RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY
SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
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, Nov. 29, 1851.

The Weekly Raleigh Register,
AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LIII. RALEIGH, N. C., DECEMBER 3, 1851. No. [illegible]

THANKSGIVING DAY

Was appropriately observed in this City, on Thursday. Secular employments were generally suspended and divine service performed in the various places of Public Worship.

We had the pleasure of listening to one of the most excellent sermons in the Presbyterian Church from the Rev. Mr Lacy, that it has ever been our good fortune to hear. We shall not pretend, of course, to quote any of the language, or, even, here, to catch the spirit of his discourse—but its effect upon the congregation was marked and apparent, and it was, every way, a most appropriate, fervent and feeling outpouring of praise to the Almighty Disposer of events, for the multiplied blessings he has showered upon us as a "State, a People and a Republic." We were rejoiced to see, that the Reverend Speaker took so suitable an occasion to impress upon his hearers, with eloquent earnestness, a sense of the gratitude they ought to feel for the tranquility in which the Country repose, after the perilous crisis from which it has just emerged; and that he enjoined it upon them, as a due return for so gracious an interposition of Divine Providence, to frown down, in the future, every attempt to dismember our glorious Union.

FRANCE.

By late arrivals from Europe, it appears that events in France are hastening towards a crisis. Alarmed at the demonstrations of the President, the quæstors of the Assembly proposed that the command of the army should be transferred to one of them. It is said that the proposition originated with THIERS, but it met with no favor. The Republican party, siding with the President in his demand for universal suffrage, took ground against it. Meantime five or six hundred officers of the army, recently arrived in Paris, were presented to the President, whose address to them is one of the most explicit demonstrations he has yet made.—He told them in plain terms, that events might soon demand their interposition—that he should rely upon them, and that he should take the lead.

From the rest of the Continent the news is not of special importance. In Spain a good deal of excitement has grown out of strictures of the press upon the allocution of the Pope. One or two papers have been suppressed.

VIRGINIA.

The "Alexandria Gazette" says that its accounts from different parts of this State, in relation to the canvass for Governor, are highly encouraging for the Whigs. What is most wanted is a full Whig vote east of the mountains. Every man should be up and doing.

MR. THRASHER.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says that Mr. Thrasher came under the displeasure of the Government of Cuba, for the well established belief that he had been doing all in his power to overturn that Government. The same paper says he was more responsible than any other man for the landing of the expeditions on the island. It further says, that he made some most imprudent admissions touching his agency in that expedition, and, under the laws of Spain, such admissions are sufficient to condemn him.—As Judge Sharkey will be in Cuba in a few days, he will soon find out the truth, and see how far the sentence of Mr. Thrasher is just or unjust.

☞ Next Monday, Congress meets at the Capitol, in Washington.

The Hon ALFRED DOCKERY passed through this City, on Thursday last, *en route* for the seat of Government.

☞ Mr. CLAY has arrived in Washington. He will spend a few days at the residence of Mr. Calvert, near that city.

☞ Charles Dickens is to delight us again, this year and next, with one of his inimitable serial tales, to be issued in twenty monthly numbers, with Browne's illustrations.

MR. WEBSTER.—In regard to the rumored intended resignation of Hon. Danl. Webster, the Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

Mr. Webster has undoubtedly intended for some months to retire from office, and his resignation, at this time, may be peremptory. When any other State besides Massachusetts shall nominate Mr. Webster, and a nomination is expected both in Vermont and in New York, Mr. Webster will certainly resign.

☞ We are indebted to the publisher of the "Biblical Recorder," for a neatly printed catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students of Wake Forest College. From it we learn that there are in the Collegiate and Academical departments 103 Students, and we are pleased to learn from other sources, that the prospects of the Institutions are daily becoming more promising.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORS.—Mr. Rhett passed on to Washington last week, from Europe.—It is doubtful whether he takes his seat in the Senate as he has twice taken his leave of that body. Mr. Butler, his colleague, is a man of a good deal more sense and will probably resume his seat, being of the Southern co-operation rather than secession party. They are both delegates to the Southern (S. C.) Convention. Mr. Butler at the last Session expressed a doubt as to whether he would resume his seat in the Senate, but under the decision of South Carolina, at the recent elections, it is said that he will.

