THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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

BALEIGH, N.C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 24, 1853.

"Mr. Madison remarked to me, that the United States had been "useful in proving things, be-fore held impossible."-Miss Martineau."

Up to the present age, politicians have labored under the delusion that great empires could form, while the domain of Republics must necessarily be comprised within a very narrow com--pass. We think that the reverse of this proposition has been demonstrated by the history and career of the United States, A Federal Republie is unquestionably the form of government which is best adapted to a vast empire of enlightened freemen, extending over widely dissimilar regions of the earth ; and this, for the reason, that the constitutional equality of the several members of the federation gives to every portion of it an equal share in making balf the families of the earth ; and the whole

the laws, and electing their rulers. But it is the glory of the republican form of government, that it can only exist where the people are enlightened and virtuous and not prone to extremes. An ignorant, degraded, and long oppressed people, who have never exercised the privileges of discussing and voting upon political questions, are unfit for this noblest form of government. Ignorance and barbarism can only be held in check by the hand of arbitrary power; and hence, in ages of almost universal intellectual darkness. the maxim we are controverting was true, that Republies could only exist in a small community. But, in an age of progressive intelligence like the present, when "the schoolmaster is abroad?" and when the printing press is shedding its rays of intelligence over the earth. · penetrating into the darkest corners of igno-

rance and the remotest regions of superstition, dissipating their gloom, and breaking their chains, the more generous maxim is taking its place, that republican freedom is the only sure guaranty for the peace and order of society.

In a Republic (using the term in its modern sense,) the governing power is co-extensive with its territorial limits. It is not concentrated in the metropolis, as in the mis-named republics of antiquity; or in a Parliament rep-Resenting a fifth of the nation, as is the case

with Great Britain ; but the remotest district is conscious of exercising as much influence in

rives from trading with the United Sta The difference in the amount of commerce h tween the two countries before the war, and that of the present day, would perhaps be twenty fold in favor of the latter. Xet, trade has always been fettered by tariffs since the Revolution, whereas before it was entirely free. | slave labor is such, that they are taken up and No better illustration could be given of the injurious effects of colonial dependence. the healthful occupation of man; consequently,

An enlightened Protestant, Christian nation these lands have been occupied before their of freemen, such as England, will never retro- time-and as they could only be cultivated by grade in civilization, wealth and power; our the slave, slavery is responsible for the disease faith in Christianity, in freedom, and in the and death incident to the settlement of new terglorious destiny of humanity, which the past ritory. And as New Orleans is the great shiphalf century, more than any other, has reveal- ping port of these vast slave regions, thereby only be held together by Monarchy, in some ed to us, includes a hope, amounting to certain- attracting a vast number of unacclimated Yanty, that her career will be upward and onward. kees, she is particularly the victim of those England has grievous sins to atone for, and she curses. And for the preservation of life, has and is atoning for them in bearing the Northern men are warned to abstain from all burden of a public debt which no other country association with slavery and malaria. Really in Europe could sustain. But, after all, she is the charity of the proposition is commendable, the mother of civil liberty, of the common law. | but the spirit most despicable and cowardly .--of the English language, which, on the wings | What would be the condition of the United of commerce, her's and our's, is destined to com- States now, if the Puritan settlers of New Engpass the whole earth, and perhaps to become | land and the Cavaliers of Virginia had followed universal. Her Shakespeare and Milton, in a the sanatory precautions of Mr. Greely ? Those century, will become "household words" in early settlers had climate and the savage to encounter. Health and comfort were not ready body of her noble literature, unapproachable made to hand. Nature, then and there, as well as in richness and depth, in interest and usefulnow in Louisiana, had to be overcome. Salu ness, because warmed and invigorated with the brity was only attained by slow degrees, and spirit of civil and religious freedom, will bevet because a deadly scourge is now sweeping come the common inheritance of mankind .- | the metropolis of the South, " the working The tree which has borne such fruits cannot men of the North and West should resist this have been destitute of great virtues, and deannexation, this tropical annexation with swamps

> does, a permanent vigor of constitution, which stronger than such suasion to keep a Yankee revolving ages will only serve to prune, correct from where money is to be made. The poi sonous coasts of Africa have no terror for him. But the United States, an off-shoot of the while a penny can be turned by the slave trade The pestilential shores of Yucatan will not de-British stock, with ampler space, if not a richer soil to vegetate in, will, in a few years more, | ter him, if an Indian is to be profitably kidnap. far transcend the mother country in wealth, oed into Spanish keeping. Surely Louisiana power and population. Republican equality, and New Orleans will not frighten him, when entire freedom of trade among the several memrich profits might be made from the products of bers of the Unión, and the mercurial activity slave labor.

