

The Biblical Recorder.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1855.

Advertisements for publication, or in any way relating to the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Rev. J. J. James, or "Editor of the Biblical Recorder," Raleigh, N. C.

Letters relating to the business of the office must be addressed to G. MERRITT & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

To insure attention, all letters must be pre-paid.

All communications, to secure attention, must be post-paid—Agents who act gratuitously, and subscribers who pay in advance, only excepted.

All orders not attended to in a reasonable time should be repeated, and all remittances not duly receipted should be inquired after—that errors and omissions may be promptly corrected.

Persons writing to us on business would confer a great favor by giving their Post Office address, also that of each individual for whom they write.

The following brethren are requested to act as agents for the Biblical Recorder in their respective sections in procuring new subscribers, and in receiving monies and making remittances to us. A part of them have signified a willingness to act, and we take the liberty of publishing the names of others, hoping they will consent also, in doing which they will very much oblige the Editor and the Proprietors of the Recorder.

- Edens F. Prevatt, Leesville, Robeson county. George W. Hill, Whiteville, Columbus county. J. H. Cobb, Lumber Bridge, Robeson county. A. P. Rippon, Wilmington. Alva Smith, Fair Bluff, Columbus county. Isham Pittman, Leesville, Robeson county. James H. Rozier, Lumberton, Robeson co.

Rev. Peter Doub of the Methodist church writes us, desiring to know who "Timothy" is, and also to know if our columns will be open to him in reply to Timothy's strictures. We have no authority to give the names of Timothy or Tins but of whom may by this time have become objects of interest to Mr. Doub. We will take the liberty of saying, however, that Timothy is quite a young writer, and commenced his articles, as he informed us, more with a view of his own improvement than otherwise. Regarding Mr. Doub's pamphlet as quite defective, both as regards its argument and doctrine, he deems it a somewhat suitable subject on which to practice, leaving it to the editor as to whether his strictures should appear. We did not regard it as very important any way, and gave the manuscript to the publisher. We suppose, for we know nothing definitely about it, that Timothy would not desire a protracted controversy with so elderly a man as Mr. Doub. If, however, Mr. D. desires his late pamphlet on Communion examined and tested by the standard of truth, he can be accommodated either by Timothy or Tins, or James or John, or some one of the "Strict Communion Sect," whose views on other subjects, as well as Communion, have given Mr. D. and his ministerial generation lingered, and saw what was never seen

fraternally trouble of quite a nature. The Editor, however, knowing Mr. D. to be pretty long winded in speaking, and learning that he is equally so in writing will say once for all that if he wishes to appear in the columns of the Recorder, he must confine himself strictly to the points of debate. He must also send the editor one of his Communion pamphlets.

Central Railroad. This road is now finished and in operation for some 65 miles, from Goldsboro, where it connects with the Wilmington Road, as far west as Durham's Depot some 13 miles below Hillsboro. A daily train now passes over it for the accommodation of travellers, which leaves Goldsboro every morning at half-past 3 o'clock, reaches Raleigh at 6 A. M., and Durham's Depot at half-past 7 A. M., where it connects with a line of Stages to Hillsboro, Greensboro, &c.

Having passed over this road within a few days, we find it well built, firm and in excellent condition. The Engines are of fine size, and said by good judges to be of superior materials and workmanship. The Car in which we took a seat was certainly superior to some respects to any that we have noticed. The arrangement for ventilating it by letting in the air near the top of the car, instead of through the windows, is a great improvement both for comfort and safety. The officers we found prompt and accommodating, and every precaution is used to prevent accidents. In passing over that portion of the Road between Raleigh and Goldsboro, we could but contrast our present comfort and expedition with what it was when we traveled in by Stage. Then it required some 12 or 14 hours to make the journey, it being so near lonely and uninteresting travel, now about 2 hours will carry one through at a cost of less than one-half of what was charged for staging, while the riding itself is a pleasant recreation.

This Road when completed will be in fact as well as in name, the North Carolina Railroad. Leading as it does through the heart of the State, it will afford facilities for travel, and transportation of produce to more of the citizens of the State than any other road that has been, or can hereafter be built.