MISSISSIPPI SENATORS.—Jefferson Davis, whose term of service does not expire until 1856, will not take his seat in the Senate. Mr. Foote will be in Washington the first month of the Session, as his resignation is dated to take effect January 8th. We observe that among all the new Senators elected, but eight are new to the body to which they have been elected.

GREAT CROP OF COTTON.—Mr. D. W. Quarles, son of Colonel Quarles, whose plantation is on Oyster Creek, in Brazoria County, Texas, has made this season four hundred bales of Cotton on one hundred and sixty acres of land, and with twelve hands!

THE EX-CHARGE'S LETTER—AGAIN.

In our article of last week, with reference to this *somnolent* gentleman, and his recent exhibition in the columns of the "Standard," it was rather, *then*, our object to defend ourselves from his false and malignant insinuations, than to meet the issue which he attempts again to make with the Administration as to its *former* disposition to execute the Fugitive Slave Law. Having done that—and having satisfied the Ex-Charge aforesaid, we trust, that we are not disposed to brook his arrogance or submit tamely to his abuse—we propose, *now*, briefly, but more particularly, to examine the other matters in hand.

It was doubtless perceived by all who read Mr. RENCHER's recent publication, that the *only* point on which he takes issue with *us*, is with reference to the statement that "he held different language while in Washington from that employed in his letter to General Saunders," last winter. But it will also be perceived, by reference to the articles contained in this paper in Jan. and February 1851, as well as from our article of Friday last, that we represented him, upon the best authority, we say again, as having held different sentiments and language while at the seat of Government, *or* (what was infinitely worse.) as not having been manly enough to speak out, or disposed to utter the slightest complaint, when the whole action and the determination of the Cabinet to enforce the law were candidly and in good faith communicated to him. We do not intend to be understood as asserting that he made positive professions of approbation of the course of the Administration; but he made *no objection* thereto, and was apparently *satisfied* with it. Mr. Rencher does not deny that he was put in possession of the purpose of the Administration fully to carry out the Fugitive Law,—he does not deny that he expressed no dissatisfaction therewith; but he attempts, by means of the veriest quibble, to escape the odium of having assailed that Administration, immediately after it *had* informed him of its determination to see his and every other claimant's rights protected under the law, and in face of the fact that he *did* express *no* dissatisfaction! We are content to leave the subject in *that* light. The Ex-Charge can go to sleep again, so far as we are concerned, if he likes!

But there are points contained in the letter to Gen. Saunders, which were controverted at the time, but which the Ex-Charge, *in* his recent waking-up soliloquy, does not attempt to meet.—He asserted then, in substance, it may be remembered, that the people of the South have reason to complain of the President for an indisposition to maintain their rights—that the Marshall of Massachusetts called on the President for troops to aid in the execution of this Law, and was refused. Now the history of the times show that the Marshall never did any such thing, but, on the contrary, declared that no such aid was necessary. He then goes on to state, that the Marshall called for the use of the Navy Yards and public ships in which to confine prisoners, if he should capture any, and it, too, was refused—but on what ground he does not do the Administration the justice to state. The statement itself is true, but the inference Mr. Rencher draws from it of negligence of duty is *not*, because the reason of the refusal was, that Congress had provided for such case, by resolution, directing the Marshall to hire a prison, &c. This issue was made at the time, we say, both in the "Republic" and in this paper, and there is no disposition on his part to meet it!

