

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1855.

THE THREATENED WAR.

Some of the English journals affect to think a war with America a very light matter, and speak in the most contemptuous terms of our navy, as though it required scarcely an effort on their part to sweep it from the ocean. It is strange how soon some men forget the lessons of history, and how hard it is for some others ever to learn them at all.

Mr. Canning spoke in this very same strain in the House of Commons, in 1812, just before our declaration of war. He said the whole American navy consisted of "half a dozen fir-built frigates, with bits of striped bunting flying at their masts-heads," and that it would take but a few weeks for the English navy to sweep them from the ocean. Well, the war came—the British navy consisted of more than a thousand ships of war—nearly eight hundred of these were in commission—yet our little navy was not destroyed, but, on the contrary, covered itself with imperishable glory. Our ships, when there was anything like an equality, always beat theirs. Out of nineteen battles between single ships, to the best of our recollection, we conquered in fifteen. Besides, we destroyed two fleets of superior force on the Lakes, convinced all the world that our seamen were superior to theirs, and undecieved them with respect to that very agreeable error in which they had so long indulged with regard to British rule.

"Not a sail (said one of her poets, before the war), without permission speaks." Our seamen, certainly, never asked them leave when they wished to hoist their sails. So badly were they beaten, that their Admiralty issued an order forbidding their frigates to encounter our single-lined! This was the same nation that, fifty-five years before, had called for the blood of Admiral Byng, because he hesitated to attack a French fleet nearly doubly as strong as his own. Our navy, at the end of the war, was more than twice as large as it was at the commencement. So much for Canning's threat. The English newspapers, with a singular want of sense and memory, are repeating it now.

But this, as we have before hinted, is not the most vulnerable point of Great Britain. Her million of operatives engaged in the manufacture of cotton would be thrown out of employment, and reduced to the starving point, by a war with the United States. A short crop produces, always, a powerful excitement among them. What would follow the entire withholding of the raw material, for a long period of time, it is impossible to foresee?

SECRETARY DOBBIN.
The Washington Star denies, with alacrity, a rumor that Secretary Dobbin intends to resign. Such a denial was, perhaps, needless. Resignation of office is an event of such rare occurrence in this free and happy Republic, that the public may be excused from believing anything of the sort until actually takes place.

CHEAP GOVERNMENT.—Vermont appears to be a model State in regard to the management of its finances. The total disbursements of the State revenue for the year ending the 30d of August last were only \$152,127—or twenty-seven times less than the actual expenses of the government of the city of New York, which has considerably less than twice the population of Vermont—and there was a balance of money in the Treasurer's hands at the end of the year amounting to \$16,700.

The expenses of the Legislature were \$24,130; the State printing cost \$7,421; Executive salaries and expenses \$2,461; Judiciary and prosecuting crimes \$62,469; (nearly one-half the State expenses). For the Relief of the Poor \$50,000. Paid for Paupers in the Asylum \$733. For Deaf and Dumb \$3,240. To agricultural Societies \$1,855. Bounties for killing Bears and Wolves \$265.—Cost of the Vermont Militia \$372. The latter item, says the Burlington Free Press, is only about the cost of six of such bombs as were thrown at Sebastopol!

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORS.—The Boston Advertiser calls upon Messrs. Wilson and Sumner to resign their seats in the United States Senate. It says, and with force, they went out among the people and asked, *Will you support us?* and the people answered flatly, "No, we will not." It was under precisely similar circumstances that John Quincy Adams resigned his seat in the Senate in 1808, his opinions on the subject of the embargo not harmonizing with those of his constituents. JAMES LLOYD, Jr., was elected in his place. We suppose Messrs. Wilson and Sumner, considering themselves not only the representatives of Massachusetts in the United States Senate, but of the "poor oppressed" slaves of the South, also, will not consider it necessary to resign their seats.

ANOTHER CONTENTED SEAT.—The new territories will give some work to Congress at the opening of the session. Kansas sends two claimants for a seat in Congress, and Nebraska, it appears, is in the same trouble. Mr. Bennett, the Whig candidate, claims the election of delegate by 16 majority, but his competitor says that persons voted who lived on the Indian lands, and their votes were illegal.

Hon. Thomas J. Rusk has been unanimously re-elected by the Legislature of Texas to the United States Senate.

THE OPINIONS OF A HOARY HEAD.

