From the Mobile Examiner.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

The most remarkable feature in the history of democracy is its constant progress in the developement of political truth. Wedded to no particular forms, prejudiced in favor of no especial measures, it aims only to modify government in such a manner as to leave the citizen in possession of the utmost freedom consistent with the safety of society; all experience having shown that such a state of things would be most conductive to national prosperity and individual happiness. Man in the enjoyment of extended freedom, unoppressed by useless laws, untrammelled by artificial distinctions, would rise to the most exalted position which his limited faculties permit. This seems to us so evident as to need no profit; and this is precisely the state of society toward which all democratic principles tend. The democratic principle is the one of progress and improvement. Its onward march is the transition from old form of government, and old systems of policy to one entirely new—adapted to the want of the many, and not the ambition of the few; a system whose foundations shall rest on no arbitrary assumptions, but on the unchanging principle of human nature.

As might be expected, democracy cannot effect this without violent opposition. The interests of so many are allied with old abuses that every attempt at salutary reform arouses thousands of bitter and clamorous enemies, who seize upon every means within their reach to stay the movement, which must hurl them to the earth, and to prolong for a brief moment the reign of imposition and fraud. Their efforts are not without partial success. Appealing to that deep feeling of veneration for antiquity which pervades the people, they often enlist violent prejudices against any attempt to alter what is already established, or the substitution of any thing liable to the charge of novelty. Every thing that is old is good. And such is their zeal in defence of "venerable abuses," that a calm observer would be led to believe that they really considered the most barbarous institutions the best, and imagined that no laws were so well fitted to regulate human conduct in the nineteenth century, as those which had their origin amid the ignorance and despotism of the middle ages.

It is this dread of innovation which has always retarded the advancement of mankind. It is this feeling which presents the greatest obstacle to human improvement. But this the democratic principle will gradually, tho' certainly overcome—it cannot stand before the attacks of reason and must vanish with the spread of knowledge. Men may make use of it now to stay the current, but it will not avail them long The spirit of the age, is democratic. In Europe the people are throwing off some of the bad features of government, and in America they are anxiously laboring to improve the good. The whole world is in a state of transition. The democratic principle is at work, and its effects will be every where felt. Man can not stay its progress; the impotent efforts of those who oppose it will only render them as ridiculous, as they have already become odious.

Democracy is yet in its infancy. The revolutions it has wrought are but for the sports of its childhood. It will, however, soon acquire the strength and consistency of man, and march forth with the sword of power and the shield of truth against its enemies. Old opinions, prejudices, and abuses must fall—man will assert his divine origin—his natural equality—his inalienable title to life, liberty and the means of happiness—and his claims will be respected. The democratic principle is the ruling principle of unperverted nature, and as man becomes enlightened, as he acquires the ability to perceive the bonds which usurpation and cunning have bound him, his nature will assert its supremacy, he will snap the ties and stand forth disenthralled. Democracy is eternally hostile to "every species of tyranny over the mind of man," to every undue interference with his pursuits and wishes, and to every unnatural distinction or privalege. To think of checking this feeling, at this day, is absurd. It will prevail, and the wisest thing which its opponents can do, is to submit without a struggle; to fall in the current and move gently down the stream; and not to block up the channel, with the hopes of staying the waters, or its accumulated force may sweep them and their contrivances to destruction.

"The True Experimenters."—Those who insist that the Government shall take the notes of corporations which it did not create and cannot control, i. e. the State Banks, advocate an 'experiment' which, never since the creation, was tried by any nation but the U. States, and which has signally failed as often as it has been tried here. Those who advocate the receipt of Bank notes for public dues, and the depositing of such notes specially in the Banks, go for a system which was never tried by any nation. Yet these gentlemen sneer at the friends of an Independent Treasury, as 'Experimenters!'

Furthermore, till within a very few years, Great Britain and the United States were the only nations that ever connected the public treasury with banking operations; yet to keep them separate in this country, is pronounced an 'experiment!' Both these nations were driven into this connection with Banks by large public debts, yet when we are out of debt, and indeed just escaped being swallowed up by an immense surplus revenue, to restore the Government to the old beaten track of nations, is denounced as an 'experiment.'

