I am prome to dwell at some length upon this ect, as I think it contains the embrye of much mischief and Heaven knows, the horizon of our home prospects is dark enough without foreign clouds. Ireland is in a state of overwhelming distress; famine stalks throughout the land, and insubordination is rife in that unfortunate isle. Alarming riots for food have taken place, and the provision shops are pillaged by the starving people. Government have sent steamers with food and money, and local rates are levied for the employment of the poor; but it is doubtful whether the relief will be suf. ficient either in point of time or amount. The price of provisions in England is fast rising, and the coming Winter is looked forward to with gloomy apprehensions.

The above extract is calculated to throw light on the subject of the rise in the price of bread stuffs at the North. The foreign demand is the result of famine in Ireland. The demand for all articles regulate the price of those articles, at home or abroad; and it is perfectly absurd to ascribe the improved state of trade in flour and meal to the operations of the new tariff.

The following from the Liverpool Times, of Sept. 20th, in relation to Irish distressywill also be read with interest : .

Irish Relief .- The following is a list of the aums presented in various baronies in Ireland by local authorities, for the purpose of employing the people in various public works, and thus affording them the means of support. Large shipments of Indian meal and other kinds of grain have been ordered from this country, and were expected to reach Ireland by the close of the present month.

"At the various presentment sessions, money has been voted without stint-nearly £200,000 has been presented at the first six sessions in the county of Cork. In Clare, \$300,000; Donegal, \$40,000; Castlebar, \$80,000; for the barony of Murrisk in Maye, £80,000; Trughenackny, £65,000; Clananmaurice, £25,-974; Iraghticonnor, £20,491; Cahirveen, £20,-000; Knockerogheryon Roscommon, £20,000; Clifden, one of the wildest parts of the extreme West of Ireland, £40,000 was presented .amounting in some cases to ten and twelve thousand pounds, have been voted."

INDIAN CORN.

A letter from London, under date of the 2d., says ... Indian Corn is this day at fifty shillings the quarter for the best white qualities, weighing 60 lbs. the bushel. This is equal to one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. Barrels of wheat flour 35s. per bbl. weighing 196 lbs.; equal to eight and a half dollars. Fine American wheat 66s, to 68s, per quarter, 62 lbs. of wheat to the bushel; which, allowing the dollar to be equal to four shillings and two pence, gives nearly two dollars per bushel: just twice the price that it bears in the States.

Christianity Planted in Egypt .- A London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer communicates the fact that a Christian Church was about to be erected in the "Land of Egypt;" a land where the light of Divine truth, more than three thousand years ago, shone just enough to reveal its utter darkness; and where, both since and long time previous, vegetables and reptiles, stars which gem night's canopy, as well as aun and moon, have been adored, instead of the great Creator. He says :

"Among the wonders of modern Egypt,that to a contemplative mind, though utterly opposite to their nature and character, outvie those stupendous works of the olden time-wonders. too, which all owe their creation to the old mane himself the greatest wonder of them all, Mehemit Ali-among them may be named a splendid Protestant Christian church, now in progress of erection in the most splendid portion of the Frank quarter of Alexandria. The following is the enumeration of Europeans whose fixed or occasional residence made such a structure necessary: In 1845, permanent residents, 107: travellers in transit, 2,200; ship's crews, 2007; tourists, 166; total, 6,050. For these it was proposed to erect a very humble structure, and the British Resident, (Col. Campbell) mentioned the matter to Mehemit Ali. He at once gave otherwise have done. a plot of ground on the south side of the Great Square, jutimating his wish that the building should correspond in size and magnificence with the other buildings in the neighborhood. By an act of Parliament, where British subjects abroad raise one half of the support of a clergy. man, the government may contribute the same amount, and the clergyman may be Episcopa. lian or Presbylerian, according to the majority of those for whom the church is intended. In this case, the majority being Episcopalians, the clergyman was licensed by the Bishop of London. The building is dedicated to St. Mark, and is the first christian edifice in that region

Pumping the water out of Lake Michigun .- It is well known to our readers that, by an arrangement with the English bond olders, the state of Illinois has given over to them the unfinished canal, from the waters of Lake Michigan, at Chicago, to the Illinois river.-They are about completing it, but the principal difficulty now is, to supply it with water, owing to the level of the lake being eight feet below the hottom of the canal. To overcome this, the present company, after various propositions, finally bethought themselves of raising the water of the lake, so as to supply the canal. They went to Messrs. Knapp & Totten, of this city, and furnished them with a data to calculate whether it could be done, and what force and what machinery would accomplish it. These gentlemen soon furnished an answer, and the other day received an order to build some powerful machinery for that purpose,-a steam engine and eight pumps of four and a half bore and six feet stroke. We are glad to hear that this eminently scientific firm have been selected to execute this order. Their shop and mechanical force are not excelled by any establishment in the United States .-[Pittsburg Gaz.

the New Orleans Picamine.

