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The Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1857.

KANSAS, THE ADMINISTRATION, THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

We publish to-day the letter of Mr. Keitt to the Richmond Examiner. This letter contains a very full, and, as we believe, a very correct exposition of (1) Walker's Freesoil tricks in Kansas. But, strange to say, with all this mathematical demonstration of Walker's outrage, Mr. Keitt takes especial good care not to haul off from Mr. Buchanan, and absolutely insinuates the intelligence of his readers, by advising them to have "some confidence in the National Democratic party!" It would have been well, we think, for Mr. Keitt to have told his readers in what direction to look for this National Democratic party, in which "some confidence" is to be reposed. For one, we would as soon undertake to find the man in the moon, and put "some confidence" in him, as to find the "National Democratic party." It is a myth. You could no more put your hand upon it, than upon Jack O' Lantern.—Over swamp, brake, and thicket, you would follow, but never would you get an inch nearer the object of your pursuit. In the Northwest, you would find people calling themselves "National Democrats" clamorous for Freesoil, Internal Improvements, and everything else that the "National Democrats" of the South clamor against. In Pennsylvania, you find the "National Democrats" of that State! upon Free Kansas, Protective Tariffs, and just such a construction of the Federal Constitution, as will suit Pennsylvania's interests. Of these "National Democrats" James Buchanan is the head and front. We see, then, how utterly fruitless is Mr. Keitt's advice to have "some confidence" in what has no existence. The advice is as rational as would be the prescription by a physician, of the essence of moonshine for the cure of the gout or cholera. Such an essence doesn't exist, and no more does a National Democratic party.

The value of the Democracy, as guardian of Southern Rights, has been tested again, and again, and found to be just no value at all. At this moment, and in this very State, we see the Democratic press endeavoring to hunt down the Hon. Mr. Puryear, and for what? Because, on solemn convictions of duty, he voted against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, because he honestly believed that it was a Greek horse; that so far from being a measure for the South, it was a measure against the South, inasmuch as it would increase the pack of the hell-hounds of Abolition, and set them on the track of the South with more fury and ferocity than ever. And now, we see, triumphantly and defiantly, who is right, Mr. Puryear, or his denouncers? Gentlemen of the Democratic press, and more especially, neighbor of the Standard, will you do us the favor to answer this question? We should like to see you do it, upon our word. But you won't—we know you won't. You won't tell your readers that Mr. Puryear was right; that he had a prophetic eye; that things have turned out as he predicted; that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has proved the Greek horse, with its belly full of armed men to besiege the citadel of the South. They won't tell them that Mr. Puryear's prophecy is now in a course of certain fulfillment; that a "National Democratic" Governor, appointed by a "National Democratic" President, is making efforts sure to succeed, to make Kansas a free State, and that he is doing so with the cordial approbation of Mr. Buchanan, whose election was to give security to the South, by knocking her Freesoil and Abolition enemies into kingdom come.

May not Mr. Puryear turn upon his assailants, and ask them to point out the fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and of Mr. Buchanan's election subsequently?—Can they answer such language as this?—"The Missouri Compromise has been repealed, and there are ten Abolitionists now to one that existed before. The Missouri Compromise has been repealed, and the Union was well shaken from its base. The Missouri Compromise has been repealed, and Kansas will be brought into the Union a free State, by the machinations of the very administration which was to save the South, and bring Kansas into the Union a slave State." Can even Democratic assurance and hard-faceness, stand unabashed before such language as this?

But, we shall be told that we approved the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and assuredly we did, but we do not hesitate to say, and our Democratic friends may make the most of the declaration, that while we believed, and do believe, that the original enactment of the Missouri Compromise was a wrong to the South, and that its repeal was

