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LOG CABIN-ET LETTERS.
CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF A HOG-CHASE.
LOG CABIN, NORTH BEND,
April 13, 1840.
To Uncle Joshua Downing, Downingville, Iowa East.

Respected Sir—I was woke up this morning about day-light, by the tarriest racket I have ever heard in my born days.

The General was up, and out in his field with all the dogs, giving chase to a parcel of long, slab-sided, lop-eared hogs, that had got in over night through a hole in his fences. I pulled on my boots, and hitched up my ax, and jined him, and for about an hour we had about as tight a pull in driving them critters out, as I ever want to have again. For a spell I thought there was no such thing as getting rid of 'em; for some on 'em showed considerable fight, as though they had best rights there,—but the General he hung to it, and slatted round among 'em, considerable, and I didn't like to give up; and so to rights we cleared 'em all out, and turned to and fastened up the hole in the fence, and then went round to see what damage they had done; and it was surpris- ing to see how much rooting and destruction these critters had done over night. It will take more than twenty men for a week to cure it. The General was rale rathy about it, and called up the man whose business it was to go round every day to see that the fences was "Oll Korrekt." "Now," says he, "Mister Jones, this is a neglect that I can't overlook no how. If I was the only one dependant on this farm, it might be a different matter; but when I know that many depend on matters going straight here, I can't let this negligence of yours go by. So you must quit—for I can't have any man on this farm who neglects his duty." Mr. Jones looked considerable streenked, and said that it was not entirely his fault, and thought he'd git round the General by telling him that he had been at a "Log Cabin Meeting" about three miles off the evening before; but this only seemed to set the old "General hoppin' mad, and so he told Mr. Jones his best plan was to quit the "Log Cabin" party, and go right off to Washington, and jine the Government party,—and if he didn't know any body in the Government, he'd give him a letter of recommend, saying, "This is a man who is willing to neglect the duty he is paid to perform, and will go electioneering even at the risk of letting the hogs git in the garden." And so Mr. Jones has to quit, and the General is now looking round for a good man to fill his place.

I felt the first go off a leetle sorry for Mr. Jones—but when I come to talk with the General about it, I found he was sorry too—"but," says he, "Major, the eternal principles of justice and duty must be observed, or the hogs will have the upper hand. There," says he, "was a good fence, and it's Mr. Jones' duty to see the bars all up and secured and he was paid for attending to it; the coming crops depend on it, and all the people and their families employed here depend on these crops; now, if he neglects his duty, and the hogs undo in one night more than can be restored by all my workmen in a month, you see at once, we all must quit and go on the highway with the hogs. No—no," says he, "I don't ask what a man's politics are—if he neglects his duty, that's enough for me, he is no longer my man, and I would serve my own brother or son first so."

"Well," says I, "General I believe you are right but," says I, "that aint the way things are managed at Washington any how. Folks there," says I, "aint considered fit for any office unless they can show their ability to go off electioneering, and work sharp to keep in office the folks who appointed them."—"Well," says the General, "what is the consequence, and what do we see? Do the folks who have charge of the great political farm, think that the people are going to stand still and see the ruin that follows such conduct, and not make an effort to come at the abuse?"

I tell you what it is, the old Hero has got the old '98 git in him, or I'm mistaken—and when he gets to the White House, if he don't keep an eye on ninking folks look well to their duty, without fear or without favor, I will be the first man to remind him of this day's hog chase; and there is no mistake about it, for he said at breakfast openly and before all the workmen and strangers at table, that good government and good farming were exactly alike; and to keep both up, and going straight and right, could only be done by "ETERNAL VIGILANCE"—and so bare as there was a hole in the fence, or a bar down, whether in the laws that protect the people, or the fences that protect the corn fields, the hogs would git into the enclosure and do much mischief, and he whose duty it was to look to these matters should be held to strict accountability—or there was no use in having laws or fences." The General has a notion that it will never answer for a man at the head of a farm, or at the head of a Government, to have PETS or FAVORITES in office any longer than they do their duty faithfully. "Now," says he, "there is Mr. Jones—I would rather go bare foot for a week than part with him; but it wont do to trust him to gratify my liking for him; for how can I compensate the MANT who depend on my farm for a living, if I keep

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

BY CYRIL C. CADY.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1840.

Vol. 1—No. 9

man to look to the fences and he neglect his duty?"

