From the London Quarterly Review.

Safety of Rail Road Travelling .- But let us descend from the train seriously to consider what is the amount of danger attendant upon this new mode of travelling; for there can be no doubt, if it be suicidal, it ought not to be con

That death is everywhere—that he levels h shafts at the throne, the bench, and the cottage -that the rich and the poor, the brave and timid, are alike the victims of his power, no one will be disposed to deny; and it is perhaps, equally true that, where he is offenest encountered; he is, generally speaking, the least feared, and that, on the contrary, he is invariably the most dreaded where he is least known .-The human mind becomes callous to dangers to which is has been long accustomed, while, on the other hand, it is often over sensitive respecting those which are newly born. We believe that these observations are peculiarly applicable. to the dangers attendant upon railroad travelling, as will appear from the following compartson between it and that to which the public have been hitherto accustomed.

The dangers of travelling in either fashion may be divided into four heads, namely :-

I The dangers of the road, 2 The dangers of the carriage.

3 The dangers of the locomotive power! 4. The dangers arising from momentum, from the weight of the burden, multipled by the volocity at which it is conveyed.

As regards the first of these, we are certainly humbly of opinion that, cotteris paribus, a rail because it is flat instead of hilly ; because a surface of iron is smoother than a surface even of broken stones; because the lip of the rail which confines the wheels is an extra security which the common road does not possess; and because waggons, vans, carts, private carriages, and all other vehicles, as well as horses and cattle, belonging to the public, are rigorously excluded.

As regards the second of these dangers, we submit to our readers, that, cotterts paribus, a railway car must be less dangerous than a stage or mail coach, because its centre of gravity, when empty, is low instead of high; because its passengers sit low instead of high, inside jerks, are less liable to break-and consequently because altogether it is less liable to overset.

As regards the third of these dangers, we conceive there can be no doubt whatever, that cœteris paribus, a locumotive engine must be less dangerons than four horses, because it not liable to run away, tumble down, or sby. at and wuided by numberless straps and buckles the breaking of any one of which would make it take fright -And, lastly, and because by the opening of a valve its restless enterprising spirit can, any moment, be turned adrift, leaving nothing behind it but a dull, harmless, empty copper vessel

.It is true that it is possible for the bailer to explode, yet as the safety-valve is the line of least resistance, that accident with mathema tical certainty can be so easily provided against, that it is not now apprehended; and even if, centrary to philosophical calculations, it should happen, the sudden annihilation of the licornotive power would injure scarcely any but those firemen or engineers answerable to the public for their neglect which had occasioned the mis fortune, while, to the great bulk of the passengers, it would create no inconvenience, except a

gradual halt of the train.

With respect to the fourth of these dangers, lore; "it was a caution and no mistake" it must be admitted, that both the speed and the weight of a railway train are infinitely greater than the momentum of a mail or stage coach yet if the latter, in case of serious accidents, be sufficient to cause the death of the passengers, it might be suggested that the former can do no more; just as it is practically argued by old soldiers, when they rebuke recruits for dreading artillery, that a musket ball kills a man as dead as cannon-shot. If a railway train, at full speed, were to run against the solid brick work of the tunnel, or to go over one of the steep em bankments, the effect would mechanically be infinitely greater, but perhaps out more fatal to pace, were to do the same ; besides which it must always be remembered, that though the stage may profess to travel at the safe lukewarm pace of eight miles an hour, yet any accident suddenly accelerates or boils up its speed to that of the railroad, under which circumstances the carriage is ungovernable. In going down hill, if a link of the polichains break-if the reins snap-or if the tongue of a little buckle bends, the scared cattle run away - and it is this catastrophe, it is the latent passion, and not the ordinary appearance of the horses, which should be fairly considered, when a comparison is made between railroad and common road travelling; for surely there is infinitely less danger in riding a horse that obeys the bridle at twenty miles an hour, than there is in sitting demurely trotting, at the rate of eight miles an hour, on a runaway brute, that is only waiting for the shade of the shadow of an excuse to place his tider in a predicament almost as enviable as Mazeppa's.