After this letter to Gen. S., the Shadrach case occurred, and the President sent a Message to Congress, accompanied by the various orders to Commodore Read, at Philadelphia, the Boston Marshall, &c. We republish two of these orders below, confirming as they did and do, what was told Mr. Rencher as to the action of the Cabinet, and proving, as they did and do, that from the first, within a month after the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, the President took a most energetic and decided stand for its maintenance. All these orders—so full and explicit—have been repeated to the troops of the U. S., at the various points where resistance was attempted or expected, upon proper calls from civil officers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
February 17th, 1851.

Sir: Information has just been communicated to the President that a number of persons, principally people of color, in the city of Boston, did, a few days since, combine to prevent the execution of the law providing for the arrest of fugitive slaves, and did forcibly rescue a slave who had been arrested from the custody of the officers of justice. It is possible that the city authorities may find it necessary to call in the military force to aid in the execution of the law. If such should be the case, or the marshal or any of his deputies shall exhibit to you the certificate of the circuit or district judge of the United States in the State of Massachusetts, stating that, in his opinion, the aid of a military force is necessary to insure the due execution of the laws, and shall require your aid and that of the troops under your command, as a part of the *posse comitatus*, you will place under the direction and control of the marshal, yourself and such portion of your command as may be deemed adequate to the purpose. If neither the circuit nor district judge should be in the city of Boston when the exigency above referred to shall occur, the written certificate of the marshal alone will be deemed sufficient for you to afford the requisite aid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Major Geo. A. Thomas, a commanding officer, Fort Independance, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 17, 1851.

Sir: The Department has received information that a prisoner, arrested as a Fugitive Slave in Boston, was forcibly rescued from the Deputy Marshal of that District, on Saturday last, by lawless violence, in the very seat of justice of that city. When we had last advices he had not been re captured. It therefore becomes necessary to take immediate measures for the execution of the law in this and all similar cases; and whilst it is hoped that the civil officers will stand in need of no military assistance from the forces of the United States, you are instructed that if the Marshal or his deputy, charged with the services of process by competent authority, shall produce to you the certificate of the justice or district judge of the United States, that in his opinion, combinations against the execution of the law of the United States exist in that District, too powerful to be overcome by the civil authority, you will promptly order the marines or any other force under your command, to accompany and aid the marshal in making arrests, in preventing rescue, or in recapturing any person who has escaped or been rescued by virtue of any process in his hands. If, however, neither the justice nor district judge shall be present in said city at a time when a call for such assistance shall be made, you will then act upon the like certificate from the marshal or deputy, and render the aid required.

[illegible] authority, you will, in all such cases, direct the officer in command of the force herein described to receive, while on his service, the orders of the marshal or deputy, and act only in strict obedience thereto.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Commodore John Downes, commandant U. States Navy Yard, Boston, Massachusetts.

And here we drop the subject. Our simple object has been to vindicate History and the course of the Administration. In his recent Card, Mr. Rencher seems to admit—with a bad grace enough it is true—that the President has discharged his duty in all latter cases.

If the Ex-Charge shall again wake up at any future period, we will endeavor to have *our* eyes open!

AMERICAN INTERFERENCE IN THE POLITICS OF EUROPE.

Mr. CROSKEY, Consul of the United States, at Southampton, made the following remarks at the Kossuth banquet given by the Southampton Mayor:

"No country had so firmly adhered to the doctrine of non-intervention as had the United States. The doctrine had been bequeathed to them by Washington, and they still looked upon it as a sacred bequest. But there were many of his countrymen who considered that, with their increased power and their dazzling future, a new and a somewhat different policy might be forced upon them by the necessities of their growing condition. The time would come, when the United States would be forced into taking more than an interest in European politics, &c., &c."