Minutes of the Union Association. The editor received a letter a few days since, inquiring about the Minutes of the above body—wishing to know whether they were printed or not, and giving him further directions in case they were not. He must say to his esteemed brethren of that body, that their Minutes never came to his care at all. He understands that they were received by the Clerk of the Recorder and were handed over to the gentleman who is its publisher. Why they were not printed and forwarded some two months since, the Editor cannot say. He understands that the papers were mailed according to the directions on the books. It is true some errors may have been committed since the office of publication was changed, but—certainly not to the extent complained of, and now as the pub. office informs us that everything has been strictly arranged in his office to prevent the slightest mistake, and as we, the Clerk and Editor of the Recorder, intend giving the most scrupulous attention to the matter so far as it comes within our reach, we hope the subscribers who may have been hitherto disappointed and vexed in not receiving duly the Recorder, will excuse a little apology, and we will the matter will be an honorable work better. When they do not get

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Peace Movements at the North. Our readers will, perhaps, be both surprised and gratified to learn that movements have been set on foot in New England for the furtherance and promotion of Peace among mankind generally in all parts of the world. We have been favored lately with several epistles and addresses on this subject from one of the officers of a society there called the American Peace Society. We are heartily in favor of peace everywhere and with all men; and consider its promotion a decidedly worthy of our best exertions. The name of peace is grateful and ominous of good, and the thing itself most lovely and beautiful.

It may not, however, be amiss for those who aspire to so important a position as that of peace-makers among mankind, to consider that example often lends influence and gives effect to precept; and that if they would really promote the cause of peace among others, it is important that they cultivate and practice the things of peace among themselves. This being understood, we are certainly much pleased to learn that so great and happy a change has of late taken place in New England. But a few months since it appeared from the most authentic accounts, that the secretaries of God in that portion of our country had been changed into temples of discord, that the ministers of religion felt that they were specially called on to decide according to their views the most difficult and exciting political questions of the land, and religious journals charged with the special duty of publishing every thing which might tend to irritate and provoke to hostility their neighbors in the South. Nor were we aware that such efforts had been entirely suspended, even to the present time. But "time and chance" we are told, "happeth to all;" and it is true that the people of New England, including her leading and most noted men, have decided no longer to obtrude their peculiar notions upon others, or to intermeddle with the affairs of their neighbors, but to study and practice, as well as recommend, the things that make for peace. It is surely a matter for congratulation and rejoicing, and we doubt not the South, which has ever been the lover and patron of peace, will deeply sympathize in so important and beneficial a change.

We have some fears, however, that so desirable a result may not after all be realized, and that after "the cry of peace, peace, there will be no peace;" for we discover in the addresses about peace something of the same spirit that pervades similar lectures upon slavery—a spirit of dictation to others to adopt and practice their own views, as the only right ones. They acknowledge that their views of peace may be peculiar, but still urge upon religious Editors of the South the duty of publishing them, and also of calling upon ministers of the gospel generally to preach upon the subject. Now it might be sufficient to say that the people of the South are happily free as they generally are, when tyrannical attempts are made upon them, to have sufficient time to hear, and when it has been in a state of persecution themselves and as far as possible with others; it is therefore not so needful that they should write and preach on the subject, nor are they so sanguine as their friends at the North seem to be, that they could be successful in reaching the religious powers in other countries to lay down their arms and love as brethren. It, however, the Peace Societies at the North can effect so desirable an end, we would cheerily aid in the undertaking. Some little caution, however, might be the part of prudence in case they undertake to settle the difficulties between Nicholas and the Allied powers, lest they should be made to feel the force of an old saying, "physician heal thyself," and be told by the Potentates of the old world that charity, it is generally understood, should begin at home, and that when they have learned to live peacefully with each other, and with their own countrymen, it will then appear more appropriate for them to cross the seas in their efforts to teach others how to practice peace. We say some caution might be needful lest their endeavors would prove as futile for good, as they will appear to some vilicious.

We may perhaps take the liberty of adding that as a brighter and more auspicious day has begun to dawn upon society at the North, and that hereafter we are to hear from them only the words of peace, it may be an appropriate time for the benevolent and religious Societies among them that have as long distasteful of Israel with their unappreciated differences, to bury them and sign once more the pledge of peace. Let them agree that "Ephraim shall not envy Judah, nor Judah envy Ephraim," but that peace and brotherly concord shall prevail where bitterness and strife have so long reigned unindulged. And then should they adopt a more pacific and charitable course towards their neighbors here at the South, it may inspire stronger confidence in their good intentions to mankind in general.

their Recorders regularly, we hope they will notify us of the fact, and we will do all in our power to have the error corrected. We hope they will not discontinue for a few errors of this kind.

The correspondents of Rev. J. H. Cantile will address him in future at Little Yaddin, S. C. Co., N. C.