There is nothing, we understand, at all eitheir dangerous or disagreeable in going what is vulgarly termed 'fast,' if no object intervenes mechanically to oppose the progress; and thus not only at this moment do the crows, heavily as they appear to us to fly, go faster than we travel on the rail road, but every little bird that hops out of the hedge as the train passes (with out conceiving that he is incurring danger) leave. James Tally's bh by Timoleon, it behind him .- Now, we have already shown S W. Morgan's Virginia Robinthat the obstructions which exist on a rail road are infinitely less than those which exist on a high road -inasmuch as from the former every human being, animal, and vehicle is excluded, excepting those safely included in the train. It is true that in case of an unforeseen obstruction, a coach can pull up, say in twenty yards, of the second heat is said to be the quickwhile a train at full speed cannot be stopped in est ever made on New Market. less than say two hundred; but, on the other hand, it must be recollected that, assisted by the signal men, who by flags or bugles (especially in a fog at which time as dans la nuit tous les chats sons gris') can communicate, like telegraphs, one with another; the conductor of a train may be said to see considerably more than ten times farther before him than the driver of a mail coach, and therefore he is better able to avoid the obstruction .- Indeed, if any one would take the trouble to watch the simultaneous departure from the Landon Post office of our mails, in a foggy or snowy winter's night, he would almost feel that nothing short of a miracle could enable the men and horses, against wind and weather, as well as in defiance of all obstructions on the road, to keep their time; and, with these ideas in his mind, he would probably feel that the danger of travelling by such a conveyance was infinitely greater than in a rail road train, fiving along the iron groove or its well protected

So much for theory : in practice, the precise amount of the danger of rail road travelling. even at the commencement of the experiment. will ar once appear, from the official reports, to have been about ten passengers killed out of more than forty foor millions!

GREAT MATCH RACE-\$10,000.

TWO MILE HEATS.

This race came off at New-Market on

Tuesday last. Never before have we seen this time-honored Course wear so lively at espect as on this occasion. Long before the starting hour arrived, the Field was thronged with a multitude from all parts of the country; North, South, East and West were all strongly represented. Men on Horseback, in Carriages, Omnibuses, Barouches, Buggeys, Sulkeys, and on foot, were galloping and driving, trotting and walking, laughing and talking, betting and drinking, as if they and dull care had never known each other. The betting against Portsmouth was fearful. Odds of 4 and 5 to I were given freely, and the backers of Boston were as sure of pocketing the dust as the Er quirer is of beating the Whigs this Spring, and were as awfully mistaken. At a quarter before 1 o'clock

the Horses made their appearance. Boston came first. Calm, queit and dignified, he looked upon the surrounding multitude with the composure of one who has lived too long in the world and borne too sucressful a part in many trying seenes to be agitated or ruffled, by any occasion, however mighty may be its interest Portsmouth quickly followed his opponent. Young, bold, and ardent, he seemed to way must be less dangerous than a high-road; pant for the coming struggle with all the impatience of youth standing on the verge of manhood, and longing to throw

himself into the mighty conflict of the

passions and interests of men.

At 1 o'clock, precisely they were brought up to the starting post. The interest was intense-among the vast crowd, scarcely a voice could be heard -all was breathless anxiety, intense interest. The drum is tapped and off they go: "like arrows they burry away "-Portsmouth has the start about 14 paces, and Boston makes play and not outside - because its axles, receiving no from the word "go," and if hard running will make up lost grown I, he must recover his. The first half mile is nearly run; they are near the bill on the back of the course and their relative positions are unchanged. At the hill Boston makes a rally, relying upon bone and sinew to overhaut firm and said to fair time. strange objects or noises -because it has no vice his youthful antagonist; he makes a mighty in it - because it is not, like a horse, retained effort; he cant come. Portsmouth shows him a clean pair of heels, and during the remainder of the heat easily maintains his victorious position, and is a winner by six or eight lengths.

