

Something Loose.

It great cities were left to depend upon themselves for the increase or maintenance of their population, it appears to us that there would soon be no great cities.

Paris has been called the type or exponent of France, and for none with greater show of truth than because Paris was in fact made up from the provinces, there being no such thing as a native Parisian.

It needs not that we should look back at the history of the past twelve months to remind our readers of the advent of "hard times." Unfortunately, the knowledge of this fact has been too feelingly forced upon the community, to leave any in ignorance of it.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—In spite of prophecies and predictions of speedy downfall, accompanied by assertions of present weakness and unpopularity, recent events have clearly demonstrated the strength of Louis Napoleon's government in France, and the confidence reposed in it by the masses of the people.

ALLIGATORS.—We notice that the Herald of yesterday, relates the killing of an Alligator, up near the Railroad dock. Said Alligator measuring some eleven feet seven inches, in length.

YESTERDAY a boy passed in the neighborhood of our office, with one of said alligator's paws in his hand, and even then, without any body to it, it looked dangerous. However, it set a knot of gentlemen to "talking alligator," and certainly we received no very exalted ideas of the taste or judgment of said reptiles in matters gastronomic, from their proclivity to swallow pine-knots, brick-bats, and pieces of cold iron.

WHAT things may happen on the theatre of Europe no man can tell; but, certain it is, that since the death of the Emperor Nicholas, Louis Napoleon is the man of the times—the real leader of Europe.

WHO IS GENERAL CARRE?—The Orizaba, at New Orleans, in addition to the abduction and flight of Santa Anna, brings news that Gen. Carre had been appointed Provisional President, and General La Vega General-in-Chief of the army.

YESTERDAY we did not know what to make of the "Gen. Carre," who was acting as provisional president of Mexico, since the abdication of Santa Anna.

WE are indebted to Mr. Feathers, of Greensboro, N. C., for a present of a box of fine fruit, courteously brought down by Mr. Cummings, of this place.

THE Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth abates none of its virulence or fatality. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing from Norfolk, under date of the 25th, says that there were some 600 then down with the fever.

DEATHS AT PORTSMOUTH.—As exhibiting the progressive increase of the disease in Portsmouth, we give from the Transcript the number of deaths during each of the four first days of last week.

SANTA ANNA AGAIN A FUGITIVE.—That most perturbed of Serene Highnesses, Santa Anna, it will be seen, has again abdicated, and Mexico has again drifted from her moorings, such as they were.

ALVAREZ is not much better than Santa Anna—not as good, we fear. He is not even a pure white man. He is a military adventurer, and not much at that.

THE gold coined at the San Francisco Mint in July was \$2,002,250. It has been discovered that a number of the \$50 Octagonal Slugs in circulation, have had the centre sawed out, and a plate of copper inserted, causing a loss of \$15 on each piece.

THE crops in Oregon were rapidly ripening, with the most abundant prospects for all kinds of grain. The Oregon papers have glowing accounts of gold and lead mines.

A TREE HERO GONE.—The Norfolk and Petersburg papers bring the sad intelligence of the continued progress and increasing fatality of the epidemic at Norfolk.

THE abandonment of Petropolis by the Russian forces is rather strange, after the unexpected resistance made there for a few months since, and the known fact that the defenses had in the mean time been much strengthened.

WE called in, this morning, at Mr. Whitaker's to see a portrait of Bishop Atkinson, of this diocese, painted for a gentleman of this place, by Mr. James Bogle of New York, a native, we believe of North Carolina.

CONVICTION OF A COUNTERFEITER.—A man named Hezekiah Hudson, who was committed to the Jail of Prince Edward's County, Virginia, on charge of passing counterfeit money, but who made his escape from Jail at that time, and was subsequently re-taken, had his trial week before last at Prince Edward's C. H.

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K. N. ISH IN VIRGINIA.—The Virginia Know-Nothing State Council met at Richmond, Va., on the 23d inst., and adjourned on the 24th.

