AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers

RALEIGH, N. C. Saturday, Aug. 23rd, 1851.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1, Harrison Street Commandati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, resisted by J. R. SwITH, J. T. DENT. JASON TAYLOR, J. W. ARMSTRONG, PERRIN LOCKE, W. RAMSAY, D. JOSHUA WADSWORTH, ALEX'R. R. LAWS, and A. J.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery Ala. is our General Travelling Agent for the States of

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by WM. H. WELD, JOHN COL LINS, JAMES DEERING, A, KIRK WELLING TON. E. A. EVANS, JOHN T. JUDKINS, P. HOS. D. NICE.

A "SUBMISSIONIST" DEFINED. The "Charleston Mercury," the principal organ of the Disunionists of the South, has at last con descended to inform the World, what is meant by the oft repeated and siffy ery of "Submissionist. Submissionist." The thanks of the whole Coun try are due to the "Mercury" for this important development, as it will relieve the minds of many who saw in the epithet nothing but "Gorgons, Hydras and Chimeras dire," and afford inexpressible satisfaction to all those noisy, brawling, pothouse agitators, who have hurled it, without understanding either its purpose or its purport, at the head of every man who dares to love his Country better than the miserable schemes of ambitious demagogues. Here is the "Mercury's"

Enormous wrongs, extending over a series of years, have been inflicted by the General-Government on the people of South Carolina. The question now is, hall they be submitted to or resisted by the State? He who is not prepared to resist them, but insists on waiting for new speculative aggressions in the future, a submissionis. He may be brave, patriotic, and ave the most assured determination to meet with esistance any future aggression should it even be made; but as to the past as to all that is real and

"Enormous wrongs have been inflicted by the

General Government on THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA!" Here we see the same supercitious and tyrannical spirit which we have always attributed to the "Chivalry." ' The People of South common with them, whatever oppression may have fallen to their lot, and whose interests and feelings demand that they should at least be consalled in a matter so intimately involving their lives and property! And, again, "the question now is, shall they be submitted to or resisted by the State?" Or, in other words, the question is shall the State-confessedly, of course, the guar dian of Southern rights and the peculiar embodiment of Southern honor-secede from the Union. nunder the ties which bind us to the Government and involve the Country in intestine feud and civil strife? "He who dallies is a dastard and he who doubts is damned." Such conduct and language. we say again, are insufferably arrogant and over bearing. If the South Carolina Disunion Aris tocrary could only get the reins into their hands the Southern States would be ridden "booted and spurred." They have the will and only want the

A Submissionist, then, according to the egotistical and exclusive definition of the "Charleston Mercury," is one who is not "prepared" to follow South Carolina-"the State"-in her quixotic and treasonable schemes against the peace and harmony of the Union. "He may be brave," ready at all times to defend his person, his reputation or his Country against attack, but if he acknowledge not the infallibility of South Carolina, he is "Submissionist!" "He may be patriotic;" but all that is but another name for recreancy, so long as he prefers that glorious Union, under which we have prospered, to the visionary Republic pictured in the imagination of the hotspurs of Palmettodom! "He may have the most assured determination to meet with resistance any future aggression;" but if he refuse to bury all the past associations, and memories, and hopes, which have linked, and as yet bind, his affections to the Union of his fathers, and hesitate to follow after false Gods and uncertain prospects, in the rear of "South Carolina, he is, as to all that is real and tertain," a Submissionist!

If such be the meaning of the term, we glory in the name and in the goodly company in which we find ourselves. Nine-tenths of the freemen of the South-all, indeed, who have the spirit of men; who are not craven vassals, or designing traltors-are such "Submissionists." Let South Carolina beware lest she is not rapidly converting the feeling of leniency and charity with which her sister States of the South have hitherto regarded, and "submitted" to, her high-handed arrogance, into one of detestation and contempt!

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION. THIED DISTRICT .- DOCKERY'S official majori-

Eighth District .- Stanly's official majori-

NINTH DISTRICT. - OUTLAW'S official majori-

ANOTHER SOUTH CAROLINA ABSURDITY .- The Charleston Secession papers are making a great hubbub over a little incident that lately occurred at Fort other than as a characteristic instance of the rigid dis. | before the public. charge of what a soldier conceived to be his duty.-A sentinel having ordered off a boat in which some for the purpose of an airing, the circumstance is spoken of as "intimidation of the wavering, encouragement to Union loving Submissionists, and preparation to meet the questi n of secession, and defy its exercise." It is a challenge to the State (says the writer) . to come up to that issue and meet the Government up-

the answer-through the Legislature, which should be instantly assembled." Could anything be more ridiculous than this! It s pitiful-it is overwhelmningly nauseating.

en it. Shall the challenge, he asks, be accepted now?

and he next adds: "There is but one way of giving

A Petition, numerously signed, directed to the Postmaster General, is in circulation in this City, pray ing the establishment of a Daily mail between this place and Goldsboro'. We certainly see no good reason why such an application, under the circumstances, should not be successful.

