from the Baltimore Clipper. FOREIGN INFLUENCE OVER THE ADMIN-ISTRATION.

After showing the control exercised by for-eigners over the last Congress, it becomes our duty to show how it has operated upon and shaped the policy of the administration. Every intelligent man knows, (whether he will confess the fact or not,) that when Kossuth and other

there is no telling on what shoals and breakers ry State election since it entered the field. the Pierce politicians would have steered the ship of States and the parties saw the power of the new party, and felt that it must triumph unless it could be diverted

ministration were content to make a hero of such case they knew that even an American devices to kick up a war with Spain about Cuba. For some four or five years past, some difficul-ties existed between the United States and Spain as a flint against discussing, as a party, or in about that Island, and several times we seemed to be en the brink of war. Let the people direct their minds to an inquiry into the origin of those difficulties; and they cannot fail to trace them to foreign adventurers, and the influence they exercised upon that portion of the old Demcoratic party who continue to have faith in their

to this country, and from this point sought the overthrow of Spanish authority in that Island. At various times they contrived to enlist many young Americans in their expeditions, and, on

issue, ninetenths of them would vote to let Cuba to the lasting welfare of the Republic. and Spain alone. The party however, neither | It is one of the hard conditions of this world, inder its present control and management.

these-purposes that would make business active from one end of the Union to the otherbut it was very anxious to squander an hundred and fifty millions for Cuba. Yes, it was eager to send that wast amount of our gold out of the country at a period when the cry of distress was heard throughout our land, and thus to increase commercial embarrassments, and add

and taken easily. We do not want Cuba to cry of the Pierce Democracy is, "we have a vast

The true policy of our country is to let Cuba and Spain alone. If the people there are oppressed by the Catholic authorities that hold that Island, let them imitate the example of our Revolutionary heroes, and strike off the Spanish yoke by hard blows. We have enough on our hands in attending to the interest of our own countrymen, and cannot afford to espouse the quarrels of foreigners and fight their battles. Though American interests are now lost sight day is drawing nigh when there will be a change

Besides raising a commotion in Europe over Martin Kosta, a foreigner that held no substansquander a hundred and fifty millions in the purchase of Cuba-all through the influence of foreign adventurers we found the Administration proscribing all the Union Democrats of from Australia upon John Mitchell, for his proslavery views, must carry conviction to Southern minds, that the great body of modern emigrants from Europe, are Abolitionists of the most

It necessarily follows, therefore, that they had a great antipathy towards such men as Dickinson, Fillmore, Bronson, Brady, and others of the fearless South-sustaining men at the North, support to the Pierce Democracy. This army of foreign Abolitionists is now spread throughout the non-slavoholding States. The greater part of them uphold the Pierce Administration, whilst a very respectable number are said to be friends of William H. Seward. Being a friend of Seward is about the same thing as a friend of Pierce, because the signs of the times indicate that the Pierce Democracy of the non-slavesupport of Seward in the canvass of 1856.

After proscribing all the Union Democrats and are daily swelling the ranks of the Van Buren Freesoilers and Seward Abolitionists, we find the Administration removing every American and Protestant from office, at the demand of Foreigners and Papists, or the demand of faith less Natives, who make themselves worse than Foreigners, by their constant abuse of their own

With such things occurring around us every day, we may appropriately ask, is there one single particle of American spirit left among the Pierce Democracy? If so, every man in whose breast that spirit exists must come out from among them. - Star Spangled Banner.

Whatever may have been the facts in the Louisville case, no explanation can alter the opinion of thoughtful and unprejudiced men; us, is an inference so strongly sustained by the and this will be, that associations to put down above facts, that it is time Americans should of our State? foreigners and Catholics can only result in tu- be wide awake .- Salisbury Watchman. mult and bloodshed .- Boston Atlas.

If men cannot associate peaceably together and agree not to support foreigners and Roman Catholics for office without being attacked by foreigners and Catholics with deadly weapons, the fact affords the strongest possible evidence that the association was not formed soon enough. If American citizens, because they use the right

We have more tha

A WORD TO THE KNOW NOTHINGS. "We have repeatedly urged the American Party, rank and file, to remember the purpose European exiles arrived in this country in the fall of 1841, they contrived to get a large that purpose, and on no account be led into that purpose, and on no account be led into portion of the Pierce Democracy committed in side issues. Opposition to foreignism, in what-favor of their one grand idea of revolutionizing ever offensive shape, was the originating pur-Europe, and many speeches in the Senate and House in favor of active intervention by the United States in the quarrels between certain Enpeople, tired of foreign insolence and dominanited States in the quarrels between certain En-ropean strereigns and their subjects, were soon after delivered. It is a most fortunate thing for our country that these foreign adventurers soon caused a revulsion in the popular feeling, and that a salutary check was thereby imposed upon those interventionists who had forgotten the warnings of the 'Father of his Country,' or the warnings of the 'Father of his Country,' or State election since it was special, imperative work for such a party to do. And if the party had never permitted itself to be led from its first purpose, wictory would have crowned its banners in every state election since its state of the salutary would have crowned its banners in every state election since its state of the salutary would have crowned its banners in every state election since its state of the salutary would have crowned its banners in every state election since its state of the salutary would have crowned its banners in every state of the salutary would have c there was special, imperative work for such a | of the North, in furtherance of his own political

"Every sagacious politician of the old par-ties saw the power of the new party, and felt ism from office and undue political power."

