

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Southern Weekly Post. RACHEL.

As your readers have already had abundant opportunity of forming an opinion of the merits of Rachel from English and American sources, we here present them with the ideas on the same subject of a Franco-American, as they appear in the Herald of the 4th inst. It will be seen that, with the enthusiasm characteristic of the race, the article confirms and even exceeds all that has been previously said of the great Tragedienne.

On entering the vast hall of the Metropolitan, the aspect was truly fairy-like; notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the hall was fully packed and the toilets new and sparkling with diamonds, were by no means wanting. The audience, it was easy to see, was composed of the elite of the population, American as well as foreign, and the black coats were in a large majority.

Her figure, and admirable combination of lines, although at first sight perhaps a little harsh, beautifully combines with the impersonation of Camilla, the heroine of the play. After an analysis of the play, the Horatio of Camilla, which exactly follows Livy's account of the battle, our critic thus proceeds:

In the first act when Camilla imparts to Julia (Mlle. Briant) her fears and her hopes, she is sublime as she declares that neither the conqueror nor the slave of Rome shall be her spouse; the play of her countenance telegraphs her thoughts; she has no need of speaking since every one divines what she is going to say; the flash of her eye makes us share her love, her horror and her terror. The touching scene which follows shows us the happy lover, her prayers are accomplished—to-morrow she will be united to the spouse of her choice; the few words which fall like pearls from her lips communicate hope and confidence to all that hear them.

COLPORTAGE BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Notwithstanding the severe affliction of myself and family during almost the whole of the past quarter, yet have I received liberal donations for the Tract Cause. I have been made to praise God while confined to my bed, because of the deep interest shown this cause by the friends, that so kindly visited us, which they proved in handing to me liberal amounts without my solicitation. The people of Raleigh and other places where Colportage is understood, seeing that it reaches every creature with the great fundamental doctrines of the Bible, and that the Holy Spirit is constantly blessing the truth to the conversion of souls and the improvement and safety of our Country, give their donations to its support with cheerful hearts and follow them with much earnest prayer.

The influence of Colportage is seen and felt in helping to check the reading of trashy and dangerous literature, as the following remarks of a Bookseller will lead us to infer. Said he, "I am satisfied there is not half the demand here now for novels that was two years ago, and the demand for religious books and other good literature has greatly increased. This I attribute in a very good degree to your system of Colportage."

It is highly cheering to witness the decided improvement in this part of my field. Within twenty miles around this City there are three new churches just completed, and three others about being built, and it is a remarkable fact that they are equally divided between three different denominations. In this same section there was not a single Sabbath School four years ago, now there are fourteen in different parts of the county besides the five City Schools. And during the last quarter upwards of 150 persons have been hopefully converted.

God is constantly raising up men in different

parts of the State, who are commencing to do a noble work in effectually reaching our poor, ignorant and destitute. Scores of families have already been visited by them who never had a religious visit before. By this means hundreds of our people, who are now clogs to society, may be made good and useful citizens; as is the case of Mr. G. whom I was advised not to visit thirteen months ago because of his being in delirium tremens. I held a prayer meeting at his house, spoke kindly to him, and got him to attend Sabbath School. Soon he became interested, gave up his liquor selling and drinking and at this School, with the aid of his wife, he has learned the alphabet and to spell. He is now a good, religious and happy man.

To do this work it requires good, self-sacrificing men, who are willing to labor for the annual salary of \$150. These humble men and the books given away by them are to be paid for by money given from the people as they are not allowed to sell their books at a profit. In N. C., last year we fell behind supporting our own work \$1068 56 which was paid by the people of Virginia and other States. Now I am persuaded that N. C. will not be satisfied for this so to remain. What then shall we do this memorable year of great abundance in helping forward this work which is helping us constantly and faithfully both for time and eternity? Let us resolve in God's strength at least, to support our own work and pay the deficiency of last year. I know we have men, and ladies too, in N. C. of vast wealth, who have noble christian hearts and noble patriotic spirits, and I appeal to you to look to this work carefully, understand its principles and objects fully, be satisfied of its merits and claims upon you and then give accordingly to its support. There are some of these persons of wealth, and wealthy churches, that, probably, would be glad to pay the entire salary of a Colporteur, as many do in other States, to whom the Reports of the Colporteur is sent. One gentleman of our City has let off in this. How many more will follow his noble example! All contributions may be forwarded to me at Raleigh, or to J. Cross, Sup't., Richmond, Va.