The belief is rapidly springing up in the public mind, and, indeed, a large number of the *thinking* men of the present age are of the opinion, that a crisis is about to arrive in the politics of the old world, and not a few are found in our midst who avow that the time has come for this government and people to involve themselves in the domestic broils of foreign States, for the purpose of giving freedom to the down-trodden *serfs* of the north, and the oppressed *citizens* of the south of Europe. What new light has been discovered since the days of Washington, when, and until now, interference with the internal policy of other nations was considered so dangerous, and against which, in his farewell address, he so feelingly warned us, it is difficult to determine. There never was a time when, perhaps, in spite of a few recent occurrences, the American flag was more respected, or so universally honored upon the land and upon the sea, or when our citizens, traveling abroad, were treated with greater consideration than now, and it would be difficult for one who has observed the past to discover any sufficient reason for a change in that policy, which has brought us thus far along the road of prosperity. We, as a people, have established freedom upon this continent, and have preserved it, unimpaired, amidst convulsions that have shaken, to their foundations, the governments upon the other side of the water. We have opened our *gates* to the oppressed of every land, and freely yielded our sympathy to those desirous of throwing off the shackles of tyranny, in every clime. It is admitted that our example has done much to ameliorate the condition of mankind, to enlighten the masses in reference to their rights, and solve the problem long mooted, whether men were capable of self-government. This much, we trust, we shall continue successfully and cheerfully to do. We may do more than this—*we may take our stand on the side of Republican institutions*, and use the moral influence and power we possess to establish and sustain them, either alone or in co operation with other powers devoted to the cause of human liberty; but when we are asked, as a nation, to take up arms, and engage as propagandists, in the struggles which will soon come, between the Governments of Europe, or between the people of Europe and their rulers, it behooves us *to pause*—AND TO ADHERE TO "AMERICAN POLICY."

TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT GASTON.

We are requested to notice the establishment of a Telegraph Office at Gaston, which must prove a great convenience to the travelling public, as well as to the rail road companies, for whose use it was principally opened. Merchants and others will appreciate its utility. Charges are fifteen cents for the first ten words and one cent for each additional word.

FEDERAL COURT.

This Tribunal convened in this city on Monday last, and had not adjourned at the time of our going to press. Judge WAYNE, only, is present—the health of Judge POTTER, which has been quite feeble of late, preventing his attendance.

AFFLICTING MORTALITY IN A FAMILY.

The following melancholy particulars of the death of four interesting children, of one family, were related to us a few days since.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Williamson, with their five children, started for the North from Vicksburg, Miss., in the latter part of October, on the steamer California, and had a pleasant passage to the mouth of the Onio. Below Smithland their boat got aground, and they accordingly took passage for Louisville on the Asia, a Cincinnati and St. Louis packet, which happened to come up soon after. This boat was very crowded and dirty.—The night they reached Louisville their infant child, Sidney Miller, was taken sick, and the next night he died at the Galt House, where the family put up. The attending physician pronounced the disease cholera infantum.

The next day, 7th of November, the family started for Cincinnati, and on their way two of the other children were taken sick. When they arrived at the Walnut Street House in this city, Cecilia, aged 7 years, was dangerously ill. She died on Sunday morning, the 9th inst., of what was pronounced malignant scarlet fever. In the meantime the two remaining daughters, Florence and Margaret, were taken down with the same disease, and notwithstanding everything was done for them which medical skill, parental affection, and the kindness of friends could suggest, they too died. Thus was the cup of their parent's affliction filled to the brim.

The name, age and date of the death of these children were:

Sidney Miller, aged 18 months, at Louisville, Nov. 6th.

Cecilia Wrenn, aged seven years, at Cincinnati, Nov. 9th.

Florence Seymour, aged 13 years, at Cincinnati, Nov. 13th.

Margaret Cook, aged 10 years, at Cincinnati, Nov. 13th.—*Cin. Gazette.*

NEW YORK, November 24.

Mayor KINGSLAND, of this city, has received a letter from Kossuth by the Atlantic, in which he states that he will be unable to leave for America in the steamer Washington, which sails on the 14th, and will therefore delay his departure until the sailing of the Humboldt, on the 20th inst. He may therefore certainly be looked for about the 2d of December.

From the Wilmington Journal.

