

From the Columbia Telegraph, 25th inst.
LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The following Telegraphic despatch was received at our office at 10 o'clock, last night:

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25th 1849.
The steamship EUROPA, Captain Lott, arrived at Halifax yesterday (Wednesday) evening, and left for Boston at 5 o'clock.
She brings Liverpool dates to the 13th inst.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.

Excepting the excitement in Cotton, business during the week has been inactive. There was much excitement in Cotton on Monday when the Europa's advices were made known, and prices immediately advanced 4d. Spinners and Speculators purchasing largely, and large quantities had changed hands.

At the close of the week prices had advanced 3/4d.
Of the sales of the week, Speculators took 48,000. Exporters 17,000 and the Trade 66,900 bales.

Of American descriptions sold (66,000) there were 22,000 bales of Uplands, 36,000 Orleans, and 10,000 of Alabama.
The Committee of Brokers' official quotations are, Fair Upland 6d; Orleans 6 1/4d; Sea Island 8 1/2d.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The difficulty between Russia and Turkey has not been settled, and appearances still indicate the probability of a war.

Both the English and French Fleets have been ordered to the Mediterranean, and twelve English vessels are now in the Turkish waters.

An armed force, numbering 10,000, is concentrated around Constantinople.

The French Government demands the conduct of M. Pousson, but declines reparation or satisfaction for his dismissal.

A conspiracy has been detected in Piedmont. No particulars known as yet.

The Pope still declines returning to Rome. There is a rumor that Spanish troops will soon be despatched to Rome.

The Cholera is rapidly disappearing in all places where it has been raging in Europe.

Nothing else of importance had as yet reached this place.

From the Columbia Telegraph, 25th inst.
FLORIDA NEWS.

We received the following despatch yesterday evening, which we are indebted to the office of the Savannah Georgian. Our friends will please accept our thanks for their kind attention, which we have had occasion to acknowledge before:

SAVANNAH, Oct. 24.

Colonel Spencer, Indian Agent, has just arrived at this place, from Tampa, by the U. S. mail steamer Ocmulgee, Capt. Wilson, for Jacksonville.

I have had an interview with him, during which he allowed me to peruse a letter from General Twiggs, which had been sent by express following him to this place.

General Twiggs met Billy Bowlegs and

These had been waiting for him about nine days, and delivered to him about the five Indians concerned in the late murders and outrages; they also delivered the hands of another whom they were compelled to kill in endeavoring to capture, but the other, a nephew of Billy Bowlegs, succeeded in effecting his escape.

General Twiggs consulted them as to their removal from Florida.

They seemed to receive the proposition with good will, but requested to be allowed the term of sixty days for their final decision.

CHANGE IN MR. BOWMAN'S APPOINTMENTS.—The Temperance Advocate, says:—Owing to circumstances which could not be controlled, a change has been deemed expedient in the appointments made for John G. Bowman, Esq., Editor of the 'S. C. Temperance Advocate,' and the friends of the cause are hereby desired to appoint their meetings accordingly.

Mr. Bowman's second tour will commence at Sumterville, where he will hold a meeting with Sumter Division, on the 9th November. On Monday the 12th, he will visit St. Matthew's Division; Orangeburg C. H. on Tuesday the 13th; the Division at Blackville, on Wednesday the 14th; Barwell C. H., Thursday the 15th; Aiken, Friday the 16th; Graniteville, Saturday the 17th; Hamburg, Monday the 19th; Edgefield C. H., Tuesday the 20th; Lexington C. H., Thursday, the 22nd.

Mr. Bowman's third tour will commence with Charleston on the 1st Wednesday in January at night; the members of the respective Divisions are requested to unite on that occasion; at Beaufort on the Saturday after, at such hour as the friends may appoint; at Gillisville, Tuesday after, at night; Walterboro', Thursday after.

JOHN B. O'NEILL.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A most shocking occurrence and loss of life took place at the Hospital in this city, about two o'clock on Sunday night.

Mr. Rich, the keeper, was endeavoring to administer some medicine to Benjamin Dozier, who was placed in the hospital for mental aberration, about three weeks since. Dozier resisted, and Mr. R. called Mr. Thomas Hadaway to aid him. Dozier stabbed Hadaway to the heart with a knife, while the latter was endeavoring to hold him in bed. He died almost immediately.