THE United States mail steamship Arago arrived at Harre from New York on the evening of the 10th. Via Trieste, we learn that the French and English were demolishing the fortifications of Anapa, contrary to the wishes of the Circassians, who were, however, unable to oppose the fleet.

THE market for foreign securities was better. Consols on the 11th, the day of the sailing of the Pacific, closed at 90 7/8 a 91 for money, and 91 a 91 1/2 payable Sept. 6th.

THE Campaign in Moldavia and Wallachia—Spain and the Allies—Money Market.—New York, August 27.—The Daniel Webster, from San Juan, has just arrived, bringing 350 passengers and upwards of \$700,000 in specie.

THE Flight of Santa Anna from Mexico.—NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Fuller advices from Mexico inform us that Santa Anna left the capital on the 19th inst., and fled to Vera Cruz.

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THE last number of Westminster, in the course of an article, touches upon the secret politics of the Know-Nothing. We make the following extract:—

"We know not to which of the leaders of this agitation the idea of a secret society suggested itself. Perhaps it was borrowed from the Jesuitism against which it contends, and there may be some pretext for it in the excuse alleged by the 'Know-Nothing' Lodges in their manifesto, that without secrecy in their early formation, no young independent party with independent objects, can survive the attacks and allurements of the old parties with their selfish objects. Nevertheless, we believe that there is something in the nature of a Democracy which gives an especial attraction to secret societies. There is in them an appearance of exclusiveness, an initiation of an aristocracy, which is alluring. However, this may be the success of this movement, though now on the wane, has been wonderful. When Mr. Robertson was in America, a little more than a year ago, the 'Know-Nothing' were only just heard of; their lodges now profess to number many hundreds of members in every State through every State they are contesting an until lately in Virginia, generally carrying the elections, whether for Congress, State Legislature, or Governorships; and if this is an agreement on a candidacy for the Presidency, there is a strong probability that they may secure his election, by speedy and overpowering a success would have been impossible without some real principle was introduced, and, indeed, there is a principle asserted by this new party, that which none can be more important viz: the principle of Nationality. The Americans are still an English, that as Englishmen we cannot but rejoice over this assertion of American feeling; and as Protestants, it is pleasant for us to mark a manifestation of Protestantism. Nevertheless there are two great evils incident to the movement, to which we cannot but allude. The secrecy in its organization may have been expedient in the states of the old society, and it may be congenial to the character of the Constitution, which it is repugnant to the idea of a Republic, where every citizen ought to be responsible to his fellow-citizens for the maintenance of the citizenship. Nor can we believe that the despotic government to which every secret society must be submitted, and which we understand is in this case most stringent, will long be submitted to by men so unused to dictation. Already we see symptoms of gross insubordination; the lodge members will not always vote as they are ordered; and the sympathy of those outside, supporters of the threats and opprobrium of their fellow-members. The secrecy, however, may be got rid of; not so, we fear, the religious intolerance which seems to be inseparable from the principles of the movement. In the manifesto above alluded to, this intolerance is indeed denied; nevertheless, there is abundant proof of its actual, not to say violent, activity. By the second article of the Constitution of America, each member 'must be a Protestant, born of Protestant parents, reared under Protestant influence, and if united to a Roman Catholic wife, he is not eligible to any office.' The third article defines 'the object of this organization' to be, 'to resist the insidious policy of the Church of Rome, and other foreign influence, against the institutions of our country, by placing in all offices, in the gift of the people, or by appointment, not only non-Protestants, but non-citizens.' The oath is most solemn; every 'Know-Nothing' binds himself, therefore, to exclude a large number of his fellow-citizens from all share in the administration;—the exclusion from all share in the government, that is, the deprivation of the franchise, will be a natural consequence. It would be well, however, if political disabilities were all that were aimed at. We have seen by us many of the 'Know-Nothing, or American Crusader, a Boston paper, which professes to be the most influential organ of the Order, and which boasts of its 400,000 readers. We defy Ireland to produce such a paper; it is the most rabid Orangeman served up with American slang, and even the Tablet is not more intolerant, while it is far less vulgar. It is full of exhortations to exclude all Catholics from citizenship, and all Irish from the ranks of the army, and all non-Protestants from the ranks of the navy, and all non-citizens from the ranks of the militia; and it is full of tales describing the abominations of celibacy with a prudency which can only be equalled in England by Reynolds' 'Mysteries of the Court.' The effect of this teaching is evident enough in the style and temper of the correspondence which is inserted both in prose and verse. It is most sad to see America thus entering upon this course of political conflict, which has been the curse of Ireland and England also. Our experience, instead of being a warning, appears to excite them to emulation of the same; the cause of Romanism will be aided, not injured. Believing, as we do most firmly, that from the influence of the Romish Church there follows, and always must follow, social degradation and national subservience, we mourn over this spirit of persecution, and we are grieved to see the English, but because it is an aggravation of Romanism. The fear of priestly power in the States, though perhaps not unnatural, is unreasonable. The Roman Catholics are indeed absolutely increasing, because of the foreign immigrations; but they are relatively diminishing by the conversion of many of the immigrants. The Irish who improve in circumstances notoriously cease, either themselves or their children, to be Catholics. Arch-bishop MacHale, president of the Connaught against the exodus, because it is an insult to his irreligious effect; and according to the statistics of Mr. Mullen, an American priest, the Roman Catholics in the States are scarcely two millions. The faith which Protestant ascendancy and territorial tyranny had wound round the Celtic heart, becomes loosened by the possession of republican equality; and the Irish, who have been the victims of the penal laws of Ireland, or exhibit in Orangemen, and they will quickly restore to the priests their influence. Persecution is a game by which Romanism is sure to gain.

