

CHARLOTTE;

FRIDAY MORNING, July 6, 1855.

W. S. LAWTON & CO., (South Atlantic Wharf), are authorized agents in Charleston, S. C., and are duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the rates required by us, and grant receipts.

FOR PRESIDENT,
IN 1856:
HON. HENRY A. WISE,
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. BURTON CRAIG,
OF ROWAN.
Election 2d Day of August.

APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Burton Craige will address his fellow-citizens of the 7th Congressional District, at the following times and places, to wit:

At Newton, Catawba county	July 7th.
" Wadesboro, Anson "	" 10th.
" Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus "	" 12th.
" Atwell's, Rowan "	" 13th.
" Litoker's, "	" 14th.

CHARLOTTE MARKET.

CHARLOTTE, July 6, 1855.
Cotton—Very little offered; market heavy—extremes 9 a 10 1/2.
Flour—Slight decline—Rates according to quality, from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2.
Corn—90 a 95. Meal—90 a 95.
Bacon—9 1/2 a 10.
Wheat—\$1.80 per bushel.

Union.

As we went along to Monroe on Monday morning we were much gratified to observe the fine prospects there were for corn and cotton. There is a much larger quantity cultivated this year than usual, and the yield is unusually timely. The wheat crop is now harvested, and the farmers told us that more than the usual amount was made—the grain is unusually good and heavy. There is a very evident improvement going on in all the country seen from the road. New houses are going up, and since the emigration has ceased the country is filling up with an industrious and thriving population.

It was Court week and the candidates for Congress were there and addressed the people. The lateness of the hour of our reaching home prevents any more than a very brief allusion to the discussion. The people turned out en masse and a more attentive and interested auditory we never saw.

Mr. Craige led off in a speech of an hour's length, in which he vindicated the positions of the Democracy upon all the issues in the last Congress, and made one of the most telling arguments against the secret political party which is striving in its cabals to array one religious denomination against another. He advocated the broad doctrine of religious toleration, and went for standing by the Constitution of the country as the bulwark of our safety, framed as it was by the fathers of the Revolution. He showed that a secret political society was dangerous to the very existence of a Republican Government, and called upon his opponent to tell the people what legislation by Congress he desired. He was a native American—his family was one among the first who settled in the country—he was a Protestant, and did not have a relation in the world who was not, &c.

Col. Stowe in reply approved Mr. Craige's course in Congress and could not be induced to take issue with him on any point. He did not desire any legislation against the Catholics and did not know what modification in the Naturalization Laws he wanted. He said the Know Nothing party was no longer a secret society, yet refused to tell the names of the Committee who informed him of his nomination. He said that the old parties held secret caucuses, and in reply to Mr. Craige's question did they swear their members to secrecy replied that that was not necessary among gentlemen. The Know Nothings do think it necessary to swear their nephews—we leave the inference to our readers. This is Col. Stowe's position not ours.

Mr. Craige fully refuted and totally riddled the Colonel. He has seldom been our fortune to hear so able and eloquent a speech as Mr. C. made. He is one of the first men in the South—and the people feel it would be a shame to turn him out to put the Colonel in. He made a powerful impression. We heard a number of leading Whigs talking openly for him. We may recur to this in our next.

The Inconsistency of Know-Nothingism.

To an honest, unprejudiced mind the most distinguishing trait of the Know Nothing party since its formation, has been the inconsistency and humbuggery which have characterized it. Born in a land where stained wood is manufactured and sold for an aromatic fruit of the East Indies, and where successful hypocrisy in the varied dealings between man and man is looked upon as a cardinal virtue, little else could indeed have been expected than that it would be "racy of the soil." But it is not to be denied that in many material respects, it stands forth far surpassing any previous production of that land where the blue lights blazed, and in its mammoth proportions throwing Barnum and "Joyce Heath" and the "Woolly Horses" far in the back-ground.