TERRIFIC GALE IN THE GULF. Wreck of the U. States brig Perry-Loss of the Revenue Cutter Morris-Total Destruction

of Key West-Fifty Lives Lost-Immense Destruction of Property.

The schooner Sarah Churchman, Capt. Baymore, from Philadelphia, via Key West, for Brasos Santiago, arrived at the N. E. Pass, on Wednesday morning, the 21st, and landed Com. Sloat and son from the Pacific, and Lieut. Wm. C. Pease, of the Revenue Service, bearer of despatches to Washington.

They came up to town last week on the towboat Jefferson. To Lieut. Pease we are indebted for the details of a terrible gale in the Gulf -of a fury unexampled, and from which we must not expect to hear all the deplorable effects in many weeks. We will begin with the gale as it was felt at Key West.

The gale commenced blowing from N. E. the morning of the 11th inst. By I o'clock it blew a perfect hurricane. The tide rose rapidly and the storm raged with incredible violence until near midnight, when it abated. On the 12th it blew a moderate gale and gradually subsided. Every dwelling house, save five or six, at Key West was destroyed or unroofed.

The Custom House was blown down, the Marine Hospital unroofed, and it is supposed Government property destroyed to the amount of \$300,000. Fifty wharves disappeared, and the Salt Works are destroyed. The U. States Barracks were injured, but suffered less than any other buildings. Many families were turned out houseless, but the U. States Quartermaster came promptly to their assistance.

The loss of life is great. Many were drown ed and many killed by falling buildings. Key West light-house and dwelling attached are entirely gone. The spot where they stood is covered by a white sand beach. Fourteen souls verished in these buildings.

Sand Key light-house is gone-totally disappeared with the buildings connected with it .-The occupants too have perished.

The Government will lose by the loss of the brig Perry, revenue cutter Morris, two lighthouses, fortifications, Custom House, and Hospital, not far from \$200,000.

Many vessels, doubtless, will get ashore from the fact of Sand Key light-house being gone. These are a few of the most notable present- Dead bodies are occasionally dug out from under ments; in many other districts smaller sums, the ruins, and no one can tell how many there are remaining. As far as ascertained, fifty persons have lost their lives, and it is singular that so few are dead and injured, when we remember that the air was full of boards, timber, slate, &c., and buildings falling in every direction. Stone could not withstand the gale, and all seemed to be going to destruction. Many persons escaped in boats, and held on to trees, expecting every moment to be washed away .-The scene was awful in the extreme.

> We are compelled to omit the particulars of the gale. A long list of vessels wrecked and injured is given in the Picayune, among them the U. S. cutters Perry and Morris, to which a few days later accounts, we fear, will greatly

SUN PICTURES.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives an account of the process of obtainng what are called in Europe "Sun Pictures," which appear to be similar to Daguerreotypes, only they are taken on paper instead of metal. They are stated to be quite the "rage in Europe, at the present time. They are the invention of a Mr. Talbot, and are called by some Talbotypes in honor of the inventor. After giving a minute description of the process, he goes

"With an atmosphere so fransparent as you have in America, wonders may be effected with this Talbotype paper; and I doubt not, as your Dageurreotypes are far superior to ours, your Talbotype drawings will, ere long, put ours to the blush. Ladies could scarcely find a prettier employment, than making transcripts of this sort from nature. In England and France, sun pictures are becoming the rage, and because this is the case, I have spent Texans. more time on the subject, than I should

"I will say of the specimen I alluded to just now, it is a view of a principle place in the city of Orleans-in fact, the shadow of the houses and square, thrown on a bit of paper. I can read the signs on the houses—see the place where Joan of Arc harangued the populace; notice the solemn towers of Notre Dame looming up, and even make out the carriages at the shop doors .- I enclose it, so that your readers of the Atlas may look at it, if they will call at your office."