> which is inseparable from perfect freedom, New Orleans, and, it may be said, the whole have a tendency to produce one homogeneous people from the most discordant materials .--Millions of foreigners are constantly pouring in not vet quit their hold. Louisiana was upon us from all parts of the world, but being peopled by the French, who were more allured cast into the Anglo-American mould, in a state of fusion, the result is, after the lapse of a few years, the genus American, with American The golden visions of the first settlers gave way ideas of law and government, and brimming o more moderate expectations, and, previous to over with American patriotism, prejudices and

Such is the rapid and certain progression of this country, in wealth, power and was then attempting, what time may perfect, the would allow only a single track upon the road be- myself at the expense of others, but simply to making the laws as that which surrounds the population, and industrial achievement, that amelioration of the climate, but a tropical region misinformed, no single track road is allowed in

serves to enjoy, as we are happy to believe it

and purify.

DASSIONS!

what they may. The cry of "stop the paper" A GREELY-ISM. will have to be heard many-a great many-The crazy editor of the New York "Tribune" has discovered in the present horrors in New Orleans, a new element in the evils of slavery. His argument, reduced to the maked fact, is that the exuberant fertility of those lands suitable to MEN AND THEIR DOINGS: settled before they are properly prepared for

times, before it will frighten our pen out of our

NO. XXV.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 19, 1853.

Is there no remedy, no way of protesting the public against these frequent and terrible rail oad collisions? Must travellers always be at the mercy of those who value not their own lives, much less the lives of the hundreds of thousands entrusted to their tender mercies ?fear so. After each collision public indignation is excited to the highest pitch, and perhaps conductors and engineers are arrested ; but there the matter ends; the public forget the eircumstance which killed, as well as the dead who were killed, and no longer calling for justice or punishment, the officers of the law do not feel it incumbent upon them to be very active in prosecuting those who were only guilty of criminal carelessness, not of any intention to destroy life.

The catastrophe of the HENRY CLAY cannot have been forgotten, and surely the public indignation at the time ran high against the officers and directors of that ill-fated bo at, as might justly have been expected ; but what single individual responsible for the lives of those who were then, apparently, wantonly sacrificed has been prosecuted or puttished ? not one ; nor do we hear any thing more of the affair: the here specifies certain funds, the whole amount dead sleep in silence, and their living friends of which "will make \$1,600." "My debts, as seem to be equally dead and silent.

You will of course understand that these remarks are made in allusion to the frightful rail road collisions upon the Camden and Amboy, and the Providence and Worcester rail roads : both of which happened in open day, and from which can alone ensure the safety of passengers. In most cases of this kind there are some extenuating circumstances, but in these

there were nong-not one: the lives of the unfortunate victims were wantonly sacrificed, or pot enumerated in his list, and mentioned the State, received their first impulse from Nor- thoughtlessly thrown away. In the first place, thern men and capitalists, and they have a company possessing a monopoly of the routes between the two largest cities in the United States, and between the north and the south. whose stockholders have become millionaires by by the softness of the climate, and the richness means of their impositions upon the public, of the soil, than by any prospect of wealth .- has no moral right to economize at the expense of the lives of that public, or at the risk of the bodily injury of thousands: hence there is no excuse for the company's not having a double the cession to the United States, she had become track on a route so universally travelled, and somewhat thickly interspersed with Sugar plan which yields such large profits to its stockhold. friends, I had determined, myself, to take that tations cultivated by the labor of the slave. Man ers. Think you that the British government course, not for the selfish purpose of securing.

