

A Landed Democracy, an eternal basis for Republics.—A Landed Aristocracy, the foundation of monarchies and despotisms.—Young America. The land shall not be sold forever.—The man of standing has not been born with self, but as the work of time.—Not a desert, but a garden and approved to rise them legitimately by the grace of God.—African's Last Letter.

STATE ELECTION.

SELECTION TUESDAY, OCT. 11th.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM MEDILL, of Fairfield.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

LESTER L. BIRD, of Allen.

SECRETARY OF STATE,

WILLIAM TRIVITT, of Franklin.

TREASURER OF STATE,

JOHN G. BRESELIN, of Seneca.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

THOMAS W. BARTLEY, of Richland.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,

GEORGE W. McCOOK, of Jefferson.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

WATNE GRISWOLD, of Pickaway.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS IN NEWSPAPERS.

The Legislative enactment of last session, providing for the publication of all the laws of the State, in at least two newspapers in each county, is undergoing a revision. Some of the amendments proposed are well enough in themselves, though injurious in their effects; whilst others are unworthy of the dignity which in our minds is generally attached to the law making power. The publication of local laws in localities that they do not affect is unnecessary, yet the amount that is paid for their publication is a public benefaction. The small pittance that is meted out to the publisher of a country newspaper, is not the shadow of a compensation for the labor he performs by day and by night, taxing the utmost energies of soul and body, in his continuous effort to lay before his readers such information as shall be productive of the greatest benefit to all. With the present facilities for the publication of newspapers on an extended plan, there is an inducement to engage in their publication in our principal cities, where large subscriptions can be obtained, and large amounts of advertising procured; but the publisher of a country newspaper, with the fact staring him in the face, that with the utmost success that can attend his efforts, he cannot possibly secure any more than a bare compensation, he must necessarily possess a philanthropic spirit to engage in the business. And yet, he is as necessary to the healthy development of the body politic, as a good and wholesome food, and as a good and wholesome clothing. What but the press could have brought the people of this happy republic to the prominent, envious, and powerful position they occupy in the short space of three fourths of a century? By what other means can the same amount of useful and wholesome, scientific, political and moral influences be brought to bear upon the minds of the mass of mankind? We pause in vain for a reply. We challenge those wise heads that by dint of scavenging for popularity, are under a pretence of economy, taking the bread from the mouths of those who made them, to point out any other source from which flows so many public benefits, as that of the newspaper press. And still further, honorable sirs, we challenge you to point out any system proposed for the public benefit, whether real or chimerical, that has hitherto received less of your material fostering aid, than the press; while, in comparison to this, all others sink into insignificance. It is unnecessary to multiply words upon a subject so palpably plain to all discerning minds. We simply say, that in view of the facts as they exist—that the newspaper is the people's schoolmaster—that the dollar laid out for a family newspaper, is not only the safest, but infinitely the most profitable investment that a man can make—that the powerful competition of the city press compels the country publisher to work almost for nothing; that the efforts now making to reduce the price of publication of the laws, thereby rendering null and void this isolated act, that was a pecuniary benefit, (to a limited extent, true,) to the country press, is not only small, but it is niggardly.

Honorable Gentlemen commence their business at nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and lounge and dispute and dispute and lounge, for three or four hours in a day, and vote themselves such wages as they please, while by their strict notions of economy they would withhold from the true public benefactor, who tells early and late to sustain a virtuous and healthy circulation of the social, political, and moral life blood of community, the very means by which he is enabled thus to devote his time. We had hoped that our Legislature had clear conceptions of justice, and sound views as to the true policy upon this subject. Then we would find them fostering the most prolific source of public good, instead of grinding it down to a bare existence. Then we would not only have the general laws universally published without any of whose, (and local laws in the particular localities that are affected by their passage,) and a compensation that would render some equivalent for the benefits conferred, but we would find our functions performed by other means than this, nourishing the rivulets of thought that spring from the press; and gather strength as they flow on, until they are lost in the boundless ocean of freedom that is destined to deluge the whole earth, and "make glad the isles of the sea."

We verily believe that each county would save money by furnishing a newspaper to each family within its limits. No other system of public education could be so certain or uniform in its effects, or accomplish so much good for the same expenditure. We say \$1 per 1,000 ems for the publication of laws in the newspapers is only a fair compensation. Taxes and the Liquor Traffic.

