From the Daily Globe.

THE MARCY-ELGIN TREATY.

Of this treaty, recently negotiated, and which settles the vexed question of the fisheries, and arranges some other matters, we are not going to say anything—it being a subject not within our editorial competency—except to notice a discussion which took place with reference to it, in the House of Lords, on the 27th of June.

The Earl of Clarendon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said "it was necessary that every colony, interested should confirm the provisions of the treaty."

The Earl of Derby said, "if they could not conclude a treaty affecting trade with a foreign country, without the consent of the Colonies, the effect would be that on such questions, those Colonies were practically independent. Though he agreed that it was most important with regard to the fisheries question, the consent of the Colonies should be obtained, yet he did not see that it was necessary they should confirm the provisions of the treaty."

The Duke of Newcastle, one of the Cabinet, said, "the question was carefully considered, whether the treaty required to be confirmed by the local legislatures. The opinion of the legal officers was taken, and that opinion was, that the assent of the Legislatures of the Colonies was necessary."

The Earl of Derby replied, that "if that was, then the Colonial Legislatures were put in a superior position to that of the Imperial Parliament, for the consent of the Parliament was not necessary to a treaty entered into by the Crown."

The Duke of Newcastle said, "that the legal opinion was taken on the point, whether it was necessary that the Colonial Legislatures should give effect to those parts of the treaty in which they would be concerned. He did not say that they had any right that did not attach to the Imperial Parliament, but that the consent of the Colonial Legislatures was necessary to give effect to certain portions of the treaty."

Here ended the discussion, which seems to us to be a very curious one, and the admission made by the Ministers, that the Colonial Legislatures possessed, of right, the power to consent to the treaty or to reject it as far as their interest are involved, is at once a singular and a novel doctrine. The Duke of Newcastle gets over the Earl of Derby's hypothesis, by an explanation, which though accepted apparently, does not in the slightest degree resolve the difficulty. The treaty, if ratified by the two Governments, parties to it, would be binding on every member of the British empire proper, without the consent or intervention of Parliament, but it would not bind the Colonies interested in it without the consent of their respective Legislatures. It follows, therefore, that any of the three or four Legislatures may, for any cause, good or bad, wholly nullify the treaty, and fling the subject back where it was signed, and where it has been for years, and the nullification may be for reasons wholly extraneous to the question of the fisheries, and indeed for no reasons at all. If this is so, and this case is to be a precedent, then it follows, that the British Government can henceforth make no treaty affecting one of her Colonies having a Legislature, without getting the consent of that Legislature, the consent of the Home Government, or of the Parliament even going for nothing. This is certainly a new doctrine, and may be very sound and solid, but it clearly indicates the existence of a disposition in the Government to conciliate and gratify the Colonies, and to make them as independent of the Crown as it is possible, and as far as may be compatible with their allegiance to it—an allegiance which is getting to be, we think, very loose, and slippery, and not likely to last many years longer in the Canadas, where if the power to veto international treaties is conceded to the people; it will not be very long before they will imagine that they had as well exercise the power of making as of vetoing them, which would be nothing more and nothing less than independence; and to that things are tending in the Canadas and in Australia. We are of opinion that there is scarcely anything more absurd than the dependence of one nation on another when it is able to protect itself, and to manage its own affairs. It is well for a country to establish Colonies—to procreate Commonwealths, as Hobbes calls it—and to protect them when young and weak; but to assert the right of governing them when full grown and strong, and through all time, is about as gross a solecism in politics as it would be in social life, for a father to attempt to exercise paternal authority over his sons after they had come to man's estate, and for and during their natural lives.

Had the British Government possessed, at the epoch of our Revolution, anything like the liberality now practiced towards its colonies and dependencies, the dismemberment of the empire so deprecated by Lord Chatham, and so deplored in anticipation by him, would not have taken place for a good many years, though it was in the nature of things that it should take place some day or other—soon or late—and as things turned out it was best that it was soon.

Since the foregoing was written, the treaty has been approved by the Senate of the United States, and has to be approved by the Canadian Parliament before it can be ratified; and it is thought to be doubtful whether that legislative body will approve or not. If it does not, then all the labor is lost. The subject has to be reopened, another negotiation has to take place, and another treaty to be made, and in the meantime the questions involved will be getting to be more complicated and difficult.

