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THE END OF THE YEAR. "Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1854.

The Editor of this paper has just returned to his post, after an absence of three weeks.

EUROPEAN REPUBLICANISM.

There are certain Editors and other enthusiastic political writers who fancy that America is deeply interested in not only solving the problem of republicanism in Europe, but of demonstrating it as a thing that may and will be accomplished. With those men republicanism and liberty are synonymous; they lay it down as the groundwork of their theories, that to make the European nations happy, the whole continent must be revolutionised and republicanised; that it cannot be well done, or done at all, unless America assist in some manner, and that unless it be done, "and done quickly," this nationruns the risk of a coalition against it by those whom it shall have neglected to crush. Our domestic concerns are trifles,-anti slavery sedition, the secession of half a dozen States-are matters of less than secondary importance in the eyes of those men, compared with the necessity we are under, and the duty we owe, to the world, as republicans, of crushing those "crowned despots" living three or four thousand miles away.

We do not exaggerate one jot. Look at the appeals, the "views" and "reviews" of "questions," the "correspondence" that are imported by the ship load and with which the columns of certain journals are filled. Take for instance this extract from one of the latest of such wretched documents; the italics are not ours. "What I have to say to you is this: Affairs

in Europe will stand at the conclusion of this war-if peace should be made without the ruin of despotism at large-in such a state that you, the Republican States of America, will no longer be allowed to give, unmolested, a pernicious example of democratic self-government and equality." The writer proceeds to give his "proofs,'

which are as unsatisfactory as his assertions,

and are not worth quoting. We have had ample proof that Republicanism in Europe is an impossibility, at least in those nations that have been monarchies from time immemorial. It is synonymous with liberty only where it is appreciated, and what nation besides America is there that does appreciate or understand it? In Europe, it is synonymous with the mobism of 1789. Democracy there is the levelling of all social distinctions,—not the elevation of the lower strata of society, but the bringing down the higher, the wealthy and refined to a level with the "great unwashed;"

the pitting of the poor against the rich. Every man looks best in the clothes that were made for him. Republicanism becomes us,-we are proud of it, -we understand it, -the éstablishment of it did no violence to the society which then existed, and which was to all intents and purposes as republican in its features and local governments as it is to-day. But in Europe things are in a very different condition. What is the meaning of all the fuss that is made nowa days about foreigners. Is it not a chief cause of complaint that they do not understand our institutions? Yet, when those who come Park. to our shores, through love for its free institu tianity? Rienzi dreamt, as he strayed amongst | general refinement. the magnificent ruins of the eternal city, that ! he could restore the ancient republic. A fool's

acter of his people republican?

Taking America as the standard of true re publicanism, there is not an American who will eur, Yes. Neither Rome, nor Greece, nor the Italian Republics were republican in the American sense. We have no powerful families intriguing for a supremacy which was kingly in all but the name ;-no standing armies, apart from the citizens, which an unscrupulous and popular general could turn against his country, whenever his ambition was foiled, or his schemes baffled. In a word, there is really little or no resemblance between our system and any that the world has ever seen. Rome was happy under some of her emperors, after tiring of her pseudo-republicanism .-Would we be satisfied with an empire? Why not? The answer will apply to every nation. The character and genius of a people has everything to do with government. We are emphatically a mercantile and agricultural race. isolated from the quarrelsome tribes, and feuds, and heart burnings which must forever exist in Autocrat to collect and discipline large armies that the thing is settled. for our defence, and the protection of our na tional existence, as is the case in Europe. We can pursue our way in peace and happiness and in the name of common sense why should we wish to meddle with the affairs of others. who do not trouble us! Because our government suits us, we must go, forsooth, into the heart of Europe, into a state of society as distinct from ours as possible, which has existed with some slight changes since the days of Charlemagne, carrying down many of its feudal notions for centuries, unused to many things that we never dream of doing without; we are to rouse them to rebellion in the name of that least understood thing-liperty! And then?

Why, then, in our humble opinion, war would never end! If we had space and leisure, which we have not, we think we might demonstrate that the governments of Europe are best adapted to the society there existing; that the present revolutionary movements are the results of socialistic and infidel teachings, which would end pretty nearly where they began, in the elevation of a plebeian to supreme power, (for the instinct of the people, like the revolution of a wheel, would return to that-point,) and in one month republicanism would be a nullity. We might further demonstrate that, from the indisputable antagonism of race, the "solidarity of the peoples" is an impossibility; and that the present system of government in Europe is best adapted to the preservation of the separate nationalities, and (most wonderful of all paradoxes) the happiness of each people. Yet, with all this, we admit there are some cases of excessive hardship; there is a great deal of tyranny here and there-a great deal of cruelty and injustice by Moslem and Christian; but we never can believe that the remedy lies in Eu-

We might point out the unfitness of certain races,-that is where those races exist distinct and alone, unmixed or unamalgamated with others-for our institutions; apart from any consideration but this peculiar character .-Witness the Celt Iberian of South America and Mexico. How long will his republicanism last? It will never do for him, or any of his hot-blooded kin, whether of France, Italy or elsewhere. The German might do in a quiet colony by himself, but crush him into the centre of Europe, in the midst of hostile races, and he dare not copy us, for wars and standing armies will ever be in Europe, and both, we fear, are dangerous to, if not destructive of, Republican's n.

