spoke of an "inexact" report of my remarks in Washington, which you had seen. You then go on to repeat what you had said to me. You then state what were your impressions "*at the time*" the Nuncio made the communication, very nearly indentically with what you said in your letter to Mr. Ellis. You conclude by saying "if that subject is to be referred to at all again in public, although it was not so intended by me, it is but just to all the parties concerned, that it should be properly understood, and that this correction should be made." It so happened that there was no correction to make. I had spoken of the matter, not as *inexactly reported*, but as you gave the statement to me; and after I received your letter, when alluding to it in my public speeches, I generally read from the letter itself. As to its being "a casual conversation in social intercourse"—you will recollect that I told you in Baltimore, I had spoken of it publicly, not considering it at all confidential, and you said it was not so intended.

You will please allow me to call your attention to an editorial in the "Semi-Weekly Union" of the 28th July—in which the following language is used in reference to yourself: "He is at present at Saratoga Springs in the State of New York, and he has stated to a gentleman in this city, of unquestionable intelligence and integrity, that the conversation with the Nuncio of the Pope, concerning the Cabinet of President Pierce, which has been made the foundation of so much falsehood and calumniation, transpired subsequently to the 4th of March, 1853, and to the reception of the intelligence thereof, and of the names of President Pierce's Cabinet at Madrid. Mr. Barringer also stated that he had addressed two letters to Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, stating the time of the conversation and its circumstances and purport, and asking that gentleman to do all parties the justice to state the *facts* in the case, but that Mr. R. had suppressed both letters, and had wholly refused to correct the falsehoods in the premises." This statement, on first reading it, I knew to be a foul and malignant slander. It was not only entirely unlike you, but I knew it was impossible you could have said to any one, that this conversation with the Nuncio was "subsequently to the reception of the inauguration and of the names of President Pierce's Cabinet"—for at the time I had your letter, stating that the time of the conversation was "*before* you had any authentic and certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while it was still a subject of conjecture at the Court of Madrid." I knew it was impossible you could have told any one I "had *suppressed* your two letters, and had wholly refused to correct the falsehoods in the premises"—for at that time I had your letter in which you state that the variance between your statement to me, and my remarks at the meeting in Washington, as *reported*, was *error* in the ear of the reporter."

This article in the Union is a slander on you as well as on myself. It represents you as saying to some one at Saratoga, the very opposite of what you had said to me in your letter. I confess I have been looking for an authoritative denial by you of the slander in the Union. To say nothing of what is due to yourself, I think it due to me. I have not seen or heard of any retraction of this slander, by the Union. If you have not yet given the information to the public, it is not necessary to my vindication, however. He *charges* me with falsehood. In publishing the extract from your letter, I have *proven* falsehood on him.

I hope my dear sir, you will pardon this long and I fear tiresome and disagreeable letter. You have yourself in times past, been assailed, and had your conduct and your motives aspersed. You can make allowance then, for my anxiety that this matter may be properly examined, and the truth elicited. I ask for nothing but justice, and am willing to leave the public to the rational interpretation every fair-minded man must place on the facts disclosed. Your unwillingness that you should be misunderstood to the injury of Mr. Pierce or the Pope's Nuncio, will, I am sure, operate to prevent your allowing your name to be used, or your opinions perverted, to the injury of me.

Please answer at your earliest convenience—as I am anxious the vindication of my *opinions* even, shall be speedy and complete.

August 19, 1855.

This letter was commenced five days since, but owing to indisposition for the last four days has not been concluded till today.

Yours very truly and respectfully,
K. RAYNER.

P. S. Are there any data in your possession, by which you can identify the date of the party given by the Spanish Minister, at which the conversation took place, between the Nuncio and yourself.

K. R.

Hon. D. M. Barringer, Saratoga, N. Y.

THE TOWNLEY ESTATE.—The heirs in prospect of this immense property held a convention in Griffin last week, as we understand. Mr. Seaborn Lawrence, of this county, was in attendance as one of the parties interested. We do not know the result, but have understood that the descendants of Abram Lawrence, who settled in Virginia many years since, are entitled to the estate which its late owner left in England, valued at $125,000,000. Mr. John Lawrence, of Watertown, Conn., has been proven to be one of the heirs at law, while Mr. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, who also laid a claim, has failed. It seems that the Georgia and Tennessee branch of the family think enough of their prospect to spend some money in the enterprise. It is estimated that each family will be entitled to about $1,000,000, provided they can establish their claim. One hundred and twenty-five millionaires added to our country by the death of one man, will be unprecedented in its history.—*Spartan (Ga.) Press.*

THE TUNNELS.—The Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian states, that the eastern tunnel on the Blue Ridge Railroad has been cut 1356 feet; it is 16 feet wide, and 21 feet high. The whole is of solid rock; the western tunnel has been cut 1794 feet; the work in this end of the tunnel has been more difficult to perform than in the western tunnel, owing to the caving in of the earth, and the large streams of water encountered there. Several partners of this end of the tunnel have been arrested with brick. During the last month, 77 feet have been cut in both tunnels, and there is 1000 feet to finish, when daylight will shine through the Blue Ridge. The intermediate, or Kelly's tunnel, is progressing, but it is a most difficult job.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, September 25, 1855.

