

THE YAZOO DEMOCRAT.

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VOLUME I.

YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1858.

NUMBER 2.

Professional Cards.

HAMER & HENDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
YAZOO CITY, MISS.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them in the Circuit and Probate Courts of Yazoo, Holmes and Madison, and the Superior Courts held at Jackson.
Sept. 1, 1858. 1-ly

BURRUS & ARMISTEAD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
YAZOO CITY, MISS.
Sept. 1, 1858. 1-ly.

W. S. EPPERSON,
Attorney at Law, Yazoo City, Miss.,
And Commissioner for Louisiana.
WILL practice in the Courts of Yazoo, and the other counties composing the Fifth Judicial District, and the Courts at Jackson.
Office near the Court House.
September 1, 1858. 1-ly

J. T. RUSSELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Yazoo City, Miss.
WILL practice in the courts of Yazoo and adjoining counties and the Superior Court at Jackson, Collections promptly attended to.
Sept. 1, 1858.

R. S. G. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Yazoo City, Mississippi
WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of Leake, Attala and Holmes counties, and the several courts in Yazoo County, and the Court held at Jackson.
Sept. 1, 1858.

BROOKE & SNEDES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, VICKSBURG, Miss., will continue to practice their profession in the Circuit, Chancery and Probate Courts of Warren county, at Vicksburg, Washington county, at Greenville; Bolivar county, at Wellington; Issaquena county, at Tallula, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson.
Sept. 1, 1858.

BANKS & HARRIS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
Land and Collecting Agents,
QUITMAN, WOOD COUNTY, TEXAS.

THE above have so arranged as to be enabled to locate Lands, investigate Land titles and collect claims in any portion of Texas. Will also purchase land certificates for Texas land.
All land certificates, bounty warrants, or any other kind of claim for money or land, against the State of Texas have to be presented to the proper Court for registry, by the first day of September, A. D. 1858, or else they will be null and void. We will present claims for those who desire and attend to their approval.
September 1, 1858.

DR. A. F. MACHUEN,
HAVING located permanently, professional services to the citizens of Yazoo City and the adjacent country.
Office, the front room over Taylor's Store.
October 1—19-3m.

DR. J. H. WILSON,
OFFERS his services to the citizens of Yazoo City, and vicinity.
Office at P. R. Cook & Co's Drug Store. He can be found at night at the residence of Mrs. Caradine.
Sept. 1, '58 1-ly.

DRS. HOLMES & YANDELL,
HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, and respectfully tender their services to the citizens of Benton and surrounding country.
Benton, Miss., Sept. 1, 1858. 1-ly.

HENRY LAURENCE,
DENTIST.
Office on Main Street, Yazoo City.
REFERENCES:
Dr. Leake & Barnett, Yazoo City.
E. Townsend, M. D., Philadelphia.
J. B. McClellan, M. D., New Orleans.
G. W. Smith, Dentist, New Orleans.
F. H. Knapp, " " " "
J. C. Nott, M. D., Mobile.
Yazoo City, September 1, 1858.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machine, as now improved, is the most simple, durable and beautiful Machine made. They do better and more work, are easier understood, and managed, than any other Machine before the public. These Machines have now got to perfection, and are running all others out of market, as they are the only ones capable of doing every kind of work, from the making of a carpet to the hemming of a linen cambric ruffle. Call and see them at the rooms.
C. SWAIN, Agent.
Yazoo City, September 4, 1858.
N. B. A large lot of thread, needles, silk, &c., constantly on hand. (1-ly)

CARSON ERWIN,
SURVEYOR & GENERAL LAND AGENT
WILL pay particular attention to the Surveying, Examination and Location of Land in Issaquena, Sunflower and adjoining counties, and the counties of Crittenden and Mississippi in Arkansas.
Will act as general land agent for paying taxes, redeeming lands from tax sales, and for buying and selling all lands in the above named counties.
Special attention given to making out correct Maps of Lands.
Business letters addressed to the care of W. J. Barrett, Yazoo City, will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 1, 1858.

PETER B. COOK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
Paints, Oils and Glass, Garden Seeds, &c.
Yazoo City, Sept. 1, 1858.

Poetry.

THE OLD MAN SINGS.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE

Ho! fetch me the wine cup! fill up to the brim!
For my heart has grown cold and my vision is dim,
And I fain would bring back for a moment the glow—
The swift passion—that age hath long chilled
With its snow;
Ho! fetch me the wine cup! The red liquor gleams
With a promise to waken youth's rapture of dreams,
And I'll drain the bright draught for that promise divine,
Tho' Death—the dark spectre—should hand me the wine!