General Lopez and other Cuban rebels came our institutions, are threatened with subversion. the country, and from this point sought the champions of these principles—the American had requested him to make known to me, that one particular occasion, caused many of them to be led to slaughter like wolves.

The Administration professed to take up the quarrel of these Cuban exiles, and promised to capture Cuba from Spain for their gratification.

The Administration Spain for their gratification.

The Administration professed to take up the quarrel of these Cuban exiles, and promised to cigners and Papists. That's their platform. It like them at the time and place specified.

It did so. Without going fully into particulars is also and intelligible. Let them at and some content of the capture cuban Not a solitary American citizen had any agenev in stirring up ill-feeling between the United
by up to it—sustaining those, and those only,
States and Spain, except such as were beguil—who co operate with them in the national delivthe hands of an accredited friend of his, a list ed by these foreigners. Until they flocked here erance. Avoid defeats, but don't be discour- of nominees, subject to the objection of being to involve our country in difficulties, the kindest relations existed between our Government to triumph; but take their measures deliber. This whole catalogue of worthies was disposed and that of Spain, and were the votes of Amer- ately so that they may be sure when they do of in the Senate; in other words, they were can citizens only now taken on the question at triumph, it shall be a triumph that will enure sacrificed to the peace of the country, save one

hold it prove themselves worthy of it.-Rich

are striving with uncommon seal to make up an issue of veracity between the Hon. D. M. BAR. RINGER and the Hon. KENNETH RAYNER, relative to the fact that the appointment of Campto the destitution and suffering of the working | bell, as Postmaster General, was known to the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid before the news of his And for what benefit, pray? In the event of appointment had reached the public mind of a war it would be the very first of our posses that city. It is all a miserable quibble about sions taken from us by a strong naval power, words and nothing more; and we entertain the most profound contempt for so wretched an atgive "more room" to our people, because the tempt to make political capital and produce enmity between friends. No sane man can fail unsettled territory to occupy, and want Europe to discover that the only material fact announto send all her paupers and convicts here to ced by Mr. Barringer touching this matter, to wit: "that before he had any certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while its constitution was still in doubt, and the subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid, he (the Pope's Nuncio) told Mr. Barringer that Mr. Campbell was appointed, and that he was a Cathelie: which was the first intimation Mr. B had of either fact," is undenied and undeniable. That the language of Mr. Rayner, in rela-ting this fact, differed from that of Mr. Barringer, is a matter of no importance, only so far of and American wrongs suffered to go una- as it may affect the fact itself. The only mavenged, (such for instance as the Spanish mur-der of Cittendom and his gallant band) the Mr. Campbell's appointment to the Cabinet, before any one else in Spain obtained the news? If so, how came he in possession of that fact at a time when all others in Madrid were without

information on the subject, and were conjectutial claims to our protection, and seeking to ring, merely? Will it be pretended that the newspapers at Washington failed to give the information as speedily as private correspondenta! If that were so, were there none who received letters but the Pope's Nuncio? And the North who had defended the South and if that were so, still it remains to be answered, her institutions of slavery, through foreign in were there no passengers on board the vessel fluence, or politicians at home who sedulously which conveyed this remarkable intelligence who court all foreigners on account of their coming also knew of the Cabinet appointments, and here loud and noisy champions of Abolition- who were prepared to give the information if ism. The platforms published in various cities it had been known in the United States at the of our Union by the Germans who had emigratime the vessel sailed? But what man, not ted since 1850, and the attacks of Archbishop blinded by party zeal, will for a moment credit Hughes in New York and Wm. Smith O'Brien | the assertion, that all the public and private sources of intelligence utterly failed in communicating to Spain an account of the Cabinet appointments except in the particular case of the Nuncio! The vessel crossed the Atlantic, carving over from 100 to 500 persons, and hundreds of thousands of letters and newspapers, but out of all of them, except one, there was no news of the Cabinet appointments! Does any one believe this to be so? If not, you are oband exacted their sacrifice as the price of their lige to conclude that the Pope's Nuncio had private and previous information. He may have had it for a month : he must have had it for a fortnight, we think, at least, in advance of the publication of the Cabinet appointments in Madrid. Now, it is said, that this is a significant fact, and gives ground for suspecting

It is charged, and so far as we have seen. has not been disproved, that there was a barholding States will go over in a body to the gain between the Catholics and the leading spirits of the democratic party for the foreign Catholic vote; and that the appointment of Whigs to please the foreign Abolitionists who Campbell was one of the rewards of that bar gain. And it is asserted that a delegation from Pennsylvania, sent to remonstrate against this appointment, were sold, by the President, they were too late ; that the appointment of Campbell had been arranged before he (Pierce) was elected President. If these things be so, it is no longer a matter of wonder how the Pope's Nuncio knew of Mr. Campbell's appointment before the news of his actual appointment reached Madrid. These things shed light on each other; and taken in connection as they should be, rise farabove, in point of importance, the miserable quibble about words, by which the democratic press is seeking to break the force of this remarkable affair. That the high officials of the Catholic church in Europe, is secretly concerned in and managing affairs of State for

corruption in the administration party.