It was contended by true Southern men from the beginning that it was anti-slavery—that no party could be successful in the Northern States which was not openly or secretly opposed to the slave interest, and that it was for the purpose of deluding the Southern States into the organization that the abolition members of the order ceased for a time their clamorous howl against slavery. How were they met by the Know Nothing members here? 'O,' said they, 'it is all a mistake—it is

composed of the true men of both parties at the North—the old political parties are corrupt and defunct, and from the ruins has risen this new party which (as the Organ said) will sink the question of slavery for ever.' Well, things did look like they were going on swimmingly for a time. But it was the calm which precedes the storm. "But," says one, "there is Henry Wilson, the Senator from Massachusetts—Gardner—in a word, all the leaders of the party North—they are all abolitionists." These things were asserted, as all remember, by the Democratic party two months ago. The Know Nothing politicians, however, denied them most bitterly, and called heaven and earth to witness the crying injustice of such false accusation. What has the sequel proved? Why Wilson, Gardner & Co., apply for fellowship and full communion in the Platform Convention at Philadelphia, and are refused admittance—why, does the reader suppose!—because they are abolitionists! "Shame where is thy blush!" To crown this part of the comedy (for so it may appear to some, but to others it wears a more serious aspect.) to crown the whole, after the expulsion of Wilson & Co. from the Convention, they throw their hats into the air and exult upon all men everywhere to rejoice that Wilson and Gardner the abolitionists have been expelled and the party purified! Here was a species of consistency peculiar to the new party which brawls so loudly about the enormities of Catholicism. The men who two months ago wanted Bibles brought that they might swear that Henry Wilson and his crew were sound on the slavery question, are the very men who are now taunting the air with their huzzas that they have been expelled, and the party purified from the leprosy of abolition! If the annals of political history afford a parallel to such shameless inconsistency we have never seen it. There is "Danger in the Dark."

A Know Nothing Resolution.

We ask the serious attention of every Southern man to the following resolution introduced by the immaculate Editor of the Know Nothing Organ, before the late National Abolition, Semianal, Know Nothing Convention, which recently assembled at the City of Philadelphia:—

Resolved, "That this National Council, without expressing any opinion upon the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, as an original proposition, but considering the repeal of said Compromise impolitic and unwise, and there existing doubts as to the practicability and expediency of restoring said Compromise by law, this National Council hereby declares, that the American party ought not to either insist upon, urge, or require, the admission of any Territory into the Union as a slave State, which lies North of the Compromise line; and that, on the other hand, said party will interpose no objection to the admission of any Territory into the Union as a slave State, which lies South of said Compromise line; thus virtually restoring, without legislation, the original compact made between the North and South in 1820."

"Now what does the above resolution mean, but that the Know Nothing Organ, which is held up for its devotion to the South, was and is willing to surrender a ground of the most vital importance to the South. A critical question now before the country, is the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State. Under the lead of Douglas and other noble Northern men, the sectional and degrading line of the Missouri Compromise was blotted out, and thereby to Southerners was conceded, as an act of simple justice, the right to carry their property into the Territory. In the progress of time, and in spite of the organized immigration movements of New England Abolitionists, the Southern men have acquired a foothold in Kansas by the popular vote, with a bright prospect of establishing their rights under the constitution which gives equal protection to all sorts of property. Just at this important crisis, when the South is about to have justice done to her citizens, such friends of the South as Kenneth Rayner and the American Organ, step forward and denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as "a blunder," and as "the most reckless act of legislation recorded in American history."

The American Organ goes still farther and calls upon the whole Know Nothing organization to wipe out practically this awful "blunder," and to virtually restore without legislation the original Compact made between the North and South in 1820—in other words to give new life to the degrading Missouri Compromise, and to restore a gross and unequal act of injustice and degradation to the South, and all this to conciliate the abolitionists, and to give peace and harmony to the great Know Nothing party. But the reasons given are if possible more monstrous than the proposition itself. They are that the whole question is a mere shadow of an abstraction; that all the Southern men in the Philadelphia Council argued that Kansas could not be a slave State, and that not one single member of the Council was heard to express a wish that Kansas should be a slave State.

What an extraordinary representation the South had in the Council; men who instead of standing by the South in the hour of trial and danger, and when by the Union of her sons the South might acquire practical justice and benefit, threw down their arms to the abolitionists, and surrendered at discretion, all the rights of the South. According to the Organ, every representative of the South surrendered the whole question, and threw the whole weight of his position into the anti-slavery scale, so far as Kansas is concerned.

Is not the Organ condemned out of its own mouth, in the opinion of every true Southern man, when such sentiments as we have above quoted are publicly proclaimed as the voice of even the Know Nothings of the South, who say they expect to dupe the South by hollow platitudes into an affiliation with so detestable a party? Every step taken to patch up the disjointed fragments of "Sam," exposes the deception in a new and more damning light. The whole concern is a wretched cheat, and the whole South will, like Virginia, repudiate and spit upon it."

