WHAT NEXT!

It was but a few days since, says the New York Express, that we were called upon to record the fact, that a Romish Priest in Jersey City had fulminated there a threat of excommunication against a military company, for the heinous offence of going upon a certain excursion, contrary to the recommendation of the reverend father that they should patronize one of another description. The arrogance and presumption of the thing occasioned no little feeling among both Catholics and Protestants, and hardly has this began to subside, when our attention is called to another outrage, of still more aggravated description, on the part of a Popish Priest, at Hartford, Connecticut. Without further preface we submit the following well-authenticated statement of facts:

Saturday evening, August 11, 1855, David Dalton and Mrs. Mary King, of this city, went before the town register, declared their intentions of marriage, and were by him, as justice of the peace, duly and legally married. Sunday, Aug. 12th, the very Rev. Hughes, pastor of the Catholic church, informed Mr. and Mrs. Dalton that they were not married—were no better than the beasts of the field—were living a life of prostitution, but that he would marry them all right for ten dollars, and they must pay that or he would banish them from Hartford, and that wherever they went he would have them banished, unless they paid him the $10. The man Dalton, being a poor laboring man, had not $10 to spare, but told Father Hughes he would (rather than have any trouble) pay him five or even six dollars, but that he could pay no more. The Rev. Hughes said—

"No, not a cent less than 10," and he then took from Dalton the marriage certificate he had; and although urged and requested to return it, refused and turned Mrs. Dalton out of the house and said they should not be allowed to live in Hartford.

The above can be substantiated by the oath of the parties. Mrs. Dalton told Hughes that she would publish him if he did not return her marriage certificate. Hughes said, "I will publish and banish you in church next Sunday."

Here is a beautiful revelation now! Well may the Hartford Courant, from which the statement is copied, ask:

What are we coming to? Is this a country where a priest and a clergyman are no better and worse that other people? or, are we living in Spain or Italy, where the priest has legal powers and the laity are mere beasts of burden for their greasy reverences to straddle? Let any American, with the feelings of a man, read the above statement of facts, and if his blood does not boil, we pity him. Has it come to this, that the laws of our State are to be traduced and despised by the Irish priest, fresh from a Popish seminary—that our women are to be insulted, and their most delicate and shrinking sensibilities are to be ruthlessly played upon by this mercenary power? Is it to be endured that this fledging priest, but little more than a boy in years, and with such a head (out he may live to the age of Methuselah and never acquire the judgment of a man, shall undertake to coerce men and women of Connecticut—to hold at his pleasure legal documents belonging to other people—that this boy is to fancy he can *banish* citizens of our State?

We apprehend he is more likely to get banished himself—we apprehend he will have to be cautious how he uses language applicable to three fourths of our citizens, if applicable at all, when he intimates that persons of different sex, cohabiting, but not married by the Catholic Church, are not married, are no better than the beasts of the field, and by living a life of prostitution. To say so, is to bastardize more than three-quarters of our population—is to heap the most degrading epithet our language contains on the beloved mothers, who bore us and the fathers who sired us. This is a free country, yet awhile—no thanks to Priest Hughes—and he will find it altogether too free a country for him to live in, if he persists in such talk. The statement comes to us from a responsible source—if Priest Hughes wants a hearing, he shall have it, provided he keeps reasonably close to the point.

A DISCOVERY.

That candid and truth-loving sheet, the Raleigh Standard of the 25th instant, thus expresseth itself in relation to the last election:

"The present Democratic majority in this State is composed of tried and true Democrats, and of high-minded, honorable Henry Clay Whigs. We have lost, it is true, a few who professed to be Democrats; but we have been twice compensated for this by accessions from the 'flower of the Whig party.'"

How long is it since our contemporary has found that *rem acu tetigit*, a high-minded, honorable Henry Clay Whig—Twelve months ago, according to this same *Standard*, the Whigs of North Carolina were any thing but high-minded and honorable. They were all scamps of the most unequivocal cast—allies of abolitionists—traitors to the land of their birth, and enemies to their own hearth stones and firesides. Their candidate for the governorship was ridiculed and reviled; and they who supported him were the most unprincipled, scheming, self-seeking politicians upon the face of the whole earth. From the soles of their feet to the crowns of their heads they were nothing but wounds, bruises, and putrifying sores; and no one could come in contact with them without moral contamination. But the Standard has got a new wrinkle on its horn. The dog from which the skin was taken was not so *cursed fat* after all! There are high-minded, honorable Henry Clay Whigs in North Carolina, and our contemporary acknowledges the fact! Then the Standard ought to make full atonement for its errors, and not only confess that there is such a thing as an honorable Whig in the State, but, like the girl at the meeting, make a clean breast and cry out, "Oh what a—liar I have been!"—*Fay. Argus.*

If men cannot associate peacably together and agree not to support foreigners and Roman Catholics for office without being attacked by foreigners and Catholics with deadly weapons, the fact affords the strongest possible evidence that the association was not formed soon enough. If American citizens because they use the right of suffrage as they please, are to be shot down by foreigners and Catholics, it is high time that foreigners should be taught their places and their duties. If foreigners and Catholics will shoot and murder because they are voted *against*, it is a miserable reason why they should be voted *for*.—*Louisville Journal.*

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, September 11, 1855.

