

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fall Season in New York—A Mercantile Dodge—The Trotting Bull from Spain—The Duke, who is Dick?—Irish Funerals—Two remarkable Deaths—Death of Bishop Wainwright, and also of an editor and a physician.

New York, Sept. 23d. The fall season in New York is not only the most delightful portion of the year, but it is the gayest and most fashionable. Summer tourists and travellers from abroad, and merchants from all parts of the land, collect here in the largest numbers. The hotels are filled, the theatres are better patronized, money circulates more freely, and all the rounds of city life are more complete. Broadway, too, puts on its brightest robes of glory. Pedestrians of all kinds and from every clime crowd into it, and the moving procession passes on to and fro, what an endless variety, and what a perpetual movement! Everything and everybody is in motion with life and motion, and all the impetus of life seems to be concentrated in the city's great central artery.

A great city must not only be the capital of a country, but one of the capitals of the world, where representatives of every race and region meet together. New York is becoming such a city more and more every day. It is cosmopolitan. And, notwithstanding it is the worst governed city that the world has ever known, and is full of corruption and iniquity, yet, being a great central artery, it is a charming place to go to where every one, after having been cheated and astonished, and jostled by the crowd, returns home again in his monotony, a little wiser than when he came. Adventures and incidents are always on hand; gun-elastic dangers from Italy, famous divines from New England, and the great trotting bull, yclept Don Giovanni, from Spain. He trots in harness faster than a third avenue steamer, and exhibits his extraordinary feats of speed at that bull-baiting concern, the hippodrome. He goes like a locomotive, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and is finally descended from those celebrated bulls of Bashan, so much extolled by Moses and the Prophets. His father was a renowned bull before him; or, to speak more technically, his sire, who immortalized himself by killing a royal tiger, in a fair fight, on the Plaza de los Toros, at Madrid. But, notwithstanding this eminent reputation, I suspect the Spanish bull to be something of a humbug, and, if he is not, he is out of the fashion.

The drought and the cholera both operated materially to the detriment of New York, and upon the top of these evils, a cholera epidemic of a good many of the above-mentioned difficulties as good reasons for not coming on and meeting their engagements. But many of them are said to have come on as far as Philadelphia, where they laid out the funds which were due here.

A drought makes a scarcity, and the cholera produces a collapse, and many of our merchants are likely to be collapsed from the scarcity of their collections.

In passing through New York, especially in the densely populated parts, one is saluted by signs-board in all directions. The lower part of the city literally glitters with the signs of trade, which cover the portals, the fronts, and even stand out upon the tops of the houses. Many are the artifices resorted to to render these expedients attractive. A run of custom ensures a fortune, and a popular reputation is the best capital. People here are too much hurried to examine and judge of things. They are as thick as measles and small-pox, and almost as contagious and pestiferous. Like them, also, they make their appearance in the Spring and in the Fall, but as a perpetual epidemic.

A month or two since, Bishop Tibon, of Bardonia, was announced to marry on the five carriage should attend an Irish funeral. This decree is intended for this country only, and not Ireland, where they could scarcely collect so many first-rate wheelbarrows. The order emanated, perhaps, from high quarters, as its observance is noticeable in all the streets there was a vast display in this particular, and an outlay which none but the rich can afford, the correction of the evil is commendable.

Two remarkable deaths occurred here recently. A son of the late Judge Barouille was killed while at school, when playing. A young man ran into him, his head striking young Barouille on the temple, which produced a fracture, and resulted in death. The other case was that of a milkman, who quarrelled with a woman he was dealing out milk to. The milkman, not having any milk of human kindness in his composition, struck the woman on the head with his own pitcher. The hard-headed female survived it, but the fragments of the pitcher struck a little girl who was standing by on the neck, and killed her. He was arrested.

Bishop Wainwright departed this life yesterday. He had been sick for a month; was first taken with chills and fever, which ended in typhoid attack, which carried him off. His age was 70.

Mr. Samuel Nichols, editor of the Sunday Mercury, was killed a few nights since, by being run over by one of the 3d avenue cars, in the Bowery. Dr. Jno. A. Brett, a physician of some celebrity, died on Monday, and was interred yesterday.

REMARKABLE THINGS IN OUR COUNTRY.