THE NEW READER.

Wiley's North Carolina Reader is now before the editors of the State, and in a few weeks more will be placed in every county, so as to be accessible to all. While it is making its way from the publishers to places of deposite, a friend of education in North Carolina, to whom a copy has been generously forwarded, offers a brief review of the work as an argument in favor of its finding its way into every school house and domestic library in the State

A book of this kind is not to be criticised according to those æsthetic principles, by which works of a purely literary character, intended for sages and philosophers are tried. The only question of importance to be solved in its review, is, does it answer the purpose for which it claims to be intended? If it does, then other works, but imperfectly filling the place for which it is designed, should be superseded, and it be uniformly and generally adopted.

All previous notices of the "Reader" agree in assigning it a place equal to that claimed for it by its accomplished and industrious author, and the work presents the following features which seem to the writer to render the general plaudit just.

It is composed of four parts, well blended in a reading book; each part calculated to sow in the heart of the young reader, germs of information and a desire to profit from its teaching and precepts by a still more extensive range of reading and mental training.

Part the first is a geographical and topographical description of the State, much more comprehensive than is to be found in any work hitherto published, and showing that North Carolina, properly appreciated by her sons, is something more than 'a narrow strip of land separating Virginia from South Carolina." The sublimity of her ocean scenery; the picturesqueness of the snowy banks rising like fairy islands of enchantment from the depths of sea and sound; the rugged grandeur of her "sky cleaving" mountains, with all the intermediate variety of savannah forests, hill, dale and valley, are in a style pleasing and highly descriptive, laid before the reader. Here he learns the great diversity of soil, climate, minerals, manufactures and agricultural productions the State affords; and the inculculable amount of wealth and prosperity that he undeveloped in her yet unwrought resources.

Part second is a historical sketch of the State, succinct, but more nearly complete and better arranged, every way, than any work of the kind; indeed, it is not bestowing too high praise upon it, to say it is the only history of North Carolina extant, written in a popular form. Among those written are several valuable for reference, but this part of the Reader furnishes the only history in a connected, readable shape; and the more advanced reader will be as much indebted to Mr. Wiley for this important labor, as the student of every grade, from Freshman to Senior.

From the time of the "accomplished gentleman" and gay and courtly cavalier, Sir Walter Raleigh, up to the time North Carolina began to lose her population who have gone westward to seek lands where they might rip the 'golden goose' the author has given the interest and painted the truth of each intervening period. From the day the adventurous voyagers landed from the barks commanded by Amidas and Barlow, to the time history became a part of the observation and experience of the present generation, he has dwelt on every incident of importance, whether it be amid scenes that "awakened images of a golden age and Arcadian pleasures" to the infatuated senses of early settlers, or amidst those hidden in the smoke, and deafening with the roar of the artillery.

'History is dry,' says every school boy and vitiated admirer of yellow backed and jaundiced columned novels Mr. Wiley's history constituting the second part of this reader is as *moist* and interesting as a delightful style, a pleasing strain and every attractive incident can make it.

Part third is made up of selections, &c.; original and heretofore published, from writers in North Carolina. The names of Wm. Gaston, Geo E. Badger, Ruffin, Strange, Shepard, Iredell, Miller and Dobbin, are a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of this portion of the reader. In these selections a moral is conveyed, a truth adorned or virtue portrayed in her most beautiful robes and colors. The reader will observe gems by Gaston, Badger and Miller. To these the author has himself added some chapters, full of pathos and interest. Choice selections in poetry, and from the Bible, complete part the third.

Part fourth consists of abbreviated ancient history, statistical and chronological tables, miscellany, &c., &c., all finding their appropriate place in a book intended for schools and family reading.