POWER OF IMAGINATION.

An amusing incident recently occured 6th, brought \$40,000 more. at Williams College, which is thus related by a correspondent of the Springfield

The professor of chemistry, while administering, in the course of his lectures, the protoxide of nitrogen, or, as it is commonly called, laughing gas, in order to ascertain how great an influence the imagination had in producing the effects consequent on respiring it, secretly filled the India rubber gas-bag with common air instead of gas. It was taken without suspicion, and the effects, if anything, were more powerful than upon those who had really breathed the pure gas. One complained that it produced nausea and dizziness, another immediately manifested pugilistic propensities, and before he could be restrained, tore in pieces the coat of one of the bystanders, while the third exclaimed, 'this is life. I never enjoyed it before.' The laughter that followed the exposure of this gaseous trick may be imagined .- Scientific American.

RESULT OF OBSERVATION.

The editor of the New Haven Herald sets it down as a fact in natural history, proved by his experience for years, that Nathan Clifford, of Maine, has receive the keeper if a man, invariably brings when a traveller rides up to a toll gate, ed from the President the appointment of out a box, or a handful of change; but if Attorney General of the United States, in a woman, she comes out and takes the the place of Mr. Mason, made Secreta- traveler's coin, and then goes back for the

From the New Orleans Bee, October 21st. LATER FROM THE ARMY

18th. The Galveston brought over a large number of passengers, among whom are Maj. Johnson of the United States Army, Captain George, Lieuts, Johnson Sockett, Curd, Robinson, Woodall, Capts. Johnson, Nicholds, Lathrop, Freshby and Lillard.

By this arrival we have received files of the Matamoros Flag to a late date, but no letters. We learn verbally from a gentleman who came direct from Monterey, that the loss of the Ame. ricans was about three hundred killed, and from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty wounded. On the side of the Mexicans the loss is believed to have been somewhat largerranging between 600 and 800. A letter published in the Matamoros Flag, and written by an officer attached to General Worth's division. gives a graphic account of the engagements of the three days, coinciding, in most respects, with the accounts received here two days ago. On the 26th ult., 3000 Mexicans left Monterey for Saltillo. They are to pass beyond a line between the two cities-which line the Ameri cans are not to pass within sixty days. [This line is West of the Saltillo Pass, and, consequently, gives General Taylor command of that important point.] We do not deem it necessary to publish this letter in full, as to-day's mail will probably bring us the official narrative from the pen of old Zack himself. The account of

One section of our battery was detached with scouting parties of dragoons and Texan rangers. Captain Graham's squadron of dragoons and four companies of the artillery battalion under major Brown, advanced on the Saltillo road 3 miles, and I with the twelve pound howitzer, two companies of the artillery battalion and one of Texans, took position in a mountain gorge to-repel reinforcements. By this time a breastearnest. They soon descended from their nest to the outwork. Captain Vinton threw forward one company of skirmishers to decoy the Mexicans from their fastnesses, and they came too. cavalry and infantry, when our whole command rushed forward and charged the enemy so gallantly that they had not time to stop at their castle. Lieut. Ayres, the foremost of all, rushed to the top of the castle and tore down their flag. In a few minutes Uncle Sam's handkerchief was in its stead. General Worth then moved the rest of our force to the castle, and we at once opened a heavy fire upon the enemy from the castle, with field pieces, a twelve pound brass cannon and a short thirty-two pound howitzer, which were in the castle. These made six pieces of artillery our division had captured. We kept up our fire until late and remained in the castle during the night.

The writer, after bringing up his account to the evening of the 23d, adds:

Next morning the fire was resumed, and in ts midst a white flag appears, With it came proposals for surrender. They offered to give us the place, except all public property, arms. etc. We offered to let them have their lives, then their bodies and small arms, and finally pieces, and their private baggage. This was accepted and thus they capitulated. It is needless for me to tell you, it was a hard fought battle and gallantly won.