Can Ladies S. Type?—In answer to this question, the Philadelphia Register, which has been vigorously opposed to the attempts to introduce females as compositors, remarks as follows:

"Several are now employed in the Printing department of the Register establishment. They have learned in a few few weeks as much as boys usually do in as many months, for the reason that they are better prepared by education and taste. In six months, they will earn more than any one of the female teachers in our Public Schools, and will be fast on the road to comfort and independence.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

It has never before fallen to our lot to record a more melancholy occurrence, than the one which we are now called upon to publish. On Monday evening last, as two young men, James Wilson, son of Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., and Nathaniel C. Clayland, the son of Mrs. Mary Taylor, wife of Nathan Taylor, Esq., of this town, were returning from the Rock Springs Camp Meeting, in Lincoln County, about 28 or 30 miles from Charlotte, a slight difficulty sprung up between the two young men, about the loan of some money, the former asking the latter for the loan of two or three dollars, and the latter refusing, alleging that he had already let him have some, and thereupon an altercation ensued, which resulted in Clayland's slapping Wilson's jaws. This occurred near the Western Plank Road toll gate, a short distance from town, and Wilson remarked to Clayland that he would see him again in town; the latter responding that he could be found about the streets during the evening. Wilson then left the company, and arrived in town about fifteen minutes in advance of Clayland and the rest of the party who were with them. As soon as he arrived in town, he made inquiry of several of his friends for a pistol, and finally succeeded in finding his own, in his carpet bag, in the billiard room immediately over the grocery of Bryan & Thompson, one of his friends having brought his carpet bag from the Camp Meeting for him. Thus armed, he stepped down into the grocery, where he found Clayland, and walked up to him, and told him that he had slapped his jaws, and he intended to kill him for it. Clayland, not thinking that he was serious, pushed him away, and remarked, in a jocular manner, that he had nothing against him, and wanted nothing to do with him. Wilson then drew his pistol and presented it. Clayland caught his hand, and held it up, repeating the same remark. He then let go, and attempted to step behind a screen standing near by, when he received the ball of the pistol in the left side, about two and a half inches below the breast. Clayland made a step or two, fell to his knees, and remarked to Wilson that he had killed him.—Wilson answered with same slight remark, threw down his pistol, mounted his horse, and made his escape Westward. He was pursued by the sheriff and others, but night coming on very soon, no traces could be heard of him, and his pursuers returned a little before midnight, and renewed their pursuit early the next morning, but at this writing nothing is known of his whereabouts.

Clayland was taken to his mother's room at Maj. Kerr's Hotel, where he has received every attention from our best physicians, his many friends, and his heart-broken mother, but no hope is indulged for his recovery. The range of the ball could not be traced with a probe, but it is supposed to have passed near the heart, and lodged in the lungs or thorax.

This melancholy event has thrown a pall of sadness upon the feelings of our whole community, and public sympathy is divided between the unfortunate father of the one, who was absent, attending the Supreme Court at Morganton, and the disconsolate mother of the other, who had recently removed to Florida, and is only a visit to her friends. Wilson is only about 19 years of age, and Clayland about 21. They were raised in the same town, attended the same schools, and had always been remarkably friendly and intimate with each other; and, although Clayland had not been dissipated for several months, it is believed that excessive indulgence in the bitter waters of that great source of human crime and misery, intemperance, stimulated the bad passions of young Wilson to commit the unfortunate deed that we have just recorded.

We were well acquainted with both of the young men, and can testify to many noble traits in both their characters. Both were brave, and generous to a fault; and both were kind, warm-hearted, and remarkably affectionate to their friends. But both were young, thoughtless, and wholly ungovernable by their friends; and it is to be hoped that this sad affair may exercise a wholesome influence over the minds of the many wayward youths of the present generation in this vicinity.

Mr. Clayland is alive and there is a prospect that he may recover.—*Charlotte Whig.*

Riot in St. Louis—Five Persons Killed and a Large Number Wounded—Sixty Houses Destroyed.

St. Louis, August 8th.—A dreadful riot occurred in the city, this evening, about 5 o'clock. At the Fifth Ward Polls, during an altercation, an Irishman stabbed an American. This was a signal for a general attack, in which pistols were fired, stones thrown, and other missiles freely used. The mob destroyed a large number of drinking houses, and broke the furniture to atoms. The crowd supplied themselves with axes, and smashed every thing that would yield to blows.

It is rumored that five persons have been killed, and a large number wounded. The mob threatened to attack the college. The office of the Anzeiger has been attacked, and is now threatened again. Eight military companies are now marching towards the point threatened, and a number have formed in line to protect the Anzeiger office. Two arrests have been made. About sixty houses, mostly Irish groceries of the lowest order, have been detroyed. On Morgan street there is not an Irish grocery left.

