

country to some customer who is willing to have the news second-hand, as he pays but half price for it!

Another striking difference is, most papers are paid for in England the moment they are delivered—so much for each one. The Newsman is thus enabled to pay in the evening for the sheets which he bought of the Editor in the morning. The latter thus gets cash for all he sells—and the consequence is, that immense fortunes are rapidly accumulated by proprietors of newspaper establishments, notwithstanding the incredible expenses they are subject to, in the employment of news-collectors, reporters, and government taxes. But what a blessed contrast this presents to the poor Editor in any part of the United States! Here you may strain every nerve to serve your customers, and you get no thanks. Buy new types—they say they like the old ones better. Enlarge your sheet to the dimensions of a horse blanket, and they complain of its making their arms ache to open it. Stick in a few advertisements to help to pay the paper-maker, and they groan aloud at such an outrage. Finally, wait twelve months for your two dollars—send in your bill—be d—d for waiting no longer, and asked to call twelve months afterwards—at the end of which imitation-eternity, your collector is kicked out of doors for his impudence in daring to ask for a bill that was paid a year before!

Philadelphia Ev. Post.

**Garrick and Arne.**—During the last rehearsal of "The Little Gipsy," an opera written by Garrick, and set to music by Arne, the manager suddenly conceiving that a dance would improve it mentioned his idea to Arne, adding, however, "As it is to be played this evening, I suppose it would be impossible for you to do it in time." The Doctor, rubbing his elbow his usual practice in difficulties, replied, we shall see what can be done. He set at the prompter's table, and in less than five minutes wrote one of the prettiest tunes imaginable, which, being played by the band, astonished and delighted Garrick so much, forgetting his age he ran up to the Doctor, embracing him and taking him by the hands, danced round the stage with him with a grace and animation that astonished every one.

**Tobacco Trade.**—A writer in the last number of the British Quarterly Review seriously and forcibly urges upon the government the expediency of promoting the cultivation of tobacco in their Australian colonies. Already, it is stated, the wool which has been received from those colonies is fully equal to the Spanish, without which the British manufacture of fine cloths could not be carried on, and the quantity brought has thus early interfered with the importation of Saxon wool. It is also mentioned that the climate is favorable to the production of Hemp and flax, and likewise for the growth of cotton—"though," say the Reviewers, "we may have some doubts as to the policy of encouraging the produce of this raw material, unless, indeed, a pertinacious adherence to the restrictive system of the United States should compel us to increase the duty on their cotton wool, or to refuse the importation of it altogether, in which case the Australian colonies might be able to enter into a competition with, or rather come in aid of, the western parts of India for supplying the demand of that article in the English market." But it is to the article of tobacco in which the writer more particularly directs his attention.

The enormous duty levied on tobacco, according to its present prices, amounts, he says, to 100 per cent. upon the original cost, and it is by a reduction of this duty, in favor of their colonists, that the reviewer contends, notwithstanding the great disparity of distance, that the American can be undersold in the British market. The present duty on all manufactured tobacco, is 3s. sterling per pound, and 9s. upon the manufactured article. The reduction proposed is to 2s. per pound on all manufactured tobacco, the growth of British colonies in all parts of the globe. The great distance of the Australian colonies the writer regards as an advantage in a national point of view, as it will afford more employment for British shipping. The trade in American tobacco, amounting to many thousand tons, the writer says is exclusively carried on in American ships—"a power which already appears to entertain the purpose of disputing with us the empire of the sea."

Com. Adv.

**Duff Green** has provided three of his foremen and assistants in the Telegraph office, with public offices. If Gates and Seaton had done such a thing under the last Administration, Mr. Ritchie would have accused a' hands of corruption!

Whig.

NEW YORK, JULY 7.