Time-3 min. 50 sec. The knowing ones are now taken all aback. The ease with which Portsmouth won the heat, makes them shake in their shoes. Such attempts at hedging " you never did see." Those who had made bets of two and three to one, would now have crept through a gimblet hole if by so doing they could have been off. The Fish and Oyster boys were beside themselves with joy-such huzzas, such shaking of hands, such congratulations, such drinking of julaps, old New Market never saw be-

When the interval allowed between the hears had elapsed, the horses were again brought to the stand, apparently as fresh as when they first left their Stables. This time the start was a fair one. Boston was little. a very little ahead-but was soon passed by Portsmouth, who ran a length ahead for something over a quarter of a mile, when Boston taking the timber and the persuaders freely got up and made it boot top and boot-top for about 300 yards, when Porstmouth made a gap of some 5 or 6 the passengers, than if the mail, at its common | yards between them, which he easily kept open until they came to the head of the quarter stretch on the second mile, when he added 10 to 12 yards more to the distauce between them, and won the race and \$10,000 by from 18 to 20 yards.

Time-3. 48s Petersburg Intelligencer. NEW MARKET RACES.

First Day. A match Race between Boston & Ports mouth, \$10 000 a side, 2 mile heats; won by Poris wouth in two heats.

Same Day. Sweepstakes, \$300 entrance -\$100 forfeit in two heats. Wm. R. Johnson's Shark colt,

J S Corbin's Chateaux filly, 2 dis N. Raines's Time-1st heat, 1m. 54s 2d. do. 1m. 54s.

Second Day. Proprietor's Purse-2 mile heats, \$300. O P. Hare's Willis, Wm. R Johnson's Rocker, John S. Corbin's Banditt, E J. Wilson's Tom Walker, 5 3 3 dist.

Time- 1st heat, 3:53; 2nd do 3:46; 3d

This was one of the most interesting races which we ever witnessed, and the time

In the first quarter of the first heat, Virginia Robinson's rider was thrown by the breaking of the stirrup leather, not with standing which the mare kept the tract, and at the end of the heat came out shead by a length. She of course was ruled out the heat given to Willis. The rider, we are glad to hear, was but

slightly mjured Third Day. 4 mile heats-Jockey Club Purse, \$700. Edmund Townes' b h Steel, by Fylde, dam Constitution, 5 years old, 110 lbs

Edward J. Wilson's g m Omega,by Timoleon dam Daisy Cropper, 5 vears old, 107 lbs O. P. Hare's b h Champagne, by Eclipse, dam Sit Archy, 5 years old, 110 lbs James Talley's c m Betsy White, by

old, 97 lbs Time- 1st heat 8:8-2nd heat 8:2.

Goliah, dam Sir Charles, 4 years

NEWBERN RACES.

The Annual Meeting of the Club took place on the course, on Monday last, and was fairly attended, on that and two following days.

FIRST DAY : Jocky Clob Porse, two mile heats,

Col. Macleod's b. m. Mistake by American Eclipse, out of dam Festival, five years, 107lbs. David McDaniel's b. f. Vashti, by imp, Levi athan, dam Slazy, by Bullock's Mucklejohn, four years old, 97les, bolted on the inside on the last quarter stretch.

Time 4ms, 23sec. It is due to each of these fine animals to say that the heat was beautifully contested through out up to the moment of Vashti's running on the juste in the last 200 yards. Opinion is the Chief Magistrate, in another and more divided as to the result had Vashti run through. philosophical view of the subject. creates SECOND DAY:

Jocky Club Purse, mile heats. Col. MacLeid's b f. Victoria, by imp. Lozboro', out of dam Festival and Mistake, 4 years,

Col. Bryan's b. g. Sam Johnson, by Young Scroggins, 5 years 107 lbs. Time-4ms. 55 sec. 2m. 8s. Same day, Sweepstakes for colts and filies, years old, \$100 entrance, mile heats. Col. Bryan's g. f. Ginger Blue, by Sir Ptt,

years, 83 lbs. Col. MacLeod's c. s c. Red Knight, by Festival, 3 years, 86 lbs. distanced. Time 2m. 5sec.