Shooting Affair in Memphis.—On the morning of the 2d inst. a shocking affair occurred at the livery stable of Nowley & May, in Memphis, Tenn., between Capt. Geo. A. Brinkley, master of the steamer James Laughlin, and Mr. Charles May, one of the proprietors of the stable, in which the former received several wounds, which have probably proven fatal. It seems that there had been some difficulty between them previously, and that Brinkley had gone to the stable on the morning above named, for the purpose of bringing it to an issue. When the parties met May fired five successive shots with a revolving pistol, at Brinkley, nearly all of which took effect in different parts of his body. The wounded man was conveyed immediately to Dr. Creighton's office, with scarce a hope of his recovery. May was taken before an examining court and discharged, the testimony going to prove that his life had been repeatedly threatened by Brinkley.—*Evening Bulletin.*

A Duel.—A female duel, says the San Jose (Cal.) Republican, took place on Monday afternoon, at Moccasinne Hill, between Mr. Lafarge, County Clerk of Calaveras, and a Mr. Dudley.—They chose the unique manner of sparring water at each other, to cool their wounded honor. One combatant supplied himself with the hose of the Union Water Company, the other with that of the Massachusetts Company. Marking the distance at which was about twenty feet, they commenced pouring upon each other. The combatants withstood the application manfully for a certain minutes, when Mr. D., finding himself on the better part of a douse, caved in.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Flour, Cotton and Woollen Mills, at Lebanon, Tenn., were consumed by fire on the 29th ult. The loss is estimated at $110,000; insurance $31,000. By this conflagration, one two hundred and fifty hands, were thrown out of employment. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE RESULT.

We are not quite sure that we have formally announced to our readers the grand result of our late very spirited contest.—We have however, we believe, stated some circumstances and facts from which a general defeat of the Whig party could be fairly inferred. We now state distinctly and sorrowfully—and if not with tears in our eyes, it is because we won't cry—that we are floored, routed, battered, bruised, and whipped—but with sundry qualifications. We confess ourselves floored, but not trodden down; routed, but not reduced to captivity; battered and bruised, but by no means broken; whipped "in every principal part," like old Ben. Stephen's calf, but not yet subdued. Being now relieved by this solemn announcement of our great disaster, we dismiss the subject in disgust, and never mean to allude to it again. And we hope, if we have any friends, they will never mention it in our presence. We have already been told of it too often for our individual comfort; and we regret to say there is an air of spite and malice about this disagreeable talk, that we intend hereafter to make a personal matter. We will not bear it. "There is a point beyond which forbearance ceases," &c. We throw out the hint. Our friends we hope will be wise. We cannot stand every thing—and we won't.

This is the general result; but there are some particular results which may as well be noted.

1st. This election proves, we fear, that there are about 2000 more democrats than Whigs, at this present writing, in North Carolina. On this subject, however, we speak hesitatingly; and if our worthy compeers of the Whig press do not think with us, we will hear their reasons, and hold ourselves open to conviction. They may be able to explain what sorcery and witchcraft were used by the locos, to seduce our Whigs from their allegiance, so far as to gain this unexpected victory.—We hope they will; and if so, we shall readily fall in, and fight over the battle again on some other day. We will conscientiously open our heart to the hope that there is yet "a good time coming," though just at present we do think that "clouds and darkness lower around our house."

2nd. Mr. Bragg has learned the wishes of at least that section of the State which he canvassed about Railroads and other improvements. He has learned the power and capabilities of the Great West; and has been well instructed in the universal desire of that people, to *bring out* that interesting portion of our State. He will make no more stump speeches against Railroads. He will no more charge upon the Whig party, and prove it too by the Record, that they were the first to embark both the State and their private fortunes in the glorious cause. It is no offence now; and Mr. Bragg has candidly admitted that some democrats had a hand in the business, and promised that more of them will help the cause hereafter.

3d. We shall have now a Gubernatorial exposition of the meaning of "a judicious system of internal improvements" which will immortalize its ingenious author, and place him in the same category with the inventor of "a judicious tariff," and the man who first invented sleep. Blessings on them all!

