COMMUNICATIONS

METROPOLITAN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER LXXXVI. New York, March, 10, 1855. An old adage verified - March winds - Flowers - Show windows-A peep into some of them-Taylor's, Gonpil & Co's Off the street awhile-A picture by Horace Vernet-Tiffany's window-Haughwout's decorated china-Beck's dry-goods palace-A shindy at Stanwix Hall-Bill Poole

the pugilist, dead-Public lamentations !- The thirtieth exhibition of the National Academy open-Cleaning the streets-English Sweeping Machines Americanized Operatic emeute-Discordant sons of harmony-The trade sale. My DEAR Post :- The truth of the old adage, "One swallow does not make a summer," is forcibly illustrated this morning, in the return of Winter after the 'nine days wonder' of Spring. which we have enjoyed since March set in. This is a cold, gusty, dusty morning, though the sun shines brightly enough for summer. March

> "March winds and April showers Bring forth May flowers."

winds, however, are quite in season, and I have

no doubt they have their part to perform in the

great economy of Nature. The poet evidently

held this opinion when he wrote the immortal

Of one thing, I am quite certain, that the conse quents will be more welcome than the antecedents. I have a passion for carly flowers-" the first sweet offerings of the Spring," and though I am not likely to

"Die of a rose in aromatic pain"

I am free to confess that its exquisite tints and delicious odors take captive my willing senses and fill me with delight.

But enough of flowers, at least until they become realities, instead of creatures of the imagination as they are at present save only the delicate offspring of the green-house which are displayed now and then in the show windows of our florists.

Speaking of show windows, only those o your readers who are familiar with the metropolis can have any just idea of the multitude of beautiful and costly objects which may be seen "free gratis" upon the line of Broadway. There is tempted to linger and gaze with open eves at the wealth and luxury which they reveal. Take an example or two. At Taylor's famous restaurant and ide-cream saloon, on the corner of Franklin street, there is a show window of immense size. a single pane of glass in which, is said to be worth five hundred dollars. At almost any hour of the day you may see a crowd of people flattening their noses against the crystal plate as if they expected to inhale the aroma of innu-* merable viands temptingly spread out within I have not a bill of fare before me, and cannot threfore give you the French appellations of the elaborate and expensive dishes; but I can design nate some of them by good plain English names, such as Boned English Pheasant, (though it is hard to discover the thing itself beneath its dis guise of glazing and other ornament. Rousted Grouse, similarly tricked out: Canvas-back Duck with curious garnishments. Besides these are rare and delicate pastries and patiseries, (I am obliged to speak French occasionally,) with all manner of fruits mysteriously preserved in their autumna) freshness.

But these are gross delights, and let us cross the street to the more attractive exhibition in the windows of Messrs. Gonpil & Co., the great French picture publishers and importers. Wait a moment and you will get a place near the window which contains a whole gallery of pictures, in every style of art, oil colors, water co lors, lithograph and line engraving. Beautiful too, many of them are, and well worthy of your admiring gaze, for these art-caterers are men of taste, and they deal largely in the finest works of foreign art. After you have looked awhile at the windows, and when you are inside the store, making the inevitable purchases which the display has provoked, do not miss the opportunity to ascend the spiral stair-case at the end of the saloon, which will conduct you into the free gallery. It is to a single picture, however, that you should confine your attention just now and you will find it in a room by itself. It is a representation of "Joseph sold into Egypt," and was painted by Horace Verner, one o the most distinguished of modern painters, and the most popular of the French artists. This is not a very large picture, but it is very rich, very beautiful, very satisfactory in nearly every respect. The coloring is high but not excessive. while the character is exquisite, and faultless-I had almost said. Two of the group are dipping the coat of many colors into the blood of a kid which lies dead in the foreground. Landseer. himself could not paint a finer bit of dead nature than that is. Others of the brethren are counting the money received from the merchants, and others still are-looking about with half defiant, half-dissatisfied looks. Near by is Reuben peering anxiously into a deep pit, into which his pity and his prudence, combined, had plunged Joseph, out of the reach, as he vainly hoped, of the cruelty and cupidity of his brethren. In the distance-and very beautiful the perspective is !-- there recedes the great company of the Midianites, among whom Joseph is now a captive bound. The whole story is exquisite areneated to the eye of the spectator. The only thing that seems strange is the representation of the brethren of Joseph in the costume of modern Arabs; but this anachronism the painter justifies by the plea that he knows the costume and manners of these modern wanderers of the desert, and does not know those of the time of

Joseph. But I was speaking of sights on the street. and really did not design to go in-doors at all for my objects of attraction. Let us pass on. nor stop till we come to Tiffany's, where again are show windows, revealing sights of magnificence, such as bronzes, ornaments in or-molu, vases of curious and costly decorations, caskets of gold and silver, parures and bouquets of dia. monds and pearls. It is well perhaps for the eager lookers-on, that their purses are not filled with minted gold or current bank notes.

