AN ANECEOTE.

From " Blackwood's Lady's Magazine." THE RESCUED CRIMINAL.

great number of persons who know e celebrated Dr. B+, a professor of he College of Surgeons, have often heard him relate the following anecdote :-

One day that he had procured the bolies of two criminals, who had been hung. for the purpose of anatomy, not being able to find the key of the dissecting room at the moment the two subjects were brought, he ordered them to be doposited in an apartment contiguous to his bed-

During the evening Dr. B- wrote and read as usual previous to retiring to rest. The clock had just struck one, and all the family slept soundly, when all at once, a dull sound proceeded from the room containing the bodies.

Thinking that perhaps the cat had been shut up there by mistake, he went to see what could be the cause of the unexpected noise. What was his astonishment, or rather his horror, on discovering that the sack which contained the bodies was torn asunder; and, on going nearer, he found that one of the bodies was missing!

The doors and windows had been fastened with great care, and it appeared impossible that the body could have been stolen. The good doctor appeared rather nervous on remarking this, and it was not without an uneasy sensation that he began to look about him, when, to his horror and amazement, he perceived the missing body sitting upright in a corner.

Poor Dr. B, at this unexpected apparition, became transfixed with terror, which was increased by observing the dead and sunken eyes of the corpse fixed those dreadful eyes still followed him.

The worthy doctor, more dead than alive now began to beat a quick retreat, without, however, losing sight of the object of his terror; he retreated step by which he at length gained; but there is no escape, the spectre has risen and followed him, whose livid features, added to the lateness of the hour and the stillness the poor doctor of the little courage he ly and many seriously wounded. Cows, falls from his hand, and the terrible scene is now in complete darkness.

The good doctor has, however, gained hed; but the fearful spectre has still followed him-it has caught him, and seizes hold of his feet with both hands. At his climax of terror the doctor loudly exclaimed, " Whoever you are, leave me !" At this the spectre let go its hold, and mouned feebly these words; " Puy, good hangman! have pity on me!" The good doctor now discovered the mystery, and regained by little and little his composure. He explained to the criminal who had so 'narrowly escaped death, who he was, and prepared to call up some of his family.

exclaimed the criminal. "If I am discovered, my adventure will become public. and I shall be brought to the scaffold a second time. In the name of humanity

save me from death !" ed a light; he muffled his unexpected visitor in an old dressing gown; and having made him take some restoring cordial. testified a desire to know what crime had

brought him to the scaffold. He was a deserter. The good doctor did not well know

what means to employ to save the poor creature. He could not keep him in his house, and to turn him out would be to expose him to certain death. The only way, then, was to get him into the country; so having made him dress himself in some old clothes which the kind doctor selected from his wardrobe, he left town early, accompanied by his pretege, whom he represented as an assistant in a difficult case upon which he had been in.

When they had got into the open counat the feet of his benefactor and liberator, to whom he swore an eternal gratitude; and the generous doctor having relieved his wants by a small sum money, the grateful creature left him with many blessings and prayers for his happiness.

About twelve years after this occurrence Dr. B--- had occasion to visit Amsterdam. Having gone one day to the bank, he was accosted by a well dressed man-one who had been pointed merchants of the city.

The merchant asked him politely if he were not doctor B--- of London, and on his answering him in the affirmative, pressed him to dine at his house; which invitation the worthy doctor accepted .-On arriving at the merchant's house, he was shown into an elegant apartment, where a most charming woman and two lovely children welcomed him in the most friendly manner; which reception surprised him the more, coming from persons he had never before met.

After dinner the merchant, having taken him into his counting house, seized his hand, and having pressed it with friendly warmth, said to him .-

"Do you not recollect me ?" " No." said the doctor.

. Well, then, I remember you well, and your leatures will never be obliterated from my memory-for to you I owe my lite. Do you not remember the poor deserter? On leaving you I went to Holland. Writing a good hand, and being a good accountant, I soon obtained a situation as clerk in a merchant's office. My good conduct and zeal soon gained for me the confidence of my employer and the affections of his daughter. When he retired from business, I succeeded him, and became his son in law; but without you,

without your care, without your generous

consider henceforth my house, my for-

tune, and myself as wholly yours." The kind doctor was affected even to tears; and both these happy beings participated in the most delightful expression of their feelings, which were soon shared by the merchant's interesting family who came to join them.

