became to the single of the corn and religion to the single of corn and religion to the corn and the corn and

reach revolution failed to establishments of the violation of ** eonsequences are the infidelity rance, during the first revolu eign of Terror and all its connere surface organizations, however plausible, or successful for the time. The election of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the nephew, to be the chief magistrate of France, offered a suitable opportu-nity for the successful employment of this force; and this revolution has ended in another empire

As a fightly modified, are apdinism revolution of 1848.

As the vows at the altar of civally wished to gaipty the because the surface of the end of the conditions of the property. But Sardinia was a Robert Sardinia was a sother Napoleon.

ame principles, slightly modified, are apto the Sardinian revolution of 1848.—

Sardinia made her vows at the altar of civ-

we live in christend or example, although name of christ ans, because we have the doctrine name of the Lord, and cast out devils in his name, each revolution failed to estable and civil and faithfully call upon Christ, the Captain of our saleation, and manfielly fight under his banner, and obschently keep his commandments, we are no more Christian, as to any actual benefit of christian in the intolerance of the bined self-righteous Pharisees were, who, from want of repentance and faith and obedience, rejected the Messiah, notwithstanding they pretended to keep the law and to observe the traditions of the Elders. Such persons "crucify the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame;" and, although from their acts of conformity in observing outwardly the ordinances of religion, common courtesy the first Napoleon. And so, in the styles them christians, you may rest assured that they never would have been found assembled along with the first disciples of our Saviour, "seanong with the first disciples of our Saviour, "see on possible to remain true to the principles of the fears." In our estimate of this important question, this fact, therefore, must only difference is unloy purposes? The only difference is unlot purposes? The only difference is this important question, this fact, therefore, must not be overlooked, that in modern church congrete organization, for every attentions of republicanism; but it mere surface organization, for every attentions of violous for windows from the past, could plain that she ideas of popular sovereignty unreading the earliest christian churches. Then the proud and learned were either ashamed to become disciples of the people, so long as the holic religion, which, from its very nature, used to any thing like civil or religious free-while the investment of the first disciples of the red to any purpose, and as superior to any surface organization, a best suits own purposes, and as superior to any surface organization, a bowever plausible, or said to make an open profession of repentance toward God, and of said toward our Lord Jesus Christ, lest they might be persecuted for his names sake. But now, how changed is the scene! It is no longer that the interior of the side opportations, however plausible, or said to make an open profession of repentance toward God, and of faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ, lest they might be persecuted for his names sake. But now, how changed is the scene! It is no longer the surface organizations, and as superior to any surface organizations, however plausible, or said in the way of the highest worldly ambition! So far frand upon the "geople from whom it claims to the encessful employment of this force; the surface organization of this force; the surface organization of the surface organization o So far from it, the Roman Catholics, pretending to be the only church, claim as their right, by virtue of this special profession of christianity, the actual proprietorship and control of the temporal authority. In other words, these religionists assert, that the supremacy of their Pope over the temporal authorities cannot be denied, because he is the spiritual and infallible head of the Catholic church; whilst they found his pretensions to this "monarchical constitution" monarchical constitution" monarchical constitution" monarchical constitution " monarchical constitution"

contained the very foundation principles of theory grows as managements; such as mightly the contained the property of the standard of the standard throughout the contained the property of the standard throughout the contained throughout the property of the standard throughout throughout the standard throughout throughout through the standard throughout throughout the standard throughout throughout throughout the standard throughout throughout through the standard throughout throughout throughout the standard throughout through the standard throughout through throughout throu

nor unclean person, nor covetous man, who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God. Be not ye therefore partakers with them." "Let us walk honestly, as not in day; not in rioting and drunkenness; not in chambering and wantonness; not in strife and envying; but put ye on the LORD JESUS CHRIST, and make not provision for the flesh, to fulfill the lusts thereof." And so St. Peter, in strict accorlusts thereof." And so St. Peter, in strict accordance with this same principle, viz: that purity of motive and holiness of life are absolutely necessary to the character of a real follower of Christ, declared to Simon, the magician, after he had been regularly baptized by Philip, "Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter, nor thy heart is not right in the sight of God." And here let me ask, does not the Romish Church endeavor to fortify itself in the possession of the power which it lays claim to, and which it exercises wherever it can, with such deadening consequences to the higher with such deadening consequences to the higher interest of humanity, by precisely the same means has been practising towards God for ages, and to the fraud upon the people from whom it claims such stupendous authority for its priests. Being regularly ordained, then, by any of the pretend-ed successors of the Apostles, when the motive, which prompts bim to seek such orders, cannot