A BROKEN ANCHOR .- Some paper having cal- to three-fourths of our citizens, if applicable at led the Democratic party the sheet anchor of the all, when he intimates that persons of different country, the Hartford Courant says:, "A pretty sex, cohabiting but not married by the Cathoanchor it makes, with both flukes, North and lie Church, are not married, are no better than South, broken off; every strand of the cable par- the beasts of the field, are living a life of prostited but the Irish one; and dragging along the tution. To say so, is to bastardize more than bottom; without teeth to hold on! A glorious three quarters of our population—is to heap the "sheet anchor" it proves—divided and disjoined. most degrading epithet our language contains of suffrage as they please, are to be shot down by foreigners and Catholics, it is high time that foreigners and Catholics should be taught their of state from drifting on towards the rocks of fathers who sired us. This a free country, yet a should be taught their of state from drifting to the wind. olics will shoot and murder because they are The only resemblance there is between the will find it altogether too free a country for

POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

We have been quite interested in perusing the published report of a speech recently delivered by the Hon. H. S. Foote, of California late a Democratic member of the U. S. Senate. The honorable Senator indulges in political reminiscences of one of the most critical periods in the country's history—we allude to the trying scenes of 1850 -and in giving a clear statement of the existing incidents of that era (in which he bore a distinguished part,) he has the magnanimity to render justice to his then po-litical foes. We pass over what is not material to our present purpose, and come down to the close of the Taylor administration, at which time Mr. Foote states, that Senator Seward had managed to secure so large a share of the confidence of that patriotic old man, as to be allowed to wield the federal patronage in the free States purposes. This encouragement from Washngton city, was adding strength to the abolition faction of the nation, while the patriotic portion of the the old Whig party which adhered to Clay, Webster and Fillmore, was day by day diminishing, both in numbers and in courage, and were openly complaining of being made our undertaking to drive the Austrians out of Hungary and the French out of Rome, the Addeemed necessary to put an end to this great Martin Kosta, and to try all sorts of tricks and party must go to wreck. Therefore we warned and growing evil, on conference with other devices to kick up a war with Spain about Cuba. the American party to beware of the rocks that Senators, Mr. Foote rose in his place one day, and declared for himself and the other Senators with whom he had consulted, that they had reits local councils, Slavery, Temperance, or any solved to tear up the evil alluded to by the other question than the expulsion of foreign roots, by refusing in all cases to confirm nominations to office, which could be traced to the People of this country are Republicans in agency of Seward. "I had not long taken my politics and Protestant in religion, and when seat," we now quote Mr. Foote's language, they see, as the insolence of foreigners and the | before Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, one of bigotry of Papists will force them to see, that the purest and most patriotic men that has the great principles, which lie at the base of ever occupied a place in the National Councils, party-have only to plant their standard, and he perfectly concurred in the views which I determine to stand by it through good and had just expressed, and that he would be pleased is plain and intelligible. Let them stand square- at present, it is sufficient for me to say, that who co operate with them in the national deliv- the hands of an accredited friend of his, a list or two, whose nominations remained to be acted upon on the last night of that session of consults nor respects American sentiment on that no cause, whatever may be its professed Congress. These were disposed of by Mr. Fill this question. It is a supple instrument in the hands of foreigners, and they use it as they please. To such uses has Democracy come nder its present control and management.

Denotracy come

purity of its votaries. They endured, manful oial message, withdrawing all the offensive present foreigners who have no claim upon ly and anflinching; command the sympathy and nominations, and substituting others in their us, the Pierce Administration tried to save them respect of the world, while they make those, stead. And now I have an important assertion the trouble of fighting for and winning their | who suffer love still more devotedly the cause to make, which I challenge any man, either liberties as our ancestors did, by buying Cuba for which they suffer. Let not this scrap of here or elsewhere, to deny:—President Fillof the public treasure. This immense sum would build a railroad to California, or pay for one hundred first class steamers that could guard our coast against all foreign attacks, and Iscariot and the crucifixion of Christ. But its the North or a secessionist of the South. Honce ill slavery agitation. In an evil hour for the repose of the nation, this pure minded and patriotic chief magistrate was succeeded in office by the unfortunate individual whose blundering imbecility has brought the republic to the verge of We perceive that the democratic prints ruin, and well nigh embroiled us already in the horrors of civil war."

The fidelity of this extract is confirmed by other evidence than the honorable Ex-Senator. The animosity with which the abolitionists have, ever since these events, pursued Mr. Fillmore, is corroborative proof, and it would have been well for the peace and quiet of the country, had this patriot been retained in the exalted post he is so well qualified to fill .- Wil. Herald.

