the Court House in Conconn, on the 3d Monday of March next, the follow-

| Persons names. | Acres. | Location of lands. | Valua- tion. | A mount due for Taxes |
|--|--------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Atkins, J C Estate | 455 | Kocky creek | \$500 | |
| Bird, Benj | 305 | Clark's creek | 305 | |
| Bird, William | 300 | Town do | \$25 | 2 35 |
| Bowlin, Shuber heirs | 200 | Little Banks creek | 200 | |
| Copeland, Wm | 500 | Naked do | 100 | 40 |
| Christian, W B Estate | 200 | Wood-run do | 200 | 80 |
| Denton, Isaac | 350 | Dick's do | 300 | |
| errill, Laton | 200 | Denman's Flat | 50 | |
| raser, Pleasant | 100 | Little river | 125 | |
| add, Joseph, Jr | 200 | do | 100 | |
| laywood, James | 100 | do | 100 | |
| lumble, David | 75 | Bumpass' fork | 30 | |
| Jurly, Hannah | 60 | Barnes' creck | 110 | |
| larris, Mary | 225 | Horse-pen do | 450 | |
| lill, Martin | 400 | Hamer do | 300 | |
| failey, Isaiah | 164 | Town do | 123 | |
| ngram, Jennett | 375 | Hamer do | 279 | 1 12 |
| elly, J B | 370 | Drawing do | 740 | 2 96 |
| irkham, H | 400 | Williams do | 400 | 1 60 |
| inch, James | 200 | Rocky do | 600 | 4 90 |
| ittle, Alexander | 352 | Pee Dee river | 880 | 7 52 |
| Leod, Neill | 50 | Mountain creek | 50 | 20 |
| lcQueen, Murdock | 200 | Cheek's do | 75 | 30 |
| lorris, William | 215 | Cedar do | 150 | 1 85 |
| ills, John | 119 | Richland do | 250 | 1 00 |
| IcRae, J H | 500 | Hamor do | 500 | 2 00 |
| cRae, Dawson | 146 | Clark's do | 205 | 2 07 |
| eighbors, James | 100 | Denson do | 150 | 60 |
| almer, Robt | 100 | Grassý do | 75 | 30 |
| ichardson, Geo | 85 | Denson do | 1 100 | 40 |
| ussell, Aney | 200 | McLane's do | 100 | 40 |
| ingleton, Charles | 100 | Cheek's do | 125 | 50 |
| hamburger, J heirs | 200 | Denson do | 200 | 80 |
| ills, Mary Estate | 100 | Salisbury road | 50 | 20 |
| orey, Anderson | 334 | Town creek | 33 | 134 |
| carbrough, Benj | 400 | Hamer do | 200 | 2 05 |
| teed, Mark heirs | 100 | Barnes' do | 100 | 40 |
| homas, James | 73 | Do do | 250 | 2 45 |
| illman, David | 2123 | Pee Dec river | 300 | 1 20 |
| homas, Elijah | 50 | Unknown | 50 | 23 |
| arbutton, Joseph, in right of his wife | 60 | Hamer creek | 110 | 44 |
| hite, Thomas | 120 | Thickety do | 150 | 1 85 |
| illiams, Rowlin, Estate | 50 | Pee Dee river | 50 | 20 |
| /illiams, Wm G | 75 | Clark's creek | 160 | 3 14 |
| ebruary 16, 1845. | Pr | . Adv. \$18 | SANDERS | 8, Bheriff. 15 |



THE Subscriber keeps constantly for sale, at lowest prices, an assortment o

11.1

edicines, Drugs, Dyc-Stuff Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnish

Brushes, &c., &c. ident his prices will give satisfaction, he m Comment his prices will give satisfaction, he to even those who may not intend to purchase at time, to ascertain the prices of his Goods. Any communications, asking the prices of G_d are most cheerfully and prompily answered.

He would particularly state, that he has a Steam Factory in connexion with his store, for Powdering Jalap, Rhubarb, Speceuanha, and many other Med-cines; for grinding Mastard, Cinnamon, Ginger Allspice, Pepper, Cloves, &c.: and Lamp-Black Black Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome yellow an Black Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome yellow an green, Verdigris, Yellow Ochre, and other Paints, oil ; all of which he is able to sell at the very low

Paints mixed already for use, and put up in earth pots, of different sizes, for family convenie Putty of the best quality, at 21 cts. per 1b, out bladders, and 3 cts. per 1b. in bladders, in quantiti

of 50 lbs. and unwards. The No charge made for delivering goods in an part of the City.