THIRD DAY

Handicap Purse, mile heats, best three in five Col. Bryan's b. g. Sam Johnson, pedigree before, 5 years 90 lbs. Col MacLeod's b f. Victoria 4

The game little filly acquitted herself with evident proof of uncommon powers, but the lasting endurance of Sam Johnson, under his light weight, seemed even two much for her great tarn of speed, when her owner very properly withdrew her, after the 4th heat. We think she bids fair for high distinction.

A match was immediately concluded between Gen, Custer and Mr. David McDaniel, of fifteen hundred dollars to 1200, that Victoria could post Sam with their appropriate weights-to come off at Raleigh, in October next. One half of our course is new, and fetlock deep in soft carra, and of course very slow, but we think on a little more usage it will become

Not having been on the course, we avail ourse f of the above sketch furnished by a Corres-

Spectator.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

From the 16th number of the Student's Mag azine, a periolical published at the Institution for the Blind, (in Philadelphia,) we copy the JUETTE GRAY, of Virginia, a blind boy in his fifteenth year. It will, we trust, awaken new interest in this lostitution.

OBITUARY, by a Pupil. - There is a delight an inexpressible pleasure in hope, when the mind looks forward to futurity's golden bours with an eye of joy ; but there is a deep and awful gloom cast over the soul, when we reflect upon the past with sad and melancholy regret. There is popular institutions. It shows that we a charm in the calla summer evening, when the last ray of the setting sun paints the horizon when the Barblets of the groves seek some breezy height to sing their farewell songs to departing day; and there is a charm to the eye when the bine vault of Heaven is bespangled with myriads of twinkling stars. But when the irrelygroups man is in the twilight of life, and the shades of that evening gather thick and heavy around him - when he is just on the confines of an eternal world, unknown, untrodden by living man, there is a fear, a horror, a feeling which he alone knows. But to the good Christian, whose evening of life is unclouded and undimmed by crime, there is a bliss, though pain, in dving and the consciousness of well spent days gone by makes his dying pillow easy Thus it was DER, whose memory will ever be cherished by us, and whose name, in after years, will shine with andiminished brightness and lustre in the history of benevolent institutions. The orator, the statesman, and the hero, all seek for fame : but on the names of those whom blind am bition has led through seas of blood there is left an indellible sigma, a tarnish which time can never wearaway. Not so with our friend, our much lamented friend.

Six years have not yet elapsed since this good man, inflienced by the most humane and nuble feelings that ever warmed and animated the boland of strangers -not in pursuit of fame, not in parsuit of honors, not in parsuit of wealth; but in pursuit of the more laudable and praisewor thy object the alleviation of the afflictions of the unfortunate blind-the alleviation of our af flictions we, whose brows misfortune with her cruel hand has marked with sadness and with serrow. It was alone to pluck the thorns from life that he sought our shores; and, by his long and un searied exertions, the dark gloom which once surrounded us has been dispelled, and the bright mantle of education partly thrown around us. But, alas! he is no more! That choice. kind, that generous heart has has ceased to beat; his feeble polse has sunk to sleep, his mild and gentle voice is hushed, and his bright bearning eyes are closed in death; but there is left no crime, no anmanly action, to cost a shade over his name. He is gone; yet "all that's bright must fade the brightest still the fleetest." The fairest flower of the garden is too often the first to be plucked by the rude hand of the destroyer. He is gone; our friend is gone, and gone forever! Though his corpse lies low with the dead, a tenant of the silent tomb, his pure soul has winged its way to that bright land of bliss, the hallowed home of God.

A FAIR HIT.

The New York Literary Gazette of Satur day relates the following anecdore in illustration of English notions of the United States. 'A cockney sportsman, who had read with delight Mr Hoffman's new work on the wild sports of America, took passage in a London packet, and arrived here during the present week, in search of wild game. He brought letters to a highly respectable merchant, with whom we are well acquainted, and desired after delivering them, to be directed to the hest hont ing grounds without delay, as he could only to New York principally to shoot bears. mercaptile triend satisfying himself that his new acquaintance was perfectly settions, informed him that the sport had been greatly cut up here, and recommended him to proceed to Phil adelphia. He departs for that city this day & we call up in our friends there to extend to the distinguished stranger their usual hospitality.'