Dr. A. J. Johnson, of Washington, and a graduate of the Maryland University, has gone to Russia, to take a surgeons commission.

Death of Maj. J. W. Hampton.

Maj. JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON, 1st Lieut. and proprietor of the *Texas State Gazette*, died at his residence in Austin, Texas, on the 14th ultimo.

The above announcement from a late Texas paper will give peculiar pain to a number of warm friends of Maj. HAMPTON in this vicinity, where he long labored as Editor of the *McKlenburg Jeffersonian*, which he conducted with memorable efficiency. He was a polished gentleman, endowed with fine talents, a good understanding, and was a judicious and indefatigable writer.

For the Democrat.

Well, Mr. Editor, strange things sometimes happen in this world that surpass all understanding, and not among the least astonishing events of the present day is the fact that Col. Sam'l. N. Stowe, of Gaston County, should have been so easily duped as to have given his consent to be used by the Know Nothings as a renegade Democrat, to aid in defeating the Democracy of his District. Yes, Col. Sam'l. N. Stowe is really the Know Nothing candidate, conceived and brought forth in darkness, some few weeks since in Russell's Planing Machine Shop. Of course the name of Gaston County will now have to be changed, as it will by no means do for the Sam'l. N. Stowe Representative of the 7th Congressional District to hail from a County named after the degraded Roman Catholic, Judge Gaston. It smells too strongly of Popery to suit the sensitive nerves of a Know Nothing member of Congress. But why should the Democrats of this District turn the cold shoulder upon their tried and faithful Representative, the Hon. Burton Craige?—What has he done to merit their displeasure? Has he ever deceived his constituents? Did he ever pledge himself to the support of any Democratic measure that he did not carry out to the letter? Did he ever shrink from a bold and fearless discharge of his duty, when the interests of the South were in danger? No sir!—but on the contrary he has always deported himself as a faithful sentinel to the South. His position has always been in the front rank of the Southern army, fighting against the Abolitionists of the North. Not only so, but even Col. Stowe himself has expressed himself and still is fully satisfied with Mr. Craige's course in Congress.

Then why should the Democrats abandon their tried Representative for one who professes the same principles and endorses every vote given by Mr. Craige in Congress. What would they gain by the change? Besides all this Mr. Stowe is a Know Nothing, one of these dark lantern gentlemen, who love to meet with his brethren in the dark hours of the night and there concoct plans to carry out their nefarious purposes by making men take a secret oath that they will vote as they are commanded to do by this dark, secret, oath-bound society; whose principal signal for a rally is a little piece of red paper cut in the shape of a heart and pasted up at every corner of the street; how ridiculous, and contemptible, for grown, intelligent men—poor dupes.

And yet, this party afraid to be seen by the light of the sun, summoned at midnight by a little senseless red paper heart, have the presumption to call themselves 'The American Party.' Americans, upon American soil, afraid to meet together in open daylight, to consult with each other for the general good. Americans substituting the Owl as an emblem of their faith, instead of the proud Eagle, the National emblem of American liberty. Americans meeting in some secluded corner at the hour of midnight—prohibited under the light of a candle—and there in the dark take an illegal oath to deceive his neighbor, and vote as he is directed to do by an irresponsible secret society.

But, perhaps I am dreaming. Is it all imaginary with me, that there lived once a man by the name of George Washington, who was a great General and commanded the American army and led them to victory in a war between the United States and Great Britain called the Revolutionary War?—And that there was a Constitution of the United States which guaranteed to every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and to vote as he pleased without fear or molestation from any man or set of men?

Suppose the great and good Washington was permitted to return to earth again, and see men prowling about the country wearing around their necks collars upon which was inscribed the name of "Sam," and was told that these men had surrendered their right to vote as they pleased and had bound themselves with an oath to submit to the dictation of an irresponsible, midnight, secret society. What would be his feelings when he learned that these collar men claimed to be the true American party of his beloved, independent America.

LIBERTY.

For the Western Democrat.