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**

Our news boat has just come up with the papers of the packet ship Corinthian, Captain Chadwick, from London, bringing dates of that capital to June 31st. We have only time to communicate the following particulars. From the Standard we learn that the falling off in the Revenue continues to a serious extent. The Excise from the 5th April to the 23d of May is £250,000 less than last year; Stamps £16,000, and Assessed Taxes £120,000, leaving, after the deduction of a trifling increase of £4,000 in the Customs, a decrease of no less than £380,000.

**Destruction of the Royal Bazaar, &c.**—On the 27th May, the British Diorama and the Bazaar, in Oxford street, London, were reduced by fire to a heap of ruins. This was a building of very great extent, and cost £25,000. An immense amount of furniture, goods, &c. was destroyed.

From the London Courier of May 30.

The French papers of Thursday contain intelligence from Jassy to the 9th, and Constantinople to the 3d inst., which shows, on the one hand, that severe conflicts have taken place on the banks of the Danube, in which the Turks fought with unparalleled valor and enthusiasm, and it may fairly be inferred with unexpected success; and on the other, that the efforts of the Russians to blockade the Dardanelles strictly have failed, and that a sufficient number of vessels, of different nations, had arrived to relieve the scarcity felt for a short period in that capital. In Bulgaria, however, the want of corn continued, but chiefly because it had been collected for the use of the army, whose subsistence was secured, however the inhabitants of the province might suffer from the extremities of famine. It was believed at Constantinople that the Russians had experienced repeated defeats in Asia, and that Pachaik had been wrested from their hands. The report of separate negotiations between the two Belligerents is not even mentioned in these advices.—Some of the fortified posts occupied by the Russians between Varna and the Danube, and securing their line of communication, are stated to have been carried by the Turks.

From the N. Y. American.

Two o'clock.—We have just received by the Corinthian, a Portsmouth paper of the 1st of June, with London dates of the 30th May. It is stated on the authority of letters from Jassy of the 8th May, that all accounts from the theatre of war, agree in stating that very sanguinary actions had taken place near Silistria and in the environs of Shumla, where the Turks have displayed unparalleled valor and desperation.—Letters from the frontiers of Moldavia, of 10th of May, confirm the taking of Baldrick, a little fortress between Varna and Kavarna, by the Turks, & do not contradict the capture of Sizoboli, by the troops of Hussein Pacha. Sir James Scarlett has been appointed Attorney Gen. Mr. Brougham was offered the Solicitor General's place, but declined, looking forward to be Master of the Rolls. Mr. Sugden was to be the Solicitor General. A falling off in the revenue of £380,000 was anticipated.

The blockade of the Dardanelles was to be extended, and occasioned hard feelings in England. A sufficient number of vessels with grain, are said to have passed, to relieve the scarcity in Constantinople.

Liverpool dates to May 28th state that the cotton market was brisk at an advance of 1-4d.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

By the packet ship Corinthian, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser received a Portsmouth paper of the 1st of June containing London dates of the 30th May.

The Dublin Evening Post states that there is very little doubt of the re-election of Mr. O'Connell. Of 3,000 ten pound freeholders, nine tenths had declared for that gentleman.

Paris papers of May 28th had been received at London. It is stated from Jassy, May 8th that all accounts from the theatre of war, confirm the statement that very sanguinary actions had taken place in Silistria, and in the environs of Choumla, where the Turks have displayed unparalleled valor, and fought with a desperation bordering on phrenzy.

Letters from the frontier of Moldavia, 10th May, confirm the taking of Baldrick, a little fortress between Varna and Kavarna, by the Turks, and do not contradict the capture of Sizoboli by the troops of Hussein Pacha.

The European discipline adds much to their force. Dervises appear at the head of the troops, and relate prayers and sing hymns, which the Turkish soldiers repeat while they animate each other and when their fanaticism is thus excited, they rush to the combat like mad men, uttering dreadful cries. The number of Turkish troops increases daily, and is at least equal to that of the Russians.