So you see what folks in office have got to expect when we leave the "North Bend," and take possession of the WIRRE HOTTIS; and if the doctrine the General goes upon, don't give satisfaction to the honest and industrious portion of the people, then it will be because they are willing to pay for negligent and electioneering fence keepers, and content to see the hogs in the corn fields, that's all.

No more at present from your loving Major,
J. DOWNING,
Major, &c., &c.

WHAT IS DOING IN CONGRESS?

We are frequently asked, "what are they doing in Congress these days," and "why don't you publish some sketches of their proceedings," &c. &c. We have published but little, we know, and the reason is obvious—there has not, thus far, to our mind, been but little of real importance transacted by that body. Party speeches, and political intriguing has been the order of the day, and the interests of the nation entirely neglected to give political demagogues an opportunity to effect their purposes. The following disgraceful and unprecedented outrage is the latest intelligence we have from that august body; and we suppose the Globe's threat that "rivers of blood would be spilt," &c. is to be verified, and that the Halls of Congress are to be decorated as an example.

From the correspondent of the Baltimore American, April 21:

A scene of unparalleled excitement occurred in the Hall of the House of Representatives this morning. The excitement is tremendous, and an outrage like it has never been known in Congress I have but time to give you the following information:

Mr. SALTONSTALL was commenting upon certain official documents in relation to the conduct and expenditures of the Government this morning. Mr. WISE made some remarks in explanation of this document—the Globe of this morning having commented upon it. Mr. Wise appealed to the clerk, to his colleagues, and to public documents to prove that what he said was true.

Mr. SALTONSTALL resumed his remarks, and while he was speaking, Mr. LYNUM, of N. C. came to the part of the House in which Mr. Garland of Louisiana, was sitting. In the hearing of the document was a suspicious paper, and introduced that it was corrupt. Mr. Garland maintained that it was true. [All this conversation was between the two members, and one or two in their vicinity.] Mr. G. appealed to Mr. Linn Banks and others, in proof of what he had said. Mr. B. as I understand, confirmed it.

But as it may, hard words soon passed between the two members. The lie was given by Mr. Lynum, and Mr. Garland, in answer to it, seized Mr. B. by the throat, and struck him ten or three times. Mr. B. in return, after scratching the face of Mr. Garland, drew a knife. He uttered horrid imprecations in a voice which was heard in the Hall.

Mr. B. was seen by the crowds in the galleries with his knife in his right hand, and heard using the most brutal language, "lar," "puppy," "scoundrel," &c.

Mr. Garland, no less excited, but more silent, continued to deal heavy blows against his antagonist. As soon as could be, the two members were separated by Mr. Evans, and Mr. Banks, aided by those around them. After the separation, Mr. B. ym still attempted to reach Mr. G. and to stab him with the knife which he brandished in the air. The Speaker in the mean time took the Chair. The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to arrest the members, but their friends protected them. Both now withdrew from the bar of the House, and partial order was restored. [During the interruption the members had left their places, and all upon the outside of the Hall rushed in. Order was at length restored.]

Mr. BROMGOGLE, of Va., called upon the members to stop the quarrel where it was. The honor of the country required that the disorder should be quelled.

Mr. WISE asked the Speaker what order could be taken.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Ky. moved for the appointment of a Select Committee. He said that the nation would not tolerate such conduct. He proposed a committee of five to investigate the causes of the quarrel. The motion was unanimously seconded.

Mr. CONNER, of N. C. spoke feelingly and eloquently of the gross outrage which had been committed.

Mr. BANKS, of Va. said he spoke under feelings which he had never before experienced. He was for investigation.

Mr. BRIGGS also spoke appropriately upon the question, and with great effect.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Ky thought no good could come of debate, and moved the Previous Question, which was promptly seconded, and the Select Committee instructed to take order immediately in reference to the outrage.

The SPEAKER announced the committee as follows: Mr. Underwood, of Ky. Mr. Butler, of Ky. Mr. Briggs, of Mass. Mr. Clifford, of Maine, and Mr. Cooper, of Ga.

The publication which gave rise to these disgraceful proceedings, is contained in the Intelligencer of the 23d, and is as follows:

The first part of it being all that relates to the finances, is an exact copy from Executive document 448, H. R. 2d Session of the 25th Congress. The residue, except so far as relates to the extracts from official documents, is, the reader will observe, unofficial.

OFFICIAL.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURES FROM 1824 TO 1839.
Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of expenditures, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1839.
JUNE 28, 1839.—Read, and laid upon the table.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1839.
SEN.—In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23rd instant, I have the honor to lay before the House a statement showing the amount of expenditures, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838.

year, from 1824 to 1837 inclusive, stated in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23th June, 1839.

