Bemocrat

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE RIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, AUGUST 8, 1855.

VOL. 2. NO. 42.

The special and special and the same of	COURS OF STREET		STATE STATE
THE DEMOCR	AT & SI	ENTINEL.	is publish
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Business Cards.	6 00

Cambria County Agricultural 50-

ED. SHOEMAKER, President. R. J. PROUDFOOT, Vice Presidents. JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer. A. J. RHEY, Secretary. B. A. VICKROY, P. H. LEMPKE, MICHAEL M'GUIRE, J. H. DOUGLASS, FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND FAIR. Regulations for 1855. HE first annual Fair to be held at Ebensburg. in the month of October, the days for which

will be fixed on hereafter, and notice thereof The general exhibition of animals, poultry, ag-

ricultural and horticultural products, fruits, implements, machinery, domestic manufactures, works of art, handiwork, products of the dairy, and culinary articles and luxuries will be exhibited on the first day.

A ploughing match will take place on the second day at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the ladies' riding match on the same day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All articles and animals for premiums must be entered and brought to the fair ground on the day preceding the first day of the exhibition, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. No animals or articles can be entered after that time.

Exhibitors are required to become members of the Society, and their articles must be entered at the business oflice, as above specified.

the business office, as above specified.

Members of the Society, and all who may become such at the time of exhibition, by the payment of one dollar, will be furnished with a ticket

which will admit the person and his wife, and also their children under 21 years of age.

Single tickets, admitting one person during the continuance of the fair, will be issued at 25 cents, children half price, to be had at the office of the Treasurer of the Society.

No animals can be taken from the ground be

fore the close of the exhibition except by permission of the managers.

bess office, cards will be furnished, with the number as entered at the office, to be placed on the articles and animals to be exhibited, and all persons who enter meritorious articles at the fair, and who are not competitors for premiums, shall be entitled to free tickets of admission to the fair

ground.

The Judges are reqested to report themselves at the Secretary's office on the ground, on the morning of the first day of the fair, before 9 o'clock, when their names will be called, and vacancies, if

Instruction to Judges.—The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early anaturity, size, and general characteristics of breeds which they judge. They will make proper allowances for age, feeding, and other circumstances on the character and condition of the animals. No premiums are to be awarded for bulls, cows, and heifers which shall appear to have treen fatened for the butcher, the object being to have superior unimals for breeding. No person whatever will be allowed to interfere with the judges during their adjudications, and when any judge is interested he shall withdraw, and the balance of the committe shall decide on the merits of the article.

FAT CATTLE.—The judges on fat cattle will, before awarding premiums, require of the competi-INSTRUCTION TO JUDGES .- The Judges on ani-

fore awarding premiums, require of the competi-tors full statements as to the manner and cost of feeding. It is believed that, all other things be-ing equal, those are the best cattle which have the greatest weight in the smallest superfices. FIELD CROPS.—Statements to be furnished by applicants for premiums on farm crops. 1st.

Statement of the previous crop, if any, and how manured. 2d. The kind and condition of the soil, and the location. 3d. The quantity of manure on the crop, the manure of its application, the quantity of seed used. 4th. The time and manure of special conditions are a seed used. quantity of seed used. 4th. The time and maneer of sowing, planting, harvesting, and cleaning
the crop, and the actual yield by weight. 5th.
A detailed account of the expense of cultivation.
6th. A sample of the product must be presented
to the Society. 7th. The land must be measured
with a chain or role, and the person who measures the same shall make affidavit to his survey,
the applicant and one other person who assisted
in harvesting and measuring the crop must make
affidavit of the quantity of grain raised. The entire crop upon the piece entered for premiums to
be harvested.

General Bulles Applicants of D.

GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO PREMIUMS. Any deception in statements made, or attempts to obtain premiums by unfair practises, shall for. If the premium otherwise entitled to, and will also preclude the offender from being permitted to apply for premiums in future.