But this is straying from our intention. wished to call attention to the appeals for open and secret aid which are made to the generous and liberty loving people of America by men who have nothing to lose by dragging this na. tion into a war with some other European powet us thank God we are at peace. When that would have others do unto vou."

SCRAPS OF NEWS.

The Steamer Orazaba arrived in New Orleans on the 25th ult., bringing dates from Mexico to the 17th. Count Boulbon and other French officers recently arrested had been sentenced to be shot on the 19th. Another government victory was reported on the 7th, but nothing had been heard from Alvarez.

An extreme and unprecedented drought prevailed in many parts of Mexico. The crops in

The Indian troubles at Durango had been partially checked; armed bands had, however, appeared in the districts, and had committed many depredations. Rumors were current that 20 or 30 Mexicans had already been murdered. The cholera and yellow fever had greatly de-

UNFORTUNATE.-The editor of the New York Journal of Commerce accounts for the late delivery of a portion of his edition on Monday morning, by stating that the carrier got in "limbo" on Sunday, for exercising a little too much freedom of speech while preaching in the

It is understood that Abbas Pacha, the late fions, are thus spoken of, how is it to be expect- viceroy of Egypt, was dispatched in the Orien ed that those, who do not want to come, or who, tal fashion. His two assassins escaped with at least, have not come, will understand the the connivance of high functions. His son, workings of our system any better? What who is affianced to a daughter of the Sultan. does Mazzinf know of Republics, save as an | was on his way to France. The marriage is enthusiastic dreamer who thinks Pagan Romed now doubtful. His successor, son of Mehemet a pattern for the nineteenth century of Chris- Ali, is far superior in education, faculties, and Frank Mathews was in the habit of having ev-

The indefatigable Lamartine has just sold a "History of Turkey," from his pen, to the prodream! Is Kossuth a republican? Is the char prietors of a Paris daily newspaper, for £4,800 sterling!

> Owing to the spirited exertions of Sir Roderick Murchison and other leading geographers, a sum of £2000 has been subscribed to do honor to the memory of the gallant Frenchman, Sir John Franklin. £300 is to be applied to the erection of a granite obelisk on the wharf of Green wich Hospital, and £300 is to be given to each of the five sisters of the deceased.

While a laborer, named Mitchell, was working in a ditch, near Gainsborough, a gentle. man came to inform him that he was heir to Green, and looking up Broadway. They will of cash, can now, by paying a fair valuation in the short stay of the Oriental millionaire. property valued at £20,000, left by Mr. Sut- demolish these buildings and erect upon the a gross sum (or by way of rent charge commuton, of Thorpe, a distant relative.

GRORGE THOMPSON TURNED UP AGAIN .- By late accounts from England, we see that there was an anti-slavery meeting held at Manchester on the 1st, at which George Thompson was the chief Speaker. Besolutions were adopted for the immediate total emancipation of the slaves of the United States, and the slave trade, deprecating the acquisition of Cuba by the the old world. Our neighbors are either too United States, urging emancipation there as weak or too quiet to trouble us. We want no the best means of frustrating the same, &c. So cultivated taste could suggest. The gentlemen gather berries, and felt what she supposed was

ca to bring cargoes of slaves to Cuba.

Sunday, 13th inst., on the way to St. Augustine, where they will be deposited in the family burial ground. Col. Loring, although born in North | could not extricate himself from the grip of the Carolina, resided at St. Augustine for many rustic beauty, and was obliged to "trot round" years previous to his going to California. He after her for one long mortal hour before he is a brother of Col. Wm. Loring, of the Rifles, made his escape the first opportunity, resolving one of the guns at the bombardment of Greymade his escape the first opportunity, resolving one of the guns at the bombardment of Greymade his escape the first opportunity, resolving one of the guns at the bombardment of Greymade his escape the first opportunity, resolving one of the guns at the bombardment of Greymade his escape the first opportunity, resolving one of the guns at the bombardment of Greymade his escape the first opportunity. war.

LITERARY NOTICES.