J. W. W. GORDON. DRUGGIST.

No. 152 West Pratt st ... a few doors from Light at . And opposite the Balt. & Ohio R. B. Depat.

A

18-61

Mr. Hannegan wished the Senate to notice that other Senators might have it to refer to in reply. It was not to be found in any of the papers.

Mr. Haywood. I desired that, for lear of mistakes; and it seems I was right; for one of the morning, has said of my speech that it was a speech in favor of arbitration.

Mr. Hannegan said it was quite immaterial whether the Senator from North Carolina gave a direct answer to Mr. H.'s inquiry or not." The Senator had said that there was no meaning in language, no truth in man, if the President had any where committed himself to the line of 54° 40⁶. Mr H. would say, in turn, that there was neither meaning in language nor truth in man if he had not so committed himself, and that in language strong as that of the holy book itself. Before the Balkimore Convention met he stood already committed to the whole of Oregon up to 54° 40' before all the world. Mr. II. would go back to the year 1811, and call the Senator's attention to Mr. Polk's reply to a committee of the citizens of Cincinnati. Their inquiries referred to the annexation of Texas; but, in replying, Mr. Polk volunteered opinions in regard to Oregon also; and this while he was before the nation as a candidate for the seat he now occupies.

In reply to a question as to the date of the letter, Mr. H. said it was the 23d April, 1844. [Mr. H. here quoted the letter] Here Mr. Polk expressed the opinion that the Union ought never to have been "dismembered" by the separation of Texas. Did the speech of the Senator from North Carolina sustain the principle of this declaration? Mr. H. would leave it to the world to sav.

He further quoted the letter where it declared we ought to assert and hold our right of dominion over the whole territory of the Republic.] Who defined the limits of Oregon ! Did not the President himself ! [Mr. H. here quoted the following passage from the 'President's message :-" The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible de-* mands of the British Government, and the re-· jection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected. With this · conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to the whole Oregon territory asserted, and, as is · believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and "arguments."] What did this language mean ! The offer of 419 ! What compromise could he make short of the Russian line of 54° 40' ? Did he not assert our title to be clear and indisputable to the country between 49° and 54° 40' !-Besides, Mr. H. held the language of the Secretary of State to be virtually the language of the President; and had not Mr. Buchanan claimed the whole territory up to 54° 40'1 He had. Mr. H. here read from the closing part of Mr. Bu-chanan's last letter to Mr. Pakenham. Mr. B. here declared that it was still the opinion of the President that our fitle was the best in the world

ther, and his perfidious course would sink him in an infamy so profound, in a damnation so deep, him. A traitor to his country so superlatively petency of the men elected to rule the nation. base need hope for neither forgiveness from God nor mercy from man. Mr. H. cared not if the Senator from North Carolina was charged with missives from the President ; or whether (as he should suspect from the dogmatical style Mr. II. sometimes displayed here) he made these assertions "on his own responsibility."

Mr. Mangum here called Mr. H. to order.

Mr. Hannegan immediately apologized, saying that, if he had used language that was disrespectful to the Senate, it had not been his intention. He would not knowingly forget for a moment the respect due to the body and what he owed to himself. He would endeavor to reply in the spirit which the Senator from North Carolina so repeatedly professed, declaring that he meant nothing personal while he used the plainest language

The Senator had told them that the country had been agitated from one end to the other for the sake of "putting small men into large offices." Mr. H. had seen such things before to-day -"Small men in large offices !" And the country agitated for an end like this ! Mr. H. had seen small men in large offices. There was an old proverb which said that men who lived in glass nouses should not throw stones : it was true to the letter. Mr. H. might turn on the Senator to the whole territory. Did not the Secretary seeking a high office, than be a supple subservihere speak for the President! And did not the ent tool, bending before the footstool of power either of 'em yersmother I'

WAR UPON THE PEOPLE.