4th. This contest has made everybody a friend to internal improvements in our good old State. It has been a struggle between the Gubernatorial candidates, to prove each the better friend to Railroads, &c. Each claimed it to himself. It was claimed for each by his party and friends. That settles the matter, we hope. We can all act together now; on a subject which has always been dear to the Whigs as a party; and to accomplish which they have made many sacrifices and suffered many defeats. Let us all now put our shoulders to the wheel, and move on *judiciously.*

5th. Mr. Bragg is elected, and would have been, without the aid of a very "distinguished statesman" who aspires to be Senator, and "would give a diamond as large as the State House" to become so. The legislative majority, ranging from 18 to 24, relieves our friends from the necessity of taking the physic which they engaged to do, provided the mountain district was necessary to carry the State for democracy. The district was not needed; the bargain is ended, and the "distinguished statesman" is not to be Senator. The treason was not useful, and now the locos can loathe, not only the traitor, but the treason itself, to their heart's content.

6th. It happens that several democrats are elected, who, even in their party triumph, are disposed to reward talents and patriotism wherever found. The State owes much to Senator Badger. None has done her more honor; none has served her better or accomplished more.—Some Democrats feel this; and many have said that he ought to be returned to the Senate. Will they dare to do what they know to be right? We do not ask his re-election as a favor to Mr. Badger. He would scorn to ask it himself, we doubt not. But has he not honored the State? Has he not wielded a power and influence in the Senate for his State, which no other member has? Does not every man, Whig or democrat, who travels over the country, feel his bosom swell with pride, when the name of Senator Badger is spoken? Has not his eye glistened at the glowing terms in which his name is always mentioned? We have felt it; and we know that democrats have felt so too. But can they rise high enough above party to be patriotic in spite of party drilling and party behests? We think not.

It is often said that there ought to be but one party in the South, and that we ought to have no fellowship with the Whigs on the other side of the Potomac. Nothing would so effectually accomplish a fusion of parties in this State, as a liberal and generous, but *just* course, in the dominant party, towards one who is the pride of the Whig—honored for his manly talents, and purity in the hearts of all patriotic democrats, and who has contributed much towards enabling our good old State—our mother—to hold up her head without blushing, among her proud sisters. Can we be thus united—fused into one? We think not.

There is no cure for intemperance, except total abstinence.

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 24, 1854.

☞ By the last arrival from California, received here this morning by the South Carolinian, we learn the Democratic State Convention met, and after an angry quarrel, broke up and nominated two tickets.

A fire had occurred at Marysville which caused a loss of $250,000.

The wheat harvested had turned out abundantly, and large quantities were being exported.

Meeting of the Grand Division.—The G. W. P. has ordered a called session of the Grand Division to be held in Raleigh, commencing on Monday night the 16th of October.

NAT. CLAYLAND.

We learn from the Charlotte Whig of the 23d instant, that this young man, who was shot by young Wilson, is still living, and his fate in suspense. He is better in the morning and worse again at night.

Wilson has not yet been arrested, and nothing is known of his whereabouts.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR

Comes off at Raleigh on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of October. We trust our Rowan farmers and others, will make a showing there. The Hon. Kenneth Rayner will deliver the annual address, and every thing looks as if the occasion was going to be one of surpassing interest.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.

Our community was shocked early yesterday morning by the report that Dr. Edward Brown, in a fit of insanity, had leaped from a second story window, at his father's residence in this Town, and had fractured his skull, and sustained other internal injuries which endangered his life. In less than two hours after the occurrence, he breathed his last, his injury proving more serious than at first supposed. He died from the rupture of some blood vessel and internal hemorage. The deceased had been tending to insanity for some two months previous to his melancholy end, and his friends had to keep a vigilant watch over him, part of the time, to prevent his injuring others and save him from self-destruction. They had determined to send him to the asylum at Columbia, and were preparing to start at the moment he made the fatal leap.

This melancholy event has cast a gloom over our community, both on account of the deceased, and his family and friends who are left to mourn so sad a fate of a husband, son and brother. No one, we presume, can complain of a wrong done them by Dr. Brown, or of a wanton insult or injury. He was naturally of a mild and kind disposition, and gentlemanly in his deportment. He has fallen in the prime of life, and has found in the grave a rest, which, had his case proved incurable, he never could have had on earth.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF N. C.

We are indebted to the Secretary for a pamphlet copy of the "Transactions of the fifth annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, held at Raleigh, N. C., May, 1854." It is a very neatly got up book, of 97 pages, printed by Fulton & Price, Wilmington. It contains the names of officers and members of the Society, in addition to the proceedings had at Raleigh, in May. Also the Constitution and By-Laws, and an appendix, which comprises an annual address by J. B. Jones, M. D., and another on Malaria, by Charles E. Johnson, M. D., which latter we doubt not is a valuable production to the Profession. The appendix also comprises the Code of Medical Ethics, adopted by the American Medical Association and which is recognized by the Medical Society of North Carolina.