To those who may not have great worldly riches, but rich in the faith, having Christ to dwell in them, and to all of every class, I appeal to you, likewise, to give your money to the extent of your ability for the furtherance of this cause which goes everywhere with the one object of pointing all to Jesus, and teaching vital Godliness alone; and especially give to your earnest prayers.

Yours truly, WM. J. W. CROWDER, Agt. of Am. Tr. Soc. for N. Carolina. Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1855.

A DOCTOR OF HUMOR.—The Newburyport Herald, in its Police Court Report, informs us that a case was tried which afforded much amusement to the large crowd which had assembled in the court room. A man calling himself Gen. Abraham Sullivan made a complaint charging John Mc Masters with larceny of sundry articles of clothing from his trunk. The evidence of the Gen. was amusing. He testified that he was a doctor, that he should be one hundred years old next 4th of July—that he came from California last spring, had been there five times in the past 22 years, prior to that time spent 48 years among the Indians. Was born in Lisle, France, do not know when.

It appeared that the doctor was in practice in the city, and according to his own statement, was taking from 40 to 50 dollars a day. His card announced him as "Genf. Abraham Sullivan, Doctor of the Lord, who can cure all diseases if patients will do three things, viz: Love and obey their parents; believe in the spirit of God, and have their hearts clean in the sight of God and man. He does not cure diseases himself, but simply administers the medicine and the Lord cures."

McMasters according to the evidence, was in his employ, and by the means of false keys opened the trunk and took therefrom the articles. From the doctor's testimony it appeared that the citizen was more fond of lumbago and imposthema than we could believe them to be, and that there is enough of ignorance and superstition among us, to maintain one of the grossest humbugs that could be conceived. The evidence of the larceny was so mixed up with the facts concerning the doctor's course, that the counsel for government merely asked for a conviction upon one of the charges, that of larceny of the hammerchief, which charge was fully sustained. A fine of \$1 and costs was imposed.

YOUR FAVORITE ME.—A good joke is told at the expense of one of our citizens, who is the father of an interesting family of children, and among them a bright eyed boy, numbering four or five summers, the pet of the household, and unanimously voted the drollest little mischief alive. On Saturday night he had been bribed to keep peace and retire to bed an hour earlier than usual, with the promise that he might go with the family to church. On Sunday morning it was found inconvenient to put the young one through the regular course of washing and dressing necessary for his proper appearance at the sanctuary, and the family slipped off without him. They had not, however, more than been comfortably seated in their pew, when in walked the youngest with nothing on but a night wrapper and a cloth cap. "You forgot me," said he in a tone loud enough to be heard all over the church. The feelings of the parents can be more easily imagined than described.

Lafayette (Indiana) Journal.

OLD AGE.—It is not well that a man should always labor. His temporal as well as spiritual interest demand a cessation in the decline of life. Some years of quiet and reflection are necessary after a life of industry and activity. There is more to concern him in life than incessant occupation, and its product—wealth. He who has been a drudge all his days to one monotonous mechanical pursuit can hardly be fit for another world. The release from toil in old age most men have the prospective pleasure of; and, in the reality, it is as pleasing as it is useful and salutary to the mind. Self advantages, however, can only be gained by prudence and economy in youth; we must save, like the ant, before we can hope to have any rest in the winter of our days.

GREAT cities are Satan's universities.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN FINANCE.