The keeper was also seriously, but not dangerously stabbed in the right breast. Dozier absconded, and was found yesterday forenoon, about 16 o'clock, lying in a ditch at the foot of Greene street. The coroner's inquest was held yesterday over the corpse of Mr. Hadaway, and the jury returned the verdict that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted in his left breast with a knife by Benj. Dozier.

We understand the civil authorities are investigating the affair.—Augusta Republican 23d inst.

PROPOSED UNION OF THE JEWS AND GENTILES.—The Synod of New York, in its late Convention in Gasheh, of this State, issued an address to the Israelites within their district, and appointed a committee with directions, in regard to its publication, proposing a union on certain conditions.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1849.

Obituaries unavoidably omitted in this, will appear in our next issue.

We return our warmest thanks to Mrs. RAINES for the handsome present of Domestic grapes sent us. Such favors are thankfully received at an Editor's Office, and they are much appreciated in value from the fact that they come from a Lady.

We were surprised to see any of this fruit the present year in consequence of the severe frost in the Spring. But these grapes grew perhaps in a dry sandy region, as they came from about 20 miles East of this, on the Ridge in this District.

Hamburg Republican.—This paper came to us last week in a new dress and enlarged. We hail this improvement in our enterprising neighbor with much satisfaction. We heartily wish him a corresponding patronage.

Abbeville Branch.—While we are sleeping over our interests, our enterprising neighbors of Abbeville have gone to work in serious earnest to increase their facilities of trade and commerce. By the late Banner, we discover that the requisite amount has been subscribed to construct a branch road from Abbeville Village to some point on the Columbia and Greenville Rail Road. Well done Abbeville!

English Newspapers.—We have been favored by Capt. RICHARD WARD of this District with several copies of the *Liverpool Mercury* for which we return him our best thanks. They may be seen at our office. We have been prevented by the press of other matter from giving as yet any extracts from them; but we hope to do so soon.

We return our thanks, also, to JAMES RAINSFORD, Esq., of the District for a copy of the *Coventry Herald and Observer*. We will have some extracts from it for our next paper, if practicable.

Circus.—A grand circus exhibition is to take place in our Village on Thursday the 8th November. From the *Programme*, which may be found in another column of our paper, the public may expect something in this line of more than ordinary interest. It is said to be the best Equestrian Company in the United States.

Masonic Miscellany.—We have received a number of the *Southern and Western Masonic Miscellany*, published Monthly at Charleston S. C. and Edited by Albert G. Mackey, M. D. Grand Sec. and grand lecturer of the grand Lodge of South Carolina. From the known character of the Editor, the order may expect an interesting Miscellany of Masonic Literature that may both amuse and instruct.

We Yield the Paim.—The New York Tribune has the following:

"A GREAT CROP OF CORN.—A correspondent from Licking Co. Ohio, writes to *The Tribune* that at the late Agricultural Fair there, Gen. Thomas W. Wilson took the premium for the best crop of Corn, the product of which, per acre was 184 bushels. His farm is large, comprising some 400 acres, and the General is considered one of the best of the Ohio farmers, which is saving a great deal. There were several competitors, none of whom produced less than 100 bushels to the acre."

We have received the October number of *The Southern Quarterly Review*, but too late for us to notice in detail its contents.