Weekln Kaleigh Register, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LII.

RALEIGH, N. C. AUGUST 27, 1851

HOLD THEM TO THE RECORD!

Twice within the brief period of a year, the dious doctrine of Secession has been fairly repudiated in North Carolina - the first time, through the assembled Representatives of the People in the Legislature, and recently, by the People themselves, at the ballot box. Everywhere, throughout the Country, the lovers of the Union are congratulating each other at a result, which cannot fail tosteengthen the bands which bind us together as a united and prosperous people. The hopes of the doubting have been re-assured and LOCKE, JOS. BUTTON, GEO. P. BUTTON, and the heart of the wavering emboldened. The Umon stands upon a firmer basis than ever!

We beg the Union men of the State to believe, however, that the shake is but "scotched, not killed," and that to maintain the proud position we have assumed, there must be no abatement of igilance or retaxation of energy. The experience of the past year teaches us that desperate men, bent upon schemes of mischief and ruin, are not to be deterred from their purposes by temporary pposition and defeat. One would have thought that the seeming quietus which this theory of Secession received in the last Legislature, was sufficient to have frightened its advocates from any further support of it; but the bitter campaign, through which we have just passed, told a far different story. Blinded with rage and maddened at opposition, they employed every expedient and exerted every nerve to induce the people to sanction and embrace it. Defeated again, they will once more renew their efforts. For,

All is not lost; the unconquerable will, And study of revenge immortal hate And courage never to submit or yield."

It is through our own inactivity alone, that the Secessionists can have any hope of gaining a foothold in this State. Knowing this, it will be their im to throw us off our guard, by feigning entire acquiescence in the will of the People and appear ing to back out from the stand which they have hitherto taken. But they must be held to the Re. as an auspicious and glorious event. May the cord-pinned to their position! They must not unhappy day-so eagerly coveted and sought af Carolina !" Not a word about the rest of their may be able to do us greater injury. In the light -never come, when a love of our common Coun. protect him against the hostile fury of the poor Southern brethren, who have certainly suffered in of day-with the sun shining upon their fell de- try shall be swallowed up in a narrow spirit of signs, and the gaze of mankind directed to their movements-there is no cause for apprehension; but beneath the insidious cover of an ambush their machinations may be attended with more fatal success. Hold them to the Record !

> The Editor of the "Standard," as we might reasonably have expected, from the uniform malignity and illiberality of that dirty sheet, and its well known habits, only heaps wanton insult upon the injury which it has sought to do us. We can gain no credit for bandying epithets with the "Standard." As with one who throws stones nto a sewer, we could but be bespattered with is filth. It is sufficient, perhaps, for us to say, ir general terms, without venturing to enter the purieus of Billingsgate-the "Standard's" peculiar province-that its last article contains a repelition f wilful falsehood, together with a fresh stock of vituperation, and an unusual outrage of the rules f gentlemanly decorum.

If it be true, that we do "cut but a poor figure a our comments on the topics of the day," we hav the consolation of knowing that we have not un frequently "cut" through the hide of the Editor ough as it is, and driven him to the wall, from many of his favorite positions. This, however, t is true, furnishes no reason why the "Standard's ssertion should not be strictly the truth. A mar nay do all that, and yet "cul" but a very "poor figare"-indeed a mere cypher! The same peculiar uality this eypher possesses, by the way, that beongs to the arithmetical character:-Taken up and uses it may undergo—it is, and always will be, 0! Truly, it is our unhappy lot to "cut" but a very "poor figure."

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

In the last "Rutherfordton Banner," there appears an allegation (the truth of which the "Banner" has no reason to doubt,) from Dr. W. A. GRAHAM, now of McDowell County, to the effect hat he was the first who made the discovery how to apply, practically, carbonic gas to extinguish destructive fire or flames. Dr. GRAHAM claims the invention as far back as 1837, in November of which year he filed his specifications and caveat, which, he states, still remain in the Patent Office longer paid attention to the harbor and bar, and at Washington. The doctor announces his intens permitted the water to take is own course, and tion of repairing to that city, upon the meeting of as there were no vessels of any size to come up to the next Congress, to renew his application for a patent, which, it appears, was refused by the Pa- water in front of the site of the Castle. On Sullitent office in 1837, on account of the invention being stated not to possess that novelty which would justify the office in issuing one, and doubts into effect. According to Dr. GRAHAM's statement, Mr. Calhoun brought the matter before the Senate in 1839, and a special committee was ap- who have the means to spend in summer amusepointed to investigate it, but pecuniary difficulties ments. The marks of desolation, however, were prevented the doctor appearing before the committee, and the affair seems to have dropped until now, when the paragraphs that have recently ap-Sumpter, in that harbor, and which, had it occurred peared in the papers relative to Mr. PHILLIPS' al Anywhere else, would never have been thought of leged discovery, have again brought Dr. GRAHAM ton abolished the ports of entry upon her coast,

