who thought him crazy. "We are safe, I tell you! We are safe," he replied, pointing to the village on the plain be-

Looking down, the joyful seamen beheld a church, lifting its modest front above the huts of the natives. Then they shared in the transports of their companion. They leaped they wept, they embraced. They knew by that where he lived, cannibalism must be dead .-They accordingly descended to the plain, and found, instead of a cruel death, a hearty, generous hospitality .- Juv. Miss. Herald.

For the Southern Weekly Post. MIDNIGHT MUSINGS.

The hand of art may labor as it will. To trace the beauties of the autumnal night, When moon and stars in bright procession move Along the silvered arch-way of the skies,-And poets tranced in contemplation Of scenes so lovely, may express in vain The soul of rapture in a stream of song. No copies in the galleries of earth Can charm as doth the sweet original No mase, in inspiration's loftiest mood, Can fascinate a contemplative mind, Like nature in her hours of revelry, When all her hosts, upon the plain of heaven, March to the music of the rolling spheres. The cool, still night, of cloudless firmament, Of full round moon, and liquid streaming stars, And mist-roved earth, with bright and shaded

To stones, and trees, and all she smiles upon, A witching spell throws o'er the musing eye, And steals into the chambers of the heart With influence gentle as the light she weaves, To captivate its powers. Delightful strains, Of sweet nocturnal blandishment, are thrown Around young Fancy's spiritual form. And thus led forth along the shining heaven, Or by the margin of the sleeping sea, She revels with the waters and the stars That dance their mazes on the lucid wave.

How silent, how serene, and how august The midnight motion of the orb that shines With light so coldly pure, so softly clear, Upon the sleeping world! Six thousand years The same sweet fountain of celestial streams Hath shed exhaustless, on the shaded side Of the revolving globe, its flood of light, Bathing in glory of the upper spheres This home of man; through each succeeding age That fountain playing on the earth and skies Hath all unheard its gentle torrents shed, Nor waked a whisper in the ear of time. Expressive silence! Voiceless cloquence! Oh, there is meaning in these lovely scenes Which words could not convey. These glorious

Of nature's tranquil, passionless repose, When dome and pavement of her temple shine With chaste white lustres, and celestial gems, And heatless radiance quivers on the point Of each projecting pinnacle, invite The heart, the mind, the soul of thoughtful men .To solemn musings, sen iments of love, And blissful, bright, imaginings of heaven.

The earth oft seems a second Paradise. When vernal landscapes to the smiling sun Their wealth of blossoms and of verdure show; But scenes like this, so pure and spiritual, Transport us to the Paradise above. Angelic beauty, more than flesh and blood, Were fitting tenant of a world so fair : . Where light uncolored mingles with its shade To carpet nature for celestial feet. No sound should break upon the tranquil air But strains of heaven. Perhaps along the vale, In such sweet moments, gentle anthems flow To mortal ears inaudible, but heard By ears attuned to melodies divine. We know not but, invisible, the choirs Of purer worlds may sometimes celebrate, On this low orb, the mercy that redeems And shall restore it to its place again. SHADWELL.

For the Southern Weekly Post. THE STUDENT'S DUTY.

BY A. W. BOSTWICK. Work-work-work! By the morning's earliest light : Work-work-work! By the silent hours of night, The student sat by his desk alone And sighed o'er the grievous wrong;

As he muttered the student's song. Dig-dig-dig! At the root of an Attic verb; Dig-dig-dig For you're trying a stubborn herb. And when you've spaded it all around And you gather your strength for a haul, You wonder what ails the plaguy ground,

And his flickering light but faintly shone,

Pour-pour-pour! Your eyes o'er the musty page ; Sell-sell-sell! New life for a buried age. And so, from the morning's earliest light, I cudgel my weary brain,-Till the gentle stars look down at night On a double world of pain.

To furnish a root so small

Look--look ! As the maiden trips it by Look-look-look! At the light of her azure eye: Beware! or the theft may be too dear,-If the wary spark should fly! O shame, that a spring should be so near And the lips so parched and dry.

Hark-hark-hark! To the voice of the Summer breeze : List-list-list! To the harpings of the trees : But sunder the chords that used to wake The symphonies wild and sweet : And turn to the thunder sounds that shake From the tramping of hostile feet.

Strive-strive-strive! For a breath of public praise; Strive-strive-strive! For the proud Commencement days. Then gather strength, as year by year, You delve in the buried past; For your patient toil shall claim a square Of the old sheep's hide, at last.