New Post Office.

A new Post Office has been established at the house of Dr. S. N. Johnston, in Gaston county, by the name of Castania Grove, Wm. Bell, Post Master.

Rail Road Accident

An accident occurred on the 19th instant, on the C. & S. C. Rail Road. It took place near Killian's Mills, and was caused, as we understand a passenger told it, by the displacement of one of the bars of iron. Several passengers were injured, but we believe none seriously.

Sudden Change in the Weather.

On Wednesday last, such a change took place in the weather here, as to render winter clothing and a fire quite comfortable. At Washington city we learn that the thermometer fell 32 degrees from 4 o'clock Tuesday evening until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Battle of Kings Mountain.

A general invitation is given by the committee to the people of this and the adjoining counties to attend the celebration of the Battle of Kings Mountain, on the 4th of October next. The Ladies especially are invited to attend.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Gov. Bragg has recommended Thursday, the 25th day of October next, as a day for Public Thanksgiving. This is a month earlier than usual.

Epidemic at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

We learn by late accounts from Norfolk that the Yellow Fever is still on the decline in that place. From Portsmouth the accounts are not so favorable.

Monroe's Journal of Finance.

We have received the September No. of the above work. It is published monthly, semi-monthly and weekly, and contains besides valuable reading matter, the New York Prices Current and a correct list of all the Banks in the United States. It is a valuable work and should be in the possession of every business man.

"I'm a Foreigner!"

One of our little boys on bringing our letters from the Post Office the other day, dropped one. An individual in town picked it up and brought it to us. Of course we thanked him for this favor. As he went out, he observed, Mr. Holton, "I'm a Foreigner!" This was as much as to say, you all Americans are honest." Now, should he be permitted to dictate to or govern us.

Religious Test.

The American Party in some sections have stricken from the platform of Principles of the Party the religious Test—that Roman Catholics shall not be admitted as members, or be voted for by the American Party. As for us North Carolina is concerned, we hope this test will be retained. Our revolutionary sires adopted such a test and they seem to have known more about the danger of Roman Catholics than we do. They knew of the persecutions that drove the "Pilgrim Fathers" to Plymouth Rock and the descendants of the Huguenots to South Carolina, and is it any wonder that they should have their Constitution so framed as to exclude them from office in this State. We agree with Mr. Wesley, that inasmuch as Catholics are not bound to "hold faith with heretics" they should not be received in any community as citizens.

Some of our opponents say that this religious test is in violation of the Constitution of the United States. We give the clause referred to below:

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution. But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

What does this clause mean? Certainly that Congress shall not pass any law requiring any religious test as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States, not that any individual if he thinks proper, shall not make the religious opinion of an individual an objection to his holding office, and a good reason not to vote for him.

We desire to see no legislation on the subject, but we do wish to see every man adopt it as the rule of his future action, not to vote for any man who holds the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith. If Roman Catholics wish to be received as friends, here, like other citizens, let them renounce all allegiance to the Pope of Rome. Until they do this, we, at least, shall never vote for a Roman Catholic, no matter which may be his position in society.

Transfer of Canada to France.

This important question has been gravely canvassed by some of the leading papers in Paris, and goes to show, at least the perfectly friendly relationship which exists between England and France. The transfer is to be altogether transitory, and the propriety of the step is publicly discussed on the streets of the French capital. The world is westerly prepared for such important and startling developments of the "unnatural alliance," and Uncle Sam may show his Anglo Saxon teeth, and see to be consulted in the matter.

This project is said to have been originated by M. Bertin, a member of the Canadian Institute, recently sojourning in France and on which subject he has subsequently written a book, embodying his opinions upon the practicability of the project. The proposition is based upon the observation of the obvious danger that Canada will otherwise soon become lost to England, and become a part of the United States, either by annexation or conquest. It is urged, as a course of this movement, by M. Bertin, that Canada is even now considered by the United States, which is aggressive in its character, and eventually looks to the final absorption of the New World, and the exclusive domination of the Pacific Ocean. But it is sufficient for us to see how Canada could better her condition by a mere change of masters, or how she could be any more secure against the encroachments of the United States under the sheltering wings of the eagles of Napoleon, than the British Lion.

