LETTERS OF CIVIS.

In my last, I showed that the monstrous prens of the Romish Hierarchy were not only ut warrant from the Holy scriptures, but that the Romanists themselves were fully aware of the fact that their presumptuous claims would not bear to be tried by these standards—where fore, they are accustomed to say, the scriptures are hard to be understood, and no trial is to be had by them, and, on that account, they rely upon the traditions of their elders for support. Thus, the Anglican Cardinal, Wiseman, says "The trus creed is the Roman Outholic interpretation of Scripture, because it is perfectly absurd to beleive only what is clearly to be found in the Scriptures, since we must needs hold that the Church is but indirectly and covertly recorded there." Now this is unquestionably true of the Romish Church for, if that church is to be found in the Scriptures at all, surely it is most "indirectly and covertly recorded there." But such is not the case with God's Holy church; for that, according to Christ's own declaration, is most directly and openly recorded there. He says: "SEARCH THE SOUTHWEST THEY ARE THEY THAT TESTIFY OF ME :" and "I AM THE WAY, THE TRUTH AND THE LIFE, AND NO MAN COMETH UNTO THE FATHER BUT BY MR." Whatsoever, therefore, we have of knowledge and wisdom and truth in regard to God's plan for man's reconciliation and redemption, can be obtained only from the Holy Scrip tures, which are the recorded word of God upor this subject. If the Scriptures do not suit man' perverse heart and crooked purposes, that is fault of God's plan for his redemption, either regard to its Almighty truth or sufficiency, no any reason why he should not be judged accord ingly; for God has declared shat he shall be judged, and God is not a man that he should lie If therefore, in our sinful, ignorant and helples te, we desire to learn the way of salvation, the word of God is the only source of that knowledge, or spiritual aid and comfort, which "giveth understanding to the simple." "Without it," says Jewell, "our prayer were no prayers; without our sacraments were no sacraments : our faith were no faith ; our conscience were no conscience our church were no church." And so St. Augus tin says: "The Church must be showed out the Holy and canonical Scriptures; and that which cannot be showed out of them, is not the church." But the Romanists allege the supremacy of their apostolically-descended priesthood over the sacred Scriptures, because the very idea. of "apostolic succession" with them involves. first, the entire and complete surrender into their hands of the interpretation of the word of God: and, secondly, unlimited power over the consciences of men. This constitutes both the foundacy of the Romish Church, whence her prelates.

to maintain their position, they "must needs hold that the church is but indirectly and covertly recorded there," and that it is possible for them, through their "wise and prudent" interpretation of the word of God, to develope and perfect that which in their folly and madness. they have declared God has left imperfect. This involves the one or other of these ideas; either of a further revelation of God's will and pleasure in regard to his church, through these "apostolic successors," of which, however, we have no more reliable evidence than we have of the heavenlyinspired character of Mahomet's claims and pretensions; or that they are capable, through their worldly wisdom and prudence, of judging of the sufficiency and completeness of God's merciful plan for man's redemption, and of rendering it available and perfect, should they deem it not sufficient or incomplete in any respect whatever. This seems to be really impious; and so it is. But be not incredulous, gentle reader, at this ex-position of the doctrine, and its tendency, of the Church of Rome. It is fully sustained, both by and heathen Romans, who had what they called a purgatory sacrifice, Purgatorium Sacrum.— Whence, also, did she derive her doctrine of inrant from God, but that the earliest Christian our Lord, his pre-existence and eternity, the union fathers gave no countenance or sanction to such of the divine and human nature in his person, fallacious dogmas or heretical pravity as this. Now, as to the conclusions which the primitive Christian fathers formed, respecting those ques-tions, which had become fruitful subjects of con-

troversy in the Church, I am ready to admit that ey are entitled to the highest regard, whenever sey do not conflict with the plainest teachings ernment took a consistent form, agreeably to the canon of the Scriptures; and thence we may learn the doctrine, which was taught by the Apostles and

and circumstances had so blinded their judgments, or hardened their hearts, as to make them
way; that is, maketh himself another
way; a way which was not known, nor beaten,—
Such an one shall Anti-Christ be." And such an
worldly riches and worldly glory, rather than
godliness, notwithstanding St. Parli, in holy fervor, exclaims: "Where is the wise? Where is
the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?
thath not God made foolish the wisdom of this
world? For, after that, in the wisdom of God,

another way; that is, maketh himself another
way, a way which was not known, nor beaten,—
Such an one shall Anti-Christ be." And such an
one is the Pope of Rome, who prohibits the reading of the M. Y. Herald, under date of London, 21, says;

"Colonel Seaton, of Washington, is here, and,
though over seventy, is running about London
one is the Pope of Rome, who prohibits the reading of the M. Y. Herald, under date of London, 21, says;

"Colonel Seaton, of Washington, is here, and,
though over seventy, is running about London
of rivers of oil? Shall I give my first-born for
my transgressions, the fruit of my body for the
bread, but by every word that proceedeth out of
when he knows that man must not live alone by
ransgressions, the fruit of my body for the
stransgressions, the fruit of my body for the
when he knows that man must not live alone by
when he knows that man must not live alone by
when he knows that man must not live alone by
when he knows that man must not live alone by
when he knows that man for the substrance of faith:
"Will the Lord be pleased
with thousands of rams, or with ten thousands
of

