### DEMOCRAT. WARING & HERRON,

PROPRIETORS. Office, one door south of Sadler's Hotel-up stairs.

Terms of Subscription. If paid strictly in advance It paid within three months

paid at the end of the year.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period tha Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accomnied by the advance subscription, (\$10,) will receive the sixtle

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A square consists of thirteen lines or less, this size letter.

A reasonable deduction will be made to those who adver-

Double column advertisement will be charged 25 per cent additional on the usual rates.

Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly \$1 per square

for each insertion.

Obituaries, Tribute of Respect, Religious meetings, and Benevolent societies, will be charged half the Advertising For announcing caudidates for office \$3 in advance.

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six line will be inserted at \$5 a year; not exceeding a square \$9. Letters on business must be addressed to the Proprie tors, post paid, to ensure attention.

Subscribers and others who may wish to send mon-to us, can do so at all times, by mail, and at our risk.

#### Later from Europe. We subjoin a few further details of the ne brought by the Pacific:

Some additional information has been received relative to the capture of Bomarsund, from which it appears that the heavy artillery destroyed two detached forts, and that amongst the prisoners are General Bodisco, the Governor, and Turnhielm the Vice Governor of the fortress. The bombardment lasted from 5 a. m. on the 15th, until 2 p. m. on the following day. It is reported, but it is to be hoped the report is not true, that the Russians blew up a fort containing some State prisoners, and also the secreted Aland pilots.

Advices from Jassy, just received via Vienna, state that the Russian troops will have recrossed the Pruth by the 1st September.

Sixty thousand Russians were about to be con-Gen. Luders, in order to cover the Russian flotilla on the Danube, which would be sacrificed by the evacuation of Galatz.

The report of a defeat of the Turks near Kars is repented.

Orders are given not to interfere with the trade between the inhabitants of the Norwegian Finland and those of the coasts of the White Sea. they being a poor and inoffensive population. Archangel was effectually blockaded on the

The firm of Henry Wetherstein & Son, at Vienna, has suspended payment, Liubilities estimated

at five millions of florins. The London Times has a leading article on th cholera in the East. It says, that by the last accounts from Varna, cooler weather was not expecthought the worst evil of the two to set sail, even if the expedition was otherwise ready, whilst the cholera was still raging, there was every prospect of the mortality continuing at a nearly equal rate. an estimate for the dead and disabled up to the moment of embarkation. The Times dwells on the subject of the melancholy and inglorious loss of life and the extreme discouragement in the camps. It inquires what are we gaining by delay, which is more deadly than battles? The result is worse than if we had lost ten thousand men in capturing Sebastopol a month ago when our arrangements were incomplete, whilst the unfortunate dead have been deprived of the glory of the

inscription, "Sebastopol upon their tombs. The accounts with respect to the cholera at From Asia we learn that the Plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty concluded on August 4, between the Porte and Schamyl, were Mehemet Emin

Pacha for the Porte, and Nomin Aga for his uncle

A remarkable circumstance illustrative of the course of trade is developed in the official returns of the exportation of tallow from Russia this season. From this document it appears that the exports overland, from St. Petersburg and the interior to Memel and other shipping ports have been nearly equal to those of the same period of 1853, the figures being 26,000 casks this year against 27, 600 last year. As far, therefore, as this individual branch of business is concerned, Russia has not

people for transport, and which has sent up prices in the British and other markets. King Ottho, of Greece, was becoming contumncious. He had refused to disband the irregular

Marshal Paskiewitch was at Warsaw, and continual communication with the South army and Abdel Kader expresses deep interest in the war,

but does not seem inclined to take part in it per-Bou Maza, who obtained permission from the

French government to serve in the Turkish army, arrived at Constantinople on the 4th.

A few weeks since one of the Sultan's wives present at the obsequies.