To sum up, the North Carolina Reader fully comes up to the expectations of the author's friends, who looked for him to present a book that should be worthy of his previous reputation, worthy of the great cause of education, worthy the State, and especially adapted to fill a want long felt, that of a reader calculated for the latitude and meridian of the Old North State. The cause of primary education in this State cannot, in the writer's opinion, be better subserved than by the general adoption of the Reader in the schools and families within our borders. CLIO.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 24.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning at 11 o'clock, Judges GRIER and KANE presiding, Castner Hanaway, white man, a Quaker, was placed on trial for alleged treason, growing out of the Christiana outbreak, in which Mr. Gorsuch was killed and his nephew badly wounded. Shortly after 9 o'clock an immense crowd of blacks and whites blocked up the passage way through Independence Hall, leading to the Court room. At 10½ o'clock, the doors were opened and the crowd rushed in, filling the room to suffocation. Not a single negro was seen inside. The counsel for the United States are U. S. District Attorney, JNO. W. ASHMEAD, JAMES LUDLOW, GEO. L. ASHMEAD, ROBT. J. BRENT, and Hon. J. COOPER. The counsel for Hanaway are JOHN. REED, Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, JNO. S LEWIS, and THEODORE CUYLER. The list of jurors was called, and eighty-one answered to their names.—Judge GRIER said he would compel the attendance of jurors by fining each absentee $100.—After some preliminary business, excusing jurors, &c., the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the jury will be empannelled.

ONLY FIVE JURORS EMPANNELED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, P. M.—In the Circuit Court, to-day, several witnesses in the case of Hanaway were set aside, and after having obtained five jurors, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

☞ The numerous friends of Capt. O. H. Buck, formerly of this city, will be gratified to hear that himself and family escaped with safety from the wreck of the Schooner Tybee, on the coast of Georgia. The Major is at present a clerk in the Post office Department at Washington, but being in feeble health, in company with his family, about three weeks since they left that city for a Southern voyage. The schooner in which he embarked was wrecked, and after suffering many hardships, himself and family arrived safely in Savannah.—We are glad to learn that he is no worse since his exposure and privations. Mrs. Buck and her infant are not seriously unwell.—*Spirit of the Age.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STEAMER ASIA.

HALLFAX, N. S. Nov. 25. The royal mail steamer Asia arrived at her wharf this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to Saturday, the 15th inst., three days later than those brought by the steamer Atlantic.

ENGLAND.

Kossuth continues his triumphant progress, everywhere receiving unprecedented demonstrations of admiration and affection. He attended the Polish and Hungarian refugee ball, at Guildhall, on the night of the 13th, where he met the Lord Mayor and a large number of the most distinguished personages.

FRANCE.

The second reading of the new electoral law took place in the National Assembly on Thursday, the 13th, and it was lost by a majority of 27.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the Ministry, every thing remained tranquil, and no extreme agitation was likely to be attempted by the Mountain until near the time of the general election, when the strength of parties will be exerted to the utmost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The submarine telegraph between England and France is in full and successful operation.

The accouchment of the Queen of Spain was daily expected. Arrangements had been made to transmit the birth and sex of the heir to the throne by signal lights.

The King of Hanover barely lived on the 10th and was momentarily expected to die.

Accounts from New South Wales to the 18th of August give the most flattering reports of the quantity and quality of the gold about Bathurst. Sydney was nearly deserted. The weekly receipts of dust at the principal towns average £20,000 to £25,000.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—During the past week the cotton market has been very animated, with a good demand from the trade, which has been freely met by holders. There has been an advance of an eighth, lower grades improving the most, and the market closes at the following rates Fair New Orleans, 5¼; middling, 4¾; fair Upland, 5; middling, 4¾. The sales of the week amount to 70,000 bales, of which speculators took 16,000, and exporters 5,000. The stock of American cotton is 100,000 less than at this time last year.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1851.

New York Politics.

