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At $3 per year, in advance: $3½ if paid within six months, and $4 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

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Mississippi Palladium.

THOMAS A. FALCONER, PUBLISHER. STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION WILL PERPETUATE THE UNION. HENRY STITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME 1. HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1851. NUMBER 21.

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From the South Side Democrat.

The Compromise.

"The compromise consists of several great acts of settlement, *in all of which everything is surrendered to the North, except the constitution of the United States.* The whole of California, with its apparently inexhaustable gold mines, its rich agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing resources, its extensive territory, its vastly important seaboard of nine hundred miles—the whole of Alta California, with all these incalculable advantages, to all of which, upon every consideration of justice and right and fair dealing, the South were entitled to a division by the Missouri compromise line—*yet the whole of California was given up to free soil and the North, as a concession for the sake of peace.* The South also waived their claim to the Missouri line for Utah and New Mexico; they *consented to what they believed to be the dismemberment of a slave State, for the purpose of strengthening a free soil territory;* they also acquiesced in the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, though many Southern men deemed it an entering wedge to the abolition of slavery itself; and this, *and all their other concessions, were for the sake of peace.* And what did they get in return? *A law binding their brethren of the North to the simple duty of an honest observance of a plain obligation of the constitution.* Nothing more—nothing less—*than a law enforcing the principle of honesty,* in the surrender of fugitive slaves back to their masters.—In other words, the South, in the surrender of their rights and title to the new territories, paid the North, in aprincely style, to be honest. The North accepted the bonus; but how have they fulfilled their share of the adjustment—the simple obligation of an honest adhesion to the constitution?"

We command the foregoing paragraph to the calm and unprejudiced consideration of the reader, whether he be Whig or Democrat, Southern Rights or Submissionist, Moderate or Ultra. Here is an extract from the New York *Herald*, a journal most conspicuous for its advocacy of the Compromise measures. These measures passed the Federal Legislature—they became, in accordiance with the wishes of the *Herald*, the law of the land. After the battle between North and South is ended, and the latter is vanquished, the *Herald* sums up the extent of the conquest of abolition. And its estimate corroborates the oft-repeated declarations of the opponents of the Compromise, that its passage would be the triumph of the North and the defeat and degradation of the South.—"The South surrendered every thing to the North, except the Constitution of the United States!" This is the admission of a Northern journal, and this is the self-satisfied gratuiation of the victor revelling in his spoils. The dispondency and humiliation of the vanquished should be in proportion with the exultation of the conqueror. Let not a Southern man degrade and dishonor the South by applauding the clemency of the victor, and boasting the dignity of defeat. If we submit, let us submit like men who feel their wrongs, and let us not discriminate the sacrifice offered in the name of the *Union.* If we have surrendered every thing to propitiate the savage fanaticism of abolition, it is folly to pretend that our concessions were trifling. Let us rather make the most of these concessions, and then we may boast of our sacrifice to the Union.

The *Herald* confesses that the South lost by every measure of the Compromise, except the law for the extradition of fugitive slaves. Now, of what service or advantage has this law been to the South? Has it accomplished its object by offering the return of the fugitive slave? Or, rather, for all good purposes is it not utterly impotent? If, by its opinion, the slave is returned, it is after more than his value is consumed in the attempt to execute it.—Look at the consequences of the attempt to execute the law. Recollect the mobs of Boston, New York, Buffalo and Chicago; the arrest and imprisonment of the master, and the threats against his personal safety; and lastly, the rebellion in Pensylvania,—recollecting these facts, let the South undertake to compute the value of the fugitive slave. Will it compensate us for the surrender of every thing else? Nay, is it not in itself an outrage and an additional wrong to the slaveholder? Deceived by its specious promises the master goes in quest of his slave; but, scarcely is his foot upon free soil, when he is arrested, imprisoned and robbed of his property, If, indeed, he is not butchered by his own slave, incited to the murderous act by abolition sympathisers.

Opinions of the Compromise.

Mr. Clay, says that "it gave almost every thing to the North, and to the South nothing but her honor."

Mr. Webster says, that the "South got what the North lost—and that was nothing at all."

Mr. Brooks says, that the "North carried every thing before her."

Mr. Clemens says, that "there was no equity to redeem the outrage."

Mr. Downs says, that "it was no compromise at all."