WHAT NEXT? It was but a few days since, says the New York Express, that we were called upon to record the fact, that a Romish Priest in Jer. sey City had fulminated there a threat of excommunication against a military company, for the heinous offence of going upon a certain ex cursion, contrary to the recommendation of the reverend father that they should patronize one of another description. The arrogance and presumption of the thing occasioned no little feeling among both Catholics and Protestants. and hardly has this begun to subside, when our attention is called to another outrage, of a still more aggravated description, on the part of a Popish Priest, at Hartford, Connecticut, Without further preface we submit the following well-authenticated statement of facts :

Saturday evening, August 11, 1855, David Dalton and Mrs. Mary King, of this city, went before the town register, declared their intentions of marriage, and were by him, as justice of the peace, duly and legally married. Sunday. August 12th, the very Rev. Hughes, pastor of the Catholic church, informed Mr. and Mrs. Dalton that they were not married-were no better than the beasts of the field-were living a life of prostitution, but that he would marry them all right for ten dollars, and they must pay that or he would banish them from Hart ford, and that wherever they went he would have them banished, unless they paid him the \$10. The man Dalton, being a poor laboring man, had not \$10 to spare, but told Father Hughes he would (rather than have any trouble) pay him five, or even six dollars, but that he could pay no more. The Rev Hughes said-"No, not a cent less than \$10," and he then took from Dalton the marriage certificate he had; and, although urged and requested to return it, refused, and turned Mrs. Dalton out of the house, and said they should not be allowed to live in Hartford

The above can be substantiated by the oath of the parties. Mrs. Dalton told Hughes that she would publish him if he did not return her marriage certificate. Hughes said, "I will publish and banish you in church next Sun

Here is a beautiful revelation now! may the Hartford Courant, from which the statement is copied. ask What are we coming to? Is this a country where a priest and a clergyman are no better and worse than other people? or, are we living in Spain or Italy, where the priest has legal

nowers and the laity are mere beasts of burden for their greasy reverences to straddle? Let any American, with the feelings of a man, read the above statement of facts, and if his blood does not boil we pity him. Has it come to this, that the laws of our State are to be traduced and despised by the Irish priest, fresh from a Popish seminary-that our women are to be insulted, and their most delicate and shrinking sensibilities are to be ruthlessly played upon by this mercenary emissary of foreign power? Is it to be endured that this fledgling priest, but little more than a boy in years, and with such a head that he may live to the age of Methuselah and never acquire the judgment of a man, shall undertake to coerce men and wo men of Connecticut-to hold at his pleasure that this boy is to fancy he can banish citizens

We apprehend he is more likely to get banished himself-we apprehend he will have to be cautious how he uses language applicable statement comes to us from a responsible source

-if Priest Hughes wants a hearing he shall have it, provided he keeps reasonably close to .

DEATH OF EX-GOV. METCALFE. Having more than filled the full space of life allotted to man by the Divine Psalmist, that gallant gentleman, that able statesman, that eloquent orator, that self made man-the type of the true Kentuckian, ex Governor Thomas Metcalfe, died at his seat, Forest Retreat, in Nicholas County, on Saturday evening, Aug.

18. He had suffered for near two weeks from fever, which eventuated in cholera, producing Gov. Metcalfe was a native of Farquier Couny, Virginia, where he was born on the 20th of March, 1780. When he was quite young, his parents emigrated to this State and settled in Favette, where he had the restricted advantages of a few months attendance on a country school. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to his elder brother a stone mason, but his father dying in three years after, the indentures were cancelled, and he set about making a livelihood for his mother and sister. These he continued to support as long as necessity required, it being the proudest satisfaction of his life, that to the mother who bore him and the sister who were the companions of his infancy, he had always been kind, even at times beyond

F. nd of study, the young mason made use of all his leisure hours, and were soon developed those strong attributes of intellect, always his characteristics. In 1809 he first appeared as a public speaker, the country then being agitated at a prospect of war with England. But his passion for the tented field had to be restrained until 1813, when he commanded a company at the battle of Fort Meigs, distinguishing nimself by his prowess in the presence of an Indian force double the size of his. Whilst absent on his campaign he was re-elected to the Legislature, receiving every vote in the county but thirteen. He served in this body for several years, and was first elected to Congress in 1818, defeating the Hon. Joseph Desha, after ward Governor. He continued a leading member of the national Logislature until 1827. when he was chosen the National Republican candidate for Governor. In this contest the Hon. Wm. T. Barry, a man of great genius and fine address, was his opponent, representing the Jackson interest. The canvass was one of intense excitement, the entire State being visited for the first time by rival candidates. At by a majority of only 709 votes. It established, however, the Whigascendancy in Kentucky. nterrupted in only one instance until the elec-

on of Gov. Powell. In Congress and the Executive chair, Goverr Metcalfe greatly distinguished himself by s ability and firmness. He was equal to all occasions and shrank from no responsibilities. The Hon. George McDuffie of South Carolina having challenged him to fight a duel, he ac epted, chose Kentucky rifles and fifteen paces. he fire-eating Carolinian backed out.

In 1834 Gov. Metcalfe was chosen to the State Senate, and in 1840 made President of the Beard of Internal Improvement. In 1848 he was appointed to fill Mr. Crittenden's unexpired term in the Senate. Since then he has chiefly confined himself to his farm, beautifully situated, enable us to defy the threats of the foes we have merite are unimpaired—its justness, its patri- the happy security which marked his three half way between Maysville and Lexington. in Europe. But the party in power has no otism and its exalted aims will be all the more years administration; hence the suppression of His old age has been crowned with honors, he had so well served. During the last political canvass he frequently addressed public assemblages, with all the vigor and eloquence of his youth. His intellectual strength had not abated one jot or tittle. He was always armed at all points for any controversy. Of a fiery and impetuous nature, he sympathized with the proud spirit of Clay, and was always a folower of that statesman's fortunes. A stonemason by trade, he always boasted of his ser vice in that honorable line of the mechanic arts, and delighted in being called the "Old Stone-Hammer."- Louisville (Ky.) Courier.