DR. IVES. We copy from the "Protestant Churchman" the following letter. A simular one has been sent to the Freeman's Journal (Romanist,) for

simultaneous publication. ST. MARY's, Rateigh, Aug. 2d, 1853. To the Editor of the Freman's Journal-

Sin,-A recent number of your Journal contains the following language, purporting to be an extract from a letter of the late Bishop of N. C. to his friend, the Rev. Dr. Forbes, of your "A few weeks since, to my utter astonish eity : ment, after, as I told you, having made arrangements for settling every debt in North Carolina. I received from the Rev. Mr. Smedes a letter, saying, that an account had been made up against me of sums contributed as gifts to Valle Crucis, and a process served upon my library and Mrs. Ives' personal articles, left behind. So it seems they are determined, if possible, to make a clear sweep of character, property and

As this language, sir, places me in the unenviable position of a slanderer of friends to whom I am bound by very strong ties, thus reflecting very seriosly upon them and upon myself, and as it is a misrepresentation of any facts ever derived from me, either in writing or discourse,] feel I have a claim upon your columns for such a statement as may do justice to the parties whom, by the hasty publication of a private letter, you have assaulted and injured.

Some time in February or March last I received a letter from the late Bishop of N. C. written from Rome, but without date, in which he says, "I shall be obliged, dear friend, to ask you to act for me, in some worldly transactions. I think I have property enough in N. C. to pay far as I can recollect, are :" here follows an enumeration of them, specifying the names of creditors and the amounts due, "in all, \$1,030, leav-ing some five hundred dollars, which, with the that we know of, and market firm at latter quofurniture and libary, I hope will pay you."- tation.-----In Spirits of Turpentine we note act for me." These extracts are from the first communication between the writer and myself, the most criminal disregard of all those rules after his abandonment of his diocese. My claim. alluded to in this letter, is for \$2,000, loaned to him in the years 1845 and '46; upon this debt interest has always been forborne. In answer to this letter, I stated, as well as I can recollect, that I had heard of two or three other claims. amounts and the names of the creditors. But I did not say that this information had come from these parties ; still less did I intimate that they intended to press their claims legally, or otherwise. Neither of these is true. I had barely heard of the claims, in conversing about his affairs, and that is all I told him. In the same letter, but not in the same connection. I stated that as I had heard that one or two of his prices tending upward. criditors had spoken of attaching his goods, to secure themselves, by the advice of judicious

CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCE TO TENNESSEE ELECTION Louisvittz, Aug. 18.—The official majority for Johnson, democrat, for Governor, is 2.216. The whigs have elected five members of Con-gress, the democrats 4, with the first district in

doubt. The Legislature stands thus : Whigs, Democrats. 1 Senate 12 13 House 31 44 Whig majority on joint ballot 12.

Gen. Pierce succeeded very well in riding two horses, Old Hunkerism and Barnburnerism, when the two were going the same way, but how in the world can he manage to stick to the backs of both when they are going in different directions ?- Louisville Journal.

> FAYETTEVILLE MARKET. Aug. 20, 1853.

Bacon-91; Cotton-11; Cotton Bagging-Junny 14; Dundee 124a15; Burlaps 10a12; Cotton Yarn-Nos. 5 to 10 17; Domestic Goods-Brown Sheetings 71; Osnaburgs 91a10; Flour-

5 25a5 50; Grain-Corn 75; Wheat 80a90; Oats 55; Peas 90; Rye 90; Tobacco-Manufactured 8a30. REMARKS .- Sales of Cotton at quotations .flour has sold in some instances above quota-

tions. Corn, sales yesterday at 75 to 78 cents from wagons. Bacon, the supply is abundant, and sales have been made at 91 to 91. We have to report a further decline in price of wool sales at 22 to 23 cts. and dull .- Carolinian.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

August 20th, 1853. August 20th, 1853. NAVAL STORES.—In Turpentine we note fur-ther sales yesterday of 150 bbls. at \$2 70 for yel-low and \$2 75 for virgin dip; and this morning low and \$2 75 for virgin dip : and this morning we note an advance of 5 cents on yellow, with sales of 150 bbls. at \$2 75 for yellow and virgin

"I hope to send you a power of attorney to a small parcel (50 a 60 bbls) having changed yesterday at 371 cents per gallon. No sales of Rosin or Tar.

TIMBER-Sales yesterday and this morning of seven rafts at \$5, 5 50, 6, 6 75, 9 50 a 9 75 B M., inspection and measurement.-(Journal.)

PETERSBURG MARKETS.

AUGUST 20, 1853.