FROM EUROPE.—The Steamship Canada arrived at a ruin. The effect of the gunpoweer used in planters were sending over to the Fort their children. Halifax, on the 18th, with three days later intelli- blowing up the fortification, is apparent. Large gence from Liverpool, Parliament was proregued fissures are seen in the walls in various places,

> Cotton had advanced id. for the week, on the lower washed away or broken up, and the tide now rolls grades, but middling and fair qualities remained un- in on the esplanade in the fort. In a few years hope he will inform his readers what that "respecchanged. The sales of the week were 59,000 bales. of which speculators took 9,000, and exporters 9 000 bales. Fair Orleans 54d.; Mobile and Upland 54d.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for September, has been received. It is a beautiful number, there being no less than twenty embellishments, among which are several fine engravings.

SUPPLEMENT .- Attention is directed to the Supplement to to-day's Register, containing "Proposals for supplying Timber for the Navy," "Proposals for Mail routes in North Carolina," and an advertisement for the sale of Public Lands in Florida.

MR. STANLY-THE "BOSTON ATLAS." The Loco Foco papers were very fond, during the recent campaign, of calling Mr. STANLY the Candidate of the "Boston Atlas," and urged as an insuperable objection to his election, that it would be rejoiced over by that paper and other such "Free Soil organs." And sure enough, the "Bos-

ton Atlas" has spoken, and it bases its gratifica-

tion at Mr. STANLY's election upon such rational and sensible grounds, that we cannot refrain from transferring its article to our own columns: "The evening papers of Monday gave no further returns of the election, held in Tennessee and North Carolma. The returns published by us yesterday morning from those States, were cheering in the first degree, and we are confident that the whigs have elected their Governor in Tennessee and a fair portion of the delegation in North Carolina, including the Hon, Edward Stanly. Whatever may have been the final result in the Old North State, we are satis' fied if Mr. Stanly is elected, because he is a gentle man who, while he has stood by Southern institutions and interests with as much vigor and determination as any man could have done, and at the same time hold his fealty to the Umon, has been fair and candid towards the North, and that is all we ask. The North

does not ask the praise of fulsome advocates, who expeet that it is to be swung from its moorings by a few well-buttered phrases. No! We do not ex; cet that Southern gentlemen are to agree with the North in regard to slavery, or the compromise measures,-All that we expect is, that we are to agree to differ. The slavery question is one of a local character, and if Southern men do not desire to foist it upon us, we shall never interfere in the matter. Mr. Stanly has been e ected, and we are rejoiced at it. Not because he is less a Southern man in his sentiments than was his competitor, but because that, being a Southern man he could at the same time be a Union MAN, and therefore do justice to the Whigs of New England." And it is precisely for these reasons, among

others, that we, too, rejoice at Mr. Stanly's election, and Loco Focoism is welcome to all it may expect to make out of the coincidence of opinion. It is because Mr. Stanly has always shown, that while he yields to no man in determined devotion to the rights of the South, he possesses a soul large enough and patriotic enough to take in the whole Country and "its multiplied interests, tha we hail his triumph over Secession and Disunton be suffered to gain another point, from which they | ter by the disaffected agitators, North and South | Guard. This guard, I learn, was established to

> written in the year 1855, after South Carolin shall (thirty soldiers appeared, and were accompanied by have seceded and become independent describes most graphically the appearance which the City f Charleston would then most probably present, in the event of such an act of madness on the part of that State. The Secession of South Carolina. or of any other single State, would be as inevitable a prelude to her decay and disgrace, as day is to night. The Secession of any dozen States. even, could not be otherwise than attended with horrors, of which the mind can scarcely conceive.