Cross the street and look at Haughwout's broad and ample windows, in which are spread out services of china, porcelain, I might call it

of which were all done within the buildings, a go in and see, if you feel disposed to do so, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Haughwout.

windows between the two parks-the City Hall for more than one other, and that is Beck's drygoods palace, which stands within the shadow of that marble temple, known as Grace Church. Beck has a sumptuous store, with a small park reat slabs of plate glass which compose the brocades, and other tissues: velvets and laces. There, the ladies stand in eager admiration, not speechless but voluble, "Oh what a love of a dress that buff and purple plaid silk would make, Ellen!" And Ellen assents; but thinks that the striped blue and fawn would be prettier still. Beck's is certainly one of the street sights of the metropolis. He shows out his true colors, and they are popular with the dear ladies. But, dear me! here is more than half my paper filled with show windows, and what is behind them. Ab, my dear Post, we metropolitans understand the art of display to perfection, but to appreci-

ate it, your readers should see for themselves. A little , hile ago there was a shindy at a famous drinking saloon in this city, called Stanwix Hall. The principal performers in it were ome of the noted pugilists, whose disgraceful prize-fights have occupied quite too much of the public attention. In the melee which then took place BILL POOLE was wounded, and a day or two since he died of his wounds. The city is well rid of a desperate character, and vet would you believe it, such was the importance of this fisty hero in certain political circles, that public meetings have been held to do him honor, and to express sorrow for his death. U! tempora, O! mores!

The National Academy of Design opens its thirtieth Annual Exhibition of pictures on Monday, at the galleries formerly occupied by the Dusseldorf collection of paintings in the Hall of Mr. Chapin's Church. The collection is un doubtedly the finest which has ever been preented by the Academy, but I will not begin scribe its attractions until I have space and

time enough to do it some degree of justice. There is a prospect that New York will become clean city! Do not think me insane in ma. king this announcement. I base my opinion upon two things-the energy of our reforming mayor and the introduction of street sweeping machines. These are of English invention, with Yankee adaptations of course, for whenever did John Bull make anything that Johnathan did not find it necessary to alter it before he could make it available! They are curious machines, but as they go along the street they look like huge boxes on wheels only. Inside however, they consist of brooms, two or three feet wide, working upon an endless chain. The brooms collect the dirt and force it up an inclined plane into the receiving box. They make clean work of it upon smooth pavements, but don't get at the holes very handily. However, they ale rapid, wholesale operatives, and with skillful management will do good service when they are brought into general use here.

You will scarcely feel amuch interest, I suppose, in the operatic war which is raging in our midst. We have had an Emeute at the Academy of Music-unfortunate edifice and hail of discord as it is !- and now Ole Bull, the unhappy manager is the victim of all sorts of artistic onslaughts from the disappointed members of his paying him in generous abuse. Verily, there is not a more quarrelsome, ill-tempered, exacting, and generally disagreeable class of people in the world than foreign musicians and vocalists!- The sons (and daughters) of harmony they may be,

I have not left myself room, I find, to say anything of the new books which have appeared since m. last. However, they are not numerous, and as the book trade is dull, my next letter ing touch to this letter the sign-

COSMOS.

For the Southern Weekly Post MESSRS. EDITORS :- A remark in the course of your reply to the Standard, in the Post of the 10th inst., suggesting the propriety of his "calling on the Oak City Guard to put you down or on the new Fire Company to put you out," certainly does not imply any very great compliment to either organization. Our brothers of the Fire Company, I have no doubt, know their post well enough to be always on hand known namesake, the grocer. whenever their services are needed; and as for the O. C. G., they have no desire to engage in wordy warfare with paper bullets; their name nd deeds may vet appear high on the roll of Fame. It is unfortunate that two Companies should be attempted, especially when one is to be composed, "exclusively of mechanics." Banking? the O. C. G. certainly can have neither envy nor jealousy towards their brethren in arms, and have never expressed any such sentiment, but ing ? because a false step was taken in the outset, they determined to break up and begin anew, as it would have been a moral impossibility to pointed? succeed under such an organization. A committee of conference was appointed to meet a similar one from the Independent Guards, but