no cause of offence to any portion of the Union, we would have voted against the repeal if we could have foreseen the result which have ensued from it. We trusted that Democracy, like a simpleton, and, along with many others, were trapped. What avails resolutions in Georgia and Mississippi, or another Southern State, or all the Southern States in convention assembled, denunciations of Walker, the agent, while Mr. Buchanan the principal, the author of Walker's instructions, is permitted to go scot-free of censure? Can anything be more supremely farcical? Mr. Buchanan's immediate and confidential organ, the Washington Union, defends Governor Walker's course, and even the censure which is confined to Walker, and which lets Buchanan off, is deemed "ungracious." This is Democracy with a vengeance! This is a specimen of the "cheeks and balances" of the Constitution, of a verity! Let us look at a recent transaction in "Monarchical Britain." The Government of that country is involved in difficulties with China, and the ministry take what they deem requisite steps for the maintenance of British rights and honor, and propose to Parliament proper measures to be taken in the prosecution of the object in the view of the Government. The result is well known. The popular body disagreed with the ministry, and immediately thereafter threw themselves on the country, or in other words dissolved the Parliament and appealed to the ballot box. The result is well known. The people endorsed the ministry, and thus the principle of representative government was admirably illustrated. So it is in monarchical Britain! But here in Democratic America, the very citadel of popular rights, a party democratic par excellence, are proving their "faith" by the very consistent "work" of abolishing the Chief Magistrate of the Nation from all responsibility and fastening it on a miserable subordinate.

REPEAL OF THE CHARTER OF "THE BANK OF THE STATE."
In our last issue, we had barely time to state the fact, that the Stockholders of "the Bank of the State," had by a large vote, rejected the charter passed by the last Legislature. We do not intend now, to enter at large into the considerations of this important question. The decision of those most immediately, and personally, interested in the choice of rejecting or accepting the charter, was, we are sure, arrived at after most calm and mature deliberation, and after due reflection on the effect of their action on the State at large, as well as their own personal and private stake in the institution. The purpose of this paragraph, is to show that fears of a pecuniary pressure in the State, induced by the rejection of the charter, are, in our opinion, groundless. In the first place, the condition of the Bank is such as to preclude any necessity for so prompt a calling in of its debts and circulation, as would make a pressure, and the public have in the character of those entrusted with the management of the Bank, an ample guarantee, that its winding up, if wind up it does, will be effected so as to do the least possible injury to any interest, public or private, involved in it. In the second place, the Bank has 51 years in which to wind up, and it is reasonably to be expected, that if it is the destiny of this Bank to go out of existence, the Legislature will grant a charter to another institution, which will supply the place of the present Bank of the State, and thus prevent financial difficulties.

We mention these things now, in order to prevent apprehension at home, and misapprehension abroad.

THE WEATHER.
Chronicles of the weather are worth something more than the filling up of space in newspapers this year. From January to the present time, this portion of the Globe has presented a most note-worthy condition of temperature. A winter of unparalleled severity was succeeded by a Spring of unprecedented backwardness, if indeed it could be called Spring at all, and now in the second week of a month in which Summer heats are most fervid, there have not been, as far as we can learn, as many as half a dozen unpleasantly warm days in the Atlantic States, while with these exceptions winter clothing and blankets for beds have been indispensable to comfort. We do not, of course, venture within the charmed circle of the "Savans," but humbly hope they will tell us how it is. What's to say among the heavenly bodies or in the subterranean regions? We hope Professor Meriam will explain.

THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.—This venerable and favorite journal has donned a new garb, and presents a more attractive appearance than heretofore. We wish its worthy editors, Messrs. McDonald & Page, abundant success.

TO THE PUBLIC.

With much regret, I find myself again compelled, by circumstances beyond my control, to make a calm and dispassionate statement, in relation to a matter more important to me personally, than to any one else. The repeated and grossly offensive articles concerning me which have recently appeared in the Fayetteville Observer, are well known to those who I address. They were of a character so insulting, as to leave me only the alternative of tamely submitting to them, and thereby acknowledging the justice of the charges made against me, or of seeking the redress usual among gentlemen who never intentionally give an insult, without the purpose of rendering satisfaction for it to the insulted party. The latter course I chose to pursue, and its result was made known to the public in the "Register" of the 13th June. Not only was redress of any kind denied me, but the insults of which I so justly complained, were declared to be fully warranted. Nor did the matter stop here, for on the 16th of June, there appeared in the "Fayetteville Observer" a long article, leveling at me the grossest personal abuse which malignity could suggest, and which ever appeared in a newspaper circulated in a decent, and civilized community. In that article, a party who I had not believed to be the author of, and therefore responsible for, the insults of which I complained, declared his responsibility for his offensive articles. On seeing this article, my course was obvious, and promptly taken, as the annexed publication will show. From this publication, the community will learn the standard of morals, honor, and decency, by which the actions of Mr. PETER M. HALE, Junior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, are regulated. I will not insult the intelligence of the community by drawing from their deductions so obvious to every person possessed of a particle of honor and candor.