From the "Charleston Southern Standard" INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC OF S. CARO-LINA

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20, 1555. My Dear Friend: I presume you will be pleas ed to hear from me once more, all hough some few years have capsed, since we have exchanged ourtesics and sectiments. My wanderings have neen many and various since I last saw you. My feet have troil the classic soil of Greece, and my

eves have rested upon the lofty Pyramids of the Nile. I have ridden the dromedary of the Descrt, and have bothed in the cool waters of the Lordan I have kissed with devout faith, the sacred stone in the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerus dem, and I have bowed with the faithful, in the mosque of St Sophia, in Constantinople; and now, after perils land and sea, I am once more in my native country with little improvement of either health or looks. I am still thin-hat I shall always be it is most likely-but I am so tanned, and roasted, and my whisk rs and moustache are so very abundant, my nearest relative would not recognize one side and down another-whatever the changes me. But, if I have changed, I am not alone other things have changed as much, and not the least of them, may be named my own State, and my own native city. I do not say, that I did not know the place of my birth, as our little fi-hing smack came up the harbor-for the natural beau ties of this beautiful bay cannot so easily be destreved. But there certainly has been a strange lecay of all, that give life and activity to the scin hat I left, in the spring of 1850, in the spl. adid steamer Southerner, to commence my Eastern tour. Indeed some of the natural beauties have changed, though not very observably. You re member the old channel, between Castle Pinckney and Fort Johnson. That is now very much filled up, and the passage of water is main v

through Hog Island channel. After the State seceded and became independent-the Government of the United States no the city, the old channel gradually filled up with sand, and now there is only about six or eight feet van's Island the decay and desolution are apparent even in passing by upon the water. The village the last year or two has been deserted, at d since the burning of a large hotel that was built no desire to make the Island a fashionable watering place. Indeed so many of the wealthy peothe most manifest, about the neighborhood of the old Fort. When the State secoded from the Union, the other States did not make war upon le, as she fondly hoped, and as I hear that her leading men predicted, but the Government at Washing and closed up her custom houses, and then hav ng no further use for Firts, they were dismantled. and afterwards blown up. Fort Moultrie is now and portions of the battlements have fallen, while

more, no memorial will remain of this fine old place. Fort Sumter, not having been so far completed as to be defensible, now stands very much as it was in 1850. But Castle Pinckney is in ruins, scarcely the outline of the fort can be traced amid the debris of the place. On approaching the city, the dilapidation and poverty stricken appearance of the town struck a chill to my heart. I had just left the city of Savannah, which had grown from 7,000 to 30,000 in population, in five years, and where I found every body in activity and prosperity, and the contrast of the two cities was anything but pleasant. It seems that, on the cause not a little. secession of Carolina, the great business of the South was transferred to Savannah. Charleston rapidly lost capital, and her commerce being des- as we have leisure to enjoy the fun. troyed, her merchants and factors, one after an-

, other, sought other locations, where they could do business more profitably. On reaching the wharf, . For the last several years the inc eased operawhere no vessel was lying, we found upon it a tions of the tobacco manufacturers in the States small boy fishing, who seemed quite surprised to is found to be over two thousand hogsheads annualsee visiters c ming in from the water. The con- ly. The demand for the export trade has become trast was rather remarkable as it was from the large. same wharf, that I took my departure five years. The manufactures require for before. On enquiring who kept the Charleston Hotel, we found that it was closed, and had been for some years, and we finally secured lodgings at the Ho el, corner of State and Broad streets, the fermer location of one of the Banks, not now in existence. The day after my arrival, I took a. The highest estimate of the erop wa'k along some of the old familiar streets, and really it seems as though South Carolina did not make a very prosperous move, when she became' Maryland an independent nation,-if Charleston is the evi- Western, including frosted, few facts will convey to your mind true ideas of its stores in Hayne street, that once rented for \$1,500

lence. I cannot now enter upon a full description of the wreck of this once fine city. But a You remember those large and costly each,-well they are all vacant but one, and that is occupied by a retailer of Rice, who pays \$200 a year rent for the building, with the privilege of toring in one of the next tenements. The old mporting houses are all gone-but, opposite the Hotel, are two or three small jobbers who furnish the city and nation with their goods. On the bay, JUDGING BY APPEARANCES: A PRISON the desolation is more grievous still. I am told that there are but six Factors in the city. The Cotton business is nearly ruined, and in this way. The Secession of the State did not make her a Fireign Nation in the eyes of the United States G-vernment; the consequence was, that when taxation began to press heavily upon the planting interest, he planters one after another took their negroes into the other Slave States, abandoning their worn out plantations in Carolina, and going to the rich lands of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and so the negro population of the State has become reduced to about 120 000. These are only able to furnish provision for themselves and masters, and consequently the cultivation of cotton has nearly ceased, only about 40 000 bales having been made in the State the last year .-These were hauled to the city by wag ns as the railroad had been given up the year before, and sold out for old material, the travel and freight not paying a quarter of the expense of running the en-The population of the city now numbers bout 15.00), and is daily diminishing, and uness something is done to arrest the downward endency of things, the place will become entirely depopulated. The second day after my arrival here was a parade of the President's special Body and wretched white population, who seem to be in work to do they are forced to beg and stea! to preserve life, and they are always ready for an out-The following letter, purporting to be break. The parade went off tolerably well; about fifteen or twenty little negroes, who seemed pleased at the show, but I heard one of the older ones say, "Da's noting, to old time,-sha, call dat troops-my mas-a used to ride head of long, long string, way from massa NEAL's Church to Battry.