TOBACCO-Brisk, but we do not think prices of last week quite sustained; in leaf no change. Corron-We quote nominally at 111. FLOUR-\$61 for city brands. WHEAT-We renew our last quotations, though prices have a downward tendency; Red 100 a 110c; White 100 a 115c.— CORN-We quote small sales at 60c for white. BACON-Shoulders 71 a 71; Sides 81 a 81c;

NORFOLK MARKETS. NORFOLK, Aug. 20, 1853.

To Editors and Publishers.

BALLARD & ROBERTSON.

GRAIN. FLOUR AND GENERAL PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

75 BOWLY'S WHARF.

(Over Flour and Corn Exchange,)

BALTIMORE.

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undergraduates of the university.

gal education for the Bar in any of the Uni-

States, excepting only matters of merely

Whitmel J. Hill, Esq., Scotland Neck, N. C.

Jno. H. Anthony, Esq.

Baltimore, Aug. 23, '53.

Aug. 28, '58.

MAN, having a knowledge of both branches

69-tf

69-3t

H. R. HOBERTSON.

Bacon-Va. and N. C. hog round new 104a11 tween Liverpool and Manchester? If I am not put myself in legal possession of his effects, that Hams 12a13 cts.: Corn-White 62a63; Yellow misinformed, no single track road is allowed in I might be in a condition to carry out the pur- 70; Mixed 62a63; Cotton-per the 94a11: Na-

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seen at any establishment of the kind in the Union. He has participated in the sale of over one thous-and Piano Fortes in the States of Vironia. North Carolina and Tennessee, all of which have given en-tire satisfaction. They are warranted superior in every respect, offered for sale at manufacturer's prices, and will be packed securely to go any dis-tance without injury. He has also attached to his 'establishment, a

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANE BOOK MANUFACTORY where all kind of Books, Perodicals, Blanks, Music, &c., are bound ; and Blank Books of every descrip tion, suitable for Merchants, Banks, Public Offic Clerks of Courts, Factories, &c. are manufactur

MAYO'S GUIDE TO NACISTRATES, NEW EDITION. J. W. publishes Mayo's Guide to Magistrate new edition, with practical Forms for the Discharg of their Duties out of Court, with an appendix, containing Forms for Drawing Bonds, Notes, Deeds, Contracts, &c., adapted to the New Code of Virgi-

107 Persons at a distance unable to visit Rich mand can have their orders as faithfully execute as if present.

Aug. 23, 1858. 6t 69 **Private Medical Instruction.**

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He was for some years associated with Drs. SIL-VESTER and MOORE, of this city, in private medical teaching. For this purpose, he purchased a large library, a full set of specimens of the Mate-ria Medica, an obstetrical Manikin, Papier Mache anatomical models, and all the necessary Plates and other appliances for teaching the elements of

Medicine in all its branches. Dr. UPSHUR is Surgeon to the U.S. Marine Hospital, which enables him to afford to the students al the advantages of chemical instruction. There are admitted into that Institution annually more than one hundred cases of fever alone, besides the usual variety of other diseases.

No one need apply who cannot bring antisfacto ry references in regard to character and standin or who is not determined to devote himself earnest to the study of Medicine. For further information in regard to terms, &c.

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	-	Norfolk, V.		
Ang. 23,	1853.	[ch st.]	8t 69	

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION will begin on THURSDAY, October 18th, 1858, and end on the 1st of March, 1854. Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery-NATHAN B. SMITH, M. D.

National Capital. The so-called Republic of Roman citizenship; but the privilege could onin Judea, and when he had never been to Rome. that he was "a Roman citizen." The chief captain answered, " with a great sum obtained beyond the city limits. The vast countries which in the course of time came to be embraced within the empire, were all provinces, dependencies of the city of Rome, and governed by a gigantic machinery of force, fraud and Truly we "have the start of the majestic official influence, such as has been employed in all ages by the despots of the earth. The Grecian Republics, on a smaller scale, had the same leading features. Each city governed the adjacent territory, with its inhabitants, in the most arbitrary and despotic manner. All voting and governing was done in the citythere were no election precincts in the country. and none but citizens-that is to say, inhabitants of the city-could vote. Such were the peace, and to diffuse among them the life-giving models of Grecian and Roman republican freedom which we often hear lauded to the skies, in Fourth of July orations !

