From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig. OUR GOVERNMENT AS IT WAS -AS IT 18, AND AS IT SHOULD AND WILL BE. The science of government is one of momentous and absurbing interest to the citizens of any country, inasmuch as, in its judicious gov-

- December 19 11 1

ernment, and the proper administration of its public affairs, the welfare and prosperity of its citizens is very greatly involved. There is perhaps no science in the wide range

and scope of the buman intellect more difficult muster and comprehend than that of government. The form of government most flexible and pliant to any existency is an absolute des-potism. The arbitrary will of one mun has on-ly its own internal conflicts, which brooks no ly its own internal conflicts, which brooks no

The will of one man is the government. This is despotism. A limited monarchy is only a modified form of tyranny. A Republic alone is the only true free government upon earth, and upon such form of government, the hopes of freedom, and the advancement of mankind, in all the attributes and elements of physical, moral and intellectual power and supremacy essentially depend.

The spirit and genius of Republicanism has done more towards civilization, and the emancipation of the mind and body of man, than any other human agency. Driven by cruel op pression from the old despotisms in the Eastern world, our brave bearted fathers came to this then wild Western wilderness, and by their in trepidity, energy and fortitude, founded this unequalled Republic of the United States of America. They established the best model of a free government ever instituted by man -That has juifilled the purposes of its creation : accomplished the ends for which it was instituted: is seen, in all our glorious land, from the Hudson to the Sacramento-from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains. The proud and graufying evidences of it are conspicuously apparent in the growth and advancement of this. government, in all the great elements of a na tion's prosperity and wealth. We have the most magnificent country on the face of the earth. There are no presentments so grand, so sublime and delightful as in our own belov-ed land. In the variety, value and extent of its productions, in the salubrity of its climate, and above all, in the character, aptitude and wiedom of its form of government, our Republic stands forth unrivalled and unchallenged,

residence beneath the sun. We have a broad expanse of territory bound ed alone by two great Oceans, with alternate fertile prairies and sloping hills-lofty mountains and wide savannahs-"broad rivers and rolling lakes, and inland seas"-bearing upon their refulgent bosoms, as they flash and radiate in the light of the sun, the rich products of our soil-of corn and wheat and cotton, and all our great staples.

as the best government among all the nations

of the globe, and the most desirable place of

Towns and CITIES and STATES rapidly in crease, until now the bright constellation of the American Confederacy of States numbers more than twice that of the old immortal thirteen, and the proud spectacle of more than twenty-five millions of a free and prosperous people, with Schools, Colleges and Churches, Telegraphs, Rail Roads, and Libraries throughout the land is presented to the world.

Our glorious land is freedom's home-'the land of the free and the home of the brave." Nature and Art have both aided largely in making our loved country the happy abode of an ent-rorising and intelligent people. The arts and sciences and learning are advancing with the untiring march of time, and agriculture, com ue ce and manufactures, their concomitants, It the hope of establishing such a government

as ours was sufficient to induce the nuble and during spirits of 1776 to "pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to attempt the achievement of our independence and the establishment of our republic, for which they periled everything dear on earth, surely, sucu a glorious example is worthy of imitation by their descendants of the present day. The fathers of the Republic intended most

fully, that the United States of America should your Secretary, might enable you the more be t uly an American government-American promptly to proceed to the choice of a presiding in heart and in sentiment-American in gov ernment and policy-American in theory and in practice-in a word, thoroughly AMERICAN. in everything that constitutes a distinct and independent nation-in its trade and commerce -in its institutions, and in all the various depariments of productive industry. And above all, they inculcated a spirit of firm, true na tionality. They taught that Americans had the right to legislate for themselves, and gov ern their own country, and that no foreign power had the right to control our government or even to dictate to us the policy which we ought to pursue.

Considering the vast and important interests involved-the value of our free institutions, the peculiar character of our form of govern ment, and the great importance of a proper administration thereof, it is surely a matter of the deepest moment, that those who are placed in the high stations of honor and trust in our government should be men of devoted patriotismof tried integrity-and who fully understand the principles upon which our free government is based, and upon which it should be administered-in a word, they should be Americans in heart and principle. Americans alone should occupy the high and responsible p sitions of public trust. The Founders and Fathers of the Republic not only taught this just and wise policy, but practiced upon it. It was a maxim of Washington, that it does not accord with the policy of the government to bestow office, civil or military, on foreigners to the exclusion of our own citizens. And soon after Jefferson went into the Presidential chair, he said,-" A very early recommendation had been given to the Post Master General to employ no foreigner or revolutionary tory in any of his offices."-The other patriots of the revolution coincided in the above opinions. Madison warned the American people against foreign influence. They thought, and truly too, that American written form, the simple but impressive oath. interests and American institutions were safest to defend the Constitution, and to faithfully in the hands of Americans. What is now the policy of our government in this respect? Has the example of our fathers been adhered to and

faithfully followed out? The following tables, showing the number of Americans and foreigners, respectively, holding other under the federal government, as carefully compiled by the Richmond Post, will answer

| and the state of the street months and a cont, | MILL BUSHET | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----|
| Washington, D. C. State Department, | Amer. | 46 |
| Treasury Department, | 139 | 278 |
| Department of the Interior, | 338 | 500 |
| Officers and agents in service of | | |
| Hause of Representatives, | 10 | .40 |
| Post Office Department, | 11 | 80 |
| | 510 | 944 |
| Ministers and Consuls, | 151 | 106 |
| Coast Survey, | 15 | 30 |
| United States Mint, | 25 | 12 |
| Light-house Board Inspectors | 1.75 | |
| and Keepers, | 31 | 392 |
| U. S. Revenue and Marine Service, | 31 | 30 |
| | | |