A few days since we published the account of a very remarkable cat in Virginia. Is there "such another" in the world? But this cat is only a small specimen in our gallery of wonders. We have had some remarkable dogs and horses; and in jackasses, we defy Europe, Asia, and Africa, to furnish us with any. Only look, too, at some of our Shanghai chickens. They are very remarkable; and as an old woman said the other day, the "Peking-Chinas are very mischievous." The boy in St. Louis, who could calculate so marvelously, is another prodigy; and the negro, who learnt Greek and Hebrew by rote lessons given him at the door of his blacksmith's shop, is in the same category. Then, too, we are equally remarkable in the way of rat-traps. If these inventions continue their triumphs, we shall soon have to import rats to keep up their business. Is it any wonder that we are not a proud people? We are not named Niagara and Mammoth Falls, as they did not get up under our institutions. But we claim credit for the cat and the rest. These are proofs of what a free nation can do; and we challenge the whole earth to equal them.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC BISHOP.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 21. Francis Xavier Garland died yesterday of cholera. He was the first Catholic Bishop of Savannah, and was formerly Pastor of St. John's Church, Philadelphia. He was born in Dublin in 1808. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment during the ensuing Winter.

CANADIAN RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—A Quebec despatch says that the Reciprocity Treaty was confirmed by the Provisional Parliament on Wednesday. Sidney Webster was on the floor when the vote was taken.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING DENOUNCING THE KNOW NOTHINGS, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The attempt to reorganize the Democratic party upon the basis of opposition to the Know Nothings has served to rally the majority existing here. To-night a mass meeting was held by the Democracy at Carusi's Saloon, consisting of some five or six hundred persons. Postmaster Berrett was appointed President, with a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The committee on business presented a preamble and series of resolutions, in substance as follows: That whereas the Democratic party has ever striven to maintain the guaranties of the Constitution in its purity, and whereas a certain organization has sprung up, having for its object the control of the rights of adopted citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic party will waive unceasing war upon the organization of Know-Notthings, and for that purpose we will form a National Democratic association—that we will forget political antecedents and cordially unite with all others to join in our efforts to have the Know Nothings removed from office under the administration, &c.

Upon the vote being taken on the resolutions the negatives were decidedly in the ascendant, but they were, notwithstanding, declared to be passed by the President.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Sept. 22.—The yellow fever is increasing in violence at Savannah, Charleston, and Augusta, to an extent unparalleled in the history of those cities. Two-thirds of the dwellings are abandoned by the whites, who have fled from the pestence, and left in charge of their servants, the colored population being generally exempt from its ravages. All business is suspended. But few stores other than those of apothecaries are open, and an air of utter desolation is represented as prevailing every where.

Augusta has usually been exempt from the visitation of the yellow fever, and its appearance in that city has created the greatest excitement. Even the operators have abandoned the telegraph office, and we can obtain no information but what is to be gathered from frightened citizens, many of whom have made their way to this city, which, being on a high range of country, has always been exempt from the pestilence. The neighboring villages are said to be overrun, and, although we have nothing definite, the disease is said to be prevailing in an alarming degree.

At Charleston the fever is also increasing.—The number of deaths there on Tuesday were twenty-seven, and it is rumored that still a larger number died yesterday.

At Savannah there were yesterday twenty-eight deaths by the fever, which is in a very alarming stage, and the white population does not exceed sixteen hundred persons, a mortality almost unparalleled.

The death of Bishop Garland at Savannah, who had been laboring among the sick and administering religious consolation to the dying, has caused profound regret throughout this section of the country. He was the first Bishop of Savannah. Dr. James M. Gordon has also been snatched from the afflicted people in the midst of his humane efforts to alleviate the general distress.

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Resolutions were adopted, denouncing the repeal of the Missouri compromise; declaring themselves thereby released from all obligations to admit into the Union any more States; condemning the veto of the river and harbor bill; and condemning the manifest intentions of the South to restore the African slave trade. The convention then adjourned sine die.

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From France and Britain there is no news. Mr. Soule has been nominated for France. The Spanish papers assert that he has left on account of the discovery of his share in the insurrection of the 28th of August.

At Liverpool cotton has declined one eighth; flour has advanced one shilling; wheat has advanced one shilling; and corn has declined six pence. Consols closed at 93. American stocks unchanged.

Russia refuses the propositions of Austria, and retires behind the Pruth, there to await the course of events, whether hostile or peaceable.

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A SMILE.