In placing this case before the public, I have nothing extenuated, nor set down to my credit, but have made "a plain, unvarnished" statement of the ground of the only appeal I can now make—an appeal to the calm and impartial judgment of an enlightened public.

JOHN W. SYME.

Col. Walter Gwynn to John W. Syme.
RALEIGH, July 8th, 1857.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose herewith a copy of your challenge to P. M. Hale, Esq., and also a copy of the correspondence which ensued in consequence thereof. This correspondence fulfills every requirement on my part as your friend. Mr. Hale states in his reply to my call for his reason for declining your challenge, that he does so on the ground of his utmost adherence to the system of duelling. This reason foreclosed any further action on my part; and as to yourself, you have fully complied with all the demands of honor for the insult offered you by Mr. Hale. You have called upon him for redress in the only mode which his course left you, and he refuses to give it because he abhors the system of duelling. You have no further recourse, and might here take leave of this most unpleasant matter. But as the difficulty between yourself and Mr. Hale has acquired much public notoriety, I would advise, as the last step, the publication of the accompanying correspondence, with a paragraph calling attention to the principles involved in the controversy, and leave a discriminating public to decide its merits.

Yours very truly,
WALTER GWYNN.
JOHN W. SYME, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

Col. Walter Gwynn to P. M. Hale.
FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL, No. 52,
July 6th, 1857.

SIR:—I herewith hand you a communication from Mr. John W. Syme, who wrote to me in South Carolina on the 17th June, desiring me to act as his friend in the unpleasant affair pending between you and him.—It has been out of my power to comply with his request at an earlier day. I make this statement to explain the delay in his calling on you. As I am away from my home and business, and withal so far from my residence here, should my stay be prolonged, might lead to a suspension of the object of my visit, and thus defeat its purpose, may I ask the favor of an early reply.

Yours very respectfully,
WALTER GWYNN.
P. M. HALE, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

John W. Syme to P. M. Hale.
RALEIGH, 17th June, 1857.

SIR:—Having been refused redress by the Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, for insults offered me in that journal, and learning from an article in the "Observer" of the 16th instant, that you are responsible for the language insulting to me, I demand of you the satisfaction due from one gentleman to another.

My friend, Col. Walter Gwynn, will hand you this challenge, and is fully authorized to make all arrangements necessary to our meeting.

I am, &c. &c.,
JNO. W. SYME.
P. M. HALE, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

P. M. Hale's reply to Col. Walter Gwynn.
FAYETTEVILLE, July 6, 1857.

SIR:—In compliance with your request, I herewith hand you, through my friend, Mr. Newby, my reply to the communication accompanying your note of this instant.

Yours, very respectfully,
P. M. HALE.
COL. WALTER GWYNN.

P. M. Hale's reply to J. W. Syme.

SIR:—Your note has just been handed to me. Your "challenge" is declined.
P. M. HALE.

J. W. Syme, Esq.
Col. Walter Gwynn to P. M. Hale.
FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL, No. 52,
July 6, 1857.

SIR:—I am in receipt (by the hand of your friend) of your note to me of this date, and your reply to the communication of Mr. John W. Syme. The latter, I regret to say, is exceptional, inasmuch as it does not assign any reason for declining Mr. Syme's challenge. It is due to myself that in your refusal to meet Mr. Syme the case should be assigned. I therefore respectfully call upon you to state the reason for declining the challenge of Mr. Syme of the 17th of June, which I this day handed you.

This will be placed in your hands by my friend, Capt. Wm. H. Harrison.
Yours very respectfully,
WALTER GWYNN.
P. M. HALE, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

P. M. Hale's reply to Col. Walter Gwynn.
FAYETTEVILLE, July 6, 1857.

SIR:—Your note has been handed to me by Capt. Harrison.