767 1484 The list of Custom House officers in the ditferent States shows :-

215 | Foreigners, 1837 The above is a most humiliating statement of the number and origin of those who hold the the requisite strength for the task, and to avert offices of honor and profit in our government. from our country the evils apprehended from It is degrading to our national pride-wrong in the heavy calamity which has befallen us." principle and worse in policy. Upon v strange times we have fallen ! Our American the unwritten bistory of our own time and G vernment is in the hands of foreigners in great country. And who had occupied the vacant measure—those, who cannot be supposed to have seat of honor in the Senate? Who, in the as correct views of the principles of our goternment, as our own native-born citizens. This departure from the counsels and teachings of the loanders of the Republic by the present weak and contemptible Administration is an outrage upon the just rights of American sixty. outrage upon the just rights of American citi-sens. It has already been signally rebuked, and emphasically condemned by the American people at the ballet-box. And they will con-

my and oblivion those who brought about a state of things so dangerous in its tendencies and so derogatory to the national reputation.

FILLMORE'S INAUGURATION.

and manly, personal fidelity.

A few years ago, I was a deeply moved

The gloom of his death overspread our nation-

al firmament, and sunk deep into hearts as great

and as manly as his own; while tears 'from

eyes unused to weep, were, generously, shed a

The Representatives of the Nation, Senators

the Supreme Judges of the land, paused paraly

sed and amazed, in the midst of their high and

honorable duties. It was not, indeed, the first

time that the "skeleton foot of death" had over-

taken the President in his office; but, for the

first time, a President received his summone

during a session of Congress, in the midst of

exciting and momentous events, since passed

into stately and solemn history. In the Senate

stood Clay, Webster, Benton and Cass, and

King, with their grave compeers; and each,

in turn, gave eloquent utterance to the deep e

motions of great and patriotic hearts. But

one seat there was vacant. The distinguished

and manly form which, but the preceding day,

had graced the chair of the second office in the

Republic, was not in its accustomed place;

A voice fell upon the ominous silence of the

august assemblage, announcing a communica-

"In consequence of the lamented death of

Zachary Taylor, late President of the United

Senate; and I have thought that a formal com-

manication to the Senate, to that effect, through

With severe propriety, the Senate did not,

A few moments later, a second communica-

tion "to the Senate and House of Representa-

tives" made formal annunciation of the decease

States: "Having announced to you, fellow

An hour later on that memorable day, the

column, to the Hall of the people's representa

tives, to whom an officer announced-"the Sen-

their entrance, and stood, until the reats assign-

Once more an eloquent silence fell upon the

United Houses of Congress. Precisely at the

appointed hour, an officer of the House of Rep-

recentatives announced-" the President of the

United States!" And there he was, in the

midst of the committee appointed to conduct

him,-pale, anxious, troubled; but erect, col-

lected, firm. Stepping within the Hall, the

vast and distinguished assembly arose, as one

man, in token of sympathy, and of high re-

spect. He slowly advanced within the com-

mittee of escort, to the position assigned to him

in front of the Speaker's chair. Seating him-

self by the side of the Chief Justice, a death-

like silence, for a brief time, again prevailed;

when the President arose, and taking a Bible

from its adjacent stand, and presenting it rever-

ently to the Judge, pronounced above it, from a

The work was done! The succession to the

honors, toils, and responsibilities of the Presi-

dency was complete. The President departed.

as he came ; Representatives, Senators, Cabi

net, and Foreign Ministers, and the "uncount-

ed multitude" of citizens, reverentially rising

upon his exit; and the Senate, with measured

No vulgar parade, -no obtrusive speech, -

no military array, -no guard of bristling bayo-

nets,-no blast of trumpet, or roll of drum .-

no roar of artillery, -accompanied the imposing

A message to the two houses of Congress

much I may be oppressed by them, I dare not

sarank; and I rely upon him who holds in His

step, retired to their proper chamber.

administer his country's laws.

ciety.

ed to them were assumed by their guests.

"Sweet in manner, fair in favor,

Warrior nobier, gentler, braver,

Never shall behold the light.

Mild in temper, fierce in fight

bove his honored bier.

tion to the Senate :

then, choose its president.

this event has devolved on me."

A marquis, duke, and a' that; But an honest man's aboon his might, Guid faith, be mauna fa' that ! In our happy country there is no political bonor so high that it may not be attained, For a' that, and a' that, through honorable effort and qualification, even by the American mechanic. If this be-The pith o' sense, and pride o' worth, Are higher ranks than a' that."-Burns.