The United States Gazette, in an article de octing the war the Administration has waged against the happiness and prosperity of the people, has the following paragraph :

" No man will say that these rumors of war apon our manufactures or our commerce, arise necessarily from the state of the country; on the | ids," but might justly be pronounced "clear and contrary, every man must feel that our country was in a situation for peace and prosperily. All circumstances tended to strengthen the expectation of unusual activity and increased profits then, comes the evil ? We answer from the eicy resulting from that misfortune ; from the election and elevation of men mean enough to reconvention, as to the binding rules of national legislation, and to quote the language and proceedings of such a gathering with a solemnity and reverence due only to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. We owe the that the hand of resurrection could never reach | evils under which we now labor, to the incom-

> WILL THERE BE WAR ? is a question still in most paralyzed in all their operations, and irritated at such a state of things. War exists already! But it is a war of our own making, upon ourselves! A war by the Administration upon the experience, tion ought not to be disturbed. the policy, the legislation, the diplomacy, the industry, the enterprise, the skill, the capital, the resources, the patience, the energies of the nation! A war of the politicians upon the people. A war of the party in power, for the perpetuation of that power. A war which, beginning by subduing our own capacity for defence or attack, can scarcely look to a termination less disastrous. A war which regards the interests of the mass as subordinate to the interests of the few. A war of the most unrighteous and profligate character. Brunswick Fredonian.

A son of the Emerald Isle, meeting a countryman whose face was not perfectly remembered. after saluting him most cordially, inquired his name. "Walsh," said the gentleman. "Wnish, Walsh," responded Paddy, "are ye from Dublin! to Mr. Rethinrow, that gentleman sent him about I know two ould maids there of that name, and his business, considering that his cold bath had

by the wide-awake "Buckeye" bucksters, he deemed it high time to try if cheating was'nt a game that two could play at. So, one morning, bright and early, he presents himself before one of the numerous farmer's wagons surrounding the market squares, with a-"I s s say, f-fr-frfriend-g.g got any g.g geese !" [The poor fellow has Charles Lamb's defect of speech.] "Yes, sir, fine lot-"

"W.w.w.well I've g g.g.got, up to my h hhouse the all f-fire-firedest set of b-b-boys for gg-g-geese, you ever d-d-did see, and I want to h-h-head'em off a few, with some t-t-tough ones; c.c.can't you p p-pick me out a few old t-t-tough h.h.h.he fellers !'

"Well, I dou't know, but I guess I might find one or two," and so, turning over his pile of poultry, he collects on one side of his wagon some eight or ten geese, whose claim to the title of "old he fellers" needed no corroborative proof of " Nootka Sound Convention," or "Treaty of Florunquestionable." "Mine host " eyed the process of segregation

with evident satisfaction. "Are t-t-those all the t t-tough ones you've

g.g.got !" "Yes, sir, and I voto I did'nt know I had so

many." "Well," was the reply, "I g.g.g.guess I'll

t-t-take the other 1-1-lot !"

THE PRESIDENCY .--- The Ohio Statesman need give itself no concern about the Whigs on this subject. They are neither anxious to moot it, nor anxious about it. The Whigs are no manufacturers of Presidents, nor of a public opinion which shall make them. When the time comes for action, they will speak their minds freely, and the mouths of thousands of anxious citizens, who act as becomes them, without any fuss or irritafind themselves perplexed, embarrassed, and al- tion. There may be, as there always is, a few presses or individuals anxious to plunge into the midst of a presidential melee ; but the sentiment of the party, as we read it, is, that that ques-

Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette.

A rogue was nicely trapped a few nights ago, upon the premises of a Mr. Rethinrow, at Cincinnati, while prowling about for plunder. He had entered the wash-house through a window, and, in groping about in the dark, accidentally stepped into the cistern, from which the curb had been removed for the purpose of making repairs. Frightened beyond measure by his sudden descent, and with his courage cooled down to zero by the cold water into which he plumped like a lump of lead, he began to bawl most lustily for help. The family, being aroused by his cries, proceeded to inquire into the cause of the uproar, and found the fellow scrambling about in the water, totally unable to get out, and quivering in the fear of being drowned. He was rescued, and, as nothing was found upon his person belonging been penance enough.