Gen. Freeman says, that the "North got the oyster and we got the shell."

Gen. Foote, *at the first*, said "it contained none of the features of a genuine compromise."

Mississippi, however, has decided that submission to, or acquiescence in, the Compromise measures, is her true policy.—She is now distinctly called upon, to decide the pure issue of *approval or disapproval* of the course of Col. Jeff. Davis, Featherston &c. who opposed the compromise.—*Monroe Democrat.*

Prolific Cotton.

We have on our table a couple of specimens of the Pomegranate prolific, or as we would term it, the Multi-Bolled cotton.—The specimens are upper segments of the stalk, and contain in a cluster ten bolls, as thickly studded as grapes. The stalks commonly sustain, we are informed, 350 bolls. This variety was obtained in Arkansas by our friend, Col. A. P. Greene, of the firm of Siddall, Greene & Co., of New Orleans.—*West Ten. Whig.*

For the "Mississippi Palladium."

TO GENERAL A. B. BRADFORD.---No. 2.

Sir:—The present is extolled as the 'age of liberality,' and so far as it guaranties to every individual the free exercise of his opinions, unawed by the sword of secular power, or the fierce fires of ecclesiastic tyranny; so far as it renders homage to the sincerity and purity of the purposes of the heart, how much soever the understanding may be subjected to the purblind sway of dogmatic opinions; so far as it denies no office of manly kindness, no courtesy of social intercourse, no sentiment even of personal affection to the honest and the worthy, though bearing different religious and political names, and, unhappily, deformed by heresy and schism—so far as the present age thus establishes the rights of conscience, and banishes that senseless bigotry, which, in denouncing error, would persecute its abettors—it deserves the plaudits of an enlightened liberality.—But whilst this is 'called' the age of religious and political liberality, it is no less an age of fraud, deception, hypocrisy, humbug, and clap-trap; nor does history dare to expose its brightest page, for the black spots of ignorance and superstition, and the scarlet stains of public and private bloodshed are indelible parts of the record. The dazzling splendor of national achievements, and all that deck and adorn social and domestic life, cannot banish from the roll the gloom and the crimson that stamp it as the picture of human frailty and wickedness.

In my last I alluded briefly to your 'somerset' on the doctrine of State Sovereignty, and in this I propose to give some of the consequences that will flow from the triumph of the doctrines you have lately espoused—doctrines at war with the Constitution, and in direct derogation of republican government. In doing this, however, I shall handle you as lightly as my duty to my country, and those citizens whose confidence you and your party have abused, will permit. Nor do I drag you to the bar of public opinion through motives of envy or malice, but can give you this assurance on my part, that it is more in sorrow than anger I am led to lift the mantle that covers your past acts, and expose to public gaze the fatal doctrines you have embraced. And whilst I deeply regret the necessity of exposing to public view your anti-republican and retrogressive doctrine *totidem verbis*, stilll there is a duty that every patriot owes his country, and which must be performed, even in defiance of circumstances. That duty I shall perform in part, and leave to others the practical application of the issues that may grow out of the task.

Do, Man, beware of the temptation which will be offered unto thee! Do, man! Look upon this:

"As to *the right of property*, Congress had no power to legislate upon it; but it had the power and *was in duty bound to exercise it, to provide suitable remedies to enforce the right, or punish any infraction of it.* This, *he thought*, ought to be done, and, *if elected, he* would seek to have *it* done."—*Bradford's Speech, reported for the Gazette, July*, 1849.

In the above paragraph we have a summary view of your opinion of the Constitutional power of Congress, *two years ago*, over the local institutions of the States. But, since then, a change has come over the spirit of your dreams. Since *then*, Congress *has* legislated upon the 'right of property,' and legislated it out of existence on the happening of a certain contingency, in the District of Columbia; and you, General, in your blind idolatry of the Hamiltonian model of a consolidated government, *can see no cause of complaint* to the States, although it deprives the States of their sovereignty, and makes the Federal Government one of unlimited powers. For, if Congress has the right, *Dei gratia*, to say what shall or shall not constitute property, that right could not have been reserved, either to the States or the people, because, the exercise of such a power would bring the States and Federal Government constantly into collision, and there would be no security for property of any kind that might become repugnant to the pretended moral feelings of a sectional majority. By your submission, then, to the exercise of such power by Congress, you not only deny the sovereignty of the States, but make Congress an omnipotent legislative body, and also deny the capacity of man for self-government—the old and exploded doctrine of Federalism—that the King can do no wrong. Nor is that all. You make the States dependent provinces, looking to a great Federal head for their political being; and the time is not far distant, if such abominable anti-republican principles should pervade the masses of society, when the President will become a Dictator, Congress a despotism, and the people fit subjects for the chains of a military usurper. You have raised the hue-and-cry of Disunion against the State Rights party, whilst you are attempting to cover up beneath the magic power of the word "Union," the deepest designs against the Government of your country—designs no less in their extent than the subversion of the Constitution, and the destruction, *toto coelo*, of our happy form of government.