We have received a communication prepared from the official records of the Court, on which we have no time to comment this week—as follows:

WHERE THE PEOPLE'S MONEY GOES. Ed. Reg.—I wish to call the attention of the tax payers of Lawrence County to a few items that may be of interest to them.

Number of criminal causes occurring before Magistrates and Mayors in Lawrence County, during the year 1852, and which have been certified up for the county to pay, 54.

Cost to the county of these 54 cases, \$647.10.

Number of these cases caused by intoxicating liquor, 40!

Average cost of each case \$11.98.

Number of State cases decided in the Common Pleas during the year 1852, 44.

Number of these cases caused by intoxicating liquor, 38.

Cost of these cases to the county \$862.00.

Average cost of each case \$18.00.

To which should be added, cost of Grand Jury, counsel fees, &c., \$825.00. Add also Sheriff's fees, attend'ts, guards, &c., \$150.00; making a total cost to the county during the year 1852, of \$2,514.10—not counting extra expenses, incidental matters &c. Of this amount it is not probable the county will ever recover back 300.

No. of State causes in court and before Magistrates during the year, 98. Whole No. occasioned by the use of liquor, 84, being six sevenths of the entire number.

No. of State causes in the Common Pleas Court not yet disposed of, 64. Of these 64 are known to have originated from intoxicating liquor! And it is believed that whisky was an active agent in some two or three of the others.—These will probably cost the county an average of \$20 each, before they are finally disposed of.—and still they come.

Now, out of all this expense to the people, a few liquor sellers are the privileged class that reap all the benefit—a few men, the privileged aristocracy, living entirely upon the proceeds of others (non-producers themselves,) at the expense of the county.

I ask the tax payers of Lawrence county if these things ought so to be? I ask the poor men, the laboring men of the county, who are struggling hard to support their families, if they are satisfied with this state of affairs.

A TAX PAYER.

Micronesia. There is a group of Islands a few days sail from the Sandwich Islands which contain some fifty thousand inhabitants.

We learn from the late Pacific News that they have been visited, and establishments started to civilize them. The missionary schooner spent some five days at Tari-Tari, on Pitt's Island; also Strong's some six hundred miles distant. White men were found in all of them. The Missionaries were kindly received, and at the urgent request of the King of Strong's Island, two of the families concluded to stop. All needed, aid was promised them. From Strong's the schooner sailed for Ascension. "There were a great many white men" on it, but very much degraded.—The Missionaries concluded to settle on the south portion of this Island, among the Killi tribe.

This must be regarded as the first civilizing process of these savages, begun, too, in the Sandwich Islands, only late released from barbarism. The three white clergymen and their wives and the two Hawaiians and their wives, are to be supported by the churches of the latter. Is not this a fact worth considering by the foes of Missions? Does it not illustrate their beneficence?

PRETTY WELL SALTED.—In 1849, the largest boat-load of salt that ever left the Kanawha for one market, being nearly 1,800 barrels, of near eight bushels to the barrel, was lost in that river, by coming in contact with some obstruction, which, it is alleged, the company who improved that stream and enjoy its revenues should have had removed. Last week the owner of the boat and cargo, Mr. S. H. Early, obtained a verdict of \$6,401 72, with costs.

HEAVEN. Oh, Heaven is nearer than mortals think. When they look with a trembling dread At the misty future that streaks on From the silent home of the dead.

'Tis no lone life in a boundless main, No brilliant but distant shore Where the lovely ones who are called away Must go to return no more.

No,—heaven is near, the mighty veil Of mortality blinds the eye, That we see not the angel bands On the shores of eternity.

Yet oft, in the hours of holy thought, To the thrilling soul is given That power to pierce through the midst of sense To the beatific scenes of Heaven.

Then very near seem'st thy peerly gates, And sweetly its harpings fall; Till the soul is restless to soar away, And longs for the angel call.

I know, when the silver chord is loos'd, When the evil is rent away, Not long and dark shall the passage be To the realm of endless day.

The eye that shuts in a dying hour, Will open the next in bliss; The welcome will sound in a heavenly world, Ere the farewell is hushed in this.

We pass from the clasp of mourning friends, To the arms of the loved and lost; And those smiling faces will greet us then, Which on earth we have valued most.