On the breast of the billow,  
The silver mirror,  
Unruffled the mirror,  
Unbroken the ray;  
'Till the zephyr's light pinion,  
Swept over the stream,  
And broke the repose  
Of the wave and the beam.  
Like the beam on the billow,  
Love's spirit will rest,  
Pure, peaceful and holy,  
In foud woman's breast;  
'Till passion's wild breathings,  
Have fann'd it to flame,  
To illumine her pathway,  
Or perish in shame.

FANATICISM.

The two principal literary Journals of New York, published by Messrs. Putnam and Harper respectively, in the plenitude of their patriotism and gratitude, have arranged themselves in opposition to the South, and joined in the hue and cry against what they are pleased to call the "Aggressions of Slavery." After having received the most liberal patronage from the South, and in the face of the loudest protestations of national conservatism, they have deliberately thrown themselves into the tide of excitement now setting against us, and prostituted themselves to the disreputable task of giving such a direction to its current as they hope may eventuate in the complete destruction of our peculiar institution. Surely common sense demands the most scrupulous neutrality by the contributors and men of both the North and South, and professing to represent the enlightened opinions of the whole country,—should maintain the strictest neutrality in regard to those questions upon which the two great sections are at variance, and scorn the idea of becoming the servile tools of plotting fanatics and living fanatics. The attitude of this whole affair is to be found in the spirit of venality which seems to have taken possession of but too many of our Northern neighbors, and which, if unrestrained, is destined, at no distant day, to bring incalculable evils upon the country. They have resolved the greater to a question of dollars and cents, and have decided accordingly. They are ready to pander to the passions of our enemies, because they believe it will pay. They are willing to lend their assistance in the severance of those ties which have bound us together as a happy and prosperous people, and to sacrifice the rights and their country for a pecuniary consideration. They are prepared to prostrate the noble fabric, which our Fathers reared, with the hope of finding that amid its ruins which will gratify the appetite of a bloated and insatiable cupidity. In view of these facts, it is important that the South should take such steps as will ensure that not only will manifest her contempt for this unprincipled treachery, but teach these Journals a lesson, which, by affecting their pockets, will work some improvement in their manners. It is not only a disgrace to the South, but a disgrace to the South should not pause to consider whether or not the insult is to be repeated, or explained, but, in justice to herself, she should immediately adopt such measures of retaliation and protection as her honor and her interests demand.

The proper way in which to attain the desired end is for her citizens to discontinue their subscriptions to these Periodicals, and to discontinue the Agents of these works, wherever they persist in their efforts to circulate them in opposition to the wishes of the community.—The Southern Press should regard it as a positive duty to file this notice in their columns, and to send these Magazines, and to hold them up to the condemnation of those whose rights have been so ruthlessly assailed. As this is a matter in which no party questions are involved, all Southern men should unite in the furtherance of the plan suggested by us, and generally to file this notice in their columns, and to send these Magazines, and to hold them up to the condemnation of those whose rights have been so ruthlessly assailed. As this is a matter in which no party questions are involved, all Southern men should unite in the furtherance of the plan suggested by us, and generally to file this notice in their columns, and to send these Magazines, and to hold them up to the condemnation of those whose rights have been so ruthlessly assailed.

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CULTURE OF THE VINE.

It is regarded as a singular fact that literally with mountains of iron and resources sufficient to supply the world with salt, the people of the United States are still dependent for an immense supply of these articles on the labor of the Old World. We mention these as the more prominent necessities of life which enter upon the great currents of trade, without any purpose to enquire into the often surmised causes which have produced the result mentioned—whether of cheaper labor, or of injudicious commercial legislation. But there is another article scarcely less, we may say, when we look to its consumption, a necessary of life, which is not only not produced in the United States, but has scarcely received passing attention either from our agricultural reformers or political economists. We allude to the culture of the vine, and the production of our own wines.

In Madeira, the Italian states, many of the departments of France and the Rhenish provinces, the vine is the staple product of agriculture. Wherever the soil has been found suited to its production, it has superseded the cultivation of all the cereals on account of the larger profits which it returns. A failure in the vintage is the precursor of suffering and famine, while the glutted vineyard yields a surplus which is sold for the support of the vineyarder's family, and the maintenance of his household. The vine in Europe produces much greater profit, constant and pressing as is the demand for breadstuffs, than when planted in cereal or vegetable products. And yet the common table wines (vins ordinaires) may be bought in this country, at a price which is not less than that of the wine of the same quality in Europe so valuable for the cultivation of breadstuffs, and when wine is so cheaply purchased, may be more profitably turned into vineyards, should we infer how great would be the profit realized from a successful vine culture in the State where the soil is so fertile, and where the vines from 200 to 500 per cent. higher? The experiments made near Cincinnati show that it is a source of princely profits.—\$400 would scarcely purchase one acre of a vineyard in some of the departments of France, and \$200 per acre would be the lowest estimate placed on such lands in Ohio.