'Thus do the veriest political visionaries in the land arrogantly assume to be practical men, and dreaming themselves, denounce as dreams, the conclusions of experience and the dictates of common sense.'—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE JUDICIARY.

We have shown, in relation to the judicial system of this state, that it is in proportion to its territory, population and wealth, the most expensive in the Union; and we believe it the most expensive upon earth.—And in connexion with this matter, we have demonstrated that our state treasury is bankrupt, and that the government can only be continued in operation by direct and high taxation. Again, we have made it evident that four out of six of our judicial districts, do not employ one-third of the time of the twelve judges who preside in them, and that one judge could without as much labor as is bestowed by the judges of this district, perform the duties of any two of the four districts in question. Again, we have shown by argument, satisfactory we think, that one judge is more convenient in the ordinary *nisi prius* business than three, or greater number; and we have sustained our reasoning on this subject by the examples of many of the states, in which, after experiment one judge in each district is preferred.

Now how can we hesitate, with the inducements to economy in time and money, which so urge themselves upon our state, to determine that the great retrenchment thus demonstrated to be within our reach, should be resorted to by us. This we believe to be the determination of the Democratic party of this state. They are identified with the reform of abuses. A pure representation in the Legislature, an economical, faithful and responsible judiciary, are what they stand pledged to each other, and to their country, to create. They will strive until these purposes are accomplished. They rely upon the all-conquering force of truth for success, and that at no distant period.

Let us see the conclusion to which we have been brought, in relation to our judicial system. We reduce our judicial districts from six to four, and by this means render more nearly equal the labors of our different judges, and we stimulate to judicial exertion those who are sleeping away their intellects and energies upon their farms, or are suffering them to be absorbed in the breeding of sheep and horses, or in agriculture. And we save to the treasury ten thousand dollars a year. Again, we propose to substitute in the country courts one judge for the three, which judges shall sit at stated times together, as a court of appeals. Let the counties be apportioned among three judges, and let Baltimore make one district. In this way, supposing that we increase the salaries of the judges to three thousand dollars a year, we shall have a judicial expenditure of $12,000 instead of 38,000. Or suppose four districts should be considered too small a number, and we should make five, making the city of Baltimore one, and that we should give each judge $3,000 per annum, as already proposed, the expense of our judicial system would then be $15,000, instead of $38 000, we should have a court of appeals of five judges, and have our districts so arranged, the business in them could be accomplished without oppressing any judge. and without encumbering the state with pensioned idlers. —*Democratic Herald.*

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

Stuart, the opposition candidate, has been returned as elected in the doubtful congressional district—giving the Democratic party two of the three members, Messrs. Casey and Reynolds.

The Springfield (Ill.) Republican says:—"Why! 'Stuart is elected! No mistake!' says this bulletin. And how is Stuart elected!—Has he a majority of the votes? No one pretends that he has: all admit that Doughlass has the greatest number of votes. How then is Stuart elected? He is elected. if elected at all, by the *mistakes, false certificates* or *corruptions of Whig clerks.* Douglass received a majority of the votes from the people, and Stuart a majority from the Clerks. Of all the votes given for John T. Stuart & Stephen A. Douglass, Mr. Douglass has received a majority of more than *one hundred votes* in the district. Yet Stuart is said to be elected. By what kind of legerdemain, then, it may be asked, is Stuart elected? It is this: in addition to the votes recorded for John T. Stuart and Stephen A. Douglass, at one precinct the votes were given to A. T. Stuart at others for W. H. Douglass, and at others for Stephen Douglass. The Whig clerks counted all the votes given to A. T. Stuart, for John T. Stuart, and refused to count the votes given to Stephen Douglass and W. H. Douglass for Stephen A. Douglass.