I regret that my reply to Mr. Syme's communication is considered "exceptionable" to you. No disrespect was intended to you, and I have no hesitation in saying to you—what I stated in a card, published in relation to this matter, I hold the system of duelling in the utmost abhorrence.

Yours, very respectfully,
P. M. HALE.
COL. WALTER GWYNN.

CHOICE SCHOOL BOOKS.
We have received, through Mr. Henry D. Turner of this city, from Mr. Wm. Merrill, Agent for the well-known publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., a variety of school books, which, from a cursory examination, appear to be among the best in use. Mr. Merrill was formerly Superintendent of the Public Schools of Mobile, Ala. but is now engaged in traversing the Southern States as Agent for Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers. The following are the books which Mr. Turner has laid upon our table: Perkins' Primary Arithmetic; Perkins' Elementary Arithmetic; Perkins' Higher Arithmetic; Perkins' Elementary Geometry; Perkins' Elements of Algebra; Shakespeare Reader—By Prof. How; Quackenbush's Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric; and Comings' Class-Book of Physiology. These books are used and highly recommended by several eminent teachers, among whom are Prof. Bingham, Dr. Wilson and others of this State, whose judgment in such matters we had rather rely upon than upon our own. We presume that any of the large number of school books published by Messrs. Appleton & Co. can be procured from Mr. Henry D. Turner's Bookstore. The books above enumerated, as well as many others to be found on the Messrs. Appleton's extensive catalogue, are recommended for their superior merit.

MR. GILMER'S APPOINTMENTS.
Messrs. Gilmer, Williams and Waddell, candidates for Congress in the 5th District, will address the people as follows:
Bush Hill, Randolph, Wednesday, July 15th.
Patterson's Store, Alamance, Friday, " 17th.
Aaron D. Hadden's Chatham, Saturday, " 18th.
Pittsboro, " Monday, " 20th.
Jones' Grove, " Tuesday, " 21st.
Haywood, " Wednesday, " 22nd.
Dennis' Store, Moore, " Thursday, " 23rd.
Carthage, " Friday, " 24th.
Carr's Store, " Saturday, " 25th.
Ashboro, Randolph, " Sunday, " 27th.
New Salem, " Tuesday, " 28th.
McLane's Station, Guilford, Wednesday, " 29th.
Alston's Store, Alamance, " Thursday, " 30th.

POISONED BY EATING HONEY.—On the 12th of June last, two children, one aged 5 and the other 2 years, daughters of Benjamin Potter, Esq., of Brunswick county, were poisoned by eating honey, and died in less than an hour thereafter.

The voters of Anson County have by a large majority decided in favor of a County subscription to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad of \$150,000.

FOR THE REGISTER.
Wadesboro, N. C., July 7th, '57.
MR. PRINTER:—A few days ago I saw where our friend of the Raleigh Standard was charged with a dereliction of duty, (is that the word?) in withholding the Journals of the last General Assembly from the eyes of the people until our Congressional elections could "slide" peacefully by. Whether this charge be false or true, Time, the arbiter of all human disputes, will decide. "Touch a galloping horse and he will hinch"—for he who touched the aforesaid sore place received in return for his sagacious perception the butt-end of Bro. Holden's ire. I should get a political lampooning in broken doses, out of the same paper, it would be politic in me to tread lightly upon the present subject. But notwithstanding, nevertheless, and at the same time having seen a Plug-Ugly member of the last Legislature, I deem it a duty that I owe both to my constituents and myself to state that no journals have yet made their appearance in the South-western portion of North Carolina, although it is well known that Bro. Holden shipped them from Raleigh over three weeks ago.

MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul Times (Republican) of the 20th ultimo says that all the districts have been heard from, and that the delegates are divided as follows:
Republicans, 59
Democrats, 43
Republican majorities, 16

SOUTH MILLS BLOWN UP.—We received last evening a letter from Mr. J. Stillman, informant, that the steam department attached to the South Mills exploded on Saturday, the 4th inst., throwing the boilers 150 feet from their position. The water which passed the water through the mill has given way and washing of the water has caused the bank to cave in considerably, and it is continuing to cave in. The level of water from the Culpeper lock to the mill is entirely out. A while man who was in the mill at the time of the explosion was instantly killed, and one or two negroes were slightly hurt.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Jarratt's Hotel, in Petersburg, was sold at public auction, on the 8th inst., for \$28,000. Mr. John Jarratt, the former proprietor, was the purchaser.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CLAY MONUMENT AT LEXINGTON.