The following are the subjects reviewed: 1. Ninevah and its Remains. 2. The Free-School system in South Carolina. 3. Histoire des Girondins. 4. Causes de spinosa. 5. California. 6. The Philosophy of the beautiful. 7. The Right to labor. 8. Report of the Geology of South Carolina. 9. Characteristics of Alabama. 10. El Buseapie. 11. Recent American Poets. 12. Critical Notices. We have glanced over several of the above articles, but have had time to read with care only the 5th, on *California*, from the pen of Col. M. G. M. HAMMOND of this District. It is a well digested article, in a compact, terse style, abounding in highly interesting and judiciously selected details on the Geography and natural resources of California, and interwoven with many excellent reflections touching the future political bearing of that golden country. The beautiful destiny of that charming land to be achieved by the genius and sturdy character of the Anglo-Norman race, awakens the enthusiasm of the writer, and leads him to indulge in those bright visions of national greatness, which our political institutions and laws, our social customs, our morals, and our religion, are likely to produce, when left to their proper exercise. Carried on the wings of political prophecy, the writer views in prospective the delightful prospect to be presented at some future day, by infusing into this Western World the spirit of American liberty, which will most probably not stop there, but soon wing its way into the East, and be infused into all Asia. "There it may elevate the masses from the degradation of mere animals, to the condition of men. There, it may dissipate the delusions of their barbarian ignorance; burst the fetters of their heathen superstition; and subvert their institutions of hoary despotism—converting hundreds of millions of souls into intellectual beings, enriched and improved by the Western arts and sciences—polished and refined by the Western literature—and dignified in the scale of humanity by the precepts of true religion."

We commend this article to the special attention of those who wish to have just views on the resources, climate and political prospects of California.

A Cut.—Our neighbor of the Abbeville Banner is disposed to be severe. Hear him: "COURT.—Our Court commenced its session on Monday last, Judge O'Neil presiding. The business has occupied the entire week. Although the small returns to this court argues a general prosperity in the monetary affairs of our people, the long catalogue of dark crimes charged upon many of the citizens of the District, shows anything else but an improvement in morals. We regret to find this case exceedingly. Our District has long enjoyed the reputation of being a law-abiding people, but a few more courts like the present, will deprive us of this character, and place us on a level with our neighbors below. We know not what to attribute this to, but trust that with the increasing intelligence of our people, vice will decrease in proportion."

Mosquito Question.—The difficulty between this country and England, touching the above matter has arisen under the following circumstances:—A company of citizens from the United States, through the agency of Mr. Squier, American Minister, near the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua (South America), have obtained a charter, upon a Treaty negotiated with the Nicaraguan Republic, to construct a ship canal across the Isthmus through the Territory of that Republic from the port of St. John's on the Atlantic, to some port on the Pacific. To this the English Government objects, and protests: because the canal will pass through the Territory of the Mosquito Government, over which Great Britain exercises a protectorate.

The history of this Mosquito kingdom, from the accounts given is too farcical in its character, to support the present pretensions of the English Government. The people that compose this kingdom are said to be a small tribe of Squalid Indians and Sambues, who before their alliance with England obtained their subsistence chiefly by turtle-fishing. The king is a little negro boy, remarkable only as a *topper*, and has a sister, who, in the official documents and correspondence, calls Queen Victoria, "beloved Sister," and is said to be quite promiscuous in her intercourse with drunken sailors. England, wishing to push her encroachments upon the disturbed States of central America, has used these miserable wretches, who inhabit along the Eastern coast of Honduras, as her base tools—organizing them into some sort of government, with this negro savage as a puppet king, and cutting and changing the boundaries of their kingdom to suit the grasping propensities of her policy. With no better pretext, she asserts the right of this pseudo-kingdom to the South outlet of San Juan, taking in the fine harbor and town of San Juan—therefore claiming the Territory which is to embrace the mouth of the proposed canal.

In opposition to all this, the Republic of Nicaragua contends that she has a clear right to all this Territory, and that she has been, from time immemorial, in undisputed possession of it. With this clear right on her side to grant a charter for a canal over this Territory, will our Government allow Great Britain to bully her upon such shallow pretences, out of great national rights and interests? As citizens and lovers of our country, we feel that we ought to support her in false and gross assumptions of power, against the laws of nations, and the clear principles of private rights. Let us not submit to degradation so low and contemptible. It is a matter of utter selfishness on the part of the English Government; for the Canal, when made, is to be open to the commerce of the world! We are not prepared to vindicate the correspondence of Mr. Squier with the English Authorities in reference to the treaty with Nicaragua. On the contrary we regard it peculiarly and highly indiscreet. In important national negotiations we do abhor the petty policy of carrying measures by intimidation or threats. It is the contemptible resort of the bully and the braggadocio, too weak and too low to be employed between two great nations. It was likewise a specimen of weak vanity for Mr. Squier to make the declaration, (even if he made it on the authority of Mr. Clayton,) that the government of the United States is disposed "to resist every attempt of Great Britain to gain a foothold or acquire any privilege on that portion of the American continent." Shall we not labor to elevate the tone of our diplomatic intercourse with other nations? It is mortifying to the true hearted American to see the fair execution of his country furnished by the silly doings and sayings of many of our diplomatic agents. It would be but fulfilling a duty to the country, if the President were to exercise a little more judgment and impartiality in selecting agents to represent our nation near foreign courts for these men usually give character abroad to our people and government.