Finding that this calculation was not sufficient to elect Stuart, the clerk of Morgan county certified that Stuart received 14 *votes more* than were recorded on the poll books, and a mistake was made in the return from Green county, which gave Douglass *thirty one votes less* than he received, as appears from the poll books, which together with the mistakes ascertained against Mr. Douglass in other counties, will, it is supposed, give Stuart the certificate of election by about 40 or 50 votes. This is the 'GREAT AND GLORIOUS VICTORY,' at the achievement of which 'all creation' are called upon to 'rejoice' with 'nine thousand thunder clouds' to illuminate its splendour. It is truly a victory great and glorious to the junto, because it is a victory over the freedom of the elective franchise and the rights of the people, a victory of fraud and corruption over the suffrages of freemen and the laws of our country.

From the New York Evening Post.

The whig prints in default of sufficient matter of abuse against the members of the administration, have fallen up on the expedient of attacking their families. The Albany Evening Journal has published two long letters from James Watson Webb, the substance of which is, that he got into jail while in England a few weeks since, and that Mr. John Van Buren was the witness who made affidavit to his handwriting, on the process of which he was arrested. He infers that Mr. John Van Buren was sent out by President Van Buren charged with the special mission of putting James Watson Webb in jail for debt. This silly story is thus disposed of by the Albany Argus:

THE INFAMOUS FABRICATION.

On Friday last the Evening Journal charged that Mr. John Van Buren had taken with him to London, a note against an American (James Watson Webb,) then in England; that Mr. Van Buren had met that individual, and was "indebted to his hospitalities!" but had concealed the fact that he was charged with a note until Webb had left London, and was on the eve of his departure from Bristol, and then had caused his arrest among strangers, leaving to him the alternative of paying a fraudulent demand or being committed to prison.

This was shown to be false, from the fact that the note did not mature until after Mr. Van Buren's departure; was subsequently sent out by the Bank to its agent in London; was a matter of which Mr. Van Buren had no knowledge. and in relation to which he had not been employed by the parties in any sense, and that the story was altogether a fabrication, or such a perversion of the facts as none but such worthless beings as Webb and Weed would be guilty of.

The Evening Journal of yesterday labors through a column and a half (statements under the signature of James Watson Webb) to substantiate the charge. And yet, with all the effrontery and ready falsehood of the writer and his adjunct here, it is apparent that the only share which Mr. Van Buren had in the transaction, was to issue (probably by some compulsory legal process) to Webb's signature.

The circumstances undoubtedly are, that the note, which did not leave New York until towards the middle of June, did not reach London until after Webb had left that city, and that Mr. V. B. was required, under legal process, to testify to Webb's signature; without, however, the slightest participation in the collection of the note, or in the process of sending it down to Bristol. And then, in all probability, with a knowledge of all these facts, the poor creature who has resorted to every artifice and even outrage upon the public decency and morals, to give himself notoriety, deliberately planned the charge of the design, by a son of the President, to procure his arrest for debt in a foreign country, from political motives!—a charge in which he finds a fit echo and instrument here, and who, with a characteristic violation of truth, pushes the allegation far beyond even that of its original fabricator. The meanness of the attempt, in the absence of the object of it from the country, is worthy of its source and his willing abetter of the Evening Journal.

From the New York Knickerbocker.

EFFECTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

An observer of events which have occurred on this continent and in Europe, during the last sixty years, would ascribe to some cause the mighty effects which has been produced. He has seen the downfall of the despotism in France, succeeded by a brutality of crime, and a fierceness of cruelty which fill him with dismay. He has beheld that same France pass through many tribulations to an elective monarchy; and now exempt from domestic disquiet, sitting down in the enjoyment of security and peace. He has seen Greece and Belgium taking their rank as nations, under liberal forms of Government. He has beheld the political agitations which have shaken the rest of Europe, in the contests for freedom. He has seen the time-honored institutions of venerable England made obedient to the spirit of the age, and the practice made conformable to the theory of her Government. He has beheld in the American hemisphere a succession of republics, modelled upon the same principles with our own, rise into existence. He beholds, even now, others attempting to throw off the European yoke, and struggling for independence.