'Tis not life that I live, for the blood currents glide
Through my wan, shrunken veins in so sluggish a tide
That my life droops and withers; what life call you this?
O! rather, consumed by one keen thrill of bliss,
Would I die with youth's glory revived! I would die,
The deep eyes that blessed, and the fond arms that bound me;
O! rather than brood in this tank of desire,
Sink down, like you sapphires sunset—all fire—
The soul clad with wings, and the brain steeped in light:

Then come, potent wizard! I call on thy might!
Breathe a magical mist o'er the ravage of Time,
Roll back the sad years to the flush of my prime,
And I'll drain thy bright draught for that vision divine.
Though Death—the dark spectre—should hand me the wine!

THE MOSS ROSE.

The moss rose that she gave me
When we were both at school,
When she was like a singing bird,
And I was like a fool;
The moss rose that she gave me,
Alas, for me and her,
Too late I learned the language
Of the little messenger.
The moss rose that she gave me
I folded in my book,
And years from then I saw it all—
The meaning and the look;
But ah! the days had long gone by
When we were both at school,
When she was like a singing bird,
And I was like a fool.
The moss rose that she gave me—
That in my book I thrust,
The stem is white and broken
And the leaves are blushing dust;
About my temples I can trace
The gathering threads of snow,
And the singing bird, from sorrow,
Flew to Heaven years ago.

THE PERIL OF THE PAST.

When we as children used to play,
Sun-burning in the new-mown hay,
Like suns that stray about the sky,
So red they seemed—
I never dreamed
Those happy days would e'er go by.
An instinct clasped our tiny hands
When'er we paced the yellow sands;
And like our footsteps side by side,
Our lives all noiseless seemed to glide.
And yet, alas,
It came to pass
That you became another's bride!
I meet you in the festive throng,
And you are stately, I am strong,
I sometimes think that in your eyes
I see the old affection rise;
But leaning there,
Behind your chair,
Your husband stands—I will be wise!
[From the Dramatic Republician.]

A NODE.

TO THE LEGISLATURE THAT TRIED TO STARVE OUT FREEMEN.
Mity bolly! grite men! you done well!
The hole people is mity in luv with you
For tryin to take away printers luv.
You lived very well at Jackson, and had
A nite smart of thierable good liker in
You, but you never sad Nary time Let's
cut down our wages; now Dil ye!
May be some printers Didn't praise you
for like they thought you was somebody—
May be they Didn't set up lair at nite
To ficks up Southin That was Nice for your
popularity—may be some of 'em was in
your way—or didn't tote like you wanted
'em to. Well, amny how, every body nize
That printers Aint entitled to Nuthin, no
How. They ort to work Nite and Day and
find thier selves and Not git anything for it,
because its Honor and for 'em to Have
Such wise Men as you to Rede thier papers—
you say Maid yourselves immoral,
shore! O!n people will Bless ye, youder
people will praise ye. All will say, yander
gote the man that starved out the Nasty
printers. Aint ye happy? I Don't yer feel
Good! don't yer vittles set well on your
stomms when you Think That a nity deed
You dun? Yore all whails and hav a
Reasonable 's'eer of blabber.
Immortal body of Young solomons! when will
Ye meet agair? Farewell—adew—good-bi—
legislatur!

K. N. Pepper is out with a new "sun-nit," addressed to his infant son. The first line reads:
"Welcome, sweet little one to your father's family circle!"

THE ILLINOIS CANVASS.

The great political battle going on in Illinois is becoming more and more exciting as the adverse forces are nearing each other and the final collision threatens to shake the whole continent with its reverberations. We do not know, while contemplating the struggle from this distance, whether it is so or not, but it does seem to us that Senator Douglas is subjecting himself to a very damaging though wholly unnecessary cross-fire, and at the same time uncovering and foolishly exposing his strongest position. The campaign was opened by Mr. Lincoln, who clearly and, we must admit, fairly defined his position and the purposes of his party. He declared—

1. That the present contradiction between North and South must be harmonized—that since the repeal of the geographical compromise of 36.30 there could be no possible settlement of the slavery question on terms hitherto relied on—that slavery must be universal, or it must be abolished and utterly annihilated, in short, he laid down a proposition which all sensible people must admit, that negro subordination or negro equality must be, one or the other, universally accepted by the nation.