# A TALE OF A TEA-KETTLE.

On a winter's evening, nearly one hundred years ago, the tea board was laid out, and the window-curtains closely drawn, in the humble parlor of a small house in the town of Greenock, in the west of Scotland. A tidy, active matron was bustling about, slicing the bread and butter; a blazing fire gleamed and roared in the grate, and curled round the black sides of the kettle which reposed in the midst of it : and the fire crackled, and the water boiled with a faintly popling sound, and a stream of white vapor came whizzing out of the spout of the kettle with a shrill, cheery hiss. Now the matron aforesaid saw nothing extraordinary in all this kettles had boiled, and fires had burned, from the beginning, and probably would do so to the

end of the chapter. As the matron stooped to pour the boiling iquid in the tea-pot, her son James, a boy of welve summers, sat on a low bench in front of the fire, his elbows resting on his knees, whilst is hands, placed under his chin, supported his head. The boy was intently gazing at the fire, the kettle, and the steam; swallowing them with ontemplation. The boy looked at the fire, and he mother at the boy : "Was there ever sic' an idle ne'erd'-weel in this warl', as our Jamie?" was the question which, almost unconsciously, he proposed to herself.

A Mrs. B -- stepped in at this moment, when, turning to her visitor, Jamie's mother said, "Mrs. B-, did you ever see the likes o' our Jamie? Look at him : he'll sit there for hours, staring at the kettle and the steam, till

And, truth to tell, there was something pecuiar in the glance of the boy's eye; there was mind-active, speaking mind-looking through think of returning till two or three heavy frosts it. He seemed as one who gazed on a wondrous have fallen. vision, and whose every sense was bound up in the display of gorgeous pageantry floating besteam until the thin vaporous column had appeared to cast itself upward in fantastic, changing shapes; sometimes the subtle fluid, gatherng in force and quantity, would gently raise one side of the lid of the kettle, emit a white puff, and then let the metal fall with a low clankng sound. There was power and strength in that watery cloud; and as the dreaming boy saw this, an unbidden thought came into his | ward towards the citadel of life, and made sure | still says the Pope's Nuncio had the news besymbolical of intellect warring with the elements of Providence.

And still he gazed, and saw in his day-dreams ships sailing without wind or sails, wagons propelled o'er deserts wild by some power unseen to mortal eye. "Jamie, Jamie," exclaimed his mother, " sit by to your tea. If I find ye staring at the fire again, ye'll feel the wicht o' my

The boy rose meekly, and did as he was told. His name was James Watt, afterwards Sir James. He was honored by the title of knight- having sent their families away, are themselves hood, being the first who applied the powers of steam to any useful purpose.

The above anecdote is literally true. Watt

was born in 1736. This incident occurred when he was in his twelth year. He was the desolation, they will be astonished at themselves. son of the poor tradesman in Greenock, and But delightful will be consciousness of having that has nothing to do with what Mr. B. re-af. son of the poor tradesman in Greenock, and But delightful will be consciousness of baving

and beyond all controversy, that all the im- such men. provements of the age-steam, telegraphs, printing presses, nautical, mechanical and agricultural implemements and instrumentschurches, schools and families. Who ever heard of a Russian serf, a German boor, oran Irish vassal producing anything beyond a measure of dissension, or keep its head riding to the wind. awhile—no thanks to Priest Hughes—and he the plough, and a shepherd on the heather hills of Scotland, with no books save the Bible, have eclipsed Byron with all his bombast and jingle. its merits could never be properly appearance that the protection of its interests, and the guardian-

# THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 29, 1855. THE PESTILENCE IN NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

the increase. It is surmised that there are at the Cabinet, was from the Nuncio of the Pope; the work of their hands. They would see the least five hundred cases in Norfolk and four and this too before the authentic news of the high places of power filled by political hucksters hundred in Portsmouth. The deaths in each formation of the Cabinet had reached Madrid, who had converted the temple of freedom into place average from fifteen to twenty five each and while the same was in doubt and conjec. a den-of partizan thieves. They would see a

v respected gentleman, and his estimable fami-Himself, lady, two daughters, eldest son, and two servants are all sick of the fever-a sad affliction indeed. Although he, Mr. S., and an interesting daughter about 11 years of age, are received the news-who should have been the suspecting, and cheated masses of our people. very ill, hopes are still entertained of their recovery. The rest, we believe, are considered nearly out of danger.

esteemed and eminent physician has been at-tacked with the fever. His labors has been ex Partizans, who love foreigners better than their patriotism, enough of pride of native land a ceedingly arduous. From an early hour in the morning till late at night he has been going into almost every part of the city, in the faithful and skilful discharge of his duties. Sixty or to the lordly pretensions of the Romish Hie. market, at the Vatican of Rome. If the honor seventy patients are on his list; and depending, rarchy, may affect to believe that this commu- and independence of our country are to be sold perhaps, too confidently upon a naturally strong and vigorous constitution, he has not spared himself by night or day.

