[illegible] next, than any previous one. It is thought, from present indications, that the number will not fall short of 3000 souls.

Population of Missouri.—By the the last census, the population of Missouri is shown to be 511,937. The total number of Slaves in the State is 70,-300; the number of deaf and dumb, 165; number of blind, 111. The population of St. Louis, is 34,140. Hannibal the next lagest town, has a population of 1,789; Boonville, the third, has 1,670.

Nebraska Territory.—The following are the boundaries of the new territory contemplated by Mr. Douglass' bill, now before Congress. It comprises all of our undisputed territory on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains: Commencing at the junction of the Kansas with the Missouri river, thence following the channel of the Missouri to its confluence with Quicourt, thence up the latter river to the 49th degree of north latitude; thence due west to the summit of the grand chain of the Rocky Mountains, thence due south to the 42d degree of latitude, thence pursuing the line agreed upon between Spain and the [illegible] States, in February 1819, as the [illegible] between the territory of the [illegible] the 100th degree of [illegible] Greenwich, thence [illegible] Arkansas ri- [illegible] rallel of [illegible] de- [illegible] the [illegible] ndary [illegible] ence [illegible] few [illegible] ne of [illegible]

[illegible] England fights her battles everywhere with gold as well as iron. Queen Elizabeth effected more towards subjugating Scotland to British influence, through the corrupt intrigues of her artful ministers, carried on by diplomatic agents, who dealt out the English bribes among leading men of Mary's court, than the great Edward accomplished by the powerful conquering armies he marched into the Scottish kingdom. To the success which she has had in bribing off Irish chiefs and patriots, and setting one faction against another, England owes the dominion she has so oppressively exerted over Ireland for centuries. Her power in continental Europe has been maintained by subsidies notoriously given to maintain the armies of princes who sell the blood of their subjects to fight the battles of British ambition, not only in the home contests in which they may have an interest, but in every quarter of the globe.—The people of this country have not forgotten the subsidized Hessians; and we have no doubt the Democracy felt the force of hired troop in the late Presidential contest, who had their secret subsidies from the government interested in the success of Mr. Clay, to carry its points as well in regard to the Oregon as to Texas, and from the bond-holders interested in assumption and distribution.

To counteract the impression which the known character of English interference, where large interests are at stake, was calculated to make—especially when the vast electioneering expenditures for Harrison in 1840, and Clay in 1844, filled the public mind with surprise—a forged paragraph of the London Times was put forth by the Whig presses, assuming that the large British interests concerned in putting down the tariff, had [illegible]gaged that monarchy to fight the [illegible]attle of Democracy!!

We have now—in the lamentations of the London Times, and all the presses of the three kingdoms, wailing over the lost "distribution," the lost "assumption," the apprehended [illegible] and Oregon—the real [illegible]confessed in the mo- [illegible]lism. And we [illegible]dition [illegible]

[illegible] of the principals. We believe that the conditions were, that, after the second fire, the seconds should determine whether there should be another. They decided that there should not, and so the matter ended. The quarrel, we were informed grew out of an insult offered to Mr. Durald, who was the challenging party.

Tragical Occurrence.—The Eaton, (Ohio) Register states that Mr. Elam Stevenson, a respectable farmer of Dark county, resding about nine miles north of Greenville, Ohio, was murdered whilst asleep, with another member of his family, on Friday night last.

He retired to bed as usual, in peace and quiet, with his wife and children. At a late hour of the night, as is supposed, when the husband and children had fallen asleep, the wife arose from her bed, and having adjusted her clothing, sallied forth, procured an axe, and returned with the same, stealthily approached the bed of her sleeping companion, and raised the deadly weapon sunk it deep into his skull—cut and mangled him horribly, causing immediate death. She then went to the bed of the slumbering children—a small boy and girl—and renewed her work of destruction.—The head of the little boy was almost severed from his body—supposed to have been done with a razor—the little daughter was severely though not mortally wounded. The wife, now supposing she had destroyed the whole of the family, left the house.—Having gone a short distance from the dwelling, with a bridle in hand, she attached the rein to a young sapling, and there put an end to her own existence, by strangulation from hanging. The axe and razor mentioned were found near her remains.

Riches.—Where is the poor man to be found who is philosopher enough not to sigh for riches? This he does in spite of the universal confession of all who have been wealthy, that they found no happiness in their abundance. Where are wrinkled brows, fretting, and anxiety to be found? Among the rich. Yet we all sigh for riches. This ought to convince us than reason does not control the heart, and after so many fine things have been said and written by [illegible]velists, mank[illegible] [illegible] a- [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]ass [illegible]

[illegible] and leave [illegible] ness on earth, is rather a picture of the imagination conceived, than a reality which man is permitted to enjoy.

Indeed, there is no subject on which it is more supufluous to accumulate authorities, nor any assertion of which our minds will more readily discover the truth, than that our condition in this life is one of difficulty, danger and infelicity.