The Canadians are fearful, and perhaps justly so, that England has not the ability to sustain them against a political invasion from a people and government with which they have many strong and almost fraternal sympathies. They have a common feeling of a detachment from almost every tie of affection, of faith and tradition, with respect to England, and despite the good will of their submission, they are ever conscious that a force of secret impulsion may some day throw them into the common destiny of the United States.

It appears that this transfer of Canada is to be the initiatory step to a kind of political trade, or exchange of dependencies; for that, which France takes Canada, England is to have Guyana, and other French possessions in India. The *Union* newspaper at Paris even recommends an appeal to the church to lend her influence for the purpose of forwarding so desirable a negociation. Yes, it is cooly asked of the church, which never changes, though language, and all things else, may change, to bring the controlling weight of her ecclesiastical power to bear upon present issues, and assist in bringing about a desired end in political questions between two of the most powerful nations of Europe.

This is what is proposed openly in Paris, and recommended by the French press; and perhaps there is no greater evidence than this of the weak and humiliating position which is occupied by England in her present connection with the cool, scheming Emperor of France, Louis Napoleon. Her position both in a political and military point of view, is any thing but enviable. She is exhausting her resources, and sacrificing men and money without stint, on a foreign war, which will be a losing gain to her, let it terminate in any way it may.

RUSSIAN LOANS.

The great pressure in the money market in Europe, and the unprecedented drain upon the finances of the old world are indicated by the recent failure of Russia to negotiate a loan on the Continent. And as a last resort, she is about sending her agents to the United States for the purpose of raising money to support the war. The idea that Russia will attempt to recruit her finances by loans in the United States, is not at all unreasonable, from the presumed sympathies of our country with her in the present struggle. But as either our propensities or necessities incline us more to the habit of borrowing than lending, such a move on the part of Russia may not meet with the desired favor.

If there is any surplus of "material aid" among us, the sharp and calculating owners would scarcely consent to trust it beyond the range of its investment within the limits of the United States. But Russia has within herself the sinews of war, sufficient to sustain her for a long time to come, even if she should be thrown back wholly upon her own resources. Her war material of every kind is almost inexhaustible. She will prove herself too strong for her enemies for the next twelve months. It is now the general received opinion that Sebastopol is impregnable to the present force arrayed before it, or any reinforcement that may hereafter be brought against it.

Col. Kenny and Greytown.

The Hero of the celebrated bombardment of this once thriving and populous town has given to the public quite a voluminous manifesto, for which it would seem that the true history of that brilliant affair is to be published. In which the Colonel undertakes to show the difficulties and annoyances of the Nicaragua Transit Company intended to retard, if not entirely prevent his departure, and proceeds to show the considerations by which they were influenced in this conduct. He is quite pointed and severe upon the conduct of Mr. Joseph L. White, the agent of the company, and a Frenchman named Marcoleta, whom he avows was never any representative from the government of Nicaragua, and never was in that country more than a fortnight in his life—had never received a cent of money, and was therefore, ready to undertake the work which Mr. White procured him to perform, as the readiest means of turning a penny. He also contrasts with some force and apparent plausibility, the pretended regard of the Company for the security and rights of the Republic with its schemes for the destruction of Greytown. He furthermore insists that this Company, under the guise of a monied corporation, actually procured, aided and abetted, the overthrow of a Republican Community, setting its houses on fire, and turning hundreds of its unoffending inhabitants, including women and children, into the streets, to encounter the exposure of one of the most inclement of tropical seasons. In confirmation of the truth of this statement, the Colonel produces a letter from Mr. White to ex-Consul Fabens, which is as follows:

"OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA
"No 5 Bowling Green, N. York, June 16, 1854.

"Dear Sir: Capt. Hollins leaves here next Monday. You will see from his instructions that much discretion is given to you, and it is to be hoped that it will not be so exercised as to show any mercy to the town or people.

"If the scoundrels are soundly punished, we can take possession, and build it up as a business place, *put in our officers transfer the jurisdiction, and you know the rest.*

"It is the last importance that the people of the town should be taught to fear us. Punishment will teach them, after which you must agree with them as to the origination of a new government *and the officers of it.* Everything now depends on you and Hollins. *The latter is all right.* He fully understands the outrage, and will not hesitate in enforcing reparation.

"I hope to hear from you that all is right.

"Yours, &c.,
"(Signed) J. L. WHITE.
"J. W. Fabens, Esq."

Well Done Texas!

After all, the American Party has not done so bad as was at first supposed in Texas. Late accounts state that we have succeeded in electing the Lieut. Governor, a Member of Congress and the Commissioner of Public Lands.

PETTY PROSCRIPTIONS—We called attention last week to the proscriptive character of the anti-American party and the present administration especially. Since then we have been informed of a petty case which occurred in our neighboring town of Charlotte, a short time ago, that equals President Pierce's wassails upon the bed-carriers in Washington city.