In glancing over the list of members, we were surprised to find the names of so few of our Western physicians. One at Gold Hill, one at Salisbury and one in Buncombe, are about all, out of upwards of a hundred. But as the next annual meeting of the Society will be held in this Town, commencing at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the third Tuesday in May, 1855, we doubt not physicians in this part of the State will avail themselves of the opportunity then afforded them, and become members.

The St. Louis Riot.—The St. Louis Intelligencer, after a patient investigation into the causes which were at the bottom of the late disgraceful and fatal riot in that city, says it was a purely accidental outbreak; and that no native or Catholic feeling, as has been alledged, lay at the bottom of it at all. It was commenced by several of those blustering and fighting boys, which are to be found in every city; and the circle of the disorderly widened, and grew fiercer, until it became a great riot. That the first grog shops destroyed, were attacked and gutted because some offending parties had taken refuge in them; and that after the work of destruction had commenced against these shops of a certain class, the rioters seemed to think it was well enough to finish them all. The Intelligencer says there was no attack made upon private residences, or the churches of the Catholics, and that there was at no time any threatening demonstration that way.

From the North Carolina Whig.

TREATING AT ELECTIONS.

A CARD.

Messrs. Editors:—I regret the necessity which has compelled me to make a public explanation of any part of my conduct during the canvass in this county. It is well known that I ran for a seat in the House of Commons as a Whig, against a large Democratic majority; and that I was defeated by the Democratic party.—I am entirely satisfied with the result—I have made no charges, nor have I any to make against other my opponents or their party for unfairness or fraud. On the other hand, I am assured, that the legitimate Democratic majority in the county was amply sufficient to defeat me, without resorting to fraudulent voting. That there were illegal votes given in is probable, but I was defeated without their aid and am not disappointed, for I could not expect the democrats to elect me, knowing that I was a Whig, and would, if elected, vote for two Whig United States Senators. As I have not made any charge against the Democratic party, and as I am not now before the public, and therefore my name is not public property, I think the Editor of the Democrat stepped out of the way to make a personal attack on me in his paper of this morning.—I was not the nominee of the Whig party, and they are therefore not accountable for my conduct, nor have I anything to do with any editorial in the Whig papers. If the Editor of the Democrat had contented himself with stating the simple truth, I should not have noticed it; but he has made a statement which is exaggerated and highly colored, not to say untrue.

The Editor says, in answer to an editorial in the Whig of yesterday, that "the Whigs treated as much as the Democrats," with that I have nothing personal to do; but he goes on and says that he "thinks he saw my name on five decanters in one house," making necessarily the impression that on that day I was treating on a large scale, there being five barrooms in town. This statement, I think, makes it necessary that I should make some public explanation.

I have always disliked the detestable custom of treating, or in other words, buying votes with liquor; and nothing has occurred in the campaign which I regret so much, as the necessity which was forced upon me of doing so to any extent. When I commenced the campaign, although I was unpledged and was at liberty to do as I pleased, I determined to treat as little as possible. During the whole campaign I did not buy one drop of spirits at any of the tax paynings, although there was spirits at several of them. On the day of the election I was at Steele Creek box, where there were several wagons with spirits, I bought one quart only, and that was after every man on the ground had voted, and then only after I had been asked to do so by a Democrat, who had voted and electioneered for me during the day. When I left town, on the morning of the election, I did so, under the full belief, that neither of the candidates for the Commons would treat on that day, an agreement to that effect having been made between myself and one of my opponents on the day previous. I told my friends, and the bar-keepers with whom I had previously spoken on the subject, not to treat for me, unless the other candidates opened a treat. When I returned in the evening, I learned that all the candidates had treated, and that, of course, my friends had treated for me. I had complied with my promise at the box I attended. In town, two only of the shops treated for me, in one of which, my name was on one decanter, and in the other on two only; if it appeared in any other shop, I have not yet heard of it, and it was not done by any authority from me. If the Editor of the Democrat had been in the habit of taking a "drap too much," that circumstance, in connection with the fact, that he must have been in the shop himself, to have seen those decanters, would have been a rational way of accounting for his extraordinary powers of vision.