church, as it was manifester from the beginning so the measure and progressive fulness of God's revealed word, and by the fruits of faith in practical holiness. This church was first evident in the institution of an acceptable scrifice by the pious and faithful Abel; and was visible among the descendants of Seth, when men openly began to call upon the same of the Lord," and were distinguished as the "sons of God. It walked with Enoch, and was with Noah in the ark. It was the covenant of promise with the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and was vonchasfed to Moses in the good.

stitutional purposes of meeting together, whether it were Abolitionism, Modern Prohibitionism or any other issues. Hence our own branch of the Church, as such, has heretofore been exempt from every participation in the political and Moral Reform excitements of the day. The Editor of the Church Quarterly Review, published in New-Haven, remarks truly—"that the great mass of our Clergy at the North have avoided the sub-

ject of slavery, generally if not exclusively, on the ground that it is a State institution, subject to the regulations of municipal Law, and a sub-ject with which, therefore, we at the North have nothing to do." Elsewhere he observes, "we are satisfied that in the North there is no just conception of the extent and success of the efforts made to christianize the slaves at the South. We have heard it with which Simon Magus wished to accomplish affirmed, and have no reason to doubt it, that can slaves in the United States than there are converts to Christianity in all the Protestant Missions of Christendom." As a further specimen of the spirit of our church press, take the following

paragraph concerning the recent Wheeler case, which I cut out of a late number of the "Banner of the Cross," published in Philadelphia:

"Abolitionism.—We know not why the Friend's
Review, of this city, should be continued to be
sent to us, with marked articles in relation to the sent to us, with marked articles in relation to the notorious or rather infamous Passmore Williamson. It cannot be supposed that we can feel the least sympathy in his behalf or do otherwise than heartily approve the firm course and righteous decision of Judge Kane; who will not fail, we hope, to maintain the majesty of the law in this and all simliar cases."—Banner, August 25.

It is true, per contra, "the Churchman," published in New York, having unfortunately fallen under the editorial management of an English

lished in New York, having unfortunately fallen under the editorial management of an English Abolitionist, made, some six months ago, a fierce attack against our domestic institution of slavery, but it was met, it is said, with the loss of half of its subscription list, and that paper has not dared since to touch the subject, except only by sneering at it as "the forbidden question." The aforesaid paper was slashed up at the time in the Charleston Mercury, by the Rev. Paul Trapier; and it is, we suspect, from that flash of controversy that the Hon. Mr. Keitt derived his impression "that the Episcopal Church was on the eve of division upon the subject of slavery!"

I repeat it, that there may be individuals at the North within our Communion, who are determinedly opposed on moral grounds to slavery as it exists at the South, but the Hon. Mr. Keitt may be safely challenged to adduce any single instance in which this matter has been ever named for discussion on the floor of any, Diocesan Convention of this church, not to say of its General Convention.

It was the remark of Mr. Calhoun, in his last speech, that the strongest bonds which united this Government were the different religious associations, whose members are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. We have, however, lived to see that in more than one of these large Communions, these ties between brethren have been sundered by the agitation of this very question of Slavery. Yet we despair not of the Republic, so long as the wisdom, and moderation, and conservative spirit for which this

the formation of the supering and anyting fairly—which are being standards, which are more as them, and ever will be, for they is word of God teaching as our as them, and ever will be, for they is word of God teaching as our as them, and ever will be, for they is word of God teaching as our man the common to all mem—and not the person of the standards, which are being as our days to the standards which are being as our days to the words. It is a touching and astrong them to all the standards are the standards and begins to calculate what amount of time, man and not the person of the standards are the standards and begins to calculate what amount of time, man and most the person of the standards and begins to calculate what amount of time, man and most the person of the standards and begins to calculate what amount of time, man and most the person of the standards and begins to calculate what amount of time, man and most the person of the standards and begins to calculate what amount of time, man and most the person of the standards and begins to calculate what amount of time, man and most the person of the standards and begins to calculate what amount of time, man and most the person of the standards and the standard