Mr. Editor: Our citizens no doubt have observed within the last few days in various parts of the town, small pieces of red paper of a peculiar shape, pasted up on the lamp posts, sign posts, corners of the street, &c. The appearance of these pieces of red paper cut in the shape of a heart, in so many different places in our town at the same time, caused a great deal of speculation as to the meaning. It was generally considered that it was the work of the Know Nothings, and that it was done in the dark hours of night. The following is an explanation given by seventy members of the order who have repudiated Know Nothingism in New England. He who does not here behold the sure workings of demoralization and ruin of Know Nothingism must indeed be a poor moralist!

"But all these are evils of small magnitude and consideration when compared with some other gigantic wrongs with which it labors to curse our land. The scattering of a few pieces of red paper of a peculiar shape obliges every 'brother' to arm himself with bowie knife and revolver or other deadly weapons, and follow the beck of their leaders even to the shedding of blood. The Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other fearful and bloody know-nothing riots, are but the legitimate workings of the order, and but the beginning of such scenes as were enacted on the soil of France under red republican rule.

Those who control and manage the affairs of this corrupt concern are in it for the spoils of office! and no means, however desperate, are left untried to compass this end.

The order is engaged in a crusade against religion, it revives the old spirit of persecution for opinion's sake, and of course rallies around its standard thousands who are always found more willing to fight against Catholicism than to practice their own profession. Odius religious tests which have been successfully reasoned down and removed from the statute of our State are speedily dragged from their laithsome tomb and quickened into life. No Catholic is to be tolerated, no matter how sincerely he may revere his Maker; he is to hold no office in the gift of the people, he no part in the government nor interest in any of its concerns, while the atheist, deist, debauchee, infidel, Mormon, or buddhist, is recognised as a good and worthy brother.

Others may choose to submit to such atrocious despotism, but as for ourselves we denounce it as contrary to the genius of our institutions, at war with freedom of thought, and deserving the open denunciation of every true American.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this council affirm their names to the above.

Resolved, That the papers in this State opposed to this organization are hereby requested to publish the foregoing.

B. P. BILL, President.

The Foreign News.

The Columbia South Carolinian says: "We have received the details of the Baltic news, which confirm the reports previously reported 'successes' of the Allies, and so far as we can perceive, they are assuredly progressing in their operations against Russia. The taking of Kertch, through which the Russians are said to have received the greater part of their supplies, was a decided and serious blow to Russia.

General Pelissier, we are inclined to believe, will yet reduce Sebastopol. It is obvious that the French troops are now taking the lead, and will doubtless maintain it throughout the future offensive operations.

Cotton was firm, but quiet.

The New York Herald of Friday says: The cotton market yesterday was unsettled by the accounts brought by the Baltic. The sales were limited to 300 a 400 bales, but afforded no criterion by which to give established prices.

Will Sebastopol be Taken?

"Fox," the intelligent correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, takes the following sensible view of things in the Crimea:—

It is now ten months since the allies commenced their operations in the Crimea, and the results, so far, are very favorable to their advance. Their exultation at recent successes is quite disproportionate to any advantage they have gained. They have taken Kertch, which they could have at any time, because Russia did not want it, and have therefore neglected to fortify and defend it. They have simply used the fort as long as the allies chose to let them have it, but it was by no means regarded as necessary to their supplies. They have taken, with immense loss, two advanced works of the Russians before Sebastopol, which works have already answered their military purpose, and which can be renewed on different lines whenever it may be expedient.

The Malenon, on a little round hill, was fortified by the Russians after the battle of Inkermann, and, like their other advanced works, had given the allies much trouble by inflicting their advanced works. All these victories are mere affairs of outposts, but which fritter away the strength of the allies without giving them the least important advantage. They have brought the allies now to the fearful trial of the months of July and August, when pestilence must necessarily destroy them by thousands, when action is impossible, and inaction is destruction. The Russian strength in the Crimea has been increased, as we have every reason to believe, to an extent equal to that of the allies, and their forces outside of Sebastopol are so concentrated at fortified points as to be able to open a communication with Sebastopol, to resist any attack from the allies, and to be ready at the critical moment to avail themselves of an opportunity to strike a decisive blow. These circumstances are unfavorable to the peace which the allies expect to conquer before Christmas. England is fighting for the preservation of her military prestige, and, as the London Times urges, for England to be beaten in the Crimea, is to be beaten everywhere. We might, for the sake of our own interests, of the interests of the world, wish England such a victory as will enable her to make peace.

Cholera in the South.