The "National Intelligencer" publishes a long and very able letter from the venerable George Robertson, of Kentucky, late Chief Justice of the State, and many years ago one of her most distinguished representatives in the National Councils. The letter was called forth by, and is in response to, another, which appeared in the same columns, not long since, from the pen of the Hon. Robert Winthrop. It presents a very forcible manner the reasons of the writer for connecting himself with the American party. A few extracts, for which only we have space, will show the conservative tone of the writer's opinions, and the earnestness of his conviction. He says: "On the fundamental doctrines of popular government, men have ever been divided into two classes—one whose principles tend to unchecked democracy and disorganization; the other to organic security and conservatism. These are the natural parties in every Republic; and, in all times, these contrasting qualities have characterized and classified the antagonist politics under different phases and titles, shifting with its accidents and times. In our day and country these same elements have ever classified our people into two principal parties, called of late years Democrats and Whigs, more anciently by other titles. In the origin of the Constitution the same distinctive principles divided the people into two opposing parties, one against and the other in favor of its adoption. Washington, our Father, was at the head of the latter; and by his administration and more emphatically in his private life, he has illustrated the true principles of American policy and union."

The writer goes on to say that for forty years his political opinions have been essentially "Washingtonian," while his associations, of latter years, have been with the Whig party—but, considering that party "denationalized" by the sectional strifes of its leaders, he could not, consistently with his principles, "remain spell-bound by a traditional name; and he therefore felt no hesitation in uniting himself with a party 'more national in spirit and more comprehensive in its aims.' He joined the American party and says:

"In taking this step I have neither been recreant nor faithless, nor inconsistent. To preserve my principles, and help to unify and restore our institutions, I have only preferred duty to spoils, substance to the shadow of a name, renovation to decay, patriotism to clanism, nationalism to sectionalism, constitutionism to electionism, Americanism to foreignism, a broader to a narrower foundation, and a home-bred name for an imported title. I have abandoned no principle, and I have changed not my faith. My object is not to innovate but to renovate; not to bury or to desecrate the memories of '76 and '88, but to revive and to consecrate them; not to desert, but to restore, the spirit which animated the American patriots of our American fathers; not to distract or divide, but to unite, regenerate, and exalt our countrymen on a platform of American principles and policy, important, if not indispensable, to the American Union."

Judge R. expounds his views of the true policy of our government and the just interpretation of the Constitution and asks:

"Are these principles and doctrines understood? Are they not congenial with our institutions, and would they not be conducive to our happy destiny? Ought they not to be the practical basis of every patriotic Whig and of every Union Democrat—of every true American citizen? I consider them, each and all, eminently American; and they are therefore mine. Believing that they are essentially those of the American party, I am of it and with it. If outstanding Whigs or Democrats concur with us as to all or even the more vital of them, and have no paramount repugnance to any of them, why should they not co-operate with us in our organized efforts to rescue our country from the local factions which disturb its tranquility and threaten its dismemberment? What is there in a name that is not 'American' more suitable to the times and more significant of our nationality than 'Whig' or 'Democrat'? But if Whigs and Democrats who have opposed us cannot unite with us, surely we, who have left them, cannot go back to them; the motives which separated us from their organizations will continue to exist where we are. For myself, I can truly say, that I cannot now see any good reason why I should leave the American party for any other political organization, because I consider it more fraternal and self-sacrificing in its spirit, and more national, comprehensive, and consistent in its principles, than any other party that exists or has existed in America, and I feel that the time has come when the best interests of the Union require all its true friends to rally under a banner inscribed with just principles."

After dilating in eloquent language on the madness of sectional strife and the high and holy duty of defending the Union from the insane and atrocious assaults of those who would sever the ligatures which bind us together, he proceeds:

"I feel that the fire which glowed on our country's altar at the baptism of the Union is not yet quenched, and I trust that, whenever invoked by the true hearts that should minister at the altar, it will blaze forth and rekindle the true American people. To feel that sacred fire until our common country, from its centre to its circumference, shall glow with its genial radiance, is, if I mistake not, the mission of the American party; and, if I am not deceived, this new fraternity will persevere in their work and grow stronger and stronger, until they can see that the Union is safe and impregnable against all coalitions of foreign foes and domestic traitors. Whatever may be the title of their organization, its principles and policy must be, *the Union will cease to live and die with it.*"

He concludes:

"Such, my ancient friends, are the sentiments of an American citizen, born in the wilds of Kentucky, under the flag of the National Constitution, who, too old to be ambitious, has lived long enough to know the paramount value and countless blessings of the Anglo-American Union, constructed by the wisdom and cemented with the patriotism of the noblest band of political patriots who ever lived for posterity and died for mankind."

CHURCH TOWER BLOWN DOWN.—Saturday morning the tower of the new Episcopal Church, in Hulson, N. Y.—the tower or steeple being upwards of 200 feet high—was blown down by the gale. It fell with a terrific din and in its descent cut a frame dwelling literally in twain. The inhabitants had just arisen, and fortunately no one was injured.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE and Dr. FORTÉ, of Buffalo, have arrived in Paris from the North, and are making arrangements to start soon to Constantinople, the Crimea, and the Holy Land. The number of parties going to the Nile this year is unprecedented.