Book Table.

Wm. Carey: A Biography by Jos. BELCOUR. D. D. Philadelphia. American Baptist Publication Society, 118 Arch Street.

William Carey is one of the names which no section of the Christian Church will ever forget. He was emphatically the pioneer of modern missions, and his biography strikingly illustrates the kind of agency which God usually employs in accomplishing his designs of mercy to our fallen world. Although Carey has been dead nearly twenty years, and the story of his labors and sacrifices has long since been read and recited by thousands of christians in this country, as well as in England, still we are pleased to know that one so well qualified as Dr. Belcher has furnished anew his biography, with various improvements. Dr. B. is well known as a distinguished writer, and was personally acquainted with the leading persons connected with the English Baptist Missionary Society, that sent out Carey as their first Missionary to India.

We cannot forbear commending this volume to our readers as combining much that is truly valuable and deeply interesting to the pious heart. It would prove especially useful to young men and women who may be revolving in their minds the question as to whether it is their duty to give themselves to Missionary labor. The volume is 12 mo., about 300 pages, with a beautiful engraving of Carey as a frontispiece.

LIFE IN JUDAEA or Glimpses of the First Christian Age, by MARIA T. RICHARDS. Philadelphia. American Baptist Publication Society.

This volume is written in a style suited to sketches, and abounds in descriptions of events and circumstances which are imitated in the New Testament Scriptures. That the writer always confides herself strictly to historical data we think is somewhat questionable, though her sketches are well drawn in a flowing and handsome style, and after perusing perhaps several pages of something apparently new, one is surprised to recognize in it a circumstance familiar to all readers of the New Testament. The family incident which comes in review will be read with interest, especially as most of them serve to illustrate Jewish customs, and to show the extent of opposition which Christ had to encounter from the Jews, owing to their pride and prejudices. The sacking of Jerusalem, is narrated with thrilling but mournful interest, as the author makes a few reports to a kin-man at Rome.

The work will be found interesting in matter, and pleasing in style, even fascinating in diction and style; and we feel no hesitation in commending it as an assistant to the better understanding of the Gospel. It is neatly bound. Size 12 mo., pages 312, for sale by the Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.

COLTON'S ATLAS OF THE WORLD: Illustrating Commercial and Political Geography, by G. B. Colton. New York: a comprehensive, Full Geographical, Statistical, and Historical, by RICHARD S. FISKE, M. D.

By the politeness of Aron L. Baswick Esq. who is at present remaining in this city, we have received several specimen parts of the above named work, which when completed, will be one of the most magnificent of the kind extant. The maps are delineated with great precision and beauty, representing the late public improvements, &c. &c. The mechanical execution, both as respects the type and paper, is of very superior order. The Geographical, Statistical and Historical matter is of the most reliable and authentic character, and the work, which will shortly be completed and for sale, will be altogether one of the finest in our country, and certainly a most valuable acquisition to any Library.

In addition to the above, Mr. Bostwick has also quite a variety of Maps from the largest to the smallest size, all of which will be found at Mr. Turner's Book Store, head of Fayetteville street, fronting Capitol Square.

THE NEW YORK CHRONICLE.—This Journal edited and published by P. Church and J. S. Backus, comes to us enlarged and improved in typographic appearance.

PERIODICALS.—We have also received the following periodicals for January not previously noticed.—Southern Literary Messenger, Jno. R. Thompson, Editor, Richmond: \$3 per annum in advance. Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens and Charles J. Peterson, Editors. Two dollars per annum in advance.—Philadelphia, 102 Chestnut st. Household Words: a journal conducted by Charles Dickens New York: published by J. A. Dix, No. 10 Park place. Price \$3 per annum. Also, Dickens's Christmas Story—the Seven Poor Travellers from Household Words.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Thirtieth Annual Session of the Baptist General Association of Tennessee and North Alabama.

By the attention of a friend, we have been favored with a copy of the Proceedings of this body, held last October at Winchester, Tenn.

MINUTES OF THE Twenty third anniversary of the West Neck Baptist Association, held with the Ebenezer church, Nov. 11th 1854.

This is a flourishing body, embracing 45 churches, with a membership of about 5000.

MINUTES OF THE Third Anniversary of the Bigby Association, held with the New Prospect church, Sampson county, Ala.