little to effect. The chief of these sins of omission was the failure to divest the party of all that introate machinery which characterized it as an order, and which, in its primal condition, was an absolute necessity to its existence. The time had passed when the appliances, vitally necessary to the establishment of the order as a nucleus for the party, should have been retained by the party itself. It was a great oversight that the National Council of the order did not, after adopting its platform of principles, declare the order dissolved and the party established. Such a course would have relieved the organization of a great deal of unnecessary labor, in meeting objections urged to the matters entirely outside of its political principles. The position in which we were all left by the inchosts action of the National Council, as to the matter of secrecy and other were all left by the inchoate action of the National Council, as to the matter of secrecy and other mere regulations of the order, was the very worst that could be possibly conceived; we ceased to be for all purposes of self-protection a secret associa-tion, while enough of the characteristic remained tion, while enough of the characteristic remained to subject us to attacks skillfully suited to evoke the popular prejudice against all secret associations. Half our strength—nay, nearly the whole of our strength—was expended in defending ourselves, on issues wholly immaterial. The secresy and all else appertaining to Americanism as an order, and without which it could not have been necessarily though its infance in the large cities. protected through its infancy in the large cities protected through its infancy in the large cities, which swarm with tens of thousands of freshly arrived foreigners, had become unnecessary.—
They were known by all, from the first, to be unpopular. Still they were retained, after they had ceased to be useful and had become positively detrimental. And thus we went into the election buttlen in the Southern States, clogged and hampered by what we all said freely among ourselves should have been removed by the National Council. It is wonderful that, fighting under these disadvantages, we obtained such substantial vicdisadvantages, we obtained such substantial vic-tories in Tennessee and Kentucky, and made comparatively good stands elsewhere. But for the instinct of Americanism in the people, and the conceded fact that we had the only party platform that did justice to the South, the misthe conceded fact that we had the only party platform that did justice to the South, the mismanagement of our party policy would have laid us absolutely prostrate at the feet of our conquerors. On all essentials the popular heart was with us; on all non-essentials the popular prejudices were against us. It was precisely in this way, that Pierce and freesoil seemed to obtain an endorsement at the South, which, on any fair trial of the issue, they never could have obtained. Our opponents saw the game and managed it with admirable tact; they "confessed and avoided," as a general thing, our principles, and forced us to expend our best energies on points that should never have been occupied.

never have been occupied.

In the views thus crudely and hastily expres ed, we have not seen a member of the party who ed, we have not seen a member of the party who does not thoroughly acquiesce. Before the election, they were pressed on us from all quarters, and since then the expressions of them have multiplied indefinitely. In stating them now we yield not only to our convictions of right and policy, but to many requests from the most intelligent

and reliable quarters. It is the desire, we feel fully justified in saying, of those who believe in the principles of the American party, that the State Council should be called into session, at the earliest practicable time, with a view to dissolve delphis platform, and having no other than a till the seventh time, he will be sure to party organization. We believe that such a session of the State Council, acting on this universal sentiment of the party, would be hailed with delight by many who are not members of our present organization; and that its action would give an impulse to the cause of Americanism that would be gratifying to all who approve our prin-

we would respectfully submit this question to our brethren of the American press. Let them express themselves upon it freely. If the universal expression of opinion of our friends, in its favor, is not given, we shall be very greatly mistaken. At any rate, however, let us have the sense of the party on the propriety of calling the session.—Montgomery Mail.

seasion.—Montgomery Mail.

BATTLE OF THE BLUE WATER.
The following is an extract of a letter in the St. Louis Republican, describing the laje battle with the Indians, on the North Platte:

"Our plans, being formed the night before, were executed with promptness in the morning. Monday, the 3d of September, will long be remembered by every one engaged in the attack, and who was nibe field. I went out as a volunteer aid to the doctor, and therefore was with the staff; I never could have remained quietly in camp. The Dragons were commanded by Colonel Cook; Bevt. Robertson commanded to Cook; Bevt. Robertson commanded one company, Harry the Indians showed aigns of parley; but as we had come for war and not for peace, we paid no attention to them. As yoon as they saw that, signal was given to their lodges, and they began to move beautifully in the very direction of the Dragoons; that is, in the position we flought they would be. The Indians the bind which had attacked the mail train.