Russia and Turkey.—A grave difficulty is now pending between the Czar of Russia and the Sultan, which may terminate in a general European war. As our readers are well aware, the Hungarian Patriots, Bem, Kosuth and others, after being defeated in their struggle for independence took refuge in the Ottoman Empire, and placed themselves under the protection of the Sultan. The Emperor of Russia now demands their delivery to him which the Sultan refuses, alleging that the laws of hospitality and the dignity of his Empire require him to afford them protection. On this refusal, it is thought, Russia will declare war, and that England and France will side with the Sultan, which will throw Austria with Russia, and thus involve the whole continent in a state of warfare.

In forming a judgment on this matter two probabilities arise for consideration: First, will Russia go to war on this pretext? Secondly, if she do, will England and France unite with the Sultan? As to the latter, we have little doubt. We do not believe that either France or England out of pure love for liberty, or through feelings of mere humanity, would render assistance. We know they have twice refused to aid the Poles in their gallant struggles for independence, but suffered that unhappy people to lose their nationality and become the victims of merciless despotism. They have remained quiet also, and witnessed the insolent deprivations of the autocrat in the Caucasus, though they beheld a mere armful of men, fighting, as no other men ever fought, in defence of their rights and liberties. And recently, they have again seen a brave and gallant people, struggling nobly for liberty and national independence, overpowered by the ruthless arm of the two most despotic powers on earth, without sending them the first dollar or the first soldier, or without even offering them the smallest pittance of national sympathy. After these strong examples of indifference to the cause of liberty, it were not fair to conclude, that England and France will engage in the struggle between Russia and Turkey from motives of humanity. But we honestly believe they will take part, if the struggle ever ensue; for they will have the strong propelling cause of interest to drive them into it. They can without emotion see, Russia overwhelm Poland, the Caucasus, and Hungary, and the brave people of those countries driven into abject servitude, but they cannot brook the idea of the increase of Russian power in the Mediterranean. No! this would shake the equilibrium of their imperturbable spirits and wake to action all their powerful energies of war. If Russia succeed in empowering herself of Turkey, she will then become a strong maritime power. She will control the commerce of the Mediterranean.—She will block up the Levant from England and France, and thus reap for herself the rich fruits of the Eastern trade. This is enough to stir up the senses of John Bull, and make him bellow forth the "cruel din of war." Africa too will be in danger, and thus *La belle France* takes the alarm, lest she may lose her African provinces.

We believe it is already a settled point in the English and French Cabinets to fight the torments of war, whenever Russia makes known her determination to advance upon the Sultan. But the main question is, will Russia advance? We can scarcely think so. As eagerly as she desires to complete a project of ambition, which has been ardently indulged for years, she will scarcely attempt it on a pretext, which would subject her to bitter censure from the civilized world. She has already advanced in the affair of Hungary beyond the principles of international law, and the dictates of moral sense. To pursue much further her spirit of persecution, would be revolting to all the precepts of humanity and of religion. To hunt down the poor victims of her ambition, after she has driven them from the field of opposition, and placed them beyond the power of doing her any harm whatever, would be relentless revenge, which would not fail to shock the moral feelings of the world. It is scarcely to be supposed that the Czar will be so obdurate in his selfish policy, as to invoke the moral opposition of the civilized world, and the strong physical resistance of almost every power in Europe.—Such a career of maddened ambition would surpass even the wild recklessness of Charles XII. We take Nicholas to be a man of too much prudence and sagacity to embark in an enterprise so erratic and fatal.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.
MR. EDITOR:—The reply to the interrogatories of "An old Planter," calls for a few more remarks from the old gentleman. The writer thinks that my interrogatories seem to imply doubt. I would be far from wishing him to suppose that I would impute to him, an intentional mistatement. But, to err, is human. The best of men are not exempt from this common frailty, and may be mistaken, and very honestly mistaken. To doubt, is also, human, and under some circumstances, the most natural thing in the world.