I am not done with you yet.

QUIBO.

OUR COUNTRY.

From thirteen original colonies, subject to the British crown, we have become thirty-one independent States; though united for certain purposes into one General Government, styled "The United States of America." It may be interesting to our readers, young and old, to see in one view, an account of our progress from our colonial dependence to the present time. But few among us can recollect facts descriptive of the progress we have made. A chronological statement of the formation of the several State Governments, the time when they become members of the Union, by their adoption of the Constitution of the United States, or by their admission into the Union since the establishment of the Constitution, and other facts connected with our wonderful history and progress, will be both interesting and useful. The capacity of this great country, extending from the frozen lakes on the North to the tropic waters on the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, is sufficient to afford almost every variety of soil, climate and surface; thus furnishing for the use of man almost every important product of the earth. In no part of this world has nature been so lavish of her lakes, her rivers, her mountains, her valleys, her gold, silver, copper and coal mines. In no other part of the world has man made so much progress in so short a time.

Let us, then fix upon some point from which to start, with a view to lay before the reader some interesting historical facts connected with our progress.

On Monday, the 5th, of September, 1774 there was assembled in Carpenter's Hall city of Philadelphia, a number of men, who had been chosen and appointed by the several colonies and provinces in North America, to hold a Congress in that city. This Congress resolved, on the next day, that each colony or province should, have one vote.

On Tuesday, July 2d, 1776, the Congress resolved, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved."

On Tuesday, July 4th, 1776, the Congress agreed to the entire Declaration of Independence as made by the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, and of which the above resolve formed an important part.

On Monday, September 9th, 1776, it was resolved that the words "United Colonies" should be no longer used, and the "United States" substituted.

On Saturday, November, 15th, 1777, articles of Confederation and perpetual Union of the United States of America were agreed to, by the delegates of thirteen States in Congress assembled, subject to the ratification of the Legislatures of the several States.

Eight of these States ratified these articles on the 9th, day of July, 1778, one State on the 21st day of July same year, one on the 25th July, same year, one on the 26th November, same year, one on the 22d February, 1779, and one, which was the last, on the 1st of March, 1781. Thus was the ratification completed on the day last mentioned. Here was a bond of Union between thirteen independent States, whose delegates in Congress legislated for the general good, and executed certain powers, so far as they were permitted by the articles of Confederation, until the 4th of March, 1780, when the present constitution of the United States, which had been adopted by the convention and ratified by the requisite number of the States, went into operation; and thus a more perfect Union for the general good was formed.

Each of the thirteen colonies had charter governments provided for them by the mother country, under which charter governments they existed until their independence. We have given the dates at which the original States ratified the articles of confederation, and now we will give the dates at which they ratified the Constitution:

New Hampshire, June 21, 1778.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788.
Rhode Island, May 20, 1790.
Connecticut, Jannary 9, 1788.
New York, July 26, 1788.
New Jersey, December 18, 1788.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787.
Delaware, December 7, 1787.
Virginia, June 26, 1788.
North Carolina, November 26, 1788.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788.
Georgia, January 2, 1788.

The privilege of becoming members of the Federal Union, by ratifying the Constitution, was confined to those States that were parties to the confederation which had previously existed, and to the convention by which the constitution was framed.

The Constitution had been adopted by the convention on the 17th day of September, 1787. It required nine States to ratify it, before it could go into effect. Congress, on the 13th day of September 1788 determined that as a sufficient number of States had ratified it—eleven having done so—that it should go into operation on the first Wednesday, 4th day of March, 1789. So it appears there were but two States—Rhode Island and North Carolina—which had not ratified it when it went into operation. As soon as they ratified it they were admitted.