The prayers of hundreds who know and ap-

preciate his valuable services and kind heart, conclusions by the duly weighing of facts, must parasites-why, then, in God's name, let the will ascend for his speedy restoration to health believe it, shhough he may pretend to disbeand to his important duties."

"IMPROPER BURIAL .- We are pained to state, and on the most reliable authority, that the graves in the cemeteries are so hastily and imperfectly dug that when the coffin is placed in. face of the ground. Very recently, several highly respected citizens were interred in this care less and imperfect manner, and it is earnestly hoped that the proper authorities may take the matter in hand at once. For obvious reasons. he election Gov. Metcalfe came out victorious which we need not name, such conduct should not be tolerated another day.

Since the above was in type, we have been informed by Mr. Davis, a member of the Alms- was a matter arranged and decided before his House Committee, that while the above facts election. Those charges were made in convexare correctly stated, no blame can be attached to the worthy keeper Mr. Hawkins, who has charge of the Cemeteries. The evil is owing to the unusual number of deaths, the short time of the responsible organs of the Pierce dyallowed for digging graves, and the scant force | nasty. The prior knowledge of the Nuncio at | ment in Mr. B's. letter to Mr. R. employed for the purpose.

Grave diggers are wanted, and high wages will be paid for their services."

The "Herald" thus speaks of the flight of the

itizens and the present appearance of Norfolk : "The Syrians fled-and here the parallel ceases. They left their camp ground before enough to dietate terms in the formation of Samaria covered with their spoils and their pro- Cabinets; and yet the blind worshippers and of barley for a shekel." But alas! Oru panic stricken citizens have fled and left nought be | ny by a mean quibble. They say Mr. Barrinhind them but pestilence and famine! They ger has not said this communication was made have carried off their spoils-their money-but they have left their city overwhelmed in present dismay and distress, with a long vista of ad versity in prospective. Its present appearance said so, what of that? He says it was before is gloomy beyond conception. Take a position on Main, at the intersection of Bank street and in ordinary times you command a view of the great business mart of the city, such as might convey by no means a faint idea of the New York | try after the enunciation of the Cabinet here, it Broadway," on a small scale. But now how changed! All the stores, with not more than half a dozen exceptions, closed on Main street and Market square some score or two of persons passing, and these either members or employees of the Howard Association, on some errand of mercy. The rattling of wheels is heard as usual; but alas ! they are wheels of physicians' carriages or of hacks used for dispatch in conveying messengers. Go to any other part of the ity and the same prevailing gloom is seen. -The wharves are bare of shipping and desolution reigns throughout their borders. All is

cheerless and heart-sickening."

From all I have been enabled to see, which have been a good deal, I assure you for the that some especial pains had been taken to time, I gather several (to me) important facts: 1. The disease has diffused its poison through these entire communities, and must run its

2. No blame should attach to the vast number who have left, for had they remained a vas- of us going to establish the consummation of ter amount of material would have been here to afford a still longer life to the fearful malady 3. It would have been better had more who could consistently, left in time. Much valuais eyes, absorbed in deep thoughts, and lost in | ble life would have been spared. It is not here, as in more Southern cities, well for a person to run the risk of contracting the fever, because it is not an acclimating disease. The fever may not appear in these cities again during the pres

> those who have remained and taken the disease and imperilled their lives? 4. The worst, I apprehend, is still to come, in will be thought the disease has subsided, which will induce the return of many just in time to inhale the asmosphere, and fall and die. No sane man who has not had the fever, ought to

> 5. Those who have remained grappling with the Destroyer and nursing the sick, are worthy played in this which is not shown even on the field of battle. There is here no momentary excitement to nerve the man-no marshal array to stimulate the drooping spirits. None of nothing but a calm and sternly looking on at the great enemy, as he has marched steadily onappeared before him. And then there is to be no cessation of hostilities for several weeks to come. Men are deserving the sympathies and praise of all good citizens who are found ready

And such there are in Norfolk and Portsmouth. I shall always look back with interest to the few days spent here under these painful circumstances, and the acquaintance formed with numbers, whom I met while in Norfolk. God published letter to Mr. Ellis, that he spoke of bless those brave and generous physicians, who the matter just as Mr. Barringer reiterates it in contending with the destroyer! Men of intelligence, and sympathy, and soul, they deserve was an issue of veracity-and suppose Mr. R. to be known. After the smoke of battle has had said it was before the 4th of Marth, and Mr. disappeared, and they shall fully review the B said it was after the 4th of March-still all by aliens; that they regard the Prohibitory probably had never read a book—the spelling-book and the Bible excepted.

Dut delighted with the residence and skill so firms, viz: that the Pope's Nuncio had the news to bear, as to bring under their control, the pes-Now, Messrs. Editors, it is an historical fact, tilential element. Again I say, all praise to

were introduced by men who lived, moved, and abuse and denunciation, the Democratic presses had their being where the Bible was read in have suddenly discovered, that they have been entirely mistaken, and that the Whig party was, and is, one of the most honest, honorable, conwheat or a peck of potatoes? When the god- scientious, and patriotic parties, that ever existdess of liberty was a babe in her cradle, she ed in this country. The Whig party; whilst it was rocked to maturity in the Bible-shops of was a national party, deserved, and does still Massachusetts and Connecticut. A Burns at the plough, and a shepherd on the heather hills deserve, all the encoliums now lavished upon by those whom the people had entrusted with Cincinnati next Spring, and as the Softs, who should be voted for.—Louisville Journal.