Queen Victoria's visit to Paris has been a success of the most triumphant kind. The Parisians have expended an immense amount of enthusiasm, and the Emperor has exhibited the most imperial hospitality. The English papers are full of overflowing with the accounts of the festivities.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE OPERA. The Liverpool Post, of the 24th ult., has the following in reference to the visit to the French Opera of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, in company with the Emperor and Empress of France:

On Tuesday evening the state visit of her Majesty and the Emperor to the Grand Opera contrasted greatly with the comparatively quiet trip to the Palace of the Versailles. The whole line of the Boulevards was illuminated, the streets were thronged, and once more a grand ovation, as on the entry of her Majesty, was paid to the august visitors. The whole distance from the Champs Elysees to the hotel was one blaze of light.

The entrance of the opera was tastefully dressed with crimson velvet and gold, and illuminated by festoons of gas, which appeared to support the rich drapery. At the top of the drapery there was an enormous golden eagle with extended wings, and the steps of the opera had been converted into a garden of the richest and choicest flowers. The grand entrance was ornamented with orange trees and vases of flowers. In the midst of the fairy-like scene which the grand entrance displayed, figured the beautiful gold candelabras with which the dictator of the opera preceded their Majesties, and conducted them to the State box. The staircase was ornamented by rich tapestries, with garlands and festoons of flowers, and mirrors on every side, reflected the enchanting beauty of the scene. Seats were erected in the grand foyer, which were filled by elegantly dressed ladies.

On the arrival of her Majesty, and as her Majesty passed through, the sight was one of intense beauty, in which the glitter of the diamonds, the magnificent dresses of the ladies, the uniforms and rich odors of the military and officers of the household of her Majesty and the Emperor, all bore no inconsiderable part. In the opera itself, the salle for the reception of the royal visitors was fitted up with imperial splendor and exquisite taste. The front was formed of embroidered velvet draped with gold cords; on the top in the centre was the imperial eagle; and at each corner the arms of England and France. Cent. Gaudais in full uniform formed a guard of honor at each side of the stage of the performance.

On the entrance of their Majesties the orchestra played a few bars of "God save the Queen." All the gentlemen in the pit wore white waistcoats and black stocks. The imperial visitors were greeted with tumultuous applause. Her Majesty and the Emperor wore the ribbon of the Order of the Garter and a fine train of diamonds. The Empress wore a most magnificent train and suit of brilliant. The Emperor was in the dress of a general of division, with the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and Prince Albert in the uniform of a field marshal, with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. Both her Majesty and the Prince were looking remarkably well; the Empress, however, appeared to be suffering considerable indisposition, and its effects were strongly marked upon her beautiful and interesting features.

A SCHOOL INCIDENT.

In my early years, I attended the public schools in Roxbury, Mass. Dr. Nathaniel Prentiss was our respected teacher, but his patience, at times, would get nearly exhausted by the infraction of the school rules by the scholars. On one occasion, in rather a wrathful way, he threatened to punish, with six blows of a heavy ferule, the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some as detectors. Shortly after, one of these detectors shouted, "Master, John Zeigler is whispering."

John was called up, and asked if it was a fact. (John, by the way, was a favorite, both of the teacher and his school-mates.) "Yes," answered John, "I was not aware what I was about. I was intent in working out a sum, and requested the one who sat next to reach me the arithmetic that contained the rule which I wished to see."

The doctor regretted his hasty threat, but told John he could not suffer him to escape the punishment, and continued— "I wish I could avoid it, but I cannot without a forfeiture of my word, and the consequent loss of my authority. I will," continued he, "leave it to any three scholars you may choose to say whether or not I omit the punishment."

John said he was agreed to that, and immediately called out G. S. T. D., and E. P. D. The doctor told them to return a verdict, which they soon did, after consultation, as follows— "The master's word must be kept inviolate."

John must receive the threatened punishment of six blows of the ferule; but it must be inflicted on volunteer proxies; and we, the arbiters, will receive the punishment by receiving two blows each."

John, who had listened to the verdict stepped up to the doctor, and, with outstretched hand, exclaimed— "Master, here is my hand; they shall be struck a blow—I will receive the punishment!"

The doctor, under pretence of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, and, telling the boys to go to their seats, said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day, but the punishment was never inflicted.

Michael Angelo must have been a wicked wretch, not overburdened with the spirit of true faith. It is said that when he was told that he had in one of his paintings given too florid a complexion to the Apostles Peter and Paul, he replied that he had not portrayed them as they appeared on earth, but as they were likely to look in heaven, where they blushed for the lives of their successors.