The Seward Whigs of New York attribute their recent Waterloo defeat to their want of support from President Fillmore and the Administration. Field Marshal Gideon Granger, they say, acted the part of Marshal Grouchy, and secured their defeat in the interior of the State, while the Union Safety men routed them in and near the city. All the nominees of the Union Safety men are elected except one; and all, except one, owe their election to that new organization. The Whigs have but the control of the nine millions canal fund. The Seward Whigs are, in fine, totally routed, and have forever lost their power in the Empire State.

Massachusetts Delegate Elections.

BOSTON, Nov. 24th.—The elections for Representatives in the various towns where there was no choice on the 10th, came off to-day. The result in Lowell is that six Coalitionists and one Whig have been chosen, and there is no choice for the remaining three members. In Springfield the Whigs elected all four representatives by 40 to 50 majority over the united Free Soil and Democratic vote. The Coalitionists elected four representatives in this town last year.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, Nov. 24, 12 P. M.—Returns from 55 towns show the election of 35 coalitionists, 21 whigs, and 27 no choice. The chances are that the coalitionists will have a small majority in the Legislature, thus securing the re-election of Gov. Boutwell. 21 towns remain to be heard from.

From the Louisville Journal.

It is with sincere pleasure that we lay before our readers another poem from the heart of that wildest and most beautiful of young dreamers—"Laura Lorrimer."

NEVER AGAIN.

[illegible] wizard, that stand'st by the fountain side,
[illegible] lyre in thy hand, and a look of pride,
[illegible] o'er the charmed strings, and read in the tone
The fate of a heart, and that heart my own.
May hope flung flowers on the path of life,
And dreams of love still the tempest's strife!
Sullen and mournful, his hand he pressed
On the rusted harp by the wind caressed,
And wild echoes fell like the winter rain,
And a voice cried, Never, oh, never again!

Bend lower, wild minstrel, thy dark lyre above,
Bid it send to my soul one murmur of love!
Can I find a heart as true and as brave
As *his* who sleeps in the cold, dark grave?
Can *another's* glance and *another's* tone
Be sweet as the echoes forever flown,
And the light of love like a halo rest,
Where I fold my cares on another's breast?
But the voice broke forth in that mournful strain,
No, no! oh never again!

Oh, never again shall its ray be cast—
That dream of love was thy first and thy last;
Thou may'st dream, perchance, that the heart is thine,
Yet thy spirit will clasp an empty shrine,
And the idol its depths has so fondly borne,
Will repay the worship with words of scorn;
The smile thou hast loved, and the memories nursed,
Will no more on thy fevered senses burst,
And thy heart will shrink from the ceaseless strain
Of no, no, no! Oh never again!

Once more, dark seer, and I break the spell,
For the sake of one who has loved me well!
Had I in the cold, dark tomb been laid,
Would *he* have sought for the myrtle braid?
No, never! I see that calm, proud smile,
And how madly my spirit is thrilling the while!
Will it never be absent? in tempest? in strife?
In the land of dreams? on the sea of life?
And the strings swelled out in a triumph strain,
And a voice cried *Never!* oh, never again!

MARRIED.

In New York, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Edward N. Mead, Dr. R. B. HAYWOOD, of this city, to JULIA OGDEN, eldest daughter of the late JOHN G. HICKS, of New York.

In this City, on the 18th inst., Mr. Enoch Evans, of Tennessee, to Miss Rebecca, second daughter of Mr. Willie W. Johnson, of this city.

DIED.

[illegible] at [illegible] his efforts [illegible] on, S. C., on Tuesday the 18th., after a [illegible] Johnson Mallet DeBerniere, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Marion, McDowell County, N. C.—Mr. DeBerniere was the only child of the late Peter J. and Ellen Deberniere Mallett, was born in this place in 1828, and graduated at the University of North Carolina in the Class of 1849. He had but recently commenced the practice of Law, for which he possessed genius that would have insured success, if it had been the will of Providence to spare his life. He was one of the gentlest and most affectionate of beings, of exemplary habits, who won his way to the hearts of all who knew him. His mortal remains were brought for deposite in the family burial place in this town.—*Fay. Obs.*