The letter concludes as follows:

Gen. Worth is the hero of this affair; he did the most of it, and lost only about thirty wounded and killed; while the main body of the army lost about five hundred. The Mexicans, it is thought; lost about the same number. got thirty-five pieces of artillery by the surren- dices and interest of those among whom der. After examination we found that we had not begun the hardest of the work. All are satisfied with the conditions of the truce, which last for sixty days, except perhaps some of the

The flag of the 7th states that a new order has been issued by General Patterson, said to prohibit the introduction into Matamoros, or any other place over which he exercises his command, of any species of goods, unless brought by army suttlers. Likewise the landing of any person, not connected with the army, from vessels arriving at the Brazos, or mouth of the river. The Flag thinks there must, be some mistake about this, as the order would operate most injuriously upon American merchants who had ventured their all in the trade with that country.

The steamer Sea, supposed to have been lost in the gale, arrived at the Brazos the 3rd inst. She brought down half a million of dollars, and the steamer Whiteville, which arrived on the

Attempt to Lasso a Boy .- The steamer Corvette, on her trip down from Camargo, stopped small boy attached to the boat went ashore and strayed some distance from the bank. He was espied by a Mexican who thought to entrap him with a lasso and drag him off. The Mexican was no doubt expert in the use of this weapon, but somehow he was not quick enough in his movements. He succeeded in encircling the boy with the noose, but before he could throw him from his feet, the youngster fired two pistol balls into him which hurried Mr. Mexican off. no doubt quite sick at the stomach. The boy was not over thirteen years of age. The Mexicans must think the Yankees are 'born veteran' pistool shoters .- Amer. Flag, 7th.

The Indiana volunteers were gradually moving up to Mouterey. Over a hundred wagons had already gone forward under the escort of a portion of the Hoosier boys.

The steamer Major Brown has been despatch. ed up the river as far as Micr, the object being to ascertain to what distance the Rio Grande may be navigated, in order that a military deble point, so as to have stores at a place as near and other paraphernalia of glorious war. as possible to the route taken by General Wool. marching from San Antonio to Chihuahua. At the last accounts the Major Brawn had reached Mier, without meeting obstruction, and were

Captain Butler of the schooner Galena, from Matagorda, 16th inst., reports having picked up at sea on the 6th insta on his voyage to Matagorda, in latitude 28° 4" longitude 93° 2', seven of the crew of the schooner Fame, of Mobile,

from Brazos St. lago for this port, which vessel foundered at sea 200 miles to the south of he Balize. The crew had been eight days in The steamship Galveston, Captain Wright, the small boat when picked up. The mate and arrived yesterday afternoon, having left Brazos four men came up in the Galena; the captain St. Iago, the 14th instant, and Galveston, the was left on board of the brig Albertina at Matagorda bound for this port.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

It has been a matter of much regret with the friends of our institutions and country that party politics should have so often decided the choice of our representatives abroad. We could not expect. however, that democracy, even in its most wonder-working form, should change the ty like that displayed by the inhabitants of old character and purposes of politicians; for we find every where a change of administration affecting changes among its agents. In England, when a Ministry goes out, its friends go out with it; and so in the United States-each new President and Cabinet are always expected to prefer their friends to their opponents. To this it is unreasonable to object. All we have ever wished was this, that each administration should select from the most worthy of its supporters those who were to conduct our diplomatic relations abroad. Sometimes this has been faithfully done; but very often it has not been! Whatever estimate we may form of our

exaggerated one.) yet when we come in contact with the diplomatists of established dynasties, and when we have to meet their most distinguished, astute, and able the capture of the Castle is, however, too ex- men-when history, the laws of nations. and the commercial relations of the world are to be discussed, then it is quite necessarv that we should have representatives equal to the emergency in which they may be placed. This has not always been the case, and when we glance at the crowd of American Ministers that has been sent abroad for the last few years. we find but few who have been really despotic Pro-consul? Evidently there could be qualified for their positions. Their secuwork had been erected for Duncan's howitzer, rity has been in their obscurity. The maxand Lieutenant Rowland who had command of im-omne ignotum pro magnifico-has ofit, pressed the Mexicans and their castle in good ten availed them in the hour of perplexity, and the ready reference of a disputed point to the State Department at home, has preserved many a Minister from trouble and embarrassment.

superiority as a nation, (frequently a very

Now, we think that none but the most accomplished, the cleverest, and the ablest men of this country should ever be sent abroad. We all suffer if we send out incompetent agents. We do our institutions a real discredit when they are represented by vulgar, ignorant, and uneducated men. We certainly owe something to our historic name, to our free principles, to our honor, to our federative system; and if we wish to make a favorable impression upon foreign nations we must do it through adequate means; we must send out statesmen, scholars, historians, linguists-and not the poor miserable hacks of party, who, for carrying a district, claim to represent, in foreign lands, the majesty