"A prince can make a belted knight,

what none will dispute. "a fixed fact," his obli LOUIS NAPOLEON IN ENGLAND. getions and duties, as an American born citisee, must, of course, be in exact proportion to The interchange of personal visits between his pretensions and his natural rights; and he English sovereigns and the other European should look apward, and be proud of his posirulers has never been very great. The insular tion and privileges, in the midst of his toil. The genius of our institutions is the genius, position of England is one cause of this,-the apprehension of conspiracy, revolt and realso, of the man ; and, like a guardian spirit, bellion breaking out in their absence is another. is everover him, within him, and, in its influen-During the long reign of George III., he had ces, visible in his paths; inspiring him with scarcely one kingly visit, -certainly none of a self-reliance and self respect; and, while it first-class standing,-for though Louis XVIII. gives dignity to well-directed ingenuity and resided at Hartwell, it was in exile and incoy labor, impurts, co-incidently, elevation to indinito. In 1814, during the Regency, the Empvidual character, the aggregate of which is our ror of Russia and the King of Prussia paid a country's power and her pride. Each in his short visit to England. During the seven years' narrow sphere is a conservator, moreover, of reign of William IV., foreign royalty did not her honor. And if his interest in her prosper enter England-for Loopold of Beigium waty, and exultation in her triumphs, arising English by adoption, naturalization and penfrom strong, instinctive, and exclusive natural sion. Victoria, who has been eighteen years on affection is, as it invariably must be, superior her throne, has received a greater succession of to that of the alien, or foreign born citizens, roval visitors. then it is manifest that higher and graver duties claim his particular recognition, and de

Her Uncte Leopold has been frequently he guest, -his late wife, one of the Orleans family, mand more faithful and intelligent discharge sometimes accompanied him. The King of at his hands. Let us, in conclusion, glance at Prussia paid a visit to Victoria, on the occasion an illustrious example of the result of earnest, of his becoming sponsor to the infant Prince of Wales. Louis Phillippe, who had long found an asylum in England as an exile, was Victo witness of one of the sublimest scenes that has ria's honored guest at Windsor. In 1844 the ever occurred in the course of human events. king of Saxony made a tour through Great It transpired at the national capital. The il-Britam, - but so entirely as a private individual, lustrious here of the Mexican war, honored as that we doubt whether he ever dined with the few men have ever deserved, beloved for gen-tleness and sweet humanity, beyond the for Queen. In the same year the late Emperor of Russia volunteered a flying visit, - the King of tune of many-venerated for manly directness, and unaffected simplicity of character-was ful King of Portugal was Victoria's guest,suddenly summoned from his high place of doubly welcome, no doubt, as her kinsman earthly bonor, to which the affectionate and also. During the present week, the "Emperor confiding admiration of his countrymen had of the French" and his wife are enjoying the exultingly elevated him, to his God. He was cospitality of the Queen of England. It is denot, he said, afraid to die: "I have endeavored to do my duty." He had been "A MAN OF DUTY IN AN AGE OF SELF," and his only care and clared that Her Majesty receives them as a matter of policy, not regard-on compulsion, not sorrow were for those whom he had left behind.

by her own free choice. At all events, the man who, seven years ago, during the Chartist demonstration,) simply acted as a special constable, returns to England, which he quitted as an adventurer, invested with the sovereign power over a mighty nation, and justly considered by the Queen, the Statesmen and the People of England, as an ally at once friendly, important, and desirable. The chapter of accidents has made him one of the great notorieties of the time, and we venture to anticipate that, whether Victoria gives him a hearty or a ceremonious reception, the masses in condon will heartily applaud him, were it for othing else but the consideration with which he unfortunate British troops in the Crimea have been kindly treated by his officers and soldiers there. The Londoners, as he passes through their streets, will forget how he has sequired the power which he possesses, and will only think on the manner in which, as far as Englishmen are concerned, he has exercised

Were we disposed to follow the example of the though we fear it might be ludierous,) to " pile and a chilling shadow of a general gloom was settling upon the symbolic Eagle that surmountmen wept and men threw up their hats," when he went to the theatre; and that "within reach of the shout that night sat another man, (louis Napoleun.) in a respectable but not costly lodg. ing, No, 3 King-street St. James." These things we might say, but then we should say what was States, I shall no longer occupy the chair of the not true. The Emperor Nicholas was a voiun teer, and not an invited guest; ne was received most coldly by the masses in London : they remembered that he was blood stained with the mas acres in Poland; the £500 donation, which he sent to the Polish ball, was indignantly returned: and the aristocratical members of the Jock ey Club, who accepted the piece of plate which ne had given, to be run for annually at Ascot Races, were greatly blamed for having done so. In fact, though he scattered presents, money, of Zuchary Taylor, late President of the United smiles, and flattery in all directions, the Em citizens, this most afflicting bereavement, and peror Nicholas was made to feel that he was personally unpopular in England. He promisassuring you that it has penetrated no heart ed to repeat the visit-but never car-d to do so.

with deeper grief than mine, it remains for me to say that I propose, this day, at 12 o'clock, in Very possibly, as we are told, "another man" sat in the lodging in King street at the very time the Hall of the House of Representatives, in when Nicholas was in England But that other presence of both Houses of Congress, to take the man assuredly was not Louis Napoleon Bonaoath prescribed by the Constitution, to enable PARTE, -and simply for the plain reason: that me to enter on the execution of the office which at that very period he was in captivity at Ham. His imprisonment in that fortress commenced in 1840, and did not terminate, by his encape, Senators of the nation advanced, in double until May, 1849. Therefore, as Louis NAPO LEON does not possess the attributes of Sir Boyle Roche's bird, of "being in two places at one ate of the United States!"-when all arose, upon time,' it is undeniable that, being locked up in orison, he did not, for he could not, sit in the

respectable but not costly lodging" in London! We dare say that we shall have very flaming accounts within the next fortnight of the BONA-PARTE visit to the GUELPH. However the Queen may feel disposed, or indisposed, to M. Bona-PARTE and his wife, he may safely calculate on being well received by the masses of England, who notice events, but do not very closely examine causes .- N. Y. Times.