From the New York Evening Post. Spread of Republicanism Southward.

Many of the States of Central and South America are republican only in name, and we are glad to see, therefore, that, as the northern people move southward, they infuse among the inhabitants of those regions—along with some questionable practices, not worse, however, than they indulged in before—better notions of the true principles of government.

The Yankees, as they are called, are much abused by foreigners for an alleged propensity to invade the territories of their neighbors, but if the "Yankees" will only carry with them, wherever they go, the sound political doctrines which are their common faith, they will be acquitted of all the evils of their interference, as well by the people they benefit, as by the disinterested judgment of posterity.

A Panama paper, the other day, summing up the advances which had been recently made by the State of New Grenada, referred to the following:

1st. The law which declares free all the slaves in the republic, and indemnifies the masters. This law was demanded by a vast majority of the people, and though it did not encounter the obstacles existing in some other countries, because of the small number of slaves and the low price of labor, the claims of reason and christianity still had their opponents.

2d. The destruction of the tobacco monopoly, the good effects of which are already felt.

3d. Trial by jury in certain cases, and the intention to extend it to others.

4th. The annulling of the privileges of the priests. This was demanded by reason, justice and the state of the world, and is indispensable in a republic; ecclesiastical, like military privileges, being incompatible with liberty.

5th. The abolition of tithes and the surplice tax.

6th. The right of parishioners to elect their curates. This power has heretofore been exercised by the executive.

7th. The entire liberty of the press.

8th. Free education—the obstacles in the way of the poor in getting admission to the bar and to every branch of learning being removed, by reducing or abolishing fees for titles and degrees.

9th. The divisions of the revenues—so necessary in a democratic republic, as their centralization renders democracy a mere name, or makes the rulers monarchical or absolute. The object of the law is, to allow the people to manage their local governments, to which the United States owe so much of their prosperity.

10th. The abolition of quarantines and cordons of health, a most sensible and economical measure.

11th. The abolition of capital punishment for political offences.

12th. Do of passports.

13th. The present contract with the Panama Railroad Company.

14th. The contract to continue the topographical survey of the Republic.

15th. The reform of the Constitution, which now contains the germs of rapid improvement, without Utopian exaggerations.

We perceive that the statesmen of New Grenada, in accordance with the last paragraph, are discussing other great and extensive reforms. Dr. Flor entino Gonzalez, an apparently intelligent and energetic writer, proposes in the *Gaceta Oficial*, de *Medellin* nine columns of amendments to the existing constitution. Most of these seem to us to be well considered and judicious.

His first object is to divide New Grenada into ten sovereign and independent states, for the purpose of internal legislation, under one federal head, the same as the United States—and to adopt the name for it of the "Columbia Confederation." These States, and all others to be admitted to the confederation, are to have a thoroughly republican constitution, and to pledge themselves to abide by the conditions of the association.

Among these indispensable conditions are the following: Elections by direct vote; the absolute freedom of the press; the personal freedom of every inhabitant, to the perpetual exclusion of slavery in any form; the right of religious worship according to the dictates of the individual conscience; the right of property inviolable by the State; the trial by jury, the abolition of military power; and the establishment of gratuitous primary schools for both sexes.

He further proposes that the "government of the confederation" shall be republican, elective and representative; and that the individuals who have the exercise of public power, shall be held responsible for the just discharge of their duties. The legislative power of the confederation is to consist of two branches or bodies, one to be called the Senate and the other the Chamber of Deputies. The executive power shall be the President of the confederation; and the judicial power shall consist of a Supreme Court and the judges and other tribunals of justice as may be, by law, established.

These provisions, it will be seen, are adopted from the model of the United States, and when they are carried into effect by any of the southern republics, we shall look for the end of those civil wars which have so long desolated the fertile regions in which they are placed.

THE RIPLEY TRAGEDY. Robert Peters, who was shot on Wednesday, by Charles Baird, whose sister he had seduced and refused to marry, was still living when the Kenton passed Ripley yesterday, but there was little probability of his recovery.

Baird was in California when the news of his sister's ruin reached him; he immediately left his business and scarcely took rest or food till he reached Ripley. He sought an interview with Peters, the sound political doctrines which are their common faith, they will be acquitted of all the evils of their interference, as well by the people they benefit, as by the disinterested judgment of posterity.

