

From the N. Y. True Sun.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Communications.

FIFTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a Convention of delegates from the several Counties composing the Fifth Congressional District, convened at Barclay Chapel, near Mrs Barclay's in the county of Cumberland, on Friday the 16th day of April, 1845, the following delegates were in attendance from...

Chatham—Wm. Foosler, Harmon H. Burke, J. H. Harris, Robt P. Alston, P. K. Alston, Wm. A. Rivers, J. F. Rivers, J. J. Ghoshan, J. B. DeGrafford, George Luther, Thos. Ragland, W. Cross, Robt Marsh, and David Morden.

Cumberland—Alex Munchison, Archibald McDiarmid, J. R. Gee, Charles Montague, Rev John Purfoy, and D. J. McAlister. Johnston—James Toddinson, Danl Gardner, R. Stevens, A. J. Leach, J. W. Johnson, W. A. Walton, Wm H. Watson, and J. W. B. Watson.

Moore—Wm D Harrington, Major Oliver, John M D Ray, and Daniel McNeill. Wake—Wm. R. Poole, Saml Whitaker, Thomas G Whitaker, Isaac Rowland, Simon Smith, Willie Pope, Reynolds Allen, Duncan K McRae, and J. Julius Wheeden.

Wayne—Wm K Lane, Spyers Singletou, and Franklin H Hooks.

On motion, Rev. John Purfoy of Cumberland was called to preside, and Messrs D J McAlister of Cumberland and J Julius Wheeden of Wake were appointed Secretaries.

Mr McRae, of Wake, rose and stated the object of the Convention to be the selection of a candidate to be supported by the democratic republican party of the Fifth Congressional District, for a seat in the House of Representatives of the next Congress; and made a motion (in order that the several counties should have their full strength in convention) that each county be entitled to vote as follows: Chatham 4 votes, Cumberland 3, Johnston 3, Moore 2, Wake 4, and Wayne 3,—which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr McDiarmid, of Cumberland, the rule requiring a majority of two-thirds to nominate, was adopted—yeas 13, nays 6—Chatham, Cumberland, Moore and Wake voting for, and Johnston and Wayne against it. Pending its adoption, Messrs J. W. B. Watson of Johnston, McRae of Wake and Lane of Wayne spoke against the rule.

A recess of some minutes was had for the purpose of allowing the delegations to confer and take such steps as they might deem most conducive to their harmonious action. The convention having again assembled,

Messrs. Thomas N. Cameron, of Cumberland county, J. J. Jackson of Chatham, James B. Shepard, and Perrin Busbee, of Wake, were put in nomination.

On the first ballot, no choice was made; on the second ballot, the name of David Reid of Cumberland, was put in nomination, but no election. Messrs Reid and Shepard were then withdrawn; after the third balloting, Messrs Cameron and Jackson were withdrawn, and Mr Dobbin put in nomination; the balloting was then pretty much between Messrs Busbee and Dobbin; but after considerable ineffectual balloting, the Convention settled unanimously on Mr Dobbin. Mr McRae's name was offered, but he declined and stated to the Convention that he had never even the most remote desire of becoming a candidate; his presence is to that body as a delegate would show.

A letter from Dr. T. N. Cameron was received and read as follows:

FAYETTEVILLE, April 16, 1845.

Gentlemen: As my name has been spoken of in connexion with the nomination of a candidate for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District, and as you are delegates to the Convention elected to make the nomination, I have deemed it proper to assure you that however much I might feel flattered by being selected as the candidate of the democratic party for so high and honorable a station, I yet feel that the preservation of the integrity of the party is of more consequence than the gratification of any individual wishes, and have therefore to beg of you not to suffer my name, or the wishes of my personal friends, to interpose any obstacle to that harmony and unity of action so necessary to the success of our cause.

Should there be any other individual more likely to unite our political friends in the District than myself, I trust you will see the propriety of at once withdrawing my name and giving him your support. Our motto should be, "principles, not men." United, we are certain of success: divisions amongst ourselves may cause our defeat. With the result of your deliberations I shall feel perfectly satisfied, and will give to the nominee of your Convention a warm and cordial support.