Elias Georgiewitch, son of George XIII, the last king of Georgia, died at Moscow, July 14. From Madrid we learn that a royal decree has established a civic decoration in honor of those brave men who reconquered the liberty of the country during the days of July. Don Vicente Gutierrez de Teran is appointed Charge to Costa Rica on the part of the new government. The Patriarch of the Indies was ordered to absent himself from Madrid. Government had ordered the purchase of 50,000 muskets, of Spanish manufacture. Large sums had been subscribed for

the widows, orphans and wounded of the revolu-

AMERICANS IN THE RUSSIAN SERVICE .- A CONaiderable number of Americans have gone to St. Peterrburg within the last few months. Eight physicians from the United States, after having time in caris, have entered the Kussian service recently; six were immediately sent south to Prince Gortschakoff's command, while the other two were placed in the military hospitals at St. Petersburg. Another company of three or fourare making preparations to start. They have entered the service for one year, a less term of service not being allowed. The pay is 800 roubles annually, while, although furnished with everything, the expenses required to keep up the position are much beyond the salary allowed, and only those who have incomes beyond their pay can support the position. This is true of all of the officers of rank in the Russian army.

Baltimore Sun. GROUND OF DIVORCE.-The Jones County Agricultural Society of lows, among other sapient resolutions, has resolved, that the inability of a wife to make bread is a sufficient ground for a

# CHARLOTTE:

FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 8, 1854.

The Whig in attempting to account for the large majority the Democrats have in the Senate, attributes it to what he calls the "Gerrymandering Policy," pursued by them in laying off the Senatorial Districts, at the last session of the Legislature. After reading the Whig's article one would scarcely expect to find that this very bill of which he complains, was introduced into the House by Mr. McEntyre, a Whig, and voted for by "noble and patriotic Carmichael, Cherry " Puryear," and other such Whigs"; and that such Democrats as Dobbin, Avery, Strange, Hil and Lander voted against it. See Journal of House of Commons, page 491.

This apportionment was not a Democratic mea sure-the plan introduced by Mr. Avery was voted down-but in order to prevent " noble and patriotic" "Cherry," &c., from revolutionizing he government and throwing it into chaos, a number of Democrats united with the Whigs, and passed it. Was old Nick Woodfin's District gerrymandered. The Whigs were caught in their own trap; they undertook to form the Districts to suit themselves, but they have found some slight impediment in the way.

The bill having passed the House was taken up in the Senate by Messrs. Caldwell and Hoke Such Whigs as Gilmore, Joiner and Woodfin voting for it, and Messrs, Shaw, Person and other Democrats voting against it. See Senate Journal,

With what propriety then, can this be called Democratic measure? It was the work of Whig politicians and has already proved that the "people of the State 'have had,' at some not far distat day, the pride and the enlightened patriotism to frown down such dark and wicked corruption." This is centrated on the right bank of the Pruth, under the most rational way to account for the overwhelming defeat of the Whig party at the last election.

### Death of Clayland.

We regret to state that Mr. CLAYLAND, after ingering nearly three weeks, died on Sunday morning, 3rd inst., at about 7 o'clock.

The approaching session of the Legisla ure will be an important one, not only to the Democratic party, but, to the interest of the State. and it is to be hoped that concord and harmony will prevail. Without it the wishes of the peopl will be defeated and the legislation of the State ted for several weeks; and as it appeared to be thwarted and neglected. A great deal depends upon the proper organization of the Houses. Let course! Wasn't Mr. Kerr and Gen. Dockery any other territory, to legislate for themselves upit be looked to that proper and efficient presiding sacrificed because they were Whigs? Wasn't officers be selected. In casting our eye over the Ten or fifteen thousand are probably not too high list we see many that would discharge the duties promptly and with impartiality. But it is time to be concentrating attention upon the particular ones. We know of no member of the Senate better qualified, either by nature or experience, than the old and long tried Senator from Mecklenburg. Gifted by nature with a strong mind, quick and ready perception, accustomed all his life to rely upon himself, with large experience in legislative bodies, with a character for honesty and devotion to the great cause of which he has ever Gallipoli, Varna, &c., are rather more favorable. been an able and zealous defender, Capt. WALKER would preside over that august branch of the Legislature in a mode that would secure order, a ready despatch of business, and in a manner en-Schamyl. This treaty is virtually offensive and tirely acceptable to the party and State. We think this section of the State is entitled to the honor, and Mecklenburg would feel particularly complimented to see her worthy son thus placed in a position so creditable to himself and her unflinching Democracy.