The student sat by his desk alone And sighed o'er the grievous wrong; And the latest ray of his lamp was gone Ere he finished the student's song. And still, from the morning's earliest light, He cudgels his weary brain, Till the gentle stars look down at night And whisper, "'tis not in vain."

COMMUNICATIONS.

METROPOLITAN CORRESPONDENCE.

. LETTER LXXIV.

New York, Dec. 9, 1854. Winter in earnest-Snow and Sleighing-The latest foreion news-Dreadful Slaughter in the Crimea-The Jenny Lind Campaign-Receipts at the concerts-Barnum's book-Next exhibition of the National Academy-Money Pressure and its effects-Reduction in prices of luxuries-Rents-Appleton's Christmas display-The Lamplighter again-New books by Dr. Cummings-The Mothers of the Bible-The Know-nothing-Children's booke-A great book for Odd Fellows-Harbon's Ches-

My Dear Post :- Winter came among us recently with an aspect which left no room for any one to doubt that he was in earnest, and up to this date he has not abated a whit of his determination. We have had a week of uniformly cold weather, such as rarely continues for so many days together at the beginning of the season. I sincerely trust, for the sake of the poor, that this is not a sample of the whole winter, for there would be great distress in the city and country also. Snow fell all over this region in the beginning of the week, and continued to fall in many places until it reached the depth of two feet and upwards! From all the cities north and east of us, we have reports of deep snow and capital sleighing. Here we have only the snow, for it fell on a thaw and left no foundation for the sleigh. The rivers and canals above as are partly closed, and altogether there is no mistake in the season.

The foreign news received this morning leaves Sebastopol still standing, and in the possession of its lawful owners. The details of the battles of the 5th ultimo, exhibit a lamentable destruction of life upon both sides. The British lost four general officers and four others were wounded, while several hundred men, of their ranks, fell victims upon the occasion. The Russians confess to a severe loss, including 109 officers killed and taken prisoners! This war is certainly a bloody one, and will be still more so as its progresses. What a reflection upon the spirit of the nineteenth century!

Among the interesting revelations of the great showman Barnum in his amusing autobiography, is a statement of the entire amount of money received during Jenny Lind's musical campaign. The first two concerts which she gave in this city realized the large sum of \$32,-067, of which amount Jenny Lind received one half, and gave \$10,000 to Metropolitan charities. These two concerts were not counted in the number of one hundred and fifty! which the contract embraced, nor indeed were any of the charity concerts which Miss Lind gave throughout the land. The contract was surrendered by the parties after the ninety-third night, and Jenny Lind paid Mr. Barnum thirty two thousand dollars forfeit money. Besides this, however, she received for the 93 concerts over \$175 .-000. Mr. Barnum's total receipts after paying Jenny were considerably over half a million of dollars, of which it is probable he made two-

thirds clear of all expenses. Jenny Lind gave but one concert in Richmond, Va., but the proceeds of that one were about \$12,400-much exceeding the proceeds of two concerts at Charleston! Twelve concerts in the Crescent City yielded a sum total of \$87,-646, and seven in Boston yielded the great amount of 70,388, an average of over \$10,000 a night for seven nights. This city, however, bore the palm, for the average income here for thirty-five nights was over \$8,000-making a Lisure which happen to every body. In one of total of \$286.216. These are figures which these I read half through " Old Karl and His never were equalled before, and will probably Wonderful Book" just published by Scribner-

laughable incident as an egg is full of meat. Scribner's popular juvencles is "Beautiful Ber-His history is that of a genius, and his thousand tha "-a very amusing and excellent story, by and one adventures will create incontrollable Mrs. Tuthill. mirth from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore .were the legitimate fruit of shrewdness, energy is not fascinated with it.

cal furores.

The National Academy of Design announces its intention to hold its next grand Annual Exhibition of pictures, at the galleries formerly occupied by the Düsseldorf Collection in front of Mr. Chapen's Church on Broadway. The exhibition will be opened in March and continue about six weeks only. The Academy has not vet decided where to locate itself permanently.