The Land of Gold

We are indebted to the author for a volume under the above title. He says that when he went to California that friends "extracted from him a promise to communicate to them such intelligence as would give them a distinct idea of the truthfulness or falsidence of the many glowing descriptions and reported vast wealth of California." In accordance with this promise he kept up a regular correspondence, and since his return he has given this correspondence to the public. Of his opportunities to make the volume interesting he says:

"A weary and rather unprofitable sojourn of three years in various parts of California, afforded me ample time and opportunity to become too thoroughly conversant with its rottenness and its corruption, its squalor and its misery, its crime and its shame, its gold and its dross. Simply and truthfully I gave the history of my experience to friends at home, who after my return suggested that profit might be derived from giving these letters to the world in narrative form, and urged me so strenuously, that I at length acceded to their wishes, but not without many reluctance, being doubtful as to the reception of a book from one so incapable as myself of producing any thing more than a plain 'unvarnished tale.'"

Its being an "unvarnished tale" is a recommendation to the volume, and from a cursory examination of the work we commend it to our readers as quite an interesting publication and well worthy of a perusal. This work, no doubt, can be had at Lowrie & Ennis'.

The Epidemic in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

There appears to be but little abatement of the Yellow Fever either in Norfolk or Portsmouth, and the situation of the two places is most deplorable. Norfolk, especially seems to be more affected than Portsmouth, and the atmosphere is so impregnated with malaria that persons who are well assume a yellow cast. There appears but little hope of stying the disease until the air is purified by frost. The opinion is expressed that this disease has been advancing Northward for several seasons and that in another year Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, will next be attacked by this epidemic. It will be the part of these cities to take every precautionary means to prevent its reaching them, or should it reach them to be prepared to prevent its spread by having removed every thing that will aid in creating the malaria. We copy from the Baltimore American the following statements relative to the epidemic:

Dr. Jno. Morris returned to this city yesterday morning from Norfolk, whither he has been for several days, and represents the condition of the city as deplorable in the extreme. There are more physicians in Norfolk he says than are necessary, but there is a great want of nurses, which seems impossible to obtain. All the physicians of the city are attending to their business, but there is now no one to attend the affairs of the city or to enforce sanitary regulations. Mayor Woodis died on Sunday last, which left the city government without a head; there is no quorum of the City Council, or Board of Health, nor is there any one to attend to anything, except the Howard Association, and the whole time of that body is absorbed distributing food to the population. The scenes witnessed by Dr. Morris, while in Norfolk he says are indescribable. The stores are all closed, the market house deserted, and out of a population of 20,000, there are only about 8,000 left of which number there are only three thousand whites. Dr. M. visited a family on Sunday last, and found the wife lying in a dying condition on the bed, and the husband with black vomit on the floor, without a friend to attend them, or a nurse to administer the necessary medicine. He made an effort to procure a nurse for them, but could not, and when he left they were both in the agonies of death. During the illness of Mayor Woodis there was not a citizen of Norfolk at his residence, and on the last night of his life two of the physicians remained with him. So great has been and continues the mortality that the people look at it and talk of it with apparent unconcern, and look as a matter of course for the death of a patient as surely as they are attacked. In the midst of this distress, those who are valuables for public use have taken advantage of the times, and refused to play, except their services, except at rates which the Howard Association cannot pay. Dr. M. states that the malaria is such that all the people, even those who are apparently healthy, look sallow, and their eyes partake of a yellow hue. There are but few people to be seen in the streets, except those having charge of the nurses, and the physicians who are constantly going. It is impossible for any one to form any proper idea of the distress which prevails, and even those in comfortable circumstances are obliged to obtain their supplies from the Howard Association, there being no other means of procuring it.