For the year 1824, - - -	\$15,330,144 71
Do 1825, - - -	11,490,459 94
Do 1826, - - -	13,092,316 27
Do 1827, - - -	12,693,095 05
Do 1828, - - -	13,296,041 45
Do 1829, - - -	12,060,460 02
Do 1830, - - -	13,229,533 20
Do 1831, - - -	13,894,067 90
Do 1832, - - -	16,516,388 77
Do 1833, - - -	17,314,930 25
Do 1834, - - -	15,435,417 35
Do 1835, - - -	17,314,930 25
Do 1836, - - -	30,898,164 04
Do 1837, - - -	39,164,745 37

NOTE.—The foregoing sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, was \$6,610,404 26.

T. L. SMITH, Register.
Register's Office June, 27, 1834.

*This sum is subject to a small variation on the settlement of the Account of the Treasurer.

UNOFFICIAL.
Contrast the expenditures of the Government under the present with those of former administrations; then read the following, and reflect before you vote!!!!!!

The following are literal extracts from the report of the Secretary of War, and the message of the President of the United States, on the subject of the interests of the Army of the United States.

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the militia to be eight years—four years in the first class, and four in the reserve; one-fourth part, twenty five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second. In this manner, twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and mustered at long and stated intervals; for, in due course of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrolling, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation—a plan which I am prepared to submit to you."

Here is the endorsement of this monstrous project by Mr. Van Buren, in his last annual message:

"The present condition of the defenses of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States."

The following is the 17th section of the plan of details proposed by the Secretary of War for the organization of the militia of the U. States, thus recommended by Mr. Van Buren—by which the power is to be given to the President to assemble such numbers, at such places, and at such times, within their respective districts, as he may deem necessary—not exceeding twice in one year, the people are required, if called on, to perform military duty beyond the limits of their own States, at the will of the President, there being only eight districts in the Union, and consequently several States in a district.

We have only to call your attention to the universal prediction made in 1833, at the time of the removal of the deposits, and reiterated down to the present time, viz: That when the Federal Executive obtained unlimited control over the public purse, the next step would be to raise a standing army.

Here it is in its full proportions!!!!
The next step towards the downfall of this republic, under the false garb of democracy, we leave you to conjecture. In the mean time, you are entreated to pause before you strike this last fatal blow at the liberties of your country.

"17. That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor—days in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge."

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the above extracts are true copies from the reports of the Secretary of War, and from the message of the President of the United States.
APRIL 18, 1840.

R. GARLAND, of Louisiana,
JOHN BELL, of Tennessee,
JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia,
THOS. CORWIN, of Ohio,
M. H. GRIFFIN, of New York,
J. C. CLARK, of New York,
LEWIS B. SALTONSTALL, of Mass.,
THOMAS SMITH, of Connecticut,
Executive Committee.

CONGRESS.

The Cincinnati News asks—"What is Congress doing?" We will try to answer. They are wearing out the carpets and the patience of the good natured people. They are sculling their dull scoured with their club fists, while they are sculling the good ship government toward the rocks and shoals of anarchy—they are pouring out oceans of eloquence and pouring in oceans of "the critter"—stamping the floor, in the heat of political excitement, and stamping reproach upon our national character. The House is a lounge while the Senate is a dormitory. Speeches are spun out in proportion to the per diem, while the silent members laugh in their sleeves to think that the good people have such considerable mouth-pieces. Colt is now exhibiting his "repeating cannon" in front of the capitol—it pours forth its thunders, over and over again always in the same tone; we wonder if it is not put there as a satire upon the "repeating members of Congress?"—[Balt. Clipper.

NEWTON COUNTY.—GOOD NEWS!

The following communication we find in the Boonville Observer. It is really encouraging to hear thus favorably from that section of the State. But the "Ball is in motion" and even in the "long divided South" we hear its rumblings.

The following representation of the state of things in the South-west, is truly cheering:

Mr. Editor:—As the Whig cause is brightening in South Western Missouri, where Loco-focoism has been heretofore the order of the day, until the last few months. Since Gen. Harrison's name has been announced for the Presidency, the people have awakened up and are preparing to give him a hearty support.—They curse Benton's SPECIE HUMBOG and Van Buren's SUB-TREASURY.