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2d. The destruction of the tobacco monopoly, the good effects of which are already felt. 3d. Trial by jury in certain cases, and the intention to extend it to others. 4th. The annulling of the privileges of the priests. This was demanded by reason, justice and the state of the world, and is indispensable in a republic; ecclesiastical, like military privileges, being incompatible with liberty.

5th. The abolition of tithes and the surplice tax. 6th. The right of parishioners to elect their curates. This power has heretofore been exercised by the executive. 7th. The entire liberty of the press. 8th. Free education—the obstacles in the way of the poor in getting admission to the bar and to every branch of learning being removed, by reducing or abolishing fees for titles and degrees. 9th. The divisions of the revenues—so necessary in a democratic republic, as their centralization renders democracy a mere name, or makes the rulers monarchical or absolute. The object of the law is, to allow the people to manage their local governments, to which the United States owe so much of their prosperity.

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Committee of the Whole on the School bill. Wednesday, Feb. 16.—Senate.—On motion of Mr. Hawkins, the Senate resolved itself into committee of the Whole on the special orders of the day, Mr. Alward in the chair.

Mr. Pardee moved to strike out in the 3d section 50 cents, and insert 75 cents per thousand ems,—after some debate agreed to. Senate Bill to regulate the election, contest of election, and the resignation of Justices of the peace—passed, yeas 50, nays 14.

Thursday, Feb. 17.—Senate.—Bills read the third time.—Senate bill; No. 148, to amend the acts of 1831 and '33 for the establishment of a board of county commissioners; passed. Yeas 28, nays 0.

On motion of Mr. Riddle, the title was so amended as to read "A bill to establish boards of County Commissioners, and prescribe their duties." Also, House bill No. 88, to provide for the publication of the general laws in newspapers.

The question being on the final passage of the bill resulted yeas 19, nays 10. Columbus, Feb. 18.—House.—The bill to prevent the killing of game, at certain seasons, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Lytle reported back the Militia bill, and it was ordered to be reprinted. The bill giving Justices of the Peace jurisdiction in minor criminal cases, was laid on the table.

Columbus, Feb. 19.—The Code bill was taken up, and its third reading continued till recess. Senate.—The bill making appropriations, in part, for the year 1853, was read the third time and passed.

We see it stated that the Virginia Legislature have appropriated \$1,000,000 a year for three years, to aid in the construction of the Virginia Central Railroad.

CONGRESSIONAL. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. The House spent the day, yesterday, in discussing the bill establishing reciprocity with Canada.

SENATE.—Mr. Hamlin gave notice that on Monday he would move to take up the bill for the benefit of the indigent and insane.

Mr. Butler said he hoped the Texas bill would not be overlooked. The credentials of Mr. Everett, the Senator from Massachusetts, was presented.

A long debate then ensued on the Pacific Railway bill. A proposition was made to strike out the sections giving corporate powers, pending which the Senate adjourned.

Various amendments were agreed to, making appropriations for completing the Custom Houses at Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville.

Without considering the bill the Committee rose. An important message was received from the President in relation to Nicaragua.

FOREIGN NEWS. Arrival of the Atlantic. New York, Feb. 7. The Collins steamship reached her dock at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 26th January.

There is an impression that soon after the resumption of Parliament Lord Palmerston will bring forward a motion for an increase of the army.

The deaths of the Earl of Oxford, Earl Beauchamp and Dr. Percival are announced, and an influential meeting was held at Birmingham on the 21st inst., in behalf of the Florentine prisoners.

A petition to the Queen was voted soliciting her Majesty to remonstrate with foreign powers against persecution for religious opinions. A similar large meeting was also held in London on the 25th.

From Belgium we learn that all foreign officers have been dismissed from the army by the government.

ITALY. The correspondence of the London Globe gives currency to a rumor that the Pope is dangerously ill from attack of apoplexy.

A company of Genoese merchants has been formed for the establishment of a line of steamers, to sail monthly between Genoa and New York.

Another Madiai case occurred at Genoa. Daniel Maggini, having been sentenced to three years imprisonment for preaching.

TURKEY. Omar Pacha took Ghahono by storm but in attempting to surprise the capital of Muntic Negro, in the mountains, he was repulsed.