The only resemblance there is between the should be voted for.—Louisville Journal.

The only resemblance there is between the ship of its pride and character among the native of Scotland, with no books save the Bible, have ship of its pride and character among the native of the earth. Suppose the spirits of our devolve upon that body. LAURIE TODD. by the Democracy until the year 1855.

THE POPE'S NUNCIO MR. BARRIN- revolutionary fathers were permitted to receive

GER'S STATEMENT. nication was not made to the Romish Church in Europe, before the formation of the Cubinet

Pierce, in pursuance of a bargain to that effect. ion with the statement, that they could be proven if denied, and they were not by any Madrid, taken in connexion with these undenied charges, must bring every unprejudiced mind to the conclusion, that the Romish Church has become a great political element in our country; that it has become strong enough and insolent They attempt to evade the force of this testimoto him before the formation of the Cabinet was known in this country. Suppose he has not the news reached Madrid; and inasmuch as he (Mr. B.) must and would have received the news by the very first steamer that left the counfollows, as a matter of course, that the information must have been communicated to the Nuncio by a steamer that left before the 4th of March, 1853. Mr. Barringer says, in his letter to Mr. Ellis, that he did not suppose, at the time the Nuncio gave him the information, that it was the result of any bargain to that effect .-We suppose he hid not. That is very natural that he should not. No one representing the majesty and honor of his country in a distant land, who had been three years abroad, A correspondent of the Petersburg "Express" | would be likely to suppose his country had been so disgraced. Mr. Barringer says he supposed, at the time he heard it from the Nuncio. communicate this information to the Catholic Priesthood. That is just what we suppose now -and that is just the point made by the American party, and the very thing they complain the bargain. Mr. Barringer does not say, in his letter to Mr. Ellis, that he now believes there was no such bargain. And yet, the Anti-American party are trying to pervert his language to mislead the public mind, and to evade the force of his testimony, by the most bare had the news before he (Mr. B.) received it.

establish some inconsistency between the news. paper report of Mr. Rayner's speech in Wash ington, when he alluded to this matter, and Mr. of this exposure. And low and mean indeed, are the attempts thus made. No matter what of 1853! these exciting circumstances here surround the newspapers reported Mr. Rayner as having them. For the last three weeks there has been said—no matter what Mr. Rayner may have said-that is not the question: Mr. Barringer mind, and he knew that the fierce struggle was his aim, among the most shining marks that fore him, or before the news was made public in Madrid. But the emissaries of the Foreign and Romish party show the cloven foot in their still more unprincipled attempt to get up an to put forth their might to relieve the sufferer. issue of veracity between Mr. Barringer and Mr. Rayner. And yet it is impossible for any man of truth or honesty, to find any thing like an issue of veracity. Mr. Rayner says in his his letter to him (Mr. R.) But suppose there ries the framing of all laws; that they are firms, viz: that the Pope's Nuncio had the news and demand its repeal. They want all who the Cabinet, before he or the public in Madrid had received the news. Suppose the Foreign It is remarkable that, after years of and Romish party, as they are slanderously attempting to do, could prove misrepresentation on Mr. Rayner; should that screen the Pierce and Forney dynasty from the odium of having sold the honor of their country to the Pope of Rome? It is enough to make an American these were voted down. The Convention appatriot weep, to reflect upon the present dis- pointed delegates to represent the State in the honored condition of our country-dishonored National Democratic Convention to be held at