Poor Tax, for the Year 1844, viz

TRACTES OF

No.

Acres.

2]

150

90

163

92

135

262

100

473

40

72

151

29

69

250

51

309

251

46

52

191

115

181

128

112

40

28

180

1514

100

451

10

95

157

222

434

121

470

100

117

174

166

170

11364

270

150

250

344

225

410

99

403

55

2384

160

181

111

395

241

128

150

114

209

92 60

60

150

170

61

| E | ly whom Listed. | On or near what Water-courses, | \$ Cts. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Michael | | Town of Concord | 58 |
| John Be | | .44 | 80 |
| Peter Dr | | Cold Water Creek | 1.98 |
| N. C. F | | Coddle Creck | 2 24 |
| | Misenhimer | Cold Water Creek | \$ 86 |
| J. W. L | | Buffalow Creek | 3 73 |
| A. Luth Jamies W | | A4. 41 | 2 64 |
| Elizabeth | | 14 11 | 4 51 |
| M. Staug | | 4 0 | 99 |
| | rchibald, Guardian | Cold Water Creek | 5 18 |
| Nath. Jo | hoston | Rocky River | 13 |
| | McLellen | | 3 46 |
| | Executor, | | 38 |
| | McKinley | | 23 |
| J. Russel | | | C 93 |
| R. Strub | | 14 64 | 1 09 |
| Joseph V | Velch | Reedy Creek | 7 37 |
| John Sco | it. | Rocky River | 2 97 |
| John Str | | 11 44 | 23 |
| Chas, Ki | | Coddle Creek | 17 |
| | Alexander | 44 44 | 85 |
| John S. I | | 64 FE | 4 57 |
| Freese d | | 41 44 | 1 90 |
| Levi Bell | | | 2 33 |
| G. W. D | | " " | 1 27 |
| Thomas | | 4 ⁶ 44 | 74 |
| Isabella I | | 44 68 ⁻ | 13 |
| W, J, Ga | Morrison, Administratrix. | - a a a a | 91 |
| Allison V | | | 2 34 2 05 |
| David Me | | Cold Water Creek | 2 05 |
| | by W. Knox, Guardian, | Mill Creek | 25 39 |
| W. Moor | | Buffalo Creek | 2.3 55 |
| Catharine | | Cold Water Creek | 61 |
| John Foil | | | 2 30 |
| Henry Lo | | | 2 58 |
| Jacol Ca | | Dutch Buffalow Creek | 2 01 |
| George G | | 4 u | 1 39 |
| | leman's Estate | 4 4 | 4 70 |
| Daniel Pr | opet | 45 44 | 2 49 |
| Jacob Fa | | 4 11 | 1 74 |
| Charles B | | 1 | 2 40 |
| George M | oyer | 1 4 4 | 2 18 |
| | y, Guardian, | 44 | 1 68 |
| Daniel Fu | 1. | 34 46 | 10 91 |
| Leonard F | | 1 ⁴ . 44 | 2 67 |
| | th, Agent for Jos. Martin | Harnley Run | 1 65 |
| M. S. Are | | Rocky River | 3 77 |
| | . Burchead | | 3 81 |
| Beverly G | | | 10 80 |
| Alfonzo Ga | | 44 44 | 76 |
| John E. G | | | 33 |
| Michael G David Kise | | 44 4 ⁴ | 5-40 |
| Jacob W. | | | 36 |
| William M | | - 48 - 48. | 1 54 |
| Margaret N | | | 53 |
| John L. Re | | | 1 86 |
| | ley's Estate | | 1 09 |
| Jesse Revi | | | 3 56 |
| George Tu | | | 3 09 |
| Franklin T | | | 39 |
| Chas. Hag | | | 74 |
| John H. B | | 44 44 | 4 59 |
| William W | | 44 ¹⁰ | 3 65 |
| Chas, Dort | | 44 44 | 95 |
| Alexander | | 66 - 46 | 3 59 |
| Mary Moye | | Buffalow Creek | 40 |
| Jacob Smit | | Hamley Run | 2 95 |
| Abraham R | Alexander at Law of Abra. Vanpeti | Coddle Creek | 2 80 86 |
| Th | | | |