New States.

Eighteen new States have since been admitted into the Union, as follows:

Vermont, which formed part of the territory of the State of New York, was admitted into the Union on March 4th, 1791.

Kentucky, which formed a part of Virginia, was admitted into the Union on June 1st, 1792.

Tennessee, which was formed of territory ceded to the United States by the State of North Carolina, was admitted into the Union on June 1, 1796.

Ohio, which was formed out of a part of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, which territory had been ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia, was admitted into the Union, November 28th, 1802.

Louisiana, which was formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States, by treaty, by France, was admitted into the Union April 8th, 1812.

Indiana, which was formed out of the northwestern territory, ceded to the United States by Virginia, was admitted into the Union December 11th, 1816.

Mississippi, which was formed out of territory ceded to the United States by the State of South Carolina, was admitted into the Union December 10th, 1817.

Illinois, which was formed out of part of the north-western territory, was admitted into the Union December 3d, 1818.

Alabama, which was formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by the State of South Carolina and Georgia, was admitted into the Union December 14th, 1819.

Maine, which was formed out of a part of the territory of Massachusetts, was admitted into the Union March 15th, 1820.

Missouri, which was formed out of part of the territory ceded by France, by treaty, in 1805, was admitted into the Union, August 10th, 1821.

Arkansas, which was formed out of the same territory as Missouri, was admitted June 15, 1826.

Michigan, which was formed out of part of the territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia, was admitted into the Union January 26th 1837.

Florida, which was formed out of territory ceded by Spain: by treaty, in 1819, was admitted into the Union, March 3d, 1845.

Texas, which was an independent republic, was admitted into the Union by a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress; December 29th, 1845.

Wisconsin, which was a part of Michigan, was admitted into the Union by act of Congress on 29th May, 1848.

Iowa, which was part of Wisconcin, was admitted into the Union, December 28th, 1848.

California, which was ceded by the government of Mexico, by treaty, in 1848, to the United States; was admitted into the Union by act of Congsess, approved by the president, September 9th, 1850.

We have the territories of Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, and Minnesota, all of which have territorial governments provided for them. The territory of Nebraska has no territorial government.—One District—the District of Columbia—the seat of the National Government, ceded to the United States by Virginia and Maryland, and which was ten miles square, but Virginia's portion having been retroceded, the District is now composed exclusively of Maryland's part.

There is the Indian or Western Territory, as it is called in official papers, which is an extensive region about 600 miles in breadth, and 700 to 800 in length. It has been set aside by the General Government as a home for the Indians, whose removal beyond the limit of the States has been going on for many years.

It will be useful to give the boundaries of the new territories which we have acquired from Mexico and a part of which, California, is admitted into the Union as a State, and the rest have territorial governments with the boundaries defined, given to them by the last Congress. First, we have the boundary between Texas and New Mexico which Texas has yet to assent to, and which she no doubt will assent to.

It begins at the intersection of the 100th paralel of longitude, with latitude 36 30, and thence runs due west on said paralel of latitude, to longitude 103; thence south along said meridian of longitude to latitude 32; thence west, along said parallel of latitude to the Rio Grande, thence southerly down the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico.

Territory of New Mexico.—Beginning at a point in the Colorado river, where the boundary line with the Republic of Mexico crosses the same; thence eastwardly with the said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of said river to the parallel of the thirty-second degree of North latitude; thence east with said degree to its intersection with the one hundred and third degree of longitude, thence west with said parallel of the thirty-eighth degree of North latitude, thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Siera Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountain to the thirty-seventh parallel of North latitude, thence west with the said parallel to the intersection with the State of California.

Territory of Utah.—Bounded on the west by the State of California, on the North by the Territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains and on the South by the latitude of 37 degrees.—*Exchange paper.*

Asking too Much.

A young couple were sitting together, undoubtly at some romantic spot with birds and flowers around them, at least the reader is left to infer that they had all these appliances and means to boot, when the following conversation ensued:—

"My dear if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, most gladly would I lay it down at thy feet."

"Oh, sir you are too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you would gratify me by discontinuing the use of Tobacco."

"Can't think of it. It's a habit to which I am wedded."

"Very well sir; since this is the way in which you sacrifice your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take care you are never wedded to me also."

Rumors of heavy failures continue to prevail in London and Liverpool, and great anxiety pervades the commercial world.