"Jesus Christ, and him crucified," as the "only name under heaven whereby men may be saved, through the preaching of the word of God, as "that the poor receive the glad tidings of the Gos pel;" for, "Blessed are the poor in spirit; for their's is the kingdom of heaven." Thus, although "ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own traditions," the unfaithfu ness of men shall not disappoint God's faithful aromises; for, if they receive not Christ accordng to the Gospel, then shall publicans and harots go before them into the kingdom of heaven. But let us hear what the early Christian fathers say about the Scriptures, as the only source of true spiritual light, and knowledge, and power and likewise, what is their judgment about the piritual and temporal supremacy of the see of

Origen, who flourished in the first half of th third century, and who was unquestionably the most learned of the Christian writers, either be fore or since his time, until the revival of learning, says: "We must needs call to witness the Holy Scriptures; for our judgment and exposition, without these witnesses, carry no credit."—
"Would God we would all do accordingly as it is written, search the Scriptures;" for then we would know that "Christ is THE PRIEST, THE PROPITIATION AND SACRIFICE: which propitiation cometh to every one by means of faith," because "He bore in himself our infirmities, and carried our sorrows; the infirmities of the soul and the sorrows of the inner man." But the full knowledge of this truth, according to Origen, is only to be learned from the Holy Scriptures, and the full benefit of it, in relieving man from the dominion of sin, is only to be obtained by means of a steadfast and lively faith in the sufficiency of the doctrine which the Scriptures teach. So, too, Jerome, who flourished in the latter half of the fourth century, in commenting upon those words of the Apostle, "Let the word of Christ dwell in you plenteously," says: "Here we are taught that the lay people ought to have the word of God, not only sufficiently, but also with abundance, so as to teach and counsel another." And again, he says: "Let all those things, which, without the testimony of the Scriptures, are holden as delivered from the Apostles, be thoroughly smitten down by the word of God's word." It should be remembered, also, that this father is held in high esteem at Rome, for the Latin translation of the Bible known as the Vulgate, and the only version recognized as authentic by the Church of Rome, is his production. But to return : St. Ambrose, contemporary of Jerome's, contending that our religion must be proved out the Holy Scriptures or else we should be found following false lights. and running after new guides, says to the emperor Gratian: "Let the Scriptures be asked the

St. Augustin, certainly the most eminent, and perhaps the most useful, of the Latin fathers, for that tone to Luther's opinions, which afterwards led him to reject the entire body of Romish er- who fear him and keep his commandments, and not rors, says: "Take away from amongst us any of to this Church or that Church, or to this succession our own books. Let the book of God come or that succession, or, indeed, to any sees or succesamongst us." Hear what Christ saith: hearken | sions. This fact is happily illustrated, I think, in for the authority of the "apostolically-descended priesthood," is substituted for the supremacy of the Scriptures, or word of God, because, in order would I wish others to be in mine." "This kind men, are often deceived." And therefore, follow- further on, in concluding that the laity were preing St. Paul very closely, he says further: | sent, also councilling with the Apostles and Elders. "Whether it be of Christ, or of his Church, or and aiding them in their judgment as to what anything else whatsoever, pertaining either to was best to be done in regard to the difficulty our life, or to our faith, I will not say if I myself, which had brought them together; for, says St. but if an angel from heaven, shall teach us other- Luke: "Then pleased it the Apostles and Elders, wise than ye have received in the books of the with the whole church, to send chosen men of their Law, and in the Gospels, hold him accursed." own company to Antioch, with Paul and Barna-And St. Chrysostom says: "This is the cause of bas; namely, Judas, surnamed Barsabas, and Siall ill, that the scriptures are not known." "To las, chief men among the brethren," &c. Now the know nothing of God's love, is the loss of salva- construction which I have put upon this statevicious life; ignorance hath turned all things mer observation in this same record, namely, that upside down." Therefore, he calls upon the peoelse, yet at least get the New Testament-St. Paul's Epistles, the Gospels and the acts, that they may be your continual and earnest teachers." Hearken not thereto only here in the Church, but also at home; let the husband with the wife, let the father with the child, talk together of the teachings of her learned doctors, as we have inquire, and give them judgments; and would stood; for I have been thus particular in attemptalready seen in part, and by her common every-day practices. Whence, for example, does she derive her doctrine of purgatory? Not from the Holy Scriptures, surely, for it is not to be found in them, anywhere; yet it is one of the main features of her ecclesiastical system, and chief source of her spiritual power. St. Augustin declares, that she obtained it from the ancient that there would be such confusion of things in the latter days, commandeth that christians, which live in the profession of christian faith, and are desirous to settle themselves upon a sure dispenses or pardons, together with masses for the dead and living? It is no where authorized by God's holy word, openly and directly, or "indirectly and covertly;" yet it is one of the daily practices of this church, and really constitutes church." Hear also, what Clement of Alexanone of her chief sources of revenue. The pa- dria and Irenaeus say. Clement says: "The pist, Sylvester Prierias, says; "Indulgences and word of God is hid from no man; it is a light pardons are not made known to us by the authority of the Scriptures; but they are made ful as the sun; there is no dungeon or darkness these things, by being baptized with water, in the known to us by the authority of the Roman in it." And Irenaeus says: "The scriptures are name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and in church, and of the bishops of Bome, which is greater than the Scriptures." However, we shall see more of these matters hereafter. For the present, therefore, I shall simply remark, the two former being disciples of St. John, into the present, therefore, I shall simply remark, the two former being disciples of St. John, into the many of the rather, Son, and not the rather, Son, and the rather, Son, and the rather, Son, and the rather son and s the Church of Rome, are not only without war- trine. They declared the absolute Divinity of ternal feeling and common interest amongst His