> From the Baltimore Sun TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Fayetteville (Tennessee) in Ruins .- Great destruction of Property - Lamentable loss of life-full particulars of the Ca-

We gave a brief telegraphic account of this terrible tornado last week. In the Louisville Courier of the 27th ultimo we find the following particulars:

NASHVILLE, Feb. 26-8 p. m. By the mail to night a house in this city received the following intelligence:

FAYETTEVILLE, (Tennessee.) February 25. A few minutes past four o'clock yesterday morning a great portion of our town was laid in Ruins by a storm which swept every thing before it. Webb & Smith's, Goodrich's, and John McPhail's stores, were blown down to the second floor. Both hotels were badly injured -Hine's new building was riddled; Bagley's, Isaac's, Mrs. J. V. McKinney's, B. S. Russell's, Homon's Wm. Neild's, jr., C. P. Church's, Berry's, Washburn's, Mrs. Shall's, the Garvin House, and many others, were blown entirely down-not even the foundations left. Dr. R. R. McKinney's, Dr. C. McKinney's, Mrs. Greer's house, James upon him; whichever way he moved, L. Thompson's, and others, are an entire wreck. The chimneys and east gable end of Sneed's house fell on the roof of Nick's store, and crushed it in. Dr. M. H. Bormus's and J. M. Bright's houses were unstep, one hand holding the candle, the roofed. Several offices, the market-house, other extended in search of the door, stables, and smoke houses were blown

Mrs. Bowzee and child are dead. A H. Berry's oldest child was killed, and he of the night, seem to conspire to deprive nearly so. Several others were dangeroushas left; his strength fails, the candle horses, and stock are dead in every direc-

Mr. Nell's stables and kitchen were his apartment, and thrown himself on his blown down. Pen cannot describe the scene. The world seemed to be coming to an end. The wind roared and blew. with a fearful violence, a perfect hurricane, amidst which could be heard the shrieks of women and the screams of children, falling houses, crumbling walls, timbers dashing against timbers, mingled with peals of thunder; and the air was alive with electricity, followed by rain in torrents, and an impenetrable darkness, while still from every quarter came "Do you, then, wish to destroy me?" agonizing cries for assistance. Truly, it was a terrible scene. The heart sickens at the recollection.

The tornado came from the southwest. The streets are almost entirely blocked The good doctor then rose and procur- with a confused mass of timbers, and not unfrequently the whole wreck of large houses was thrown and strewn for hundreds of yards.

The following is a hasty summary:

The Presbyterian Church, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, market house, Stonebreaker's Tanyard, and all the buildings around, were totally destroyed,

[A list is here given of 42 persons whose houses were greatly damaged, including the jail, and of 12 slightly.]

The above is only partial and basty.-Imagine a besom sweeping every thing before it-houses, trees, fences, rails. borne planks, &c .- and you have then even failed to realize the full extent of the havoc. brought us the above paragraph brought us, try the wretched creature threw himself But the saddest scene of all was to witness the human sufferings. Scarcely could you meet a citizen that was not bruised or

In addition to those mentioned as killed, the following were seriously hurt: Dr. R. R. McKinney, Mrs. R. R. McKinney, Joel McKinney, C. McKinney, R. McKinney, C. C. McKinney, a daughter of L. S. Stone, Miss Martha McKinney, two sons of J. out to him as one of the most opulent L. Thompson, two sons of Mr. Rogers, son of R. L. Russell, M. Gordon, daughter of are not remembered.

> Another despatch of the 26th says: Among the killed were Mrs. Ransel and child, and a son of A. H. Berry. Mr. Berry is thought to be mortally wounded. A daughter of Rev. Mr. Record, Methodist preacher, had her thigh broken. The stores of Crawford & Maleroy, and Mix, were literally demolished.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.] The Bulletin Office burnt down-partial destruction of Boak's Arcade-heavy loss-news from Central America-more of the steamboat explosion-the market.