MR. FILLMORE .- Mr. Phillip S. White, the temperance advocate, in delivering a speech in Mobile a few evening since, referred to ex-President Fillmore as "that great and good man." The Advertiser says :

"The mention of his name was received by that immense concourse of people with such a tumult of applause as we have seldom wit nessed even in time of high political excite ment. Repeated cheers, enthusiastic clapping of hands and stamping of feet drowned the voice of the speaker, and it was some time before quiet was restored sufficiently to allow him to proceed. What a pleasing evidence was this of the abiding hold Millard Fillmore has spon the Southern heart! Faithful to the constitution and its guarantees to the South. her sons will not soon forget his gallant and self-sacrificing efforts to preserve them. And then his visit to this section last season did very much to ripen this confidence and respect into admiration, esteem, and affection. Few, very few of our people but wish 'long life and prosperity to Millard Fillmore."

ceremonies, or gave notice of the consummation of the august event. The noise and the busthe of life flowed on. The machinery of gov-A DUELING ANECDOTS. Two Spanish officers ernment had been, in no degree, disarranged; met to fight a duel outside the gates of Bilbon, its business had only paused, with the general after the seconds had failed to reconcile the belsuspension of its daily routine in universal so-

"We wish to fight - to fight to the death," they replied to the representations of their compan-

" To you, Senators and Representatives of a At this moment a poor fellow, looking like the nation in tears, I can say nothing which can ghost of Romeo's anothecary, approached the alleviate the sorrow with which you are oppressseconds, and in a lamentable voice, said : ed. I appeal to you to aid me, under the try-"Gentlemen, I am a poor artizan, with a large ing circumstances which surround me, in the family, and would-" discharge of the duties, from which, however

' My good man, don't trouble us now." cried one of the officers, "dont you see that my friends are going to split each other? We are not in hand the destinies of nations, to endow me with a Christian humor." "It is not alms I ask for," said the man :

am a poor carpenter, with eight children, and my wife is sick; and having heard that these thought of asking you to let me make the cof-At these words the individuals about to com-

mence the combat ourst into a loud fit of laughter, and simultaneously throwing down their swords, shook hands with each other, and walk-At a social party one evening, the question

was put, "What is religion?" "Religion," replied one of the party, "is an insurance against fire in the next world, for which honesty is the best policy." can principles.

ticipated both questions, and I reply: Have I not said that the American mechanic may aspire to the loftiest honors of the Republic?—
The American mechanic, Millard Fillnors thus became President of the United States.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN GHOSTOLOGY.

We publish the following extraordinary article, for the purpose of showing what sort of motions" possess the minds of a large class of thus became President of the United States.

This enormous tale, We publish the following extraordinary article, for the purpose of showing what sort of "notions" possess the minds of a large class of people in the free States. This enormous tale, it will be perceived, is duly subscribed and sworn to and moreover in attented by the office of the purpose of showing what sort of mational existence, following too on the heels of an amicable settlement of the only serious difficulty known to exist between us, struck the To—

FLORENCE, Jan 13. to, and moreover is attested by the affidavits of witnesses who claim to have seen and heard the comical performances here narrated. The reader will be surprised to learn that Spirits engage in such low bredoccupations as smashing crock ery, upsetting stove-boilers and baking buckwheat cakes.

From the Spiritual Universe. HARRFORD, Trombull Co., Ohio, Jan, & 1855. S. W. SMITH, Esq. - D ar Sir: The facts given n the closed affidavit of John Richardson are of public notoriety here and can no doubt be sustained by any amount of evidence. You are at liberty to make any use of the affidavits you Respectfully, WM. J. BRIGHT.

The State of Ohio, Trumbull County, ss .- Be fore me, Wm. J Bright, a Justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, personally came John Richardson, who, being duly swern deposes as follows: I am a resident of Pamytumiany township, Mercer County, Pa.; live four miles east of the centre of Harford, Ohio; have lived where I now reside some nine months .-About five weeks ago my attention was arrested by a very loud and sharp whistle, seemingly in a small closet in one corner of my house. was followed by loud and distinct raps, as loud as a person could conveniently rap with the knuckles. The closet door is secured or fastened by a wood-button that turns over the edge of the door. This button would frequently turn and the door open, without any visible agency. This was followed by a loud and distinct (apparently) human voice, which could be heard perhaps fifty rods.