means of Christ's death alone, and the necessity of personal holiness. Thus I might go on and make other pertinent extracts from the old Grack father, Theadoreb, how: "Ye may commonly see, that our doctrine is known not only of them that are the doctors of of the Scriptures; for then, they not only serve the Church, and the masters of the people, but to elected them, but likewise to represent the also even of the tailors, and smiths, and weavers, doctrines maintained by sincere and earnest en-quirers after truth, before the judgments of Christ's followers had been completely warped by passion and prejudice, or modified by temporal authori-ties and systems. It was then that church govzens, but also the sountry folks do very wen discountry folks do very went zens, but also the country folks do very well understand the same." Such is the opinion of a salvation. These are the inheritors of God's the decreme, which was taught by the Apostles and the scriptures to the learned and unlearned, who their immediate followers, as essential to salvation. But the holy fathers exhort us not to put our belief in men, even learned and good men, since they are fallible, at best, but to put our whole trust and confidence in the word of God, as set forth in the Holy Scriptures; for they confess that is, by the Scriptures; for he does not use the that even they themselves had been deceived, that is, by the Scriptures; for he does not use the that is, by the Scriptures as witnesses. For the does not use the total and infallible church, and this holy and infallible church, and infallible ch netwithstanding the great advantages they possessed of a knowledge of the true church.

Thus, some of them, if they had not actually seen the Lord, had walked and talked with His Aportles, and been ordered to the work of the nunitary by the imposition of their hands.

Others had been taught by this set of followers, and others again by these gain by these gain by these gain by these the followers, and others again by these gain by these corrupting influences of time and others again by these gain by these corrupting influences of them and circumstances had so blinked their judg-and circumstances had so blinked their pidg-and circumstances of circumstances of circumstances of the first had bl

Christianity, then Christ was an imposter, and the Scriptures, and the Apostles, and Evangelists, and the early fathers that testified of him, are

alse. But blessed be God, the Father, Christ the son of the Father, and very God of very God and they that testify of Him testify of the Truth. On the other hand, Popery is a shameless imposture, steeped in vile, lying superstitions and won-ders, which has been palmed upon an unsuspect-ing people, who are ignorant of the real truths of hristianity, because they have been shut off from the law and the testimony, by impious Popes Priests and Monks, who have not only suppressed he general circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the Pope's dominions, by the exercise of the temporal authority, but have actually forbidden the rivate use of them among all the followers of the ope, under ecclesiastical pains and penalties, ences of the truth from the public worship i their Churches. Thus, the Roman Breviary is illed with the most absurd legends, if not with the grossest and most idolatrous superstitions.-Grasmus says of it: "Now-a-days every fool" reams, yea, every woman's doting fancies, are read with the Holy Scriptures." And so, Polylore Virgil says: "They read the lives of man aints, although written with little attention t he truth." While Vires, writing about the Gollen Legend of the Romanists, which, in all proability, is the fountain and source of most o heir ecclesiastical stories and fables, says : know not why it should be called Gollen ; for must have been written by a man with a fore nead of iron, and a heart of lead, and is full of the nost impudent lies." All three of these writers were men of talents, learning and integrity of the sixteenth century, and Papists until their death which renders their testimony the more valuable in regard to the foolish fables and lying wonders

of the Literature of Romanism. But let us return from this digression, and re mark that the early fathers and Christian councils allowed no more ample authority to the Bishop of Rome, than they did to either of the other Patriarchal bishops, although he was the success sor of St. Peter. And in this connection, it may be mentioned as a singular fact, that the circumstance of being bishop of Rome, by the ordering of St. Peter, was a matter of so little moment, in the earliest and therefore the purest days of the Church, compared with a knowledge of the fact. that there existed at Rome a large and increasing congregation of worshipping Christians, that Ignatius, the worthy disciple of St. John, and bisl op of Antioch, although he wrote an Epistle to the Romans, actually did not know the name their bishop. But what did it matter to him, who was of St. John, whether they were of St. question; let the prophets be asked; let Christ be gregation of real believers, who, like himself. were asked." Paul or St. Peter! He knew they were a conworshipping God in spirit and in truth, according to the law and the testimony, and therefore they received, as they deserved to receive, his earnest is said his writings, under providence, gave thoughts and most prayerful consideration. He knew that God's grace was promised to all those what the truth speaketh. "Hear this, The Lord | the first christian council ever held, which was at saith; hear not this, Donatus saith, or Rogatus, or Jerusalem in the days of the Apostles, and was | ticles have recently appeared in the Nord, calcu-Vincentius, or Hilarius, or Ambrose, or Augus- held at the instance of Paul and Barnabas and when we sever any of his letters or writings from had come up with Paul and Barnabas from that northern side of Sevastopol had been for many as so many grasping, aspiring politicians, deduce her claims to temporal authority. But this "authority of the church," or of the Pope, as the head of the church, for it is only another phrase