2. Having laid down this truth, which it is in fact, however slow some of our Northern friends may be to see it, he went on and defined his own and his party's position and policy in dealing with it. He avowed his hostility to negro subordination—the rule of twenty millions of white men over the three millions of negroes, and declared a design to change the existing relations of the races and force them to a legal equality. This was the end, the final object, the great purpose of the Republican party, for slavery or subordination of the negro element being in its view a national evil, that party assumed the mission of relieving the nation of its presence, and therefore asked the people to place it in power in order to consummate this great work.

In the third place, he laid down the programme or policy for reaching the great object which his party had in view. He declared that the Constitution forbade any direct interference with the States, but held that Congress should exclude this so-called slavery from the federal territories, and thus, by penning up the negro population within its present limits, slavery would become unprofitable, and the States burdened with it would abolish it; or in other words, that society would become so demoralized by this penning up process that the existing relations of the races would be changed, and whites and negroes, as in Jamaica, Central America, &c., forced to the same common level.

These positions—these means and end of the Republican party—were boldly and, we repeat, fairly avowed by Mr. Lincoln, in his opening speech at Springfield. They admit of no dodging or subterfuge. They are plain, straight forward and as unmistakable as they are insulting and infamous, as openly and recklessly avowed as they are atrocious and dangerous. He asks the people of Illinois to put his party into power and enable it to degrade the white millions to a level with negroes—to abolish the rule of the white citizenship over the negro element of our population—to demoralize American society and degrade it to the standard and character of Jamaica and Central America! What infamy! What atrocity! What impetu, in fact, to thus seek to deenerate the eternal laws of God and force the subordinate negro to a level with the superior white man! Mr. Lincoln will doubtless say that he does not desire to see whites and negroes amalgamate and equalize in social life—perhaps will even say that he does not desire to give the negro the same political rights, but there is no arbitrary or imaginary ground of the kind for him or his party to stand on. The three millions of subordinate negroes now occupy a subordinate position—the twenty millions of white citizens rule over them—that rule he thinks an evil and proposes to abolish it; not, as we have said, directly or by interference with the States, but indirectly, by penning up this negro element, and thus forcing a disruption of the existing relations and the consequent equality of whites and blacks.

We have often made the declaration that if the objects of the anti-slavery party were truly discussed and truly understood by the people of the North, that its leaders would far more likely be lynched than sent to Congress; but unfortunately their Democratic opponents have no right to charge home on them the real infamy of their doctrines, because they themselves fail to occupy an all-wise position. The man or the press that deems slavery the natural relation of the races, and that social subordination of the negro element is *rigu per se*, in short, who declares the existing condition—the supremacy of the white man—eternally just and true, may consistently denounce all those who seek to abolish this supremacy as traitors to their race as well as to their country. This position Mr. Douglas took at Springfield, and boldly putting Lincoln on the defensive, charged home on the anti-slavery party all the hideous imputations and monstrous villainies that are legitimately, indeed, necessarily, wrapped up in the creed of that villainous party. Thus they went before the people of Illinois, Lincoln advocating negro equality and Douglas negro subordination—the former proposing to degrade the whites to a level with negroes, and the latter proposing to retain the negro forever in their present position; in short Lincoln seeking revolution and an overthrow of our institutions, and Douglas insisting on the preservation of the existing condition—equality for white men and subordination for negroes all over, everywhere and forever.

Can any one, or could any one doubt the result of such an issue, the true issue, the only issue before the country? Can or will any one suppose that the people of Illinois would go with Lincoln for affiliation with negroes and reject Douglas because he proposed to keep this negro element where it belongs, where God and nature have placed it, where reason and common sense proclaim that it should be placed, where the safety of society and the eternal necessities of things demand that it shall remain forever—in social subordination to the white citizenship? But Douglas has not followed up the strong and manly blows struck at Springfield. He has permitted Trumbull and others to distract his attention from the main issue, and gone off in a petty and personal squabble about consistency, as if he or any body else had ever been consistent in this question. This mistaken and foolish egotism has changed the whole field of battle, and permitting Lincoln to escape, he has put himself on the defensive.—N. Y. Day Book.