the scenes of their early struggles-Washing. The annals of partisan begotry and decep- ton, who taught the battles of the revolutiontion exhibit nothing to exceed, and hardly to Jefferson, who labored for the establishment of equal, the attempt made by the Anti-American our Independence-Madison, who toiled for the press, to evade the force of Mr. Barringer's Constitution; and their glorious compeers in the statement, in regard to the construction of Mr. Cabinet and in the field-if it were possible for Pierce's Cabinet. Mr. B. in his letter to Mr. disembodied spirits to weep for the degeneracy Ellis and to Mr. Ravner, confirms the state- of their posterity, they would weep tears of All the latest accounts from the ill-fated Sea- ment publicly made by those gentlemen, that, blood at beholding the disgrace which venalboard cities agree that the Fever is fearfully on the first news he received of the complexion of ity and corruption have so soon brought upon ture. And yet the Anti American journals Josuit emissary of the Pope of Rome sitting at We take from the "Argus" the following mel and orators can see nothing in this to excite the Council-board, where matters involving the the fears or crouse the pride of the people of destinies of the nation were passed upon daily "Ex-Mayor Stubbs .- Profound sympathy is this country, in regard to Papal interference in They would see the character, the patriotism elt in our community for this amiable and high- our political affairs. Humiliating indeed should and intellect of the country proscribed, to make the reflection he, to every high-minded and way for, and to gratify the selfish ambition of whole-souled American Patriot-that before the men small in mind, and still smaller in honesty Minister representing our country there had and character. Can it be, that the honest, unfirst to get it-the Nuncio of the Pope of Rome will tamely submit to such dishonor of their is in possession, and is his first informant, of the country? We know that party association is Dr. Higgins.-We regret to learn that this same, and that too in connexion with the stage- strong, and party bigotry difficult to dispel: own countrymen, and who are willing to subor- mong our people, to rebel against this traffickdinate the Protestant religion of their fathers | ing with our dearest rights and liberties in the to the Pope of Rome-if he, through his minions here, is to dictate our laws, and to fill our -but yet every reasoning mind that reaches posts of high official station, with his tools and bargain be openly made and publicly proclaimed by Concordat, that every one may see and know our downward condition, and make up his It is well known that the charge was made and went the rounds of the press, shortly after mind to the consequences. If we are to be the Cabinet was announced in this country \_ slaves, let us be so by our own consent, and the top is sometimes within a foot of the sur- that the Roman Catholic vote was given to Mr. not be cheated by these secret bargains with foreign potentates and ecclesiastics. England It was also stated, that in reply to the remonstran. | was not more disgraced by Charles II. when he ces of a committee from Pennsylvania, against became the pensioner of the King of France. the appointment of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Pierce than is our country now, by a seat in the Amereplied, that it was too late to argue that ques- rican Cabinet being filled at the dictation of tion, inasmuch as the appointment of Mr. C. Pope Pius IX. The proof of this is in the charge of a bargain to that effect being undenied, followed up by the statement of Mr. Barringer in his letter to Mr. Rayner. By way of refreshing the memories of the Foreign and Romish mercenaries, we again publish the state-

"Before I had any authentic and certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while it was still a subject of conjecture at the Court at Madrid, he (the Pope's Nuncio) told me that Judge Campbell, of Pennsylvania, was appointad, which was the first information I had, either of his appointment or of his religion.'

There it is. That is enough for our purpovisions, so that the famine wasted inhabitants bigotted partizans of power and place can see ses. That establishes the truth of the charge of the city were relieved, and "a measure of fine nothing in this to mortify American pride. that the bargain had been made. We are not done with this matter. It shall be sifted to the bottom. No attempt to get up collateral issues shall divert us from our purpose.

### MR. FILLMORE.

The brilliant reception which ex President Fillmore has met with in Great Britain, is gratifving, save the "Richmond, Dispatch," in a high degree, to his countrymen. We could not wish a better representative abroad of an American statesman and gentleman. The presence and deportment of such a man, must convince even cockneys that Americans are not all wild savages, whilst the aristocracy will recognise him as one of Nature's noblemen, worthy in mind and manners to be the peer of the proudest of their order.

We are happy to see the kindly and flattering demonstrations with which Mr. Fillmore has been everywhere greeted in Great Britain. In the most elevated circles of the English pobility, and amid the warm hearted people of Ireland, he has been made to feel himself among friends and brethren. We trust that these demonstrations may be received as evidences of a sentiment of good will and respect to our country. As such, they will be properly appreciated and reciprocated.

# ALABAMA ELECTION.

The "Mobile Advertiser" publishes a table showing the complexion of the next Legislature -all the counties but Walker having been heard from; classifying the members politically according to our best means of information, and we believe in the main correctly. A reference to this table will show that the Democrats faced deception and misrepresentation. They have won a Pyrrhus victory, if indeed the result ent generation, and what avail will it be to are representing Mr. B. as saying that he did of the secent election can be called a victory at not suppose, at the time he wrote the letter to Mr. | all. In the Senate they have a bare chance for Ellis, that there was any such bargain. But a majority, and in the House they will lack this way :- After the present material (to use even if he were to say that now, still there is the two or three of a majority over the Whige and a familiar term) shall have been exhausted, it fact which the advocates of Foreignism and Americans, giving them the member from Romanism can not get rid of, that the Nuncio | Walker, which is more likely to be American, and all the doubtful members. With these But they seem to suppose, that if they can lights before us, we imagine Senator Fitzpatrick will find it a "hard row to hoe" to get back to Washington.

Another thing worth noticing is the fact that fore him. He had sat watching the escaping of all praise. There is a moral heroism dis- Barringer's letter, that like the ostrich when it the returns already show that Judge Shorthas hidden its head, they thus avoid the odium ridge has received about three thousand votes more than Winston's entire vote in the canvass

> THE HARDS AND THE SOFTS .- The New York Hards or Natural Democrats, who have been holding a State Convention at Syracuse, show no signs of coalescing with the Softs. The resolutions adopted are to the effect that the National Democratic party of New York re-asserts its adherence and devotion to the principles of the National Democratic party and the constitution, and will stand by the platform of 1848 and 1852; that frugality and economy is an enduring article in their faith; that they insist upon the doctrine of State rights and non inter vention, and leave to the people of the territoopposed to all secret political societies, or the curtailment of any of the privileges now enjoyed agree with them in principle to unite with them regardless of minor differences, but desire no coalition with those holding hostile sentiments. A supplementary resolution was offered, inviting the Soft Shells to unite with them on this platform, and take half the State offices. Another resolution strongly denunciatory of the National administration was offered. Both tions of the earth. Suppose the spirits of our devolve upon that body.