> which had brought them together; for, says St. tion. Ignorance hath brought on heretics and ment is I contend strictly warranted by a forple to hear and read the scriptures. "Hear me, men, who came with them from Antioch, "were ye men of the world; get ye the Bible, that most come to Jerusalem, they were received of the Church. wholesome remedy for the soul; if ye will nothing and of the Apostles and Elders"-meaning, obviously, as it could not in good sense mean anything else, that the congregation or company of faithful worshippers at Jerusalem was a christian church, independent of the Apostles and Elders as

such, for the church, eo nomine, is as distinctly

postles or Elders. But let me not be misunder-

t throws much light upon something which afterwards became fruitful sources of trouble and suffering with God's people. In the first place, then, the Apostles and Elders and the whole Church at Jerusalem, in deciding the question before them, settled a most important principle of ecclesiastical polity; for they determined, effect, that it was needless to consider any mere outward difference in use among the followers of Christ in their several churches or congregations of sufficient importance to be made matters of dispute among christians, who should be united as brethren, in loving God with all their hearts and minds and souls, and their neighbors as themselves, and in making an open profession of

are the means which secure for him fellowship, duced by the fall of Southern Sevastopol been great, not only in England and France, but throughout Europe. It will rouse and re-animate followers, wheresoever and under whatsoever cirthe Allies, and enable them to make still more cumstances their lot may be cast, and which constitute, therefore, the outward unity of His

Church. In after times, the idea of this outments are from the pen of that charming writer, ward unity of the church suggested the idea also Frederika Bremer, whose observations might well become rules of life, so appropriate are they to many of its phases: "Deceive not one another in of an outward individual representative of that unity, and thence came the Romish heresy, with all its train of evils, that Christ's church was small things nor in great. One little single lie founded upon the person of St. Peter, as the outhas before now disturbed a whole married life; a ward individual representation of the church, in-stead of upon his rock of faith, which is the small cause has often great consequences. Fold not the arms together and sit idle. "Laziness is the devil's cushion." Do not run much from home. Que's own heart is of more worth than ground of hope and common inheritance of all true believers, or those who worship God in spi-rit and in truth, and who seek to attain everlastgold. Many a marriage, my friends, begins like the rosy morning and then falls away like the snow-wreath. And why, my friends? Because ing life, through faith in Christ, the Redeemer. the married pair neglect to be as well pleasing to feach other after marriage as before. Endeavor always, my children, to please one another; but at the same time keep God in your thoughts. La-

From the Norfolk Herald. A RETROSPECT. How doth the city sit solitary, that was with thankfulness to a merciful Providence by whose permission we have been spared un-

ber. We have in truth passed through the Val-

ley of Death, and been made spectators not of its 'shadow" but of its dread realities in their most terrific aspects, and partaken our full share in the affliction which it has brought home to every fireside. There were dear relatives in whom we nd ours had garnered up high hopes and unspeak able happiness; there were friends beloved and steemed, upon whose generous sympathies the nind could safely repose when harrassed by visions of adversity; and there were hundreds of warm-hearted citizens and neighbors, with whon we had daily exchanged kind greetings for many nfallible, for Paul informs us that, "when Peter ong years, who wished us well, and in whose velfare we felt a lively interest-but, alas! al are stricken down by the relentless tyrant, in

but they who were not present can form but

faint idea, if any, of its startling, its unearthly horrors during the worst period of its career. The

sick, with few exceptions, were far too numerous

to be reported, and ere it could be known beyond

their immediate neighborhood that they were

sick, the tidings of the death were spread a-

broad. Consternation, hurry and confusion were

visible everywhere. The great anxiety at one

period-from the 26th of August to the 4th of

September-was to procure coffins for the dead

though the mortality had not then reached its

not half supply the demand, and rough boards

were made into box s, and boxes that had been u-

sed for other purposes were substituted for coffins

Into these the dead, whatever their character or

condition in life, were huddled sometimes two to

gether, and hurried off in a common cart or wag-

on for interment in a trench, for want of time to

prepare separate graves. Delicate and interest

ng women, aged matrons, and venerable sires

n the respectable walks of life, were among the

number subjected to this summary and revolting

grief of their surviving connections. But it was

unavoidable. Yet, in spite of all this indecent

haste, many corpses were left unburied for 24.

and in some instances 36, and even 48 hours,

thus adding fuel to the fire, and augmenting the

virulence of the disease. A supply of coffins

(50 in number,) was received from the Relief

Committee in Baltimore, on the 3d of September.

and eighty more from the authorities of Rich

be sent by both, in numbers sufficient for the de-

sensibilities of the stoutest heart in ordinary

times; but to those who remained involuntary

spectators of what was passing, repetition had al-

recollection of which is now doubtless wringing

many a heart, made but little impression at the

habit. From the date of our last issue till the ces-

sation of the epidemic the city was wrapped in

gloom. All the stores, and the dwellings of ab-

sentees, were closed; few were seen passing in

the streets on foot, and these on some errand of

mercy or necessity, or led abroad by curiosity to

see and hear what was passing. Most of the in-

by sickness or in attendance on the sick, or, deem-

ng it safer, preferred remaining within doors.