RELIEF FOR NEURALGIA.—As this dreadful disease is becoming more prevalent than formerly, and as the doctors have not discovered any method or medicine that will permanently cure it, we will simply state that some time past a member of our family had suffered most intensely from it, and could find no sure relief, until we saw an article, which we republished, recommending the application of bruised horse-radish to the wrist for the cure of tooth-ache. As neuralgia and tooth-ache are both nervous diseases, we thought the remedy for the one would give relief to the other, so made the application, and were truly gratified to find that the simple application of horse-radish, bruised, and applied to the wrist, on the side of the body where the disease was seated, gave almost instant relief to a severe attack of neuralgia. Since then we have applied it several times, and with the same gratifying results. The remedy is simple, cheap, and may be within the reach of every man.—[Louisville Herald.]

THE RESULT AND ITS CAUSE.

The Wvandt (K. T.) Argus, speaking of the late election in Kansas, which has resulted in the rejection of the proposition to accept the English Proposition, has the following:

The causes which have conspired to produce this result are mainly as follows:

1. The officers elected under the Leocompton Constitution were chiefly extremists, in whom the people had no confidence and to whom the people were unwilling to confide the destinies of a new State.
2. The Legislature which was to come into power had the ordinance been accepted, was chosen when the notorious Lane was in the zenith of his power, and a majority of the members were understood to be pledged to his election to the U. S. Senate.

To these two considerations may be attributed in the main the defeat of this measure. Other considerations of course had their influence. Many of the people were of the opinion that we ought to remain a territory until we were better able to assume the expenses of a State government. Others again desire the guardianship and protection of the federal government, believing property and life insecure should the government officers and troops be withdrawn. Pro-slavery men very generally voted against it, because they preferred to remain a slave Territory rather than become a free State, while many Democrats voted against it, for the sake of retaining Gov. Denver, and other federal appointees in office, as their places would, on the adoption of the Ordinance, have passed into the hands of the ultra Republicans.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE KANSAS ISSUE IN ITS NEW PHASE.—A Washington correspondent writes:

I understand that it is the determination of the President and his Cabinet, in view of the recent vote in Kansas rejecting the English Compromise Constitution, to adhere strictly to the alternative presented in the Conference bill, and to oppose the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union until she shall have the ratio of population limited by the Constitution of the United States. This course will undoubtedly have the effect of keeping the South and the Cabinet in close alliance, while it will inevitably provoke a furious contest between them and the Black Republicans, led by Douglas and Seward. Many Democrats who voted for the English bill will also be equally ready to vote for the admission of Kansas next winter as a free State, without regard to the amount of her population. If Kansas asks for admission as a free State during the coming winter, the Black Republicans must be defeated or the South will have made a prodigious step in the direction of disunion or submission.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A gentleman named Luyster, was to have been married in Brooklyn, night before last. The bride was all ready, awaiting his arrival. The clergyman, Rev. Dr. Kennedy, was present, and upward of fifty invite guests, but lo! no bridegroom came. Time wore away, the night advanced, and still no tidings could be obtained. He was known to have come to New York after some articles for the occasion in the afternoon, but since that nothing had been heard of him. The company finally broke in the utmost dismay and astonishment. Mr. Luyster, however, turned up last evening. According to statements made by his friends, he stopped at a place in Fulton Street, New York, and drank a glass of soda. He made the acquaintance of two strangers, and shortly afterwards, feeling a peculiar sensation, arising, as he supposes, from drugs put into the liquor, he went from the saloon where he met those men, and hardly recollected anything until next morning, when he found himself in Fourth Avenue, with a light summer suit on, instead of a black suit, which he wore when he left Brooklyn. He had two gold watches and \$250 in money, which had disappeared with his clothes. He has no definite recollection of any occurrence after he had imbibed the soda water. The affair is certainly a very singular one from beginning to end.

A RATHER SINGULAR THREE.—On last Sunday night about 11 o'clock, Mr. Houze was riding along the Panola road to town from the Black Jack camp meeting, he noticed a man ahead on horseback. He made an effort to overtake him, but the man evinced signs that he did not care about his company; but he did overtake him, however. After riding together a short distance, the man said he must get down, and asked Mr. Houze to hold his horse. He walked a few yards, but immediately returned, and after taking a pair of saddle bags off his horse, broke and ran through the woods as fast as he could, leaving Mr. H. holding the horse that he had been riding, which he brought to town. The horse belonged to Jack Hale, and had been stolen at the Black Jack camp ground.