Where will the inquirer look for the origin of these stupendous events? Where will he seek the springs of that impulse which has given to the human mind a velocity so increased, a tendency so upward? He will seek it in that potential influence which has opened the rich fountains of personal and civic virtue; which has vivified and expanded the principles of knowledge; which has quickened the spirit, by enlarging the means of international commerce; in a word, he will seek it in the Revolution of 1776. I cannot more beautifully portray the expansive influence which America is destined to exert in the moral regeneration of man, than by concluding in the glowing lines of her own Bryant:

Here the spirit of makind, at length
Throws its last fetters off; & who shall place
A limit to the giant's unchained strength,
Or curb his swiftness in the forward race?
Far, like the comet's way through infinite space,
Stretches the long, untravelled path of light
Into the depths of ages; we may trace
Afar, the brightning glory of it flight,
"Till the receding rays are lost to human sight."

THE CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—An intelligent correspondent of Bicknell's Reporter writing from Pittsburg, gives the following valuable information respecting the crops in Pennsylvania, west of the Alleganies.

"It affords me pleasure to inform you that the crops in this vicinity are by no means as bad as I understand they are in the agricultural counties east of the mountains. Indeed, I never remember a much better wheat and rye hravest than that of the present year. Wheat has been remarkably productive, and rye has shown a fair average crop. At that time, however, the drought had not been severely felt. We were only in the beginning of that calamity, and I regret to add that we have since suffered considerably from it.

In the counties of Westmoreland and Allegany, Armstrong, part of Indiana, Fayette, and Green, the corn will perhaps, turn out better than in any other districts of Pennsylvania; than that east I should say, that in most instances, the crop will not fall short of a very fair average. But then, it should be remembered that this is by no means a great corn country—the farmers chiefly growing wheat, rye and potatoes; while for a supply of corn in the cities, towns and populous villages, we chiefly depend upon Ohio and Virginia. A few days since, a miller, near Pittsburgh, purchased a large quantity of wheat as low as 75 cents per bushel, and it no where exceeds a dollar at the present time.

The chief loss occasioned to farmers by drought, will be in potatoes, the plantations of this year positively promising to produce *next to nothing!*

In the counties north of this—Butler, Mercer, Venango, Crawford and Erie, the same remarks that I have made in reference to the better inhabited western counties, will also apply, with the single exception of the sandy districts, where nearly all the crops are lost. Population in those counties is yet but thin, and the loss, therefore, by no means considerable to the community at large, though it will fall heavily on individual farmers and cultivators.

The crops of Western Pennsylvania may be recapitulated:

In the rich lands,
Wheat—an excellent crop.
Rye—a very fair average.
Corn—almost an average crop.
Hay—the *first* crop abundant.
Hay—the *second* crop a total failure.
Oats—about two thirds.

In the mountain districts, nearly all the crops have failed.

It will be remembered, however, that the wheat and rye harvests were excellent and abuntant.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—The steam packet "Great Western" arrived at New York on Monday night last, having left Bristol, at half past five o'clock, on the evening of the 18th inst. The passage has been an unusual rough one. She has *one hundred and forty-three* cabin passengers, among whom are Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina, and Miss Sheriff and Mr. Wilson the vocalists.

The Great Western made her passage out in thirteen and a half days. The Royal William in fourteen and a half. All her 130 berts were engaged before she arrived out.—The London Times says:

"Upon the eighty seven passengers home and the 130 out, at forty guinies passage money per head in the saloon, and 35 guinies cabin each way, the Directors of the Great Western will have received therefore upwards of 3,000*l* exclusive of the benefit derived from the conveyance of goods, of which the Great Western brought from New York, to the extent of about 200 tons measurement."

The papers speak of the weather in England as having been favorable for harvesting—and we are inclined to the opinion that the crops will be nearly, if not quite, an average one. Speculators, on both sides of the Atlantic, it is thought, will be disappointed in their effort to keep up the price of grain.