Any article exhibited on which a premium is offered, although the best that is presented to the inspection of the judges, yet if in their opinion it is not of that quality or kind worthy of a premium, none shall be paid.

Animals exhibited, if owned in the county, whether raised in it or not, shall be equally entitled to the premium offered, on the award of the judges.

All competition for premiums on articles of production dependent on the statement of indi-viduals interested, shall be accompanied by a written account of the particulars, certified by disinterested witness or minimum and the particulars of the particulars of the particular of the particu

written account of the particulars, certified by disinterested witness or witnesses.

No article exhibited shall be entitled to two premiums—as, for instance, the best acre of grain receiving the premium shall not be included in the best field on which a premium is offered.

All premiums to be demanded within six months after they are awarded, after which time they will be held as donations to the society.

Committees will report by the number on the article exhibited, and in awarding premiums, must be governed by the printed list, with the exception of miscellaneous articles generally, when they shall have the power to award discretionary premiums on anything of special merit not enumerated in the list.

The several committees appointed to award premiums will be required to report in writing the premiums awarded by them respectively, with such remarks relating to the merits of the animals or articles coming under their official examination, and such suggestions regarding the departments

to which their reports have reference as they may

nied by such evidence of correctness and accuracy as shall be entirely satisfactory to the judges.

List of Judges and Premium Articles.

On Horses and Mules. Col Wm. K. Piper, Thomas Adams, Dr. R.

M. S Jackson, James Burk and Henry For the best stallion for carriage or saddle

lecond best do for draught econd best do t two year old Best four year old gelding or upwards
Second best do do do
Best two year old gelding; second best do
Best mare and fool; second best do
Best three year old mare; second best do Best one year old colt; second best do Best one year old colt; second best do
Best sucking colt, 1 year old; second best do
Best span matched carriage horses or mares
Best span farm or draught horses or mares
Second best do do
Best saddle horse or mare any age above 3 yrs Second best do do do Best span of mules of any age

Best suckling mule under one year On Cattle and Oxen.
William Weakland, William Davis, Paul Cobaugh, Ephraim Crum and A. M'Vicker. PREMIUMB.

For best bull over 2 years old; second best do
Best 1 year old and under 2; second best do
Best bull of any breed or age
Best bull calf under 1 year; second best do
Best heifer calf under 1 year; second best do
Best do 1 and under 2; second best do
Best do 1 and under 3; second best do Best milch cow : second best do Best pair work oxen; second best de Best trained three year old steers On Fat Cattle.

Geo. C. K. Zahm, Sam. D. Pryce, Morris Peat, R. J. Tibbott and John Hughes.

PREMIUMS.

Best pair fatted oxen for beef; second best do
Best fatted steer or helfer; second best do
Best fatted animal for beef; second best do On Sheep and Hoge.

Michael Leavy, Wm. G. Williams, John Elder, Christian Smay and Dr. D. T. Storm.

For best buck of any breed; second best do Best 3 fine wool lambs; second best do Best fine wool buck; second best do Best 2 ewes of fine wool; second best do Best Southdown buck; best bakewell buck

SWINE.

Best boar of any breed; second best do Best sow and sucking pigs; second best do Best 4 pigs between 3 and 6 months old

Best and largest fatted hog; second best do
On Grain and Grass Sceds.

Richard J. Proudfoot, John H. Douglass,
Geo. Settlemyer, Frs. Bearer and John T. Hughes:

For the best acre of wheat Best acre of winter wheat-white

do -Mediterranean. Best 3 to 10 acres of wheat bushel white seed do bushel red de 5 to 10 acres of corn 1 nore corn 12 ears seed corn 3 to 10 acres rye

1 acre rye 3 to 10 acres onts, and best single acre do I bushel seed oats 1 do timothy seed 1 do clover seed 1 do flaxsed 5 to 10 acres grass when cured

1 acre barrel flour from 5 bushels wheat

Best and largest quantity of beans and peas in proportion to the ground occupied.