The Cincinnati papers are filled with details of the proceedings at Lexington Ky., on Saturday.—From the letter of the correspondent of the Gazette we extract the following passages:
"In the procession, and the only one admitted into the cemetery grounds, was the carriage, still in good keeping that was presented to the Hon. Henry Clay by the city of Newark, N. J., November 23d, 1833. It was ornamented by four waving white funeral plumes at the corners, and in the rear seat was placed a bust of Clay; also the engraving of Clay's leave-taking from the Senate of the United States. Within sat the old coachman of Mr. Clay, a venerable, but hale looking gray haired negro, 'Aaron Pope,' who had been bred and born at the 'Slashes,' in Old Henric, Va. He traveled with him, he said, when there was no turpentine in Portugal or in England. He commenced service with him when Jefferson was going out of the Presidency, and had been his faithful servant until the decease of his illustrious master.

The sidewalks were jammed, and the windows and doorways were crowded with men, women and children, all crying upon the great hero, and two hours was passing through the avenue, which was colored with waving flags and pendant banners, and which hundred with the explosion of artillery, the firing of muskets, and the music of brass instruments.

A few aged men were present, who had known the sage as the young Harry of Ashland, who heard him in person denounce the interference of Government in the rights of the citizen, and that as early as the alien and sedition laws; some had heard his bold advocacy of the war of 1812, of internal improvements and of the American system—his commencement and close of life as a statesman.

Political followers and antagonists, now disarmed, were here to testify to the sincerity, ability and purity of Mr. Clay; men who knew by experience and youth who had read and heard of his gallant deeds, trooped into the Fayette county seat, and on the early hours of the Fourth, Lexington was filled with people from all the adjacent counties.

A stand had been erected at a convenient distance, on which a camera had been placed, and a photograph plate was taken of the interesting groupings of this august ceremony, at a point of great interest. The procession, which consisted in lengthened file proceeded to the fair grounds, in a distant part of the city, to hear the eulogy on Henry Clay, by Breckinridge.

Time will not permit to picture the imposing scene, forming the core of it from the speaker's stand, when circling round the vast amphitheatre were seated thousands of the beauty and chivalry of the commonwealth and paraded in the central arena were the military from Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Indiana. The Knight Templars, in black and with banners, mounted on caparisoned steeds; the Masons, in blue and brilliant regalia; the Fire Companies, with decorations; the Chief Marshal and his assistants on horseback, harmoniously arranged, awaiting the introduction to the orator, who was eminently the man to speak of Henry Clay.

Rev. John C. Breckinridge, himself a proud representative of Kentucky in talents and lineage, stepped forward and addressed for near two hours the vast and attentive audience. Our country is the only and production of his own mind, and his own hand, which he expected to have witnessed a half and during launch out from written language to the unprejudiced and glowing eloquence that distinguished him that was speaking to the heart of his countrymen, and his own hand who had dwelt long and well on the character of Clay, and had the good taste to honor him and himself by no vivid oratorical rhapsody, but like an earnest Christian philosopher, presented a calm, disinterested common sense view of the national character, public services, and distinguished characteristics of the man, the American, and the Kentuckian, when the auditory all so well knew.

Among the most distinguished gentlemen present were J. C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States; Rev. Robt. J. Breckinridge, orator of the day, and his five sons; Senator John J. Crittenden; Hon. James Guthrie; ex-Governor of Indiana; Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky; Chief Justice Robertson and Marshall; Hon. Garrett Davis; and B. Huston, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives.