With very great respect,
Your friend and ob't servant,
THOS. N. CAMERON.

To Messrs A. McDiarmid and J. R. Gee.

Mr Wheeden, of Wake, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the present is a crisis in the affairs of our government which demands that the President shall be well sustained by those who have elevated him to his present position; and whereas our late able and faithful representative (Hon R M Saunders) declines being again a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Representatives: Therefore,

Resolved, That this convention, having the utmost confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of JAMES C. DOBBIN, of Cumberland county, do nominate him as the candidate of the democratic republican party of the Fifth Congressional District (whose representatives we are) and recommend him as a fit and proper person to be supported by them at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, believing such an institution to be inexpedient and un-called for, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. The history of the last Bank was little more than a contest of the bank and its associates to obtain by the most unprincipled means, by deceit, fraud and corruption, a renewal of its powers from the government, the rights of the people was disturbed, the order of a good government impeded, the purity of the press corrupted, the honor of the Le-

gislative Councils stained, and the authority of the Constitution and laws set at defiance, by the influence of that institution. In 1832 its recharter was prevented by the exercise by President Jackson of his constitutional veto; and the people of North Carolina and the Union sustained him, though he was denounced as a self-willed and tyrannical despot by its servile followers. We hold it to be a dictate of interest and an impulse of patriotism, now and forever, to oppose the establishment of a National Bank.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Independent Treasury—a system which proposes to let the people keep their own money by the hands of their own responsible agents.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue, with facultative protection, but opposed to a high protective system without regard to the amount of revenue raised, which benefits the few at the expense of the many; and that, in our opinion, the present tariff should be so modified as to conform to the provisions of the act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act, or repealed.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States, for any purpose or in any manner, believing as we do, that they were intended by the States ceding them to the general government as a common fund for the benefit of all.

Resolved, That in retiring from the service of the District, the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders carries with him the good will and gratitude of every democratic republican, for his active and energetic course in behalf of their principles, both in and out of the Legislative Hall.

Resolved, That we congratulate our democratic friends throughout the Union upon the passage by the late Congress of the Joint Resolutions for the re-annexation of Texas to the United States; and that in behalf of the democracy of this District, we tender their thanks to the Hon. William H. Haywood, U. S. Senator from North Carolina, for his able and efficient services in securing their passage through the Senate.

Mr Gee, of Cumberland, responded to the nomination. He thanked the convention for the honor done to Cumberland county in selecting one of her sons to bear aloft the standard of the democracy of the District in the conflict of the ensuing campaign—it was due to her; and he assured the convention and those present, that there need be no fear for the success of their cause—the cause of the people, of truth, and justice, and equal rights—with such a leader as James C. Dobbin. Mr D., he said, was a gentleman of great private worth, of the purest morals, courteous in language and affable in manners, possessing talents of a high order, and whose devotion to democratic republican principles none could question. The opponents of Mr D., if indeed he should have any, can find no other fault (and Mr G. did not consider it one) in him than this—he rigidly adheres to the maxim "Principles not men."

Mr McRae being called on for a speech, spoke some time in his usual animated style. Mr Gee, of Cumberland, moved that a committee, consisting of one member from each county, be appointed to correspond with Mr Dobbin, and request his acceptance of the nomination; which was concurred in. The Chair appointed Messrs R P Alston of Chatham, McDiarmid of Cumberland, Wm H Watson of Johnston, Harrington of Moore, McRae of Wake, and Lane of Wayne, said committee.

On motion, it was unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and they are hereby tendered to Mrs Barclay for the kind and hospitable manner in which she received and entertained the members.

On motion, it was ordered that the Editors of the democratic newspapers in this District be furnished with a copy of the proceedings of this Convention, with a request for their publication.