We are indebted to that enterprising bibliopolist, W. L. POMEROY, for a copy of HARFER for September. It is full of very interesting and whose excessive amiability leads him to matter; in fact each successive number seems to exceed each preceding one, in the care and taste which mark its selections.

PUTNAM, for September, also comes to us from the publishers through Mr. POMEROY.

THE LAST OF THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

The New York Heraid gives a sketch of the American Bonapartes, suggested by the recent resignation of second Lieut. Bonaparte, late of of a tumbler but very recently emptied, have the U. S. Rifles, who is now in France, and it is gained him an enviable distinction in the instisaid will enter the French Army.

Lieut. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte is a native of the United States, and graduated at West | the earliest in his history, but circumstances Point. He is the son of Jerome Napoleon Bo- have led him to believe that he was born in naparte, who was the sou of Jerome, the youngest brother of Napoleon. This brother of Napoleon, on a visit to America, married Miss Pat- very short time, produce upon the mind of terson, of Baltimore, but on his return with his young wife to France, his ship was met in the rexel by an order from the Emperor, prohibiting her landing on the French soil. The magnificent Emperor, whose boast it was that he had risen from the cannille, " was displeased with his brother's plebeian alliance. Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte landed in England, and took up her residence in Camberwell, near London. Jerome Bonaparte, the father of the young lieutenant,

was born there, July 7, 1805 The Council of State, at the command of the Emperor, issued a decree, cancelling the marriage; but it had been performed by a Roman Catholic Bishop, (Bishop Carroll, of Baltimore,) and the Pope insisted upon its validity. It was in vain that the great temporal princes besieged the great spiritual ruler with importunate supplications. The following extract, which the Herald gives from a letter written by the Emperor to the Pope, May 24, 1805, produced no effect. His Holiness regarded not the head of the church militant, nor heeded in the slightest degree the pious zeal of Napoleon against Pro-

"I have frequently spoken to your holiness of young brother, nineteen years of age, whom | muddled brain. He saw large bodies of "men sent in a frigate to America, and who, after a | in buckram," and before he had travelled two a Protestant, a daughter of a merchant of the United States. He has just returned. He is of fierce looking Know-Nothings, who, he felt er, flattering it to "show its strength" and make, fully conscious of his fault. I have sent back confident, were determined to annihilate him. its "weight felt." We know our strength and to America Miss Patterson, who calls herself The case was desperate, and G--n knew that his wife. By our laws the marriage is null. A | the slightest faux pas on his part would be Spanish priest so far forgot his duty as to pro fatal to him. He called a council of war, and "show our strength" to the satisfaction of our holiness a bill annulling the marriage. I send clear and emphatic manner, concluding that toes, but in our dealings with those now at peace your heliness several papers, from one of stratagem alone could save him. He would which, by Cardinal Casselli, your holiness will nativise himself and escape detection. He with us, let our motto be, "do unto others as ye receive much light. I could easily have the made an effort to sing Hail Columbia, but the marriage broken in Paris, since the Gallican bars were very much confused, and he fell Church pronounces such marriages null. But back on his whistling powers, serenading the it appears to me better to have it done in Rome, watchmen for eight squares with "Rorv on account of the example to sovereign families O'Moore," fondly believing all the time that he marrying Protestants," &c.

> But the Pope was inflexible, and peremptori- of Yankee Doodle. ly refused to grant the request of the Emperor. So the marriage was declared a nullity without the Pope, a princess was provided as the wife of Jerome, and he was made a king. The American wife, with her son, returned home ; the Maryland Legislature divorced her from name of Mrs. Patterson, and holds it to this day. She still lives at Baltimore. She is

Her son, also a wealthy citizen of Baltimore, if, hereafter, the fortunes of both son and

American Bonapartes. How remarkable are the vicissitudes of kingly fortunes! It is to Josephine, the repudiated wife of Napoleon, that the Napoleonic empire is indebted for its legitimate restoration; and the imperial succession may yet be descendants of Mrs. Patterson.

* The Herald is mistaken. Napoleon never nade any such boast .- [ED. REG.

THE TWO MR. MATHEWSES .- The following needote illustrates the reputation of Mr. Chas. Mathews, whose progress through the bankruptcy court has lately attracted attention :ery evening a pint of porter from a neighboring 'public." On one occasion Charles Mathews met the pot-boy on the stair, and inquired "who was the beer for?" The boy replied, "for Mr. Mathews." On which Charles replied, "I'm going to Mr. Matthews and I'll carry it to him.' So knocking at the door, and imitating the boy's voice, he said, "Here's your beer, sir." Frank, knowing Charles' voice, notwithstanding the Lieut. Bellot, who lost his life in the search for case," replied Frank, "its not for me, but for ous incidents of tenure which are such odious | Australia ten years ago, and so on to the end of the other Mr. Mathews."