> occurred since I arrived. I leave in a day of two on Horse-back for Colum bia, carrying in my saddle-bags two days provison, as I hear that the supply for travelers is very poor upon the road. From Columbia 1 intend to proceed on to Augusta, Georgia, to which city I have had my passports vised by the official in Charleston. At Augusta I intend to take the express train down the river to Savannan, from which place I shall depart in one of the splendid duily steamers for New York, where I hope to see you in good health and happiness. Yours truly,

W. INCHBORN STANLEY. To J. FEATHERSTON, Esq., New York.

THE WHIGS OF VIRGINIA are recommending a early organization of the party throughout the State, and a Convention to be held at Staunton, on the first

No. 379 of Littell's Living Age has been reecived, and it has its usual variety of good ar-

MR. WEBSTER'S MOVEMENTS .- The following elegraphic despatch from Washington appeared in Friday's New York Herald :

Washington, Aug. 14, 1851.—It is stated, upa authority which leaves no room for doubt, that Mr. Webster will not return to this city as Secreary of State. He will remain away till about the ssembling of Congress, when he will tender his resignation. The position which his friends have laced him in renders it, in his epinion, indelicate that he should remain in the cabinet.

Upon this the Washington Telegraph of Satur day evening remarks at length, asserting that the former statements of Mr. Webster's tendered resignation were true, only that he afterwards was led to change his mind, and adds:

We have not a doubt of the entire truth of the foregoing announcement, so far as Mr. Webster's mind is at present made up. But may he not see gause to change his mind once more by November next, and conclude to hold on, yet awhile longer, to the office of Secretary of State?

THE WHIGS OF TENNESSEE AND OF NORTH CAROLINA have given us great and most cheering victories. In Tennessee, especially, we have

It will be a long time before we shall consent to part with this poble band of brothers in the Southern States, who thus rally around the "Un ion," and who extend to us the right hand of felexisting as to its being capable of being carried about the time I left for England, there has been lowship. No sectional party will we ever belong to that shall separate us from them. Let us only keep upon the true National Platform, eschewing ple of the Republic have left, there are very few all isms, and sectionalism, especially, as the worst of all, and victory awaits us elsewhere as well as there.-N. Y. Expr. ss.

HA, HA, HA!

In his paper of Saturday, Gulick said :-"It happens, we are pleased to say, that the "little longueror" goes off from Wayne with a flea in his ear, to the time of 40 "backward march !"

But the "Conquerer goes off" from Beaufort Washington, Hyde, and Craven to the tune of 359 "forward march!" Gulick should remember the old injunction-"Don't halloo till you are out of the woods"

Again in the same paper, issued two days after the break water not having been completed was the election, Gulick said he 'felt assured that Ruffin had beaten Stanly by a respectable majority." We table majority" is! What long faces there must have been in Golds

boro', when the thunder from Beaufort, Hyde and Washington reached there!-N. S. Whig. We hereby inform the Editors of the "Rep and Pat." that their vile abuse of Mr. Stanly materially aided the cause of "Stanly and the Union"

consolation from the information, as they need something to console them! The Raleigh Standard, too, helped the good We have a pile of rich things from these two

organs, which we shall give out in broken doses,

their different uses, at the 55,000 hhds. lowest estimate

120,000 175 000 in the States this

65,000 From the different accounts of the growing crops in the States, it seems doubtful whether it will average more than the present crop. In the good erop years of 1832, 1843, and 1844, the average was over 180,000 hhds in the States, at

Louisville Journal.

which time there was less tobacco manufactured

in the States by ten thousand hhds, a year.

SCENE IN MUNICH. The number of female prisoners is very small in comparison with the male. At one particul r washing tub stood four women. Our conductor spoke to one of them, this being a sign to us to notice them. Two looked up, and fairly beamed with smiles; one a tall and very handsome young girl, continued to wash away with downcast eyes. felt a sort of delicacy in staring at her, her looks were so conscious and modest A fourth, a fat, ill-looking old woman, a so never looked at the vi-The two who smiled had remarkably agreeable f ces; one, with good features, and a very mild expression; the other, a small woman, and though with blooms on her cheeks, a certain sad, aaxious expression about her eyes and mouth .-Of which of these four women were we to hear a fearful history related? The only one who looked evil was the fat old woman. As soon as we were in the court, our conductor said, "Now, what do you say about those women?" "Three out of the four." we remarked, "are the only agreeable faces we have seen in the prisen; and judging from this momentary glance at their countenances, we should say could not be gulty of much crime; pernaps the fat old woman may be so; that tall young girl, however, is not only handsome but gentle-looking." "That tall young girl,' replied" our guide, "was the one who, a year or two ago, murdered her tellow servant, and cutting the body, burned it in the garden; the little woman next to her, some two years since, murdered her husband; and, the handsome, kind motherly-locking woman who stood next, destroyed her child of seven years old. The fat woman is in only for a slight offence! So much for our judgment of physiognomy. Household Words.