On Poultry.

John H. Dopp, Gideon Marlett, Patrick Shiels, Henry Scanlan and Jas. M. Riffle.

PREMIUMS. For the best and largest variety of pure breed fowls owned by the exhibitor. Best pair Shanghai fowls

do Polands do common mixed breed

James Kaylor, Daniel Farren, James D. Hamilton, Wm. Kittel and M. M. Adams. PREMIUMS.

ruta baga or Swedish tur-Mangul Wurtzell [nips Best 12 table turnips; best 12 table beets do do cabbages do sweet potatoes Best quality of squash

watermelon E. A. Vicroy, Peter Kaylor, . Charles Ellis, Wm. D. Pryce and Gordon Sinclair.

PREMIUMS.

For the best specimens and variety of table and kitchen spples

Best variety of winter apples

Largest number of good varieties of apples

Best quality of apples

specimen autum pears

do winter pears

quality of quinces varieties of peaches variety of grapes; second best do best quality grapes On Products of the Dairy.

Edward Roberts, John Lloyd, James S. Clark,
Hugh M'Closkey and Wm. R. Hughes.

Best roll butter not less than 5 pounds
Second best do do do
Best roll butter not less than 2 pounds Second best do do do

Best butter in 1 pound prints, not less than 5

Best cheese of any kind or size

Second best do do

On Manufactured Articles.

John Evans, Robert Galbreath, Robert Davis,

Samuel Keaggy and Peter J. Little.

For the best plough; best shovel plough
Best corn cultivator; best barrow

stalk and straw cutter; best grain cradle
best horse rake; best churn
On Ploughing Match and Ploughs.
Jno McCoy, Rees S. Lloyd, Jno. E. Roberts,
Simon Weakland and David O'Harra.

do do do second best Best ploughing by boy under 17 years of age Second best do do
Best plough for turf or sod do for stubble ground do for subsoil

Equestrian Performances. Wm. H. Gardner, Dr. Walters, John Fenlon, John C. O'Neill and W. W. Ivory. To the lady over 18 who excels in gracefullness, management of the animal, &c., first

To the lady over 18 next best, 2nd premium To the lady over 18 next best, 2nd premium.
To the lady under 18 who excels as before,
the first premium of this class.
To the lady under 18 next best, 2nd premium.
On Household Manufuctures.
Mrs. Johnson Moore. Mrs. D. H. Roberts,

Mrs. M'Vicker, Mrs. Shoemaker, and Mrs.

For best pair woollen blankets woollen carpet, 10 yards or more rag do pieced bed quilt table spread tow cloth, 10 yards or more linen do do do hearth rug
pair woollen gloves
pair woollen stockings

pair woollen hose First and second premiums on each article On Millinery and Needlework.

Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. Lemon,
Mrs. T. B. Moore and Mrs. M. Roberts.

For the best millinery work dress making plain needle work fine do embroidery in silk do do in worsted in lace silk patchwork

knitting and netting First and second premiums on each article On Flowers.

Miss H. V. Rhey, Miss Kate Noon, Miss E Shoemaker, Miss J. Culberston, and Miss A. G. Thompson.

20 This committee will exercise their judgement in deciding upon the largest and handsomest varieties of Flowers, natural and

artificial, present at the exhibition, and the taste displayed in their cultivation and ar-On Mincellaneous Articles.

Geo. J. Rodgers, E. F. Lytle, Daniel Litz-inger, Andrew Lewis and W. W. Harris. eretionary power on meritorious articles not enumerated in the forgoing list.

Committee on Printing.

J. Patton Thompson, Philip S. Noon, John M. Bowman, H. C. Devine and Geo. W. On Reception of Articles for Exhibition.

E. Shoemaker, jr., James C. Noon, Howard
J. Roberts, David J. Jones and Barnard

On Provisions of Animals Exhibited.