After a vote of thanks to the Officers for the manner in which they had discharged their duties.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

JOHN PURFOY, Pres't.
J. D. McALISTER, } Secretaries.
J. JULIUS WHEEDEN, }

A SAD TRUTH. The Town, is the title of a new Saturday paper published in New York, "devoted to Fun," but acclimated by some touches of rather sharp satire, which has just appeared. From the fact that there is more life in it than in the mass of its order, we infer that it will live. The following extract arrays a grave, sad truth, in a garb which may raise a laugh from the unthinking:

"NEW MISSIONARY EFFORTS.—At a recent meeting of the A. B. C. X. Y. U., a member proposed to employ a corps of colporteurs to distribute tracts among the servants of rich people, who attend fashionable churches, while their coaches and footmen stand outside, and the cooks and scullions are at work cooking their dinner.

A short-nosed man remarked that he had always supposed that the prayers of the master or mistress might answer for the whole establishment. If thought necessary, a prayer might be put in the service for the benefit of those who were outside holding the horses, or at home roasting the turkey.

A very short, red-faced gentleman moved that a committee be appointed to inquire whether flunkies have souls to be saved, or whether they were worth the trouble. For his part, he was in favor of Christianizing the South-Sea Islands first. Experience has proved, he said, that the lower classes of our people could do without it.

Finally, a committee was appointed to ascertain the number of servants who stand outside of our churches every Sunday, while their masters are praying within—what number are kept at work at home, and whether they are in a likely way to get to heaven under their present circumstances.

Our own opinion is, that a fashionable pew in a fashionable church, soft cushions of velvet and gold-clasped prayer books, a fine coach and horses, with coachmen and footmen, make the path of religious duty somewhat smoother than John Bunyan has described it."

THE TONE OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

We must say, we have been much amused by the comments of the English press brought by the Great Western, on the late messages of Mr Tyler and Mr Polk. In some of their remarks they are certainly very satirical and very bitter. The truth is, they do not know what to make of us. They feel, they see and know that the United States of America present a spectacle not before witnessed since the world began, of industry, wealth, enterprise and liberty, combining their influences, and producing in half a century or a little more, results altogether beyond former precedent, or even the wildest anticipation. These "fixed facts" are before them, and they are not to be blinked at or passed by. Whatever may be the color of the refractions in our political atmosphere, whatever cloud may pass over us, there is no denying on their part, the existence of a mighty Western orb revolving in its own sphere, with regularity, with majesty and with light.

Astronomy tells us that the highest mountains on our earth, no more disfigure its sphericity, than the puckering of its skin impair the rotundity of the orange. So with our own country. The prejudiced observers of Europe, though they may discern a gulf here, and a cavern there, a disproportioned elevation in one part, and a subsidence of wide extent in another, forget that all these inequalities do not alter the great aggregate of our position, the rapid increase of our population, the general happiness of our masses, the facilities of life, the freedom of opinion, the boundless progress of education, and the recuperative energies of a nation, whose only contests after all, are as to what is most to be cherished and revered.

With all these impressions fastened on their minds, they cannot help looking westward, to see what is the progress of events. Our trade is so important, at least to them, that they keep up their diplomatic relations with the greatest care. They send their cleverest men to reside among us as Ministers and Consuls. They maintain at a large expense to their own government, a line of steamers. They modify, little by little, their commercial regulations, so far as they dare, consistently with their own safety. They send over their agents to travel here, and repeat what they have seen. Their merchants and bankers visit us with the most patronizing air, and many of their Birmingham and Sheffield clerks condescend to live among us, make fortunes out of American dollars, marry American women, and enjoy American society in grades they could by no possibility attain at home.

The Texas question is rather a harder pill for them to swallow than any which has yet been administered. The infinitesimal doses which they have taken at our hands, the homopathic treatment to which they have been subjected, has occupied them very much no doubt. A riot, a mob, a savage duel, a badly written President's message has kept them so far, loyal to their Kings and Queens, and generally inimical to the progress of liberty in a republic can form. Reputation has also been of great service to the English aristocracy. The real or apparent inability of some of our States to pay back pounds sterling for railroad iron, and English credits withheld at the very turning point in the progress of our internal improvements, has outweighed in their estimates the fidelity, responsibility and punctuality of the more commercial States of the Union, and enabled the shrewd Premiers of England to keep English capital at home for a bankrupt government to borrow in its exigencies at three per cent, instead of its crossing the Atlantic to obtain seven.