It appears that an old man, who has been serving in the capacity of "Watchman" at the Mint, for fifteen years, under different administrations, lately incurred the hot displeasure of the "powers that be," and immediately the decree, "off with his head" went forth. No sooner said than done—the decree was skillfully and expeditiously executed. The poor "Watchman" was laconically notified that his services would be dispensed with.

We understand he had always been attentive to his duties and faithfully discharged every trust confided to him.

Not a word of complaint was whispered against him, no charge of dereliction of duty, nor was his integrity, in the slightest degree, impeached. Why then was he removed—aye, that's the question? Simply because he kept the key of his own thoughts, and was unwilling to allow Pierce Forney and John Hughes, through their agents, to dictate to him what sentiments he should entertain. He was a native American by birth and in principle—this was the "head and foot of his offending." We learn he did not even vote at the election; but the very idea that a man holding the high position of "Watchman," (ye gods! and little fishes, what a mark,) in the U. S. Branch Mint, at Charlotte, should have the independence and audacity to think that "Americans should rule America," could not be brooked by the Pierce dynasty.

What right had he to think at all, unless he would think with Pierce and Pope Pius the ninth! What! allow a "Watchman" to think! The idea is ridiculous—no such absurd privilege is permitted by the presently tyrannical administration. A Watchman think indeed! As well talk of a Russian serf enjoying such a privilege.

But seriously, if this is not a perfect burlesque upon proscription and the counterfeit presentment of the exercise of power, we do not know what is.

It reminds one of shooting a sparrow with a Paxhain gun or

"Ocean into tempest tost,
To waft a feather it drown a fly."

But the opportunity is small and the material scarce in this state, for exhibiting the power of the administration and elucidating its cardinal principles, "to the victors belong the spoils," "no freedom of thought in government officials."

Something, however, had to be done, in the way of proscription, as a warning to the refractory; some victim had to be sacrificed; and none could be found but a poor watchman. Sentence was passed;—and the government officials, as valiantly as the "wrathful dove or most magnanimous mouse," pounced upon him.

Thank Heaven! Executive patronage is small in North Carolina.

We copy the above article from the Concord *Gazette* of the 15th instant. It may surprise some that we did not notice this removal first. We heard of it and would have noticed the circumstance, but heard that quite a different reason was given than the one assigned above by the Gazette. If what the Gazette says is true, the *true* reason was his being in favor of the American Party. There is one thing certain, if the American Party gets the control of the government they can play the game, and there is one individual, if we are correctly informed, who is more to blame in this case, even than the Superintendent—he will certainly be made to walk the plank.

From our Correspondent.

Carleston, Sept. 20, 1855.

I must be allowed again to allude to the weather, that ever fruitful source of unwaiting editors and hard up correspondents. For the last few days the thermometer has ranged at 90, and the heat has been perfectly exhausting. We have had comparatively a mild and pleasant summer, and the present is the hottest spell we have had. We had promised ourselves a visit from those welcome heralds of autumn in the shape of bracing breezes, which bring health and yellow leaf, and adds vigor and elasticity to the enervated and summer-smitten frame. We shall probably have a northeast blow in the course of a few days, when we may expect pleasant and permanent change, although we may expect occasional hot days until the month of October, but the nights and mornings will be pleasant. We have had no rain for two weeks, but the city remains exceedingly healthy amid the excessive dust and heat. The weekly report of the Bill of mortality, published this morning shows only seven white deaths.

There is a good deal of interest manifested here, in the approaching celebration at Kings Mountain. One of our military companies (the Palmetto Guards) are making arrangements to go, and delegates from most if not all the other companies will contend for a place in the picture. There will no doubt be an immense crowd and "local habitations" will no doubt be at a premium. Immense preparations are being made at Yorkville (the nearest place before reaching the mountain) to entertain the million. I learn from a gentleman from York, that an equital dinner will be given to the corps of the State the Palmetto Hotel, by the Editors of the Enquirer. This will no doubt be a grand affair, and we glady would I be there to greet my old friends, and join in the feast of reason and flow of soul, with the chivalrous Knights of the quill. A grand ball in honor of the occasion is to be furnished on the night of the 5th, by Wm. E. Rose of the Palmetto Hotel.

The Democrats and Know-Nothings have made their amicability, and a professor in the College of South Carolina, named W. Rose, is to be the Democratic candidate for Governor. The old fogies are dropped on both sides, and men are taken up, which is nothing but the fruits of the American movement. Old things are passing away, and all things are becoming new. Old measures, and old things generally are passing away, and all things are becoming new. Young America has given an impetus to the times which will be felt for succeeding generations. This is a progressive age, and he who expects to figure in the fight, and be in at the death, must not only keep up with the moving mass of matter and mind, but he must make a push for the head-mount the front wave of human progress and ride safely and victoriously into port.