Atter repeating a very loud and shrill scream several times, the voice fell to a lower key, and in a tone about as loud as ordinary conver-Hanover followed in 1845. In 1854, the youth- sation, commenced speaking in a plain and distinct manner, assuring the family that we would not be harmed, and requesting us to have no fear of any injury, as we were in no danger. Those manifestations being altogether unaccountable to myself and family, we searched the entire house to find, if possible, the cause of this new and startling phenomenon, but found no one in or about the premises but the family. Again we were startled by a repetition of the screams, which were repeated perlians a dozen times, when the voice proceeded to inform us that the conversation came from the spirit of two brothers, calling themselves Henry and George Force, and claimed to have been murdered some eleven years since, and then gave us what they represented as a history of the tragedy, and insisted that we should call on some of the neighbors to hear the disclo sure. John Ranny, Henry Moore, and some dozen others, were then called in, to whom the history was detailed at length. We could readily discover a difference in the voice professing to come from the two spirits.

About the third day after these manifests tions commenced, my wife brought a ham of meat into the house, and laid it on the table. and stepped to the other side of the room, when it was carried by some invisible agency from four to six feet from the table, and thrown unon the floor. At another time a bucket of wawas done while there was no person near it.

dishes could not be washed upon it, but were board, and shut the doors, which were violently thrown open, and the dishes flew like lightning, one after another, against the opposite side. and broke to pieces. At another time a drawer in the table was, while there was no person near it, drawn out, and a plate that had been placed there carried across the room and broken against the opposite wall. And this kind of demonstration has continued until nearly all the crockery about the house has been broken and destroyed

At different times the drawers of a stand sitting in a bed room have been taken out, and at one time carefully placed on a bed. A large stove boulder has been, while on the stove, filled with water, tipped up, and caused to stand on one end, and the water was turned out upon the floor, and at this time taken off from the stove, and carried some six feet, and set down upon the floor, and this while untouched by any person. A tea kettle has often been taken from the stove in the same manner, and thrown upon the floor. At one time a spider, containing some coffee for the purpose of browning, was taken from the stove, carried near the chamber door and then thrown upon the floor. And frequently, while Mrs. Richardson has been baking buckwheat cakes on the stove, the griddle has, in the same unaccountable manner, been taken from the stove and thrown across the house; and often cakes have been taken from the griddle while baking, and disappeared en-

At one time the voice, speaking to my wife. said it (the spirit) could bake cakes for George, a boy eating at the table. Mrs. Richardson stepped away from the stove, when the batter (already prepared for baking cakes) was by some unseen agency taken from a crock sitting near the stove, and placed upon the griddle, and turned at the proper time, and when done taken from the griddle, and placed upon the boy's plate at the table. The voice then proposed to bake a cake for Jane, my daughter, who was then at work about the house. The cake was accordingly baked in the same manner as before stated, and carried across the room and placed in the girl's hand.

During all these occurrences, the talking from the two voices and others has continued daily, together with such manifestations as I have detailed, with many others not named. The conversation, as well as the other demonstrations, have been witnessed almost daily by myself and family, as well as by scores of persons, who have visited my house to witness these

strange phenomena. I will only add, that the spirit (the voice) gave as a reason for breaking crockery and destroying property, that it is done to convince the world of the existence of spirit presence. JOHN RICHARDSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January 1855. WM J. BRIGHT, Justice of Peace.

Eliza Jane Richardson, being duly sworn says: I am the wife of John Richardson, who made the above affidavit. I have witnessed all the manifestations given by my husband in his hands is more efficient, I have heard it said by Witness Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, the voices, and writing without human agency. ELIZA JANE RICHARDSON. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th

Ww. J. BRIGHT, Justice of Peace. James H. Moore, being duly sworn, says : I have witnessed many of the occurrences given by John Richardson in his affidavit, such as conversing with the voices, seeing the table move about, &c. Jawas H. Moore. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January 1855. WM. J. BRIGHT, Justice of Peace.

Senator Adams has commenced canvassing the State of Mississippi in advocacy of Ameri-

country with surprise and incredulity. The public had been informed that our Government had attempted to purchase Cuba and that Spain had refused to sell it, and supposed, therefore, that we should be content to wait until time should bring about a state of things more auspicious to our wixhes. It being clear to all intelligent and disinterested persons that the Is land of Cuba, with its eight hundred thousand blacks-supposing that its possession could be desirable for us under any circumstances, would ditate war as the means of obtaining it. The cry, however, has become so loud and assumed so to be the best judge of the likeness of those feaconfider ta tone that the business community, the tures. If the likeness is perfect, she sees him great body of the people who seek to get an honest living by honest means, have become alarmed. They are in doubt whether the war presses are | it is not in the mirror of her soul, and her love moved by views of private interest, and are endeavoring to make the Government subservient to their selfish or ambitious schemes, or wheth er the Government really stands ready reckless ly to stake the multiplied evils and hazards of prize which, however fair to look upon, will turn to ashes in the mouth ; for it must be plain to every man, who has paid any attention to the indications and character of the Spanish Government, that while the institution of slavery will be carefully preserved and protect

canized, before we are allowed to clutch it as a But what we set out to remark is, that these alarming threats of war and the public uncer-Executive are exerting their natural consequences upon the business of the country and culate on. This is more than we can tell; but, terpretation both on the intentions and acts of the the Government journal and other filibuster presses. - National Intelligencer

ed by it so long as Cuba remains in the quiet

possession of Spain herself, yet will it be with

equal certainty abolished, and the island Afri-

HOW THEY MAKE GUNPOWDER. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, in a letter from Wilmington, Delaware, gives the following interesting sketch of the process by which powder is made at the celebrated