But annexation presents a new and frightful aspect to these Islanders. They do not understand it. They have annexed India, and some parts of Africa, the West Indies and Canada, Australia and a part of Oregon. They have thrust themselves into China, and would have that if they could. In every part of the world has England tried the policy of annexation; and by force of arms as often as by negotiation.

But when the United States seek to ally to themselves a territory settled by their own people, an alliance sought by the territory itself, with its necessity appearing evident to many of the wisest men in our country, then indeed is there a fresh alarm in England at our condition, fresh fears are entertained for our permanence, and fresh abuse from the British press is spattered forth.

The real difficulty among ourselves with regard to Texas is, as to the conditions on which she is to come into the Union. But for these, we imagine its reception would be unobscuredly acquiesced in. But England is the last station in the world that should reprove the spirit of acquisition and territorial aggrandizement in another.

We find in the English journals some very curious remarks on Mr Polk and Mr Tyler. Sir Robert Peel has also expressed his regrets about us. It is really very unfortunate we do not please them! But let us hope for the best notwithstanding! We imagine we shall survive their misgivings. The extension of our territory is not a new idea. About half a dozen years after the Declaration of Independence, our statesmen of that time, our poets and orators, declared that the Union was one day to have no boundaries but the Atlantic and the Pacific, the frozen North, and the boiling Gulf of Mexico. A certain poet and divine, of whom the Quarterly Review said he was called Dwight, and his "baptismal name was Timothy," at that early period declared that North and South America would in the course of events form parts of one great Republican confederacy. Let not our friends across the water marvel or grumble. "What must be, must."

REFUSING TO BE FREE.—A colored man who procured his freedom in Virginia, and now resides in Connecticut, was very desirous of procuring the liberty of a daughter whom he left behind. The girl's master was solicited under the circumstances to fix a low value upon her, and he agreed to take three hundred dollars. The money was collected and deposited here, according to the proposition; but when the girl was informed of the transaction, and that she might join her father and be free, she refused the offer.—N. Y. News.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

She was off Sandy Hook at 6 45 p. m., making the passage in 17 days and 12 hours. She experienced very severe weather on the passage.

The cotton market was rather depressed. Business generally was brisk, but the corn trade was dull.

Negotiations were going on between France and England in relation to the right of search.

The Hibernia arrived on the 17th ult., and was followed by the Oxford, Rochester, and Indiana, with papers of the 1st inst., announcing the intelligence of the Senate having passed the Texas bill.

The Loudon Times is fierce upon the subject of annexation. Wilmer and Smith's European Times says: "The conduct of the American legislative bodies is a marvel and a mystery to the politicians of Europe."

Upon the subject of the President's message, the same writer says: "The verbose State documents of the Union are little relished in England."

The portion of the message which gives most offence, inasmuch as it denotes a "foreign conclusion," is its allusion to the Oregon Territory.

That Mr Polk is right in his assumption may be established hereafter, or it may not. Parliament has adjourned for the Easter holidays.

Mr Aldam called the attention of Sir R. Peel to a passage in the recent message of the President of the United States: "The 'slave,' when captured, instead of being returned to their homes, are transferred to her colonial possessions in the West Indies, and made the means of swelling the amount of their products by a system of apprenticeship for a term of years." He begged to ask whether the President was correctly informed?

Sir R. Peel was not prepared to deny the assertion, though he went about the question like a skilful casuist.

The missing packet ships, England and the United States, form a painful topic of conversation. Like the unfortunate President, the last trumpet only will bring to light the mystery which hangs over their fate.

Ireland, France Spain, Switzerland, and the rest of Europe were in a state of quiet. China is in quietest state.