New ORLEANS, March 4. The office of the New Orleans Bulletin newspaper, situated in Boak's Arcade, No. 37 Gravier him. street, was totally consumed by fire last night. Nothing was saved belonging to the establishment except the books. The printing materials and all else about the establishment entirely consumed. The proprietors are partially insured. Several other stores in the same building, including about one half of the valuable ar-

by so much happiness. Generous man I heavy but partially covered by insurance. How the fire occurred is not known.

We have advices from Yucatan stating that the British authorities have taken possession of that place, and that the Spanish authorities have deserted it. A desperate battle had been fought between the troops of Salvadore and Guatemala, in which the former were victorious.

Those killed by the explosion of the steamer Oregon were mostly deck hands. The cotton market has been heavy and depressed; sales since the 1st instant up to-day are 13,000 bales, closing at 91 a 10 cents, for middling qualities.

Prime molasses scarce; sales at 27 cts. Whiskey heavy, at 20 cents, with 1.200 barrels sold; sales 400 tierces rice at 35

Sugar has declined \frac{1}{2} cent per pound; fair 45 a 5 cents per pound.

Strange Scene at an Execution. - A letter from Ystad, in Sweden, contains anaccount of a strange and revolting scene at an execution, which took place there on the 28th of January:

That day having been fixed for the decapitation of a journeyman butcher, named Marcusson and woman named Betilla Nilsdotter, for having murdered the husband of the latter, a vast number of the peasantry arrived on the previous evening, and bivouacked in the town all night. Although for sixty years no execution had taken place in the province, and for upwards of eight years none in all Sweden, it was not so much curiosity which attracted the multitude, as the desire to swallow a drop of the blood of the criminals at the moment it should spurt from beneath the axe of the executioner, it being a popular belief in Sweden that it renders the weak strong, cures all sorts of maladies, and secures a long life. When the scaffold was erected the people assembled round with cups, glasses, bowls, some even with large saucepans to catch the blood. The woman was first beheaded and then the man. The anxiety of the spectators was very great, and the moment the man's head was severed they broke through the line of soldiers. The soldiers to drive them back, lustily employed the butt ends of their muskets, and a desperate conflict ensued. At last the crowd succeeded in reaching the scaffold; but, in the meantime, the police had placed the bodies in a cart, and had sent them off under a strong escort of cavelry .-They had, however, to take the precaution of removing, by spades and pickaxes, the portions of the road on which drops of blood happened to fall, to prevent the people from lapping up the blood.

AN EXPLODED SWINDLE.

We take the following from a Baltimore pa-

The concern referred to in the annexed article from the New York Courier of Tuesday morning has published its advertisements extensively throughout the country. The prospect seems to be a bad one, both for newspaper publishers and purchasers of tickets:

Another Lottery Concern Broken Up .- I. Townsend, Secretary of a concern called the "World's Fair Art Union Company,"-situated at No. 50 Wall street-was arrested yesterday by officer Crosset, of the Lower Police Court, charged with swindling persons by receiving money for lottery tickets, promising. if the lucky holder, to entitle him to a free passage to the World's Fair, \$100 in money when he would get there, also advertising the same as an incorporated company by the New York Legislature. Townsend's name is on the circular of the company as secretary. The draw. ing was advertised to take place on the 25th of March. This company, from what can be ascertained, have already obtained about \$15,-000 by the course they have taken, and the Post Office has recently been flooded with letters from all parts of the country for this company, with sums of money enclosed. The complainant 'to the case is John E. Coleman, residing at 285 Madison street, and the prisoner was committed for examination by Justice Os.

It so happened that the very mail which too, the circular of this "World's Fair Union Company," making its very friendly proposals for the chance of the pleasure of our company on board of a first class Packet Ship to London. We are much obliged to the Courier & Enquirer for permitting us from being "sold" to Messrs. Townsend and his rascally confeder. ates .- Petersburg Intelligencer.