The people have become tired of the eternal changes which are being perfectly upon the various party names which fill the political vocabulary. They have become restive under the tightrein of the wait and watch partisans who believe in political predestination, and fall into the fallacy of Pope, that whatever is, is right, and it is not in the power of man to help it. The Nile of public sentiment cannot be dammed up with the bulrushes of party any longer, or its spreading waters be churned to the channel, or diverted from their refreshing and fertilizing course. The world is to be subdued, and the Anglo Saxon watchword is *onward*. Already she spans her gateway of gold upon the peaceful shores of the stormless Pacific, and holds her revels upon the ice-bound lakes of the North.

September 21, 1855.

This is a world of change, and nothing is certain but death, taxes and the *failure of the mails*. When I wrote you yesterday we were melting beneath the scorching rays of an almost tropical Sun; last night St. Michael's Bell changed its hours, and the elements got up a northeast stampede, and this morning we are almost shivering in the bracing breezes of a November temperature. Such sudden peaks of the weather are not considered favorable to health, but we seem determined to be healthy this season in spite of all untoward circumstances. I learn that many of the more timid and nervous have attached themselves to the *American order*, under the apprehension of a sickly season, and having been informed that *notices* are not subject to *strange's fever*. We admire their taste, as well as commend their prudence.

By the latest news from Norfolk, I learn that the yellow fever is on the increase. They are still dying at 45 per day. Portsmouth fares very little better, and the only hope of stopping the pestilence now, seems to be in exhausting the material, which, at present rates, will not require many more weeks to do. Our citizens are still contributing liberally to the relief of the sufferers, in physicians, nurses and money. Dr. Huger, a young man of much promise, left yesterday for the scene of suffering. Messrs Dawson & Blackman, druggists of this city appropriated $105,85, as the proceeds of their Soda fountain for yesterday to the relief of the afflicted cities. The Masons, Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance have also come up nobly to the work of charity. Charleston cannot feel too thankful that she has been spared, while thousands all around her are falling before the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon day.

The Moultrie House closed on last Monday, and the summer residence of the Island are returning to the city. The amiable Mazyck is again nursing pleasant doses of kitchen physic for his patrons at the Charleston Hotel. The Victoria House, under the direction of Mr. Howeteson, late proprietor of the Mansion House at Columbia is doing a good business. It is situated at one of the most eligible and convenient points on King street, and seems to be the favorite establishment of persons from the up country. The whole building has been refitted and renovated, and is now in all respects equal to any Hotel in the city.

Among the merchants who deserve encouragement, and who have supplied themselves with a large stock for the fall trade, consisting of every variety in their line, are Messrs Van, Sinton & Barne, 298, King street. Their stock of toys, Hosiery, and French and German fancy goods, is perhaps superior to any house in this city. Their terms are reasonable, and their goods invariably of the first quality.

The *Mercury* of this morning announces another Richmond in the field, in the person of a certain Dr. A. N. Tenner, late of some notoriety on the *Neck*, as an independent candidate for Mayor. His best friends do not think there is any danger of his success and about the only effect his running will have, will be to take a few votes from Mr. Miles, the Democratic-foreign candidate, which will be a matter of but little regret to the parties. I would rather there had been but two entries for the race as I wish a fair test of the strength of the two prties. And besides, we have no use for a Doctor's Mayor, for I learn that it is the intention of the Americans to physic the city most thoroughly about the idea of November. The Doctor's own party had better buy him off, by giving him the post of surgeon in their army, as I have no doubt some of the wounded will be left behind contrary to the tactics of Gen. Taylor.

The ejectment of Dr. Gibbes from the councils chamber of Columbia has been noted here as an item of interest. I have been among the city fathers "taken notes" recently, but the worst I have got was some black looks. If a writ of ejectment should overtake me, and I should be driven to the necessity of taking votes by proxy, I shall sympathize with the Doctor, and leave Othello's occupation to others. And if that body of grave and noble seniors should become famous, they cannot lay the fault at my door.

ASHLEY.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The report of the Naval Board is the general theme of conversation, and causes great excitement. Nothing official is known as to who are the officers set aside, but it is generally agreed that the three Captains dropped, are Zantzinger, Levy and Ramsey. Among the Lieutenants dropped is Samuel Chase Barney. Those directly interrested have been notified through the post.