Our adjusted scale of quotations, as given this day, when all cotton is free of duty, will show, as compared with the last week, a very sensible reduction. This important change again places cotton before the buyer at the lowest price of last year. 2,500 American haves been taken on speculation, and 350 ditto for export. The sale of the week amounts to 28,920 bales.

From the Charleston Courier.

GREAT FIRES IN VIRGINIA.

Messrs Editors—The Dismal Swamp is now on fire, and has been for twelve days. No rain has fallen in that region for more than two months. The damage sustained by persons engaged in the shingle and stave business has been immense—one individual has lost at least \$4000, and others \$3000, \$2000, and so on, according to the force employed. Great holes, fifteen and twenty feet deep, have been burnt, which, I understand, is occasioned by the great amount of vegetable matter that has been accumulating for many years throughout the swamp. Thousands of cattle and other stock have perished in the flames.

One thing connected with this conflagration may be a source of some interest to your patrons. An old negro man and woman, with one child, ran away from their master twenty-five years ago, and have never been heard from until Tuesday last, when, being driven by the threatening flames, they returned to their master's house, (7 miles from Suffolk, Va.) accompanied by fifteen healthy children, all of whom, except the eldest, were born in the caverns of the Dismal Swamp. A large number of slaves have been forced, under similar circumstances, to return to their masters, after an absence of ten, fifteen and twenty years.

Large numbers of wild beasts, of various species, have been seen in the adjoining woods, most of which are bears. In the neighborhood of Petersburg, and along the line of the Gaston Rail Road, a destructive fire is also raging, destroying thousands of dollars worth of property; many valuable plantations have been swept clean. A great want of rain prevails throughout this entire section of country.

In addition to the above calamities, a disease is raging, proving fatal in nearly every case, termed by some "black tongue"—it attacks a patient in a variety of forms. I could not learn the symptoms attending this direful complaint—it is regarded as a new type of disease, resembling nothing else. Several hundred persons have already died in consequence of this disease.

Respectfully, yours truly,
F. S. BRUNSON, M. D.

SALE OF ARABIAN HORSES.—The two Arabian horses, received as a present to Mr Tyler, by the Consul of the United States at Zanzibar, from the Imam of Muscat, were sold, pursuant to an act of Congress, on Tuesday. They are light grey, mottled. One, seven years old, brought \$450, and was purchased by a gentleman from Louisiana; the other, eight years old, brought \$190, and was purchased by Dr. John Baldwin.

DEAD.—Obed M. Coleman, the inventor of the celebrated "Eolian Attachment," died at his residence at Saratoga Springs on the 5th inst., after an illness of about a week. He had recently returned from Europe, after receiving there the applauses of the first musicians of the age, and a magnificent reward for his ingenuity.

The sister of Major Andre has recently died in England at the advanced age of sixty-one years.

Several attempts have been made to fire the remaining parts of the city of Pittsburg.

We have observed attentively for some time past the temper of a portion of the people in some of the northern States, and cannot determine precisely their object. Whether it be to drive the south out of the confederacy, or to retain her, only to usurp the power of altering and changing her institutions, as their philanthropic or vindictive feelings may suggest.—The conduct of Massachusetts, in sending agents to interfere in the police laws of South Carolina and Louisiana, sufficiently indicates their insolence and arrogance. The resolutions of C F Adams in the Massachusetts Legislature, evince a systematic purpose of agitations, until the whole north is lashed into a frenzy, and becomes prepared for their desperate purposes.

The Boston Atlas, in speaking of the annexation of Texas, holds this language—"Those who are not willing to rest under the exercise of usurped power, are at liberty to absolve themselves from that Union forever. This annexation absolves each State from any further regard to the Union."

The New York Tribune says: "The annexation of Texas by mere resolution, is a revolution in the government." And after asking what is to be done? answers "we say resist to the last."

The Albany Evening Journal, in a strain still fiercer, speaks thus: "What is to be done? Mr Birney's faction will probably say petition. Let them petition Congress, they might as well petition South Carolina or Texas. The localities will say wait—wait, forbear. We say we have petitioned long enough. We have waited and toborne too long. Let the whig party now raise the standard of emancipation. The territory of the United States is enlarged, let us 'enlarge the area of freedom.'"