> HOTEL FOR COLORED PEOPLE .- A letter from H. Burroughs, of the Irving, and Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House; have purchased quest, (see Coke on Copyholds, sec. 3.) The of rupees with the distributive abilities of untel is intended solely for the colored people of ment of his land from the lord of the manor. men, and none but colored men and women into pure hold, freed from fines, service, heriwill be allowed to board there.

ARKANSAS GIRLS .- The Memphis Express tells the following story of a friend of the editor's, who went over into Arkansas recently, to attend a "break-down," that is, a dance.

"The ladies, upon the occasion, were arrayed The remains of Col. Charles Loring passed to dance with him. She thereupon turned to a and reaching the more vital organs, she expired.

Jacksonville, Fla., on the steamer Welaka, on friend, and addressed her in these words—

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press. "Sal, hold my tater while I trot around with

that nice hoss what's got on store clothes." Our friend was clinched accordingly; he could obtain a respite from his labors. He who won such merited laurels in the Mexican that he would never again go to an Arkansas in the performance of his duties.—Boston Times. break down."

AN ENCOUNTER WITH THE KNOW-

NOTHINGS. An amiable and enterprising young gentleman, who rejoices in the appellation of G--n, look with profound contempt upon the antiquated specimen of humanity who could refuse a drink, even under the most extraordinary and debilitating circumstances, was the hero, a few nights since, of manœuvres and strategems, which entitle him to honorable mention among the great Generals who have smashed things. G--n has devoted a considerable share of his life and substance to the purchase of an interest in the firm of "Good-fellows," and his great curiosity, and commendable perseverance

in making scientific observations in the bottom tution of which he is a member. G -- n does not recollect it distinctly, as the event is among the Emerald Isle, and there are times when fiftéen or twenty circumstances, occurring in a G-n an impression that he is marked out as a special victim of Know-Nothingism. A few nights since G --- n " was out," and the expression, although a very simple joining of two simple words, is hugely charged with meaning, when applied to our hero, G--n was enthusiastic in his tumbler experiments, and he arrived at that degree of elevation in human progress, which is not indicated by figures, but which manifests itself by angular comotion not to be mistaken. An hour had arrived when G-n generally wakes all over, and, fortunately for him, a slumbering idea areused itself and conversed with him serious ly on the propriety of going home. G--n didn't like to be talked to by any body, but as

the idea aforesaid was an old friend of his, and

"he knew him to be a friend by the remark he

made," he listened to him, and started for his there were a few lamps, but G--n could see an infinitesmal number of each of these institutions, and as usual on such occasions, visions of savage Know-Nothings, tomahawks and scalping knives took complete possession of his ourn of a month, although a minor, married squares, he became very disagreeably conscious was saving his life by giving a brilliant version

THE GRAPE SHOT.

We do not remember to have seen stated any where, what we believe to be the true reason for the shipment of the arms by this vessel, her Bonaparte and she assumed the simple and her long detention in the Gulf, which has given rise to so many suspicions. The first movement, as we understand the case, came many parts of the country were almost an en- | wealthy. She is respected and admired by the | from several Mexicans in this city, who repre tire failure, and fears of famine were seriously whole community; and if she has a weakness sented that they had a contract with the Mexi it is an excusable one, notwithstanding her can government for the supply of a certain wrongs, for it is an attachment to the Bona- quantity of muskets at \$6 each, and wished to purchase the lot held by Mr. Law, since the sale of them by the United States at public aucand her grandson, our young Lieutenant, are tion. Letters confirmatory of this statement now in Paris, and are there by invitation of the | were exhibited, and the owner of the muskets, Emperor. The Lieutenant resigns his commis | we believe, was at last induced-not to deliver sion in our army, undoubtedly to enter into the them to the contractors upon their representaservice of France; nor should we be surprised | tions as they desired, but to purchase a vessel and send them out to be delivered upon satismother were to be identified with "the Napole- factory payment. Mr. Beach, of this city, on dynasty." And they are the last of the whose death, after a sudden illness, we have al ready announced, was entrusted with the property, and the vessel sailed without having cleared from our port, with various rumors as to her destination. When she reached the Gulf. Mr. Beach found out that the letters and documents exhibited to induce the sale of the muskets, were forgeries, and that his principal had just escaped being swindled out of his property .-Whether the design of the applicant was to get possession of the arms to aid the revolution in Mexico, or to facilitate the invasion of Cuba, does not fully appear; but we believe that Mr. Beach, upon discovering the imposition, at once commenced negotiations with Santa Anna. for the sale of the property, and we have some reason to suppose, that he had succeeded in this purpose, when he was seized with the illness which terminated so fatally. It is probable that the arrangements commenced by him will still be perfected, and the warlike cargo be trans-

ferred at last to Mexican soil.