The growth of 80 bushels of corn on one acre, is so unusual in this part of the world, that we involuntarily wonder and ask ourselves, "can this be so?" Hence those interrogatories. I am sorry, I cannot say that he has answered them fully to my satisfaction.—As to his mode of culture, the price of his land per acre, his reputation for fertility, &c., there is all the particularity I could desire. If the same particularity had been observed upon other, and what I conceive, to be equally important points, much of this communication would have been superseded. In the first place, he measured his land by stepping it and allowing 70 steps square to be an acre. Now I admit that he could make a pretty fair guess as to the quantity of land contained in a square piece of ground, by stepping it. But 70 yards square, is more than an acre, and a man in stepping off ground is apt to exceed 3 feet at a step; and, more especially, when he is stepping off an acre of corn to be measured, is he apt to give good measure. There is nothing like bringing the thing down to the chain and compass. There is too much uncertainty in measuring ground by stepping it. There is so much difference in the length of legs in different specimens of humanity, that it would be impossible to reduce this method of measuring, to any thing like mathematical accuracy, or upon it, to base any scientific rule of mensuration.

Again: He says, that he gauged his crib, and measured his wagon body. Well, this I expected. But, by what rule did he gauge the one and measure the other? Here, again, is uncertainty. I do not pretend to say, that he did not do both correctly, but he has not detailed his method of gauging and measuring. There is as much difference in the result of the various rules by which this is done, as there is in the length of legs of the biped race. What are the dimensions of his crib? How much does his wagon body measure? Suppose his crib to be 14 feet wide, 18 feet long and 11 feet deep, what, according to his rule of gauging, would be its contents?

He says, that from Acres he will endeavor, to make 640 bushels of corn, and triumphantly asks, if I think him too sanguine. I really cannot answer this question, unless I knew what he expected to be the result of his endeavors. If he expects to make 640 bushels, I should like to know if he is willing to bind himself to take \$1,00 per bushel for it if he succeed, and if he fall short of that quantity, to take 25 cents per bushel for the product.

I scarcely think, that his faith is strong enough to enter into so rash an engagement. However, be the result what it may, he has the good wishes of

FOR THE ADVERTISER.
No. XVII.
Demagogueism and Demagogues.
No fact connected with our being, is perhaps, more curious and important, than the influence of mind over mind. Thought and will, practically combined, work with powerful and mysterious agency over the whole animal kingdom. They bring into subjection the stoutest hearts and the most savage natures. One strong intellect, gifted with the power of oratory, is capable of rousing into action all the latent passions of the soul, and of leading thousands captive at its will. The idea is admirable: it is sublime! Is it not indicative of bold genius in Providence? For what could so transcendent a power be conferred? Is it for naught? Could it be for evil? The whole scope of creation rebuts such presumptions. The hand of Deity never creates except for good: his Will never acts without design. For some God like purpose was so wondrous a power bestowed. And what could that purpose be, except to lead men from the error of their ways? from the strong holds of passion and prejudice to the ways of soberness and truth? from vice to virtue? from crime and oppression to order and justice? Those then, clothed with this power of control, are in a high degree responsible. A strong moral obligation rests upon their shoulders. How guarded, should be their efforts in the exercise of this great power? They become to some degree responsible for the acts and opinions of others; and consequently, to that degree they add to their own share of personal responsibility. In proportion as the power is given them to control, in the same degree is their responsibility enhanced. What a fearful risk of moral penalty, therefore, do they run, who pervert the powers with which they have been endowed, in leading men from virtue to vice? from the paths of soberness and truth to the ways of licentiousness and crime? And yet this is the case of Demagogues!