In WM. T. DORTCH, Esq., of Wayne, we recognise a member of the lower house every way qualified to adorn the Speaker's Chair of th House of Commons. Though comparatively a young man, he has already made his mark upon only sustained no loss from the blockade, but has made all the extra price that has been paid to her the Legislative history of the State. Mr. D. is a gentleman of education and ability, has served several terms in the Legislature, been a member of the Board of Directors of the Central Road, has figured prominently in the Democratic State Conventions, and, though not a brilliant orator or flashy speaker, is gifted with fine sense, dignity of character, elevated feelings, and is, withal, well acquainted with the usages of parliamentary proceedings. We knew Mr. Dortch while practising in the lower circuit, where his urbanity of manner, integrity of purpose, strong intellect, and kindness and courtesy made him a universal died at Scutari, and was buried in the Mosque at favorite. We would hail with pleasure his elec-Yeni Djami, the ministers and high officials being | tion to the Speakership, feeling a full assurance that it could not be filled with one who would discharge the onerous duties with more ability or meet out more exact justice to all.

## Report of the Market.

CHARLOTTE, September 8, 1854. Corron-Dull, with a slight decline. Old coton, extremes range from 51 to 71-new, 81

FLOUR-Very little coming in: from \$7 to \$7 25 per barrel.

MEAL-In demand, at from 65 to 70 cents per

BACON-No change noticed in market this

WHEAT-From \$1 to \$1 24, according to Conn-Flat. at 60 to 621.

COFFEE-Slight upward tendency, Rio, 12 to 4; Java, 16. last, Business rather dull.

# Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, September 3. The sales of cotton to-day were only 87 bales, at 61 and 91c. Market very dull and prices unchanged.

COLUMBIA. September 6. The cotton market is almost at a stand at present, with but very little offering, consequently prices are nominal, and but few transactions to notice. - Carolinian.

#### The Citizen.

We were gratified to receive a visit from Capt. COGHLAN, who is canvassing the South in behalf of The Citizen, John Mitchel's paper. Capt. C. is one of the men who participated in the republican movement in Ireland in 1848, and on thus account had to fly his country. He is one of the most interesting and well informed gentleman we

He has received flattering notices from th press in every city and town he has visited, and succeeded in greatly extending the circulation of the "Citizen." The character of that paper is far too well known to the intelligent reader to need an endorsement from us. Mr. Mitchel is probably the most able and eloquent writer connected with the press in America, and has proved himself not only a formidable impediment in the way of the progress of fanaticism at the North, but is a zealous and able guardian of constitutional liberty and by the ability with which he has defended her eculiar institutions, has laid the South under a heavy debt of gratitude. No paper that ever started has grown so rapidly. Indeed, it may be said to have sprung, like Minerva from the head of her father, fully armed and ready for the conflict. The literary department is exceedingly interesting, and will make it sought after in every cultivated family circle.

Capt. Coghlan is stopping at Sadler's Hotel, where he will remain a few days. We hope our citizens will show their appreciation of the noble intellects connected with this paper, and the bold stand taken in defence of the South, the Conout the world, by a generous subscription.

A telegraphic despatch to the Columbia Carolinian says: " In New York last week there were 814 interments, including 116 from cholera. In Boston there were 106, of which 12 were from cholera. In Philadelphia 300, including 23 from cholera; and in Baltimore 106, none of which were from cholera.