VERY LIBERAL.—Mr. Asa Holt, of Mobile, advertised a few days ago, that he would give all the receipts of his splendid bar, for one day, to the Virginia yellow fever sufferers. The receipts were over $330.—We are a practical teetotaler, but we should be tempted to drink in such a cause! Some of the neighbors contributed the means for a lunch, to increase the receipts. Mr. Cunningham, of Dauphin street, sent some fine hams, which were prepared by Johnston & Co., and the brothers Cotterell, (who are seldom behind, on the track or off) contributed some rounds of fine spiced beef. The whole affair was a decided hit.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.*

AN INFAMOUS SERMON.—The American Organ says; Sunday last was observed in Richmond, Virginia, as a day of thanksgiving for the preservation of its citizens from the scourge of yellow fever. The Roman Catholic Bishop, McGill, availed himself of the occasion to insinuate that the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth were desolated by the yellow fever as a judgment of Almighty God, to punish their inhabitants for voting the American ticket last spring. Unfortunately for the Bishop's "argument," the Mayor of Norfolk, when the fever broke out, was a Catholic, and was one of the victims of the fever. Besides, how happens it that Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Alexander, all of which gave the American ticket, large majorities, have not been visited by the yellow fever.

ONE VOTE.—At one precinct in Randolph county, (Burson's) out of sixty votes and upwards the American party got but one. Clear through, for Governor, Congress and Representative, this man stood up solitary and alone, and voted for the American ticket. Such a man, who stands up strong and confident in the correctness of his opinion, unswayed by the brute force of numbers, unterrified by threats, and unmoved by persuasions, such a man is the subject of our earnest admiration. How few like him there are in this great world of politics!

If we can ever find out who he is, we will send him our paper free gratis for nothing for a year, that is supposing he would like to have it.—*Macon (Ala.) Republican.*

American wares are fast getting into repute in England, are sold in almost all the cities and large towns. American wooden ware excited some astonishment by its lightness, beauty, and low cost. American trunks and axes are advertised in the English papers. A lot of Connecticut clocks, an English advertisement states, has, "decorated hour's mirror in front, and denotes the lies than giant cathedral tunes, and all for

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ASSASSINATION from Havana, dated HAVANA—A letter Last evening the Honor[illegible]ember 1st, says: [illegible]ring Backhouse, Commissioner [illegible]orge Canish and Spanish Mixed Court of "Brit[illegible] instituted under treaty between the [illegible] powers for suppression of the slave trade, was killed by assassins at his residence near the "Cerro" or Buenos Ayres, in the suburbs of the city. Five negroes entered the house at 7 P. M., from the rear, probably for the purpose of plunder, and assailed Mr. Backhouse and a Mr. Thomas Callaghan, who had been dining with him, while they were seated at the table—tying both; but as Mr. Backhouse resisted, even after being overcome, he was fatally stabbed, and died in a short time. A servant in the front part of the house, hearing the noise in the dining-room, rushed out to alarm the police, and only returned with aid in time to secure one of the villains as he was getting over the fence at the back part of the yard or court. Mr. B. was to have left by the next steamer for New York to meet his wife and family, to arrive there from England.

Mr. Thomas Briggs, of Washington, who fell a victim to yellow fever in Norfolk, had served in the army of the United States as sergeant in Captain Kirby's company of the 2d artillery during the Florida war, and subsequently in the Northeast boundary commission under Major Graham. He afterwards followed his business (that of a tailor) in Washington. When the desolating fever broke out he was the first in that city who volunteered his services as a nurse, and giving up his business, proceeded to Norfolk, and after rendering important services to the sick, died a martyr to suffering humanity.—*Ex. Papers.*

HORSES AND HOGS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent of the Winnsboro' *Register*, in a letter dated September 7, at Alexander's on the French Broad, says:

While in East Tennessee we saw several droves of horses and hogs going into South Carolina. Hogs were selling at five cents gross, and horses were extravagantly high. Riding horses ranged from $150 to $250; single draft horses that also road well, were rated from $200 to $400. A gentleman from Newberry passed "The Station" with a pair of horses which he had purchased in Kentucky for his carriage, and he had purchased them separately, paying for one $515, and for the other $300. Neither of them appeared as perfect as "Passenger," nor as fleet as Fashion. Mules were also very high; common two year olds from $100 to $150, and fine large No. 1 mules were held from $150 to $250. $400 carriage horses were considered "ordinary" stock.

Two white deer, caught in the Rocky Mountains, have arrived in Cincinnatti, where they have been sold for $2,000, and are to be exhibited.

ENGLISH CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.—Notwithstanding the war, the consumption of cotton in Great Britain, this year, from the 1st of January to the 31st of August, is 1,449,980 bales against 1,289,200 for the same period in 1854, showing the large increase of 160,780 bales. The stock in Liverpool on the 31st ult., was 567,000 bales, which is 169,320 less than on the 31st August, 1854. The imports in Liverpool for the eight months then ending are 1,583,236 bales, being 71,132 bales less than last year. The prospect of a considerable reduction in the price of cereals leads to a general conviction in England that there will be shortly a revival in the home trade. The manufacturing towns of Stockton, Preston and Burnley, which were expected to follow the example of Blackburn in working the mills on short time, have failed to do so.