Then why is it that in Virginia no attention has yet been bestowed on this most profitable branch of Agriculture? Is it because we have not the climate or the soil? On the Southern slopes of the Piedmont range throughout Virginia, there is undoubtedly a climate, and we believe a soil, unsurpassed in the world for the grape. Here, as it never was in France or in Italy, the vine is indigenous. We have seen from the mountains of Bedford almost as fine grapes grown wild as can be found among our vines, and we are not aware of any other soil so well adapted to the culture of the grape as that of the Piedmont range throughout Virginia, there is undoubtedly a climate, and we believe a soil, unsurpassed in the world for the grape. Here, as it never was in France or in Italy, the vine is indigenous. We have seen from the mountains of Bedford almost as fine grapes grown wild as can be found among our vines, and we are not aware of any other soil so well adapted to the culture of the grape as that of the Piedmont range throughout Virginia.

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REPORT OF THE NORFOLK MARKET.

FORWARDED TO THE REGISTER, BY A. M. PHEETERS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Fresh-Fruit and Commission Merchants, 55 Romaine Square. Flour.—Stock light; demand quiet. There is very little com to market. We quote, superfine \$9, extra \$8 25 to \$9, family \$10. There has been a decline of \$1 per bushel in the Northern market, but it has not affected our market, owing to the great scarcity. We look for a rapid decline as soon as it begins to come in freely. Corn.—Little doing in Corn this week. We have to report sales of poor white at 74 7/8 cts; no yellow offering. B. E. Pass have not made their appearance in large quantities yet. Very small parcels offering at retail prices. Staves.—No change to note since our last quotations. Spins.—Turpentine.—But little doing in this article. Small sales at 64 cts. Tar is plenty, and sells at \$3 25 to \$3 37 per bbl; \$3 50 for bright. Lime.—Still scarce; Thomaston \$1 20; W. C. \$1 26. Guano plenty, at Government prices. Norfolk, Sept. 24, 1854.

PETERSBURG MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, September 23. Tobacco.—The Market yesterday and to-day was more active and prices improved 25 to 50 per cent. Domestic Goods per bushel, 74 1/2 to 80 cts. Breaks small. We note sales of several good shipping and manufacturing huds at 10 1/2 to 12 1/2. Cotton.—We hear of only small sales at 7 1/2 per bushel of \$4 for prime. Corn.—There is a good demand at 77 1/2 to 80 cts. per bushel of \$4 for prime. Wheat.—Sales of prime to-day at \$1.67. Flour.—City Brands Extra are still selling at \$9 1/2 and Family \$10 1/2 to \$11. The market is active at \$60 for prime, and \$55 for mixed.—Democrat.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 23. Bacon per lb., new, at a 10 1/2 cts. Cotton, per lb. 8 1/2. Cotton Bagging per yard—Gunny, at 18 cts; Dundee, at 14 to 16; Burlaps, at 10 to 12 cts. Cotton Yarn, per lb., Nos. 5 to 10, at 18 cts. Grain, Corn, at \$1.10; Wheat, at 1 25; Oats, at 60; Rye, at 100 cts. Hides per lb.—Dry, at 10; Green, at 8 to 4 cts. Remarks.—The market during the week has been well supplied with produce. Sales of Bacon were made at 10 1/2 cts per lb. Corn, prices ruled quiet at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bushel, from wagons. Flour—supply rather limited; sales at 8 25 for superfine. Spirits Turpentine 44 and 45 cts. per gallon. Raw Indigo, at \$1.10; virgin dip 90. Bagging and Rope have advanced and we alter quotations to correspond.—[FAY. CA.]