We copy the following capital remarks is the very corner stone of our political superfrom the last Warrenton News:

"Now that the election is over and the result is found to be in favor of the Democrats, the Whig journals of the State have set themselves. as usual, to speculating upon the probable use the Democracy will make of the power placed in their hands, and some few of them, have actually began to tell what the Democrats are going to do and to doing it.

the fact that Mr. Badger is to be left at home. The Wilmington Herald says that "Mr. Badger Mr. Woodfin and a host of others sacrified for of the United States. the same reason? There has been a general sacrificing of Whigs for some time past, and we do not see what sort of faces the Democratic delegation in the Legislature could wear before their crat for Congress and adds: constituents, to send a man back to the Senate fice." It would be a pretty come off for the representatives to return from the legislature and you elected us as Democrats, pledged to go for we thought we ought to send Mr. Badger back and have accordingly done so." If then they were reminded that the people of the State had set their seal of disapprobation upon the political creed of Mr. Badger and had demanded his removal, it is our opinion that these delegates, acting as above supposed, would be left without an

of which to make Senators. The Salisbury Watchman suggests to the Democrats not only to re-elect Mr. Badger, but modestly hints that he cannot see how they could do better than to send Mr. Graham or Mr. Barringer with him! We hope the Watchman will not feel his modesty too overwhelming to prevent his suggesting proper names from the brilliant galaxy of Whig worthies It is clearly our opinion, therefore, THAT IT IS in the State, to fill the offices of Treasurer, Comptroller, Judge, Clerks, and even down to doorkeepers of the legislature. This is a sad predicament in which the Whig papers have placed the Democrats. So bad off, do they make them, as not to have a man of sufficient talent and ability they propose to lend us some of their big men, having, as we suppose an over supply of the article on hand, just now unemployed. No doubt stration which he must know awaits him. The their kindness will be respectfully declined."

OUR NEW GOVERNOR .- Thomas Bragg, Esq., our newly elected Governor attended Court here last week. He looked somewhat fatigued; but scemed to be in about as fine a glow of spirits as usual. His success has made no perceptible change in him, either as regards appearance or manners. He is the straightforward Thomas Bragg-modest and unassuming in his manners. He is generally beloved by the people of the State, and especially by those who know him best; as evinced by his election, and the majorities which doubt be a successful one. For he possesses goodness of heart, and capacity to perform whatever duty may devolve on him as Governor of North Carolina .- Halifax Republican.

WHIGGERY IN PENNSYLVANIA .- The Lancas. er Intelligencer draws the following picture of the Whig party in Pennsylvania:

Considerable falling off in exports since our the one idea of opposition to men born upon a Nebraska law, and all these acts will follow. The to be the only thing worthy their attention, and their standard in the present crisis. upon these they hope to build up a party strong enough to control the destinies of the Commonwealth."

> hours a day for three or four mouths. The repeak with certainty of its utility."

Norfolk at four dollars per bushe!

From the Richmond Enquirer. The National Democracy.

The Whig makes an awkward effort to destroy the impression produced in the whole country by the complete absorption of the Northern Whig party in Seward abolitionism, by alleging that both parties at the North are equally hostile to the South. While we are free to admit that a small portion of those hitherto acting with the Northern Democracy are disposed to unite in the mischievous machinations of the fanatics, we contend that there is abundant evidence that the large mass of the Democracy at the North are ready to stand by the constitutional rights of the South and the preservation of the Union. The Boston Post says that the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts in full numbers, passed a resolution unanimously approving of the national administration and its measures, and that the delegates from different parts of the State " gave assurance that the Nebraska and Kansas territorial bill would be cordially supported by the rank and file of the democratic party, as a truly democratic, republican, measure; that the democrats fully understood the question; that it placed Kansas and Nebraska in the same position on the slavery question as that occupied by Massachusetts; namely, the right to decide it for themselves; and they could not be deluded or frightened by any alarm cry gotten up by their opponents for the purpose of gaining political power."

Governor Wright, the excellent Governor of Conservative and Democratic Indiana, has, in a letter lately published, boldly and unequivocally endorsed the great national principles of the Nebraska act. He says: .