There was, however, no place more safe than oth-

ers. The disease was epidemical throughout the

length and breadth of the city. And though there

was the perpetual din of carriages, continually passing, from early dawn till a late hour of the

sociation, and the hearses, and the ever-moving

sick wagon"-rattling to and fro in every di-

rection and with unwonted velocity-there was

kening vitality in any of the occupations of life

but those of the physician and the undertaker.

Every day brought with it fresh griefs and re-

grets for the heavy losses which the city was con-

tinuing to suffer in the removal of its most val-

uable citizens-men who had directed its affairs.

well known names of Hatton, Feret, I. Higgins;

on another, Wm. E. Cunningham, Wm. D. Rob-

other, Tunis Upshur, Wills, Delany, Burnham; on another, Galt, Ferguson, Wm. Reid; on anoth-

Joseph Murden-and scores of other citizens, all

When we look back upon our city as it was a

little more than two months ago-in the enjoy-

ment of more than its wonted share of health

sinew" of the body politic.

and lent a helping hand in various ways to sus-

time of their occurrence-such is the force of

mode of interment, giving cruel poignancy to the

was come to Antioch, I withstood him to the face, because he was to be blamed." "For be fore that certain came from James, he did eat the brief space of two fleeting months, never more with the Gentiles; but when they were come, he to be seen by us on earth! But this sad lot is withdrew and separated himself, fearing them not ours alone. Indeed, who shall we name that which were of the circumcision." And, indeed has been exempted from it? Those who fled t might appear from the account, in Acts, of the the pestilence, and those who remained to brave first council at Jerusalem, that James spoke with its terrors, are alike overwhelmed in the general more authority than Peter, and as one conscious vortex of crushed affections, withered hopes and his authority. This view of the matter seems olighted prospects. No pen can adequately por also to derive some force from the above statetray the horrors of that dark period, which, brie ment of Paul's; whilst a celebrated theologian as it was, has sufficed to produce an age of mis of the Romish Church (Johan, de Parisiis) clearly ery and woe, unprecedented in the records o expresses that opinion thus: "When Peter had said his mind, James, by his pontifical authorimilar visitations. Yes, those who were safe from the pestilene ty, pronounced the definitive sentence."

It is apparent then, from the constitution and nave in numerous instances been made to feel not less keenly than those who were exposed to its terrors, the effects of its desolating ravages

conduct of the first Christian council, that of Jeussiem, where all the Apostles were assembled that we have no evidence whatever of Peter's being the Prince of the Apostles, nor any intima-tion, even, of the Cathedra Petri, which was to be founded by that apostle, and which was to become the outward representative of christian unity: for not the elders only, but the whole church ncluding the laity, were associated on this occasion with the apostles, as so many christian breth-ren. And that the inferior clergy, at least, participated for a great while, after the institution of Christ's church, equally with the bishops in general councils, is conclusively proven by the cirumstance, according to Nicephorus, that "Athanasius, being the leader of the band of deacons at Alexandria, was not the least part of the ouncil" of Nice. Again; in the second Council of Nice, the two representatives of the see of Rome were only PRIESTS; yet they had an equa voice and authority with the bishops there assembled, for they deliberated upon, and gave their as sent and subscribed their names to, the decrees of this Council along with and in the presence of the bishops. As to Athanasius not being the least part of the first Council of Nice, it means, either that there were others, less in dignity than deacons, who were a part of that Council, or that Athanasius, although only a deacon, as a member of that assembly, from his great abilities, was the equal of those of superior dignity.

ommandments of God. And so the highest

Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all

thy soul, and with all thy mind: This is the first

and great commandment; and the second is like

unto it: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." In the next, or second place,

it does not appear that Peter, though present,

claimed any superiority over the others that were associated with him on this occasion, although

this "man of rock" and more than adamantine

faith was actively engaged in the deliberations

of this assembly, as, indeed, he always was, after

the Crucifixion, whenever his divine Master's

cause could be served. Yet, notwithstanding al

this, Peter, like the rest of the Apostles, was not

authority, Christ, says: "Thou shalt love

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE WAR,-Several arlated to show the probable policy and tactics of and refuse somewhat in their writings, if they have thought otherwise than the truth may bear.
Such am I in the writings of others, and such appears the Apostles and Elders took council together for the good of the Church, with St. Peter | own signature, that the Turks have lost 160,000 of writings is to be read, not with a necessity of among them, but having no more authority in men, the French 40,000, and the English 30,000; believing them, but with a liberty to judge of the premises than the rest had. And, indeed, that Russia will fight till she is exhausted; that her them." "The judges or doctors of the church, as we are fully justified, from what St. Luke says that Russia will fight till she is exhausted: that her war, remains undisturbed; that her commerce. both foreign and domestic, increases in defiance of the blockade; that she has discovered the means of assuming the offensive towards the nation that was first to declare war. She waits calmly and resignedly till propositions of peace be made that she can accept without belying her history or dishonoring her future. . The frontiers may be