In Portsmouth there are better regulations, the authorities standing at their posts and doing all they can to relieve the afflicted. The city has been divided into seven districts, each of which has its own physician, and the patients are made more comfortable than in Norfolk. The epidemic rages quite as severely as ever, though it has assumed a less malignant form and yields more readily to medical treatment. The average number of deaths is about twenty per day, and the number of new cases are as great per day as they have been at any time since the epidemic broke out. Dr. M. states he left because there were more physicians than are needed, but the authorities tell those who are constantly arriving that they require no more medical help. Many of the physicians are young and inexperienced, though they might be very effective as nurses. All the people seem more or less influenced, the malaria which fills the atmosphere producing a disagreeable fever in the head. There is now no hope of arresting the ravages of the disease, and as the night inclement has become the cities that it will continue to rage until checked by frost, there being nothing else which can stay its progress.

While other places are sending in aid to the afflicted cities, will Charlotte not help.

Gen. B. F. Edmy.

We had lost sight of our old friend Gen. Edmy and thought he has gone out West to establish a new county, until he was brought to our notice by the following article, copied from the Greensville (S. C.) Enterprise. At one time we were a great admirer of the General, and it cannot be denied that he did "yeoman's service" in this district, but like so many others, being too ambitious and not willing to "bide his time" he flew off in a huffed and has been going further and further astray until he is now arrayed against the American Party. But in the language below the "American Party may take fresh courage" at his opposition. But read the extract:

"The crowning feature of this Democratic meeting was the introduction of Gen. B. F. Edmy, of North Carolina as one of their champions. Very mortifying! Shades of Jeff Davis and Mason! what is it come to in the name of modern Democracy if such a man is to be its defender. 'Can such things be and overcome us like a summer cloud without our special wonder?' Americanism will suffer no alarm from such assailants; her success is inevitable if men like him are imported to fight the battles of Democracy. Americanism, like the boy when bitten by an ass, merely measures the source from whence it came, and profits by the consideration. It is an honor to any party in South Carolina which boasts the opposition of Bayliss M. Edmy. He is a man who has always been a whig of the deepest dye—voted against Mr. Pierce—was paid by his own party to secure votes for Scott in his own state—and is now lecturing the Democratic people of the South—denouncing in the vilest terms a portion of the people of this State infinitely superior to himself in constancy, devotion to the South, and the interests of the country.

The American party may take fresh courage from the proceedings of this meeting—such incongruous assaults will fall harmless at its feet, and whilst some of these will be looking for the source of salt river in the fall of 1856, the other may be hunting for the locality of Pernambuco without a special permit. Coming events cast their shadows before.

THE ISSUE.

"IF BAAL BE GOD, SERVE HIM; BUT IF THE LORD BE GOD, THEN SERVE HIM."

It seems to be a law of fact, if not of nature, that there shall be in all governments when freedom of the press and of speech is tolerated, opposing political parties possessing and promulgating contrary and conflicting political opinions. Such has ever been the case, and probably ever will be; and it is perhaps right that it should be so. It is the great centripetal power that holds the machinery of government together. But for that, the star of Empire would shoot madly from its orbit, and anarchy and confusion would universally prevail.

It is also a wise provision of nature that every thing changes with the march of time. Old things are passing away, and the thirst of the age seems to be for something new. And among other things, a new party, or order, has arisen in our midst, and a new revolution in politics seems to have taken place. The young American lion has arose from his lair—shaken the dew drops from his mane, and roared so loud that the nations have heard, and stand amazed, and the timorous and doubting are trembling lest he may soon become king of the forest and plain.

Old party lines are fast dying out, and Whiggery and Democracy have not been able to keep up the partition wall that has heretofore divided them. The people are tired of the empty and meaningless sounding of party names, which have only served as a cloak to hide the hypocrisy of sportsmen and demagogues. The American platform is broad enough to hold every true son of the soil—every American who is willing to rally beneath the clustering constellation of his country's flag, and strike for the land that gave him birth. This organization does not propose to originate a principle, but to embody and establish one that has existed since the days of the revolution. It is a principle involving the first law of nature, that of defence and self preservation. It rises spontaneously in the bosom of every man to claim and defend his own, whenever and by whomsoever that sacred domain may be invaded.

Where is the man that does not prefer his own household to that of a stranger, or who would not reserve himself the right of determining upon the claims of a stranger who would propose to enter his family circle, and demand the rights and privileges which were extended to his own children, more especially if he had reason to suspect that person of designing to exercise an influence dangerous to the peace and welfare of his house? The case is analagous. All the American party demands, or ever has demanded, is the exceedingly reasonable privilege of being let alone, and allowed to manage their own affairs in their own way, free from the arrogant and officious intermeddling of strangers and foreigners who care very little about us or our government or institutions any further than they may answer their own unholy and selfish ends.

Notice of Books

FOR SALE AT LOWRIE & ENNIS' BOOK STORE.

DICTIONARY OF POPULAR AND CLASSICAL QUOTATIONS.