"Ereter's 'Journal,' p. 36. By the last Census (1850) the 'Church accommodation' for Roman Catholics is only for 676,721—not one-sixth of the accommodation for the Methodists, nor one-twentieth that for all the sects combined. See below's 'Census,' p. 137.

THE Democrats of Northampton county, held their convention, at Easton, Pa., on Monday. It had been supposed the friends of Gov. Reed would take this occasion to make a demonstration on his favor, and in favor of the administration on account of his removal. But it did not happen so. Senator Broadhead, being invited to attend the meeting, made a long and forcible address, at the conclusion of which the meeting passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as Democratic citizens of Northampton county, we adhere to those republican and constitutional principles under which, in the past, and in the future, we have achieved a victory, and which have made our country the proudest and wondrous of the world, developed her resources, increased her commerce, extended her flag, cemented the bonds of her Union, thereby attaining a political and commercial position second to none in the rank of civilized states.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the compromise measures of 1850, including the fugitive slave law, and in favor of the Kansas Nebraska Act, which repeal the Missouri compromise, and which provide for the admission of said territories as states, 'with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission,' it being the true intent and meaning of the said act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

The convention dispersed with three cheers for Democracy. Those who expected to see the Democracy of Northampton county shaken by Mr. Reed, are disappointed.

MAILING LETTERS ON BOARD THE CARS.—Complaints are again made to the department that letters are mailed on board the cars to the injury of the business of the post office. The department declares that 'no post office is the place, and the only place for mail letters; and they are permitted to be mailed at the cars only to meet the exigencies of those who cannot wait for the closing of the outgoing mail, and instruct mail agents to refuse to receive or mail all letters which they have reason to know or believe have been tendered to them under any other circumstances. Persons who have become fuddled by the postmaster of a town have been known to combine for the purpose of injuring the business of the post office, and mail them at the cars. The department will use all lawful means to counteract and suppress all such combinations.

DEMOCRATIC majority in Texas, 6,000.