On the 5th of April, the Russian squadron was at Poros to the number of 4 ships of the line, a corvette and 2 brigs. The Courier of Smyrna of April 12th, says that Admiral Hayden having considered with the President what place of refuge they should choose in case of war with England, the port of Napoli had been chosen, and in consequence 30 pieces of cannon had been placed at the entrance of it. It is added that the Admiral having since become sensible that it was impossible to escape in that port from the English fleet, had resolved to join his squadron to that which was blockading the Dardanelles, and, in case of a declaration of war, immediately to force the passage and proceed into the Black Sea. It was affirmed at Poros that this junction would be very soon effected.

Letters from Constantinople, May 2d, say, it is the firm belief that the Russians project a landing on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, and that the attack on Sizoboli was merely contrived as a mask to this vast enterprise, for which immense preparations were making at Odessa. In consequence, the Ottoman fleet had been sent to the Black Sea to prevent this invasion, for the Divan dreads nothing so much as the appearance of a considerable hostile force in the vicinity of the forts on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, which would not only spread alarm in the capital, but would greatly impede the arrival of supplies for the European provinces.

**Imprisonment for Debt.**—There is but one view of the subject which we have ever taken, or probably ever shall be able to take; and that is a very simple one. We consider imprisonment as having no more to do with debt than it has with rheumatism, or any other unavoidable calamity. Imprisonment for debt, simply is nothing more nor less than punishment for poverty. As the laws now operate, a refusal or neglect of payment is considered as fraud, and so punished. The grand desideratum then, is to discriminate between misfortune and crime. We are, therefore, and ever have been for striking at the root of our present barbarous laws relating to debtors and creditors—for abolishing the whole system and the phrase of 'imprisonment for debt,' and substituting as much severity as the most rigid may demand, as means of coercing or chastising the knavish. The strange mixture of civil and criminal law in our code concerning creditors and debtors is an enormity that reflects dishonor upon the age, and ridicule upon the boasted freedom of our institutions.

Boston Bulletin.

**Another removal.**—J. J. Hall is appointed Coffin maker to the marine hospital at New Orleans, vice Joseph Adams, removed. The office is believed to be a profitable one.

Mahom Dickinson, overseer of Joseph Stiles, was murdered at his plantation in the neighborhood of Savannah, by three negroes. When in the field he was assailed by a boy about 16 years of age, with an axe. His sister and a fellow advanced in years were present and afterwards helped to bury him in a neighboring marsh. The man and boy have been committed for trial.

**New reform.**—The National Intelligencer of the 9th inst. says, "The Boston Courier states that a Presbyterian congregation of that city had resolved to use the Episcopal form of worship in their church, commencing on Sunday last."

In the last week of May, the community of Nashville was much agitated and excited by the insolvency of a gentleman of the bar, who enjoyed the almost unlimited confidence of his friends. His debts amounted to more than one hundred thousand dollars. Speculation was the cause of his ruin. His name is not published.

A teamster engaged in sprinkling the streets of Rochester, being one day overtaken by a sudden shower, exclaimed, "By H—ns! Its just so always. A man can't do any thing in Rochester without opposition."

"The nearer the bone, the sweeter the meat."—It is said that in some parts of New-Hampshire, it is so rocky the owners of sheep are obliged to grind the noses of these interesting animals to enable them to get at the straggling spears of grass which now and then peep up between the crevices! A gentleman of our acquaintance, stopping at a tavern in the hard-hearted State, inquired how he contrived to sow his grain on such a terra firma as that with which he was surrounded?—The man coolly answered, "Sir, we find no difficulty here on that score, we go around among the everlasting rocks, and wherever an aperture presents, we shoot in seed with our muskets. A good marksman, Sir, will in this way, frequently sow half a bushel of grain before breakfast!"

Brooklyn Jour.

**Speaking aside.**—A diffident lover going to a Town Clerk to request him to publish the banns of matrimony, found him at work alone in the middle of a ten acre lot, and asked him to step aside a moment, as he had something particular for his private ear!

Berk. American.