Mills of Du Pont, in that city:
"Of course, of the details of the business the Mesers. DuPont, even if known to me, I ter was, without human hands, taken from the could not make mention, unless by their con-Naw-York Tribune, it would not be difficult table, carried some six feet and poured upon sent; but the process of manufacture is in the floor. This was followed by a large din- reality no secret; every book of Chemistry up the agony" in a mock sentimental compari- ing-table turning round from its position at the treating of it to some extent. All know that that very marked features are the easiest, but son, between the visit paid by Nicholas of side of the room, and carried forward to the gunpowder is composed of saltpetre, brimstone I have found all alike difficult. Russia, in 1844, and Louis Napoleon of France stove, a distance of more than six feet. This and charcoal, though but few have any idea of the trouble and labor gone through to have produced in a case of marked features, but a came, "Queen and subject, Peer and peasant. The same table has since that time been thrown | these materials of a proper quality. The saltvied wit . each other to do him honor," that "wo on its side without human agency, and often petre, as received at the yards, has the appearbeen made to dance about while the family ance of dirty coarse salt filled with a short fibwere eating around it. At one time, dishes, rous matter; by a process of refining, two or knives and forks were thrown from the table three times repeated, it assumes the appearare men so distinguished by very marked feato the opposite side of the room, breaking the ance somewhat of fine table salt, in which state tures from all other men that they seem to beit is fit for the powder-mill. Great care is On another occasion the voice requested Mrs. also taken to have the sulphur pure. But the Richardson to remove the dishes from the ta- most labor and fore-thought seem to be necesble, which was done immediately, when the ta- sary in procuring the charcoal, which is all ble commenced rocking violently back and for- made of the willow and poplar, the former be ward, and continued the motion, so that the ingused for the best kinds of powder. To procure supplies of these woods the proprietors placed in a vessel and set upon the floor, from set out yearly, in every nook and corner, trees which a number of them flew from the tub to which are hewn down every three years, and the chamber floor, over head, and were thus branches are converted into charcoal. This loves her hasband, will ever fail to perceive a broken to pieces. What crockery remained we method of procuring the wood gives a singular faithful likeness of him, however old and ugly attempted to secure by placing it into a cup- appearance to the country; for in many places alongside the roads or by the streams may be faithfully represent an easy likeness can always seen old tree trunks, standing but little higher with as good an opportunity represent equally than a man's head, and topped only with a well, to a wife, a husband or anybody else, a bunch of small branches. I saw some trunks difficult one. Yours, most truly, that appeared to be forty or fifty years old, without a limb bigger than my wrist.

The mill buildings in which the materials are ground or fixed are scattered along the banks of the stream, each one containing a mill. JUST PUBLISHED A NEW DISCOVERY IN They are built of stone on three sides, with heavy walls, strengthened with piers ; the other side, facing the stream, is of wood, and the roof also slopes toward the stream. This plan of construction is to lessen the damage from explosions, for should an explosion take place the force would be diverted toward the stream. The mills consist of two heavy iron rollers on wheels, moving in a trough. I saw one pair, each of which weighed 15,000 lbs, about seven tons. The material being well mixed up, and pulverized in these mills, is slightly moisten ed, when it is pressed into cakes till it becomes almost as hard as plaster of Paris. These cakes are then broken up into small pieces, and taken to the granulation mill, an operation which, on account of its danger, I was not permitted to see. After granulation, the powder is taken to the glazing mill. Here 600 or 700 pounds are put into a wooden cask, revolving moderately fast for twenty-four hours, there being six or eight of these casks, and close by each were 700 pounds more ready for another charge. From the glasing mill the powder is taken to the drying house. Here, at the time of my visit, were nearly four tons of powder spread out on trays, while close by were two furnaces roaring away at the rate of a ton of coal each in twenty four hours. Danger there was not, yet I could not but think of Sebastopol and the story of its mines. From the drying house the powder is taken to the packing house, where it is put in barrels or canisters, and theree taken to a magazine, of which there are several, built with the same regard to non-damage in case of explosion as the grinding mille.

While standing in one of the packing-houses, and just as I had given a kick to a hundred pound keg of powder, intended for his excellenev Santa Anna, Mr. DuPont called to a man to bring him some powder in a scoop shovel. and therein I inspected about half a peck of powder, destined to knock out of this world some enemy of his said excellency. The unconcern with which this was handed me, as remarkable. I would not convey the idea, the bent of my own mind. On the contrary, the greatest care is exercised, the yards and and constant supervision of some of the firm. and to such an extent is this supervision carried, that one of them visits the yard every those who ought to know, than it is in the army at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in or navy. This, with a system of liberal rewards for long and faithful service, and for acts of bravery, in cases of danger. has so lessened the liability to accidents of a dangerous nature,

March 23, 1855.

February, AL., 1855, and of American Independence the 79th year. Issued 19th day of March, 1855.

SHD. HOWELL, C. C. C. March 23, 1855.

Pr. Adv. \$8. 24 w6w that the proprietors feel perfectly safe, and a stranger visiting these yards feels comparative-

THE Wosn "ITS."—Through the whole of our authorised version of the Bible, "its" does not once occur; the work which it now performs being accomplished by "his" or "her" applied as freely to inanimate things as to persons, or else by—"thereof," or "of it." Tranch remarks that "its" occurs but three times in all Shakespear, and be doubte whether it is in Paradise Lost.