Great Britain, which is the best type of moand good will to men." dern European government, approaches much nearer to the standard of true republican liberty than the boasted Republics of Greece and Rome. Civil liberty, and the franchise of full citizenship, are more secure, have a larger scope, and Union. Leagues or Unions have existed in all are extended to a greater number of persons. Among the ancients, representative assemblies were unknown, and when laws were made their ill-success, not to invite imitation. But with the consent of the people, it must be in so inimitable has been the working of the their presence, and by acclamation ; hence, on- American Confederation, that we are inclined ly those present in the city and entitled to to indulge the dream of Victor Hugo, that "the citizenship could be heard. But by means of United States of Europe" is a possibility .-representative Assemblies, the remotest dis- Certainly no other form of Government would tricts can exercise an influence equal to that of be so likely to bind together so many discorthe metropolis itself. England is perhaps entitled to the merit of inventing this most in- powers similar to those possessed by the Amerivaluable governmental machinery, and has ex- | can Government.

ercised it for ages. By means of it, the governing power is made co-extensive with the known to the enlightened few : when it quietly, British Islands. But it extends no further .- | honestly and peaceably becomes the overshadow-The narrow exclusiveness of monarchy and ing "Power on Earth," which it requires no aristocracy will not admit colonies to the honor prophet's ken to predict as certain in the of representation in Parliament. The vast not distant future, its example of harmoforeign possessions of that Empire, embracing nising and reconciling the most discordant five times the population of the British Isles. States and interests, will be seen and read of have no voice in the government of their exter- all men, and its influence will be felt in the nal relations, but are arbitrarily subjected to a remotest corners of the world !

foreign yoke. Indeed, the largest portion of them, India, has no voice in its domestic government. This exclusive system will eventually prove the bane of British Empire, and cause it to tumble in pieces, as did that of Rome.

The question is freely discussed in England. whether colonies are of any real utility to the mother country, and the bolder and more vigorous class of thinkers have maintained the negative. We incline to coincide in this opinion ; and while we believe that not many years will elapse before the North American and Aus, members a harmonious co-operation. That will politics is repugnant to the whole spirit of our that State, and, by the magic of his wonderful tralian colonies will become free and independent, by the voluntary relinquishment of the

Rome never extended beyond the city limits.— Gradually, as the adjacent tribes, states and almost mathematical accuracy—or, if san-bave yielded up their lives in building up New kingdoms were conquered and annexed, they guine, and apparently wild calculations have Orleans, to have filled several Northern States, half a mile-of each other, to see that the track is in perfect order, and thus to prevent acci were conciliated by extending to the principal sometimes been put forth, they have invariably it is only another argument for Northern enerinhabitants, by gift or sale, the privilege of fallen short of the reality. We remember to gy and greediness of gain. It does not argue very rarely happen, but when they do, all conhave seen, before the publication of the late that because thousands have died, that others cerned are held to a rigid accountability to the made no complaint of the legal step of which I ly be exercised in the city. Paul boasted while census, what were regarded as rather extrava- will keep away. They will go where money is gant estimates of the results of the enumera- to be made, and will go even if slavery is the tion : but we believe that in almost every in- concomitant of their emigration. Miasma will stance they were below the actual returns. In not frighten them, if the labor of the slave throws I this freedom." There was no voting, no this way, it may be demonstrated, that in less a few bales, more, of cotton or hogsheads of sugar punishing the companies for their criminal "stumping," no "Buncombe" speeches made than a century-in less time than has elapsed upon their commission lists. since the birth of Washington, or even of Jef-

> ferson-this country will number four hundred millons of people !-- that is to say, as many ashalf the present population of the globe !world," and Providence seems to have placed its destinies in our hands. He has given to the most free, the most commercial, and the most enterprising people on the earth, the fairest portion of it " for a possession," and seems to have said to them, in language too plain to be misunderstood, "Your mission is to teach the nations, by example and precept, the arts of civilization and self-government, of union and power and saving influence of the Gospel-not a State religion of forms and ceremonies, of superstition and bigotry, but the pure free Gospel of Christ, whose bond of uniformity is love

The feature of our Government, which, when it comes to be understood, is to exert a magical influence upon the nations, is that of Federal ages, but so imperfect in their nature as barely to resemble that of the United States, and from dant States, as a European Congress, with

But our admirable system is as yet only

A Railroad Convention is to be held at Asheville, in this State, on Thursday, the 25th inst. The object of the Convention is to devise measures for the construction of a Railroad from

Mountain, Bean's Station, and Asheville, to get that while they are protected in all their some one or other of the South Carolina Roads rights, the same are guaranteed to all denominleading to Charleston.

secure success.