Further News per Steamer America. HALIFAX, Feb. 18. The America sailed from Liverpool, at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 5th.

The Queen of Spain proposes to present the Empress of the French, with the imperial crown, and the Duchess of Alba send her an offering of eight beautiful Andalusian horses.

Paris had assumed its wonted quietness. The Emperor and Empress remain at Saint Cloud. The Ministers were each giving fetes in honor of the marriage.

Napoleon proposes building a Palace at Marseilles, and at each of the principal towns in France, and to reside in each alternately, commencing next summer at Versailles.

The coronation is to take place in May next. Of the present cabinet, only Decal, (Minister of Marine) and Fould, (Minister of State,) will remain.

Later from Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12. By an arrival at this port last night, we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 25th ult. After the members of Congress had been ejected by Cavalos, 28 of them assembled in a private house, where they passed a resolution impeaching Cavalos, and electing Osorio, the Governor of Puebla, President ad interim. Osorio, however refused to accept.

The garrison in the city have pronounced in favor of the revolutionists. The Siglo says: "The revolution is now ended, as the whole country favors the plan of Guadalupe."

Gen. Benio, Minister of War, sent a message to Uruja, urging his immediate presence at the capital, as no cabinet could be formed until his arrival. Uruja had, therefore, taken up his line of march for the city.

It is reported that Uruja is willing to recognize Cavalos, and also the Congress, if they will agree to amend the Constitution.

Cavalos had issued a proclamation, opening the ports of Mazatlan, San Blas, Tampico, Vera Cruz and Camargo. The steamer Alabama had arrived at Vera Cruz, which caused great excitement, as the people supposed Santa Ana was among her passengers.

Later from Havana. CHARLESTON, Feb. 12. The steamer Isabel, with dates from Havana to the 8th, has arrived at this port.

Mr. King arrived at Havana on the 6th, in improved health. When the vessel, in which he was a passenger, was entering the harbor, a British man-of-war offered a national salute, which, however, Mr. King declined.

The weather at Havana was fine, and sugars were arriving more freely and commanded high prices. The loss by the late fire at Cardenas was fully one million dollars.

Numerous shipwrecks were reported at Key West. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. Henry T. Whiteman, late clerk in the Post Office, charged with robbing the mails in Nov. last, and held to bail, attempted to commit suicide last evening, by making several gasps across his throat with a razor.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10. The receipts of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for past month, \$120,000 an increase of \$40,000 over same month last year.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9. A letter from Buenos Ayres confirms the reported revolution. An officer was despatched into the interior with \$10,000 to raise troops, but they deserted and joined the chief of the opposition who besieged the government. The Custom House is closed.

Mr. Everett's message to Congress yesterday states that it is believed that England is willing the American and colonial fishermen shall enjoy the same privileges as far as agreed, the right to take and dispose of fish on the banks or in the markets of each country.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7. We learn that Matamoros pronounced in favor of a revolution, when the citizens arose and a battle ensued, which resulted in favor of the insurgents.

Avales resigned in favor of Gen. Vasara on the 1st. The whole State of Tamaulipas has declared in favor of a revolution.

The new President has been invested with extraordinary powers. He immediately released numbers of persons imprisoned by Arista.

The "Strike" at Baltimore Settled. BALTIMORE, Feb. 12. The Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway held a meeting to-day, and resolved to give the workmen the price demanded, and accede to all their demands. The majority of the other employers have likewise acceded to the demands of the workmen, and business will be again resumed in all the shops on Monday.

Nominations by the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. The President has nominated John Randolph Clay, Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru, and T. Jay, Charge D'Affaires to the Swiss Conf.ederation.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RAILROAD.—The express train on this road, which left Albany on Wednesday afternoon, ran against a large rock on the track near Croton, by which the locomotive was thrown off, and the engineer and fireman were instantly killed. The name of the engineer was Van Pelt.

IRON MAKING IN TENNESSEE.—They have 19 furnaces, 26,200 tons metal; 9 forges, 10,600 tons blooms; 2 rolling mills, 4,700 tons of iron. Total, \$1,500,000. Value of products, \$1,878,000. They employ 1,998 white men, and 1,810 negroes.

LOCAL ITEMS.

WANTED. An apprentice to the printing business. A boy from 16 to 18 years of age, steady, industrious, with fair business qualifications can find an extraordinary opportunity to learn the printing art, by applying at this office. One from the country preferred.