C. Macintosh & Co's. manufactory, at Manchester, was destroyed by fire on the 25th Aug· and five men perished in the flames. No material change in the price of cotton.—A dreadful storm occurred in the neighborhood of Smyrna, July 27th The bodies of 130 shiprecked seamen had been found on the shores of the Bosphorus.

The expedition against Mexico consists of 3 frigates, a corvette, and brig, and sailed from Brest 1st September. It carries out Admiral Baudin, who succeeds to the command in the Gulf. The Prince de Joinville commanded the corvette. The affair between France and Switzerland, in relation to Louis Bonaparte, is still unsettted.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.

WHIG.	Cambridge,	P. Creek,	Neck,	Fork,	Vienna,	N. Market	Lake's,	H. Island,	TOTAL.
STEELE,	243	123	86	63	146	149	251	52	—1118
Eccleston,	232	123	84	52	141	139	250	51	—1072
Page,	255	123	87	53	143	136	243	51	—1091
McNamara,	238	127	82	52	136	132	259	51	—1073
Nicols,	231	112	84	52	149	148	241	51	—1068
Woolford,	231	130	75	53	138	138	245	52	—1061
VAN BUREN.									
GRASON,	180	118	73	86	149	184	49	11	—860
Breerwood,	181	113	72	88	153	191	49	12	—859
Smith,	178	122	74	87	154	188	50	12	—865
Rowins,	179	108	74	89	154	204	47	12	—867
Graham,	170	95	70	85	150	181	59	10	—820
Geoghegan,	164	110	70	84	141	179	47	12	—807
Number of votes.	423	239	159	150	298	336	301	63	1,969

TALBOT REDEEMED.

Grason's majority over Steele 133 votes.

Democratic Ticket.

For Governor.

William Grason . . . 732

For Senate.

Nicholas Martin . . . 755

For House of Delegates.

P. F. Thomas . . . 753
Daniel Lloyd . . . 744
M. O. Colston . . . 728

Whig Ticket,

For Governor,

John N. Steele . . . 599

For Senate,

Joseph Bruff . . . 575

For House of Delegates,

John B. Kerr . . . 568
Geo. Dudley . . . 587
John H. Harris . . . 589

ALL HAIL CAROLINE.

Burchenal defeated. Steele's majority only 6! Keene and Hardcastle elected.

Democratic Ticket.

For Governor.

William Grason . . . 577

For Senate.

John Boon . . . 584

For House of Delegates.

M. W. Hardcastle . . . 586
R. T. Keene . . . 588
J. B. Davis . . . 558

Whig Ticket.

For Governor.

John N. Steele . . . 583

For Senate.

Thos. Burchenal . . . 560

For House of Delegates.

W. M. Hardcastle . . . 570
Wm. Orrell . . . 566
Willis Charles . . . 575

QUEEN ANN'S.

For Governor,

Wm. Grason . . . 686

For Senate,

R. Goldsborough, . . . 674

House of Delegates,

Wm. A. Spencer . . . 671
Pere Wilmer . . . 678
L. Roberts . . . 676

Whig Ticket.

For Governor,

John N. Steele . . . 641

For Senate,

Browne . . . 658

For House of Delegates,

Pardee . . . 653
Wright . . . 660
Hemsley . . . 652

KENT COUNTY.

Whig.

GOVERNOR.

John N. Steele 530

Senate.

Ricaud, 536

Assembly.

Constable, 535
Gale, 513
McDaniel, 534

Van Buren.

GOVERNOR.

Wm. Grason, 544

Senate.

Wilmer, 529

Assembly.

Lassell, 536
Primrose, 536
Kirby, 535

ANNAPOLIS ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

John N. Steele, (*W.*) 146
William Grason, (*V. B.*) 141

Whig majority, 5

For State Senator,

Alexander Magruder, (*W.*) 158
John S. Sellman, (*V. B.*) 128

Whig majority, 30

For House of Delegates,

Richard Swann, (*W.*) 144
Robert Welch, of Ben. (*V. B.*) 143

Whig majority, 1

FOR GOVERNOR.