ly 1st, 1853, came into operation an Act for the disguised tone, replied, "Put it down." The compulsory Enfranchisement of Copyhold, And traveled the round world over, was in Paris rejoinder was, "My master told me not to leave cient Demesne and Customary Freehold Lands | during the last revolution, was in California the beer without the money." "Oh, in that frem those manorial rights and infinitely varible before Capt. Sutter and the Russians, was in relics of feudal servitude in England. Tenures by copy of control ("held at the will of the lord") are the result of that pre-historic miti-New York states that Wm. B. Astor, Josiah gation of the statutes of pure villanage which Perham. Horace Greelev, P. T. Barnum, Wm. gradually worked itself out in the four dark Ganges. The calculating mammas who have centuries which succeeded the Norman Conthe row of brick buildings facing the Bowling Saxon villain of to day, with a sufficient amount married daughters must become reconciled to site a fine hotel, of brown sandstone. This hot table at any time) demand the enfranchisethe United States. It will be leased to colored and convert his copyhold or customary estate ots, and all manorial rights. The voluntary Enfranchisement Act of 1841 had worked too slowly, but under the operation of this Act copyhold and customary estates must soon become extinct in England.

SINGULAR CASE .- Mrs. Currier, of Castleton, in the best, with all the gay colors that an un- Vt., went out one day last month in the field to were dressed in homespun clothes, and none but | the bite of an insect on her leg-but paid little our friend had broadcloth upon his back .- attention to it for three days. On the fourth, The New York Times affirms that the slave During the evening, sweet potatoes of an enorrade is actually carried on between that city mous size, rossted in the ashes, were handed dime, attended with darting pains and inflamand the coast of Africa, and that New York round to the company, together with a handful mation. The best medical and surgical atten merchants are constantly sending vessels to Afrison became smitten with our friend, (perhaps gangrene, turn black, and flake off above the with his magnificent moustaches,) and resolved knee, until the bone and muscles were laid bare,

> A BROTHER OF JENNY LIND ON BOARD THE U S. SLOOP OF WAR CYANE .- We learn that among the smartest of the crew on board the U. S. sloop of war Cyane, is a brother of the celebrated songstress, Jenny Lind. He commanded

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Great Foot-Race at the Hipportrome-Five Miles made in 23 Minutes 40 3 4 Seconds-Young America Beaten by a Nova Scotian. Last evening, the great five mile foot-race-

forty-four times around the course-took place at Franconi's Hippodrome, and upwards of four thousand spectators were present. The following young men entered for the race: William Barlow, an American, a pilot on the

Villiamsburgh ferry-boat Niagara. He is 20 years of age, 5 feet 71 inches in height, and ighs 133 pounds. He was dressed in scarlet ored breeches and white woolen shirt. John Grindall, a native of St. John, N. B. ge, 23 years; size, 5 feet 71; weight, 120 bounds. Dressed in scarlet breeches and white

Samuel Acker, an American; age, 21; size, feet 4 inches; weight, 125 pounds. Dressed n white breeches, and green, red and white triped woolen shirt; red ribbon tied on his

William Davidson, an American; age, 20; e, 5 feet 91 inches; weight, 145 pounds .ressed in brown linen breeches and pink shirt. Samuel Jackson, a native of Ireland; age, 9; size, 5 feet 5 inches: weight, 122 pounds. Pressed in blue and white striped breeches and

Julius Finch, an American ; age, 21 ; size, 5 eet 4 inches; weight, 127 pounds. Dressed in pink breeches and white woolen shirt. The six men made a very good appearance

At the tap of the drum all started together n the first round. Before they reached the upper turn of the ring. Grindall took the lead .-Acker was second, Barlow fourth, and the rest ollowed close behind them.

Barlow came up second to Grindall on the ourth round, and kept within three feet of him. Both men ran very easy, and it was believed that Barlow would distance Grindall.