> "Firm and united let us be Rallying 'round our Liberty."

could not agree on any terms of union. It was

We are still willing to admit them or any others who will submit to the fundamental rule of our corps—the ballot.

complete and lasting military organization in winter find you here instead of there .- Norththis city, and if there is such an exuberance of ern paper.

poetically I suppose-fit for European palaces, spirit that two Companies can be maintained but intended for American hotels, which are our so much the better. However much we may true western palaces you know! Admire, for be separated here, however much we may differ you may justly do so, the magnificent vases now, let us hope that when our common counwhich stand arow, and the elaborate decorations try calls, we shall present an undivided front and under whatever name we may march, we rare and beautiful process of art which you may shall never suffer one leaf to be plucked from our oaken chaplet, and may at least merit a place side by side with our gallant sister-the I have not mentioned the tithe of the grand Cockade City.

The Oak City Guard have adopted a goldand the Union-and I cannot find more space laced green uniform, in accordance with their name. They number about 60, and have chos en the following officers: W. H. Harrison, Captain; R. S. Tucker, 1st Lieutenant; C. G. Scott, 2d do.; F. C. Shepherd, 3d do.; P. F. in front of it, all flagged however. Behind the Pescud, 4th do.; Dr. J. J. W. Tucker, Surgeon C. H. Thompson, Orderly Sergeant: J. J. Irefront of the store, are treasures of silk and satin | dell, Com'y and Treasurer; J. H. Kirkham, Quartermaster; H. D. Colev, Ensign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Japanese, in their physical conformation liffer materially from the Chinese, for the appearance of the former is perfectly unique and eculiar. Their countenances are pre-eminenty distingushed for a feminate softness, tinged with a hue of sadness, and as preposessing as they are graceful in their movements and everything which becomes the gentleman. Their asy walk is the very poetry of motion. They are remarkable for their self-possession as well as their dignified deportment, and seldom are known to manifest the least surprise. The comolexion of the higher classes (such as the prin ces of the blood and the nobles of the land which I met on my way to the capital of the country, in the cities of Kanagawa and Kasacca and saw, at the interview with the Commolore,) is a rich olive, their foreheads high and heir eyes dark, while the complexion of the Chinese has a cadaverous appearance, foreheads low, eyes small and their expression of countenance reminds you of a pewter button set in lard. In one word, the Chinese are common elay, while the Japanese are pure porcelain. The Japanese temples are most beautifully

and eligibly situated on the highest hills and in

the most charming groves. You enter them generally through rows of choice trees and wiid trees which shade our dwellings. They are not distinguished either for architectural taste of beauty, and have no storied aisles and fretted roofs, but are large primitive structures, with ornamented door-ways and expessed rafters, re sembling the temples seen all over China .-They are neat and clean, and the floors are covered with mats. They have no chimneys or, like the houses, they are warmed by brasiers. The most indifferent paintings adorn the walls of these temples, and in front of them you always find large bells for summoning the people, fonts of holy water and numerous huge idols .-The highly ornamented altar is the only thing which attracts and retains your attention, for it almost persuades you that you are in a Roman Catholic temple; and were it possible to transfer the idols from the Japanese temples to those in America, I very much doubt whether either class of worshippers would be any the wiser, or even aware of the change. Erect a cross in a Japanese temple, and you cannot distinguish the one from the other. The priests shave their heads, count their beads, wear long robes, and the service is attended by the lighting of candles, the burning of incense and the ringing of bells. The striking resemblance between the externals and ceremonials of the two religions is very remarkable, and must have appeared so to all who visited them. The priests who offi troupe. He has not paid them, and they are ciate in these temples are under the vows of celibacy and are supported by the voluntary contributions of the people. The temples are principally Buddhist and the worshippers that throng them are idolaters. May the Sun of Righteousness soon rise upon the provinces of but certainly they are nothing else than the Japan, scattering the darkness of many generations and transforming this island-home of idol arry into one beautiful and glorious sanc uary!