Sidney Smith says, "It seems necessary that great people should die with sonorous and quotable sayings. Mr. Pitt said something not intelligible in his last moments. G. Rose made it out to be, 'Save my country, Heaven! The nurse, on being interrogated, said that he asked for barley water.'"

BASEMENT SCHOOL-ROOMS.

In the city, where every foot of land is worth more dollars than can be spread out on its surface, there is some apology for occupying basements as school rooms. But in country towns and villages, where the commercial value of the soil is of less consequence, there can be no good reason why childhood's "school-going days" should be made gloomy and wearisome by confinement in damp and cheerless basements. A school-room where the plastic mind of the young is to receive its first bent into good or evil, should always be attractive and pleasant, and by all means well ventilated.

But who ever saw an underground room that was pleasant and inviting? As for ventilation, that is out of the question where the ceiling is within reach of an ordinary sized man, and the base of the windows three or four feet from the floor, or at least so high that all ventilation from that source must be like the instructions of some teachers, entirely above the heads of the pupils. Under such circumstances the air is constantly damp and chilly from the vapor which naturally rises from the ground immediately beneath the floor, and many basements are so constructed that they become convenient reservoirs of impure and poisonous gases.

It is well known to every physician, that during the prevalence of epidemics, families who live in underground rooms, suffer more than others in the same neighborhood, who occupy airy and well ventilated apartments.—Dysentery, typhus fever and cholera, as well as scrofula and consumption, make their deadly visits to such localities, and Harpy-like prey on their inmates. Instances are by no means uncommon, in which whole families have been swept off by the diseases which hover around these unnatural habitations. All animals, except reptiles and fishes, require pure, dry air, and the genial warmth of sunshine, and will languish and die without it.—B. N. COMINGS, in Common School Journal.

THE MINISTRY AND THE PRESS.

That pastor errs egregiously who fails to give the due credit to the newspaper press, as an agent to the evils he would correct, or an instrument of the good he would accomplish. The time has come when newspapers are almost universally read. The family that takes no newspaper, is now the exception to the universal custom. And if companionship with a fellow infirmly leaves some impression on the mind, much more does the weekly visit of a friend in the shape of a newspaper, beget a regard and confidence which give him incalculable power in leading the opinions and forming the character of those who welcome his regular arrival.

Probably every minister can trace various erroneous and foolish notions which he meets with in some of the families of his parochial charge, directly to the newspaper they take.—If so, how plain it is that the proper preventive or corrector of such evils, is a newspaper of a different character; and how can he act wisely—how can he act faithfully, if he do not do what he can to introduce such a needed antidote into such families?

CURIOUS RESULT.—A French officer, while making reconnaissance near Sebastopol, was knocked down by the wind of a cannon ball, and the shock was so severe as to cause a paralysis of his tongue, so that he could neither move it or speak. Obtaining leave of absence he returned to Versailles and placed himself under electrical treatment. After a few shocks he could move his tongue with more facility, and at length, after an unusually powerful shock, his speech was restored, and he was fully recovered.

The following characteristic story is told of the Commander-in-Chief of the French army in the Crimea:

"Some years ago, Pelissier on parade one morning got angry with a sous officier of a cavalry regiment, whose tenue seemed to him quite defective. He abused the man most violently, and cut him across the face with his whip. The man seized one of his pistols, and endeavored to fire at his commanding officer, but the pistol missed fire. Pelissier, swearing a fearful oath, but otherwise quite calm, said: 'Follow! I order you a three days' arrest for not having your arms in better order!'"

A man in the common walks of life, who has faith in perfection, in the unfolding of the human spirit, as the great purpose of God, perceives more the harmonies of mutual adaptation of the world without and the world within him, is a wiser interpreter of Providence, and reads nobler lessons of duty in the events which pass before him, than the profoundest philosopher who wants this grand central truth.—Channing.