From the first agitation in Congress of the Ne-

issue presented to the American people by that quesstitution, the Union, liberty and humanity through- tion, and that opinion has been in favor of the policy of non-intervention by Congress in the domestic affairs of the States and Territories, and of allowing the people therein to choose such forms of on. government (not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States) as to them may be desicentralization of power and influence by the general government should be avoided as much as is compatible with a strict maintenance of the just the domestic affairs of the States and Territories

> The Democratic Congressional Convention in the following, which sternly resist the Abolition Whig party North:

who shall favor or advocate the repeal, change or modification of the right of the right of the peois to be sacrificed because he is a Whig." Of ple of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, or on all subjects not prohibited by the constitution

The Detroit Free Press, the organ of the Democratic party in Michigan, refers to the Convention to assemble in that city to nominate a Demo-

One sentiment only pervades the Democracy, who had been marked by the people for "sacri. and that is to place a sound Democrat in Congress who will stand by the Constitution of the United States and all such laws as secure an equality of say to their respective constituencies, "gentlemen, rights to the states and territories. The Democracy of this District are, without a single excep-Democratic men and measures, and especially to tion within our knowledge, opposed to the repeal elect two Democratic United States Senators : but of the Kansas and Nebraska law, and not a single man of them will vote for any candidate advocating its repeal. The resolutions adopted in the different counties confirm this view.

Even the N. Y. Evening Post, a professedly Democratic journal and one of the chief leaders of the anti-Nebraska excitement, is obliged to give way before the public orinion of the Northern Democracy and to admit that it would be a The Whig papers seem to be very much dis. labor of Sisyphus to attempt to repeal the great turbed at the sparseness of Democratic material principles of the Nebraska act. The Post says: "It has been extensively proposed to restore the Missouri compromise-to repeal the repeal.

"We believe that the clear impracticability of accomplishing the restoration of the Missouri compromise will render impotent every political organization which may be attempted on that basis. UTTERLY USELESS AND IDLE TO MAKE THIS THE

We might multiply proofs of soundness on the part of the Northern Democracy, but we have no room. What do we see on the part of Northern Whigs? The Chicago Tribune attempts to excite to place in any post of eminence; and therefore, a mob-spirit against "the renegade" Judge Douglas, whom it charges with "endeavoring to sneak home quietly, and avoid the odious public demonpeople are ready for him." Judge Douglas has no fear of such cowardly and malignant assaults. Not many years ago, he boldly met the abolitionists before the people of Chicago; he made them cower before his manly blows, and produced a complete revolution of public opinion in behalf of the fugitive slave law. He is the man to meet the present crisis with the same heroic boldness-and we doubt not the result.

We have already shown that thus far the Whig conventions and meeting in the North have not only advocated the repeal of the great principle of the Nebraska Act, but have solemnly resolved, he received for Governor in Northampton and that no more slave States shall be admitted into Halifax Counties. His Administration will no the Union, and that the fugitive slave law must be substantially modified and emasculated, or it shall be repealed. In the language of the Detroit Free Press, whose sentiments we are proud to publish as the voice of the Northern Democracy, " It is not the repeal of the Nebraska law, which is alone meditated by these mischief-mongers. They look far beyond it. They calculate with unerring sagacity that if the Nebraska law-should be repealed, the fugitive slave law and the compromise of Our opponents-we have no name for them as 1850, would be the next sacrifice to the fell spirit party-have in this political campaign abandon- of abolitionism. Three of our Whig members ed all the great issues which have heretofore of Congress have already recorded their official wrong. Where now is their National Bank, come the abolition of slavery in the District of their Protective Tariff, their Veto Power, and Columbia. This has been already openly avowed. many other similar supports upon which they Next in order will be the emancipation of all the heretofore based their claims to public confidence? slaves of the United States by act of Congress. All gone-not even alluded to-swallowed up in This has also been publicly avowed. Repeal the soil foreign to our own! Opposition to the WHITE abolitionists will be satisfied with nothing else, FOREIGNER and love for the AFRICAN now seem and they of necessity must cule those who join "These monstrous projects must be met in their

inception. If anything is yielded to the aboli-CURE FOR STAMMERING. - Read aloud with the in their treasonable role-will be carried. For teeth closed. This should be practiced for two this reason, they must be met at the threshold. No half way dealing will accomplish the purpose. commender of this simple remedy says: "I can They must be fought on the platform of principles,