This is only intended to set myself right. I made no charges against any one—I am not accountable for any Whig editorials, nor is the Whig party answerable for my sins. I hope I shall not find it necessary to appear publicly again, as I am now only a private individual—all future reference to me will be treated as personal.

JAMUEL J. LOWRIE.

Charlotte, Aug 11, 1854.

The old practice of *treating—of buying votes with liquor*—was also resorted to in this county, we have heard; but whether true or not we cannot speak from personal knowledge. If any of the Grand Jurors of the County feel the force of their oaths, however, as touching this matter, we presume it will not be difficult to ascertain whether or not the laws against treating at elections were violated. We do know, that we had more drunkenness and fighting here on the election day than we ever before witnessed on a similar occasion. *Whiskey* ruled and ruined the honor of the day. Sober and good men were apalled by the scenes of brutality and degradation which were then exhibited, and we have reason to hope that some who have heretofore shown indifference to the evils of the traffic, were brought to realize the necessity for restraining it. We also learn that some of the candidates in Davie county treated; and the same in Burke. If it be true, it ought to be proven before the next Legislature, and every such offender expelled. No man who violates the law on this subject can take a seat in the Legislature without perjuring himself; and no perjured man ought to sit in our Legislative Halls.

People of Rowan, Mecklenburg, Davie and Burke: you know whether or not your candidates treated to influence the result of the election. Permit us to call your attention to the following extracts from the Revised Statutes of the State of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly at the Session of 1836-'7. Try your members elected by these laws and settle the question with yourselves, whether or not they are qualified to serve you in the State Legislature. And settle the question, also, of your own responsibility for this corruption of the ballot box and of our Legislative Councils.

From page 298-'9—Revised Statutes.

22. If any person shall at any time before or after any election, either directly or indirectly, give any money, gift, gratuity or reward to any elector or electors, or to any county or district, in order to be elected, or to procure any other person to be elected as a member of the General Assembly, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay four hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court of record having cognizance thereof, with costs, and shall be incapable to serve as a member during the continuance of that General Assembly, for which such election shall be made as aforesaid.

23. If any person or persons shall treat, with either meat or drink, on any day of election or any day previous thereto, with an intent to influence the election, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, the one half for the use of the county where the same shall be recovered, to be paid to the county trustree, the other half to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record have cognizance thereof with cost.

24. It shall be the duty of the sheriff in each and every county, annually to publish the two preceding sections of this act, by advertising and reading the same at the court house door, on the first and second days of the county court, which shall happen previous to the annual election, and also on the different days of the election, under the penalty of forty dollars for each and every neglect.

27. Every person elected a member of the General Assembly shall, before taking his seat therein, take the oath of allegiance appointed for the qualification of members of the General Assembly and public officers, and also the oath to support the constitution of the United States; and if any person elected a member of the General Assembly shall, by himself or any other person, directly or indirectly, give or cause to be given any gift, gratuity, reward or present whatsoever, or give or cause to be given by himself or any other person for him, of meat or drink, at any public meeting or collection of the people, to any person or persons whatsoever, for his or their vote or votes, or to influence him or them in his election, every person violating this section shall, on due proof, be expelled from his seat in the General Assembly.

We have no wish now that the contest is over, and our adversaries prostrated, to revive recollections which must be unpleasant to them—to remind *some* of them that, though victory could not be secured, their honor might have been preserved untarnished. Let the demagogues, the calumniators, the getters-up of false issues and the ready makers and propagators of falsehoods—all looking to the defeat of as pure a patriot as ever lived in the State and to the elevation of a man to an office for which he is not fitted either by education or by principles—sink back into the contempt and insignificance to which the voice of the people has consigned them; but let harmony and good feeling again prevail among the masses of both parties—the vanquished alike with the victorious. This is *the people's* government. Honest differences of opinion are to be expected, and these differences are always of service in a free State; but faction never receives so severe and effective a rebuke as when, as in this case, it is administered by the people themselves.—*Standard.*

The devil casting out evil spirits would be fully as well in keeping as this attempt at exorcism of the bitter feelings of party, by the political charlatan of the *Standard.* With the above before us, as a specimen, it would be equally as unnatural, and about the same in effect. Both must fail and sink, alike, in the estimation of discerning minds.

☞ "The Citizen."—We learn from the Columbia Carolinian, that an agent to obtain subscriptions for this able journal, is now on a visit to the South—is now at Columbia. The Citizen is published in New York, by John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, a very able and bold writer. His fearless and powerful advocacy of the rights of the slave-holding States under the Constitution, gives the Citizen a claim upon the South which it is hoped will be promptly and suitably acknowledged.