BIRDS AND INSECTS.—Wilson Flagg, in a late number of Hovey's Magazine, makes five classes of insects, and as many of birds, acting as natural checks upon the increase of insects. The swallows are the natural enemies of the swarming insects, living almost entirely upon them, taking their food upon the wing. The common martin devours great quantities of wasps, beetles and goldsmiths. A single bird will devour five thousand butterflies in a week. The moral of this is, that the husbandman should cultivate the society of swallows and martins about his land and out buildings.

The sparrows and wrens feed upon the crawling insects that lurk within the buds, foliage and flowers of plants. The wrens are pugnacious, and a little box in a cherry tree will soon be appropriated by them, and they will drive away other birds that feed upon the fruit—why that cherry growers should remember in spring and act upon.

The thrushes, blue-birds, jays and crows prey upon butterflies, grasshoppers, crickets, locusts and the larger beetles. A single family of jays will consume 20,000 of these in a season of three months.

The woodpeckers are armed with a stout, long bill, to penetrate the wood of trees, where the borers deposit their larvae. They live almost entirely upon these worms.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.—The New Haven Register says that the people of Hartford burned in effigy their representative, Mr. Lannan, for voting for the Missouri Compromise, and have no burned in effigy their representative Mr. Ingram, for voting to repeal it!

The Register need not have confined itself to Connecticut. The same feeling prevailed over the whole North, and nearly every Northern man who voted for the Missouri Compromise was defeated at the next election and politically destroyed. The same fate has attended those who voted for its repeal in the last Congress.

Southern Weekly Post.

WILLIAM D. COOKE, EDITOR. JAMES A. WADDELL, M. D. RALEIGH, SEPT. 15, 1855.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. CLUB PRICES: Three Copies, \$5—full price, \$6. Eight Copies, \$15— " " " 16. Ten Copies, \$18— " " " 20. Twenty Copies, \$30— " " " 40. (Payment in all cases in advance.)

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GERMAN EDUCATION.

A late number of the Dublin University Magazine contains a very instructive article on the German Universities, which ought to command the interest of American scholars. It throws more light upon the system of education pursued in that land of philosophy and letters, than we have ever been able to obtain from any other source, and treats of it in a truly liberal and discriminating manner. Some of the leading facts are worthy of being presented to the friends of education in the United States, as suggestive of our own deficiencies, and of those improvements to which such information is calculated to lead.

There are about twenty-five strictly German Universities which are worthy of the name.—Some of them are very old, but none of equal antiquity with those of Oxford and Paris.—Whilst the latter had their origin in ecclesiastical authority, and were founded on a monastic system, the Universities of Germany were instituted by secular power, and continue to depend upon the State, seldom subject to the control of the spiritual order. They consist generally of four faculties—of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Philosophy; under which last term is included classics, natural sciences, and history. The professors are simply lecturers, who have nothing to do with the students, except to deliver before them at stated hours learned addresses on the subjects they have been appointed to teach. There are no rules, no examinations, no penalties or rewards, in fact no administration, but such as necessarily belongs to a routine of lectures, which the students attend according to their choice, and which they can at any time abandon.

There is indeed a nominal government in a Senate, consisting of four deans and a rector chosen by and from the regular professors; but their authority is chiefly exercised in regulating the matriculation, and the bestowment of degrees. The more flagrant offences are tried and punished by a University Judge, whose tribunal is the principal check upon the conduct of the student. The following paragraph will afford some conception of the ordinary routine of a scholar's life at one of these institutions.

"Each student lives in apartments hired at some townsmen's house, according to his choice and particular requirements. From thence he resorts to the University only for three or four hours daily, to attend lectures. The rest of his time is either spent at home in reading, or else with his comrades. The absence of a link of union among the members of German universities, has compelled the students almost everywhere to form certain clubs or classes, the sole object of which is to enjoy themselves together, after true student fashion. These fraternities wear their own peculiar colors on their caps, flags, and broadswords; they are organized with seniors, presidents, articles of comment or students' usage, and meet at their particular times and on special days of every week. There you may see them sitting together around two oblong tables, before their beer or wine goblets, drinking and singing till late into the night, and often holding in thick clouds of tobacco-smoke. They will discuss the deeds that have been fought lately, or are going to be fought; they will scheme some joke upon a sordid Philistine or landlord; they will agree to bring a serenade to their favorite professor; they make their political speeches on the prospects of their fatherland, and the whims of its prince; they drink and sing, and sing and drink, whilst wit and sarcasm, pun and taunt, fly across the room in quick succession, and all is dissolved in infinite laughter and merriment."