RECAPITULATION.

	Steele. (W)	Grason (V. B.)
Baltimore City	6191	6074
Harford	1118	1256
Cecil		105 maj.
Frederick	2537	2532
Washington	1964	2225
Prince George's	71 maj.	
Kent	530	544
Queen Anne's	641	686
Anne Arundel	70 maj.	
Baltimore County		975 maj.
Annapolis city	146	145
Carroll	1343	1646
Montgomery	110	
Charles	205 maj.	
Talbot	599	782
Caroline	6 maj.	
Dorchester	1113	850
Somerset¶	128	
Worcester	879	
St. Mary's	262	
Allegany		155
Calvert	415	357
	17828	18282
		17828
Grason's majority		454.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

We have few complete returns from the counties, but enough is known to give the following as the result in the counties named for members of the Legislature.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

	SENATE. W.	SENATE. V. B.	HOUSE DEL. W.	HOUSE DEL. V. B.
Baltimore city	1		5	
Baltimore Co.		1		5
Carroll		1		4
Anne Arundel } Annapolis }	1		4 / 1	
Cecil		1		3
Harford		1		4
Charles		1	3	
Prince Georges	1		4	
Frederick*	1		2	2
Washington		1		4
Kent‡	1			2
Q. Anne's		1		3
Montgomery	‖0		2	2†
Talbot		1		3
Caroline		§1	1	2
Dorchester	1		4	
Somerset	1		4	
Worcester	1		4	
St. Mary's not ascertained.				
Allegany		1		3
Calvert	1		3	
	9	10	37	37

*In Frederick County a *tie* between Messrs *Gevcs* (Dem.) and *Beckenbaugh* (Fed)

†Mr. Steuart, is a whig Reformer and thorough for a Convention. He is elected by our party.

‡In Kent a *tie* between Messrs. Kirby and Constable.

§Mr. Boone was eleted by our party against the regular Whig candidate and will support Mr. Grason's administration.

‖Independent.

¶Smith's Island District to be heard from, which will probably reduce this majority.—

In all the course of the present month and the next, there will be held elections for 126 members of Cohgress in districts now represented by 69 Democrats and 57 hoco-pocus Federalists. The following table may be useful for reference:

		No. of members.	Old Congress. Fed.	Old Congress. Dem.
In October,				
Pennsylvania,	2d Tuesday	28	11	17
Ohio,	2d Tuesday	19	11	8
New Jersey,	2d Tuesday	6	6	0
Georgia,	1st Monday	9	1	8
S. Carolina,	2d Monday	9	7	2
Arkansas,	1st Monday	1	0	1
In November.				
New York,	1st Mon. Tues. and Wed.	40	10	30
Massachusetts,	2d Mon.	12	10	2
Delaware,	2d Tuesday	1	1	0
Michigan,	1st Monday	1	0	1
		126	57	69

Young Whigs—A Coincidence.—Five good Whigs and true, of the eight ward, N. York, were each presented by their respective wives, with a fine son on the same day in August last. At their next meeting they communicated the intelligence to each other, and what was a little singular but truly demonstrative of the feeling in New York, each had named his son *Henry Clay.—Hudson River Chronicle.*

Whew! 'Twas remarkable, *werry!* On the same night, five little *pigs* made their first bow upon this dirty planet, and 'what was a little singular, but truly demonstrative' of the *crooked* propensities of swine in general, in less than a week each pig had his *tail curled.* What a coincidence!

Five *Henry Clays* 'mong little *Whigs,*
Five *crooked tails* 'mong little *pigs!!*

[Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

Important Low Suit.—A suit has been instituted in the District Court, against the first Municipality of New Orleans, for the restitution of the property situated between Ursuline and Esplanade, and Levee and Rampart streets, and for damages amounting to five hundred thousand dollars. The claim is founded on a grant made by the French Goverment in 1745—the property is estimated to be worth four millions of dollars.—*Phil. Ledger.*