Extract from the Speech of Mr Rives, on | Correspondence of the National Intelligencer. | the interference of Office-Holders in

Elections.

"The Senator from New-Jersey also tells night, and reached the wharf this morning, us in substance that there is much less reason for throwing up legal barriers against Executive interference and encroachment strong westerly gales, and her paddles show in this country than in England-that in England the chief Executive Magistrate is bereditary-here he is elected by the people; and hence the Senator would seem to infer that he should be free from constitutional or legislative restraints. But this very circumstance of the popular election of the greater necessity for raising barriers by law against the abuse of his authority; being chosen by the people, he naturally has the New York papers. The Ministerial press their sympathies and confidence. They see him in the creature of their power-the reflected image of their sovereignty. They are, therefore, very naturally less disposed to be jealous or distrustful of him, than they would be of an hereditary Chief Magistrate, holding his existence and power independently of their will. On the other hand, the elective chief magistrate himself, relying on these natural sympathies and liberal dispositions in the popular mind. would often be tempted to abuse them; and unless restrained by law, to venture on stretches of influence or authority which an hereditary magistrate, the constant object of public vigilance and jealousy, would be unwilling to risk. Accordingly, one of the most liberal as well as profound political writers of the age, one whom his own countryman (Talleyrand) pronounced to be a second Montesquieu, has remarked in his generally candid view of the American institutions, that public officers here are ordinarily far more independent within their sphere of action than the civil officers of his own country; and from a reliance on the sympathy and indulgence of the people. whose agents they are, they some times venture on manifestations of their power which astonish even an European? By this means,' he adds habits are formed in the heart of a free country which may one day be fatal to its liberties.'

These remarks of De Tocqueville are not made with reference to the President particularly, but applied to American public officers in general. His book is by far the most favorable view of American institutions that has been presented by any foreign writer; and he holds them up, indeed, for following Obituary, the composition of HENRY imitation and gradual introduction in Europe, as far as the different circumstances of the old and the new world will admit The remark I have quoted from him, therefore, coming from so enlightened & friendly a source, deserves at least the candid consideration of every man who cherishes, and would preserve and perfect, our free should not be content with the fact, important as that is, that our principal public officers are chosen by, and are, at fixed periods, responsible to, the people; that every circumstance may embolden them, from a reliance, on the sympathies and protection of the people, to venture on unwarrantable excesses. The true security of freedom is to throw up, beforehand, barriers by law against the abuses of power. though it be conterred by the people; and then the responsibility of elective agents will be something real and efficiual. 'It would be dangerous delusion. Mr Jefferson has told us, were a confidence in the man of our with our friend and tutor, Julius R. FRIELAN- | choice to silence our fears for the safety of our rights.' In question of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man. but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution.

And yet how often has his syren song about the men of our choice been sung to inli the jeatousies of a free people, and to strengthen the arm of delegated power -In this very report of the Senator from New Jersey, the sympathies of the people are constantly invoked on behalf of the officesom of man, bade his kindred and "this own ha holders, (whose interference with their most tive land" adieu, and sought a home in this, a sacred rights is sought to be subjected to some legal restraint,) by being told, in not less than half a dozen doleful passages, that these poor 'proscribed officers' are the people's officers-honored by the choice and confidence of the people!' In like manner, if a measure of the President, deemed dangerous to the liberties and best the blind man's darked and rugged path through interests of the country, is opposed, and opposed with effect, the generous feelings of the people are at once appealed to, to come forward and sustain the President of their