A student is generally expected, on applying for matriculation in a German University, to designate the profession of his choice, and to devote his time especially to those lectures which will fit him for its pursuit. It will thus be seen that we have nothing in this country at all analogous to a University in the German sense. In that country they are great professional schools, for which the student is prepared by nine years previous instruction and discipline in a national academy or Gymnasium.—The life of a scholar is there considered a fourth profession, and the faculty of Philosophy is quite as much a professional school as those of Divinity, Medicine, or Law. It is obvious therefore that our colleges in this country, correspond to what are termed gymnasia in Germany, and judging from the information we possess, we should think the graduates of the latter generally surpass those of the former in substantial scholarship. The article on which our present remarks are based, gives the following account of these gymnasia:

It would be impossible that the loose and independent relation between the German student and his professor could prove salutary to the former, and satisfactory to the latter, if the student had not obtained a high degree of mental maturity previously to his entering on his University course. This is a consideration of the highest importance, if we will appreciate correctly the German college system. Therefore we leave to remind our readers that a German student has previously been educated at a German gymnasium, and has there been duly prepared for the University, during a space of nine years. For no student is admitted who has not delivered up at his matriculation an authentic testimonial from his gymnasium, that he has passed the established final examination in presence of the examiners duly appointed, and before the Royal Commissioner sent for that purpose. All the elementary part of education, and a great part of that which is taught at college in England, has been thoroughly acquired by the German student at one of the gymnasia, which are all equally well fitted for preparing for University life, and form, in fact, the natural basis of the Universities. They combine an extensive and methodical instruction with a strict discipline. From his tenth to his twentieth year, the student has there been well trained, and as it were drilled, by question and answer, by daily tasks and weekly lessons, by written exercises

and memorial repetitions—in one word, by all the mechanical machinery of school tuition. In removing to college, he becomes emancipated from such intellectual guardianship; and with the jacket, he has also left his years of mental minority behind him. Henceforth he is bidden to avail himself of the means of intellectual improvement, without any direct guidance or interference of a master. He chooses his particular vacation out of the four learned professors whom he will hear. He lives in complete independence outwardly and mentally, and is entirely master of his actions and of the use he will make of his time.

After discussing at considerable length the comparative merits of the German system, the writer proceeds to point out some of its peculiar effects. We are not prepared to participate in this expression of an opinion. There can, however, be no doubt that important lessons may be obtained from the study of the German Universities, which may greatly improve the college system of the United States. We conclude with the following extract:

One cannot pass by this occasion without stating some of the historical effects by which the German University system has been attended. Impartial observers will admit that Germany boasts of students who are willing and able to exert themselves in the highest degree possible. Their plodding disposition has become a standing jest to some English writers, who could be foolish enough even for a moment to depreciate the zeal and fervor of these youthful and disinterested students. After truth, is not the toil of the German student, over his midnight lamp, quite as worthy of respect and praise as the daily reading hours of an Oxford or Cambridge student, who often works for prizes or honors, under the direction of his tutor? And who that truly appreciates learning and science will ever indulge in sneering at the means and trouble by which it must be acquired? The German Universities have no cause to disclaim the esteem with which their deeds are honored, as long as German University-men are sought and respected, and as long as their writings, the fruit of their plodding qualities, are read and appreciated.