From the Columbia (South Carolina) Times.
LETTER FROM KANSAS.
The following letter from the Hon. D. R. Atchison to his Honor Mayor Traylor will be read with painful interest. The condition of affairs it describes as existing in Kansas, as it relates to the prospects there, although not unexpected, will be unwelcome intelligence. Gen. Atchison is well known as the great leader of the South in that Territory, and through unsuccessful efforts in office, has earned the name of the unswerving slavery and zeal he has shown in the cause of Southern rights.

PLATTSBURG, June 12, 1857.
SIR:—Your letter of the 20th inst. together with the enclosed draft for \$291, has been received, and will be forwarded to Mr. W. H. Russell, our Treasurer, at Leavenworth city, and will be appropriated to our use. I cannot tell what will be the result in Kansas. Our friends in the Southern States are very apathetic, and some of our friends who have heretofore strained every nerve, spent their money and their time, are beginning to despair, and others are turning their backs to speculation and money making. I therefore would suggest that no more money be raised in South Carolina. The people of that State have been liberal toward all other of the Southern States. I feel that the South has and will raise and expend in Kansas, to effect their unholy purposes, ten dollars where we can raise one. Yet I do not despair.

Your obedient servant,
D. R. ATCHISON.
DON. J. D. TREADWELL.

PARTICULARS OF GOV. MARCY'S DEATH.
ALBANY, July 6.—Gov. Marcy died at the San Soud Hotel, in Balistone, at noon on Saturday.—He complained of a pain in his side shortly after breakfast, and walked to the office of Dr. Moore. Not finding the latter therein, he returned to his room in the hotel. The doctor came in a few minutes, and on going to the room found Mr. Marcy lying dead upon a couch, with an open book on his breast. He had just written a letter to Hon. J. M. Bots. The Common Council have sent a deputation to bring the remains hither.

The Baltimore Democratic City Convention had a meeting on Wednesday last. Resolutions were offered congratulating the party on the election of Mr. Buchanan, approving the appointment of R. J. Walker, and his acts as Governor of Kansas; and approving the doctrine of rotation in office, practically carried out in the appointments in Maryland, and recommending the example to the federal officers so appointed. The first resolution was adopted *unanimously*; that in relation to Gov. Walker, and his acts as Governor of Kansas, and his appointment to the office of Secretary of Baltimore in the South and Southwest, and laid upon the table; and the resolution favoring rotation was carried by a large majority.

NEW FLOUR.—Rowland & Bro's received on the 1st inst., a small lot of new extra Flour, from E. G. Mangum & Co., Orange County, North Carolina. It is practically carried out in the appointments from the same parties the first new flour on July 6th, 1857, and July 18th, 1857—this year they are few days ahead of their former shipments. The lot was sold at \$10 per barrel.—*Norfolk Herald.*

A FOURTH OF JULY LETTER.

Among the many applications to G. W. P. Curtis recently for scraps of handwriting from the treasures of the old trunk of Washington, was a truly remarkable one from a little boy of Boston. The letter that formed the fellow's application is as follows:
"Boston, February 16, 1857.
"SIR:—I have read the Life of Washington and wish I could be like him. I shall try and live to be as good a man as he was. My father says you must be good if you are descended from him, and noble and honorable. I am now in my tenth year, and don't know that you will take any notice of a little fellow like me. I should like to see you, for I know you should love me. My grandfather was a soldier in the old war. I should like to have a letter from you. Will you write to me and send me something that Washington has done or seen? I have you not a piece of his handwriting that you will send me? I should be so glad to have it, and I will always love and thank you for it. This is the longest letter I ever wrote; but I don't care if you like it; so good bye.

"WILLIE PEARSON FAY."
"To G. W. P. CURTIS, Esq."
Surely the faith and memory of the Pater Patrie must be in the hearts of his countrymen, when children of less than ten years growth evoke ANYTHING the Patriot Father's eye hath ever seen or his hand hath ever touched.

AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On the 28th ult., during service, the St. Phillip Church at Strongsville, Ohio, was struck with lightning. About twenty-five persons, old and young, had assembled for worship. Lay service. An unusually heavy rain storm came from the south, probably the cause of the lightning. The lightning struck the southwest pinnacle of the steeple and broke it into pieces. One part of it, about eight feet long, was driven through the centre of the steeple, and came out at the top, perpendicular position. The southwest corner post of the steeple was shivered into three pieces, and two sides of the steeple were stripped of the covering. The churchyard was more or less strewn with wood.