LONDON AT MIDNIGHT .- Mr. Greely in one of However, this is the most startling event that has h's recent letters to the New York Tribune, says : Walking home from a soirce at the West end lough Regent Street, Haymarket and the Strand. once at midnight, I was struck, though accustomed to all manner of late hours in New York. with the relative activity and wide-awake aspect of London at that hour. It seemed the High Change of revelry and pleasure seeking. The taverne, the clubs and drinking shops betrayed no symptons of drowsmess; the theatres were barely beginning to emit their jaded multitudes;

the cabs and private carriages were more plentiful than by day, and were briskly wheeling hundreds from party to party; even the omnibusses ratifed down the wide streets as freshly and almost as numerous as at midday. The policemen were alert on nearly every corner; sharpers and suspicious characters stepped nimbly about the cross streets, in quest of prey, and innumerable wrecks o womanhood, God pity them! shed a deeper darkness over the shaded and dusky lanes and byways whence they momently emerged to salute the passer-by. Beneath the shelter of night, Misery stole forth from its squalid lair, no longer awed by the police, to be seech the compassion of the stranger, and pour its tale of wo and suffering into the rarely willing ear. Serenc and silvery in the clear night air rose the pearly fall moon over South aark, shedding a soft and mellow light on pillar and edifice, column and spire, and enduing the placed bosom of the Thames with a tranquil

and spiritual beauty. Such was one glimpse of

London at inidnight: I have not seen it so im

pressive by day.

for- It is difficult to describe the honest exulta. on which the masses of our people here seemed to feel when the extraordinarily short passage of the steamship Baltic became generally known, on Saturday last. The performance of such a feat niteed, as that which has been so quietly accomlished by an American steamer, is in itself but tile short of the marvellous, even in these days of scientific progression. But there is an importance attached to it, in another respect, which at this time can hardly be over-estimated. At a time when the leading journals of Great Britain are doing all they can, by the viest misrepresen tations and falsehoods, to bring us as a nation into contempt, brilliant achievements like these on the cean highway must demonstrate to the rest of the world the key to the malignant aspersions that are now so commonly heaped upon us. Old England, et us say it with all due reverence, is rapidly de generating into a second rate maritime power .-She has long been mistress of the sea. Neptune's rident has been her's since the days of Queen Elizabeth, and right gloriously has she wielded t, we can well afford to add. But the prestige of her ancient invincibility on the ocean is broken. There is another nation whose march is on the mountain wave, and whose "home" covers about is much of the deep as does her's. The triumphs f America over our respected progenitor are recorded in history; her achievements on the sea n this our day, are not a poetic fiction, but a subs annial everyday reality. The supremacy of the United States on the Pacific is safely established in the magnificent fleets of steamships sailing under the American flag there; and as for a national superiority on the Atlantic, if there is to be such thing as a respectable contest between Great Britain and our own country, the sooner her shipbuilders give us something worthy of the compeition of such superb vessels as the Collins line, the better. The Cunard steamers were very excellent conveniences for travel a long time ago : much experience and reputation as a teacher they are not fast enough now, however, to keep pace with the enterprize, skill, mechanical ingethat sends nothing to the World's Fair but a parcel of lugubrious looking piano-fortes," 'a bundle of sorry caricoes," "an awkward plough or two," "a lot of ugly churns," and other such semi-barbarous polish," the "specific uncouthness," and "general lify her for the care and instruction of young ladies.

SARAH L, WILLARD. | Description of the proposal, to be N. Y. Express.

KEEPING COOL-The Montgomery Advertiser in these parts. We hope they will derive much and Gazette winds up a notice of the result of the election for Congress in that District with the following consolatory paragraph:

But we feel like the fellow who stumped his toe the was too big to ery, and it hurt so d down our duested, as matters of much interest to the Institution will come before the Board will come before the Board pen for the present, and take to exscissorising murders, fires and Cuban revolutions.

Number 47

ALABAMA ELECTION. MONTGOMERY, Aug. 14th .- The Congressional

esult in this State stands two Secessionists and five Union candidates, elected as follows-1st district-John Bragg, (Secessionist.) James Abercrombie, (Union.)