COL. COLT'S HONORS CLAIMED.—The Baton Rouge Gazette has the following:

By reference to the published proceedings of the Agricultural and Mechanics Association and State Fair of Louisiana, held in this place in the year 1848, it will be seen that a premium was awarded Mr. Latil, for a revolving pistol—the same he has now in his shop, an elegant and finished piece of work, containing all that is new about Mr. Colt's invention. There were some three thousand strangers in town at that time and the address was delivered by "Henry Clay of Kentucky." Some Yankee seized the idea of Mr. Latil, and marched off to Yankee land with it, and no doubt Mr. Colt obtained it second-hand. Mr. Colt has made his everlasting fortune out of it, which should satisfy him.

We claim for the Capital of the State of Louisiana, the credit of the invention, and Mr. Colt (we think) should be willing now to transfer the honor to our fellow-citizen, L. A. Latil, Esq., who is most certainly entitled to it.

"John," said a master to his head apprentice, as he was about starting on a short journey, "you must occupy my place while I am absent." "Thank you, sir," demurely replied John, "but I'd rather sleep with the boys."

An exchange paper says, when you buy goods of a merchant that does not advertise, you may be sure you are giving him a profit of over one hundred per cent. on some things, and double that on others. But note it, that when you buy goods of a merchant that advertises, you get your goods at a small advance on the cost, he thereby realizing quick sales and small profits, and selling four times the amount of goods his old foggy neighbor, the non-advertiser.

Official returns from all the counties in Missouri, except six, show the complexion of the Legislature to be as follows: House, Democrats, 81; Opposition, 41; Senate, Democrats, 24; Opposition, 9. The remaining counties will probably give the Opposition 6, and the Democrats 1.

A Board of Naval Engineers, consisting of Chief Engineers Wood, Sewell and King, convened at the Navy Yard, New York, yesterday, for the purpose of examining engineers for promotion in the navy.

"SET LOVINGOOD."—We learn that Set Miller, the hero of the Lovengood papers, died suddenly in the neighborhood of Ducks town, a week or two since. Poor Set! After having innumerable encounters and conflicts with man and beast—been shot several times, and consumed "just head" enough to run an ore-shoot mill for forty days and nights, died ignobly at last from a blow inflicted with the fist of a fellow man.

[Athens (Tenn.) Banner.]

"OLD BUCK'S" Native Cabin.—Near Mercersburg, Penn., there is a spot called "Stony Bottom," a place of resort for picnics, and in sight of it is still standing the old log cabin wherein the President was born—as at a very early period of his life. The people of the pleasant town had a good time out there on the 6th.

The following is worthy of commendation, as given by an Irish man at Rockford, at their celebration on the 4th:

"When the lily of France shall fade—
When the thistle of Scotland shall drop—
When the rose of England shall wither—
Then may the Shamrock of Ireland, entwined
with the 'stripes and stars,' bloom in perpetual verdure."

A gentleman lately took the following meteorological journal of his wife's temper:

Monday, rather cloudy; in the afternoon, rainy. Tuesday, vaporous, brightened a little towards evening. Wednesday, changeable, gloomy, inclined to rain. Thursday, high wind, and some peals of thunder. Friday, fair in the morning; variable till afternoon, cloudy at night. Saturday, a gentle breeze, hazy, a thick fog and a few flashes of lightning. Sunday, tempestuous and rainy; towards evening somewhat calmer.

The Lake Providence Herald bears distressing accounts of the ravages of the boll-worm and the army worm in Carroll parish.

The Kansas Commissioners under the English bill have officially proclaimed the result of the recent election, as follows:

To accept the English proposition, 1,788	
To reject that proposition, 11,300	
Total vote, 13,088	
Majority for rejection, 9,512	

Madame Champagneux, Daughter of Madame Roland.

We notice the recent death of Madame Champagneux, at her residence in Paris, at the age of seventy-seven. This lady was the only child of the celebrated Madame Roland, one of the brave women who perished on the scaffold during the French Revolution, the commencement of which she hailed with rapture, and the horror of which she unavailingly deplored. Her memoirs are among the most interesting of that period. Shortly before her death she addressed a letter to her daughter, Endora, which is considered one of the most affecting farewells preserved in any language.