On the eight round one of the racers gave ut. Grindall was still ahead, with Barlow and three others at his heels. One man was entirely eclipsed, and ran by himself on the other side of the circle, vainly endeavoring to rejoin the rest, who were going at a fast and

On the tenth round the four men were running one after the other, but several feet apart. continued to lead the party, and his place as second best.

ds of Barlow cheered him loudly, out to him to pass Grindall. He ran fasa while, but Grindall also increased his speed, and they remained about the same dis-There were only three on the course at this time, and Barlow lagged behind about ten feet. Acker passed him at the lower end of the course, and was received with huzzas and the clapping

On the twentieth round Barlow was second again. Acker repassed Barlow on the twentycond, and the latter showed signs of giving up he race. He ran twenty or thirty feet behind Grindall and Acker. The contest now began to grow exciting, but Acker was unable longer to compete with the two practised runners and re

On the twenty-third round Grindall was far thead of Barlow, and it became evident that he latter would be beaten. Grindall's friends chanted loudly at the ease with which he kept he lead, and encouraged him to go on. Barow, before he reached the judge's stand on this round, ceased running and went off the course The enthusiasm for Grindall was now greater than ever, and each time he passed the boys in he parquet he signified by raising his hand

that he was all right. He went on very fast, and apparently not much fatigued. On the forty-fourth and last round he ran to the judges' stand with a handkerchief flying from his right hand. The cheering was renew ed, and continued till the victor-left the course.

Grindall said he was able to run five miles more, and would like to enter for a thousand dollars. Barlow had been considered the best runner. and there was much disappointment manifested when he gave out. It was rumored that he had one this for the purpose of getting up another race for a higher prize. Several persons offer ed to bet five hundred dollars that Barlow could distance Grindall in a ten mile heat. It is pos sible that a match will grow out of the defeat

Grindall, who made the fourty-four times around the course in twenty-eight minutes forty and three quarter seconds.

To run five miles steady in less than half an hour is certainly a wonderful performance. It is, we believe, the best time ever made in a foot

WE HAVE A RAJAH AMONG US .- Promenaders along Fourth, especially in the charmed precincts east of Broadway, have for several days been overtempted to look back after passing a very remarkable individual of small stature, but otherwise fingly proportioned, who wears a long, flowing and glossy black beard, with silken moustaches and killing-to the ladies-black eyes. The dress of the Hindostan Decline of Normanism in England .- On Ju- Rajah-for he is no less a personage-ic in good taste, though evidently costly. M. Roy has the chapter of remarkable places and countries. The Rajah remains a few days in the metopolis of the West, and then proceeds on his homeward journey to the banks of the been unable to disconnect visions of great bags Cincinnati Com.

> As the gunning season commences, we find our exchanges filled with details of accidents occurring in every section of the country, in many instances the result of gross carelessness. One of the most singular we have met with, thus far, happened recently at Copake, in this State. Two men were out hunting, one of whom had a double barrelled gun. Having I will lease the property from one to five years. discharged one barrel at a bird, he brought the butt of his gun to the ground with the muzzle leaning against his left breast. His dog bed-room in the store. Any address for further coming up, jumped with his fore-paws against nim, and when they came down they struck the trigger of the other barrel, and discharged the whole contents in his breast. The charge was lodged in his shoulder, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he eventually died. Exchange.

CAMPHOR PRODUCING INSANITY .- The Toronless than eight persons have been admitted into the Lunatic Asylum in a state of insanity, occasioned by consuming quantities of camphor, to prevent cholera. Some of them carried it about in their pockets, and kept from time to time eating small quanties of it. Others took it dissolved in brandy. In all cases where taken in any quantity, it produced insanity. It is a fact well known, that a comparatively small | the first of July. quantity of camphor will set a dog mad, and that he will soon afterwards die."

MALIBRAN'S TOMB.

Poor Malibran, one of the few theatrical women one takes an interest in, sleers at Lacken, lose to Brussels, in the prettiest church yard n Belgium; just the green, sunny, tranquil place that a church-yard should be. Her grave s covered by an anomalous sort of building, that would look like a summer-house if it had pen windows. Expecting nothing from the ungracefulness of the exterior, you are startled when you look through a small aperture in the ron door and find the inner gloom lighted up by a white marble statue—the figure, as of an ascending angel, so spiritually fair you might take it for a vision. The bare foot is just parting from the earth; the robes seem already to have begun to float, and the head and face, now in the full light under the glazed roof, are steeped in a golden glow from the last level rays of the setting sun. Seen thus, the body mouldering in the dust, the spiritual part already in the light, and almost in the presence of God, there seems no long transition; no floating upward and onward past sun and star; the last touch of earth, the first glimpse of home, for the soul-beaming face looks serene and satisfied-a mirror of the peace that passeth all understan-

When Alboni was performing at Trieste she found out that there was a cabal against her. Dressed in male attire, she mingled with the conspirators, who were arranging their plan at an estaminet-not very secretly. stranger here," said Alboni, addressing the leader, " but if there's fun on hand count on me." "Agreed," was the reply, "we are pre-paring to hiss down a cantatrice this evening." Good: what has she done: anything wicked?" "No: we know nothing about her, ex cept that she comes from Rome, and we wish to have no singers here of whose reputation we are not the creators." "That is quite reasonable : now what can I do in this excellent enterprise?" "Take this whistle," said the conductor, "at a given signal a storm will be raised which you must increase." "Capital! I understand!" and putting the whistle which was attached to a red ribbon round her neck, she hade the guardians of the rights of Trent