Sampson W. Marris, (Sees'a'st.) William R. Smith, (Union.) George S. Houston, (Union.) W. R. W. Cobb, (Union.) Alexander White, (Union.)

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.

Arkansas Election. Gen. John Preston, Jr. Union Whig.) for Congress, has the following majorities: Phillips County 99, Monroe 36, Desha 10, Independence 36, Prairie 2. Robt. W. John, son, (Southern Rights.) has the following: in Poinsett 71, Jackson 21, Arkansas 2, Pine Bluffs 39.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 12. LYNCH LAW IN GEORGIA.-There is a great nob raging at present. The negro man Jarrett convicted by two successive juries of the infamous crime of c mmitting a rape upon a little girl of ten years old, was to have been hung to-day .-To the supprise of every one, he was pardoned by Gov. Towns. This has created great indignaion among the populace, and a mob of five hundred persons assertfoled, broke open the jail, took him out and hung him.

The Cubin Revolution.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18 -- Private accounts from ardenas state, on the most reliable authority. hat the accounts of the uprising are perfectly correct; that the government cannot put it down in less than a year.

General Lopez was anxiously looked for. Eve. rything is so arranged that he can make a safe

MARRIED.

Near this city, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Toby, Mr. J. D. Tolson, of Alabama, to Miss laudia, daughter of the late Rev. Thos. Meredeth. At the residence of Wm. G. Bledsoe, in this couny, on the 12th inst., by Robert Wynne, Esq., Solo-mon H Bledsoe to Miss Cornelia Moore, daughter of John K. Moore. Esq.

In Oxford, on the 17th inst., at the residence Russel Kingsbury, by the Rev. J. J. Ridley, Mr. Thos. D. Kingsbury, of Arkansas, to Miss Mary Ann

DIED.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on Monday, the 18th inst. Mrs. Nancy Buffaloe, at the advanced age of 103 years

Valuable Lands for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale the Tract of land an which he now resides, about three miles South of Ealeigh, Fayetteville Road. The said tract con-

1600 AND 2000 ACRES. and is within half a mile of the contemplated Rail

Road. It can be divided into smaller tracts, if necessary, to suit the convenience or wishes of purchasers. I also offer for sale ANOTHER tract, situated five miles West of Raleigh, on Wainut Creek, c ntaining

JOS. T. HUNTER.

August 22nd, 1851. Standard 5 weekly insertious.

JUST TO HAND. ONE half Pipe Cognac Brandy, pale. Golden Sherry Wine,

Madeira,

8 Cases Claret Wine-all of the purest quality, and elected for Medical purposes. 15,000 superior Cigars

14 doz Congre s . ater.

12 do Sciellitz Powders And a large supply of Essences, Spices, Cooking-Wine, Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Chemicals and Perfumery-which I will sell very tow.

Wholesale and retail Druggist. Raleigh, Ang. 23d, 1851.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEM!NARY. PHILADELPHIA.

525 CHESNUT St., between Schuylkill, Sixth and Seven:h. Associate Principals, Mary L. Bonney, Harriet

A Dillaye. The second Academic Year of this Seminary will pen Monday, September 1. While it is the pri mary design of this institution to secure to its pupils a thorough e incation in the varied departments of Literature and Science, much attention is paid to Music, Painting, Penoilling and Crayon, together with the Languages, especially the French. In a word, a constant effort is made to unite so-

dety with polish throughout the intellectual struc ture. No effort is spared to make its Boarding de partment attractive and home like. Misses Bonney and Dillaye have been so fortu

nate as to secure for the Music Department Professor Gustave Blesner and Lady, formerly of this City, and late of Troy Female Seminary. REFERENCES.

Mrs. Emma Willard, Troy, New York, Mrs. Sarah L. Willard, do Professor S. W. Taylor, Lewisburg, Penn. Rev. R. Fuller, D D., Ba timore, Md. Rev. E Lathrop, New York City. Dr. Thos Fuller, Beaufort. S. C. Hon ! W Barnwell. do Rev. Thos Rambaut, Savannali, Ga. Rev. H Malcom D. D., Philadelphia,

John J Devereux, Esq. do Rev N S Beman, D. D., Troy, N. Y. S B Woolworth, Esq., Homer, New York. Robert A Ezell, Esq., Warrenton, N. C. Hon D A Turner, Rev Chas Wadsworth, Philadelphia,

Rev Ge rge Kempton,

Rev. J N Brown, Rev. R. Babcock. D. D. do TESTIMONIALS. Miss Bonney and Miss DILLAYE are tenchers of incommon ability and faithfulness. This I know

from personal observation. EMMA WILLARD. Troy Female Seminary, Jun. 10, 1851.