The conference was broken up, and the Infanty was the band which had attacked the mail train. While talking with the Chief, we perceived at long talk with him; and discovered that this was the band which had attacked the mail train. While talking with the Chief, we perceived at long talk with him; and discovered that this was the band which had attacked the mail train. The conference was broken up, and the Infanty was the Dand on the one thought that the Dragoons were near. The conference was broken up, and the Infanty saw the Dragoons owning a great commotion among the Indians, which have commotion among the Indians and the programs of the same and the programs of the same and the position to one thousand yands, and a devance rapidly. The Indians ran, of course, to the hills, and were in a fine position to repel an attack of infantry, when the Dragoons were near. The conference was broken up, and the Infanty saw the Dragons coming down in such the same and the programs attack of infantry, when the Dragoons does not such that we can sail

September 1

Bridge St.

6-6. #25 d. d.

OCERAN TRAINING SCHOOL!

sent of the Bishop and his brethren of the clergy and by the aid of benefactions within the Diocese, an Institution, whose primary aim has reference to the increase of our Clergy—especially within this Diocese. In promotion of this object, instruction will be imported in sound learning, according to the most approved scheme of studies adopted in High Schools, and in the principles, dostrine, and discipline of Christ, as this Church hath received the same from Huly Scripture.—While those about to be engaged in this work would seek by all lawful means within their power to pre-lispose the minds of such youth as may be committed to their charge, towards the Holy Ministry; yet would their efforts always be actuated by the solemn truth, that the Ministry tuated by the solemn truth, that the Ministry ought to be assumed, if at all, with the utmost

traited by the solemin truth, that the Ministry ought to be assumed, if at all, with the utmost freeness, under the inward moving of the Holy Ghost, as to a work of duty. Should any of our pupils in due time not judge themselves to be called to the Ministerial office, it is yet believed that the course of training they will have here received, according to the system of the Prayer Book, will prove of inestimable value to them in after life, in any sphere of duty whatever.

The following statement is here made for the information of the Benefactors and Founders of this Instruction:—Eleven acres and a half, adjoining the Parish Church in Ashville, with a brick building thereon, have been purchased for the sum of \$4,800. A wing of brick is being added at a cost of \$1,500—being part only of a projected plan of improvement. Outhouses will probably cost \$300 more. The tract of ground affords all that could be desired for every convenience of the Institution, situated as it is, moreover, in the midst of a country unrivalled for beauty of scenery and healthfulness of climate.—The title is to vest in the Trustees of the Diocese of Noath Carolina.

The School will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st January next.

pupils on the 1st January next.

Teams.—For Board and Tuition, \$200 per se sion of 10 months, one-half payable semi-anually in advance. Pupils, unable to pay these terms, that come recommended by the Clergymen of their Parish, shall receive such remission of the full charge as may be previously agreed upon.—Any application for entirely gratintous Board and Tuition will be duly weighed.

THE SEVENTH TRIAL

There has always been a mystic reputation for the number seven, and although the number of believers in such things may be less in these latter days than formerly, yet they will all notice that the French attack on the Malakoff was only successful on the seventh assualt. The amiable Pelissier must believe in number seven, for his first start in life was when he was thrown, by request, into an Arab fort, from which the quest, into an Arab fort, from which the French troops had been six times repulsed. In the Crimea he probably remembered this, and the story of Bruce, who, when a prisoner, watched a spider building his web; six times the spider attempted to fasten one of his supporting cables—six times the spider failed, but the seventh he was successful. The Scottish King took heart of grace from the perseverance of the insect. He had been six times defeated, but the seventh was the battle of earliest practicable time, with a view to dissolve Bannockburn, quite as important in that day as the Councils of the order, and to declare their the Malakoff. These coincidences are interesting. members to constitute the AMERICAN PARTY OF and convey a good lesson. There are Malakoffs ALABAMA, based on the principles of the Phila- in every man's path, and if he will but persevere

> EDITORIAL SANCTUM, John G. Saxe recently delivered his poem on the Press, at the Commence-ment of Brown's University, which has the following graphic passage:
> Scene—A third story in a dismal court,

(Where weary printers just at eight resort,)
A dingy door that with a rattle shuts;
Heap of "exchanges," much adorned with cuts;
Pens, paste and paper on the table strewed;
Books—to be read when they have been reviewed.
Paniphlets and tracts, so very dull, indeed, That only they who wrote them e'er will read;
Nine letters—touching themes of every sort—
And one with money—just a shilling short—
Lie scattered round upon a common level:
PERSONS: The Editor. Enter (first) "the devil."