The utility of the above book has been fully tested, by the publication of several editions of it. To each of these successive editions, the editor made copious additions; besides correcting and altering, in many instances, the translations, in order to give most clearly and obviously the meaning and bearing of the passage quoted. In preparing this edition for the press, care has been taken to give the work a thorough revision to correct some errors which had before escaped notice, and to insert many additional quotations, Law Maxims, and Law Terms.

The Rail Road Accident.

We have given on the outside a short notice of the rail road accident on the Camden and Albany Road. It appears that 101 persons were killed and wounded. The jury of inquest declares that the deaths were caused by running the train backwards; and that the immediate cause, was the coming in contact with a pair of horses, driven by Dr. Heincken, whose conduct is censured as careless and reckless. That the engineer did not observe the rules of the company, relative to blowing the whistle on approaching Crossings. The verdict exonerates the conductor of all the blame, and states that he was acting in accordance with established rules of the company. It declares that the company should adopt some more efficient mode to prevent the recurrence of such accidents, suggesting that the safety of passengers is of much more importance than the saving of two minutes time.

HALIFAX, Aug 31.

LOSS OF THE SUBMARINE CABLE.—A despatch just received in this city from Sydney, states that, owing to some mismanagement in the laying of the submarine cable between New Foundland and Cape Breton, when forty miles out from the New Foundland coast, the cable was lost. The vessels had been engaged two days in laying the cable when the accident happened. The despatch does not inform us in what manner the loss was occasioned, and it is also silent as to the probability of recovering the cable. The company are understood to have had an insurance on the cable to the extent of $70,000.

CHICAGO, August 21.

FROM KANSAS.—Chief Justice Lecompte, gave a dinner at Shawnee Mission, on the 22d inst., to the Kansas Legislature, for the honor done him in locating the capital at the town named after him. Judge Elmore was present, and was toasted enthusiastically. He announced his determination to resist President Pierce's usurpation of power.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS AND TRAVELS.—We learn that the aggregate receipts of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, from October last to July inclusive, amounted to $360,709 52.

We learn that the number of passengers going North this month, over the Winnington and Weldon Railroad, is greater than any preceding month, notwithstanding the prevalence of yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth.—*South Carolinian.*

QUITE NATURAL.—A bachelor advertised for a "helpmate," one who would prove "a companion for his heart, his hand, and his lot." A fair one replying, asked very earnestly, "how big is your lot?"

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 8, 1855.

In pursuance to notice by the County Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, the committee of each Division being present, organized by calling Col. B. W. Alexander, of Hopewell Division to the Chair, and requesting James G. Wilkinson, of Mecklenburg Division to act as Secretary.

The Chairman was called upon to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in some happy remarks.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented to the meeting for consideration:

WHEREAS, We, the Sons of Temperance of Mecklenburg county, have heard with great pleasure that the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North-Carolina will meet here on the 4th Thursday in October next, and desiring the advancement of the temperance reformation, would urge upon the Grand Division to accept our most cordial thanks for the manifestation they have tendered towards old Mecklenburg in selecting this place for holding its next annual meeting.

Resolved, 1. That an Invitation be extended to Gen. Cary, of Ohio and Hon. J. B. O'Neal, of S. C. to be with us during the meeting of the Grand Division in October next, and that a committee of four, one from each Division be appointed a Committee of Invitation.

2. That Mecklenburg Division be constituted a Committee of Arrangement and to wait upon the citizens and make arrangement to entertain members of G. D. during the meeting.

3. That the Charlotte Saxhorn Band be invited to play on Thursday, the 25th October next.

4. That all Sons of Temperance are respectfully invited to march in procession on Thursday the 25th of October next.

5. Every body is respectfully invited to come and hear the great discussion on temperance on Thursday the 25th October next.

After these resolutions were read and discussed they were taken up separately and unanimously adopted.

The following Committee according to the 1st resolution consists of S. H. Elliott, of Steele Creek Division, Dr. G. M. Campbell, of Pleasant Hill Division and, Jas. G. Wilkinson of Mecklenburg Division.

On motion the chairman was added to the Committee.

On motion the N. C. Whig, Western Democrat and the Spirit of the Age are requested to publish the above.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

B. W. ALEXANDER, *Chairman.*

J. G. WILKINSON, *Secretary.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Mecklenburg county Agricultural Society, August 24th 1855.—Present, A. Springs, President, C. T. Alexander, B. W. Alexander, D. Parks, J. H. Walker, John Walker, A. B. Davidson, H. B. Cunningham, Dr. J. W. Ross, R. F. Davidson, C. Overman, Robt. Henderson, J. L. Springs, E. C. Grier, Wm. Johnston, Dr. J. M. Davidson, P. J. Lowrie, Dr. J. M. Strong and M. D. Johnston.