The fluid was then attracted westward by an iron staple which penetrated the ceiling, and on which was fastened an iron which supported the steeple. About twelve feet of the pipe was thrown across the centre pews. The pipe conducted the fluid to the stove, situated in the northwest corner. The stove was thrown from its feet to the bottom of the church, and the projecting circular plate; the plate was broken into four pieces. From the stove the fluid passed into the fire, tore up the boards, penetrated the earth, and came outside of the stone basement. The church was immediately filled with smoke and steam, every corner more or less shocked, but fortunately, no one seriously injured.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—12 o'clock noon.—A terrible fire is now raging here on the Levee, between Greer and Common street. It broke out in Leuk & Co.'s commission house, and the whole block consisting of Wheeler & Fortwell, Underwood and Hughes hardware store; R. W. Adams' grocery; Enapp & Co. steamboat agency, and several others, will no doubt be consumed. The rear block on Fulton street is on fire. There was great difficulty in getting water for some time, which accounts for the rapid spread of the flames. There is no check yet to their progress. The loss will be immense.

The rear block between Fulton and New Levee street is in flames.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY U. S. TROOPS SLAIN BY THE INDIANS.
St. Louis, July 7.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal of the 2d publishes a statement of a French trader that a body of 150 troops and 50 contractors of Col. Sumner's command were attacked by a large body of Cheyenne Awasaloo Indians 200 miles west of Fort Kearney, and all were slain.—This and other news, and that a trader who arrived at Pacific City, Iowa, on the 2d, and also by an emigrant train from Salt Lake.

THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY IN KANSAS.
WASHINGTON July 7.—The article in the Union this morning on Kansas affairs, is the authorized exposition of the views of the administration on that subject, and as intimated in last night's dispatch, will sustain the course of Gov. Walker in advising the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people, and defends him from Southern attacks.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE REPORTED BATTLE DISCREDITED.
St. Louis, July 7.—Later advices received from Leavenworth state that General Atchison discredits the reported battle between the Indians and U. S. troops under Col. Sumner's command.

MARRIED.
In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 25th ult., by Rev. GEORGE MCNEILL, Mr. JAMES B. FERGUSON, to Miss SARAH A. MCK. MARTINE, daughter of JAMES MARTINE, Esq.

In St. James' Church, Wilmington, July 2nd, by the Rev. Dr. A. R. BUELL, late of Cumberland, Md., to Miss MARY M., daughter of the officiating Bishop.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. W. C. PATTERSON, ROBERT M. SIMS, to Miss KATE C. LUCKY, all of Lancaster District, S. C.

In Orange county on the 24th ult. Mr. WILLIE BURTON, to Miss NANNIE A. CREEK.

In Moore county on the 19th ult., Dr. WM. C. ALLRED, to Miss E. M. BRAY.

In Wilmington on the 2nd inst. Mr. VIRGINIUS BALLARD, to Miss SARAH E. HALEY.

On the 23rd of June, by Rev. C. C. CHARLIS, Mr. JOHN J. BAUGH, of Danville, and Miss LUCY A. ATKINSON, of Caswell county, N. C.

AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It is situated directly upon the Hampton Roads, on the left side of the entrance to Hampton Creek, one mile from the town of Hampton by water, three miles by land. It is opposite to Old Point, and has the same advantages of sea bathing and sea breezes as that place, and equally healthy.

The View from the Farm House.
The view from a continuous change of passing objects, ships and steamers moving to and fro, or riding at anchor, in the Roads. The supplies of marine luxuries are abundant: in ten minutes a bucket full of soft crabs can be caught for breakfast, and plenty of hog fish, shoghead and oysters for dinner and supper.

There are TWO WELLS, of pure, excellent drinking water on the premises; a CISTERN of rain water, and several LIME SPRINGS of the best water, by cold.

The Chesapeake Female College.
Now being built, and nearly completed, it will embrace three hundred yards of the view; just across the creek, and will afford a most desirable and convenient opportunity for the complete education of children.