Female Education in Georgia .- No circumstance connected with the onward march of Georgia affords us more sincere and heartfelt pleasure than the attention which is now bestowed on the education of her daughters .-There is probably no State in the Union that Mrs. Ewen, and many others, whose names has, within the last few years, made more rapid advancement in this noble cause than she. Her three Female Colleges in Macon and Madison, to which will soon be added a fourth in Greenshorough, and her numerous Institutes and High Schools, which are dispensing their blessings to thousands of her daughters, afford facilities for intellecutual-cultivation rarely e. qualled, if surpassed, in any State of the Union. We rejoice at this, for her fathers and mothers can afford higher evidence of the progress of the State in all that is calculated to refine and elevate a people. - Chronicle & Sen-

A rich miser in Auburn, New York, is to be buried in Owasco Lake, a beautiful sheet of water near that town. He has a stone coffin made, which takes twelve yoke of oxen to draw it. He gives a man a nice farm to bury him. He is to take him into the middle of the lake, and sink

New Hampshire .- The Democratic State Committee met at Concord on the 6th, and resolved to call together the same State Convention Delegates who nominated Mr. Atwood for Governor for the purpose of rescinding his nomination, and making a nomination worthy the support of the Democracy. The Delegates are to meet on the 19th of February. The difficulty is that since Mr. Atwood's nomination he assistance, I should not have lived to en cade, were burnt out. The loss is very has been tampering with the Free-Soilers.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the second session of the Thirtyfirst Congress.

ACTS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE SENATE.

An act to grant the right of pre-emption to certain purchasers and settlers on the "Maison Rouge Grant," in the event of the final adjudication of the title in favor of the United States.

An act to limit the liability of ship owners, and for other purposes.

An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California. An act to authorize the exchange of a lot on the military site of Fort Hamilton for an equal quantity of ground adjoining

said site. An act to settle and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon in defending themselves from the attacks of the Cayuse Indians in the years 1847 and 1848. An act to create additional collection districts in the Territory of Oregon, and for

other purposes. An act to amend an act entitled " An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Delegates of the Territories," and repealing all other laws on that

An act to change the terms of the circuit courts for the eastern and western districts of Pennsylvania.

An act to amend the act to change the time for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Ohio.

An act to divide the district of Arkansas into two judicial districts.

An act authorising the payment of interest upon the advances made by the State of Maine for the use of the Uni ted States Government in the protection of the Northeastern frontier.

An act to authorise the Secretary of War to allow the payment of interest to the State of Georgia, for advances made for the use of the United States in the suppression of the hostilities of the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Indians, in the years 1836, 1837, and 1838,

An act to found a military asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the United States.

An act to amend the acts regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of the American Colonization Society.

An act for the settlement of certain classes of private land claims "within the limits of the Baron de Bastrop Grant," and for allowing pre-emptions to certain actual settlers in the event of the final adjudication of the title of the said de Bastrop Grant in favor of the United

An act to grant to the New Haven and New London Railroad Company the right of way through the custom house lot in New London.

An act providing for an additional term of the United States circuit and district courts at Chicago, in the district of Illi-

Joint Resolutions which originated in the

A resolution providing for auditing and settling the accounts of the public printers during the recess of Congress.

pointing the clerks of the treasurers of otism of the Senate. the mints of the United States.

suth and his associates, exiles from Hun-A resolution for the appointment of Re-

gents of the Smithsonian Institution. A resolution directing the distribution of the works of Alexander Hamilton, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30th,

An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending June 30, 1852.

An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elec-

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon, and an act to establish the Territorial Government of Minnesota."

An act to authorise the Legislative Assemblies of the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota to take charge of the school lands in said Territories, and for other purposes.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1851.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th June, 1852.

of the United States for the year e..ding the 30th June, 1852.

An act making appropriations for the ser vice of the Post Office Department during the year ending June 30th, 1852. An act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1852, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th June, 1852.

An act making appropriations for the naval services for the year ending the 20th, of June, 1852.

An act to establish certain post routes in the United States and the Territories

An act for making appropriations for light houses, light boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purpo-

Joint Resolutions which originated in the House of Representatives.

A joint resolution explaining the acts of the 7th July, 1838, March 3, 1843, and January 17, 1844.

A joint resolution providing for an adjustment of the accounts of John D. Colmesmil. President of the Ohio and Mississippi Mail Line Company.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER, Editor & Proprietor.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1851.

CLOSE OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The National Intelligencer of the 6th instant says: After a continuous sitting of twenty-five hours, (with the exception of a brief recess by the House of Representatives,) the two Houses of Congress ad journed sine die at noon on Tuesday.