The pressure in the money market continues to be the subject of talk and lamentation. It has already occasioned numerous disasters in commercial circles, and unless there is speedy and efficient relief there must inevitably be many more failures. The scarcity of money is almost unparalleled an I taken in connection with the vast imports of California gold is certainly anomalous. All descriptions of merchandize steel engravings, embellish the volumes-and ean be bought at exceedingly low prices for cash. their gay crimson and gold binding adapt them I do not know that this is universally true—but for ornaments to the drawing room table. It is there can be no question that at scores of estalishments, of every kind, a dollar will go as far again now as it would a year ago! Silks, ribbons, turs, velvets and indeed all elegancies are to be had cheap of necessitious dealers,-with whom it is "neck or nothing." Those articles which are actually necessary for living are but little, if any, cheaper however. The pressure in the money market has not reduced the price of flour-and beef and coal-or at least the reduction is very slight. It is said and I think it probable-that there will be great reduction in the rents of stores and first class dwellings next year. They were high enough, in all conscience, to bear cutting down at least one-third. Dwel ling houses of moderate pretensions will not be much cheaper-because they will be in great demand-even if those who are now living in brown-stone mansions! Do you know, my dear Post, that the reasonable rent of a neat and comfortable house-for a family of five or six persons is five hundred dollars! The unreasonable price hitherto demanded for what are called "fashionable dwellings" ranges from \$1,000 to

I was in at the magnificent establishment of Messrs. Appleton & Co. this morning, and do not think I ever saw a more imposing and beautiful display of books. It looks like a palace of animadverting upon the envy and animosity literary tairy-land. Splendid volumes stand in which we so often see manifested by one school

crimson stones! Ten thousand is a low estimate, I fancy, for the actual number of volumes in rich library bindings-of the standard authors of England and America. I looked over a circular for customers-in which were arranged gift books at any price from \$1 to \$1,000. I suppose that the sales at this princely establishment during the Christmas and New-Years' holidays will exceed those at all other bookstores in the

city of New York put together! The astonishing sale which the story of The Lamplighter has met with, amounting to seventy-three thousand copies in eight months-is likely to be greatly increased by the issue of a new and beautifully illustrated edition. It is a very handsome volume in every sense and contains sixteen finely executed woodengravings from the designs of Thwaites. It is needless at this day, to commend the story itself, for it is known and admired from Dan to Beershebaor more strictly speaking from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and beyond them both for what I know to the contrary. Little "Gerty" one of the chief centres of interest to the romance re ding public, and he fortunes have interested scores of thousands of readers. It is worthy of mention that this book and "Uncle Tom"-the two most successful of American lovels-are both published by the same house, (Jewett & Co. of Boston,) and have both risen to the dignity of illustrated editions. The same publishers have added two volumes to the nine already issued, of the works of Rev. John Cumming, D. D. They contain respectively brief xpositions or familiar commentaries upon the Pospels of Matthew and Mark. These are charecterized by the simplicity and earnestness of the distinguished author's manner-and are imoued with a fervent evangelical spirit. They are dmirably adapted to family reading at daily worship, or especially for Sunday lessons in the

Another book, from the press of Jewett & Co. deserves warm commendation. It is entitled The Mothers of the Bible-and affords the reader a careful and deeply interesting estimate of the characters of the women-conspicuous in the Old and New Testament History in the maternal relation. The importance of this relation and the numerous examples presented to us in markable interest. The book will stir the deepest feelings of every christian mother-and throw a pure and hallowed light upon the mo mentus subject of maternal influence and maternal duty. It is a beautiful volume and fit for a gift of affection from a husband to his wife, or from a son or daughter to a mother. I must speak much less definitely of still another book published last week by this enterprising Boston Know Nothing. It is not such a very ignorant book, however, as it pretends to le. There is a good deal in it-and though I have not found time to read it, I turned just now to a friend . who was inwardly laughing over its pages, and in reply to my question, what he thought of it.

he said, "Its quite a clever book, I assure you." "Happy Ch ldr n "-I am tempted to exclaim as I glance at the numerous books which are written for their especial deligh, and improvement-and remember how few there were (in comparison) when I had a child's interest in such books. However, I always read the books for the little folks, even if these for grown up people are neglected in consequence. They fill up the odd chinks of time-the little intervals of never be equalled again in the history of musi- and a wonderful book it was-that of the Old Cooper-wherein if the little folks read they will "Barnum's book is as full of amusing and laugh with incredulous pleasure. Another of