STATE OF EUROPE.

A correspondent of the New York Courier, alluding to the jealousies of the nations, says that the moment England or France gives the slight-est countenance to the desires of Kossuth or Hungary, or Mazzini in Italy, a combination will be formed, which in a few months would hurl Louis Napoleon from his throne and instal Henry V. in the palace of the Tuileries. The writer adds:

"England herself might not object to this; for she dreads her present ally more than she fears the Czar; and Sir Charles Napier made no secret, before quitting the British shores, that he could and would destroy the Russian fleet in three weeks, were it not that, before the elapse of three months, 'it might be wanted against the French'—in other words, that another and still more 'untoward' Navarino, as the Duke of Wellington termed it, might arrive. But England, in all probability, will not get so easily off."

SALUTATORY

We this week hoist our name to the mast head of this paper as its future editor. And in doing so, we are reminded that we have a great duty to perform, in vindicating the great principles of Democracy from the ruthless attacks of political enemies. 'Tis true, we are not used to the harness editorial; but we promise that the great cause for which this paper has battled so long, arduously and manfully, shall not be found lagging in our hands—that we shall use every honest endeavor to promote the great truths of the Democratic party; *for we believe them to be right*, and "thrice armed is he whose cause is just."

We shall devote our whole time and energy to the enterprise we have undertaken, thereby determining to *merit*, if we do not *obtain* public favor.

Salisbury is justly designated the emporium of Western North Carolina, then the many and increasing advantages we possess in point of location, render the enterprise favorable. We shall exert all our humble capabilities to promote the interests of Salisbury and our own section.

The political aspect of this paper will continue unchanged, and as intimated before, we will not be found in the rear of the Democratic ranks. On account of the death of the lamented Linthicum, the Senator elect from this district, there will be another contest to undergo, and better than the one just finished. The candidates have not been named, but when they are, we shall hoist the name of the Democratic candidate, battle for him, and never falter until our flag is born in triumph through the contest.

To our brother editors, very few of whom we are personally acquainted with, we extend the hand of friendship. To those with whom we may differ in political opinions, we shall endeavor to use all proper courtesy, believing that persuasion and reason are most effectual in promoting the great ends for which we are striving.

Of our friends in general, we ask them to forbear passing judgment upon us, until we have been "weighed in the balances."

With these few words, kind reader, we doff our hat, make our politest bow, and claim your acquaintance for the future.—*Republican Banner.*

We accept the proffered hand of our neighbor and brother in the chair editorial, most cordially. A short acquaintance, and the first number of his paper now before us, impress us favorably. We sincerely wish brother Cannon may realize his highest hopes in connection with the press, and may prove, as we believe he will, a valuable accession to the corps, and a successful adventurer. He is *crooked* in politics, it is true; but as his is a *fashionable* bend in N. Carolina just at this time, we'll not allow that to disturb the friendly relations which should ever subsist between brethren of the art. Besides, who knows, he being young—and for the benefit of the ladies we would add, *unmarried* and *likely*—but the bent twig may grow out of its kinks! Here's our hand, brother Cannon.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

A weekly paper called the "Omaha Arrow" has just been started at Omaha City, in Nebraska Territory. This new city is opposite Council Bluffs, and the paper, for the present, is printed in the office of the Eagle, at the latter place.—The editor informs us that his leader is written with an oak stump for his seat, and a hat by way of table, while his axe sticks in the trunk of the oak aforesaid. He sleeps at night, he says, in his sanctum, with the star-decked heaven for a ceiling and mother earth for a flooring, and he insists that his said sanctum is vastly more comfortable than those of his brother editors elsewhere. We copy the following items from the Arrow:

Plan of Omaha City.—The lots are 66 feet front and 132 in length, every lot running back to an alley 20 feet wide, and, instead of laying off the entire tract into small lots for speculation, our lots have been laid off around the business part on a liberal scale, including an ample number of commanding and beautiful points for private residences and gardens. All the streets are 100 feet wide, except the two avenues which lead to Capitol square, which are 120 feet wide. All the alleys are 20 feet wide. Squares have been reserved and set apart for all the leading and principal denominations, and for Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls.

Omaha.—As many of our foreign friends will be unable to pronounce this word, we will, from our Indian dictionary, assist them. The proper pronunciation is O-maw-haw, accenting the middle syllable.