We invite attention to the advertisement in another column, of Mr. Stephenson of Portsmouth.—We can assure our readers that the binding done by Stephenson excels anything of the kind that we have seen from Pittsburgh or Cincinnati. We speak from a knowledge of the facts, because we have had jobs done at each place. We have some volumes bound by Stephenson, that for strength and elegance are not excelled by anything of the kind in the state.—His blank books are of the best of paper, and firmly bound. We hope the establishment will receive the patronage it so well deserves.

Books of every kind can be had at his store as cheap as at any other establishment in the west, and those who send orders will be dealt by as fairly as if present in person.

Our friend D. H. Clark has recently replenished his stock of Groceries, as will be seen by reference to his advertisement. It is surprising what an amount of business is done in the Grocery line in this place, and we believe Mr. Clark does his full share, call and see him.

We perceive by the O. S. Journal, that our fellow citizen, Hon. O. F. Moore, is to be presented before the Whig State Convention as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor.—Inquirer.

JOSEPH CABLE, has brought up under renewed obligations, for valuable public documents. We are happy to notice in him one of the straightforward, systematic working members of the political hive. Success attend him.

Those of our exchanges and a few subscribers that failed to get their paper last week, were neither carelessly nor intentionally neglected. We had had so much of an addition to our subscription list that our issue was not large enough to supply all. We make better promises for the future.

"Dives and Lazarus," from our esteemed correspondent, "N. S. HENRY" will appear in our next.

THE LEXINGTON AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD.—The vote was taken on the question of a subscription of \$150,000 to this road in Fayette, including the city of Lexington, on Saturday last. The full returns of the county has not been received, but it is certain that the subscription was voted, and by a majority reported to be 376. In the city the majority for the subscription was 479. A very small vote was polled.

More of the Rag Inundation. Indiana is determined, in the currency line, to "take the rag off the bush!" And no wonder.—She wants all the rags turned into money. The State Sentinel, of the 31st, says: The following applications have been filed within the last week:

Name and place of location.	Capital stock.
Bank of Salem, Salem,	\$250,000
Bank of Cannelton, Indianapolis,	500,000
Indiana State Bank, Madison,	100,000
Commercial Bank, Lafayette,	100,000
State Bank of Indiana, Indianapolis,	500,000
Indiana security Bank, Goschen,	50,000
City Bank of Indianapolis, Indianapolis,	500,000
Ohio county Bank, Rising Sun,	200,000
Merchants' Bank, Lafayette,	50,000

Application for a bank at Laurel, has been made, but there being some informality in the articles of association, they have been returned for corrections. Indiana will soon be known as the "Wild Cat" state. The seeds of the storm are being sown broadcast. The harvest will ripen and the whirlwind will be raised.

THEN AND NOW.—At Boston, in 1752, on the anniversary of the Society for Promoting Industry, three hundred females assembled on the Common with their spinning-wheels. They were neatly attired in cloth of their own manufacture, and great crowds of spectators assembled to witness the scene. Boston nor any other city can show as many ladies who would do that thing new!

MATTERS IN NEW YORK.—Fifty thousand letters were sent from the New York Post Office, on Saturday, by the steamers for California, and between 80 and 90,000 newspapers. The *Baltic*, for Liverpool, had 80,000 letters. It took 277 bags to hold the California mail.

Robert G. Shaw, known everywhere as one of the most wealthy and influential merchants of Boston, the *Fitchburg Reveille* says, is crazy. He has been for some time deeply interested in spiritual manifestations.

As the grave-digger told Hamlet, in that country they're all as crazy as he is.

In the Rhode Island House of Representatives, test vote on the Liquor Law has been decided in favor of the Law—thirty-nine to twenty-four. The Bill will have to pass the Senate yet.

We learn, that for the first time in 25 years, the county of Fayette, has sent one Delegate to the Ohio Penitentiary who arrived at that Institution last night, to take up his abode for 5 years. Crime, Man-slaughter.

The assessed value of real estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, is \$128,218,688. A wedding follis among the lowest class of miners in Australia, costs frequently \$1,500. Money there is literally as cheap as dirt. The Ericsson will be at Norfolk on or before the 20th inst., to meet the Secretary of the Navy.