Masonic Intelligence.

It is generally known that a disruption occurred in the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in the State of New York in 1849 in consequence of amendments of its constitution, by which past masters, other than the last past master of each subordinate lodge, were deprived of the right to vote. It was contended by a portion of the fraternity that those amendments were unconstitutional; and withdrawing from the Grand Lodge, of which Judge Willard, of Troy, was then grand master, they organized a new grand lodge, taking with them the funds of the old body, for the recovery of which, we believe, an action is now pending. These differences excited the attention of other grand lodges, who were called upon to determine which of these bodies they would recognize as the true grand lodge of New York. The Grand Lodges of twenty-four States of this Union, that of Montreal and William Henry, the Grand Lodge of Peru, and most of those in Europe soon declared in favor of the old, or, as it was called for sake of distinction "Willard" Grand Lodge.

Action was delayed by the Grand Lodge of England, however, until very recently, and her decision has been looked for by the Freemasons of this country with the greatest interest. We learn from the American Keystone, the organ of the Masonic fraternity in New York, that the special committee appointed by the Earl of Zetland, the English grand master, have reported that the contested amendments were legally and constitutionally made.—They hold that "the Grand Lodge which for so many years has subsisted in the State of New York still continues its functions, and still possesses of right an unimpaired jurisdiction, and still is, within the local limits of that jurisdiction, the only Grand Lodge which can be Masonically recognized."

The Grand Lodge thus sustained is the one of which Oscar Coles is grand master, and Dr. J. W. Powell Grand Secretary. Messrs. Philips and Herring are the principal officers of the other body. It is probable that a reconciliation will now be effected.

N. Y. Commercial Adv.

The verdict of the sovereign people is that "we submit to the measures passed by Congress, called the adjustment." So far as it goes, the virdict is final. To it *we submit*, (we could'nt well do otherwise) with as much grace and dignity as our dimentions will admit of.

It becomes us now to inquire what has *not been decided.*

We affirm that, because the people have decided to *acquiesce* in the compromise, it does not follow that they *approve* that compromise, or the *conduct of those who helped pass it.* The proposition is clear. The people may well "bear" the ills they have, rather than free those they know not of "without endorsing the conduct of those who brought those ills upon them.

Such being our opinion of the result of the election, we prefer to see the contest for Governor based upon the issue whether the compromise measures, and the conduct of those southern men who supported them are *approved* or *disapproved.* This issue can be tried by uniting on some member of the democratic party, who, though, in obedience to the sovereign voice of the people, yields a ready acquiescence to what has been done—yet who at the same time holds that the south has been wronged in the adjustment; and that her representatives acted against the interest of the south in giving those measures their support.

Such being our views we look in concurrence with the Madison county resolutions to the GALLANT DAVIS *as the man for the crisis.*

Let Davis take command, his clarion voice will call up men from "copse and heath" like the whistle of Clan Alpin's chief. Let the V be formed! and the tide of victory will turn. The ill apportioned ranks of whiggery Federalism, and soft shell democracy, will fall and fly as did Santa Anna and his host on the immortal plains of Buena Vista.

Since writing the above, Mr. Barksdale of the Mississippian informs us that Col. Davis has consented to run. TO YOUR TENTS, OH ISREAL!!—*Yazoo Democrat.*

The Right Kind of a Consul.

A Canadian paper commenting upon the late summary massacre of Americans in Havana, says that the impression is prevalent that had a British or French man of war been lying in the harbor, as was the United States sloop-of-war Albany, and had a British or French consul been in the city, such a wholsale massacre of British or French subjects would not have taken place. It then relates the following anecdote:

"In 1820, two English sailors, who had committed a crime in Havana, were about to be shot. They were clearly guilty, but the British Consul insisted that they should be tried, This the Government refused. The Consul remonstrated, and the Captain General became insolent. The hour of execution came and the Consul was on the spot; he brought with him the consulor flag, the British "Union Jack," and again earnestly remonstrated, but in vain. The officer on the plaza was about to proceed in the execution of his duty. The Consul finding all further remonstance useless placed himself in front of the men, unfolded the Union Jack, which he threw over the kneeling prisoners, and said, "*Now shoot at that flag if you dare!*" They were remanded to prison, and that *night they escaped.*"