There being a quorum present the President took his seat and called the meeting to order.

The Secretary being absent, P. J. Lowrie was appointed in his stead *pro tem.*

A Committee consisting of D. Parks, Wm. Johnston and John Walker, were appointed to revise the the By-Laws of this Society by the 22d of November next.

November 22d, 1855, was the day fixed upon as the day for holding the Annual Fair of this society. The following Committees were appointed to examine and award premiums for different articles:

On Live Stock.—John Walker, C. Overman, J. H. Davis.

On Grain, and Vegetables of every Description.—Dr. J. W. Ross, C. T. Alexander, and Robt. Henderson.

On Goods of Domestic Manufacture.—Gen. J. A. Young, Thomas N. Alexander, and B. H. Davidson.

On Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.—Dr. J. M. Davidson, Col. B. W. Alexander, and J. L. Springs.

It was moved and carried, that the list of premiums offered by this society be published three times in the papers of this town.

Twenty-five cents (25 cts.) was fixed upon as the price of admittance to the fair ground on the day of exhibition.

P. J. Lowrie was appointed to select and procure suitable badges for the officers and members to wear on days of exhibition.

J. A. Young was appointed Marshal of the day, (22d Nov.)

P. J. Lowrie was appointed to confer with the Charlotte Sax-horn Band, and invite them to play for the society on that day.

On motion, the society adjourned to meet on the 22d November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Kerr's Hotel.

A SPRINGS, Pres't.

P. J. LOWRIE, Sec'y. *pro tem.*

The Washington Union, of Sunday, says: "It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that we announce this morning the death of the venerable and universally esteemed Judge Cranch, for so many years connected and identified with the Judiciary of this District. He expired at his residence in this city, at an early hour last evening. By referring to our local column it will be seen that a meeting of the members of the bar and officers of the circuit and criminal courts is called for Monday morning next to adopt suitable measures of respect for the memory of the deceased."

A VALUABLE MINERAL.—It is said that a peculiar species of coal has lately been discovered in Kentucky. It is valuable as fuel, and in addition furnished an oil of great excellence for lucribating machinery. Candles can be made from it; and such is its compactness that it may be converted into knife handles, ink stands, buttons, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.

THE WHEELER CASE.—The jury in the Wheeler Case have found only Ballard and Curtis guilty of an assault upon Colonel Wheeler.

From our Correspondent.

Charleston, Sept. 5, 1855.

The feelings of the community were considerably shocked by the arrival in our port on Monday last, of the ship Ariel on board of which a few days before the commander of the vessel, Captain Ayres had been murdered. It appears that the Ariel sailed from New York in the latter part of July last for Shanghai. There were only two or three passengers aboard, with 24 hands and four officers. The murder was first discovered on the morning of the 17th ult., when the Captain was found in his bed, at about half past 7 o'clock, quite dead. The body however which was wrapped in a great coat, was still warm. On examination, it was found that his death had been caused by sundry deadly wounds, one of which was upon the left side of the head, apparently given with a hatchet, while there were several stabs in the left breast near the heart; the throat was also cut apparently with a sharp knife.

Henry E. Giraud, one the apprentices, about 17 years of age, was the first of the crew which was arrested, and his arrest was in consequence of testimony given against him by George Anderson, another apprentice of about the same age. It is said that the accusations of these two young men mutually criminate each other, though the particulars of the accusations are as yet unknown to us, as the Jury of Inquest is still in session, having already consumed two days in the examination of witnesses. They have thus far connected no other person besides themselves with the transaction, tho' a bloody knife, the blade of which corresponded with the wounds in the Captain's breast, was found in the locker of another one of the apprentices which has not been arrested.

The Ariel came to anchor off our bar on Monday afternoon, where she was spoken by the steamer Aid, Captain Paine, who was off there on a cruise. The first mate, now the captain of the Ariel, expressed a wish to Capt. Paine to come up to the city in the Aid, but the 2d officer and the crew refused to let him leave. The Aid, on coming into port, spoke the U. S. Revenue Cutter Wm. Aiken and advised Capt. Coste of the state of affairs on board the Ariel, when the cutter proceeded immediately to board her, and brought her to the city, when the young men, Giraud and Anderson, were lodged in the Guard House to await the proper examination.

It is said that the Ariel has a large amount of specie on board, and it is suspected that the boys were advised of the fact, and from a desire to possess it, they were led to the commission of the crime of which they stand charged. We omitted to mention in the proper place, that the body of Capt. Ayres had been carefully preserved in brine, and is now in a sufficient state of preservation to enable the Jury to examine the wounds with certainty and satisfaction, although decomposition had commenced, and the body is quite offensive. It was removed from the vessel to-day, and the examination of witnesses continued on board.