| Union is to be sacrificed, they at least will not be

Now, we may challenge the Whig to produce anything from a Northern Whig meeting, Senator or Representative, that breathes the conservative sentiments we have quoted above from various influential quarters of the Democracy of the North. It will ransack the records in vain-and, astend of plying its useless task of seeking to make out the Democracy as bad as the Whigs, we advise it to cease its assaults upon the real friends of the South which it may, find all over he North, and to acknowledge that they form a large and stalwart band of patriots and genuine overs of the Constitution and the Union.

#### Let the People Rule.

The corner stone of liberry, under this and unler every popular government, is to be found in he freedom and purity of the elective franchise. Skilful diplomacy may add vast accessions to our territory; a happy location and the absence of powerful and grasping neighbors may secure to is the inestimable blessings of continued and honprable peace; prosperous seasons, vast natural wealth and commercial advantages may insure us an overflowing treasury; but if we lose through our own fault-and it can be lost only through our own fault-this priceless palladium, our wealth with but act as an inducement to the recklessly ambitious to enslave their country; our vast territory will invite autocracy by suggesting the necesssity for an energetic central power; and peace, of it be left to us, will be little else than the tagnant calm of an irresistible despotism.

Fraught, then, as it is with consequences of such magnitude, it becomes a matter of the highest importance to watch with earnest solicitude braska-Kansas question up to the present hour, I every appearance of an attempt to interfere with have had but one opinion in regard to the great the purity of elections, and especially to guard against those gradual and almost imperceptible that habits arise out of individual action and indichanges in sentiment which are all the more vidual operations of the mind. Hence the impordangerous since their progress is scarcely visible. Such a change is, we conceive, now going lives, and every train of thought that we encoun

The object of an election is to secure competent gents to carry out the will of the people choosing in giving that influence to the character, or to the them. Primarily this is the only object. Let it be acknowledged-and such is the basis of our federal and State constitutions-that the people habits, indeed, we see a wondrous display of that are capable of self-government, and it follows interests of the whole Union; hence I think that that they should be the governors. There is no tablished in our mental constitution, and by which the principle of non-intervention by Congress in race, favored by God, with the privilege of standing between the people and the popular will-no master of his own moral destiny. For each act Heaven-ordained power endowed with the ability, of virtue tends to make him more virtuous; and and charged with the task of governing a people capable of governing themselves; and hence it is Illinois, which re-nominated the gallant Richard- that in all points, not separated from human cogson, adopted a series of resolutions, among them nisance by the divine law, a people capable of selfgovernment should be their own governors. The schemes set forth and advocated by the whole necessities of actual practice gave rise to the representative system-the system of agency, and Resolved, That we will oppose, by all proper the very nature of this system requires that the We have on joint ballot a clear majority of 20, shower down their anathemas upon them for means, any candidate for office who favors a repeal or modification or change of the fugitive and not the agent, should have his will carried out. The most dismal lamentations are made over slave him, passed in 1850, and also any candidate Officers are made for the people, not for officers, physical fact, the true history was obtained of themselves made Officers by and for

> But while this is the theory of our government, what is the fact in practice?

A parcel of stock-jobbers in every State in the Union make it their business to stand behind the popular voice, and control, modulate or gag it, as spits their convenience, their whims, or their pockets. The game has been systematized. Officers are not sought, but offices. The people do not say let us cast about us and choose who among us is wise, who talented, who virtuous, who capable of carrying into action our wills by means which his superior sagacity and skill may suggest; but politicians arise and say virtually, we are wise, prudent, able and faithful, send us to your halls; or what is more frequent and more lamentable, political go-betweens, who have purposes to attain, who have pet projects on hand, present to the people the names of men whom they hope to be able to bend to their wishes, or with whom they have before entered into compacts. And what is the consequence in the two popular governments of the globe? Charges of the most shameless corruption have been reiterated both in London and in Washington for years past, and in both there have come to light of late instances of unblushing depravity, that can only be equalled by those vast commercial swindles that history occasionally records as affecting the happiness and

destinies of nations. Wide spread as is the evil, it is not remediless We must leave off factoring, we must dismiss and discountenance political brokers. The people must revolt against every attempt by politicians or others to make their opinions or select their agents for them. They must claim for themselves the privilege capable of making it wisely. Southside (Va.) Democrat.