Putnam has just made the young folks hap-But there is something more than fun in the py by giving them a third volume of "Ellen book-there is proof of the benefit of persever. Montgomery's Book Sheif," by the author of ance and probity in business-two qualities " Wide, Wide World," and "Dollars and which cannot be denied to Barnum. I would Cents." This new volume is a continuation of not endorse every act of the great showman, in the very charming story of "Mr. Rutherford's the process of his successes, but generally they | Children;" and that must be a duli child who

> For several years past Mr. Edward Walker, of this city has published a very beautiful annual entitled "The Odd Fellows Offering" to which many of the most popular writers of the age contributed. Many of the papers which appeared in these volumes were of the first order of excellence and deserved a shrine less epheme ral than that of an annual, which seldom sells after the date of it is a year old. The publisher has therefore rendered a most acceptable service to the extensive Order of Odd Fellows, by compiling into two handsome octavo volumes the choicest articles of the offering for several years past. There are few distinguished names in American authorship which do not appear in the index of these books-in connection with tale. or sketch, or poem. Numerous finely executed not saying a word too much of this work to add that it does not contain a line to call a blush to the cheek of innocence-while on the other hand there is not a family circle in the land which its attractive lessons, and artistic charms might not gladden and instruct.

> Messrs. James Munroe & Co., of Boston, have published recently the seventh volume of their beautiful edition of Shakespear's complete works. This edition is an improvement upon its model. the famous Chiswick edition, published in London. It its car fully edited by the Rev. H. N. Hudson, one of our best Shakespear scholarsand will contain in one volume, the poems which were not embraced in the Chiswick edition .-The size is a small 12 mo., the type large, the paper white and fine and the whole execution of the work as perfect as one could reasonably wish it to be. It will speedily be complete in eleven volumes, and for the library it must bear

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-TEACHERS. My Dear Post: In this paper we purpose rows and rise in tiers like pyramids of gold and towards another, and likewise upon the imposi-

tion that is practised upon the community. We from reaching his hole to lie and decompose. It see colleges and academies, like mushroons, springing up in profusion, all over our widespread country. Each has its friends and interested advocates to putf it, and give it a worldwide fame. Read their advertisements, and hear bigoted friends speak of them in glowing terms. and one might suppose it impossible even to injured part, till the sore is completely covered. breathe the atmosphere around about without becoming instantly enlightened. Professors and teachers are spoken of by admirers, as being among the brightest scholars in the State, the most learned men of the times, and so on. But turn to another quarter and enquire of those interested or engaged in some other school, and you will perhaps hear the first denounced in the strongest terms, or you will hear them speak of it as being a very ordinary or inferior school. How very uncharitable, and selfish, and envious man is. Each loves to be admired, and praised themselves, but envies others who are admired and praised. That students should think the school in which they are taught superior to others is very natural, and so far all is right. But my having been taught in any particular school, or by any particular man, can give me

no right to abuse any other. We admire spirit of emulation, and a laudable, honest effort to excell in his or their avocation, is highly commendable in any man or

What we wish to denounce, is the common custom of one man's trying to promote his own interest and reputation by decrying others. Such a course denotes an ignoble spirit, a nar row contracted soul. It is pure selfishness and should never be countenanced.

But we spoke of the imposition practiced upon the public. No person in these times is ignorant of the influence of a name. Schools spring up in a day; are puffed for hire; parents are taken in; they send their children off at an expense which they can ill afford; they become enthralled themselves, and their children return with their morals contaminated, and their minds but little improved. In the mean time, education is neglected at home, the children of the neighborhood are growing up in ignorance and superstition, and society retrogrades instead of advancing. But were our schools of note, the Sacred Record, make the theme one of re- what they profess to be, we could not approve social and demoralizing tendency. It produces distinctions in society that are unjust and evil in their consequences. The young man that is educated abroad, looks with contempt upon him who alone and unaided, has made his way up the rugged hill of science. And the people are ready to grant his superiority. Now super lever heard of. pose two young men set out with a view of climbing to the top of some mountain that is very difficult of ascent; neither of them has ever been there, but the one has friends to cheer and push him on, while the other travels every inch

remove a solitary obstacle. You will very naturally conclude that the former will gain his destined point with much less labor than the latter; but when they both shall have arrived there, which think ve will deserve the most applause, or which think ye | ter in question, for the purpose of creating a hoswill understand the way best, or be most capa-

As swine-food, apples have long been known

oushel, at the time the cooking was finished, the

meal being partially cooked by stirring it in with

the potatoes and apples while they were hot

and the mass left to ferment, slightly, before

was fed out. Two pigs of the same litter, an

nearly of the same weight, were fed for a week

and the other on the same quantity of potatoe

or somewhat superior to the potatoes.

ble of conducting others there.