attacked, but her heart is still sound. With reference to the plans of future resistance to be offered to the Allies, they would seem to involve the determined defence of the Crimea. The Russian argument is, that their position is improved by the retreat from the Karakeinaia. As long as the defence of the Malakoff, of the Redan, and of the other fortifications, resulted in causing a greater daily loss to the enemy than to themselves, it was policy to prolong the defence but the moment the besiegers obtained a foothold within the walls, and the ratio of mortality was reversed, resistance no longer involved the support of a principle, and became a profitable disand as separately noted here, as are either the A- pute for a heap of ruins. So the Russian General, applying the match to his long expectant mines, and leaving naught but fire and explosion in his path, withdrew with his troops, a large across the bridge of boats. This skilful and

tion of his enemies The Russian argument contends that their forces in the Crimea were awkwardly separated by the tongue of water facing the port of Sevastopol. To the north lay the forts with their garrisons, and stretching to the east Lipradi's strong-ly intrenched army of relief, upon the heights overlooking the Tchernaya. All this formed one uninterrupted line of defence. But across the bay, to the south, lay the city of Sevastopol, with its 50,000 troops. These were isolated by the port, and being hemmed in on three sides by an irregular circle of fire, had no possible means of escape but the boat bridge connecting the two banks. For many months the game lay to their advantage, and they gave back better than they got. When the tide turned, they abandoned positions they no longer had a motive for keeping. There is at least some ingenuity in this version, while it is clear that the moral effect pro-

smiting in the midst of peace and plenty; pros-perous in all its various departments of business, commerce and mechanical industry; looking into the future with high hopes and bright antici-pations from its works of internal improvement; its inhabitants happy in themselves and their families and mutually happy in one another as a community in which were combined the elements of reciprocal good will, social harmony and common interest—when we recall to mind this painful portraiture of the condition which our city so recently presented—and contemplate the scenes of horror and dismay which so suddenly followed it as with the rush of a whirlwind, appalling, bewildering, stupifying and stunning all the faculties of mind and sense, and steeping them in a vortex of woe unutterable—we find it difficult to

> of woe which still haunts and terrifies us, while of woe which still haunts and terrifies us, while we would fain persuade ourselves that if is an unreal mockery. Oh! that it were so indeed! But no. We wake to a dead reality of all the horrors of a sweeping calamity which has spared neither sex, nor age, nor condition; which has widowed and orphaned hundreds,—swept whole families entire into the grave—torn as under the strongest ties of kindred love and affection, stricken down the strongest and most ornamental pillars of our social fabric, and caused a general discreption in social fabric, and caused a general disruption in the frame work which held us together as a business community. Of the effects of the calamity.

whelming peverty and destitution. Many heads of families and heads of business firms have been swept away—a fearful number indeed! Their estates must be settled in the usual way. Awful sacrifices of property, and more awful defaults of moneyed engagements, and yet more awful company of gentlemen. moneyed engagements, and yet more awful consequences to the parties collaterally interested and dependent, wait upon the issue. And the city corporation—already overburthened with debt—to which must be added—how word and substantial Company is formed, it is desirous that it should be done soon, as I have this day begun to re-build the old dam across the river. to which must be added-how much we fear to

ati dues, over from all parts of been expended a will it meat its o or the Howard Associations ordinary demands, and how the who are left, with sadly diminished ability to pay cathed by the terrible pestilence that has wastthem? But the subject is too distressing to dwell d and afflicted our community, we to-day reup n here. May that mysterious Providence which has so fearfully so urged our city, dea ame our labors which inexorable necessity had aused to be suspended since the 5th of Septemwith it as with holy Joi-and bless its future

with greater prosperity than its past-re-establish

ts health, calm its spirits, and renew its comforts The sketch here given represents with little variation the woes of our sister city. Portsmouth which preceded us in the dreatful race of suffer ing, and has drank her full proportion of the cup of affliction with us. Yet sad and gloomy as the picture is, Oh! how infinitely more so would it have been, but for the prompt, the generous, the almost super-human-benevolence interposed behalf of our stricken communities by all portions of our beloved country-in every city and in alnost every country and village in our own state and in her sister states from the seaboard to the interior, by their populous commercial marts and maller communities not only in pouring in upon us the means for mitigating our suffering ut in sending us their good Samaritans-their oble corps of medical volunteers and nurses—a nmortalized host of moral chivalry-to battle with the Destroyer at the bedside of the sick and rescue its victims from its remorseless grasp. Would that it were in our power to rehearse the dmost countless instances of these noble benefactions, and to command adequate language to express the sense of gratitude which they have inlelibly impressed upon the hearts and minds of the people of both communities. To name even

the most prominent agents in the merciful work of their preservation might seem ungracious; and denlitless a full and detailed report of all the cir-cumstances connected with this calamitous visita-tion will be made up and published becauter-in which ample justice will be rendered to all—to individuals as well as communities. Notice.