We quote the following passage from a letter written by a friend at Glencoe, Mississippi, on the 16th inst: "I expected to travel North this month and spend the summer, but am disappointed. The cholera has appeared on some of the plantations in this neighborhood, and I am afraid to leave home. Gen. Polk, in Chicot county, Arkansas, has lost twenty-three slaves in the last three days, and I received a note this morning from the physician attending on the sick, stating that there were more new cases, but he thinks they will get along, as he has taken them in time. My neighbor, Mr. Wilkesson, has just lost seven slaves by cholera. We had a good rain a few days ago, the first since the 8th of April."

Cincinnati Commercial, 25th.

OUTRAGE BY ABOLITIONISTS IN KANSAS.—The Kansas Herald of the 15th instant contains the particulars of an outrage by abolitionists on the Kansas River, which shows the justice of the cry of persecution, and that their friends at the North have raised, W. J. Osborne, a young man from New York, was quietly working his claim on Kansas River, when a band of Cincinnati abolitionists, consisting of fifteen or twenty men, armed with guns, came upon him and ordered him to leave the neighborhood, otherwise they would drown him in the river. He left, and after time enough had elapsed, as he supposed, to let the excitement go down, he went to Manhattan to ask the leader of the band the cause of such treatment. He was again seized by the party and kept prisoner on board a steamboat several hours, and his horse in the meantime was dreadfully beaten.

MYSTERIOUS.—A large tree, which began to show symptoms of decay, was chopped down last Thursday, on the farm of Mr. Cozzens, in the southern part of Campbell county, Ky., when the skeleton of a woman, with a little dried, shrivelled flesh adhering to the bones, was found in a cleft of the tree, about 20 feet from the ground. The discovery caused a great sensation throughout the neighborhood, but no one remembered of any person having been missed or disappearing from there for many years.

An Irish girl, the other day, complained to her mistress that the cow would not eat her "mess." She "scalded the male, and she salted it 'bout devil a bit would the old cow touch." On examination it was found that Biddy's "male was nothing but saw-dust. The cow was evidently not used to such fare!

Belligerent Asylum.

The following in regard to an asylum for belligerents has issued from the United States, Attorney General:—

1. Belligerent ships-of-war, privateers, and the prizes of either, are entitled, on the score of humanity, to temporary refuge in neutral waters from casualties of the sea and war.

2. By the law of nations belligerent ships-of-war with their prizes, enjoy asylum in neutral ports for the purpose of obtaining supplies or undergoing repairs, according to the direction of the neutral sovereign, who may refuse the asylum absolutely, or grant it under such conditions, of duration, place, and other circumstances, as he shall see fit, provided that he must be strictly impartial in this respect towards all the belligerent powers.

3. Where the neutral State has not signified its determination to refuse the privilege of asylum to belligerent ships of war, privateers or their prizes, either belligerent has a right to assume its existence and enter upon enjoyment, subject to such regulations and limitations as the neutral State may please to prescribe for its own security.

4. The United States have not, by treaty with any of the present belligerents, bound themselves to accord asylum to either; but neither have the United States given notice that they will not do it, and of course our ports are open, for lawful purposes, to the ships of war of either Great Britain, France, Russia, Turkey, or Sardinia.

5. A foreign ship of war, or any prize of hers, in command of a public officer, possesses, in the ports of the United States, the right of exterritoriality, and is not subject to the local jurisdiction.

6. A prisoner of war on board a foreign man-of-war, or her prize, cannot be released by habeas corpus issuing from courts either of the United States or of a particular State.

7. But if such prisoner of war be taken on shore, he becomes subject to the local jurisdiction or not, according as it may be agreed between the political authorities of the belligerent and the neutral power.

We scarcely think any Southern Rights man (we use the term in its party sense) could belong to the Know Nothing Party. As there may be, however, we should like to propound to any, two questions:

1st. Do you recognize the maintenance of the Union as the greatest political good?

2d. Do you profess a tender and sacred regard for acts of statesmanship, contradicting regard for ordinary legislation, as being in the nature of agreement, and do you recognize such acts—for instance the Missouri Compromise—as a fixed and settled National policy?

These are principles of the National Know Nothing platform. Will some Southern Rights member of the order, expound to us in what they differ from the most abject federalism—and how any fire-eater can swallow such doctrine as this? "We pause for a reply."

Montgomery Advertiser.