This young Association already numbers 18 churches, and appears to be in a prosperous condition. CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. S. H. Rogers for a volume of Statistics of the United States; it being a Compendium of the Seventh Census, by J. R. Dellow Superintendent of the United States Census, Washington, D. C. PROF. ELLIOTT.—This skilful engraver made an ascent from this city on yesterday in splendid style. There was scarcely a breath of air stirring, and his graceful balloon, the "Leda," glided off on her aerial journey steadily and beautifully. Every one present must have been notified at the very small number that felt disposed to encourage the Professor by going within the enclosure. The number that went in will not begin to pay for the expense and trouble to which he was put. We say it in sorrow, but we cannot refrain from expressing our mortification at the very small encouragement extended to the Professor, when he was in the Capital.

For the Recorder. Answer to L. D.'s Queries. Mr. Editor: I noticed in your last issue a Communication, in which the writer, who seems to have been a visitor to our place, complains of what he considers false friendship to the Baptists, on the part of certain political agents. Your note attached to said document, rather intimates the editor's reluctance to answer the questions propounded. If, therefore, I will not be too passing upon your rights, or anticipating your intentions, I will, by permission, furnish an answer myself. This I will do, without presuming to know an individual to whom your correspondent refers, and simply because I regard the opportunity as a good one, to give publicity to some reflections which may not prove entirely useless.

I have been in the habit of attending the Baptist Church in this city very regularly; and, as well as your correspondent, I have observed that some men who, at home, profess to be Baptist in sentiment, seem to take particular pains to conceal their sentiments (?) or to have no sentiments at all, while at the Capital of the State. The Baptist denomination in North Carolina is numerically very strong; and political partisans sometimes find it to their advantage to seek freely of their religious prejudices, or to make loud professions of attachment to the Baptist faith; not, however, for the same reason that Mr. Jefferson eulogized the piety of the Baptist Church, as having presented the model of our Federal Government. Mr. Jefferson greatly admired and praised the Baptist system as the embodiment and exponent of Republican Principles, and the Doctrine of Equal Rights. But the admiration and attachment of some of our modern politicians arise from another and altogether different source—the love of VOTES!

Political prejudices and pre-possessions are often either greatly increased or diminished by religious influences. Aversion to a political opponent is frequently softened by unity of sentiment in religion. And, as a man's religious and political opinions modify and give color to each other, we are the more willing to trust him in the exercise of the one if we are satisfied he is sound in the other. So far, indeed, is this principle carried, that many are governed almost entirely, in exercising the elective franchise, by religious rather than political attachments. Some men understand this; and hence, their praise of religious bodies and expression of religious partialities, especially while they are candidates for office! It is the duty of every man to hold honest sentiments on the subject of religion, and there is certainly no objection to his honestly avowing them: indeed this also is incumbent upon him. But I do protest, in the name of religion and common honesty, against their acting the hypocrite and disingenuous for the sake of promotion. Little and mean beyond human conception must be the spirit that can trifle with the sacred subject of religion for no higher purpose than that of gaining place and distinction; and lost to all the noble feelings of our nature is that man who can offer his soul a sacrifice on the altar of DECEIT!

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Who is at Fault? We have received lately, an unusual number of discontinuances, and the cause as stated in most cases, is that the subscribers have failed for some time past to get their paper with any regularity. We have also received numerous complaints from those who are still subscribers of a similar irregularity, in the receipt of the Recorder. Now this is trying to the patience of those who wish to read the paper, and of us whose duty it is to furnish it; and the question is, who is at fault? After considerable inquiry into the matter, we are of opinion that the fault is mainly with post-officers, who by carelessness and neglect of duty in giving due attention when opening the mail, send the papers in wrong directions, or permit them to lie in a post-office to which they were not directed. That such must be the case, we are almost certain, as we have examined in several cases that were reported, and found the names and post office address properly entered on the mail books, and were assured by the publisher that the papers were mailed according to the directions on the books. It is true some errors may have been committed since the office of publication was changed, but—certainly not to the extent complained of, and now as the pub. office informs us that everything has been strictly arranged in his office to prevent the slightest mistake, and as we, the Clerk and Editor of the Recorder, intend giving the most scrupulous attention to the matter so far as it comes within our reach, we hope the subscribers who may have been hitherto disappointed and vexed in not receiving duly the Recorder, will excuse a little apology, and we will the matter will be an honorable work better. When they do not get

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I have been in the habit of attending the Baptist Church in this city very regularly; and, as well as your correspondent, I have observed that some men who, at home, profess to be Baptist in sentiment, seem to take particular pains to conceal their sentiments (?) or to have no sentiments at all, while at the Capital of the State. The Baptist denomination in North Carolina is numerically very strong; and political partisans sometimes find it to their advantage to seek freely of their religious prejudices, or to make loud professions of attachment to the Baptist faith; not, however, for the same reason that Mr. Jefferson eulogized the piety of the Baptist Church, as having presented the model of our Federal Government. Mr. Jefferson greatly admired and praised the Baptist system as the embodiment and exponent of Republican Principles, and the Doctrine of Equal Rights. But the admiration and attachment of some of our modern politicians arise from another and altogether different source—the love of VOTES!