Demagogueism, as commonly understood is a factious misleading of the people; and a Demagogue is the factious misleader. Demagogueism is a term generic in its use, and includes a variety of species. We will not attempt to delineate each species or class with particularity. But there is one class of which we will speak by way of eminence. The characteristics are marked and striking. When embodied, they produce the true political mock—heroic: the genuine type of political Quixotism! This class is known by a ruling propensity for blustering declamation, and for a fixed determination to accomplish the most selfish ends by any and all means, at any and all hazards. The true representative of this class has no regard for moral virtue or genuine patriotism, though his mouth is always filled with these magic terms. His country's ruin may stare him in the face—still he is bent on accomplishing his selfish ends. Prosperity may smile upon all around him, yet he is noisy, grumbling, and meddlesome. His daily business is to declaim bitterly against the so-called rulers of his country, and to profess deep indignation at some imaginary infringement of the people's rights. He perpetually seeks occasions for oratorical display, in which he panceyizes the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the people; speaks to them in glowing terms of their absolute sovereignty; and tells them, that he desires for a guide to his conduct, no other rule than their declared will. He protests, that his efforts are all honestly put forth in his country's cause; that he knows no other duty, and feels no other interest; and that he wishes no other reward except his country's approval of his conduct. He is always full of flattering words, and high sounding phrases. Liberty, equality, the people's rights,—his own disinterested patriotism, are the never dying themes—and the "swarming Eagle" of his country, the ever hackneyed metaphor, of all his political rhapsodies. On these he dilates and expounds—argues, and defines—rants and foams! When you shall have heard him time after time, you will be forced to exclaim, as it was bitterly said of the boisterous Jeffries.

"Oft with success this mighty blast did bawl,
Where loudest lungs and biggest words win all."
The French have a saying, "*beaucoup de bruit, peu de fruit*," much noise, little profit, or as we say in English, "*great cry and little wool*." This "adage applies with peculiar force to the windy Demagogue. He is all froth and no substance! The above is a delineation of the higher or centric order of the gifted tribe—the aristocratic Demagogue. Think it not strange that the Aristocrat and Demagogue are often united in one individual. The union, though somewhat anomalous, can be naturally accounted for. There is one point in which the extremes of these characters meet, viz: in their hatred and contempt of the people. Now we like aristocracy as opposed to leveling demagogueism; but it must be an aristocracy of gentlemanly principle! of virtue! of patriotism! We cordially despise the proud fool who claims superiority of merit from his ill-hoarded pelf—or the haughty aristocrat, who to reach his selfish ends, can let himself down from his feigned superiority to the demagogical tricks of fraud and cheating!

There are other classes of the demagogue, whose characters are strongly marked. There, for instance, is the *sty, cunning, tricky deceiver* of the people, who wends his way through the crowd, and whispers his sinister tale, like the wily serpent in the garden of Eden, into the ears of his fellow-citizens. With his secret calumnies and perverted statements he poisons the pure stream of public opinion, and leads the public mind almost unconsciously to his favorite objects. He practices, in full faith, the Ovidian maxim, "*lene vizit, bene qui latuit*;" he hath lived well, who hath concealed well; and often establishes a character for virtue and integrity. But it is well known to men acquainted with the world, that "*successful villainy* is often called virtue."

Then comes that other refined class—the bowing, cringing, sweet-tongued flatterer of the people.
"With a smile for every body and a heart for no one."
There is no measure to his politeness and complacency. He is all condescension and compliance. With his imposing air, and with his silvery tones of flattery,

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AN OLD PLANTER.

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Words spoken of one thing ought not to be perverted to another.

AN OLD PLANTER.

There is no measure to his politeness and complacency. He is all condescension and compliance. With his imposing air, and with his silvery tones of flattery,

he gains the applause and admiration of his fellows, which he soon turns to his own personal advantage. His acted part—his assumed condescension and pliancy, are only designed for selfish purposes. He cares little for the real interest of his fellow-citizens, or the welfare and glory of his country.