The Syracuse Journal, after interrogating himself, declares:—"There can be but one answer to these important inquiries. It is contained in the emphatic language of the Albany Evening Journal. 'Let the whig party now raise the standard of emancipation.'"

What is to be the result of this disaffection to the Union, this disposition to combine party organization with the fury of fanaticism to attack the south? Time will determine if it be the ebullition of the moment, or if there is method in their madness.

THE ORGAN TUNED AT LAST.—One of the most fruitful sources of political gossip and guessing is dried up. We copy the formal announcement of the withdrawal of Messrs Blair & Rives, and the terms of the agreement for the sale of the Globe office to Messrs Ritchie and Helms. The legal solemnity of the latter is agreeably relieved by the last paragraph, prompted by the habitual politeness of Mr Ritchie. It appears, too, that the paper is to take a new name, but what, we are not informed. It will be no easy matter to find one. The old paper had the earth, and Mr Fisk has appropriated the heavens in general—but we leave the difficulty where we find it. For the rest, we were never more inclined to "welcome the coming and speed the parting guest." However much ability the Globe has shown in the discussion of principles—and we give it credit for much—it has ever been ready to drop them for personal warfare. But we leave that too. Mr Ritchie sees principles in a much clearer and higher light than most political editors—he is scrupulously decorous in his discussions, a Virginia gentleman, and a credit to that name too—and he is opposed both in temper and principle to party proscription. He is to our mind far the best choice Mr Polk has yet made for office, and from this time we date "a little generous confidence in the new Administration.—Charleston Mercury.

Every printer has felt the inconvenience which the following article is intended to remedy, and all writers for the press, who have occasion to use the initial letters of proper names, should attend to the hint:

I vs. J.—The plaintiff in this case setteth forth that J, surreptitiously, and to the great confusion of all printers and other readers of manuscript, and to the serious detriment and disgrace of the said J, hath taken and doth continually take in chirography or hand writing, the form, fashion, and personal comeliness of the said plaintiff; to which said J is in nowise entitled; and the said plaintiff asketh of the honorable court, to wit, public intelligence, that it make an order for the restraining of the said J to his own proper shape; whereupon it is ordered that the said J do take and continue his own proper and rightful form, differing from that that passeth as far below as above the line.—Exponent.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.—The war of the Bulls and Bears in the Coffee and Sugar market waxed bitter. It rather appears, on the whole, that though the present stocks may fall off somewhat, there is no prospect of a dearth of these important articles, and much of the noise is made to order, for the mere sake of speculation.—Charleston Mercury.

The Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne has been appointed Superintendent of the Live Oak Forests of Louisiana.

We learn, says the Madisonian, that the appointment of Minister to England has been offered to Mr. Elmore, of South Carolina, and that he has declined in an account of other engagements requiring his personal attention in that State.

There have been two masquerade balls in Charleston.

Henry C. Owens has got the contract for re-building the Mint in Charlotte; operations have commenced, and G. W. Caldwell is appointed Superintendent of the building.—Lincolnton Courier.

It is said that the Postmaster General has been urgently solicited by the northern stage owners, to set aside that part of the new Post Office law which binds him to make contracts regardless of the mode of conveyance. As might be supposed, the Postmaster General will not do it.

For the Carolinian.
Mr BAYNE?—I see in the Carolinian of the 6th inst., the proceedings of a meeting held at Mr Bishop's, in which resolutions were offered by Mr W. D. Harrington, censuring in strong terms another meeting which had been previously held at Mr Bishop's, and at which I was appointed one of the delegates to represent Upper Little River District in the County Convention.

While I am far from thinking that the meeting at which I was appointed, had any secret design, (as charged by the last meeting,) of thrusting any candidate upon the people against their consent, and contrary to their will, in duty to myself, I must state that I was not at either of the meetings, and knew nothing at all of them, or that I was a delegate, until one day before the meeting of the County Convention. I must say, however, that the erroneous and ill-tempered language of the resolutions adopted by the second meeting, might well have been spared, and with more credit and honor to those who used it.