From whatever cause it has arisen, whether from that suggested by De Torqueville, from the operations of party discipline, from the political organization of public officers, or from the prerogatives conferred on the President by the Constitution itself, or from all combined, the fact is undoubtedly true, that Executive power has attained a strength and development here which it does not possess at this moment in any other consti tutional system existing in the world. In England and France, we know the Executive veto has fallen into total disuse. Here, it has become an ordinary and habitual resort. In England and in France, if a measure of the Executive be defeated by the Representative branch of the Government, ministers resign, and a new system of administration, accommodated to the views. of the Legislature, is formed. Here, a fa vorite measure of the Executive may have and happily now in Baltimore. been condemned and rejected, time after time, and yet it is again and again presented and arged upon the Legislature and the nation without the slightest regard to remain here a few days, purposing to return in the repeated manifestations of the opinion the Great Western. He said that he came of the People and their Representatives against it And, in this very matter of elections, the most vital in a free representative Government, the interference of Executive officers (as was lately, not to speak of other instances, most publicly shown in the two largest cities of the Union) is open, system. atic, and undisguised."

Merche

NEW YORK, APRIL 15. The Great Western was off the Hook last Her passage has been long one of 221 days. having sailed on the night of the 23d ult. She menaces of menaces has not had a fair day, but has strongled with tested Ward, an signs of a hard conflict. She brings out 109 guards have have passengers, among whom are officers of the British Army for the Canadas, Judge Haliburton, the Hon Mr Cunard, of Nova Scotia, and the Gambles of Florida. Mr Kayle, a Government messenger, is also a passenger.

The News is that of Peace. The Message of Mr Van Buren was carried out in 17 days, but the proceedings of Congress, which went out in the steam sh'p Liverpool, had not reached London. The hot remarks imputed to Mr Webster were, however, cupied in the London papers, with all the warm debate in the United | ditional instr States Senate of that day, as reported in some of is very considerate. A very mad print, the have appeared Liverpool Mail, raves. The London Morning several of the Herald and Standard, high tory prints of not with colonizing much influence, also talk of cannon and big er wards to p gons-but the Times, which is generally our The result is bitterest enemy, the organ of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, as well as of the London merchants of the Conservative faith, House, late speaks with neexpected force for peace. It even advocates a compromise-a concessionthe bargain of the boundary line of the lower part of the St John for the Canada roads. Now. if the great Opposition organ talks thus, will powerfully advance what we know to be the peaceable views of the British Ministry. The Memorandum of the British Minister and Mr Forsyth afforded universal satisfaction. The ca- in N. Jersey, and family of a war is felt with as much force on the other side of the Atlantic as on this. There was great uneasiness in London, and an entire suspension of business in all American securities-but the belief was almost universal, that the good understanding between the two nations would be restored.

The cheering news is a further advance, and a grea: liveliness in the cotton market. This news will have an energetic effect upon our long depressed money market, and relieve us, we hope, from the gloom under which we have been suffering. The suspension of business in some American securities may, however, be a temporary drawback, but it is not probable,

The Belgium questions are settled. The Chamber, after a long debate, agreed to the terms of the Protocol. The French (Mole) Ministry have been beat-

en in the elections, and have resigned. The sand dollars a King, on the 8th of March, had begun to frame nasty of the G new Ministry, but even as late as the 20th the names were not officially announced. The cause of this delay was the inability of the King and the new Ministry to agree upon terms. Soult, Dupin, Theirs, Passy, and Humann, are to be members of this new Ministry. The laboring disaffected part of the British

population are said to be arming. Large forces from the artillery have been harried off from Woolwich to Manchester. The Guardian, of Manchester, reports a great business to be going on in the making and selling of pikes. The news from the Eastern world was not

favorable to a continuation of peace. The pros pect of an extensive war with the Burmese was daily becoming stronger.

Papinaugh has arrived in Paris. The Great Western leaves this city next Monday. There is a report of the resignation of the British Ministry, who had been defeated in the House of Lords upon an Irish question. The Princess Charlotte Napoleon, daughter of Joseph Bona-

Pastscript,-Our own money market has a temporary electricity to it, created by the news of the Great Western. Stocks have gone up a good deal. Moneyed men feel much easier. The cotton holders are delighted. There is great relief telt in Wall street, and in all the business parts of the city. Private letters speak of the continuation of peace as certain. Indeed, all rational men of all parties in England speak of a war as fratricide. These letters also re mark that the arrangement of Mr Fox and Mr Foreyth is considered a most happy one.