Somebody asked Baron Rothschild to take venison. "No!" said the Baron, "I never eatsh venison, I don't think it ish so coot as mutton," "O!" said the Baron's friend, "I wonder at your saying so; if mutton were better than venison, why does venison cost so much more?" "Vy," replied the Baron, "I will tell you vy—in dis world de peepel always prefer vat ish deer to vat ish sheep."

**ORIGINAL.**

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

**Intemperance.....No. II.**

The ways in which intemperate habits are formed.

1. Parents, not unfrequently, are the cause of their children becoming drunkards. Children, at a very early age, even in infancy, are treated from the enchanting bowl, by those, too, who are in the course of nature placed over them as the guardians of their best interests. It is not supposed that such parents are without feeling and anxiety for the welfare of their children; but through an unwise desire to gratify their taste, they minister to them that which sends their souls to perdition. In this very way habits of intemperance are formed in children, which grow with their growth, and increase with their age, and extinguish the lamp of life before it arrives to its meridian. Spiritous liquors are frequently prepared with sugar and other palatable ingredients, that children may love them. Let every parent remember, that the child whose taste he is gratifying, may and probably will, one day bring down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. In such a case, who will the parent have to blame? Are there not many, whose old age is deprived of peace and filled with bitterness, through this unwise conduct towards their children?

Also, parents, by permitting their children to frequent those places where they may have access, surrounded by the strong temptation of company, to the flowing bowl, may find cause to repent, when repentance will avail nothing. I urge this point, not invidiously, but to awaken reflection; and I hope all whom it concerns will hear before it is too late. But while parents are in the habitual use of drinking themselves, it will be very difficult to restrain their children.

2. By its habitual use.

The habitual use of ardent spirits very frequently leads to the intemperate use of them. Many facts testify to this truth, and facts are stubborn things. There are few, if any, who are in the habit of taking their dram at stated times, once or twice in the day, but will find their thirst increasing, and will be anxiously waiting for the time to arrive. The hours will appear to roll tediously away. So soon as a person finds himself in this case, he should take warning. He is on very dangerous ground. His feet are beginning to slide; and unless he speedily fixes them on firm ground, he will slide down to perdition. Why is it that so many, who have always been esteemed sober men, become intemperate about the meridian of life? The answer is, that having been habitual drinkers, and nominally temperate, at that period of life the strength declining, they are able to bear less, and it requires more to produce the same degree of excitement. For these reasons, with the increasing thirst, every habitual drinker is in danger, in the decline of life, of becoming intemperate. A morning dram is utterly contrary to nature. After the system has been refreshed and invigorated by repose and sleep, there is less reason for exciting it by stimulating liquors, than at any other time of the day. Many are unwilling to be convinced that the habitual use of spiritous liquors is at all dangerous, and, indeed, seem to think them useful and necessary: that they are unnecessary, facts and the opinion of those best acquainted with the human system, abundantly testify; that they are dangerous, any person may know, by observing those families in which they have been so used. It is a rare case if such families do not produce one or more drunkards. Let every man sit down and make out the calculation impartially from the families of his acquaintance. If parents wish to raise up temperate sons, let them banish from their houses the habitual use of spiritous liquors. Were there no habitual use of ardent spirits, there would be very little intemperate use of them. No man becomes a drunkard at once. In the large majority of cases, it is believed that the thirst which leads to this miserable end, is created in families by the habitual use of ardent spirits.