It is very natural that the most intense indignation should be felt by the American people against the present American Consul at Havana, but if it should turn out that he only acted according to the instructions of the Government, much of the opprobrium will be removed from him. No doubt when Congress assembles an inquiry will be made as to whether Consul Owen had special instructions from the Government to act as he is reported to have done.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AMERICAN INVENTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The New York Courier and Enquirer has a spirited article on this subject, from which we copy the following paragraphs:

"If the Americans do excite a smile, it is by their pretensions," said the London times six weeks ago. Very well; if Englishmen excite a smile, it is by their stolid impudence. The advantage we believe, is on our side altogether. Brother Jonathan assumes a superiority which he understands himself, and which he is impatient to have the whole world understand; John Bull claims a superiority which he does not understand himself, but which in his stupid conceit, he fances he can impose upon the understanding of all mankind by the mere force of brazen assumption.

"'Tis hardly more than a twelvemonth ago when John lavished all of the sourest of his wit upon the first Collins steamship seen in the Mersey. He laughed awhile, and then let her go home freighted with little cargo and much ridicule. But John, though somewhat famed for making a fool of himself on a very slight provocation, has done chucking about that matter. At the opening of the Crystal Palace, John fairly cudgelled his brains, week in and week out, for abuse of the American contributions.—He fairly exhausted his wind and bottom in showing up the 'ridiculous, grotesque, tawdry, clumsy, gingerbread, patchwork, journeyman-made, mongrel constructions that belong to a people who would be centaurs and mermen if they could, and are always rebelling against the trammels of unity.'—After John had pretty well led off his spleen, the time came for putting some of these ridiculous Yankee notions to the test. The ploughs, whose lightness and fragility made them fit for only fancy gardening were set in action in the stiffest soil before an agricultural jury; and John, when he witnessed their ease of draught and efficiency of execution, was quite amazed; and the very next thing he did was to buy all he could lay hands upon, and to order a score or more to be shipped to New York at his own risk. A reaping machine which John, in his bilious facetiousness, has characterized as "a cross between Astley's chariot, a treadmill, and a flying machine,' was taken into a grain-field and put into operation.—John looked on as pompous as King Cambyses, but a thousand times more innocent of the real science of reaping than the greenest Yankee pumpkin. As he sees a clean swarth, ten feet wide, opening before him as fast as a span of horses could walk, and work done by a single American in an hour which twenty Englishmen, the summer before, had not done in a day, he gives his scull a scratch or two, sends back word that the thing would 'secure to English farming protection against climate, and an economy of labor which must prove of inestimable advantage,' and can now hardly restrain his own eagerness to get some of them over the water in time for the present harvest. A Yankee picks the crack lock of England in twenty-four minutes and a half; another brings in an American lock, with a thousand-dollar bill under it, and Englishmen of every breed try their hand at it for forty-five days in vain, even though the real keys were given them with which to operate. John is beginning to find out the meaning and use of some of the Yankee 'gim-cracks, in the Exhibition, and is now showing a very marked inclination to drop the subject. And yet he knows nothing of thousand other inventions, of equal worth, we have chosen, for reasons not known to ourselves, to keep at home."

Wash. Union.

A Chinese Funeral in California

Is described in the San Francisco papers. Mr. At-hang, a respectable merchant from Canton, died from the effects of a disease contracted on his passage to California. The funeral procession of his countrymen, attired in their native costume, was very striking, and probably the largest ever witnessed outside the Celestial Empire. On arriving at the cemetery, they all proceeded to the different graves of they countrymen, buried there at various times, sprinkled wine upon their tombs, and performed a variety of other ceremonies very singular to us "outsiders," after which the body was consigned to the grave with much ceremony—throwing into the grave the white riband which they all wore upon their left arm as a badge of mourning; burning candles, incense, torches, and slips of gilt paper, at the foot of the grave, with a salaam for each. They then made way for the brother of the deceased, who approached the grave, much affected, and performed nine genuflections, kissing the ground and salaaming. After which they profusely distributed wine, cigare, and perforated Chinese corn among all present. They then returned with the most perfect decorum to their home. The whole scene appeared to be one of joy instead of mourning.