The Theatre was crowded that night. All went on well till Alboni, as Rosina, appeared in the scene. Some of the more impatient of he conspirators sounded their shrill whistles. before the signal was given. Alboni advanced to the footlights. "Gentlemen," said she, smiling and displaying the whistle that hung round her neck: "Gentlemen, we must not hiss me, but the cavatina; you have commenced too There was a moment's silence, then thunders of applause. That night Alboni was recalled eleven times amidst showers of bou-

"SIN IN A FIDDLE."-When a violin was first introduced into the choir of the church, the innovation gave great offence to the worthy parishioners. Especially was the player of the bass viol exercised with sorrow and indignation. when the frivolous and profane fiddle first took its place in the house of God, by the side of his sedate and portly instrument. He accordingly laid the case before the parson, who, after listening soberly to his complaints, replied: "It may be as you say, sir; I don't know but you are right; but if you are, it strikes me the greater the fiddle, the greater the sin!" The hero of the " big fiddle was untuned.'

The Reverend N. D. Bullock of Dana. V. II. in the heat of the liquor question, stabbed a Mr. Lindsay with a dirk-knife. He was arrested and held to bail in six hundred dollars

DIED.

At his residence in the town of Nashville, N. ., on the 26th ultimo, William G. Freeman, son of William D. and Harriet Freeman, in the 35th year of his age.

THE Subscriber having, at August Sessions, 1854, of Wake County Court, been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John Primrose, deceased, hereby give no-The prize of fifty dollars was awarded to John | tice to all persons having debts, claims or demands against the said John Primrose, deceased, to present them to him for payment properly auther ticated within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their C. LEWEY, Administrator. recovery./ Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1854.

Fall Stock! Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Leather, Wrap-. ping Paper, Shoe Findings, &c., HERMAN & CO.

Wholesale Jobbens, Norfolk, Va. AVE received 2,500 packages of Boots, Shoes, &c., being a part of their Fall Stock, and invite the attention of North Carolina and Virginia Merchants to same.

The long experience we have had in the business, and the knowledge of the description of goods needed in this section of country, together with the fact, that we have purchased principally for Cash, enable them now, as heretofore, to compete successfully with Northern Markets. Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing, and all orders will meet with prompt attention and despatch.

HERMAN & CO., Norfolk, Va., September 1, 1854.

Notice.

THE subscriber, determined to retire from the mercantile business, will close out his entire stock, (not very extensive,) on unprecedented low and accommodating terms. Any person wishing to engage in the mercantile business may do well

o give me a call. The stand is one of the best in the State, and is most beautifully located, elegantly shaded, has most excellent water, and I do not hesitate to say but that it is as healthy a situation as any in the lower part of the State. Call soon, and you will have time to lay in a full stock

The store and warehouse are decidedly the most convenient business houses that I know of. Board, lodging and washing can be had of the subscriber on reasonable terms. There is also a nice particulars shall receive prompt attention.

Scotland Neck, N. C., August 8, 1854.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. CLAVES are not permitted to travel on the Railroad, without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, at home. To any person willing to keep a private boarding house, carry on the mercantile business, make brick for market, with or without a conv of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL. Railroad, without a written permit from their to Colonist says: "We are informed that no athe Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. Jan. 10, '54. 4 JAMES M. POOL, Ticket Agent.

Nag's Head.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the OCEAN RETREAT, at Nag's Head, which has been greatly enlarged and improved since the last season, will be open for Visiters on A. E. JACOBS,

Norfolk Military Academy. THE next session will commence on the 15th

of September next.
FACULTY. Jno. B. Strange, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics, Wm. N. Brooke, A. B., Prof. of Angient Lan-

Geo. W. heffield, A. M., Prof. of English. Jean Odend Hal, Prof. of Modern Languages.

Senior department \$10 and \$12,50 per qr. Modern Languages each, \$5 Payments quarterly in advance, to be made to

This Institution has been in successful operation, under the management of experienced and

able Teachers, for more than ten years, and of-

fers facilities for acquiring a thorough and exten-

sive education not to be surpassed by many Col-Military instruction is given gratis only to those who choose to a rail themselselves of it. The exercises in this branch do not interfere with the

Board may be had with the Principal for \$175 per session, commencing 15th September and ending 31st July.

Catalogues containing further particulars may be obtained by addressing W. W. Shurp, Esq., Sept 1st, 1854. t158-74

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, WASHINGTON.

HE Thirty-third Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the fourth Monday in Ocper and continue until March.