INTOLERANCE.

and slavery." Why, it would require something

The St. Louis "Intelligencer" comments, with and melting for several days past. The deaths eligious opinion by orders to 'stop the paper.' It would appear-though the 'Intelligencer' makes in published in St. Louis, under the auspices and

tion, and encouraged by the presence of almost an army of newly arrived emissaries from Rome, that press has reached a degree of audacity which might justly alarm the Protestant and the Republican. It goes so far as to say, "that when Papacy is in the ascendancy in this coun-

tion for any other Religion." And again : There is no such thing as liberty except what is granted and permitted by the (Catholic) Church." These are not the words, but the sentiments were endorsed by X John, Bishon of St. Louis. In this state of things, when a direct attempt was made to subvert the government, and chain the exercise of religious belief. the, 'Intelligencer,' than which there is not a more

faithful sentinel of liberty to be found, sounded the alarm, and drew down upon it the wrath of the 'Shepherd," the Bishop, and many of the faiththerefore attach no great importance to what may

leaven has worked more successfully in St. Louis, and we see it in the attempt to stifle a press in the rightful exercise of its duties .-

getful of the privileges and immunities they en-Lexington, Ky., via Cumberland Gap, Chick joy in this land of freedom. They will not for- Brigadier's first annual message, which will be

ations. They will not forget that while the free We acknowledge the honor of an invitation dissemination of their principles is accorded to be present at the Convention. We wish its to them, that the connection of religion with Democrat, become the administration organ in

law, which is there enforced. Whether any prosecutions will grow out of

the Camden and Amboy collision or the Providence and Wurcester disaster, remains to be seen, but I trust there will,-the only way of conomy and penuriousness.

A most refreshing gust relieved us last evening from the oppression of the oven-like temperature, under which the community here and any outlay I might be called to make beyond north of us have been sighing, fainting, groan-

what we regard great mildness, upon the course resulting from the oppressive heat have been of certain men, who aim to suppress freedom of unprecedented in New York, Brooklyn, &c., as you will see by reference to the New York papers of yesterday-over one hundred victims New York alone ! This, and the destruction no allusion to the fact-that a Roman Catholic pa- of life by railroad collisions and accidents, and per, called the 'Shepherd of the Valley,' has been the terrible scourge of man now sweeping away such numbers at New Orleans, present a bill of mortality truly frightful, for the last authority of the Bishop of that Diocese. Embol- week or two. And yet, such is the rage for dened by the strength of the Romish denomina- rushing onwards-such the disregard of every thing, and the indifference to all things save the great and absorbing thought of annihilating time and space, in order to arrive a few days sooner, at the desired goal-the golden palacethat all this mortality will scarcely cause a single individual to stop one instant, or enterain the thought that his turn may come next. We are "a fust people," but are we the haptry, and it soon will be, there will be no tolera- pier or the wiser thereby? I remember the time when travelling between New York and and his injudicious friend, are alone responsi-Philadelphia was chiefly by stages, and fine stages and horses there were on the road. The distance was travelled in one day with tolerable ease and comfort, more pleasantly and sociably than it is now in those unsocial things, railcars. True, we did not go with the speed of the wind, but it is true also that with less speed there was more security for life and limb.