As our country is newly settled and the lands just in and coming in market, and as many people are emigrating to this country, they bring what little money they have in State Bank paper, with the expectation of purchasing themselves homes! But alas! they find when too late, that nothing will be received at the Land Office but gold and silver, and when they go to the Land Office, the Register tells them with a very accommodating smile, if they will go to "MY SON, he will let them have the SILVER," and the Receiver says go to MY BROTHER-IN-LAW and you can get the SILVER—they go and get it, but pay from 25 to 50 per cent. So you see how it is that Harrison and the U. S. Bank are gaining friends. We have several old soldiers among us who served under Gen. Harrison in the last war, they are now tottering on their staves, and their heads are silvered over by the frosts of many winters, yet they live in hopes that they will see the day when they can give their chief a helping hand to the Presidential chair. It is a gratification to me to hear those old veterans give young aspiring demagogues the lie, when they hear them misrepresent Gen. Harrison's conduct during the last war. How they drop their feathers and sneak off as though they had been shot at and not missed! From the signs of the times, I believe that Gen. Harrison will get a much larger vote in the south western counties than any other Whig has ever yet done. If the changes in all the other Democratic counties have been as great as they have in 4 or 5 of the south western counties, I BELIEVE HARRISON WILL CARRY THE STATE.

A FARMER OF NEWTON.

From the Boonville American.
THE SUB-TREASURY.

The history of this project from its first conception to the present time, when it lies in a state of dubious existence, uncertain of birth and likely to prove an abortion, would present some singular phenomena if fairly set forth. What it is precisely no one can tell; what it is to be, is told in the meagre language of the bill. It is altogether probable, however, that its originators have certain ideas of its real character, and of the part which it is intended to perform, more definite than any which have yet been communicated in discussions upon the subject.

The first indication of the Sub-Treasury scheme is to be found in the intimation given by General Jackson in one of his Messages, that if Congress had applied to him for a plan of a National Bank, free from constitutional objections, he would have furnished one, adapted at all points, to the requirements of the country. What that plan would have been, we can judge only by what the Sub-Treasury has since appeared to be—a project conceived and matured by the same party of which General Jackson was the head. The war against the United States Bank, and afterwards against the whole banking system of the country, must have had some other purpose than merely a destructive one. The ulterior purpose we may presume is now embodied in the Sub-Treasury. The consummate address with which the prejudices of the ultra democracy were excited against Banks; the skill with which the feelings of the same party were enlisted in support of a scheme which will, if carried out, concentrate the power of all Banks in one great central establishment; and, more than all, the singular dexterity which has conciliated the upholders of the State Rights into the support of a project of consolidation more ominous than any ever before imagined—all give evidence of the vast importance which the National Executive attaches to its favorite measure, while they are, at the same time, characteristic of its style of policy. It is a matter of some concern then to know what will be the effect of this system when brought into action; and what its modes of operation. Is it designed to regulate the currency and equilibrate exchanges by affording a circulation bearing a permanent and identical value in all parts of the country? Will it operate as a check upon issues made by local institutions upon an insecure basis? To all such inquiries the language of the last Message furnishes an answer to the effect that no connection whatever will exist between the Government Sub-Treasury and the Banking system of the country. The currency must take care of itself—exchanges may run upon four legs or upon two—the people must not expect too much at the hands of the Government, and business men must look out for themselves. The end and aim of the Sub-Treasury, we are told, is—THE SAFE KEEPING OF THE PUBLIC MONEY! For this desirable purpose stone buildings with iron gratings are to be provided, constric-

ted with huge vaults and impenetrable closets lined with asbestos and secured by bars and double bolted locks; and in order that large sums may not be carried off in a pocket book, the public revenues are to be collected in specie—metallic substance, bulky and ponderous, that will give forth betraying sounds and click out the discovery of an absconding porpoise. This, we are to believe, is the sagacious scheme long brooded over in politic councils, matured by earnest thought, and now to be brought forth to soothe the anguish of a long tortured country—to remedy all ills, to restore prosperity; to re-establish the down trodden interests of every branch of domestic industry. Upon this wonderful conception, legislative councils have set in graye incubation, seemingly unconscious whether the result was to be a chick or a serpent.

But there are other things to be touched upon in reference to the real character of this project, which we design to make the subject of future examination—unless, indeed, the oblivion to which it seems to have fallen in the House of Representatives shall render such notice unnecessary.

RIVERS OF BLOOD.