T. Blair Moore, John A. Blair, Edward Glass, Richard Jones, jr., and David J.

Chief Murchals.
John Humphries, Richard White, Isaac Evans Wm. C, Barbour and Augustan Little.

THE PLACE TO GO To .- Horace Greeley clos a recent European letter as follows:—"I bid adien to Switzerland with a deepened appreciation of the grandeur of her scenery, the excellence of her institutions, the general nobleness of her people. Among the latter are mean-souled and knavish individuals, doubtless—as where are they not?—and wherever such exist, the traveller will apple appreciate their undiscribeble contacts. surely experience their undiscribable contacts; but the Swiss heart beats true to-day as in the beroic age of Stauffacker, Tell and Arnold de Winkelried. age of Stauslacker, Tell and Arnold de Winkelried, and the American who has a year at command for foreign travel, should set apart at least its August and September for this mountain home and refuge of European liberty. Travelling with the least possible baggage, often on a mule or on foot, he may see more, enjoy more, gain more health and strength, and be swindled less, among the Alpine heights, than in any other portion of the Old World."

DANIEL WEBSTERS LIBRARY .- A corresp dent of the Journal of Commerce writes fro Marshfield touching this rare collection. The number of volumes is stated at 6000. Of the number of volumes is stated at 5000.

2000 are political. Congressional and diplomatic;
1000 historical; 500 dictionaries, cyclopædias and 1000 historical; 500 dictionaries, cyclopædias and hand-books; 500 works ou agriculture, and a great number of maps and guide books. The library is arranged in cases in the following order:

—Reference Books, Poetry and Romance; History and Biography; Politics; Theology and Philosophy; Law; Diplomatic and Congressional; Agriculture and Science, and Miscellaneous. These are all in the Mansion Library Room and the Law Office. There are 1200 Law and Congressional books in the old Winslow House, awaiting better accommodation. There is not a valueless book in the whole library, which its late lamented owner was forty years in collecting.

vested crops of grain and hay. It is not at all surprising that every farmer should measure his own and his neighbor's crops in the same half-bushel, and whenever the sprouts have appeared, not only think himself totally ruined, but also believe famine to be inevitable.

Let us look at the prospect fairly. There is no disputing the fact that in all the wheat region north of lat. 41° the wheat, either cut or uncut, is badly sprouted. How great the damage is it is difficult to determine, as many farmers have no precedent to judge hy, not having had such a season for several years. Indeed, we remember only one—it was in the year 1836, though the worst of the wet weathers came somewhat later.

reame somewhat later.

That year the wheat was mostly cut, and in shocks in the field or in the stacks. In the great wheat regions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the farmers quite generally declared the crop to be totally ruined. In some fields it did look so, for when it was uncut the yelders hand assumed a green shade and the

low heads assumed a green shade, and the shocks and stacks became green on the surface as the adjoining pastures. In due time, however, the raining period was over, the sprouts died, the standing grain was cut, the shocks starked or thrashed, the stacks lost their bright

grain was destroyed.

grain was destroyed.

When wheat is sprouted, a good winnowing-machine will remove most of the injured kernels, which make excellent feed for animals. If there be a predominance of sprouted grains in the grist that goes to mill, it is not spoiled for food; it is only spoiled for light bread. The dough, instead of rising by the ordinary process, has a tendency to liquify and spread out and form a sticking mass that will not be kneaded into loaves. It makes will not be kneaded into loaves. It makes good unleavened bread, and is quite nutritious, with a sweetish taste. By many persons bread made of sprouted wheat is preferred, but in market the least appearance of grown kerneles will injure the cale. Some millers even contend that one per cent. of such kernels will injure the quality of the whole. It is therefore important to the farmer that he should be very parallel to keep the sprouted

is therefore important to the farmer that he should be very careful to keep the sprouted sheaves separate from the sound, and should also separate the sound from the unsound grain in winnowing, as far as possible.