Our consular system has been equally mismanaged. The theory of consulates is a beautiful one. We are supposed to place all over the commercial world kindtheir small arms and six twelve pounder brass hearted, intelligent, brave, and accomplished citizens, who know how to maintain the honor of their country, communicate to it the most important and useful intelligence, protect its interests, and administer justice to the forlorn and forsaken American. How is this theory carried out ? In general, the American consular agents are mere speculators, who go out to make money; who find it their We interest to consort and uphold the prejuthey reside; and who, elevated by the temporary consequence which is accorded to their position in foreign lands, where rank is every thing, turn a deaf ear to the anal of Commerce-Loco Foco up to the bub cries of our wretched and tempest-tossed

The consuls of France have been eminent contributors to the science and resources of their own country; but what American consul is there, or has there been, except a very few like Mr. Warden, who have contributed any thing of moment to the interests of their country ?-No, we must go on, and drag and wallow through the dirty mire of politics forever and forever; and favorites, mushrooms sprung up in a night, the heroes of a canvass, the rowdy leaders in a ward election, are picked up and sent abroad to fill important missions, and often to become the derision of the capitals where they are sent.—New York Telegraph.

SPLENDID PRESENT FOR GENERAL TAY-LOR.—A silver pitcher, designed as a present to General Taylor, in commemoration of his public services, has just been commemorates, as well as the liberality of the

It was ordered shortly after the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, by a committee of citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, who have paid a merited compliment to Philadelphia workmen in reasonably calculated on. giving them such an opportunity to display their skill. The body of the pitcher rests upon four eagles claws; around the base there is chasing of rich scroll foliage; above on the front of the pitcher is a wreath surrounding the space left vacant for the inscription, which has not yet been furnished by the committee; on either side pot may be established at the furthest naviga. are happily grouped stands of colors, guns

The space above is enriched by a beautiful design, in which the American eagle is represented in the act of rending with as good a man as ever lived-rolling out this trarch, and I her beak a serpent, symbolical of Mexico. sentence.- Ib. The handle and rim of the pitcher are appropriately ornamented with chasing, which, with the burnished portions reflect the highest credit upon the workmen em- Agency heretofore existing there, and ap- us, ployed.—Philadelphia Ledger.

From the National Intelligencer.

However doubtful as to the expediency of war, when war is actually waged by our National Administration. I am among those who would wish that the mode of conducting it may be such as to cause the least expenditure of blood and treasure which may be consistent with national reputation. Actuated by these sentiments, I humbly hope that the following queries may be deemed worthy of consideration, if not of reply, by those who are at the

What is to be done with Mexico proper if we conquer it? Is it to be under military law, as are the portions of Mexican territory now subdued, giving to the officers of our aunies de-

spotic powers? Should the Mexicans resist with a pertinaci-Spain in opposition to Napoleon, will it not be necessary, in order to preserve any control which may be attained, to establish fortresses in every part of their country?

Can it be necessary to insist on the inconsistency of such a state of things with our Declaration of Independence, or with the Constitution of the United States?

Would the possession of the city of Mexico secure to us a peaceful control over the nation my more than did that of Moscow or of Madrid secure an analogous result to Napoleon ?-Should we have more comfort and profit in the sovereignty of Mexico than the French had in Spain, or have now in Algeria?

Is it not evident that the only portions of the Mexican empire which can become a part of our Republic are those which, being peopled by the same races, will be willing to become members of our Confederacy? Must not each member of that Confederacy be self-governed consistently with our constitution, which has endowed our National Government only with certain limited powers, agreeably to which it cannot control any one member more than an-

Were the Mexicans to humble themselves into the dust, and agree to submit as obsequiously as the most dastardly of the provinces of the Roman empire, could our National Government undertake to legislate for them? Could ple can see the Congress, like a Roman Senate, send them a principles and L no other alternative than that of leaving the Mexicans to govern, or rather misgovern them-

Where, then, is the motive for conquest ?-Even were we to authorize our armies to plut der them, would it pay for the expense of this cruel and wicked procedure ? If under these circumstances we are to indulge our passion laborer of that for the acquisition of territory, not for ourselves tain and keep h only, but for the benefit of all who may emigrate from any part of the world, would it not be wiser to raise a regular army, formed upon the admirable model of that which conquered ern democracy, i on the Rio Grande, to take possession of such portions of the Mexican territory as are thinly peopled with Spanish Mexicans, and which being soon inhabited by a majority of American cifizens, will spontaneously enter into and re- make one more main in our Union? In that case, would not our hold of the acquired territory become more and more secure from year to year? Were the policy thus recommended to be adopted, would not the war on our part become defensive in its character, and far less costly?