Miss Bonney has been favorably known to us for long time as a person of high moral principle, uncommon energy, and strong intellectual powers. She pursued in this Institution an extensive course of study with ability and success, and has since had

SARAH L. WILLARD. June 3, 1850. Principal of Troy Female Seminary.

with this institution, -as a successful pupil, pursu- contract with some other person or persons for furing the full course of study, and as a Teacher of mishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause great ability, faithfulness and zeal. Her high mo- the difference between the amount contained in the absurdaties, not to tell of the 'shocking want of ral, social and intellectual character eminently qual- proposal so guarantied and the amount for which

Troy Female Seminary, July 3, 1850. August 21, 18-1.

Notice.

HERE will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. John's College, at Oxford, on Wednesday, the 3d of S ptember next A full attendance of the members is earnestly re-

By order of the Board J. T LITTLEJOHN, Sec y Oxford, Aug 21, 1851

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Aug. 15, 1861. SEALED PROPOSALA, endorsed 'Proposale for Boet' and 'Proposals for Pork,' as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock

M. on Saturday, the 20th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk tothe United States-Five thousand four hundred barrels of navy beef.

and three thousand six hundred barrels of pavy Each barrel to contai. _ot less than two hundred ounds nett, weight of beef or pork ; ne excee of weight in either article will be paid for. To be de-

At Charlestown, Mass. 1,800 1,200 At Charle-town, Mass., At Brooklyn, N. Y. At Gosport, Va., 1,200

₫,600 5,400 Said berfand pork must be delivered between the first day of January, 1852, and the 31st day of May. 1852, unless earlier deliveries should be required by he chief of the Bureat. Payment to be made with-

in thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate their for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering ail expenses and al charges.

The beet must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughered between the 1st day of November, 1851, and he 1st day of January, 1852, and weighing not less han six hundred pounds, nett weight, each. The ings and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder cads, and at least eight pounds from he neck end of eac i fore quarter, or the parts marced Nos. 1, 2, and 3, on the drawing or defineation if the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and ferm a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel and the remainder of the carcass, vistend of bong cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a sum and knife to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of nos

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, wellfattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1851, and the first day of January, 1852, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each; excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hame, egs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all retuse pieces; and must be cut with sam and knife in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each. Both the beef and pork must be salted with at

ess than eight youn is each.

east one statute bushel of Furk's Island Isle of May or St. Ubes sait ; and the best must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water, as strong as alt will make it. The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and head-

ing, to be not less than three fourths of an inch thick, and to be hooped at least three-fourths over with the best white oak or hickory hoops Each tarre must be branded by burning on its head ·Navy Heef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be,

with the contrac or's name and the year when packed, and weight. The Bureau will also at the same time receive proposals for thirty barrels of beef and thirty barrels

of pork, to be delivered within the time specified above. at the Bro klyn yard ; to be subject in all respects to the conditions of this advertisement, with the excepion that Onondaga solar salt shall be substituted for either of the foreign salts, and that the words 'Opondaga solar salt" shall, in addition, be branded on the heads of the barrels.

The beef and park will, un'ess otherwise directed specting officers at the espective navy yards aforesaid. and by some 'sworn inspector of salted provisions, who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspection must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barre's put in good shipping order, to the satisfic and the commandants of the respective navy yards afer son, after inspection, and at their

Two or more apport ad sureties in a sum equal to one ha file estimated amount of the contract will be required, and ten per centum in and a n will be withheld from the amount of each p ym at to be made, as collateral security for the due and taithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the pirt of the con ractor to deliver all or any of the heel or park above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United Stares, as liquidated dimages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual derivery thereof; which inquistated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accine. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, texcepting the ten per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract as before stated.) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents respecrively, duly approved by the con mandants of the respective navy yards, according to the terms of the

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Person interested can obtain them on

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within tel. days, exclusive of the time required or the regular transmission of the mail

A record or duplicate of the le ter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be dermed a noti carion thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every off r made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6 h section of the act of Cougress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-47, approved 10th August, 1846, a copy of which is subjoined) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will if his or their bid be accep ed, enter into an obligation within ien days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district judge, United States district attorney, navy agent, or some officer of the General Government, or individual known to the Bureau, that the guaranters are able to make good their gnaranty. No proposal shall be considered unless accompa-

nied by such guaranty. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of a firm, where a company offers, with the christian names written in full, should be distinctly stated. Extract from the Act of Congress, approved Au

gust, 10, 1846.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Naty, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty If. after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, Miss Dillarg has been for many years connected then the Secretary of the Navy shall, proceed to plies for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against said bidder or bidders; and his or their guaranter or guaranters; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States

> debt against either or all persons." SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission.

for the use of the Navy department in an action of

FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

WILLINGTON, N.C. August 9th, 1561,

ern and the

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