3. By using spirits as a medicine.

It is used as a preventive to disease, and in chronic complaints. Instead of being a preventive, it is the opinion of distinguished physicians, which opinion is founded on facts coming under their own observation, that it is calculated to produce disease, particularly fevers. The use of it, in any form, or on any occasion, as a preventive to disease, is found to be worse than useless. This is the opinion of eminent physicians, who have practised in the West Indies. The opinion of every physician, as to its medicinal virtues, is not to be relied upon. On this subject we should take the advice of wise and temperate physicians. It is not to be expected that a physician who is very fond of it, would advise against its use. They may also be mistaken in their judgment. A correct medical opinion on this point is to be obtained as on other subjects, by observation on matters of fact. I was once advised by two physicians to use the strongest kind of spirits freely, for a certain complaint. One of them I esteemed not only as a man of medical skill, but also of excellent moral character. I

followed their advice to some extent, and am now fully convinced that it was much to my injury. Reasoning on this subject perfectly agrees with matters of fact. Though there exists much diversity of opinion, among medical men, as to the definition of fever; it is entirely obvious, that whatever excites the system, has a tendency to produce fever. It is recommended, both for cold and hot weather; but it is very absurd to think the same medicine suited to protect the system against two things that are directly opposite to each other. It is not absurd, however, to suppose it pernicious to both; and facts fully testify that it is. A person can endure greater heat and severer cold, without than with using spirits. It is thought that spiritous liquors are essentially necessary for the health of those who are required to labor with their feet and legs in water; this also is a mistake. Whence arises the danger of sickness to those who are thus exposed? From too great a flow of blood to the head, while the circulation to the extremities is much impeded. Will the free use of spiritous liquors prevent or lessen the flow of blood to the head, and cause it to circulate to the extremities? No; it will increase the circulation to the head, but not to the extremities; hence, instead of lessening, it increases the liability to disease in such cases. In chronic complaints, it is as pernicious as to use it for a preventive of disease. For dropsies, rheumatisms, complaints in the stomach and liver, ardent spirits are frequently recommended and used; they may afford a temporary relief, but in the end, they will prove to be rank poison. Such complaints are usually generated by the same poison that is used to heal them. The reason why it is so much used and recommended in such cases, is because it is too much loved, and such cases are laid hold of as pretexts for using it. No doubt many use it to gratify their thirst, while they persuade themselves to believe that they use it for medicine; and with this plea to lay conscience asleep, may become confirmed drunkards; and before they will open their eyes, they are too far gone to extricate themselves from the snare.

In temporary and occasional maladies it may be useful as a medicine; but even in such cases as these, some as distinguished physicians as any in our country, say that other medicines may supply its place. Supposing it to possess some medicinal virtues, would it not be better to forego even these, than run the risk of inheriting all its evils; or if used, that it be used only on the recommendation of a wise and temperate physician. For one case where it restores health, it generates one hundred cases of disease; for one instance in which it saves life, it destroys a thousand.

4. The intoxicating bowl is frequently resorted to as an alleviation of trouble. When persons are distressed by the loss of friends, perplexed with a multiplicity of cares, or harassed by the wreck of property, to relieve the distresses of their mind, they betake themselves to the exhilarating draught. This is a most wretched remedy against such evils. It is placing the climax upon all the rest. The intoxicating bowl will not restore friends; it will not repair a ruined fortune; it will not give energy and clearness of vision to a distracted mind; but many friends has it torn away; many fortunes has it ruined; many minds has it wrecked. It is of all expedients the very worst. Would it not be better for such to cast their cares upon the Lord, and look to him who is the strength of Jacob, to help them? Whom he blesses is blessed; whom he curses is cursed, and he is sure to curse the drunkard, and send him to that burning lake where he will not have even a drop of water to cool his tongue.

V. D. M.

**How to be Rich.**—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none—to get every thing and save all we get—to stint ourselves, and every body belonging to us—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for our friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserable and despondent, for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment.

**Reform.**—We feel justified in stating, that since the commencement of the "reform" in the post-office department, there have been more irregularities in the mail, more failures in the due receipt of letters and papers, than during any former period of the same length. We state the fact, and leave others to draw their inferences. It will be recollected that post-offices in Portland, Boston, Salem, &c. have been "reformed."

Northern paper.

The difference between a good physician and a bad one is certainly very great, but the difference between a good physician and no physician at all is, in many cases, very little indeed.

John Ollenbockengraphensteintsofen has a letter to his address in the Baltimore post-office.