From the Crayon, April 11.

My dear Sir :- In your kind and very inter-

esting letter from Turin you quote a question

put, and answered as a fact, by some processor.
(I forget who.) namely: "Why is it that a wife is a poor judge of her husband's portrait?"
And you ask me to give you, in writing my Mrs. C B. Clarke, 1853, '54, 150, 166, 167, 49 50 wife is always the very best judge of her hus-wife is always the very best judge of her hus-wife is always the very best judge of her hus-Wm. Overbee, 1854, 75, JAS. H. MURRAY, Collector A wife who loves her husband sees instantly the slightest change in his expression. She be worse than worthless, if forcibly acquired, it knows by his looks if he is well or ill, goodwas imagined to be scarcely within the bounds of possibility that our Government could mehis countenance. His manner, to be sure, aspublic, therefore, very reasonably ascribed the sists his expression, whatever it may be, but belligerent tone of the central organ and its the face for the most part reveals to her the editorial train to the mere indulgence of the action of his mind and the state of his bodily habit of bluster and defined, or as inspired by feelings. Now if the wife can discern with fillibustering sympathies, but unauthorized by such nicety, by the changes from the habitual any course of action decided on or seriously expression of her husband's features, how he contemplated by the Administration. The war feels and thinks, surely she of all others ought

rejects it as foreign and unknown. This is my argument, and my experience proves its truth. I have made many busts of husbands, and their wives, too, and have always found them the last to be satisfied with each other's likewar against the unreal honor of winning a ness. Their criticisms have usually followed in the progress of my work to the end, while others have been satisfied long before. Acquaintances and friends have said, "you can do no more to it, it is as like as it can be," &c. ; but husbands and wives have said, "No, it is not right yet, it is not the right expression." They might not have said where it was wrong, but they felt that something was not familiar to

A picture or a bust should reflect, like a mir-

in it; if imperfect, she does not see him in it;

she never saw him so ; it is not familiar to her,

ror, the very image of its original; and, if it does that, the husband or the wife is sure to be satisfied; if it does not, others may be, but tainty as to the real aims and measures of the they never can be. The question then is, why do others discover a likeness that the wife cannot perceive? I will answer this question by beginning to embarrass commercial undertak. asking another question: - How is it that parings and transactions. A letter from an eminent ents rarely discover the resemblance which their merchant in New York, on Saturday, begs to children bear to themselves, and to one anothknow what the Government really means, what | er? Every body else may perceive very strong are its purposes, and what the country is to cal resemblances, but the parents cannot. Why? -because the parents are familiar with all the desiring always to place the most favorable in minute peculiarities and differences, strangers only see the generals; to a stranger, a flock of Government, we cherish a hope that the policy sheep are all alike -to the shepherd, no two and inclinations of the Administration are not | are alike : to a stranger, the likeness of an inditruly represented by the intemperate and dis- vidual sheep would be the likeness of every creditable language and opinions put forth by one in the flock, but the shepherd would select the sheep represented, if the likeness was good, but not otherwise; and so it is with families: there is a family resemblance perceived by the family. Let the father be represented faithfully, and the wife and the children will see him, and him only in it ; but the stranger will perceive, perhaps, something of the whole fam- Johnston, at the Court House in Smithfield, on ily in his likeness. The stranger, as it were, the 4th Monday in May next, then and there to stands at a distance, where he perceives the general outlines ; the relative stands too near | the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, for this -- he sees only the details, comparative-

It is often said, that some portraits are easy to paint, and some difficult ; and it is presumed | Feb., 1855.

It is true that a resemblance may soon be resemblance is not always a likeness. A child may draw a resemblance to a horse, a cat, an elephant, but can he portray the likeness of two long to almost distinct races, and such men offer opportunities for easy portraits. The most inferior artist can produce resemblances of such men ; everybody will say at once, this is meant for Gen. Jackson, Gen Washington, or perhaps Dr. Franklin, and yet the same degree of resemblance to some one whose features are not

very peculiar would be recognized by any one. it may appear; and that the artist who can

HIRAM POWERS.

GRATIS! MEDICINE!

FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TRE ATMENT, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and Back, Indisposition and Incapacity for Study and Labor, Dullness of Apprehension, Loss of Memory, Aversion to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Head Ache, Pains in the Side, Affection of the Eyes Pimples on the Face, Sexual and other Infirmities in man.

FROM THE FRENCH OF DR. B. DE LANEY. The important fact that these alarming complaints may easily be removed without MEDICINE is, in this small tract, clearly demonstated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explaned, by means of which every one is enabled to CURE HIMSELF PERFECTLY, AND AT THE LEAST POSSIBLE COST. avoiding thereby all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis, and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two post-age stamps to Dr. B. DELANEY, No. 18 Lispenard Street New York. March 15, 1855,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—ROBESON COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. Henry L. Johnson, Washington S. Johnson. Harriet Johnson,

Petition for

Partition:

Gilbert G. McPherson and wife, Joshua James and wife Mary, Mary McEachin, Malcom McIntyre and wife, Anna Sophia Johnson, Francis Johnson, Mary Johnson, and John M. Johnson.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendents in this Case, viz: Joshua James and wife, Anna Sophia Johnson, Frances Johnson, John M. Johnson, and Mary Johnson are non-residents of this State: It is ordered, though it were so much wheat, struck me as legh Register for six successive weeks, for the therefore, that publication be made in the Rasaid Joshua James and wife Mary,—Anna Sophia that carelessness is customary or allowed, nor Johnson,—Frances Johnson,—John M. Johnson, was the incident above mentioned a careless and Mary Johnson to appear at the next Term act, its noticeable feature arising rather from of our Court, to be holden for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, then and there to the various buildings being under the direct show by their pleadings, answer or demur, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petition shall not be granted; otherwise, judgments will be taken pro confesso as to them

NEW MANTILLAS. MeGER & WILLIAMS

NYITE the Ladies to inspect their novelties in Spring and Summer Wrappings, a large and beautiful assortment of which are now received and will be exhibited, commencing from this day. March 27, 1856. 25 QUR Assortment Complete.

NOTICE. SHALL sell at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of May next, at 12 o'clock, the following Town Lots, or so much thereof as will satify the taxes thereon, and the costs of advertising the same, to-wit:

J B. Hinton, for 1854, part lot No 66. \$18 50 Dabney Cosby " .. No. 152, 153, 169 44 75 Jas. Chadwick " 1853,-'54, part 281, 20 874

for the City of Raleigh. March 17, 1855.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON.

SURGEON DENTIST. ESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gen. tlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visits to that place.

He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated

Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums, -so perfectly na. tural that none but a practised eye could detect

He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency, Thos. Bragg. Hon. W Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.

Dr. R. will be in Raleigh in a few weeks.
All orders left with Col. Yarbrough will be attended to immediately on his return. Jan 23 1855

Hardware Store I R. SMITH'S CORNER,

RALEIGH N. C. WE ARE now in receipt of our Spring Sup-plies of Wares, &c., embracing Hardware, Crockery ware, Wood ware, Coach Trimmings House Furniture articles and Cutlery of all kinds to which we respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. Farmers, Mechanics and Artisans can find at our establishment Tools, Implements and a general assertment of Hardware suited to their different vocations.

Having purchased the largest Stock of Hard-ware ever brought to this market, with the design of confining ourselves exclusively to this branch business, we think purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. PULLEN & BELVIN. April 21-83

CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.-JOHNSTON COUNTY, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term 1855.

Ashley G. Powell vs Sephia Lashley, Upton Powell.

Petition for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court. that Upton Powell, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying the said Upton Powell to be and appear at the next term of our said court, to be held for the county of plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or and heard ex parte.
Witness, John H. Keneday, clerk of our said

Court, at office, in Smithfield, the 4th Monday in J. H. KENEDAY, CI'k. April 12, 1855.

Giles Leitch. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C. Superior French Cassimere Pants.

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTEN-tion to our style of Summer Pants. They are "just the thing." One hundred pair just received, March 80th, '55, at E L. HARDING'S

Diseases of the Eye. WITHIN the last 35 years, the subscriber has frequently and successfully operated for CATARACT, in persons of all ages, from the States of North and South Carolina and Virginia, and will continue to operate upon those who need and desire it.

He will likewise attend to such other diseases of the Eye as may be susceptible of relief. JOHN BECKWITH, M. D. Petersburg, Va., April 9, 1805.

Medical Society of the State of North Carolina. HE next annual meeting of the Medical So-Leiety of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday, the fifeenth of May, 1855. Delegates, Permanent Members and the Pro ession generally, are requested to attend.

S. S. SATCHWELL, M. D. Sec. N. C. Med. Society April 13th, 1855.

JAMES E. METTS. Forwarding Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 24, 1854.

Cardenas Molasses. 350 HHDS prime new Crop Cardenas Molass-les now landing from Bark Saranac from J. & J L. HATHAWAY & CO. Wilmington, N. C., April 6th, 1855. 28 1m.

W. H. MARSH. Commission & Forwarding MERCHANT.

Parasols and Umbrellas. large and varied assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas, new styles.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Kid Gloves. 30 Dozen Alexander's, Bagom's, Connuior's and Caldesaiger's make, for Gents and Ladies.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Notice. By virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Henry B. Hayes, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell on the 24th inst, for ready money, to the highest bidder, the lot

and improvements in the occupancy of said Hayes, -being a part of lot No. 71 of the city of Raleigh,—one pair of Mules and Harness, two Wagons, one share of the North Carolina Railroad stock, Library of books, Household and Kitchen Furniture Persons indebted to said Henry B. Hayes will make immediate payment either to myself or to

the said Henry B. Hayes, (who is authorized to receive the same,) the debts trusted in said deed. WM. P. HAYES, Trustee.

Patent Elastic Skirts! BATES & FRANCE,

No. 1, Barclay St., N. Y. CAUTION .- None are genuine except they

turers and Sellers infringing will be prosecuted eccording to law. March 28, 1855.

SILK and open-straw Bonnets and Infants' Hats

TUST RECEIVED .- A lot of Fine Hats. Among them is the Ventilating Hat—a new style for April 16, 1855. KING & BIGGS.

SHAD.—A few Barrels of bulted shad for sale

WILMINGTON, N. C. Feb. 6, 1855.