Before she was dragged a prisoner to the Abbaye, she provided for the safety of this daughter, though apparently indifferent to her own. From this prison, where she was confined two or three days, she was liberated and returned to her home—only to be again arrested and sent to St. Pelagie, a place usually assigned to the worst class of women. She was denied the privilege of seeing her daughter, which she asked for with great earnestness. As her last moments approached, nothing disturbed her serenity but the idea of parting from her child. Helen Starr, Williams, an eccentric but kind-hearted English woman, who visited France at this period, and espousing the cause of the Girondists, came very near being guillotined herself, visited Madame Roland while in prison, and records her excessive grief at the very mention of her child's name. To her intimate friend, M. Champagneux, she said by secret, she sent the memoirs of her life, and it was he who subsequently became the husband of her daughter. Of that lady's life we know but little. No doubt after the horrors she had lived in her infancy witnessed—losing at the age of twelve years both her mother and father—her after life could not well have been cheerfully spent amid the frivolous and noisy scenes of Parisian fashionable life. In order to preserve her from pecuniary dependencies, her father committed suicide soon after the death of his wife, thus preventing the forfeiture of his property to the State.

SCENE IN A DISSECTING ROOM.—A young gentleman who had studied at a celebrated university, and having a strong predilection for anatomy, took great pleasure in attending on dissections. One evening he, with many others was anxiously attending on the commencement of that operation on the body of a notorious malefactor, who lay stretched out on the table before them; the surgeon, who had been placing it in a proper situation, turned to the class, and addressed them thus: "I am pretty certain, gentlemen, from the warmth of the subject, and the flexibility of the limbs, that by a proper degree of attention and care the vital heat would return, and life in consequence take place. But, then, when it is considered what a racial we should again have among us, that he was executed for having murdered a girl who was with child by him; and that were he restored to life he would probably murder somebody else, when these things are coolly considered, I own it is my opinion that we had better proceed with the dissection." With these words he plunged the knife into the breast of the carcass, and precluded at once all dread of future assassination or hopes of repentance.—British Mercury 1780.

FINE WIVES.—Dr. Hiram Cox, Inspector of Liquors, for Hamilton county, Ohio, gives the following simple directions for testing the purity of wine:

First, heat a small quantity of the liquid over a spirit or oil lamp, till the vapor begins to rise. If the liquid be mixed, or an imitation with spirits added, by touching a lighted taper to it, it will immediately take fire, and will continue to burn till all the added spirit is burned out of it. If then the fire is increased until ebullition, or boiling, takes place, and the vapor will burn by the application of the taper, it is mixed wine. The innate spirits of pure wine will not take fire until the liquid is brought to a boil. Second, If an article which is presented to be pure juice, or pure port wine, should be suspected, heat as above. If the vapor will not burn when first it rises, nor will take fire from the application of the taper, when ebullition is produced, you may rely that there is not one drop of pure wine in the sample, and if by holding some of it in your mouth for a short time, and after spitting it out you find your teeth on edge, or upon grinding them together they appear to adhere, as if the enamel was softened, you may rely on it that the article is diluted sulphuric acid, as a base, with other ingredients to give aroma, &c.

THE COMET.—M. Cabinet, a French savant, holds the opinion that the comet recently observed in several parts of Europe, is not the celebrated comet of Charles V. In a communication to the Journal des Debats, he says:

This year we have already five comets, two of which are periodical; but none of them is the comet of 1556, called the "comet of Charles V.," on the return of which contrary opinions of Mr. Hind and Mr. Hoell divide the scientific world. As for the comet No. 5 of this year, which was discovered by M. Donato, at Florence, on the 21st of June, it has no resemblance to the same. The present comet advances very slowly, and will be in the midst of apparition about the 5th or 6th of September next. It goes towards the west; whereas the comet of Charles V. went towards the east, so that they can no more be confounded than the mail from Brest can be confounded with that from Strasburg. Moreover there are 100 deg. difference in the position of the perihelion, and the inclination is 82 deg. instead of 80 deg.

TYPE SETTING.—The last Enslaw *Wig* bags over a printer's day's work in that office, he having set fourteen thousand ems, bourgeois, between sun-up and sun-set. Yesterday, T. R. Mason, a printer in this office, set sixteen thousand ems, solid long primer, in the same time. A tolerable good day's work we would say.—Marion (Ala.) American.

This is nothing extraordinary, we have at least three in our office who can do as well if not better. We had a compositor, (Pace), who has set up forty-two hundred ems, solid long primer, in two hours, and averaged over nineteen hundred for five hours, and another compositor, (Thomas,) who has set up sixteen hundred ems.—Ed. Bulletin.

A clergyman, catechizing the youth of his church, put the first question to a girl, thus: "What is your consolation in life and death?" The poor girl smiled, but made no answer. The teacher insisted, "Well," said she, "since I must tell it, it is the young printer on Outer Street."