The hostility of the North to Cuba is the result of a desire to rule the South; to destroy slavery, and to make every thing and every body bend to their ethical principles, to their fanatical politico-religious theories. Dogmatical and intolerant, they are ever ready to denounce every thing that does not accord with their arrogant opinions, and fanatical prejudices. They see in the liberation of Cuba a formidable obstacle to the progress of their peculiar theories, and hence their opposition. They may rest assured that the South can take care of itself.

N. O. Courier.

☞ We passed the Store of a man who don't advertise, yesterday. One clerk was cleaning his fingers with the scissors another balancing his yardstick as he sat listlessly on the counter, while the proprietor, with the same lugubrious expression that an unbreeched urchin wears when he drops his bread and the dog snaps it, was measuring out by paces the distance from one end of the shop to the other. Plenty of customers like the Priest and the Levite, 'pass on the other side!'—Lowell News.

Rules for home Education.

The following we commend to our patrons and friends for their excellence, brevity and practical utility. They are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and being placed in a conspicuous position in every household. It is lamentable to contemplate the mischief, misery and ruin, which are the legitimate fruit of those deficiences which are pointed out in the rules to which we referred. Let every parent and guardian read, ponder and inwardly digest:

1. From your children's earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.

3. Never promise them any thing unless you are sure that you can give them what you promise.

4. If you tell a child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.

6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you or make you lose your self command.

7. If they give way to petulence and temper wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little present punishment when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment, should the fault be renewed.

9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the like circumstances at another.

11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

13. Never allow of tale-bearing.

14. Teach them that self denial, not self-indulgence is the appointed, and sure method of securing happiness.

15. Guard them against the indulgence of an angry and resentful spirit.

If these rules were reduced to practice, daily practice, by parents and guardians, how much misery would be prevented—how many in danger of rum would be saved, and how largely would the happiness of a thousand domestic circles be augmented! It is lamentable to see how extensive is parental neglect, and to witness the bad and dreadful consequences in the ruin of thousands!

CURIOUS FACTS.

A writer in one of the New York religious papers is comparing the census in regard to the prevalence of insanity between the blacks and whites, and the relative proportions of each afflicted with this disease. The facts adduced show that insanity is greatest among the free blacks. In the State of Maine every fourteenth colored person is an idiot or a lunatic. And though there is a gradual improvement in the condition of the colored race, as we proceed west and south, yet it is evident that the free States are the principle abodes of idiocy and lunacy. In Ohio there are just ten colored persons who are idiots or lunatics where there is one in Kentucky. And in Louisiana, where a large majority of the population is colored, and four-fifths of them are slaves, there is but one of these idiots to 4309 who are sane. The proportions in other States, according to the census of 1840, are as follows: in Massachusetts, 1, in 43, Connecticut, 1 in 185; New York, 1 in 257; Pennsylvania, 1 in 256, Maryland, 1 1074; Virginia, 1 in 1390; North Carolina, 1 in 1215; South Carolina, 1 in 2440; Ohio, 1 in 106; Kentucky, 1 in 1053.

These facts show that slavery is more in accordance with the natural condition of the blacks than freedom. Of course, into the calculation is to be taken the imperfect freedom of the blacks of the North. There the freedom they have is only one by name. Here the deprivation of freedom is one only of name. It is things here against ideas there.

They show, moreover, that the low latitudes are not the natural latitudes of the negro—that he is a native of warm climates, and cannot adapt himself to those which are cold.

Although these facts are not complete proofs of the naturalness of slavery, they furnish strong evidence in its favor. The negro in Africa lives to a good age, but being freed from the necessities of civilization, he lives it in barbarism of the grossest kind. He is indolent, cruel, untutored, and hardly above the brute.

In slavery he reaches the same age with a sound body and sane mind, and with an advancement which places him in the scale of intelligence and humanity as far above the condition of his African progenitors as the white man is above him.

There must be something congenial with the laws of progress in the causes which produce these effects—something which furnishes justification for the institutions which are the basis of our social condition in the South.—*Mobile Herald.*

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.

Judge Jones of Louisiana, who was visiting our city, proceeded with a friend to Chatham, Canada, on a pleasure trip, and while there, was assailed by a mob of negroes, in a brutal and cowardly manner, without the shadow of a provocation, as we understand.—Such treatment of respectable citizens of the United States, at the hands, or with the connivance of the Canadian people, is an insult of the most discreditable character, and if repeated, will tend to disturb the harmonious relation existing between the two sides of the frontier.—*Detroit Free Press.*