In addition to the above queries, I beg leave to suggest that there should be less repugnance to taking possession of Chihuahua or California, so far as the Spanish Mexicans are concerned, because they are not the rightful owners. If compunction is to be felt, let it be reserved for the aboriginal inhabitants, since they for Members of only will be wronged. Moreover, we shall take the sovereignty from those who have shown themselves incapable of exercising that high office. The actual inhabitants would not be dispossessed of their private property, and by becoming citizens of the U. States, would be participators in every advantage that would accrue to their invaders. Europeans would have no reason to be dissatisfied, as we should hold our effect the plain territorial acquisitions in trust, more for the benefit of our exuberant population than for that of the citizens of the United States.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

DIRECT TAXATION. The Washington Correspondent of the Jour speaking of the policy of the Whigs at the coming Session of Congress, says:

I am at a loss to know what course they will take as to the Mexican war, - whether they will vote the additional supplies or not. They are been spent, ar desirous of creating a national debt of two or three hundred millions, and this may reconcile them to the war. On the whole, I think their policy will be to aid the administration in getting up a debt, and resist the only measure by ments any we which the debt can be met-direct taxation.-Such a course will very probably bring back the Whigs into power in 1848.

While the Whigs will not let Santa Anna cheat us out of \$2,000,000 as he was about to do when Senator Davis interfered and put an end to the operation, they will doubtless vote whatever they may deem necessary to prosecute, or put an end to, the war. This they will do have in a measu from patriotic motives, and not to create a large their brend. debt. If this debt is created let the responsi- Locofoco leaders bility rest on those who brought on the war. pleted by A. B. Warden. It is of most ex. That the Whigs will oppose direct taxation, is quisite proportions, and the beauty of the most true. Give them the administration of the design and workmanship renders it every Government and they will pay the debt without way worthy of the gallant deeds it com- a resort to so oppressive a measure as Direct Taxation. Every sign of the times indicates that Direct Taxation will be proposed by the Democracy, and opposed by the Whigs-and that "such a course" will "bring back the Whigs into power in 1848," we think may be

Peter. Intelligencer.

Some twelve or thirteen years since, when commenced ra Polk was first elected Speaker of the House of kindled, it may Representatives, some one inquired of Governor Barbour who the new Speaker was as he had never been distinguished? The old man in his peculiar style replied :- " He is a man upon whose brow nature in the rudeness of her winds. jocularity has impressed the words, "To let, but not furnished.

We think we can hear the Old Governor-

The Bank of Cape Fear has established and a Branch at Salem, N. C., in place of the and pointed F. H. Shuman, Cashier,

CAROLIN

FRIDAY EVENIN

Who does not se

er day approachir

United States that ever memorable 1840 ? | Who does with a steady ad which we propo the country, a far whelming victory Enough mischie election of tion into office to stoutest patriot in become discour guage of a gallar whilst dying in ver give up the gainst the dome try's prosperity eign foe, and we The result of the Pennsylvania, C and Florida, is success which a sent the same f future, as we have year. Let us s right kind of infe not fear the result policy tends to el prove their condition cally; while the colocoism, lower seeks to destroy it deprives him o his children; and or

meet with an ov

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the prediction.

TP The Lot and '40, at the c Victories which ren and his corro grace, however,) sult of the recent Canal Commis would be far ! acknowledge t their readers any a few more suc struction of the have upon their as possible to over in such w see that Locol and righteousl repeal of the War-brough the least sem ecution of wh had no be rupt conduct c

management o have just said box, the Adr thy of publ freemen of 1 to, but of which and return to ple most egregi see it, and inten

and millions of some of which stables and out. very dry for seve ever since; with

from the places

In an