WHICH IS THE HAPPY MAN?-We know : man in Michigan who lives on the interest of his money, and that is only \$70 per annum. He has, it is true, a small house with one room in it, three or four acres of land, and keeps a cow, a couple of pigs, and a few hens, yet he and his wife always appear cheerful and contented, and preserve respectable appearance on their \$70 per annum.

We know of a man in New York who expends \$25,000 per annum for his household expenses. He pays for gas light more than the whole income of the Michigan man. He makes annual holiday presents to more than the whole amount of the property of the Michigan man. It costs him a sum six times as large as the whole income of our philosopher to support a single waiter.

We know them both very well, and we think our Michigan friend by far the happiest, healthiest, and most enviable man. They are both advanced in years. The cheapness of books and papers place abundance of rational enjoyment in the power of the countryman; an accumulation of physical ills, and a necessity for intense activity. deprives the citizen of calm and quiet enjoyment and reflection. The former, in the probable course of events, will die of old age at ninety. the latter at seventy. Such is the distribution of happiness and wealth .- Toledo (O.) Blade.

A WARNING TO PARENTS .- An interesting little daughter of Mr. Gilling, residing on Bultimore street, in the vicinity of Fremont, was badly poisoned on Monday afternoon from eating the ends | bitten one of Mr. Anthony Bitting's horses, and separated them from the Democracy, thus tacitly votes in favor of it, and the other, though not vot. of a number of friction matches, which had been admitting that our party was right and theirs was ing, has declared himself for it. Next to this will imprudently left within her reach by the parents, immediately raised, and the dog farther purpose. She was taken with a violent vomiting, and had not medical attendance been summoned without taken, until the had bitten three persons, a mile delay, it is supposed the coats of the stomach would have become corroded in such a dreadful manner as not considered dangerously, but the two to result in death.

AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA. - A letter to the Ohio Toledo Biade speaks of the great agricultural capacity of the State. Thirty bushels an acre is not considered too great an average yield. The straw is large and stands thick on the ground, tionists at the outset, we may well expect that the whole programme—the entire chain of measures in their treasonable role—will be carried. For almost incredible—four acres yielding eighty-one considered an affair of legitimate warlare, bushels to the acres. bushels to the acre. California, the writer says, is capable of producing more wheat than all New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Potatoes are This will be done by the democracy of this dis. said to be rouing in California for want of contrict. The convention which meets here to-day sumers. The grape is cultivated with great suc-Peaches brought from Baltimore are selling in will proclaim that they have no encouragement to cess, and experienced persons from Longworth's offer to traitors: they will proclaim that if the establishment are superintending the enterprise.

Formation of Habits.

The principle of habit holds most important place in the moral condition of every man; and applies equally to any species of conduct, or an train of mental operations, which, by frequents petition, have become so familiar as not to be no companied by a recognition of the principles which they originated. In this manner good to its are continued without any immediate sense the right principles by which they were former but they arose from a frequent and uniform acid upon these principles, and on this is founded moral approbation which we attach to habits of the description. In the same manner, habits of vio and habits of inattention to any class of duties, perpetuated without a sense of the principles and affections which they violate; but this arose from a frequent violation of these principles, and a fe quent repulsion of these affections, until the gradually lost their power over the conduct; in this consists the guilt of habits.

Thus, one person acquires habits of benevoler veracity, and kindness of minute attention to his various duties-of correct mental discipline active direction of his thoughts to all those object of attention which ought to engage a well-regulated mind. Another sinks into habits of listless vacai to or frivolity of mind-of vicious indulgence and contracted selfishness-of neglect of important to ties, disregard to the feelings of others, and tothe indifference to all those considerations and pur suits which claim the highest regard of every me nonsible being ; and the striking fact is, that, after a certain period, all this may go on without a led ing that aught is wrong either in the moral condition or the state of mental discipline : such is the power of a moral habit.