Contrary to all appearance and antici pation, at four o'clock on Tuesday morning, the Senate, having laid by the River and Harbor Bill for that purpose, proceeded to the consideration of the various bills on its table; and if all was not done that could have been wished, all the measures Departments of the Government were matured and became laws. These comprehend the appropriation bills for the various branches of the public service, which, with such others as were finally acted on. will be found in the List of Acts in another column. Every bill not found in that list failed, of course, to receive the sanctions of law. Of the measures which failed, the most important was the River and Harbor Bill. This the majority in the Seate stood by firmly to the last, when, the minority having the power to defeat it by prolonging the debate through the few remaining hours of the session, the majority, unwilling to sacrifice for a barren victory those measures indispensable for carrying on the Government, patriotically yielded the contest, and consented to lay that bill aside and occupy the short remainder of the session in considering and passing the appropriation bills; thus dissipating the gloomy apprehensions which were felt up to so late an hour of the session, and justifying the confidence which has always in constant use, the river has been carefully ex-A resolution changing the mode of ap- been entertained in the wisdom and patri- amired for miles, and every effort has been

The House of Representatives, not less resolution for the relief of Louis Kos- faithful in the last hours of the session, also did its duty, remaining in session up to the meridian hour.

And thus has been averted the possible necessity for an Extra Session.

Whilst referring to an Extra Session as a probable contingency, it is proper that we should state that we have reason to Acts which originated in the House of Re- doubt whether, under any circumstances, for a thorough search of the bottom of the the expedient of an Extra Session to remedy the non-action of Congress would have been resorted to by the Executive.

Previous to the adjournment of the Senate, a vote of thanks to the Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate, was unanimously adopted, to which Mr. King responded in a neat and pertinent speech; he accidentally fell off the bridge, which has and in the House of Representatives a like compliment was paid to the Hon. Howell Cobb, its Speaker, who also made an appropriate response.

IRISH POTATOES.

The best qualities of this article are now selling readily in our market at \$1.75 per bushel. They come too, from Yankee land. Thus, while we are talking about magnificent lines of Ocean Steamers and other means of relieving ourselves from dependence on the North, our farmers permit the people down East to take possession of our market with this necessary article and to carry off thousands and thousands of dollars, which might be easily retained at home. When will we cease to talk and begin to act ?- Pet. Int.

Why, yes, and a quantity were brought on here and sold at \$2 a bushel. they were Northern "taters," and altho' very small, commanded a dollar more An act making appropriations for the pay- than the home article. This is all strange ment of revolutionary and other pensions to a degree.

POPULATION OF THE U. STATES.

The Washington Intelligencer of Tuesday says : We are indebted to the kindness of the Superintendent of the Census for the following table of the population of the United States, as near as can be ascertained at present from the certificates of the Marshals; the ratio of R. presentatives to each State which that amount of population will give; the fractions left is each State, &c.

STATES. Free Population. Slaves. No of P.

Ĵ				4.0	ot Rep.
١				Tra	"fitations
J	Maine,	582,026-		and t	ractions
J	N. Hampshire,	318,003		6	22,970
	Massachusetts,	994,724		3	38,475
Ġ	Vermont,			10	62.964
	Rhode Island,	314,322		3	34,794
		147,549	4-1	1	54,373
	Connecticut,	370,913	174	3	91,355
	New York,	3,098,818		33	24)010
	New Jersey,	489,868	52	5	24,019
	Pennsylvania,	2,341,204	49° yes	25	11,804
	Ohio,	1,981,940		21	25,244
	Indiana,	990,258		. 10	54,498
	Wisconsin,	305,596		3	26,068
	Michigan,	397,576		4	24,872
	Illinois,	850,000		- 9	11,416
	lowa,	192,000		2	5.684
	California,	200,000	**	2	13.684
	Maryland,	492.661	90,355	5	80,994
	Virginia,	940,000	460,000	13	4.712
	North Carolina,	575,000	288,000	8	2,640
	South Carolina,	280,000	350,000	5	24.1:20
	Georgia,	555,000	365,000	8	28,592
	Florida,	45,000	22,000	1	
d	Alabama,	440,000	330,000	6	78,994
	Mississippi,	300,000	320,000	5	26,120
	Louisiana,	250,000	200,000	3	90.472
×	Texas,	:20,000	50,000	1	56,824
	Arkansas,	150,000	45,000	- 1	83,824
	Missouri,	590,000	91,547.		85,572
	Tennessee,	800,000	250,000	10	15,240
	Kentucky,	782,000	211,000	9	70,016
	Delaware,	90,277	2,332	ĭ	. 4,010
				222	
				-	10.0