Apples as Food for Stock. may make up for the deficiency in corn and potatoes. Apples are plentiful and of uncommon

the palm of all rival editions whatsoever.

I-must go to the fire and warm my fingersbut not until they have traced the familiar sign-COSMOS. manual of

For the Southern Weekly Post.

is needless to add that such a violent poison should be used with care."

Sore Backs .- A correspondent at a distance writes as follows, which may prove serviceable to some of our readers :- "If your horse is troubled with a sore or galled back, rub with ead, softened to a paste with linseed oil, on the Some recommend for this purpose a solution of vitriol in water; but the former remedy is far preferable, and, on the whole, more certain to ffect a cure. I have known ba galls entirely healed and cured by it in a few days. Wounds on any part of the animal, if not deep and of a serious character, are greatly eased and disposed to heal rapidly by this application. Try it."-Germantown Telegraph.

ABOUT FENCES .- In reply to an inquiry of a orrespondent, the editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman gives the following intere-ting facts: Boards will last a long while when well supported by posts. See the boards of eighty years on old barns and out-buildings. Posts last a vast deal longer in wet soils than in dry, sandy oams-longer in clay than in the richest soil In peat meadows the bottoms of posts hold out onger than the tops and rails. On dry soils posts should be charred, and if the owner would be at the trouble of placing a few ashes around each post, he would preserve them twice as long as without ashes. Lime also is good to preserve wood, though farmers sometimes use it to hasten the rotting of compost heaps.

THE BUTTERFLY PLANT .- The National In telligencer says that a specimen of the singular and beautiful Butterfly Plant is now in bloom at the National Green-house in Washington, District of Columbia. The blossoms are very large and vellow, with reddish brown spots, and are moved to and fro with every breath of air, so as to resemble very much the gaudy insect from which it derives its name. The plant was brought from the Island of St. Thomas in the United States frigate Raritan.

CEMENT TO RESIST FIRE AND WATER.-Half pint of new milk, and half a pint of good vinegar. Stir them together until the milk coagulates: remove the curd, and mix with the whey the whites of five eggs, well beaten up; when these are well mixed, add sifted quick-lime, until the whole is about as tick as putty. If this mixture be fully applied and properly dried, it will firmly join what is broken, or fill up cracks of any kind, and will resist fire and water.

Pickles. - An excellent way to make pickles into boiling hot water, but not boil them; let of the custom of sending children abroad for an them stay ten minutes, wipe them dry, and drop education, because we are convinced of its anti- into cold spiced vinegar, and they will not need to be put into salt and water. The above is my wife's rule, which she has proved to be a good

To KEFP CORN.—The only way to keep sweet corn of any variety for winter use, is to partially cook and then dry it; or put it in a lose jar, or other tight vessel. Corn nicely knowing the advant-g-s which he has enjoyed, kept in this way, is very good, as we had abund ouse. It bears the mysterious title of "the and not being capable of judging for themselves, antly tested, years before the Stowell corn was

The Chinese Rebellion.

Capt. Edmund Fishbourne, through the colarms of the Dublin Express, unhesitatingly denounces the letter purporting to be from one of the insurgent princes, to the foreign residents at of the way alone, without a y friend to cheer or Hong Kong, to be a forgery. He says: "Our future political relations with China involve so much, that it is important that no matter should be laid before the public, that would be likely to compromise them. I write, therefore, to put you on your guard, for there are two parties, one or either of whom may have written the lettility against the insurgents. The first of these, the Tartar Imperial party, who would not hesitate to make any statement, however false, that would be likely to induce our government to act or think hostilely toward the insurgents. The second are those who think differently, on religious subjects, from the insurgents, and suppose them proportionately hostile to those who think In some sections of the country the apple crop differently on that subject from themselves. In this letter the insurgents are made to designate the inhabitants of Hong Kong barbarians, etc. fairness. Good varieties, of long-keeping quali- It is the united testimony of the English, French ties, will bring the producer remunerating pri- and Americans, who visited Nankin, the head ces. But in some instances autumn fruit may quarters of the insurgents, that they never desbe so abundant as to make it expedient to feed | ignate the Europeans otherwise than as foreign it to live stock on the farm, rather than to dis- brethren,' the latter used in a riligious sense, pose of it in market at very low rates. And in upon the supposition that all Europeans believe all cases there will be more or less-as windfalls, with them in the 'Ten Celestial Rules,' or 'Ten or such as from defects are unsaleable-which Commandments.' The insurgents have always may be fed to animals with advantage. Cider | manifested so much tact, that we may be quite being now ignored to a great degree, the use of sure they never would have committed the blunapples for making meat may be expected to der of writing such a hostile document to the