-Rev. Mr. Lettinger. A Good Hrr .-- A negro woman named Patsy will afford me space to notice them and all oth- who resides in Blanford, has had for the last ers which may be issued in the meantime. Messrs, twelve years, a scale over her right eye, by Bangs, Brother & Co., the great book auction- which that optic was closed to daylight. A few eers, and the agents of Bohn's popular books, nights ago in a fuss with her husband, he struck will commence the spring trade sales on Mon- her down with a blow in the blind eye, when day next. The catalogue is large and the sale next day she found she could see with it equal will undoubtedly be a very important and exten- to the other eye. Although the remedy is not sive one, notwithstanding the depression of the an over pleasant one, still we apprehend that to times. And now let me give you for a finish- Patsy this blow must have proved a very pleasant coup d'ail.—Petersburg Express.

AN INTELLIGENT BANKER .- At a hearing before the Supreme Court of New York, recently, on the question of appointing a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the defunct Empire City Bank, Mr. Bininger, the President, was examined, but could not tell what the assets were, or what they amounted to. The close of the examination was as follows-

Judge-Were you not selected as president because you had the same name as your well

Judge-What was the reason, then? Answer-I do not know, but suppose it was ecause "I lived in the neighborhood of the

Judge-Have you had any experience in

Answer-No. Judge-Do you know anything about bank-

Answer-No. Judge-Was that the reason you were ap-Answer-Yes.

WESTWARD, Ho !- The Wisconsin papers say there is to be an immense immigration thither, from the Atlantic States, this spring and summer. We do not wonder at it, if the statements they give us, of the cheapness of living there,-to say nothing of plenty of work -and an excellent climate, are all correct,-Mechanics, artizans, laborers, who cannot get work even at starvation wages, in the over Every good citizen will be delighted to see a crowded cities of this section, -let not another

WICKEDNESS OF GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.—The German Reformed Messenger denounces severely the character of some of the German newspapers in the United States. It remarks:

"The smallest number of mere English read ers can have any conception of the godless and infidel character of some of the German papers in this country. We allude not now to those papers in the interior of Pennsylvania, many of which are entirely free from objectionable matter, but mainly to those issued in our larger cities, both East and West. Their editors are in every instance Foreigners disappointed revolutionists, ultra socialists, and frequently Jews, although the latter are unworthy of the name. Were we to pass a judgment upon Germany from the spi rit which breathes from these weekly sheets, we should conclude, that the whole nation was one entire mass of corruption. And yet such a judgment would be far from the truth. Nine out of every ten of these miserable creatures, who are at the head of the papers referred to, are the scums and offscouring of their father land-involuntary exiles-in many instances expelled students, who "left their country for their country's good."

OUT DOOR EXERCISE.—City people, country people and every body else should carefully read this extract from Hall's Journal of Health :-

It is owing, mainly to their delight in outland reach a patriarchal age, not withstanding their habits of high living, of late hours, of wine drinking, and many other health destroying agencies; the deaths of their generals, their lords, their earls and dukes, are chronicled almost every week, at 70, 80 and 90 years; it is because they will be on horseback, the most elegant and rational and accomplished of all forms of mere exercise, both for sons and daughters. But the whole credit of longevity in these classes, must not be given to the love of field sports, it must be divided with the not less characteristic traits of an English nobleman-he will take the world easy; and could we, as a people, persuade ourselves to do the same thing habitually, it would add ten years to the average of human life, and save many a broken heart and broken fortune, and broken constitu-

DISCOVERY IN BAKING .- A correspondene of

the Scotsman, writing from Munich, says: "I have visited Profesor Liebig, and seen of alum in making bread. It is employed to million of dollars. same capacity to retain moisture, while the lime removes all acidity from the dough, and supplies an element needed in the structure of the following: bones, which is deficient in wheat and still more so in rye. I ate bread made of it in his house, saturated with lime, to nineteen pounds of flour baking. The lime coagulates the gluten as accept of the same. effectually as alum does. The bread weighs well and the bakers consequently approve of it. olution: He allowed me to report the discovery at discre-

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR. MORTALITY AT SCUTARI.

The mortality here has decreased somewhat, and I hope it may never again rise to the height at which it stood on the four preceding days. It is still, however, fearfully great. On the 29th there were 52 burials; on the 30th, 45; on the 31st, 52; making in three days a total of 150. From the 1st till the end of the month, the interments at Scutari have amounted to 1.480, including three officers, two women and two children. The morning sick list here vesterday showed that there were then in hospital 178 officers and 4,794 non-commissioned officers and A GHASILY PROCESSION.