WHAT IT COSTS.—The French, it is said, have not more than fifty-five thousand bayonets, and the British seventeen thousand, *en ligne* before Sebastopol. This, however, does not include the garrisons at Kamiesch and Constantinople, or the army of reserve, nor the sick, wounded, and convalescent in those quarters. The nocturnal fights, the shells thrown into the camp by the Russians, exposure, hard duty, and casualties of every kind, occasion a dreadful waste of life, costing, in killed, wounded and sick, an average of six hundred men daily.

VICISSITUDES.—Rev. Dr. Cone, the distinguished Baptist clergyman who recently died in New York, was formerly a theatre actor, and his last appearance on the stage was on the terrible night of the destruction of the Richmond theatre in 1811, when the Governor of Virginia and a great many other permanent citizens perished in the flames. He was afterwards editor of a daily paper at Baltimore, Md., then a Departmental Clerk, at Washington, and in 1823 became a Baptist pastor in New York.

Lieut. Maury supposes that he has found proof of his theory, that the Florida pass is the commercial mouth both of the Amazon and Mississippi rivers, and that the waters of the former, after leaving its mouth, pass to the northward through the Gulf of Mexico, and mingling with those of the Mississippi, finally wend their way to the ocean through the channel of the Gulf Stream.—The evidence lies in a bottle thrown into the Amazon, which found its way to the beach of Galveston Island, Texas.

A Marseilles letter of August 26th says: Official returns show that up to this day 208,000 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, with 48,000 horses, have been embarked here and at Toulon for the east since the commencement of the war. There are at present collected in the artillery ground near the Jollette above 50,000 bomb shells. They are formed into heaps, and each pyramid contains 3,000 shells. Fatigue parties from the regiments in the garrison, with a multitude of carts and horses, are employed from daylight to sunset daily in conveying these missiles to the transports in the harbor.

FACTS TO BE NOTED.—From the time that Millard Fillmore became President of the United States to the day that his Administration closed, he never appointed a single abolitionist, freesoiler, or secessionist to office. The consequence was, agitation ceased and at the end of the year 1852 we heard no talk of disunion or interference with the rights of the Southern States. Franklin Pierce came into office on the 4th of March 1853, and commenced dealing out his patronage to abolitionists and secessionists, and the country immediately became agitated from centre to circumference.

The New Jersey Rail Road Law referred to a few days ago, it appears, is a reality, and the Trenton *State Gazette* gives its provisions thus:

"It specifies that whenever the death of a person shall be caused in a manner which would render the person or corporation liable to damages, the person who would have been liable if death had not ensued, shall be liable to an action for the injuries sustained, notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and in case he shall be a minor, then an action may be brought by the personal representatives of the deceased, and the amount recovered be distributed among the widow and next of kin, according to certain directions. In these cases the jury can award such damages as they deem fair and just, *with reference to the pecuniary injury resulting from such death to the wife and next kin of such deceased person.*"

The N. Y. *Mirror* says:—"We stated some weeks ago that Santa Ana had purchased real estate—up town houses and lots—in this city, with an eye to a future residence among us. It is now stated by more than one person "under the Government," that the Ex-Dictator is at present in the vicinity of New York, and that he has made overtures for the purchase of Mr Edwin Forrest's mansion, known as Font Hill, near Yonkers, and that Mr. F. has named the price of the place at $120,000,—stating that if H. S. H. the General and Dictator would come to his terms, it could be made a bargain. It is also said that his serene ex Highness has for some months past been negotiating stocks through a Wall street agent. Let the conquered hero come."

HEAVY STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.—The Leesburg (Virginia,) Mirror says: "We doubt whether any county in the State suffers more serious loss from absconding negroes than Loudoun. Within the last twelve months the loss in this species of property has been immense. Even within the last fortnight we have heard of no less than fifteen or twenty negroes who have made good their escape."

POLITICS IN KANSAS.—A crisis approaching in Kansas. The regular correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes thus: The canvass from this time until election day will be exciting. Almost every one expects a fight, and many are preparing for it. The Free Soilers are talking loudly, and the Pro-Slavery men are working silently.

SYDNEY SMITH ON RAILROADS.—Sidney Smith said of railroads.—"Before this invention, man, richly endowed with gifts of mind and body, was deficient in locomotive powers. He could only walk four miles an hour, while a wild goose could fly eighty in the same time."

The best musquito bar we know of is a pretty wife. No intelligent musquito would attempt to bore into the nutmeg grater face of a man, when soft cheeks and rosy lips were close alongside.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Telegraphed for the South Carolinian.

One Week Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamer BALTIC.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The steamer Baltic arrived at a late hour last night.

At Sebastopol, the allies had made no further progress. The Russians had received reinforcements, and threatened an attack on several points. The Russians were actively engaged bridging the harbors, and throwing up immense fortifications on the North side.