The important truth, therefore, is deserving a the deepest and most habitual attention, that chan acter consists in a great measure in habits, and tance of carefully weighing every action of our age in our minds; for we never can determine the effect of a single act, or a single mental process. moral condition, the result of which shall be decisive and permanent. In the whole history of remarkable order of sequences which has been es. every man becomes, in an important sense, the each act of vice gives new strength to an influence within, which will certainly render him more and more vicious .- John Abercrombie,

SINGULAR DISCLOSURE. - A Surgeon in the Inited States army recently desired to know the most common cause of enlistment. By permit. sion of the captain, in a company containing fifty. five, the writer pledged never to disclose the name of officer or private, except as a physical or metaevery man. On investigation, it appeared that nine-tenths enfisted on account of some female difficulty, thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty three were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most # them were men of fine talents and learning, and had once been in elevated positions in life. Four had been lawyers, three doctors, and two min-

CONSUL-GENERAL DELEON AND THE GREEK The Athens Punhellenion speaks in the higher terms of Mr. DeLeon's efforts for the ameliorator of the Greeks in Egypt. It says:

"Mr. Edwin DeLeon, Consul-General for the United States of America, touched by the sight a the sufferings and the persecutions of which the Greeks were the victims, hastened, of his own to cord, and without orders from his government, address an appeal to Abbas Pasha, by which k invoked the government, not only to be min merciful and more just towards the Greeks, is by touching the amour propie of the Pasha ath same time, to secure for them the privilege of n maining in Egypt. Well worthy, indeed, of is great American republic are the sentiments at he language of this appeal."

A SUSCEPTIBLE YOUNG WOMAN. - At Ypsilent Michigan, a few days since, a young female cm ted a great sensation by going in search of a to ant lover who, she alleged, had deceived her, and by attempting to shoot herself at his mother residence. She was prevented from doing so, w upon explaining her reasons for the attempt, mother of her lover gave her brother one hundr dollars and sent him with the girl to hunt is up and call him to account. They started accordingly, but on the road the young womin charms captivated the younger brother-who, stead of searching further, proposed, was accept married her, and used the one hundred dollars pay the expenses of a bridal trip to Samo sending back word to his mother of the event.

Will it not be a merry time when men with blithe face and open look shall confess that if are poor? When they shall be to the world !! they are to themselves? \* \* Look at # peasant. His face bronzed with mid-day toll From sunrise to sunset, with cheerful looks !! uncomplaining words, he turns the primal cour to dignity, and manfully, earns his bread by sweat of his brow, \* \* And here ! white-haired shepherd. As a boy, a child per ful as the lambs he tended, he labored. He !! dreamed away his life upon hill-sides, on doss on solitary heaths. The humble, simple, paid watcher for fellow-man. Solitude has been in companion; he has grown old and wrinkled, be in the eye of the burning sun. His highest at dom is a guess at the coming weather; he !! have heard of diamonds, but he knows the erent star. He is to our mind a most reverent how of the Fleece .- Douglas Jerrold.

A Man Dog .- We learn that a dog, at the la not supposed to be mad, passed through Geral town, a few days since, and bit the greater ber of dogs in the place. Shortly thereafter persons arrived in town, in pursuit of this tating that he undoubtedly was mad, as he number of cattle along the road. The slame with reenforcements, but unfortunalely, woman, and a child,—the former very sign Mrs. Fulk and child, very severely. - Salem Fro

THE BURNING OF WASHINGTON. The LOR Fimes, in the course of a recent editorial rel of the various naval invesions chronicled in world's history, admits that "the success of British force that dashed up the Potomas, land little more than a piratical and frustless sup on an unarmed and unsuspecting popular This is a note worthy confession.

In Savannah, Georgia, on Monda) 5th inst., there were 19 interments, including from yellow fever.