GEORGIA KNOW-NOTHING STATISTICS.—A friend has been informed by a member of the "Order" who, from the voluminous records with which he was burdened, appeared to hold the rank of "statistician" therein, that there are two hundred and eighty-eight K. N. lodges in Georgia, recording about 29,000 members. This, it will be remembered, is a Know Nothing statement, which, if judged by the well known statements in Virginia, must be received with some degree of allowance. But granted that it is true, and that all the 29,000 could be counted on at the polls, which, confiding in the power of Democratic principles in Georgia, we believe will not be the case, it makes but a poor showing for the October election.

Our friend further learned that of the two hundred and eighty-eight lodges in the State, but one hundred and fifty-nine are represented at the Council in Macon, a little over half, which shows that there is backwardness and want of enthusiasm somewhere.

Georgian.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in Pittsburgh, (Pa.) which was consecrated on Sunday last, was commenced four years ago, and will be, when finished, says the *Baltimore American*, the most magnificent church building in this country. It is estimated that from 4,000 to 5,000 persons can be seated within its walls, and if necessary, additional pews can be set upon the space now left free for processions, etc. Among the many novel features introduced into this church, is the invention of Bishop O'Connor, by which the seats can be changed without the occupants being required to leave their pews, so that the congregation can face either way.

The expected despatches of Mr. Mason, our Minister to Paris, in relation to the alleged confiscations of neutral property by the allies in the Baltic, and as instigated by Count Nesselrode, are reported at Washington. The telegraphic correspondent of the New York Herald says they take strong ground, and that they also call to account the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in reference to the proceedings of Monsieur Dillon, the French consul at San Francisco. This correspondent pretends to represent, moreover, their effect upon the administration, and says that the President was considerably excited, but that Secretary Marcy took them more coolly.

WHAT KNOW NOTHINGISM HAS DONE.—First: Every Congressman elected by the Know Nothings is pledged to repeal the Nebraska bill and to modify or repeal the fugitive-slave law. Second: The nine United States Senators elected so far by Know Nothing legislatures are avowedly uncompromising abolitionists. Third: Every governor elected in the free States by the Know Nothings is an abolitionist. Fourth: The negroes of the North vote to one man with the Know Nothings, and have been repeatedly complimented for their patriotism in thus voting by the Know Nothing organs. Fifth: The Know Nothing legislature of Massachusetts has removed Judge Loring from office for having returned the fugitive slave Burns to his lawful master in accordance with the requirements of the laws of the United States. Sixth: The grand councils of the Know Nothings in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire have passed strong anti-slavery resolutions. Seventh: The Know Nothing legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law admitting negroes to the public schools. Eighth: The Know Nothing House of Representatives of Congress is thoroughly abolitionist in tendencies and character. *Mobile Register.*

DECIMAL COINAGE.—In the British Parliament, the movement in favor of a decimal coinage and decimal weights and measures, is progressing. Mr. Brown introduced resolutions to the effect that the initiation of the decimal system of coinage by the issue of the florin, had been successful, and that it be completed by the issue of silver coins representing the 100th, and copper coins representing the 1000th part of one pound sterling—and coins to be called respectively "cents" and "mills." Mr. J. B. Smith moved, as an amendment, that a Congress of nations be invited to settle a uniform rate of currency. After considerable debate, that part of the motion specifying cents and mills was withdrawn and the remainder adopted.

Discouraging Childhood.

It is somewhere related that a poor soldier, having had his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that his brains were visible. "Do write to father," he replied, "and tell him of it, for he always said I had no brains." How many fathers and mothers tell their children such; and how often does such a remark contribute not a little to prevent any development of the brain! A grown up person who is child in some mental or moral faculty, and in cases out of ten the statement is believed, and is not fully believed, the thought that it may be actually so, acts like an incubus to repress the confidence and energies of that child. Let any parent look back to childhood's days, and he can doubtless recall many words and expressions which have exerted such a discouraging or encouraging influence over him as to tell on his whole future course of life. We knew an ambitious boy, who, at the age of ten years, had become so depressed with fault-finding and reproof, not duly mingled with encouraging words, that at an early age he lay prone for death to take him out of the world, in which he conceived he had no abilities to rise. But while all this appeared so dark around him, he had so often been told of his faults and deficiencies that he seemed to himself the dullest and worst of boys—and while none of his good qualities or capabilities had been mentioned, and he believed he had none, a single word of praise and appreciation, carelessly dropped in his hearing, changed his whole course of thought. We have often heard him say that "that word saved him." Parents, these are important considerations. Sometimes encourage your children without any. Do not tell them they can do good or can do well if they do thus or so well, and that there is nothing to hinder them or so.—*American Agriculturalist.*

REGISTERED LETTERS.—We are advised, from the Washington Union, that Postmasters should make no record or marks upon registered letters by which the fact of their containing money or other valuables may be suspected or made known. It has been ascertained that, in some instances, postmasters are in the habit of marking the word "registered" on the outside of such letters, together with the amount of money enclosed. This practice is unauthorized and impolitic, and is forbidden by the department.