With equal truth it may be said of the German Universities that they promote individuality of intellect and opinion almost to an excess; of course, for every one is there, necessarily, compelled to think and judge for himself, and that, not only on trust. It is certainly true, however, that a great many learned novelties and doctrinal schools have been hatched at the German Universities. We do not want to deny—in fact it would be useless—that Germany is possessed of the largest amount of intellectual fertility. Its Universities have, indeed, put forth all kinds of theories—sometimes useful, but often fantastic—in many cases profound, in some revolutionary; here with an air of venerable antiquity, there again with the artificial gloss of modern wit. Heterogeneity has come from Germany—miasmism had its origin there—hydropathy emanates from thence; rationalism and mysticism, too, have their adherents there in innumerable shades and ramifications. Pantheism is maintained by some philosophers; scepticism is the result of other views, and schools follow each other, thick and quick. Leibnitz, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel have peopled the German University, there are not two doctors in law or divinity who hold the same opinion; and even their lectures often have a strong admixture of individual views and even polemics; the students, of course, choose their party too for themselves. This mushroom-like fertility of doctrines in Germany forms a striking contrast to the steady, undeviating march of intellect in the learned circles of Oxford and Cambridge, Dublin or London. At the British Universities, doctrines and education are infinitely more positive and alike. All the students receive, within each College, one and the same kind of education; they are all taught in the same fixed way, and depend for their opinions almost solely on the opinions of their tutors or professors, who do not much differ from each other. For this reason it often appears to observing foreigners as if the intellects of English University-men were all moulded in one, and the same uniform shape, and stamped by the same influence; nor can it be astonishing that the authoritative character of English University education should have a great effect. Compare with them an adept from a German University, and you will find him usually swayed by a restless and independent, nay, frantic desire of research and of theorizing on his own account. There is, and, undoubtedly, much danger as well as some good with either of these two different methods, which it is not our business, but we may, without great fear of erring, set it down as a fact, that the German University system, devoid as it is of the principle of authority, has gained in intellectual fertility, in the quick growth of science, in production of individual views, whereas it has, at the same time, lost in steadiness and concentration of aim, and in unity and firmness of doctrine, which have their own particular value, not in science, but in moral and political views, and may rather be said to belong to the properties of English education.

HYPOCRITICAL BENEVOLENCE.

The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post contains an extract or two from the Inquirer of that city, favorable to the proposition, which has been frequently suggested before, that Congress should make an appropriation for the purchase and colonization of the entire slave population of the South. The Post after saying there is very little difficulty in such a plan, "so far as the North is concerned," proceeds to show that there is little hope of the acceptance of such terms by the South, in the following very objectionable remarks: "But if we understand the present position of the South slavery is no longer considered an evil by the controlling public opinion, but a positive good, to be perpetuated and extended. If this be the case, the South—while thanking the North perhaps for its offer—would not accept it—because it would require what she would consider a greater or less sacrifice on her part. While we therefore take it for granted that such offers on the part of 'Northern men' will not be favorably responded to by the present public sentiment of the South, still it may not be useless to inform the citizens of the South that such things are repeatedly suggested at the North, and meet the warm support and approval of large numbers of Northern men. One effect of such knowledge may be—if there be no other—to soften and assuage the violence of feeling which is now raging."

Now we must say in the first place, that the Saturday Evening Post has entirely misrepresented the South, if it means that our people desire the extension of slavery by the direct, positive exercise of political power. The South simply objects to the exercise of such a power for the prohibition of slavery, and demands that the common territories of the United States may be freely settled by citizens of both sections of the Union, without restrictions prejudicial to the interests of either. If the S. E. Post cannot see the difference, it is owing to that blindness and weekly lessons, by written exercises

Again, we consider the professed willingness of the North to bear her proportional part in the emancipation and colonization of the negroes, as so much affected, which cannot stand the test of practical experiment. They profess to be governed by a lofty, disinterested benevolence! Why then do they make it a mere exercise conditional upon the action of the South? Why do they not, in their individual or associated capacity, purchase and emancipate as many slaves as they can? Our people, however disposed they may be thought to be to such a scheme as that referred to in the article under review, would certainly sell at fair prices to Northern buyers. We are at a loss, therefore, to know why the Northern people, who desire emancipation so intensely, do not take the work into their own hands, and set about it with their customary alacrity. What can it be, that causes them so much delay? Is it not a mere postponement to a more convenient season of a paralytic duty?