There are other classes, whose distinguishing characteristics it might be instructive to trace, did our limits permit: they descend, indeed, in regular gradation, in every variety from the flippant and high-sounding stump orator, down to the *big-talker* of a neighborhood—but there is one infallible test by which they may all be judged: *They all seek to lead the people by pretending that the people lead them, with the sole object of promoting their own selfish views, and with a gross indifference to the welfare of the country!*
ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE LOST NAVIGATORS.—News of the probably safety of Sir John Franklin and Sir John Ross, nearly at the same time reached England and the United States, by a similar channel, a whaling ship.—The particulars of the report of the English whaler, which arrived at Hull, have not yet reached the United States. The American whaler arrived at New London, Conn: and the Chronicle of that place furnishes the following information:

Capt. Chapel, of the bark McLellan, of this port, from Davis' Straits, whose arrival we announced yesterday morning, furnishes information which will at least be read with interest in the United States, and indeed in every part of the world.—About the 1st of August, while the McLellan lay in Pond's Bay in indentation of Baffin's Bay, in latitude 74. lon. 72. the natives of the coast came on board the Chiefstain, an English whalerman, and gave information by signs that two large ships were then lying in Prince Regent's inlet; and had been there fast in the ice for four seasons; and being asked with regard to those on board, whether they were dead or alive, they replied in the same way that the crews were not "asleep" (that is, not dead) but were all well. This information was considered by the Englishman and by Capt. Chapel, as indicating that the ships of Sir John Franklin were clearly meant.

The Englishman landed at Cape Hay, some distance from Pond's Bay, a quantity of coal and provisions, with which his ship was furnished by the British government for the use of the long missing ships, if they should chance to come there, as they would be obliged to do on their return to England. This is certainly the latest news from that quarter, and there is a possibility, perhaps a probability, that the commander of the unfortunate expedition and his crews are still alive. Heaven send that it may be so!

The McLellan and her gallant officers and crew have reached home almost by a miracle—at any rate, have done so under circumstances that entitle them to the highest credit.

GEN. SHIELDS ON THE PROVISION.—We take the following paragraph from the *Chicago Tribune* of the 13th inst.:

GEN. SHIELDS.—The Belvidere Republican says that Gen. Shields, in his speech at that place on Monday last declared that if elected to the United States Senate, he would obey the instructions of the Legislature on the Wilcox Provision, both because they were instructions, and because they accorded with his own sentiments.

WISCONSIN.—A "Free Democracy" Mass Convention assembled on the 11th instant at East Troy, Wisconsin, and nominated Warren Chase, now a Senator from Fond du Lac county, for Governor, vice Nelson Dewey, who refused the former nomination, and Edward D. Holton, now of Milwaukee, Secretary of State, vice another decliner.

THE FIRST COTTON FACTORY.—A correspondent of the Providence Journal says:—"*The American Quarterly Register* for June contains some very interesting manufacturing statistics. The editor has fallen into an error, however, which we take the liberty to correct. Speaking of the factory erected in Bayfield, Massachusetts, in 1793, he says it was the first regular factory establishment in the United States. There are at least two that took precedence of the Bayfield establishment, viz: one in Beverly, Massachusetts, erected in 1788 and chartered in 1780, and one in Pawtucket, established in 1790. The spinning and weaving in the Beverly factory was done by hand-power. In the Pawtucket factory the machinery was moved by water-power. In 1782 General Washington visited the factory in Beverly, and expressing a warm interest in its success. During that year ten thousand yards of cotton goods, such as corduroys, velveteens, &c., were manufactured there. It was a day of small things, indeed, but the representative of a branch of industry now vitally connected with our national prosperity."

DISASTROUS FIRE.—Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning, the extensive Work-shop of Mr. W. H. Goodrich of this city, which contained a large amount of combustible material, and machinery driven by steam, was discovered to be on fire. All efforts to save the establishment were unavailing, notwithstanding our efficient fire companies were soon on the ground, and one from our sister city of Hamburg, which kindly volunteered its services to arrest the fearful destruction of property. This act is duly appreciated by the citizens of Augusta; and it will not be forgotten when a conflagration across the river shall remind them of their duty and their indebtedness.—Aug. Chron. 24th inst.

Mr. Brent, of New Orleans, asserts, in a letter from California, that mining cannot be pursued in the country except by negroes, Indians, or Irishmen, on account of the heat of the climate. So, slaves may possibly still be employed, or what will amount to the same thing, Mexican pe