CREDITABLE APPOINTMENT.—We are glad to learn that President Pierce has conferred a Lieutenancy in the U. S. Army upon Thomas Grey, a worthy Irishman, belonging to Connecticut, after 15 years of faithful service as a private in the Artillery. Grey was in the whole of the Mexican war, and his devotion and bravery came under the observation of Gen. Pierce, on more than one occasion. This is a laudable instance of a membered merit, and those who solicited the appointment are thankful to the President for his ready compliance with the request.—*New Hampshire Register, Tuesday.*

FOREIGN ORDERS FOR FLOUR.—The Philadelphia Ledger has the following: "We learn that orders have been received from France to buy flour in this market. The market prices fall to a certain limit, said to be 85 per cent. Our crop prospects indicate that this limit will soon be reached."

Common State Flour that sold a month ago in New York at \$10.50 can now be had at \$8.25. The decline in that city during the last two weeks has been 62 1/2 a 87 1/2 per cent. in the lower grades, and 37 1/2 a 50 cents on the better grades. Our wheat is neglected, and has fallen in the market 5 a 15 cents per bushel.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.—The moment man parts with moral independence—the moment he judges of duty, not from the inward voice, but from the interest and will of a party, the moment he commits himself to a leader or a body, he winks at evil because divisions would hurt the cause the moment he shakes off his particular responsibility, because he is but one of a thousand or a million by whom the evil is done—that moment he parts with his moral power. He is shorn of the energy of single hearted faith in the right and the true. He hops from man's policy what nothing but loyalty to God can accomplish. He substitutes coarse weapons, forged by man's wisdom, for the testal power.—*Channing.*

THE HERO OF SAN JACINTO?—It would seem from what is now transpiring in Texas, that the history of the battle of San Jacinto is yet to be written. The materials are getting to be very abundant, for which we are indebted to Gen. Sam Houston, more, it appears, for the facts which are coming out, than Texas was indebted to him for the victory itself. In a late speech made on the anniversary of the battle, he gave a version of the history of its incidents, and his own connection with them, which has brought out a host of independent commentators, who not only deny the truth of his narrative, but accuse him of cowardice and incapacity. The first to reply was David R. Bennett, formerly President of Texas, and by the speech which arrived yesterday, we have two other addresses—one by Gen. Sidney Sherman, and one by Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, also once President of Texas. These gentlemen were officers during the battle of San Jacinto, and they concur with Burnett in declaring Gen. Houston's narrative false throughout, and in affirming that the battle was fought against the wishes and judgment of Houston, who is accused, moreover, of behaving with personal cowardice as well as showing incapacity as a general. Gen. Sherman says that when ever a full narrative of the battle is given truthfully to the world, Gen. Houston's name will rapidly decompose and sink into putrescence with the mass of falsehoods upon which it rests, and Gen. Lamar says, "My opinion is that he, himself, (Houston) was the coward on that field. I can name no other, and him I know as one."

HOW TO PREVENT PLUMS FROM FALLING.—"S. S.," in the Ohio Farmer, says: "It has always been a very hard, and almost fruitless task, to raise plums, and have them on the trees long enough to ripen without getting wormy. I thought last year, I would try my best to raise some. I accordingly put chip manure around them, which is the most natural manure for them; and by the time the trees were fixed several hen-coops under them. The chips were fed there; so they had no occasion to get away from the trees; and they would dig up the manure, and keep it all the time loose, and so would not get the insects down; so it was quite rare that we saw one there.

It is well to shake the trees every morning, and evening, to get the insects down; and the chickens will take them as fast as they come. Trees need a dry place, to do well.

A young girl named Mary Erdmann committed suicide by taking arsenic, in consequence of the desertion of a young man to whom she was engaged to be married. The case is creating considerable excitement, for the "unfortunate girl" was beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.