When we take even the most distant prospect of life, what is exhibited but a chaos of unhappiness, a confused and tumultuous scene of labour and contest, disappointment and defeat!

When we historically take a view of past ages, what is presented to our contemplations but crimes and calamities? One year is distinguished by a famine and another by an earthquake; Kingdoms are rendered desolate sometimes by war and other times by pestilence; the tranquility of our Globe is at one time interrupted by the caprices of a Tyrant, and at another by the desolations of a Conqueror! The memory is stored and the mind of sensibility and affection sickened and distressed by such a burden of crime and calamity!

Such is a correct and unvarnished picture of human existence! Is it not then a truth well calculated to excite "our special wonder," that many inflated moralists still cling to the opinion that "our own felicity we make and find," and that even in *this* world, virtue meets its reward and vice its punishment? But with all this inflation of virtue and morality (and Religion too might be annexed) do not every days experience demonstrate the fact,—that we do not always suffer for our crimes, nor that we are not always protected by our innocence?

Prolixity in imparting a sentiment to the reader is often painful to the writer, but not to be sufficiently explanatory, is perhaps as much so.

The author will therefore in further defence of the propositions assumed, enquire of one of these moralists if a good man possesses any shield by which he may be protected from the wickedness of his neighbour? Does not the property of a *good* man share the same fate with the *bad*, in a hailstorm, a freshet, or a conflagration?

Does he carry about his person an armour, which will protect him from the ingratitude, treachery and perfidy of such as he *once* trusted as friends?

Mi[illegible] such, as nations and [illegible] untarily and unnecessarily [illegible] on themselves and the con[illegible] War for instance, is a great [illegible] calamity; drunkenness—a [illegible] vate evil.

Political calamities may be termed such as spring from the organization of bad Governments, and the mal administration of good ones, and by the learned are readily comprehended.

The autocracy of Rusia for instance, is a great political evil; the alien and the sedition laws were a great political calamity.

As the author in another chapter, has expatiated freely on the topic of Religious evil, he will here barely observe, that *by am*, it is regarded one of *great* magnitude; and considered, as universally the result of vicious dispositions on the one side, or the want of contemporary, literary, philosophical and historical information on the other.

Sometimes calamities are so analogous in character and operation—the casuist himself feels at some loss to decide under whathead they should be arranged.

The revolutionary project for instance, entertained by the eastern fanatics, of abolishing slavery in the Southern and Western sections of our confederacy, may be regarded as either a *moral*, *political* or *religious* evil.

Before the author ventures to proceed more immediately into an investigation of the subject before him, he begs leave to enquire of the *literary* reader (and to such only he makes the appeal,) if he has even indulged a passion for Music and Poetry? Has his brain ever been intoxicated by the waters of the "Pierian Spring?" Has he in solitude, remote from the avarice, the machinations and chicanery of a mercenary and wicked world, imbibed the poetic effusions of a Cowper and a Burns; a Thompson and a Goldsmith; a Dryden and a Young; a Gray and a Byron and compared his own sensibilities with such, as marked the charters of these departed shades of genius, taste, sensibility and affection? And what then

* The author has used synonymously the words evils and calamities, for although by *some*, calamities may not always be considered evils, yet no one, the writer will presume to assert, can have the hardihood to insist, that an evil is not a calamity.

Such [illegible] enviable then, the comparatively con[illegible]tented, though phlegmatic temperament of the Negro.

[*To be continued.*]

Missouri Legislature.

Correspondence of the Reporter.

Jefferson City, Jan. 13.

To-day being set apart for the joint meeting of the two Houses for the purpose of electing a Treasurer, &c., not much other business was transacted.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, informing the House that he had in possession a box of books which had been presented to the State, some time since, by a gentleman of Paris, France. It was referred to the committee on Education.

The bill to remove the State Land Office from Sparta to Savannah, being the first business in order, was taken up, and Mr. Hogh's amendment, to substitute St. Joseph for Savannah, was rejected; and, after some debate by the parties concerned, the bill was passed.

The Senate resolution to go into the election of Commissioner of the permanent seat of Government, and Curators for the State University, at the joint session for electing Treasurer, &c., was so amended, at the suggestion of Mr. Kirtley, as to conform to the law in reference to the election of Curators, and elect a portion for two, for four, and for six years—the Senate resolution only contemplating two years.

The Senate soon after made their appearance in the House, and the two Houses proceeded to the election of Treasurer.

Mr. Martin of Cole, nominated the present incumbent, Peter G. Glover, and no one else being nominated, the roll was called and Judge Glover was *unanimously* re-elected for the next ensuing two years.—Thus have the Legislature pronounced the sentence of "well done, thou good and faithful servant," upon this worthy officer. The Treasure of he State could not be placed in safer