The Globe of Wednesday night, discourses after this wise: "If Federalism should succeed in vitiating the Presidential election by false returns, or other means, and make it a contested question to be settled elsewhere than at the polls, the Government will be sold, and it never will be recovered by the people, but at the expense of rivers of blood." What friend of his country can read the above official proclamation by Mr. Van Buren through his organ, the Globe, and not shudder at the enormity of the remedy he proposes for his anticipated defeat. The returns from Connecticut had just reached the palace. The party here had become satisfied that neither their slanders of Gen. Harrison, their reduction of wages, nor their drawing room heroism of Mr. Van Buren is likely to stay the popular indignation against them, as the authors of the calamities and distress of the nation; and now, as a last resort, the tocsin is sounded, to arms! ye faithful! If Mr. Van Buren should be defeated, let it be at "expense of rivers of blood." We were apprised that these blood-suckers who are fawned on the treasury would not surrender their pup, until they were literally driven from the door of the Department, but we confess we were not entirely prepared for a resistance of the character palpably recommended by the Globe. We will tell the administration that their proclamations, like their slanders will do them no good. The arms of the freedom of this nation cannot be turned upon the old hero who periled his life in the tented field, again and again, in deadly conflict with our foreign enemies; they love him because he has so loved his country as to bare his brave and manly bosom to its enemies, at the time when his slanders and those who now prefer "rivers of blood" to his elevation, were either in their nurse's arms or dancing cotillions at splendid balls. Do they presume to think that the people of this nation are their serfs, to rise at their beck or nod, and by civil war cause rivers of blood of their fellow citizens to run through the land? Such desperation we have never witnessed. If the Connecticut election produces such a state of feeling at the palace, what will the rolling thunders which are gathering in the political sky produce? You had better take it calmly, gentlemen, your days are numbered, and although you have disregarded the voice of the people while living we hope you may bow in your death to that voice with at least the semblance of respect.—Madisonian.

WESTERN MISSOURI.

This section of country has attracted great attention for several years past, and emigrants by almost thousands we may say, have poured into it annually. The anxiety to see and obtain information respecting it, is as great as ever. The West and its great advantages is one of the most engaging topics of conversation and enquiry in many of the eastern states, and we are aware that many, in those states, are debarred the privilege of travelling and viewing the country for themselves. To such we have thought, a general description will not be uninteresting.

We have in contemplation, as soon as the information can be obtained, the publication, in continued numbers, of a definite description of each of the western counties, giving their latitude and longitude—boundaries—number of townships and sections—the quantity of entered and unentered land—the qualities of the soil and products—the face of the country—the varieties of timber and underwood—the water privileges for mills and navigation—springs—and all other particulars bearing an interest, or containing statistical information.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Courier.

We were quite amused, a few days since, with the tenor of the following dialogue, which has been repeated to us. An honest farmer had occasion to call upon a lawyer, both being disciples of modern democracy:

Farmer.—Good morning, Squire. What news to-day?

Lawyer.—Why, nothing particular. It is said the Sub-Treasury bill will soon pass in Congress.

Farmer.—Well what do you think of it?

Lawyer.—Think? Why, it will be one of the most salutary bills which Congress could pass, it will make gold and silver plenty, and reduce the price of every commodity 75 per cent, and labor too. You could employ your workmen at half the price you now do.

Farmer.—Well, I like that. But, Squire, I gave three thousand dollars for my farm; but according to that, I could only sell it for about fifteen hundred.

Lawyer.—That is true, but you could buy as much with that fifteen hundred as you can now with double the amount.

Farmer.—But they say I could not buy coffee, tea, or sugar, or any other foreign article, cheaper than I do now.

Lawyer.—That is true; but it is the fault of the foreigners, who love to grind up our poor people.

Farmer.—Well, you say that farms and labor, and all that, would cost only half as much as now—how would it be with the office-holders—for the plucky Whigs say that they would get as much, and that would be worth twice what it is now?

Lawyer.—That is because they have their pay in money—and that will not sink in value, though every thing else will.

Farmer.—Then, if I want to raise money to pay my tax, I must sell twice as much corn or produce as I used to; and the office-holder gets it? I lose a little in that way, and I do not see how I can gain any thing. Will lawyers work for half they used to get?

Lawyer.—Why, certainly not. They have a rule of charges, and cannot conveniently alter them.

those Banks, which ruin the country, all of them!
Farmer.—Well, I suppose that is all right; but it seems to me pretty tough, that my farm and all my butter and cheese, and corn, and and won't be worth but half as much as now, and yet I have to pay as much for taxes, and tea, and coffee, and sugar, and the lawyers, too, faith. I'll call again, Squire, about that business.