A large number of sick, and I fear, dving men stockholders of this meeting to said act. were sent into Balak'ava to-day on French mule litters and a few of our bat horses. They formed | ing adjourned sine die. one of the most ghasily processions that ever poet imagined. Many of these men were all but dead. With closed eyes, open mouths, and ghastly attenuated faces, they were borne along two by two, the thin stream of breath, visible in the frosty air, alone showing they were still alive. One figure was a horror-a corpse, stone-dead, strapped upright in its seat, its legs hanging stiffly down, the eves staring wide open, the teeth set on the protruding tongue, the head and body nodding with frightful mockery of life at each stride of the mule over the broken road. No doubt the man died on his way down the harbor. As the apparation passed, the only remarks the soldiers made were such as this :-"There's one poor fellow out of pain, any way !" Another man I saw with the raw flesh and skin and uncovered. This was a case of frost bite, I presume. Possibly the hand had been dressed, verge of the grave.

THE FRENCH ARMY REINFORCED. size of their encampments.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION .- An orator holding forth in favor of "woman-dear, divine," concluding in this wise-"Oh, my hearers, depend upon it, nothing

beats a good wife." "I beg your pardon," replied an editor. " bad husband does."

of New Orleans, claims to have discovered a chemical preparation, which, mixed with mud as a brick layer would mix lime with sand, makes an excellent coal -coal that can be made and sold in the New little dust or cinders.

It is amusing at times to attend to the pro jects of men who have become wearied by their pursuits, as they look to farming as the only calling which premises reward. They speak of it with all the confidence and assurance of men whose lives have been spent in tilling the soilpromising to themselves and their friends, such results as understanding farmers never dared to look for. They, without reflection invest their money in land, stock, and implements, plunge headlong into the mazes of agriculture, and in a few years wake up to the mortifying conscious ness of having most egregiously mistaken their calling. Such is in brief the history of many man-men who have never thought it worth while to inquire whether anything more wa necessary to constitute them successful farmers It is to such farmers as these, that agricultura literature owes many of its opponents. Possessed of neither practical skill or judgment, with little smattering of book knowledge, their boasting of what they intend doing in the first place, their abortive efforts to make good their boast ing in the second place, and their failure in the third place, disgusts the practical farmer and leads him to undervalue the advantages which he by combining the scientific with the practical might realize. - Ag. Lecture.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Pursuant to a call of the President of the

company, the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, met in general meeting, at Greensboro', N. C., on 5th of March, 1855. On motion of Mr. J. M. Morehead, the meeting was organized by calling P. C. Cameron, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing D. Coleman and F. Fries, Secretaries.

Messrs. D. Coleman and F. Fries, were ap pointed a committee to examine proxies and re port the number of stockholders present, and the number of shares represented.

The committee report sixty-two stockholders present in person, representing twenty-five hun dred and ninety-four shares, and two hundred and thirty-three stockholders present by proxies, representing thirty-five hundred shares, say in all 295 stockholders, holding 6094 shares.

As the necessary number of stockholders re presenting the necessary number of shares o stock to form a quorum to transact business thus appeared to be present, the meeting was pro nounced by the Chair, ready to take up the subject for which they had assembled.

On motion, it was resolved by the Stockho admirable lecture-room and laboratory, models ers of the North Carolina Railroad Company, for imitation in other countries. He told me in general meeting assembled, That the capital that in England the bakers use a great quantity stock of said company, shall be increased one

make the bread white, roist and soft. It acts | The President of the Board of Directors, laid by coagulating the gluten of the wheat, and it | before the meeting "An act for the completion is deleterious in its effects. He has discovered of the North Carolina Railroad," passed by the that water saturated with lime produces the same last General Assembly of North Carolina, and whiteness in bread, the same softness, and the explained the object of the provision of that act. A motion was made, and a stock vote being called for, the meeting unanimously adopted the

Resolved. That the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, in general meeting assembled, it was excellent. He uses five pounds of water give their assent to the provision of an act, pass ed by the last General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, entuled, "An act for the com-No other change is necessary in the process of pletion of the North Carolina Railroad," and do

Mr. D. Coleman presented the following res-

Resolved, That from and after the day of , 1855, neither, persons, mails, merchandise, produce, or freight of any kind whatsoever, shall be transported upon the North Carolina Railroad on the Sabbath day, except in cases of extreme necessity, which was laid or the table at the request of the mover.