The injury of rain upon wheat it quite overrated in this country, because we are not well used to it—our harvest weather being usually so fine that the straw retains its golden brightness till it has been thrashed. Not so in England.—There the rains are often so incessant that sprouted wheat is very common, and the business of shocking or stacking the sheaves is an art that commands higher wages than receping. There the stacks are alges than reaping. There the stacks are al-ways thatched to preserve them from sprouting on the outside, and often built helion to dry them on the inside. In this country we are much more careless. Our wheat is often exposed to complete soakings. Much of that grown in the West is thrashed on the ground, and often lies in a pile through a long rain and if a warm one, some of the outside grains are sprouted, but the inside of the pile is un-

The Danubian wheat-boats are without The Danubian wheat-boats are without roofs; the grain is piled up in a pile rounded on top, and exposed to all the rains that fall during a tong voyage. If the weather be warm, the outside grows and mats together some inches deep, and that protects the remainder. The worst of the sprouted part is only fit for beasts, while that but slightly sprouted sells as food for man and that below the wetted crust is fit for shipment to France

We have no doubt that the grain is injured by the present wet spell, some accounts of which we continue to give; but it is not "utterly ruinous." We may doubt whether farmers do not gain more in other crops than they will lose in wheat by the rains. Meantime let us console ourselves that we are not they will lose in wheat by the rains. Mean-time let us console ourselves that we are not likely to be destitute of wheat. A trustwor-thy writer makes an estimate "that Ohio will yield the present season twenty-two millions of bushels, Illinois eighteen millions, Wis-consin ten millions, Michigan eight millions, and Pennsylvania twenty millions." There is no prospect of a famine. —N. Y. Tribunc.

Tragedy in Texas.

The Austin State Times has the following account of a bloody transaction in that city. The victim, Mrs Malone, was the mother of The victim, Mrs Malone, was the mother of ten children t—On Sunday morning last a German named Frederick, visited the house of a Mr. Malone, living about twenty miles from this city on the Colorado river, and asked for some buttermilk. Mr. Malone, who had not yet risen, got up, and let the man in, and then started to the milk-house to accommodate his guest. While he was gone, Frederick walked deliberately to the bed where Mrs. Malone was sleeping, and sheathed a broad knife in her breast, killing her instantly. It is said that no previous misunderstanding exis said that no previous misunderstanding existed between the parties, and that Frederick had frequently been at the house before the day of the murder. On the return of Mr. Malone with the milk, and his discovery of Malone with the milk, and his discovery of the act, he took down his shot-gun, and simed at the murderer, but the gun unfortunately snapped; the murderer then made a blow with the same knife with which he had killed the wife, at the husband, who clubbed his gun, and knocked the villain down. He arose and renewed the attack on Malone, who gave him a second blow with the gun, breaking his skull-bone. He then tied him, and having attended to the burial of his wife, started with the prisoner to this place, but before he reached here, the murderer breathed his last.

The Liquor baw.

We have always doubted the policy of attempting to legislate men into morality. It is a principle in political philosophy that that government is best which governs least. In order, to organize and to perpetuate society men yield up a portion of their liberty—this they do cheerfully and willingly; but when greater sacrifices are demanded, when new chains are sought to bind down their wills, they grow restless and rebellious. Hence the necessity of the greatest care and caution in attempting, by legislative enactments, to make new encroachments upon the natural liberty of individual citizens. These remarks are especially true of a Democratic form of government, where the people by their representatives, are their two law makers. In this case when the representatives are faithless, and undertake to trample on the wishes of those who gave them their power, their nots those who gave them their power, their nots become nullities, and legislation becomes a

This is clearly illustrated by the universal disapprobation by which the liquor law of the last Legislature is received. The question of a prohibitory liquor law had been left to a vote of the peeple and had been condemned. Was this right to make known their views through the ballot box, thrown out as a sugar plum to quiet the voters? Or did it betoken a sincere desire to let the popular voice have its wonted power? If the act authorizing the vote of yellow hue and stood a rusty-looking mass of dry, weather-beaten straw; and yet—mark the result—the wheat inside was as bright and sound as ever. So slight was the injury that it was hardly perceptible in the final result. The shocks and standing grain were more injured, but not ten per cent. of the consequence is, that it is condemned all over the State; there are none who respect it, none will trouble themselves to enforce it; and this will be added to the black list of dead letter acts which encumber and disgrace the archives of the State.