THE DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.

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He taught me to use my pen with effect, and grateful, I have indited this feeble tribute; and can say, as others have said, with truth, he needs no eulogy; his memory is written on the hearts of the people of Orange. Though monuments of stone may be erected to him, the most enduring monument will be the good he has done in the cause of Christ, and his kindness and benevolence, which will ever be missed in the community from which he was taken.

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THE COLLOSSAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT FOR AMERICA.

The London Builder gives the following account of an important step in the progress of this work:

"The casting of the horse for this monument, at Munich, is one of the great feats of modern foundry, as fifteen tons of bronze had to be melted and kept in a state of fluidity. For several days and nights previously a large fire was at these huge masses, which required to be stirred at times. When the bronze was liquified, an ultimate assay was made in a small cast, and the color of the metal was tested. The metal was then poured into the moulds, and the master examined all the air spiracles and the issues of the metal; the prop of the tubes were not slow. At age flaming showers jumped out of the air conduits, and the master proclaimed the cast to have succeeded. A loud cheer followed, when the master approached Mr. Crawford, the artist of the Washington Monument, to congratulate him on this success. Another cheer was given to M. de Miller, the chief of the royal foundry of Munich, who had personally conducted the work."

CLERKSHIP OF THE HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—From present appearances, it is believed that Gen. Cullom, of Tennessee and the regular Democratic nominee will be the only prominent candidates for the Clerkship of the House of Representatives. The members of Congress are fast arriving.

SOUTHERN RIVERS.—Intelligence received at New Orleans on the 18th ult. was to the effect that rivers in all directions (both in Alabama and Mississippi) had risen under the influence of heavy rains, and an immense quantity of cotton and other produce was being forwarded up to the Gulf. During the week ending Nov. 17th, 57,500 bales of cotton were sold at New Orleans, 43,474 bales received, and 23,000 bales exported.

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When a great statesman or hero dies, the nation has its parades and ceremonies and mock funerals; Congress passes its resolutions and goes into mourning; but how few are the tears of real sorrow which are shed! Few are there who possess the qualities necessary to make them both great and good men. Those who follow the great man to his grave mourn, but his own hands led them from the accursed tavern, and with his affectionate manner urged them to sobriety, and tell them to emulate his example. His name, for time to come, will be a talisman to good deeds; the busy man of the world, as he mechanically follows some good man to his last resting-place, will pause as he passes his grave, and with reverence look upon it.

He taught me to use my pen with effect, and grateful, I have indited this feeble tribute; and can say, as others have said, with truth, he needs no eulogy; his memory is written on the hearts of the people of Orange. Though monuments of stone may be erected to him, the most enduring monument will be the good he has done in the cause of Christ, and his kindness and benevolence, which will ever be missed in the community from which he was taken.

Just at the time when he had acquired an illustrious name for his family, but as a public benefactor and means of doing much good, when most men are looking forward to a long life of ease and health, he was taken away. As a distinguished son of North Carolina said in a private letter, written soon after the sad event: "I regret Mr. HEARTY's death, not simply as a most melancholy event to his family, but as a public calamity. He was just beginning to be known and appreciated." He was in the 60th year of his age, and had never been, as he himself told me, until a few years past, confined for a whole day by illness. He was Junior Editor of the Hillsborough Herald, a paper which has been conducted by its present editor longer than any other in North Carolina; under his management it became, from a struggling existence, one of the best and most prosperous country papers in the State, and had it met with the encouragement and support which he has been so long and so nobly in either city or town. He held no Secretaryship, but perhaps any man in the State. If a meeting was to be gotten up, an association to be organized or a movement of any kind to be put on foot, EDWIN HEARTY must be its Secretary, and he would be chosen, and he would be kept by the people of North Carolina. This book changes its place occasionally. See Encyclopedia Americana, pages 1841 to 55. Arts, "Foreign Missions" and "Corporal of the Sabbath School"; the duties of which office so few know, he performed to the perfect satisfaction of all; so much so, that he was chosen to be the church clerk, and that on occasion of his death, the children gathered to wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, and followed his corpse to the grave in that array.

In the church his services were indispensable, and he ever acted his pious duty as long as he was able to do so. He was a member of the Hillsborough Baptist Church, and he never entered the halls of legislation. He was Superintendent of the Sabbath School; the duties of which office so few know, he performed to the perfect satisfaction of all; so much so, that he was chosen to be the church clerk, and that on occasion of his death, the children gathered to wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, and followed his corpse to the grave in that array.

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