Mr. F. Fries offered the following resolution Resolved, That the Stockholders of this Company, going to, and returning from general meetings of the Company, travel over their road free, which was adopted unanimously.

On motion it was

Resolved. That the President of the Company be directed to tender the subscription book fo Nore stock, to the Treasurer of the State to make the State's subscription, authorised under an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina Railroad : having previously furnished the Governor of the State with his certificate, signifying the assent of the

On motion, the Chairman declared this meet PAUL C. CAMERON, Chimn.

D. COLEMAN, | Secretaries. F. FRIES,

Professors .- In the vouthful days of the writer, (says the Enquirer,) when we heard the name of "Professor" mentioned, we fancied that the person alluded to was a gentleman, of learning and elevated character. Years have passed the "age of progress" has arrived, and the name of Professor no longer has the significance and importance once attached to it. We now find "Professors" in every department in life, and many of them ignorant illiterate pretenders bringing into disrepute a title once used to designate greatness and worth. We might speak at length on this subject, and refer particularly hanging from his fingers, the naked bones of to the numerous itinerant mountebanks conwhich protruded into the cold air, undressed stantly strolling through the country, strangers to everything but impudence, and attempting, by the use of high sounding titles modestly apbut the bandages might have dropped off. All plied to themselves to palm themselves off upon the sick on the mule litters seemed alike on the an unsuspecting community, as something great and worthy. The moment a man can find courage to go in a balloon, although he knows not The French army has received an important the alphabet and nothing about the science of at Kamiesch; it consists of 10,000 good troops. so in reference to thousands of others who betake The ninth division, under General Brunet, is to the once honorable title to impress the public expected to arrive very shortly. Our allies will with an idea of their greatness and to enable then muster upwards of 75,000 bayonets. The them the more readily to humbug the people. Turks in the Chersoneae do not seem to amount A short time since a "Professor" made his apto more than 5,000 or 6,000, judging from the pearance in this city "to cure corns." It is time the people should treat with the scorn they deserve, all such modest, bastard Professors.

THE DESTRUCTION OF COL. BENTON'S HOUSE,-The National Intelligencer, in its account of the destruction of the mansion of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, gives the following incident: " Mr. Benton arrived from the Capitol in a brieftime, and at once asked respecting his books and valuable papers. BURNING MUD FOR COAL .- Dr. Thomas Hooker, One of his daughters, who had taken refuge at Col. Fremont's, one of the adjacent buildings, replied, We have saved nothing, father, but ourselves your papers are lost.' 'Then let the house burn on.' said Mr. Benton, in an apparently calm manner; and Orleans market for thirty cents; if made by ma- for a time he continued to look on the men with chinery. It is said it lights easily; there is no more concern for the men who were at work, enoffensive smell emitted; but little smoke, and very cased in icy armor, than for any interest he might be supposed to possess in the perishing property."

The Washington Globe, speaking of the fire which destroyed Col. Benton's house, says: "We asked Col. Benton if his house was insured, and he reulied, 'No, it was not insured; but, I care nothing about that; insurance could not have saved all that I considered valuable-the bed on which my wife died, on which I sleep; her clothes, which were in a trunk setting at the head of it; the articles which she prized most, around it-the last things I If we have understood that report correctly it saw at night, and the first in the merning-and the embraces the following conclusions, supported papers in the adjoining room, many of which can- by many plausible considerations which are not be supplied. But what I shall most feel; more creditable to the ingenuity, if not to the than I now do; will be the loss of the memorials of my wife, whose body, still above ground, it will be my first care to remove to St. Louis when released from Congress, to be buried in the place in which I had collected the remains of my dead; my mother, children, grand children, sister; to take the place by their side which she and I had marked the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico and the out for ourselves."

Southern Meekly Post

JAMES A. WADDELL, M. D. BDITORS.

RALEIGH, MARCH 17, 1855.

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(Payment in all cases in advance.)