Free States. 13,574,797 6,409,938 3,075,234 197,985 20,182,720 The entire representative population is about 21,710. The ratio of representation will be about 93,170 As the law of the 22d May, 1850, determines the

number of Representatives at 233, and as but 229 of

these are provided for in the foregoing table, without

taking them from fractions it will be necessary to select

ENTIRE POPULATION.

rom the States eleven having the largest fractions, to each of which are to he assigned a representanve, to make up the entire number. These States entitled to representatives for such tions will most probably be New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland,

Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and The States which gain, irrespective of the fraction, will be Pennsylvania, I, Himois 2, Mississippi 1, Mich-

The States which gain, in all, are as follows, viz Arkansas 1, Indiana 1, Illinois 2, Massachusetts 1, Miss issippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 2, Pennsylvania 1-1 The following States lose, viz: Maine 1, N. Hamp shire 1, New York 1, North Carolina 1, South Caroli-

na 2, Vermont 1, Virginia 2, Rhode Island 1. The free States gain six members and lose five The slave States gain four and lose five.

DISTRESSING EVENT.

It becomes our painful duty to record an inessential to the due action of the several cident which has spread the deepest gloom over this whole community,

> On last Friday night, after Colonel ANDREW Motz, one of the proprietors of Laurel Hill Cotton Factory, near this place, had closed business, he started for his residence, since which he has not been seen; and the only indication of his sad fate is the discovery of his hat and the fastening cord of his cloak, found in the water below Slade's bridge, over which he had to pass to his home.

At the time he left his place of business to proceed to his residence, which was between 8 and 9 o'clock at night, it was very dark, and that darkness deepened by a heavy rain, attended by a strong wind blowing hercely. The reason be gave for turning out in such inclement weather, was his anxiety to reach his family who looked for him earlier in the evening.

Col. Morz was an enterprising business man; and therefore, his absence on Friday night and Saturday morning was ascribed to business engagements; but as soon as his relatives expressed uneasiness at his protracted disappearance, alarm for his safety seized upon the whole community; and a diligent search has been prosecuted ever since. All the boats in reach are made to recover the body; but up to this time, (Wednesday morning.) no further discoveries have been made.

In addition to the general exertions, the Odd Fellows and the Sons of Temperance, (of both of which Orders Col. Morz was a highly valued member.) held meetings respectively, on Monday night, passing resolves to continue the search as long as hope held out a prospect of

In pursuance of an order of his assembled brethren of Odd Fellows, a boat was built in a lew hours on Tuesday, constructed especially

As the bridge was broad, and Cot. Motz ! very active man, the impression prevails. in some minds, that he met with foul play; but this is only supposition. He was an amiable, kind, and obliging citizen, and had, perhaps, as few enemies as any man living. When last seen he was closely enveloped in an over-coat and cloak, carrying over him an umbrella; and no balustrade, he had a poor chance for life, thus enveloped in heavy cloth clothing; for the water falling over the dam just below, runs with great swiftness, when the stream is full, as it was at that time.

Col. Motz leaves a devoted wife and three children, whose distress at present, eliciting the deepest sympathies of all, is beyond the

power of description. Mr. Barret, his partner in business, was on a visit to Milton, at the time of this sad event-Thursday morning-no further discoveries. Since the above was put in type, we

learn that the cloak of Col. Motz has been found. It was hooked up, near half a mile below the bridge from which he must have fallen-Lincoln Republican. The Lincoln Courier of the 15th instant is to hand, and from it we learn that the body of Mr. Morz has not yet been found. There seems

community. The Odd Fellows keep up their search, and have resolved to do so while there is a ray of hope for success.

to be felt the most intense interest by the whole

One perverse disposition destroys the peace of a family, as one jarring instrument spoils a whole concert.