Political prejudices and pre-possessions are often either greatly increased or diminished by religious influences. Aversion to a political opponent is frequently softened by unity of sentiment in religion. And, as a man's religious and political opinions modify and give color to each other, we are the more willing to trust him in the exercise of the one if we are satisfied he is sound in the other. So far, indeed, is this principle carried, that many are governed almost entirely, in exercising the elective franchise, by religious rather than political attachments. Some men understand this; and hence, their praise of religious bodies and expression of religious partialities, especially while they are candidates for office! It is the duty of every man to hold honest sentiments on the subject of religion, and there is certainly no objection to his honestly avowing them: indeed this also is incumbent upon him. But I do protest, in the name of religion and common honesty, against their acting the hypocrite and disingenuous for the sake of promotion. Little and mean beyond human conception must be the spirit that can trifle with the sacred subject of religion for no higher purpose than that of gaining place and distinction; and lost to all the noble feelings of our nature is that man who can offer his soul a sacrifice on the altar of DECEIT!

It is not necessary to say that the people of the South are happily free as they generally are, when tyrannical attempts are made upon them, to have sufficient time to hear, and when it has been in a state of persecution themselves and as far as possible with others; it is therefore not so needful that they should write and preach on the subject, nor are they so sanguine as their friends at the North seem to be, that they could be successful in reaching the religious powers in other countries to lay down their arms and love as brethren. It, however, the Peace Societies at the North can effect so desirable an end, we would cheerily aid in the undertaking. Some little caution, however, might be the part of prudence in case they undertake to settle the difficulties between Nicholas and the Allied powers, lest they should be made to feel the force of an old saying, "physician heal thyself," and be told by the Potentates of the old world that charity, it is generally understood, should begin at home, and that when they have learned to live peacefully with each other, and with their own countrymen, it will then appear more appropriate for them to cross the seas in their efforts to teach others how to practice peace. We say some caution might be needful lest their endeavors would prove as futile for good, as they will appear to some vilicious.

We may perhaps take the liberty of adding that as a brighter and more auspicious day has begun to dawn upon society at the North, and that hereafter we are to hear from them only the words of peace, it may be an appropriate time for the benevolent and religious Societies among them that have as long distasteful of Israel with their unappreciated differences, to bury them and sign once more the pledge of peace. Let them agree that "Ephraim shall not envy Judah, nor Judah envy Ephraim," but that peace and brotherly concord shall prevail where bitterness and strife have so long reigned unindulged. And then should they adopt a more pacific and charitable course towards their neighbors here at the South, it may inspire stronger confidence in their good intentions to mankind in general.

Who is at Fault? We have received lately, an unusual number of discontinuances, and the cause as stated in most cases, is that the subscribers have failed for some time past to get their paper with any regularity. We have also received numerous complaints from those who are still subscribers of a similar irregularity, in the receipt of the Recorder. Now this is trying to the patience of those who wish to read the paper, and of us whose duty it is to furnish it; and the question is, who is at fault? After considerable inquiry into the matter, we are of opinion that the fault is mainly with post-officers, who by carelessness and neglect of duty in giving due attention when opening the mail, send the papers in wrong directions, or permit them to lie in a post-office to which they were not directed. That such must be the case, we are almost certain, as we have examined in several cases that were reported, and found the names and post office address properly entered on the mail books, and were assured by the publisher that the papers were mailed according to the directions on the books. It is true some errors may have been committed since the office of publication was changed, but—certainly not to the extent complained of, and now as the pub. office informs us that everything has been strictly arranged in his office to prevent the slightest mistake, and as we, the Clerk and Editor of the Recorder, intend giving the most scrupulous attention to the matter so far as it comes within our reach, we hope the subscribers who may have been hitherto disappointed and vexed in not receiving duly the Recorder, will excuse a little apology, and we will the matter will be an honorable work better. When they do not get

any, that purchased the Recorder, receive the mail and delivers it at the editor's office. The editor has nothing to do with any thing in the matter, but the editorial department of the Recorder, nor have any come to our care. The editor deeply regrets that there is so much disappointment in getting job work done, he must repeat that he is in no way responsible for the neglect or mis-haps of others.