MR. H. P. DOUTHIT is our authorized agent for t States of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

SPANISH INTOLERANCE.

remarks upon recent movements in Spain in fa- cible seizure of Cuba be indeed necessary for our vor of liberty of conscience. It is well known self-preservation, the United States must be in that the Sun is by no means partial to Whig- a desperate condition, and a resort to this plea ism, Know-Nothingism, or Protestantism. We which is only justifiable in the last resort quote its language, therefore, with the more would be a confession to the world that our

SPAIN AND LIBERTY .- The cause of Liberty is onward. The universal principles of human right will vet vindicate their universality. Although Europe has for centuries been more or less subject to the power of a dominant church, and Spain, among the most zealous and devoted of nationalities within its pale, spiritual or political, or both, we have now decided indications of the dawn of a more liberal and independent spirit even in old Castile. The last advices from Europe comprise the evidence of a Marcy evidently disapproves of any strong followed immediately upon the liberal movement, we see enough to anticipate the partial redemption of the Spanish Cortes at no distant day.

amendment on the clause in the constitution which recognizes the Roman Catholic religion as the religion of the State, and forbids any public act repugnant to the amendment, however, is sufficient to quicken the hopes of every friend of human liberty, and the right of the which has for centuries past ru ed the authorities of Spain, the movement is a most significant one. Sudsequent to the failure of the amendment of Pons, Orense | by the President and the country. and other members of the Cortes supported another resolution to secure religious liberty, but this was also rejected, and we have the vote upon it, 139 to 73. This is a strong vote, seventy-three members of the Spanish | the Creoles, should any European power inter-Cortes, representing, indeed, the democratic element of fere to perpetuate their thraldom under the dothe country, and the opposition spirit prevalent in Madrid. Espartero is a man of resolution, and adheres firmly to the restrictive provisions of the constitution, position of the United States as warmly as any and the arbitrary power of the ministry. But the supre- one. Certain great and 'admitted principles macy of ecclesiastical dominion is assailed. Its unity is impaired, and the republican tone of the Cortes gives to

ous dominion are numbered Several of the States of Europe have, within a few years past, asserted their independence, in direct antagonism to the vexed authority of the Church, which has heretofore exercised equal power in the State councils, and somelimes an | ter plea than that of tyrants, necessity, invade influence superior to that of the State. The time is evidently advancing, however, when liberal principles will disintegrate the cohesive elements or all such associations, and leave the people free at least to pursue the dic- area of our country at the expense of its tates of conscience, within the scope of that rational li- glory. berty essential to social order,

We ask especial attention to the words we have italicised above. It thus appears that there are two parties on the subject of the rights of conscience in the Spanish Cortes-the Démocratic party contending for those rights, and the Conservative or Catholic party in a large majority opposing them. Well may the Richmond Examiner call the Romish Church, the " Gibraltar of Conservatism."

In the last paragraph of the foregoing the reader will find it distinctly admitted, by the Sun, that this intolerant church has of late both claimed and exercised a paramount political power in various States of Europe!

The Sun makes the following practical ap-

plication of these new movements in Spain: It is strange that while States of Europe are thus contending against the ecclesiastical dominion which has so long and relentlessly oppressed them, and are gradually winning their way to light and liberty, the States of this Union should be contemplating an adverse policy .-We affect to glorify the monarchies of Europe, as they emerge from the thrall of religious intolerance, yet at the same time there are those among us who, within the very sanctuary of civil and religious liberty, propose the ostracism of their fellow citizens, because they is not profess a kindred faith to their own. There is nothing more nsidious than religious intolerance. But there is at the now daily witnessed in various quarters. The same time, nothing more truly adsurd than the glorification of tolerance out of one corner of the mouth and the utcry of relentless proscription from the other. Men pacity for opprobrious and abusive terms with may endeavor to reconcile these things with their notions | which these furious editors seek to overwhelm of consistency, but others must stultify their intellects to the level of idiocy to be thus deluded, or else led captive by their prejudices, they are determined to "go it

now exercised in opposition to the liberal or dence in one's cause. Truth needs no such endemocratic party. In the latter country this forcement. She is stern and uncompromising, democratic party is, for the present, in a hope- but has no more affinity with passion than with less minority, notwithstanding the apparent error. It is impossible for the popular mind, to change for the better in the administration of which these violent appeals are made, to deterthe government. The sympathies of all good mine the truth of anything, in the midst of republicans in this country, are due especially such a tempest of verbose declamation, as that to the democratic party in Spain, which is found which now rages around it. struggling against such tremendous odds. It is the duty of the republican press everywhere to make common cause with these Spanish patriots, who are endeavoring to break down the political dominion of the Romish Hierarchy in Spain, and to secure a lasting recognition of the rights | mentioned them as the only military corps in of conscience. Those papers which here repre- this city of which we had heard at the time. sent that hierarchy as friendly to freedom, civil They will never, we feel confident, employ their and religious, not only contradict all the history of the past, but resist the evidence of facts | nor do we suppose they would be willing to conow constantly transpiring on the theatre of operate in any attempt to crush the liberty of European politics. Their course is calculated the press. We wish abundant success to them, to encourage and sastain, in its policy of perse- as well as the Independent Guards, and the Fire cution and oppression, the deadliest foe of freedom, known to the world, and at the same time to paralyze the noble efforts of European liberalists to cripple its power.