Wild Fruits.—There is the greatest profusion of wild fruits in this territory that we have ever seen in any country. Plums, grapes, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, haws and buckberries, besides many other minor varieties, may be found in almost every locality and exceedingly fine and large.

Delegates to Congress.—It is expected that Hon. H. D. Johnson and Major Gatewood will be the two opposing candidates for delegates to Congress.

Ferry.—The steam ferry boat Marion runs regularly every day between this place and Council Bluffs. It is a good, safe and pleasant boat, and makes the trip in five minutes from shore to shore.

THE ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION.

Saratoga, August 16.—The Anti-Nebraska Convention assembled at 10 o'clock. John A. King was chosen temporary chairman. A committee on credentials and to nominate permanent officers was appointed. A motion to appoint a committee to prepare rules and business caused an angry discussion, and the rules of the Assembly were adopted. A business committee of sixteen was appointed amid great confusion.

Mr. Thayer, of Worcester, Mass., after some opposition, explained the object of the Kansas emigration company.

The business committee reported A. T. McKeon, of Queen's, for president, seven vice-presidents and five secretaries.

This afternoon, Mr. Greeley, from the business committee, reported a series of resolutions to the effect that inasmuch as the present Congress has wantonly reopened the controversy respecting slavery, and by the Nebraska bill has designedly subverted so much of the Missouri compromise as excluded slavery from the vast region between Missouri and the Rocky Mountains, north of 36 30, the State of New York affirms and maintains the right and the duty of the general government to prohibit, and preclude the extension, establishment, or perpetuation of human slavery in any territory now or hereafter to be established.

The resolutions declare uncompromising war against the doctrine, tendency and natural consequences involved in the Nebraska bill, as being calculated to dishonor our country in the eyes of mankind, and to discourage and confound the champions of liberty and progress throughout the world.

One of the resolutions approves the course of the freemen of Connecticut, Vermont, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan, in postponing or disregarding their minor differences of opinion or preferences, and acting cordially together, and commends the spirit to the freemen of this and other States.

As the vote was called on this resolution, Mr. Ballard, of Waterford, moved an amendment proposing to follow their example in nominating a State ticket. Tremendous confusion ensued, and amid cries of order and shouts of applause, Mr. Ballard was compelled to sit down.

The vote was called on the resolution, and the yeas and nays attempted to be taken. Finally it was tabled, and the next resolution voted on. The balance of the resolutions return thanks to the secretaries of the convention, and to the great majority of the representatives of the State in Congress for their ability and fidelity, and cordially approve the organization of Kansas and all other territories with freemen.

How are the Mighty Fallen.—We notice that William A. Graham, late Whig candidate for Vice President of the United States, has accepted a seat in the Legislature of North Carolina. This reminds us of an unsuccessful applicant for the Havana Consulship, who, as a last appeal, requested a Senator to make him a present of an old suit of clothes.—*Nat. Dem.*

The above strikes us as a very bad specimen of Democracy. Mr. Graham has been elected by the request and partiality of a very intelligent and faithful constituency, to a seat in the Senate of his State,—a body consisting of fifty men, and composed usually of its very best citizens. If it be a "mighty fall" from being a candidate for Vice President to an election of State Senator, it is one which has placed Mr. Graham in a position of most honorable usefulness to his State. We wish there were more such "falls" in all the States, convinced as we are, that then by there would be a moral use in the politics of the country, and in the character of legislation. In our judgment, however, the acceptance of such an office by Mr. Graham has been no departure from dignity. The elder and the younger Adams' both accepted inferior offices, after holding the first in the Union, (the latter serving for fifteen years in the House of Representatives,) and such service is still more common at the South than the North. The Democrat forgets that it is service which gives dignity to place rather than men to position. Washington consented to command the Armies of the United States after he retired from the Presidency, and all feel now, felt then, that he added to his laurels by his willingness to enter upon new duties so late in life.

We hope such examples will be followed in time, entirely confident as we are that the State will be greatly benefitted thereby.—*New York Express.*

From the Yorkville Remedy.

A CARD.

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

THE UNDERSIGNED, some weeks ago shipped to Columbia, four bales of COTTON, which were weighed here correctly, he knows by himself and another. On the return of sales, it seems that each bale is represented as having fallen off near *seventeen* pounds, and this is said to be the weight of the public scales. My object is to call attention to a fact I deem important to others, as well as myself, and in this instance, to learn, if possible, where the fault lies. Other markets will have to be sought; if satisfaction cannot be had at this too common one.

B. P. BOYD.

Yorkville, August 16th, 1854.