Of the two suspected criminals, Giraud belongs to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Anderson is from New York city. The former has been to sea before, but this is Andrson's first voyage. It is a fact worthy of note, that the facts as far as made known, with the exception of the stories of the boys themselves, do not have the least tendency to criminate them. The verdict of the Jury of Inquest, which will be published to-morrow morning, will bring out all the facts, and probably designate the guilty parties, with some more degree of certainty. Your correspondent visited the boys in prison last night, and was satisfied, from their appearance, that they could not be, at least, adepts in crime. The opinion of all who have seen them, are favorable to their innocence, tho they may be guilty.

I have been thus minute in the relation of the circumstances of this most shocking affair, as it is a case of rare and extraordinary occurrence, and has created a great deal of feeling in our community. It will soon undergo a legal investigation in the U. S. Court, when all the facts will be brought out. I will leave this letter open until five o'clock to-morrow morning, at which hour the mail closes, hoping to get the principal points in the verdict of the Jury of Inquest, if it should perchance adjourn before that time.

SEPT. 6. The verdict of the Jury of Inquest was made known at quite a late hour last night, and I hasten this morning, to append it to this communication. The testimony, as published in the *Standard*, is quite voluminous, occupying about 4 columns. It will be seen that Lakeman, the first mate, has been implicated as the principal in the transaction, instigated by a desire to have the sole control of the vessel. The two boys, Giraud and Anderson, were probably only made the instruments by Lakeman, of carrying out his wicked and cruel designs. It appeared in testimony that Lakeman said that it would be the height of his ambition to command a vessel. The following is the verdict of the Jury, after a tedious and protracted session of two days.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—An Inquisition indented, taken on board of ship Ariel, in the stream, in the District and State aforesaid, the 4th and 5th days of September, A. D. 1855, before J. P. DeVeaux, Coroner, upon view of the body of Wm. Henry Ayres, commander of said ship, then and there being dead, by the oaths of L. W. Spratt, Foreman, Thomas Bolley, Dr. A. B. Rose, W. K. Buchanan, W. P. Reeves, F. N. Bonneau, W. P. Ravenel, S. D. Dour, L. C. Clifford, W. H. Ladson, Dr. H. D. Fraser, M. Hyams, W. B. Carlisle, and T. C. Trott, being a lawful Jury of Inquest, who being charged and sworn to enquire for the State of South Carolina, where, and by what means, the said William H. Ayres, Commander aforesaid, came to his death, upon their oaths do say, that on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 12 o'clock at night, and half past 7 in the morning of the said 17th day of August, the said vessel then being about latitude 39 west, the said deceased then came to his death by being stricken on his head by a hatchet, by having his throat cut with some sharp instrument, and by being stabbed in the right breast and about the region of the stomach, with some other sharp instrument; and we, the jurors aforesaid, upon our oaths aforesaid, do further say, that Nicholas Wheaton Lakeman, the first mate of the ship, did do, or instigate, or concur in, the perpetration of the said deed, and that Henry Giraud, a boy on board the said vessel, were also concerned in the perpetration of the said deed; and we the said jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say, that the said Nicholas Wheaton Lakeman and the said Henry Giraud and George Anderson, are guilty of the murder of the said William H. Ayres.

ASHLEY.

A PLUCKY EDITRESS.—Our sister contemporary, Mrs. Prewett, who since the death of her husband, has edited the Yazoo Whig, having received an offensive note, says: "If the biped that sent us the anonymous letter from Jackson, signed "Churubusco," will come to Yazoo city, and call at the Whig office—two noble little boys, one eight and the other six years old, shall tie a leather medal around his neck, as a due bill for a flogging they owe him payable some ten years hence, with compound interest."

GENERAL PIERCE AND THE CATHOLICS BEFORE HIS ELECTION.

In addition to the declaration of the Pope's Nuncio to Mr. Barringer, our minister to Madrid, that "*Judge Campbell*, of Pennsylvania, *was appointed*, (Postmaster General) *and that he was a Catholic*," before Mr. B. had any authentic news of the *formation of the Cabinet*, and while it was still *a subject of conjecture* at the Court at Madrid," there is a sufficiency of proof, of the influence at work *before* the last Presidential election, of the strong game that was played to obtain the Roman Catholic vote for General Pierce.