Peace Movements at the North. Our readers will, perhaps, be both surprised and gratified to learn that movements have been set on foot in New England for the furtherance and promotion of Peace among mankind generally in all parts of the world. We have been favored lately with several epistles and addresses on this subject from one of the officers of a society there called the American Peace Society. We are heartily in favor of peace everywhere and with all men; and consider its promotion a decidedly worthy of our best exertions. The name of peace is grateful and ominous of good, and the thing itself most lovely and beautiful.

It may not, however, be amiss for those who aspire to so important a position as that of peace-makers among mankind, to consider that example often lends influence and gives effect to precept; and that if they would really promote the cause of peace among others, it is important that they cultivate and practice the things of peace among themselves. This being understood, we are certainly much pleased to learn that so great and happy a change has of late taken place in New England. But a few months since it appeared from the most authentic accounts, that the secretaries of God in that portion of our country had been changed into temples of discord, that the ministers of religion felt that they were specially called on to decide according to their views the most difficult and exciting political questions of the land, and religious journals charged with the special duty of publishing every thing which might tend to irritate and provoke to hostility their neighbors in the South. Nor were we aware that such efforts had been entirely suspended, even to the present time. But "time and chance" we are told, "happeth to all;" and it is true that the people of New England, including her leading and most noted men, have decided no longer to obtrude their peculiar notions upon others, or to intermeddle with the affairs of their neighbors, but to study and practice, as well as recommend, the things that make for peace. It is surely a matter for congratulation and rejoicing, and we doubt not the South, which has ever been the lover and patron of peace, will deeply sympathize in so important and beneficial a change.

We have some fears, however, that so desirable a result may not after all be realized, and that after "the cry of peace, peace, there will be no peace;" for we discover in the addresses about peace something of the same spirit that pervades similar lectures upon slavery—a spirit of dictation to others to adopt and practice their own views, as the only right ones. They acknowledge that their views of peace may be peculiar, but still urge upon religious Editors of the South the duty of publishing them, and also of calling upon ministers of the gospel generally to preach upon the subject. Now it might be sufficient to say that the people of the South are happily free as they generally are, when tyrannical attempts are made upon them, to have sufficient time to hear, and when it has been in a state of persecution themselves and as far as possible with others; it is therefore not so needful that they should write and preach on the subject, nor are they so sanguine as their friends at the North seem to be, that they could be successful in reaching the religious powers in other countries to lay down their arms and love as brethren. It, however, the Peace Societies at the North can effect so desirable an end, we would cheerily aid in the undertaking. Some little caution, however, might be the part of prudence in case they undertake to settle the difficulties between Nicholas and the Allied powers, lest they should be made to feel the force of an old saying, "physician heal thyself," and be told by the Potentates of the old world that charity, it is generally understood, should begin at home, and that when they have learned to live peacefully with each other, and with their own countrymen, it will then appear more appropriate for them to cross the seas in their efforts to teach others how to practice peace. We say some caution might be needful lest their endeavors would prove as futile for good, as they will appear to some vilicious.

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Central Railroad. This road is now finished and in operation for some 65 miles, from Goldsboro, where it connects with the Wilmington Road, as far west as Durham's Depot some 13 miles below Hillsboro. A daily train now passes over it for the accommodation of travellers, which leaves Goldsboro every morning at half-past 3 o'clock, reaches Raleigh at 6 A. M., and Durham's Depot at half-past 7 A. M., where it connects with a line of Stages to Hillsboro, Greensboro, &c.

Having passed over this road within a few days, we find it well built, firm and in excellent condition. The Engines are of fine size, and said by good judges to be of superior materials and workmanship. The Car in which we took a seat was certainly superior to some respects to any that we have noticed. The arrangement for ventilating it by letting in the air near the top of the car, instead of through the windows, is a great improvement both for comfort and safety. The officers we found prompt and accommodating, and every precaution is used to prevent accidents. In passing over that portion of the Road between Raleigh and Goldsboro, we could but contrast our present comfort and expedition with what it was when we traveled in by Stage. Then it required some 12 or 14 hours to make the journey, it being so near lonely and uninteresting travel, now about 2 hours will carry one through at a cost of less than one-half of what was charged for staging, while the riding itself is a pleasant recreation.

This Road when completed will