I can give you no local news other than that which finds its way into the papers through the telegraph. What the President and his Cabinet are about, I know no more than any one else, not being of the number who are admitted to confidential interviews with any of them. It is ul among its subscribers, who ordered their pa- | said they are considering the various questions pers discontinued. We are no alarmists, and that have arisen in our foreign intercourse: those between us and Mexico, between us and Austria, between us and Great Britain, &c .: and be a mere local matter. But it is a bad sign, I have no doubt they will endeavor to make that a creed which was so hateful in this State some capital out of these to make up for the as to be almost under the bann of the law, which | large amount they have lost in domestic mat has always been regarded as the right arm of ters. Whatever attitude the administration may assume towards Austria, it can never make despotism, should make the first use of its re- her feel her own insignificance, as compared covered power to advance doctrines so danger- with the United States, more keenly than did ous to liberty. They are not confined to St. Louis, Mr. Webster in his letter to MM. Hulsemanbut have developed themselves in New York a feeling which still rankles all the more for her inability to resent it. It is said that Mr. in an attempt to obtain exclusive control of a Gadsden has been furnished with quite a va portion of the school fund, and in Ohio for the riety of topics for discussion, and negotiation same purpose. They were defeated, but the with Mexico, enough to get up a serious differ ence upon, if it should be desirable to quarrel with, our neighbor, either for the purpose of de priving her of more territory, or for the purpose of once more uniting the scattered and Surely our foreign brethren (for we hope they antagonistic fragments of the late united, or for aid. are not Americans) cannot become so soon for- allied, but inharmonious democratic party. At any rate, these foreign questions will afford

full of clap traps.

It is reported that arrangements have at length been made, by which Mr. Forney, at present clerk of the House of Representatives, is to take charge of the New York National people. We confess we are not prepared for powers, unite all sections, abolitionists, freesoilers and old liners, into one harmonious,

our strength, numbers and resources, at any will never become so salubrious as the hills of England at all; and in addition to this precau. poses of his power of attorney when it should val Stores-Tar, black, \$31; Bright, \$31a31; half a mile-of each other, to see that the track this communication was dated April 10th, ac- Black Eye, 100a105c ; Staves-W. O. Pipe, 50companied with a full power of attorney, autho- a52; do Hhd. 42; do Bbl. 30; do Heading 53rizing me to dispose of his effects, and arrange a55; R O Hhd., 33a321; Shingles-Cypress 22 all his affairs as if he himself were present. He inch 3 25a4 00; Wheat-white 108a112c : red 104a108c. had advised him, but only begged that the effeets of Mrs. Ives, which he pledged himself to redeem, might be exempted from seizure. My answer to this, sent in the latter part of May of the business, wishes a permanent situaor early in June, was a proposition to assume n as Foreman in some printing office in either myself, the settlement of all his affairs with his North or South Carolina ; or would be willing to creditors, and hold his library and all his effects in my hands, subject to his demand, upon his

take an interest in some office already established. ddress PRINTER, "Register" office, Raleigh, N. satisfying my claim, and indemnifying me for his means in my possession. . E. BALLARD.

This proposition, if he has received my letter. is now before him. Permit me io add, sir, that the proposition is also before his new friends. They have only to assume towards his affairs the relation which one of his old friends is willing to take, to rescue him from this "clear sweep of character, property and all !"

But I must not allow my pen in a remark which shall inflict an unnecessary wound upon an unfortunate man, who is to be viewed. I think, more in sorrow than in anger, even by those whom his mistakes most pain. One of the most unpleasant of the circumstances connected Hon. Francis Mallory, Norfolk, Va. with his fall, to me, Mr. Editor, is the necessity Messrs. E. P. Tabb & Co. do now laid upon me, of seeming to lift up a hand Messrs. J. M. Smith & Bro. do against him. I have always been one of those J. Hall Pleasants, Esq., Baltimore. who have cherished the kindest feelings towards | Col George P. Kane him, and have endeavored to maintain with him Messrs. F. M. Brune & Sons do personal relations unaltered by the change he has made in our ecclesiastical. My feelings are still of the kindest character. You, Mr. Editor, ble for my appearance here, in an attitude in which, in assuming the defensive, I am obliged to use weapons that cannot but inflict painful wounds.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, ALDERT SMEDES.

of deaths during the last 24 hours have been 213, of which 187 perished by the yellow fever. favorable weather, is rather on the increese than otherwise. It has now become a matter of difficulty to find workmen to dig the graves, and 125 bodies have been burned this week for want of places of interment. The distress exceeds any thing before witnessed, and the affrighted inhabitants are flying to escape the devouring pestilence. Business is almost entirely stagnated, and many merchants have closed their stores.

The number of deaths for the last 24 hours lus Parsens, LL. D. Dane Professor, and Hon. Edwas 232, of which 206 perished from the fever. ward G. Loring, University Lecturer. Instruction The total number for the week sums up 1.532. is given by Lectures, recitations and examinations of which 1,361 were from the fever. and Moot Courts.