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, September 23. Turpentine.—We note further sales yesterday of 22 bbls yellow dip, at \$3.30 per bbl. No sales to-day that we hear of. The article is taken readily by shippers at 3.30 for yellow dip and 2.40 for virgin. Spirits.—Further sales yesterday of 650 cases at 49 to 48 cts. per gal., being a decline of 2 cts. per gal. The market this morning appears quiet and prices have a downward tendency, buyers offering 48 cts. and holders asking 49 cts. Bacon.—Sales yesterday of 600 bbls, common, at 1.10 for medium, and 1.15 for large barrels.—To-day we report 1,000 bbls, do, at 1.15 for large bbls. No sales of other qualities. Beef.—200 bbls, Western changed hands yesterday at 7 1/2 cts. per lb. for short cuts, and \$1 for sides, salt. A lot of 8 hds, sides damaged, sold at auction yesterday at 8 cts. Flour.—We note a decline in Fayetteville super with sales yesterday of 25 bbls, in lots, at \$9 per bbl.—[Hera.]

MARRIED.

At Christ Church, in this city, on Monday morning last, by the Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., Montford McGeehee, Esq., of Caswell Co. to Miss Sallie P., daughter of the Hon. George E. Badger. On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bronson, Mr. Jesse C. Jockoos, of Perquimans county, to Miss M. A. Cotton, of Bertie.

Also, at the same time, Maj. A. F. Garrett, of Plymouth, N. C., to Miss M. E. Cotton, of Bertie.

DIED.

At Franklinton, on the 22d inst., Ida, infant daughter of F. J. Whitfield, aged about six months. "Leaves her time to fall, And flowers to wither at the north-wind's breath, And stars to set—but all, Thou hast, all seasons for thine own, oh! death."

On the 22d ult., at the residence of his father, in Grimes county, Texas, Robert C. son of J. W. S. West, in the twentieth year of his age.—Deceased was a native of Wayne county, N. C., from whence he went to Texas in January 1853.

BARGAINS FOR THE PEOPLE IN RICH WINTER GOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER: Dear Sir—As an old friend, I know you will be pleased to learn that I have returned from New York and Philadelphia with an elegant and extensive assortment of rich fancy DRY GOODS, embracing every variety of style and fashion, of French, English and American fabrics, for the Fall and Winter Trade of 1854, and of which I will thank you to inform your numerous readers. They consist in part of— Super black Silks Black and Bombazine French and English Merinos Rich French Cashmeres Fig'd Delaines, of new designs French and English Prints High cold Gingham Silk and cloth Tailors Cloaks and Mantillas Plain Alpacaes Plaid and cashmere Shawls White and red Flannels Shoes and Gaiters Irish Linens Linen Hand'k's Woolen Shirts and Drawers Super black Cloths Dollars and Underleaves Stockings and Gloves Velvet Bonnets Velvet Trimmings Loose and Fringed Super black Cloths Cashmeres and Vestings Satinnet and Kentucky Jeans Together with a fine assortment of Ready Made CLOTHING, just from the factory, and among them some very superior Overcoats, Frocks and Dress Coats, the Cassimere Pants, and Silk and Velvet Vests. I wish you and yours health and happiness, and lasting prosperity, I remain, dear Sir, Yours truly, B. B. SMITH, Sept. 26, 1854.

FASHIONABLE CALF BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

B. B. SMITH, Sept. 26, 1854.

SUPER SILK & GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.

Just at hand B. B. SMITH, Sept. 26, 1854.

GENNIN'S AND BEBEE'S FALL STYLE OF fashionable Molekin Hats, Caps, KNOW-NOTHING and WIDE AWAKE HATS.

BENJAMIN B. SMITH, September 26th, 1854.

SPLENDID JEWELRY!

AND Elegant Fancy Goods. B. ROOT has received, and is now opening, one of the most costly and the best selected lot of JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS ever exhibited in this market. His assortment, in either line, embraces the most fashionable and beautiful specimens and the very latest styles—in part, as follows: Pearl, Cameo, and Mosaic Breast Pins, and Ear-Rings, Gold and Silver Watches,—Elegant styles, Silver Card Baskets, Forks, Napkin Rings, Card Cases, Porte Monnaies, Gold and Silver Pencils, &c. Sept. 26, 1854.

Repairing, Finishing, &c.

HAVING secured the services of a highly accomplished workman in this department of my business, I shall be able to give the most entire satisfaction to the Public in all work committed to me. ALL ORDERS will be executed in the most workmanlike manner, and with despatch. C. B. ROOT, September 26, 1854.

Fancy Goods! Fancy Goods!!

SUITABLE for presents and unusually attractive. C. B. ROOT, Sept. 26, 1854.

Is that Watch out of Order?

I can be put in order, by leaving it at C. B. ROOT'S, September 26, 1854.

GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES, SHOT BAGS, &c.—A large and varied importation.

C. B. ROOT, Sept. 26, 1854.