This new law is condemned as much his stringent temperance men as by any others, and whence it derived support enough to pass it, we are at a loss to know. No, we take will not be kneaded into loaves. It makes that back, it is but one of a series of acts that characterized the most reckless, thoughtless and corrupt Legislature, perhaps, that has dis-graced this good old Commonwealth for years. It needed no great effort to have it passed; it was a novel idea; and was quickly caught up by those who were continually running after strange Gods.

Besides being in gross violation of the ex-

pressed will of the people, it is objectionable in many of its features. These we will endeavor to show up from time to time, trusting that past experience may teach voters never again to trust their wishes and their interests to irresponsible hot honded bunglers—men who will condemn their instructions, and make stupid and clumsy laws, that cannot stand.

Eastern Horses. Most European horses like to tease their riders; the Eastern horses would as soon think rip, that the bridle is all right, and that prancing and curvetting are desired; and he will play at that game with spirit enough to satisfy even the most fastidious horseman. If the rider is up for a neck-or-nothing race, his horse is the horse to dash forward at all risks. But if his master is faint and weak, the same horse feels for him, and will carry him carefully and tenderly as a good nurse does a sick fully and tenderly, as a good nurse does a sick child. If you ride him over broken ground, he will take the greatest care; and if he falls, you may be sure he will fall in such a manner as to hurt himself, and not you. Our young officers are rather reckless riders. I have heard of scores of falls in full gallop, during this campaign. I never knew any one come to harm that had a fall with an Eastern horse. In July last, an hour after sunset, racing it hard over the darkered plain of Devna, with a young officer of the Light Division, who since died a hero's death at Alma, his horse fell in full career. Horse and rider rolled in fell in full career. Horse and rider rolled in the dust, and it was altogether a fearful fail. The rider got up bewildered, astonished, and perfectly sound. The animal's knees and face were cut; he had put down his head to break the fail! If that accident had happened with a European horse, the officer would hardly have died in battle.—Letter from the Camp.

Save! Save!—Where is the man that cannot save and improve? By curbing the appetites and restraining the passions, by observing prudence and maiotaining regularity, he may save his health, husband his strength, and thus preserve the springs, as constant fountains of energy, vigor and happiness, to sustain and cherish him under every hardship. He may save fortune by industry and denying himself needless indulgences, and find a pure cujoyment in devotions to noble uses.

One hour each day wasted on trifles or indul.

Jerusalemites and Methodists.

General Washington's Last Vote. Every incident in the Me of Washington is full of interest. The plain heroic magnitude of mind which distinguished him above all other men was evident in all his actions. Patriotism chastened by sound judgment, and careful thought, prompted all his public acts, made them examples for the study and puidance of manking. It has been said that no one can have the short interview with a truly great man without being made sensible of his great man, without being made sensible of his superiority. Of too many, who have some way earned the title of great, this is by no means true. Its applicability to the character of Washington is verified in the following interesting circumstance related by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier:

pondent of the Charleston Courier:

"I was present," said the correspondent,
when General Washington gave his last
vote. It was in the spring of 1799, in the
town of Alexandria. He died on the 11th of
December following. The court-house of
Fairfax county was then over the market
house, and immediately fronting Gadsby's
tavern. The entrance into it was by a slight flight of crazy stairs on the outside The flight of crazy stairs on the outside. The election was progressing—several thousands of persons in the court-house yard and immediate neighboring streets; and I was standing on Gadsby's steps when the Father of his Country drove up, and immediately approached the court-house steps; and when within a yard or two of them. I saw eight or ten good looking men, from different directions, certainly without the least courted spring simultants. ly without the least concert, spring simulti ly without the least concert, spring simultaneously, and place themselves in positions to uphold and support the steps shold they fall in in the general's ascent of them. I was immediately at his back, and in that position entered the court-house with him—followed in his wake through a dense crowd at the polls—heard him vote—returned with him to the outward crowd—heard him cheered by more than two themselves. more than two thousand persons as he entered his carriage—and saw his departure.