Thy virtue of a decree of the Court of Equit) for Chatham County, at Fall Term, 1856. shall proceed to sell, at the Court House in Pitts boro', on the 29th of October, the following Tracts of tand, lying and being in said County of Charham, on a credit of twelve mouths -purchasers giving bond and sureties:

maximum of 60 or 70 a day! The undertakers, though constantly at work, night and day, could One tract, near the town of Pittsbore, contain ing one thousand acres, formerly owned by Winship Stethnan, deceased, with dwelling and outhouses, and all necessary fixtures for carrying on in extensive farin. Also, on the same day, and at the same place

a tract of land of the estate of Anderson Gean deceased, (except the widow's dower,) containing about seventy acres, lying in said County of Chatram, and adjoining the lands of Calvin Jones Robert Love, and others,
Also, a tract of land of the estate of the la Mrs. Margaret Cotten, upon the waters of Harland's Creek, in said County of Chatham.

Also, one tract of the estate of Joseph J. Brooks ying on the waters of Bonser Creek, containing me hundred and sixty acres.

MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

Oct. 8, 1855. [Pr. Adv. \$4.50.] 81-t Oct. 29. RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Newcomes. By Thackeray. The Land of Gold. Reality Versus Piction. By Richard C. McCormick, Jr. Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon mand-so that this painful exhibition in the dra-By Edmond H. Dixon, M. D. ma of woe was not repeated. There was enough The Life of Curran By his son. The Footsteps of St Paul without it, however, to have overwhelmed the

Life in California: Mountains and Molehills. By Frank Marryatt. History of the Council of Trent. By S. F. Bun most blunted the sense of woe; and events, the garer. the lating Tribes of Chili. By Elmond Ruel

A Basket of chips. By John Brougham. America. Political and social. By Sahaff. Fairy Tales of many nations. Letters of the British Spy. By Wm. Wirt. Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol. W. L. POMEROY. For sale by Oct. 15, 1855.

Office Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,) habitants present were either confined at home WILMINGTON, 12th October, 1855. MIE tollowing resolutions, passed on the 10th inst., by the Board of Directors of the Wilming. on and Weldon Hailroad Company, were ordered to be published, viz:
"Resolved, That a dividend of 34 per cent from the profits of the Company during the past six months, be paid to the Stockolders on the 15th night-the physicians' carriages, and hacks con-Novembernext, and that the balance of such profits veying nurses and members of the Howard As-

be appropriated as a sinking fund for the payment of the debts of the Company." "Ordered, That the Books for the transfer of the stock of the Company be closed on the 25th inst. JAMES S. GREEN, See'y. no sign of wholesome animation-nothing beto- inst.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stock-holders of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail read Company will be held in this town on the second Thursday (8th) November next. JAMES S. GREEN, Sec'y. t Nov. 15-83.

NEW JEWELRY STORE. CHARLES H. THOMPSON.

tain its credit, promote its prosperity and embellish its society. There was no need of the daily press to spread the melancholy tidings. The WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of night's disasters ran through the city each morning with lightning speed. On one day were rehearsed, among the long list of the dead, the Raleigh, the county and the country adjoinng, that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry erts, Dixon, Shuster; on another, Gatewood, Jr., Sorey, Walters, R. S. Bernard, Briggs; on an-Good Stores, where he has opened a rich and beautiful assortment of New Jewelry of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamental and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the er, C. H. Beale, Caleb Bonsal, John D. Gordan,

He has also for the gentleman a good lot of Gold and Silver Watches, which will be warranted useful in their various spheres—the "bone and to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina : also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact, at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at pri-ces that cannot fail to please the customer. Repairing executed at short notice and satis-

action guaranteed. October 20, 1854.

HOME TRADE & MANUFACTURE. WE have just made arrangements with the Alpha Woolen Mills of Orange County, N. O., as sole agents in the county of Wake for the sale of their Merines, Jesus and Kerseys and we invite the attention of our Merchants and farmers, to an examination of these articles. They will find them much better and lower than they can now be procured North. To Merchants, we will make them at the factory prices, to enable them to retail them at a profit. To those who have negroes to clothe, it is to their interest for them to procure these Home made Kerseys, as they can be furnished by the Merchants buying them at the usual prices for good Kerseys, and we guar-antee them much better made, heavier, and contains twice the quantity of wool. Call and see for yourselves. We will have in store also a large asse

North Carolina Cassimere, of the Grey and Black, and solid Black, manufactured in Charlotte, at the Rock Island factory. These Cassimeres makes a beautiful and durable suit for gentlemen, and every North Carolinian should have at least one

August 1st, 1855. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. 62.

southwest, wishes to sell his
OIL, GRIST, AND "AW MILLS

OR SALE.