FACULTY. Thomas Miller, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Wm. P. Johnston, M. D., Professor of Obstetics and Diseases of Women and Children. Joshua Riley, M. D., Professor of Materia Medea. Therapeutics, and Hygiebe.

John Fred. May, M. D., Professor of the Prin ciples and practice of Surgery.

Grafon Tyler, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine. Lewis H. Steiner, M. D., Professor of Chemistry

and Pharmacy.
Edward M. Scott, M. D., Prosector and Dem instrator of Anatomy. The facilities for the prosecution of practical an-

stomy are ample. Like most similar institutions in Europe, the desks from which the regular lectures are given and the wards for clinical instructions are under the same roof.

The completion of the extensive additions to the buildings since the last session for the accommodation of the sick will greatly extend the use fulress of the medical and surgical clinic. The entire expense for a full course of lectures

Pactical anatomy by the demonstrator. Matriculating fee, payable only once Graduating expenses

Admission to the Medical and Surgical Clinic through the whole course without charge.
For further information address LEWIS H. STEINER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, office Washington Infirmary September 1st, 1854.

Fall Hardware.

W E are now in receipt of a fresh stock of goods, consisting of Pocket and Table Cutlery of various patterns. Guns and Pistols, a handsome, assortment; Building Materials, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, &c., a large assortment .-Tools of all descriptions, for Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Machinists and Farmers' use, together with a general assortment of foreign and domestic Hardware, suitable to the wants of the city and country trade; also a large and fresh stock of Saddlery to answer the charge of assault with intent to Hardware, consisting of Bits, Stirrups, Buckles &c., Coach Materials, Springs and Axles, Patent

Leather, Hog Skins, Serge, Webbing, Whips, &c. Our purchases have been made direct from the Manufacturers in Europe and America upon favorable terms. Having had the experience of the last 20 or 30 years of the wants of the country trade, we flatter ourselves upon keeping the best assortment of Hardware, suitable to the demands of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina merchants, to be found in any one house in the United States. We most respectfully invite an examination of stock and prices by merchants and others visiting this market, fee ing the assurance that we can

satisfy even the largest class of customers. SMITH & ROBERTS. Importers of Hardware, No. 22, Pearl st. N. B. Always on hand an assortment of "Naylor's Cast Steel and "Anchor" Bolting Cloth. Sept. 22, 1854.

Once, Twice, Going! " TOT at public, but at private sale, if early ap. plication be made to me at Raleigh or upon the premises, the most beautiful and undoubtedly healthy Cottage Farm in Wake county; with great capabilities for profit. It is within two and a half miles of the city of Raleigh, immediately in the fork of the Chapel Hill and Hillsbore' roads and within one hundred and fifty yards of the Central Rail Road; combining every thing to reader it a most charming family residence. The tract contains 131 acres of good, arable land, about 100 of which is in the original forest—the residue has been cleared within the last three years, fiberally manured, handsomely and strongly enclosed and put in a high state of cultivation. The Dwelling House is a strong two story, well built and tastely finished building, in modern style—it. has six 18 feet square rooms, each with a fire place besides spacious airy Halls above and below stairs, Portico and every other convenience that heart can desire. The out houses are numerous and well built and of every kind a well improved farm can require.

There is a spacious Store House, and a Blacksmith shop upon the premises, where I have carried on a very extensive business for the last twelve nouths with great success, and can, therefore, pronounce it one of the best stands for a country store within my knowledge. The range for Cattle, Hoga and Sheep is very fine, and there is an abundance of fire wood and rail timber, and clay for brick making, upon the land. There is a most excellent well of water at the House and also one at the Store, and three everlasting springs upon the premises. This property being upon the great thorough

fare of Western trade and travel, and of pleasure rides from the city, and the landscape charming; the nmates never find it lonely, but are ever gladdened by the moving panorams of busy life. I have a larger body of land farther from the city, which my interests require me to improve and occupy; therefore I will sell this property cheap and on easy terms. This is a rare chance for any person wishing a handsome, healthy, cheap and profitable family residence, all new and in good order for immediate enjoyment. The schools in the city walk. This property would eminently suit a public officer, or a Physician desiring a good country practice, or a Merchant, wishing to be in the city every day, while adding to his thrift by avocations well managed manket garden and dairy, for the supply of the city, saided to his farming opera-tions, this property would assuredly lead to fortune. Now's the day and now's the hour to strike for the prize.

JOHN C. MOORE. Waverly, Wake Co., Aug. 28, '64. tf 70 TALMER'S IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL

MACHINE.—Apply at the Farmer's Hell, Re-leigh, N. C. JAS. M. TOWLES, Agent June 80, 1854.