ARCH'D CAMERON.

THE NEW MAYOR OF NEW YORK.—The New Mirror of Saturday gives the following republican anecdote of the new municipal first magistrate: "Mr Havens was educated at Columbia College, where he took his degree with great credit to himself. The day after his release from Alma Mater, he was standing, with his father, on the steps of the sugar-bakery, and the old gentleman took the opportunity to inquire into his choice of a profession. 'I suppose, now you have your education,' said he, 'you will be a lawyer or a physician?' 'Neither!' said the son. 'And what then?' exclaimed the father, a little surprised at his son's decision. 'In the first place, sir, I'll drive that cart!' was the firm reply, and when I have been through all the subordinate steps of your business, I'll share in the direction of it, with your leave!" He "suited the action to the word" for, calling to the man who was about leaving the door with a load, he jumped upon the cart, took the reins and commenced his apprenticeship.

He drove the cart for a year, and then gradually through all the stations of his father's employ till he finally became a partner, and an able one in the business. If this is not a "people's man," we have mistaken the chrysalis."

Judging from the Florida papers, it should seem that the first election under a change of government, will be carried on with much spirit and excitement. The whigs are determined to show opposition to the democrat, but it must be with very little expectation of successfully contending against a party which possesses sufficient numerical strength to put down all opposition, and which is supported by the popularity of its principles. The democratic party has not as yet designated its candidate for Governor. We find in the Floridian several distinguished citizens of Florida mentioned as likely to be placed before the democratic convention soon to assemble at Tallahassee. Among them are the names of Col. R. Ruler, a gentleman well known as Adjutant General of Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans; Col W. Bailey, a native of Georgia, and whom the Floridian prefers; Col. W. D. Mosely, and Col. G. S. Hawkins. Several gentlemen are spoken of as the candidates for the office on the part of the whigs, who intend to hold a convention for the nomination of candidates.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

Rhode Island two hundred years ago, says the Boston Post, was called the "Island of Errors." Seventy-seven years ago, the Sons of Liberty advertised it as "a plague spot," because its majority favored British torism, rather than American whiggism. In 1789 Washington refused to pass through it, on his visit to New England, because it stiffly refused to come into the Union, and was as such a foreign State as Canada. And to-day a portion of its citizens are as alien in principle as a majority were in 1789. It is too bad that Thomas W. Dorr lies in a prison for maintaining the great principles that made us a nation.

Mr William Dodd, a tailor living in Boston, who had the misfortune to lose his right arm some years ago four inches below the elbow joint, invented an artificial arm which has won for upwards of three years with much practical advantage to himself. The following is a portion of a letter addressed by him to the editor of the Boston Transcript on the subject:

"After I had carefully instructed my left hand in many of the useful arts previously known by the right hand, such as the management of the pen, needle, razor, &c., &c., I turned my attention to a series of plans suggested to me by friends for supplying my loss by artificial means. At first my attempts were feeble and to little purpose; but after trying a number of ingenious contrivances, and expending about \$50 in cost, I have got what I consider a practically useful arm. The fastenings, &c., are extremely simple and easy, and when fitted on the stump and a glove on, it can scarcely be known from a natural arm. The instruments I use in connection with it are also of the simplest description. These, however, might be varied according to the trade or calling of the person wearing it. With respect to myself, I continue to work as my trade as before. I cannot of course 'go ahead' as formerly, but I can do what three years ago I should have thought impossible. It is far, very far from a natural arm; nevertheless, it is a good substitute. I cannot take this city in July last, since which time I have used, (with a little assistance from my wife in the minor parts of the work,) 62 coats of various descriptions, about 20 pair of pants, and a general assortment of other work.

Sealing wax is now made so as to ignite by friction, which does away with the trouble of procuring a lamp to assist in sealing letters.

It is stated in some of the papers that the insurance offices in Pittsburg will not be able to pay 2 per cent. This shows that the policy of insuring at home is to be doubted.