New Hampshire Whigs Up.—The Whigs of Rockingham county, N. H., held a convention last week, at which more than 600 delegates were present. The delegates from New market, to the number of about a hundred, marched to the convention on foot, with music and banners. The county sends twenty delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The Harrison fever begins to rage in the granite state, as the following paragraph from the Concord Statesman shows:

"The driving wagons have taken up the business, and are starting a strong team for old Tip. We noticed yesterday one of those tremendous vehicles, which more than a Yale knows how to manage, employed in traving produce of the interior to market, drawn by eight powerful greys, whose appearance told of the liberality of their master, passing through Main Street, with a flag bearing the inscription, "Harrison and Tyler," on one side, and on the other, "Agriculture, Manufacturers, and Commerce."

RUSSIA.

According to the official accounts of the births and deaths in the Russian empire, it appears that in the course of the last year, a great many persons died who had attained a remarkable high age.

The number of births was	2,364,093
Deaths	1,363,733
Excess of Births	770,259
Marriages	492,434
Among the deaths there were, of persons—	
From 100 to 105 years	558
From 110 to 115	125
From 120 to 125	120
From 125 to 130	3
From 130 to 145	1
From 150 to 159	3
Of 160 years	1
Of 169 years	1

WESTERN MISSOURI.

This section of country has attracted great attention for several years past, and emigrants by almost thousands we may say, have poured into it annually. The anxiety to see and obtain information respecting it, is as great as ever. The West and its great advantages is one of the most engaging topics of conversation and enquiry in many of the eastern states, and we are aware that many, in those states, are debarred the privilege of travelling and viewing the country for themselves. To such we have thought, a general description will not be uninteresting.

We have in contemplation, as soon as the information can be obtained, the publication, in continued numbers, of a definite description of each of the western counties, giving their latitude and longitude—boundaries—number of townships and sections—the quantity of entered and unentered land—the qualities of the soil and products—the face of the country—the varieties of timber and underwood—the water privileges for mills and navigation—springs—and all other particulars bearing an interest, or containing statistical information.

The face of the country in Western Missouri, is generally rolling, and lies well for cultivation. But to be more particular, we will arrange it in classes, and describe each separately—the first of which will be styled "The Bottoms," or "made lands." The Missouri river runs nearly an eastern course, but in a zig-zag line, reflecting alternately from bluff to bluff, and by this meandering course the bottoms are formed. They vary from one to five miles in width, and are densely covered with growths of timber, the principal varieties of which are cotton-wood, sycamore, elm, linden, oak of several species, honey-bloom, coffee-bean, buckeye, hackberry, hickory, mulberry, black-walnut, &c. The undergrowth consists of white-thorn, papaw, red-bud, black-elder, grape-vines, &c. The soil is extremely rich, and produces abundantly. It is composed of very fine sand and vegetable mould. Of late years these bottoms have not been subject to inundations, and have become thickly settled. Future overflows are but little apprehended. The surface is level and occasionally small lakes or ponds are found which abound in fat and water-fowl, and affording choice resorts for the sportsmen. Water can be obtained from the river by digging, or from fine springs of cool water issuing from the base of the bluffs. The health of settlers in these bottoms, is generally considered as good as that of those living on the higher lands.

21. The "Bluffs" are generally gradual, in their ascent from the river or "bottoms," and slightly broken. They rise from one hundred to three hundred feet above the common level of the river. The soil is very rich, and heavily timbered with all the varieties above mentioned except cotton-wood and sycamore, with the occasional addition of groves of sugar-maple. Limestone can be found at almost all points on the face of these bluffs. They are now cultivated extensively, and produce most abundantly.

22. After striking the common level of the country, the timbered lands vary from two to five miles in width, the soil of the best quality, and the surface gently undulating. Timber of many varieties, is also found skirting the banks of all the water courses affording to the principal rivers, which affords means to the settler, for building and fencing, on the "prairies," or open lands.

23. The "Prairies," or higher portions of the country, and sometimes termed "Divides," range principally between the streams and are from one to ten miles wide. Their surface is gently rolling, and in the summer season most beautifully mantled in a "meat of green," composed of varieties of wild grass and weeds, presenting one of the finest scenes in the world. The soil is mostly very fertile, and after the first ploughing or breaking easily cultivated. A large quantity of this description of country is still subject to entry. It is not our object to particularize the many inducements and advantages this portion of the State possesses, but merely introduce the subject, and continue, as above proposed, a more satisfactory description at some future time.—[Lexington Express.