The Howard Association during the last four For farther information application may be made o either of the instructors weeks have ministered to the wants of 3,000 unfortunates, and they expect soon to have under their care 1,000, at a cost of \$10 each .--Cambridge, August, 28, 1853.

They earnestly appeal to the citizens of the FALL AND WINTER North, and the friends of humanity everywhere, MILLINERY.

C. BARTON, 109 Main Street, Richmond, ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. . Va., will keep on hand, through the Fall BOSTON, Aug. 18 .- The steamer America, and Winter, a full assortment of choice Silks, Velfrom Halifax, has arrived. Among her passenvets, Ribbons, Flowers, and Millinery Goods genegers is H. G. Sunerby, who is the bearer of the

ratification of the treaty of Claims. Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, Cloaks and Mantillas, made to order at short SECOND DISPATCH.]

notice. Boston, Aug. 18th .- The Liverpool Commer-Orders by mail will be met with prompt and cial circulars materially disagree as to breadspecial attention. stuffs. Richardson quotes very fine weather Aug. 23, '58. since Monday, but says that the prospects of

Chemistry and Pharmacy-WM. E. A. AIKEN. M. D. Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine-SAMUEL CHEW. M. D.

Andtomy and Physiology-JOSEPH ROBY. M. D.

Obstetrics-RICHARD H. THOMAS, M. D. Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pathology-GEO. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D. Practical Anatomy-BERWICK B. SMITH M. D.

Fees for the full course, \$90; Demonstrator' fee, \$10; Matriculation, \$5; Graduation, \$50. For purposes of Clinical instruction, the Facul ty have at their command the Baltimore Infirmary, containing 200 beds. It belongs to the University, and is managed and attended entirely by the Faculty, and is open to all matriculates of the school throughout the year without fee.

Anatomical material is abundant and cheap .--Expenses of living in Baltimore as low as in Atlantic city.

WM. E. A. AIKEN, M. D. Baltimore, Aug. 23, 1853. 4t 69

CEDAR GROVE FOR SALE.

Will be sold, at public auction, on the premi-W ses, on Thursday, the 1st day of Septem ber, that well known residence in Norfolk county, called "CEDAR GROVE," and now occupied by the subscriber. The location is pleasant and sa-lubrious, being situated on the East bank of the South fork of the Elizabeth River, immediately opposite the Gosport Navy Yard, commanding beautiful and an unobstructed view of the whole Naval operation, the Marine and Naval Hospitals, and all the shipping in the harbor to Hampton Roads. Its contiguity to the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, as well as the greatest Naval Depot in the United States, is also an important consideration to a man of business, being not more than one mile distant from either place, and is of casy access by land or water.

Cedar Grove covers an area of about 12 acres of land, a part of which is very fertile and in cultiva-tion as a Vegetable Garden. The improvements have recently undergone a thorough repair, and consist of a commodious and comfortable Mansion House and all other necessary and convenient outbuildings for the accommodation of a family. Altogether, to one retired or engaged in the ac-

tive pursuits of life, "Cedar Grove" may be re-garded as one of the most desirable of country residences.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold-1 Horse and Carriage

3 fine Milch Cows

1 Cart and sundry Garden Implements. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. GEORGE REID.

Terms accommodating. Nerfolk, Va., Aug. 23, '58. 69-61

Splendid Lottery --- Sept., 1853.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers (Successors to J. W. Maury & Co.)

\$40,000!

LOTTERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE Class 203 for 1853.

To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.,) Sept. 3d, 1858.

75 number Lottery-18 drawn ballots

SPLENDID LOTTERY!

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who propose to engage in mercantile pursuits. AWFUL RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FE-The Law Library, which is constant'y increas-VER AT NEW ORLEANS-THE DEAD ing, containe now about 14,000 volumes. It in-BURNED. cludes a very complete collection of American and NEW ORLEANS, August 16 .- The total number English Law, and the principal works of the Civil and other foreign Law. It is open to students, and warmed and lighted for their use during both Terms and the Winter vacation. New ORLEANS, August 17 .- The fever con-The first Term of each academical year begins tinues to rage frightfully, and owing to the unin the last week of August, and the second Term in the last week of Feburary; each term continues 20 weeks. Students are admitted at any period of a Term or vacation. The fees are \$50 a

Parker, LL. D., Royall Professor ; Hon. Theophi