There were five or six candidates on the

nch sitting; and as the General approache bench sitting; and as the General approached them, they rose in a body and bowed smilingly and the salutation having been returned very gracefully, the General immediately cast his eyes towards the registry of the polls, when Colonel Dencale (I think it was) said:—"Well, General, how do you vote?" The General looked at the candidates and said—"Gentlemen. I vota for measures, not for measures, and the candidates are table. men;" and turning to the recording table, audibly pronounced his vote—I saw it entered—made a graceful bow, and retired."

The late Overwhelming Democratic Victor in Oregon. bine only

Extract from a private letter to the editor of the Boston Post, dated Salem, Oregon Ter-

of the Boston Post, dated Salem, Oregon Territory, June 7:

"So far as heard from, no whig or 'knownothing" has been elected to the legislature.—
No county yet unheard from is considered at all doubtful for Lane. 'The people' are disgusted with 'Know-Nothingism,' and some portion of the whigs have voted with the democrats to help kill that institution of darkness. riders; the Eastern horses would as soon think of flying. Nine out of ten English horses, if an accident happens to your saddle or bridle, will select that very moment for some display of evergy or temper. I have known many Analdian horses whom you could stop in full career simply by taking your foot out of one of the stirrups. Not that they are tame and spiritulous—far from it. Let the Anatolian horse know that his rider sits firm in the saddle, that his feet press equally in either stirrip, that the bridle is all right, and that prancing and curvetting are desired, and he will be successful. government and of freedom-

overnment and of freedom' Just previous to the election: a Dr. Danforth, visiting another part of this country to
form a 'wigwam,' on the day that Lane met
Gaines there, and intending the formation of said 'wigwam' to be one of the victories of the day to be gained under Lane's nose and the day to be gained under Lane's nose and in defiance of his efforts, was so extremely unfortunate as to fail in his attempt, and lose a complete set of Know-Nothing documents, the ritual, &c. These documents, of course, figured largely during the remainder of the canvass. Lane's majority over Judge Skinner in 1853 was about 1,500, and cannot fail to be, this year, rising of 2,500 over Gaines Backelle not a country will go for Haines. Probably not a county will go for traines, and not more than two or three whigs will be elected to the legislature. Isn't it a mighty victory? P. S .- Since the above was written, Land

majority is ascertained to be full 2,500,

THE RIGHTS OF SCHOOLMASTERS AND PA-BENTS .- The following from the Boston Trav-

eller, will be read with interest:

"A case of considerable interest was tried before Justice Ladd, of Cambridge, on the 23d ult. A citizen of Newton was complaindenying himself needless indulgences, and find a pure enjoyment in devotions to noble uses. One hour each day wasted on trifles or indulgence, saved and early devoted to improvement, is enough to make an ignorant man wise in ten years—to provide the luxury of intelligence to a mind forbid from lack of thought—to brighten faculties perishing with a harvest of glorious deeds.

The Germans of Waterloo county, Upper Canada, are about establishing "The German Bank of Upper Canada," at Berlin, deeping of a child until the lesson of the day had been perfected was legal, that the parent, in attempting to enter the school room in opposition to the will of the master, was in the wrong; that a child placed at school by parents is under the court of the master until regularly dismissed; and that a parcht cannot withdraw the child from school during the day against the master's will, except through thay against the master's will, except through the intervention of an officer and the solit committee. The defendant was fined \$33

when he left the United States, \$1100-a sum less than he brought when he arrived .-