to poss ss considerable value, though sweet ones NEWLY MARRIED FOLKS .- Says the Hingham have been chiefly preferred for this purp se .- Journal: We are frequently asked, "Do you But this preference appears to have been given charge anything for inserting marriage notices? without sufficient grounds. When swine are Our invariable answer is "we do not." It has fed with apples in a raw state, they will gene- become a custom among printers to advertise rally indicate their choice of sweet over sour marriage contracts free of charge. It is not a ones by first eating the former. This will be duty but merely a matter of courtesy. As a more particularly the case if the apples are in duty and matter of courtesy, then, newly married an unripe state, and the sour ones very sour .- fotks should subscribe at once for those papers But if swine running in the orchard are allow- in which notice is given of their copartnership. ed to select themselves, they will always eat No consideration of personal, political or pecuniripe apples in preference to unripe, and will not any interest should prevent them from doing confine their eating to sweet varieties, provided this. There is nothing like starting right in the good ones of a sub-acid flavor can be obtained. world, and if our newly married friends consult But in regard to the relative value of sweet their own comfort, convenience, and interests and sour apples, in a similar state of ripeness, we | they will commence matrimonial life by taking are not without results of a positive character. the paper or papers, which insert their marri-A very observing and careful farmer, the late ages. The printer has as much right to expect Payne Wingate, of Hallowell, Maine, made this, as the minister has a right to expect his fee. some valuable experiments on the subject. - | Send in your names at once, young married men, He found that when swine were fed with raw and we will put you down on our list and warapples, sweet ones were best, the animal's teeth | rant you long lives, dutiful and affectionate appearing to be made sore by the acid ones; wives, and temporal and everlasting felicity.

but when both were cooked there was no differhe Texas State Gazette tells the following trag ence in the gain, as ascertained by weighing the pigs produced by an equal quantity of each. c story: " A doughter of Daniel Merrill, of Liber Mr. W. also made experiments to show the valy, had the misfortune to bestow her love upon a ue of apples as compared with potatoes. The villain, who succeeded in marrying her. After apples and potatoes were boiled (in as little wafew years of infamous conduct, the wretch, whose ter as practicable) separately, and about four name is McCrory, abandoned her, and not contentquarts of oat and pea meal mixed with each ed with leaving her to the cold mercies of the world, took with him their daughter, the only offspring of the ill-starred match. Mr. Merrill pu sued him, and, seeking to evade his pursuer, Mo Crory pushed on to the seacoast, still carrying with him the child. At this time, as though heaven had one on a given quantity of the apples and meal chosen to wreak vengeance upon him, the awful storm took place which swept away the town of and meal. At the end of the week the pigs Matagorda and everything in its path. It was duwere weighed, and the food was reversed, the ring this awful visitation that he found himself near pig which had been fed with apples was fed for the bay, and, placing the child in a temporary place a week on potatoes, and vice versa. Their food of safety, he undertook to brave the maddened elewas changed in this manner for several weeks, ments in reaching the town. Night set in, and each pig being weighed at the week's end. The while darkness enveloped the earth, either the sudresult showed that the apples were fully equal den rise of the ocean, or the overwhelming blasts of the wind, became the avenging arm of his injured How to get Rid of Rats .- Professor Baswife, and smote him to the dust. His body was afcom, of Oberlin, in a letter to the Ohio Farmer terwards recognised, horribly mutilated, and the says :- "The large brown rat often visits my child was rescued alive, to gladden the face of its

laboratory and other premises. As they come mother." singly, I take off each, the night after I discover signs of his presence, in this wise :- Itake half a SALE OF A COSTLY SHAWL .- The great cast teaspoonful of dry flour or Indian meal on a mere shawl-the finest needle-work shawl ever plate or piece of board, and sprinkle over it the seen in America-which cost \$2,700 at Constfraction of a grain of strychnine. This is set in antinople, and was imported expressly for exa convenient place, and I invariably find the hitition at the World's Fair, was sold at auction. culprit near the spot dead in the morning. The in New York on Wednesday, for one thousand peculiar advantage of this poison is, it produces dollars. The purchaser's name is Jas. De Wolfe. muscular spasms, which prevent the animal Another sold for \$500.