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston The mill tract contains about thirty two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its a ry is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteeen thousand gallons, per anum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil There are also attached to it one of Carver's lar gest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen years' acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any know edge of.
The SAW MILL, re built two years ago, and

running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale s found for the lumber at the mill. The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being n a thickly settled and largely grain growing neighborhood would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year.

while at a small expense a flour mill could be at tached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable nvestment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very

short time. WILLIAM J. CLARKE Raleigh, June 25th, 1855. A FIRST RATE MISSISSIPPI PLANTATION

For Sale

A GREAT BARGAIN WILL BE GIVEN WILL positively sell on the 26th day of De-cember next, at public outery on the premises, not previously sold at private sale, on a credit of one, two, three, and four years, my well known Bogue Chitto Plantation. In Hinds county, Mississippi, within five miles of the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad, at Clinton, and eight of the great New Orleans Railroad, at the City of Jack-

son, containing.

1120 Acres,
all under good fence, of which 900 acres are cleared, and the balance well timbered. Its advantages are almost unrivalled in position, fertility of soil, splendid bottom land, and fine adaptation to the production of corn and cotton-upwards of 300 bales of cotton, and 6000 bushels of corn, having been made on the place in a year. Its pasture lands are unsurpassed, for grass, cane, and never failing water; and considering the market, for butter, beef, and mutton, at the seat of government. is of itself a great source of revenue, And then its improvements, with paled garden, two cisterns, dwelling house with brick chimneys, cabins for 100 negroes, with plank floors and rafter roofs, gin house, horse mill, cotton press, &c., &c., make t one of the most valuable estates in the country. Possession given on the first of January next

To any one who may wish to buy the planta tion privately, my terms shall be liberal, which may be known by application to my brother, General Patrick Henry, who resides near the premises. He can have the option to take the provisions stock, &c., on the place, at a fair price; otherwise, I will sell on a credit of twelve months, at the same time and place, 20 or 30 likely mules, about 100 head of cattle, 150 stock hogs, 190 head o sheep, corn, fodder, peas, and potatoes, and far ming utensils of every description.

Of Clarksville, Tennessee NORTH CAROLINA COPPER

TOTICE is given that this Company will, before any dividend, rapay out of its earnings the assessment laid June 27th 1865. And that such repayment will be made to the Stockholders who have paid the assessment, or to their assigns, and not to those who hold the stock at the time of such re-payment.

By order of the Board . E. W. HICKS, Secretary. The Board of Directors of the North Carolina

Copper Company being satisfied that the resoluion above named of Sept. 15th, is injurious to Stock transferred since the assessment, they have rescinded said resolution. E. W. HICKS, Secretary,

New York, Oct. 9, '55. Special Term.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. -GRANVILLE County, Superior Court of Law. September

Ordered by his Honor, Judge Caldwell that a SPECIAL TERM, of this Court be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxf. rd, on the first Monday in December next; and that the Clerk of said Court give notice thereof -The Suitors and Mitnesses in Civil Cases are hereby notified of the Order and required to attend accordingly. As no State business will be done, detendants and witnesses in prosecutions and indictments are not required to attend.

EUGENE GRISSOM, C. S. C.

Oxford, Sept. 22, 1856 W 70 W W 78

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the mos desirable and valuable farms and tracts and in the County of Lenoir, signated one mile from Neuse River, and three miles from the At-lantic and North Carolina Rail Road, and about equi-distant from Kinston and Goldsboro'. This tract of land contains 1440 acres, of which 1100 acres are pecosia. The whole is well adapted to the growth of Indian Corn, and a considerable part to the growth of Cotton, which produces 1200 to 1500 pounds per acre. There are about 400 acres in cultivation.

This is considered one of the healthiest locali-

ties in the country. There has been a single case only of biliou fever on the premises for four teen years, and very rerely a case of sickness of

any kind.

If the purchaser shall desire, I will sell with the land fifty or sixty slaves. TERMS will be as accommodating as can be desired. The plantation can be examined by application to my Overseer on the premises, or to myself at Kinston.

Sept. 24, 1865. KING & BIGGS.

JO WARHINGTON.

Merchant Tailers, Raleigh N. C. AVING RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF Pall and Winter Goods, are prepared to please all who favor them with a call. We have a fine all who favor them with a call. We have a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassiners and Vestings of the very beat quality, which will be made to order in the latest style, by first-rate workmen. We also have a larger and better assortment of Ready Made Clothing that we have very had.

Black and fancy Cloth Costs, from eight to twenty-five dollars, Over Costs and Talmas, Pilot.

and Beaver Cloth do., Cassimere and Satinet Busi-ness Coats, Black Doe skin and fancy Cass. Pants, plain and fancy silk and satin Vests, fine velvet and plush do., shirts, drawers, collars, &c. Silk, weel and merine under shirts and drawers. Cravats, stocks, pocket h'd'kfs, gloves, half hose.

suspenders, night caps, dressing gowns, &c., &c. In fact, we have every article usually kept in a Clothing Establishment, and we flatter ourselves that we can give as good fits and as good bargains as can be find any where.

THE public are informed that retailing fiquors by the small measure is discontinued in my establishment, by order of the Commissioners of Rafeigh. All perams indebted to said establish-ment, by note or account, will please some and settle, as no further indulgence will be given. JOHN KANE.

59 tf.

July 25, 1855.