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE. The document which embodies the results of

the Conference held at Ostend, last Fall, by Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, in relation to the proposed acquisition of Cuba her the United States, has at last been made public, and begins to excite universal attention. statesmanship of its authors.—That Cuba is eminently desirable to the United States, not merely on account of its immense natural resources, but because its geographical position enables its possessors at all times to command Mississippi river-that its immediate acquisition is important, because its present unsettled condition renders it not unlikely that Spain may be compelled, in order to retain it, to emancipate the negroes and reduce the island to the miserable state of Jamaica, or else to abandon it to the African population, to become another Hayti on our coasts-that, therefore the offer of an immense sum, say one hundred and twenty millions, should be made to Spain, and every honorable means of persuasion be employed to induce her to sell the island to the United States -(which offer and all others that government has since refused)-that they will not pretend to determine whether the seizure of Cuba Where a club of eight, ten or twenty subscribers is now necessary to the continued safety of our country, but if such should be the opinion of the Administration and of Congress, they would regard that plea as ample justification of the act, and would urge the prompt execution of the measure indicated.

Such, we say, is our understanding of this remarkable document. We forbear to com-We find in the Baltimore Sun, the following ment upon it further than to say that, if the forcountry is on the verge of ruin.

We have just read the letter of Mr. Marcy o Mr. Buchanan, written soon after the present Administration came into power, in which the views of the Secretary of State are presented in commendable contrast to the subsequent recommendations of the Ostend Conference, Mr. measure for the acquisition of Cuba, and would not consider such an act justifiable unless, to use his own words, some " modification " of the On the 5th of February, M. Ruis Pons, moved an Spanish administration over it should occur. which is likely to be injurious to the United States, or to the well-being of the governments observances of that religion. The amendment also re- on this continent." The recent course of the cognized liberty of conscience, but it was rejected. Such Administration towards Mr. Soule, and the decided opposition manifested to every sort of fillipeople to the free exercise of their will in matters of reli- bustering expedition, leads us to hope that the gion. Compared with the exclusive spirit and policy wise and honorable policy advocated by the Secretary of State will bereafter be sustained

Should Cuba be Africanized, or in case of a successful attempt at revolution on the part of minion of Spain, we would advocate the interwould, under such circumstances, clearly justify the world the assurance that the days of politico-religi- us in aiding the oppressed patriots, and receiving them, if they desired it, into our family of States; but for the sake of our national character, let us not, in a time of peace, with no betwith the blood of its defenders, and extend the

> We have sundry smaller objections to the acquisition of Cuba, in the manner indicated. but we will not trouble the reader with them. Could it have been obtained by fair purchase for a reasonable sum, we are not so sure that we should be averse to it. But that is for the present out of the question. Spain has positively refused to sell, probably because she felt in honor bound to retain the island, after so many fillibustering attempts to take it. There may, however, at some not distant day, prevail in her councils a more liberal spirit. The tendency in that country is to reform, and there may be a decided revolution which will produce a necessity for money, which the sale of Cuba would readily supply. "A masterly inactivity," on our part, is clearly indicated by all the circumstances of the case.

VIOLENCE OF THE PRESS .- The extremely iolent tone of the partizan press generally, throughout the United States, is well calculated to excite alarm in the bosom of a patriotic observer. We do not recollect ever to have seen such disgraceful exhibitions of party rage, as are English language seems taxed to its utmost caone another. Now, in our opinion, there is nothing more undignified, more indecent, more childish, than such insane fury about the deter-But we too have a practical use to make of mination of questions which depend for their the facts thus revealed. As in Sardinia, so in solution upon facts alone. There is nothing Spain, the influence of the Remish Church is which more clearly indicates a want of confi-

> WE assure our correspondent, who speaks in behalf of the "Oak City Guards," that our reference last week, to that gallant body, was made in no spirit of disrespect. We arms in any other than an honorable cause, Company too.

The express train on the Hudson River railroad, on Friday, ran thirty miles in 25 minutes!