Sonthern Weekly Post. RALEIGH, DEC. 16, 1854.

WILLIAM D. COOKE,)
JAMES A. WADDELL, (EDITORS.

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he Southern Weekly Post.

"HIGHER LAW."

The subject of a law higher than the Constitution of the United States, has for several years past engaged much of the attention of the press in all sections of the country. We have hitherto had little to say in regard to it, simply because the controversy appeared to us to be a mere verbal dispute, with very little point in it to interest the reader. Of late however we have perceived that the advocates of the doctrine of a "higher law" have begun to contend for a law higher than the Bible itself, and what was form- | noon last, in the presence of a lar. erly but poorly disguised treason, has now as- of spectators. The day was fine sumed the disgusting form of fanatical infidelity. from the north, and blowing le We congragulate the friends of truth and liberty started. The balloon passed of a on this development of sympathy between the anti-American and anti-Christian elements of in a short time a considerable of hostility to the institutions and principles of our learn that Mr. Elliott returned soll country, and beg to be indulged in a few re- after having traveled about 15 minmarks designed to show that this sympathy is on the plantation of Mr. Pate, w. l. the natural fruit of the doctrine of a "higher inconvenience, Fanatical abolitionists have generally pretend-

ed to a remarkable degree of piety. They have

exhausted all their scriptural resources in the vain attempt to overthrow the institutions of the South. For a long time they contended with a dogmatical stubbornness of astonishing duration, that the Bible condemned slavery, and that its and is dropped loose into the precepts were a higher law than the of the United States. We assented to the latter part of the proposition, and maintained that if they were sincere, they would obey God rather than man, and throw themselves beyond the accuracy. We hope the suggestion protection of the laws of the country. The martyr spirit has however been wanting, and these gentlemen have seldom dared to violate the lower law in any other them a claudestine and secret way, more creditable to their cunning than to their conscientiousness. The Fugitive slave law has brought the question to an issue in many places, and many who are deeply hostile to slave institutions have found it convenientwhile they admit that the Bible is a "higher law" than any Luman enactment, to justify obedience to the authority of government, resistance to which would be dangerous, by an appeal to the plain teachings of the scriptures on the subject. The more bold and reckless spirits of the anti-slavery party have thus perceived that Christianity is a clog upon their movements, is as much distinguished for his to have with diabolical consistency rejected the worth. We end assure the 150 authority of both the lower and the higher law, | Dr. Fisher is likely to win his way and avowed their supreme allegiance to the light vor in this State, as well as he less if of nature within them. This they proclaim to by in Virginia. That follows be the highest law of all, and that all others posing that the institution with which may happen to conflict with it must be | nected is one of recent establishers treated with contempt. In this way both politication was commenced setting cal and religious abolitionism are rapidly deschope our Legislature will gen rating into a kind of transcendental absurbe pushed rapidly to completion. dity, which however anti-social and selfish it | "A North Instruction may be, will we trust prove as harmless as it is says that the State of North

The Christian patriot can recognize no higher eigh, a hospital for the lasane, law than the Bible on the one band, and the already progressed far Constitution on the other. A man ceases to be main building is 720 feet in lange a Christian, when he rejects the supreme author- with all the conveniences and ity of the oracles of God in matters of religion. | sary for its purposes, and will ag-He ceases likewise to be a patriot, when he de- high and commanding, revelo nounces the constitution of his country because Ra'eigh and a large portron- of a it may contain some provisions of which be does country. It is represented as connot approve; and if he should resist the operation of this supreme law of the land, that moment does he forfeit all claim to the protection of the government. He is, ispo facto, an outlaw. eigh in consequence of having account