We would, if we had time, say much more on this subject, but this will suffice to show that the difficulties suggested by the S. E. Post are mere devices of ingenuity, to evade the truth against the South, and to send the Northern man to actual efforts in the cause of emancipation.

PUBLIC ADDRESS.

An address will be delivered by Gen. C. R. Manning, Esq., at the Temperance Hall, 500 Market Square, before the Typographical Society, at its first anniversary, on Saturday evening next, the 15th inst. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

THE PESTILENCE.—We can only refer readers to the details of the ravages of the fever obtained from the Petersburg Express. The eradication of the afflicted cities is so late that any change must now be for the better. There are new cases in Suffolk. Among the recent ones are Dr. Collins, President of the Seaboard, and Roanoke R. R., and the Rev. Mr. Cuthbert of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Gosch of Richmond, the founder of the St. George, died on Sunday last. After a season of intense heat, we have now the prospect of a change of weather, which may operate favorably on the epidemic. Heaven grant the citizens of the Norfolk and Portsmouth a speedy relief!

Some correspondents from Norfolk recently asserted that the Christian part of the population had generally stamped, and those who were generally of the class called "sinners." How then, we ask, do it happen that several ministers have taken victims to the destruction, several others are over-ruled, and the Presbytery of Portsmouth has lost both its clerical and lay members?

WADESBOROUGH WEEKLY NEWS.—We have received several numbers of a new paper bearing this name, which is published at Wadesborough by Messrs. J. T. Powell and R. A. Britton. It is a sheet of good size, handsomely arranged, and well filled. It is a journal in all respects.

PASSAGE WILLIAMS.—It is wished that who has been nominated as candidate for the Commission, at Petersburg, has failed in his application to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for liberation. That lady, as much as Judge J. E. KASS, deserves all honor for a firmness and fidelity to the Constitution and the law. Let not those of our friends, who insist upon a strict adherence to the letter of the law, forget that a remnant of patriotic remains in every northern state, who have not bowed the knee to Baal.

VARIOLA VAR CELLOIDES.—The people of Newbern, and in the part of the State, seem to have been greatly exercised about the new prevailing in that town, to which the doctors have applied the foreign name, variola. It is in all respects like the variola of genuine small-pox, but occurring among the vaccinated. It is a mild variola, or modified small-pox.

ENCAMPMENT.—The citizens of Baltimore who have taken the lead in forming aid to Norfolk and Portsmouth, have prepared to do so at the Volunteer Companies of that city, and erected a large encampment for the refugees of the farm of Jos. Segar, Esq., near Hampden.

Many persons will probably be coming to the State Fair about the middle of October, an excellent opportunity will be afforded to send or bring new pupils to the Institute of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE BUTCHERIES IN CHINA.—Dr. Westcott, a Methodist missionary, writing from Shanghai under date of June 18th, says: "At Canton the chief amusement of the imperialists is cutting off heads. Lieutenant Jones of the United States Navy, told me he saw one hundred and fifty decapitated there in one day near Canton. This is equal to the French guillotine or a Christian slaughter house."

Mr. Williams writes from Canton that executions proceed at a " frightful rate." Nearly a thousand men were butchered there last week, besides five or six times that number at Shanghai, the place of the capture of the most of the unhappy victims of this indiscriminate murder.

SETTLED.—We are pleased to see that the long pending difficulty between the Post Office Department and Mr. Caldwell, the president of South Carolina Railroad Company, has been settled, and that a contract for a double daily mail service between Kingville and Columbia has been made.

LITERARY NOTICES. The September number of the Scribner's has been received since our last, and contains much interesting matter for the public eye. There are several valuable plates inserted for the purpose of illustrating an important selected article on the morbid anatomy and pathology of Pithitis. The present edition of this promising repository of southern medical literature are Drs. Goodridge A. Wilson and Richmond A. Lewis.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES' GAZETTE of Fashion, London, and New York Fashions, for September is as before us, with its profuse and beautiful patterns and designs. The book numbers have not been noticed in our absence for some weeks. Once for all we would now say that this publication stands unrivalled in the esteem of the most discerning hereabouts, and is worthy of the most liberal support.