There were large sales of U S Bank stock to-day at 1151. The advance on cotton in Liv erpool from March 1st to 23d was about a penny and one fourth.

We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle that a Board is now sitting in this city, com posed of naval and civil officers, assembled for the purpose of consulting on and devising the hest plans and modles for steam vessels of war, three of which were authorized by an act of the late Session of Congress. The Board is composed of the following individuals: Commodore Stewart and Captain M. C. Perry, of the Na vy; S Humphreys, Esq. Chief Naval Con structor, and Alesses Hart and Lenthall, Engineer of the U.S. steamship Fullow; and Win. Kemble, Esq. one of the proprietors of the West Point Foundary.

Nat Int.

From the National Intelligencer.

The New York city election has resulted in

the success of the Locofoco ticket, by a majority of between 1100 and 1200 in 41,266 votes. The power of the Government has proved, for the present, too strong for the friends of order The bands of office holders and retainers in that great commercial emporium—the new (electioneering) duties which the edicis of the Government now exact of all holding office-who are not only justified in interfering, but are, by semiofficial proclamation through the Globe, required to take an " active interest" in electionsthese causes, combined with mobish violence & the absence of legal guards against the most flagrant abuses of the elective franchise have given to the worst spirit of Locofocoism-the worst | what is better. elements and the worst principles of society, so- the Hon Bedfo cial, political, and religious, a triumph in the in the Stage chief city of the Union. This is a result much | Oxford, he had I to be deplored—the more so, as triumph has been acheived in the overthrow of the best chief magistrate, it is generally admitted-the most active and efficient, one of the most enlightened, which the city of New York has ever had. There is, however, no security against these tri- condition of the unhs of force over reason, and right, and or- jocose mannet. der, where the materials for violence and fraud this is the disad are so abundant, until the ascendency of good try. You certs principles in the State Legislature shall give to the people of New York the same safeguards but good human for their rights as are enjoyed in Philadelphia, are so very me

Some idea may be had of the scenes of violence which this election presented by refer- is your Officer, ring to the details in a preceding column. The New York Express of a subsequent day adds the following:

"The World have voted here, and, what is way to a Whag more, it has not been contest with voting once, Parson, "this but has voted over and over again. We have ter of fact is la never seen so much ferocity and brutality as that he would has been displayed at the polls. The scenes in by working the the 12th Ward have been shocking. At the civil to say t close of the polls in the 7th Ward, the Locofocos rushed upon a large posse of constables, and broke up their staffs of office in a twinkling. In dropped the su the 4th Ward they have been desperate, and

complete over ting at all, is

which changes cessary. It was ming of the car part of these disc stitutions.

## EXECUTIVE

The printing Departments. nearly exclusive! derstand, been er by others, at price he offered to do it which he has be the exception of

The levelling, les of the ultrais country, have rec National Intellig duty. These canism into Jac very foundations purity and virtue es, they raise gainst the poot, ion in the come ptecate. The perfect Major I professions; but the dear people; They are pales to obtain place and

## APPOINTMEN

Heary W McC ert J. Chester States for the I James P Grand shall to be Mars l'ennes-ee , n 18th of January mend an act cut of the District hold a court at . June 18, 1838

ATLANTIC An interesting New York Co following list of navigating the are being built to Great Western puilt in Bristol.

puilt in Lond Liverpool-1. in Liverpool. President, (At power, built in United Sta es built in Liverpe United King er, built in Live

British Quee

New York-Thus, in the no less than en we shall have of every six days

Atalanta-1,

built in Liver

INSTRUCTION

Patson of Gran rough, and the gislature. He a Democrat."

then do you got warrant if he is drel! ! go and ha NOT OBEY US.