In 1852, preceding the election, there was printed at the office of the Boston Post, a pamphlet of 24 pages, containing the very tallest sort of a bid for the Roman Catholic vote. The last four pages are filled with extracts from Catholic papers, and show the "*the Catholic sentiment.*" It was stated that a copy of this pamphlet was sent to each subscriber of the Boston Pilot, a Catholic organ. These extracts were from the Pilot, the American Celt, the Truth Teller, at New York, the Irish American, the Catholic Mirror, and the Freeman's Journal, and Catholic Gazette—all Roman Catholic journals, to show that Gen. Pierce was "ON THE RIGHT SIDE," and that it was the "DUTY OF THE CATHOLICS" to place General Pierce *in his true position.*

We give the extracts from the Celt, dated June 19th, 1852, shortly after Gen. Pierce's nomination Here it is:

"What, then, is the duty of Catholics who *know* that Gen. Pierce has freely and unreservedly advocated THEIR rights? Shall they not endeavor to place him in his *true position*, by spreading broadcast the *truth?* or shall they by their silence, now that his labor in *their behalf* has been done, permit his enemies thus to stigmatize him? Never! no, *never* let it be said with truth that Catholics are *ungrateful* where an honest purpose is exhibited in their behalf. Catholics, true and devoted at heart, can *never be ungrateful*, nor can they well afford to be—their enemies are numerous and ever watchful for their discomfiture; while their true friends out-side of the church, are seldom, indeed too seldom to be found. Let us see to it, then, that this matter is placed in its *true light*, so far as we are able to do so."

Here, it will be seen, is no appeal to patriotism, or the dictates of the judgment in regard to the policy of the country, but to "duty of Catholics," because he (Gen. P.) has *freely and unreservedly advocated* THEIR rights.

These orders having gone forth from high quarters in Roman Catholic authority, (it is well known what influence such authority exercises over the *mass* of the Catholics in the United States) it was, of course, expected, as it really occurred, that that vote would be cast for Gen Pierce. And was it altogether without a consideration? Is it any wonder, then, that we see the important post of P. M. General, and a host of offices within the gift of the administration, in the hands of the Roman Catholics after this bidding?

But we must give one more extract. On page 17 of that pamphlet is a certificate dated, "*Concord, N. H.*, (Gen. Pierce's house,) August 12th, 1852," and by 36, "Catholic citizens of Concord, stating among other things, that the "Catholics of N. H., and of *all New England*" entertain the highest respect for Gen. Pierce AS A POLITICIAN and a man. To this certificate is appended the following significant document:

"I, the undersigned, *Catholic Pastor*, of Worcester and *Concord, N. H.*, certify that the above signed gentlemen are citizens of Concord, and know them to be of good standing *and Catholics*; and moreover, *I fully concur* with the SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED in their statement of *facts*, relative to the *course of Gen Pierce.*

(Signed) WILLIAM McDONALD,
"*Catholic Pastor.*"

The pamphlet then adds, "that document speaks for itself." Truly it does. And we wish our readers would pay some attention to that "speaking."

Is their no evidence of all that has been charged as to the connection of General Pierce's election with the Catholic vote? Is there no evidence of a "bargain," in the face of the pamphlet alluded to, its circulation, the wholesale appointments of Roman Catholics to important offices since 1852, the declaration of the Pope's Nuncio, besides other evidences which have been adduced? Believe it who may—actions speak louder than words. Professions are nothing when our acts contradicts them.—*American Advocate.*

Give us American politics and American religion—*Kenneth Rayner.*

We don't know of any American religion, except Mormonism, Shakerism and Millerism. These are Native American religions.—*Terre-Haute Journal.*

In all the Sag-Nicht papers we find systematic and pertinacious efforts to disparage the U. States. Every opportunity is sought to place our own country in unfavorable contrast with foreign countries. Every thing American is depreciated, and every thing foreign is extolled. The Terre-Haute organ says that Mormonism, Shakerism and Millerism are the only religions of American growth. Shakerism is not of native growth—it originated in England, where the "Female Christ" of the Shakers made their appearance and preached her doctrines. As for Millerism, it is not a new religion at all; Miller believed and taught that the end of the world was at hand, just as thousands and thousands of foreigners have taught at different times during the last eighteen centuries—but he preached the established doctrines of Christianity. Mormonism is undoubtedly of American growth, and the grasshoppers that are kicking them out of the world are an American institution.—*Louisville Journal.*

FOREIGN CONVICTS AGAIN.—In a late issue of *Galignani* there is a paragraph evidently not intended for the American market. It conveys to us the intelligence that a society has been established at Drammen, in Norway, to supply liberated convicts with the means of immigration from their ungrateful country to this land of liberty. Already, we are told, this society has sent out thirty-two persons who are doing well, although in what branch of their profession they have engaged, we are unable to state. We call the attention of the Mayor and the Commissioners appointed to look after immigrants to this statement, which is undoubtedly the record of a fact. The authorized agents of the United States government in Norway ought to know something about the matter, and it seems singular that a society, such as is mentioned above, should have been so long in successful operation without any official announcement of the fact being received in this city.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Telegraphed for the South Carolinian.