ISRAEL W. SCUDDER. IMPORTER AND MANUPACTURES OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts, Stocks, Cravats, Hosiery, Suspen Dressing Robes, &c., &c. 296 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Moore & Taylor's PASTILLES DE PARIS.

THESE PASTILLES are an investable res

De Paus," and observe that each box bears their written signature.

For sale by the principal Druggists and Apothecaries through-out the United States and Ganada, and at whole sale by

MOORE & TAYLOR, Importers,

81 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sept. 19, 1856. T) ALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD,-Dues to

TEW JEWELRY STORE es a. Thompson

consistently inform the Citizens of the county and the country adjointies at fitted up in splendid style the house need by the Insurance Company, on or Fayotteville Street, and between Good Storm, there he has opened a rich and beau-tiful moortment of New Jewelry of all the modern

Wing to the failure of the Commissioners of Beaufort to make the subscription of that Town to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, in accordance with the resolution of the Directors, in tegard to the Eastern Terminus of the Boad, the period for receiving proposals for the work between Newbern and Beaufort was not closed on the 28th, as advertised, but will be assepended for a few weeks, when the estimates will be prepared for the lines to Carolina City and Shepherd's Point, and proposals invited for the work upon the lines also at some future day, of which due notice will be given.

N. B. Those proposals already sent in will not be opened until the day above referred to.

JNO. D. WHITFORD, President.

W. REVERHOUT THOMPSON.

Chief Engineer.

July 4, 1855. Chief Engineer. NEW BAKERY AND CANDY MANU-

FACTORY.

M. R.S. HARDIE desires to say to the public, that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale CAKES and CANDIES, of great variety, and is now prepared to execute orders for Cake for Dinners and Parties. Families and Hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of Deserting the supplied with any quality of Deserting the supplied with any quality of Deserting the supplied with any qu She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, an rward it to any part of the State. Baleigh, Nov. 28, 1854.

CTATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .- CARTERED COUNTY. In Equity...
Alice P. Davis vs. Francis B. Davis,

Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court of

Equity of Carteret County, that Francis B. Davis, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State. the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the "Beaufort Haleyon" and "Raleigh Register," for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear before the Court of Equity to be holden for the County of Carteret, at the Court House in Beaufort on the Seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next there and then to plead answer or demur, or said bill will be taken PRO CONFESS

and heard accordingly.

Witness Benj L. Perry, Clerk and Master in
Equity for the County of Carteret, at Beaufort,
the Seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of the Seventh Monday, March, A. D. 1855. BENJ. L. PERRY, C. M. E. W6w 76

CITATE OF NORTH CABOLINA, GRANVILLE JOURTY. - Court of Pleas & Q. Sessions, August Johnson Levisler vs. William Levisler & others Petition to sell Land for Division

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. G. Bragg, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successive ly at the Court house in Oxford, and at three other public places in Granville County, and also in the Raisigh Register, notifying the said defendant of the fiding of this petition, and that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken proconfesse, and heard ex-parts, as to him.

Witness Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, A. D. 1856.

Sept 20, 1855. A. LANDIS, Cl'rk. w6w pd. 76.

Sept. 20, 1855.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1855.

Nancy Anderson and others Petition to Sell Land for division.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Valentine, and Parthena, his wife, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court-House in Oxford, and at three other public places in Granville County, notifying the said defar dants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard or parte as to them.

Witness Augustine Landis, Clork of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, A. D., 1855.

LANDIS, Cl'k.

Andrew J. Stedman.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BOPUSALS FUR A LOAN TO THE COUN

tiate aloan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of six per centum per ansum, payable semi-annually at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder, These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the content of the holder. The bonds will be issued with Coupons attached, which will render the collection of the interest shaple and easy. The security upon which the said bonds will be based will be the real estate and tarable polls of the County of Craven. The present assess ad cash sains of the real estate of the County, is one million one hundred and nine thousand, eight hundred and twenty two dollars, and the number of taxable polls is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, Agents for GEO. 8, STEYENSON of Craven County Newbern, Oct. 18, 1854.

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.