Many of the fanatics of our day have become pentiment, a little more than twelve much nearer to this condition than they may suppose. Slavery is a part of the organic law of the United States, being recognized as lawful by the constitution, as clearly as it is recognized by heart and strength of purpose. the scriptures as consistent with the Christian | burdy essential to the person wis religion. Those states in which slavery does not self to the delicate task which to exist, are exceptions to the general law of the land, and they are thus exceptions by their own brethren, which is that they mention choice, and not by virtue of the constitution it- generally, and in this particular | is. self. The institution might exist in every state, ly so. The great experience which is without the slightest alteration of that instru- in the practice of the Saumton horal ment. The provision allowing three-fifths of the slaves to be represented, is quite as applicable cannot fail to elich confidence. And to Maine as it is to Georgia. This crusade against | filence will be justly bestowed, for 100 slavery is therefore waged against the consti- is a man of sterling principles, and is tution of the United States. Those who resist | worth ; far too honest to do a mount in the Fugitive slave law, resist at the same time | proud to profit by a reputation which h the execution of a plain stipulation to which the people of each state have solemnly assented We are clearly of the opinion therefore that such persons have no rightful claim to the protection of the laws of our government, and that it would be no injustice to them if they were left to the guardianship of that "inner light" to

which they profess to once supreme alligiance. If their persons should be abused, or their property destroyed, we would like to see them suing for damages in the court of conscience They could not consistently appeal to any ordin ary tribunal. The Constitution of the United States might be conceived of as invested with personal sovreignty, and indignantly driving away the ungrateful wretches who should fly for safety to its ægis. They have treated her authority with habitual contempt; could they complain if she turned a deaf ear to their petitions? Eternal justice answers, no! Martyrs in better days have obeyed the "higher law" even unto death. Fanatics of the present day should exhibit the same heroism, if they covet a similar | Scott, late a member of this Board.

VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY .- The portion of this vast establishment devoted to worksho was destroyed by fire on the night of the 7th inst. In the confusion, one of the convicts made his escaped. The rest were secured and employed in extinguishing the fire.

at New-York on the 8th installer and down to the 22th ult. The market ing downwards. No important or ... place on the theatre of war. 45. pushing forward re-enforcements and the placerity. They were applying an the allies at the rate of a thousand may be wrong in our estimate... rivalry between the French and a we will be very much surply take Sebastopol in spite of all Russia to preserve it.

Since the foregoing was written, w. ceived still later dates from I from Pacific, which reached New-York The additional news is unimportant Postmasters are authorized to act as Agents for loss of both the allies and the Pass MR. H. P. Douthit is our authorized agent for the battle if the 6th of November, is followed as the Research of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennesser. sians. Their total loss in killed in a about 15,000. A great storm in the l has destroyed a vast amount of singconsiderable loss of life, Russia is principal on a new basis, which however the German Powers, England and not accept. The corn market was in

> gramme, Prof. Elliott, the distingent navigator, made a magnificent age a the Fair Grounds in this city on Vice wards the south, or a little end ...

MINTE RIFLES.—The Hop, Judges Secretary of War, has recommended if duction of this instrument has the I . . It has proved wonderfully efficient to war. It is said to carry with eleas far as the ordinary rifle, 1. constructed that the explosion apidly as it passes out. The rewill be adopted.

Constitutional Nativishing Inc. the United States exclude oreers lands from the pro-This great instrument the: nizes the propriety of making a tween natives and toreiners. temporaries would find it hand anti-American spirit with this contin ide. We wish they would by the whether they approve of it, and they know why it was achored. tave been reasons for the proximonal

The subject of the following hands

The gentleman selected to hill i responsible effice of sum rintending We have known by F. intimately in and can therefore speak known personal qualifications. We record essing, in an eminent degree, the With regard to his professional as we can only repeat the general and

If our old friend should see this party will find that there are those said in a mond, who remember him with an rejoice in his success, which their ke m, not less than their bearts, asson he richly deserves. He will understant ticular body of friends to whom the ludes, and though he has many holdess he has none warmer.

Der City exchanges are very 107 a their arrival at this office. The Star! Register we see only occasionates. It's bors would oblige us by having their left at the figuration of our place in and This is the only way in which we can be of receiving them.

Institution for the Doof and Impalment the L. RALEIGH, Dec. 11,1-41

At a regular meeting of the Boards of the ors of the Institution, the following resulting were unanimously adopted, viz: Resolved, That this Board have harned y

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. S. Board has lost one of its most active cient members, the Institution an and levoted friend, and the community in which

sincere regret, the death of Dr. William

ived a useful and upright citizen. Resolved, That these resolutions be enter on the minutes of the Board, and published the Weekly Post.

WM. D. COORE. Secretary of the Board