THE FARM contains about 250 acres. It was originally in TWO FARMS, divided equally by a road running directly between them in a straight line from front to rear, and each farm there, now a good dwelling, kitchen, store room, and other necessary buildings, so that the farm can still be cultivated separately or as a whole.

The Building.
A new residence, consisting of about 2000 feet high—the woodlark is enclosed by itself, and the cultivated land by itself. NEW ROADS twenty-five feet wide have been laid out, and the roads are BUSHES AND BRIARS have been removed from the edges of the old fields.—NEGLECTED LANDS have been cleared, and

Forty acres of new Land have been cleared up and are now in cultivation, besides which a vast deal of other work has been done at a cost of more than \$1000.

Seven Thousand Dollars.
Independent of the cost of the Farm. The Land has been thoroughly manured this spring—plenty of SEA SHEEPS has been spread upon it. It has been planted all over; one hundred and twelve bags best Parvian Guano has been used, besides a large quantity of stable manure, and without the Farm to the Mercer potatoes, fall crop, one hundred acres in wood land and the balance in vegetables.

There are also a number of about 2000 HUNDRED TREES, apples, peaches, apricots, nectarines, green gages, plums, cherries, &c.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY is also on the premises and will be sold with the Farm to suit the wishes of the purchaser, viz:
80,000 feet Cypress and Pine boards 16 to 20 feet long
10 to 12 inches wide, 1 inch thick, from North Carolina.
10,000 Cypress planks for yard fencing.
1,200 Yellow Chestnut Posts, 8 feet long, faced on one end.

15,000 Chestnut planks, large size, cut to order.
20,000 Pine wood nailed up.
100 cords Hardwood or various kinds, secured by clearing up the land.
5 Horses very superior and well bodied—one of them is a full bred and will make a mile inside of four minutes.
2 Young Mules, kind and gentle.
4 New City made Carts, extra large.
Home made plows, and other machinery about 1-16 inch Steam Cutter, self-sharpening.
1 Corn Steeler.
4 New sets Cast Harrows of the best quality, complete.
10 Hogs very fine ones.
2 Milk Cows, each Cow warranted to give three or four gallons of the richest milk every day.

1 Large size Calf.
40 Bags best Parvian Guano.
100 Bushels hardwood.
6 Cords of Rope.
1 Large Sall Saw newly painted.
30 Bags, different kinds, including Gunny bags.
12 Cords of Hay.
50 Barrels Corn, 100 bushels Oats.

Agricultural Implements.
A large quantity, all saws, as saws and double Horse Plows; Harrows, light and heavy, Rooters, Cultivators, Corn Planter, Seed Planter, Hoe, Rake, Straw Hoop, Spade, and other implements, all together with a large assortment of Hardware, tools of every kind in abundance, 100 lbs of Nails, 5 to 10 lbs, make up a supply of agricultural Implements rarely seen upon any Farm elsewhere.

To any person fond of farming and a country life, this place offers the most delightful, pleasant and unexceptionable inducement. Every thing about the Farm is in active operation; the crops are all made; a large quantity of groceries and provisions are on hand for family use, and for negroes' allowance, plenty of hands to work the Farm, and the purchaser will find every thing if he chooses entirely furnished to his hand for carrying on the operation of the Farm; and an unqualified possession will give him a fine view.

The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating, for approved endorsed notes payable in Bank at Norfolk Va. For further particulars apply to a few days.
W. H. ADDINGTON,
Hampton, Va.
July 11—1857

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
SESSION 1857-'58.—The next annual course of lectures will commence on the 1st of October, 1857, at the College Building, corner of Marshall and College streets, Richmond, and terminate on the 1st of March, 1858.

Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, by Charles Bell, M.D.
Anatomy and Practice of Medicine, by David H. Tucker, M.D.
Chemistry of Pharmacy, by Martin P. Scott, M.D.
Anatomy, Medicine and Therapeutics, by B. R. Waitford, M.D.
Anatomy, by Arthur E. Pettolano, M.D.
Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by Lewis S. Joyner, M.D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by James H. Conway, M.D.
Demonstration of Anatomy, Marion Howard, M.D.
The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities and at a very trifling expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary. This Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, is at all times well filled with Medical