At Liverpool, cotton had declined 1-16d a ⅛d on some grades. Sales of the week 56,000 bales. Flour was stiffer Corn had advanced 1s.

LIVERPOOL September 8.—Cotton closes dull at a decline of 1-16d a ⅛d, chiefly in uplands. The sales of the week are 56,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators, and 5,500 to exporters. The quotations are Fair Orleans 7¼d; Middling 6 7-16d; Fair Upland 6¾; Middling 6⅛d. Dennistoun quotes Middling Orleans 6⅞d; Fair Uplands 6⅞d. Stock of American in port 345,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester was dull.

Breadstuffs were steady and higher, though the weather was favorable, and the crops promising. Wheat had advanced 1d a 2d, and corn 1s. The quotations are Canal flour 40 a 40s 6d. Ohio 44 a 45s.

Bacon was active, at 1s advance. Rice steady. Naval stores active. Rosin 4s 2d a 5s.

The Bank of England had raised the rate of interest to 4 percent. American stock steady.

The general news is not exciting. Both Simpson and Pelissier telegraphs on the 3d, that affairs at Sebastopol were unchanged. The allies were on the alert, expecting an attack either on Balaklava or the Tschernaya lines. There is nothing from the Black Sea.

[*From the Alabama Whig.*]

A Letter to an Abolition Editor.

EUTAW, Ala., Aug. 16, 55.

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia:

I have to request you that you will no longer send your paper to the address of "Mrs. Ann M. Womack." Upon an examination of the number of your paper, of August the 11th, I find several objectionable articles, and I am advised by others, that it has for some time been secretly instilling Abolition sentiments.

The fact that your paper [illegible] for this character had escaped [illegible] the reason that I had not perused your paper in its columns for months. I looked upon it as a milk and water concern; filled with riddles and conundrums, and honey and bees-wax tales—and not worth the price of the postage.

What right have the people of the middle and Northern States to complain of slavery which exists a thousand miles from them? What injury does it do them? Has not slavery existed since the world was created—has it not been sanctioned by the practice and wisdom of ages, and has not God himself condemed the African race to that condition? Gen. ix, 25.-26. Are you better than your fathers—are you better than Moses and the Prophets—are you better than our Saviour himself? None of these complained of slavery, whilst it was their peculiar province to remark upon the manners and morals of mankind. It is an institution which arises out of civilization, and the organization of refined and polished society, and it is destined, in some form, to exist forever.

Whilst Great Britain has, at an expense of several millions of dollars per annum, been maintaining a squadron on the coast of Africa, to prevent the slave trade, two millions of her Irish subjects have died at home of hunger and famine—and whilst the Abolitionists of the North have spent thousands of dollars in travelling to attend conventions, and in publishing and circulating incendiary documents, many poor widows and orphans have perished from cold and hunger, right in their midst. And after all, what good real [illegible] has been achieved!

What is your object? Do you think to make us "take a step backward," and to undo the works of the Almighty? Do you propose to stop the wolf from preying on the lamb—the tiger from devouring the fox and the rabbit—the hawk from seizing and devouring the "gentle cooing dove"—the rattlesnake from charming and making food of the squirrel, and the fishes in the deep from preying on, and day and night devouring each other?

Do you propose to equalize the different species of mankind? Do you think to place upon the same level, the gibbering, sputtering negro on the coast of Guinea, who has not the faculty of speech, nor two ideas above a brute, with his woolly head, and flat nose, and box angles, and idiotic face and offensive oder, and the white man with his massive brain, his brilliant genius, his lordly front, and his godlike form? Shall he be placed on a ground of equality with a Franklin who drew the lightning from heaven—a Fulton who invented the Steam Engine—a Morse who invented the Electric Telegraph—a Washington who helped to give liberty and law to a continent.

Stop!—We do not set down the white man and the negro, as belonging to the same species. Philosophers and physiologists no longer believe in the unity of the human race. There may be some negro loving souls at the North who pretend to believe that Adam and Eve were black, woolly-headed negroes—we hold no such opinions in the South. The white man and the negro differs as much in their species, as the majestic, fleet and mettlesome horse, and the stupid, slow moving, plodding ass. It was as easy for the Almighty to create different species of men as different species of beasts, birds, fishes, &c. Nor is there any thing in Holy writ to contradict this opinion. Have you studied natural history and physiology? Have you not seen the close resemblance of the negro on the coast of Congo, to the Hottentot, who lives after the same fashion, and has manners very much like him? Have you noticed the regular gradations from the negro to the Hottentot—the Hottentot to the Ourang Outang—Ourang Outang, to the Ape—from the Ape to the Baboon—from the Baboon to the Monkey, and so on to the smallest animals that walk or crawl upon the earth?

"Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the Leopard change his spots?"