One Week later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived, with Liverpool dates of August 25th.

Her news is not important—nothing new had occurred at Sebastopol. Every thing was quiet, and the Russians continue to occupy their former positions along the Chernaya.

The loss of the Russians in the bombardment of Sweaborg turns out to be only 40 killed, and 160 wounded. A portion of the fortifications had been destroyed, but the allies had made no further attack on the Riga. Two British ships had fired upon Riga, without producing any effect.

In Asia, Affairs continue as before. The siege of Kars had made no further progress.

At Liverpool cotton was easier but not lower. Sales of the week 45,000 bales, and exporters the same number. The quotations are fair Orleans 7¼d, middling 6 7-16d, fair upland 6¾d, middling 6¼.

Flour had advanced 2s. Corn 6d, and wheat 2d a 3d. Consols closed at 91½.

Canal flour was quoted at 40 a 41s, Ohio 42s. White corn 44s a 45s, yellow 37s 6d a 38s. The market closed quiet. Provision unchanged. Rice easier. Naval stores steady. American stores dull and unchanged. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £160,000. The steamer Ariel arrived out on the 23d, and the Washington on the 24th.

The British in the Sea of Azoff had blown up the sunken Russian ships. The Russian ships in Berdiansk Bay had also been burned.

There was nothing authentic in regard to a renewal of the peace conferences.

It was rumored that a split had occurred in the Austrian Cabinet.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The St. Louis Advocate says that the following is a true copy of a document found in that city, which had probably been dropped by some member of the Roman Catholic Church:

A. M. D. C. ET B. V. M. H.

FORM OF RECITING THE CHAPLET OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

In the name of the Father, &c.

I.

I thank thee, Eternal Father, for having by thy Almighty power, preserved Mary, Most Holy, thy Daughter, from original sin.

Our Father, &c.—Four *Hail Marys*.—After each *Hail Mary*, "Blessed be the holy, most pure and immaculate Conception of the B. V. M."

II.

I thank thee, Eternal Son, for having by thy wisdom, preserved Mary, Most Holy, thy Mother, from original sin.

Our Father, &c., as above.

III.

I thank thee, Holy Ghost Eternal, for having by thy Love, preserved Mary, Most Holy, thy spouse, from original sin.

Our Father, &c.

At the end, one *Glory be to the Father*, &c., in honor of the purity of St. Joseph, Spouse of the Mary Most Holy.

INDULGENCES.

One hundred days for each recitation.

A plenary indulgence one a month on the usual conditions.

The V. Provincial of Missouri S. J is duly authorized to bless this little Chaplet, and annex the indulgences.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—The Wheeler slave rescue case was continued this morning in the Court of Quarter Sessions. Among the witnesses examined was Jane Johnston, the slave woman of Col. Wheeler. Her appearance caused a great excitement. Her testimony was much the same as her affidavit. She had desired her freedom, and made such arrangements before leaving home as to expect her friends to rescue her on reaching New York. After her statement was concluded the United States officers attempted to arrest her, but the court instructed the court officers that she being a witness was to be defended with their lives. She was then taken out of the court between two long files of police, placed in a carriage and driven off. Relays had been prepared and were in waiting, and she was soon beyond the reach of the officers. A great excitement prevailed about the court house for some time.

☞ All attempts to bring about a fusion between the Hards and Softs of New York have failed. We do not see how this could well be otherwise. Their very titles are antagonistic. The Administration had sided with the Softs—had thrown the whole of official patronage in their favor—had systematically and in every way endeavored to "crush out" the Hards, and it was to have been expected that these injuries would be remembered, and that the persecuted section of the party would hesitate before agreeing to a reconciliation. Hence we are surprised at the course the Hards thought proper to pursue, for under the circumstances it was the only proper one for them to adopt—that is if they wished to preserve their independence, and even existence as a distinct political organization.

So the Democratic party is hopelessly divided in New York, and the State is gone from their possession. This is a significant circumstance, and will have an important bearing on the Presidential canvass, which will soon be upon us.—*Wilmington Herald.*

The common Schools of this county are sinks of moral pollution and nurseries of hell.—*Chicago (Catholic) Tablet.*

Are they? You have a queer taste, Mr. Tablet. Americans differ from you in opinion. In spite of the efforts of Archbishop Hughes, aided by Seward & Co., to debauch and destroy "common schools of this country," they will be sustained, and will continue to educate the children of a free and happy people.—*Rochester American.*

Some one has said, 'the best protection against the rigors of winter is matrimony.' Very likely, but what is the best protection against the rigors of matrimony?