KNOW-NOTHINGISM AND ABOLITIONISM.—We have on various former occasions cited Abolition authority to prove the disconnection of Know Nothingism and Abolitionism, and the groundlessness of the allegation to that effect, by Mr. Wise and his supporters in this State. We have given the denunciations of the new Order by nearly all leading abolitionists of the North, and the positive and earnest assurances of men friendly to the South, who are privy to their proceedings and designs, that they meditated no injustice to the South. The extracts which follow from the National Era, the organ of the Abolitionists, printed at Washington, add to the proof that so far from there being any sympathy between the two parties, the Abolitionists regard the Know Nothings as opponents and foes. After speaking of the "infatuation" of those among the anti-slavery men, who look for aid and comfort to the new movement, the Era says:

Our cotemporary of the Brandon (Vt.) Post, sending us a club of subscribers, says:

"I have about all I can attend to, to keep my own paper afloat, but I will find time to do something for the Era. Your stand in relation to the Know Nothings—the last dodge of the Slaveocracy—has induced me to do this little for you."

He subscribes himself—"yours for justice to all."

"*Justice to all*—ay, that is the true idea."

Another friend, late editor of the Free West, Chicago, writes:

"Allow me to say that your course in regard to the new political combination, styled Know Nothings, approves itself to my best judgment. Had you allowed yourself to be drawn into the measures of that party, the effect would probably have been to disband our Anti-Slavery organization, and throw our movement back for years."

The editor of the Kenosha (Wis.) Democrat, in a letter to us sustaining the course of the Era, makes a remark which applies but too extensively:

"It is no uncommon thing to find able, earnest men, who are radical, right, bold, zealous in behalf of some great reform, on other points just as boldly and zealously working against the very principles of their own action in the former case."

Let us hope that the mischievous delusion, which has blinded and led astray so many honest minds, may soon be dispelled.

Lynchburg Virginian.

YANKEE FACTORY GIRLS.—In one of the factories in Maine recently, the proprietors reduced the wages, whereupon there was a general determination to strike, and as they were obliged to give a month's notice before quitting work, they have meanwhile issued a circular to the world at large, in which is the following interesting paragraph:

"We are now working out our notice, and shall soon be without employment; can turn our hands to most anything; don't like to be idle—but determined not to work for nothing where folks can afford to pay. Who wants help? We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, pies and cakes; patch, darn, knit, roast, stew, and fry; make butter and cheese, milk cows, feed chickens, and hoe corn; sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights, make beds, split wood, build fires, wash and iron, [redacted] by sons or ladies, in short, [redacted] thing the most accomplished [redacted] capable of—not forgetting the scouring Mondays and Saturdays. For specimens of spirit, will refer you to our overseer. Speak quick. Black eyes, fair foreheads, clustering locks, beautiful as a Hebe, can sing like a seraph, and smile most bewitchingly? An elderly gentleman in want of a good housekeeper or a nice young man in want of a wife—willing to sustain either character; in fact we are in the market. Who bids? Going—*gone*—*gone!* Who's the lucky man?"

A NEW INVENTION.—Capt. Whitfield Walker, of our town, has shown us a hoe differing from any we have ever seen, and pronounced by many practical planters of the district, to be a most capital improvement on the hoe now in use. The said hoe is the invention of Capt. Walker, manufactured to his order by the "American Hoe Company," and called the "Planter's Cotton Thinner." The improvement consists in narrowing the old hoe from within about an inch and a half of the edge, in a curved line on either side, gradually diminishing it to the width of the eye. We think it a capital invention. Capt. Walker informs us that he has or will apply for a patent—and that he has already received a number of orders from planters for the next crop.—*Newberry News Mirror.*

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.—An inventive genius, desirous of promoting the domestic rearing of hens, has invented a contrivance to keep them from scratching up the garden. It is a small instrument, somewhat resembling a very long spur, attached to the hind part of a hen's leg. The instrument is so arranged that when the hen is about to scratch the earth the spur catches in the ground before her foot has fairly descended, and obliges her to bring the foot down quickly and harmlessly a little in front of the place which she had aimed at. The hen thereupon tries the other foot, with a like result. She keeps on trying, and before she is aware of it the machine has *scolded her right out of the garden!* This will be just the thing the "hen fever" returns.

MURDER IN MADISON, FLORIDA.—We learn from a private letter, that Felix G. Livingston was murdered in Madison village, Florida, on Monday last, by a man named Peacock, of North Carolina. Livingston was a youth of about eighteen years of age, and from what we can learn, must have been acting as clerk in a store, and refused credit to Peacock, who was a stranger to him. He was stabbed to the heart and died instantly. The indignation of the citizens was so great, that Peacock was with difficulty saved from being immediately hanged on a horse rack in the street. He was arrested, and will be tried in a few days.—*Savannah (Ga.) Journal & Courier.*

The richest religious denomination, we see by the census tables, is the Methodist, which is set down at $14,036,671. The next are the Presbyterian, which is rated at $14,861,869. The Episcopal, which in number of churches stands fifth, ranks third for its church property, being estimated at $11,201,776. The fourth is the Baptist, $10,931,881; the fifth, the Roman Catholics, $8,973,836; and the 6th, the Congregational, $7,079,962.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, April 17, 1855.

New Goods.

Our merchants are in receipt of their spring supply of goods. We would invite attention especially to the advertisements of Messrs. Brown, Brawley & Co., Brem & Steele, J. B. F. Boone, M. W. Robinson, and Parks & Hutchison.

Charlotte & South Carolina Rail Road.

A gentleman, who is a Director in this road, informs us that the income for the last month, was as follows:

March, 1855,	$24,807 02.
1st Quarter,	57,975 82½.

The income of the 1st quarter of the present year, exceeds that of the 1st quarter of the last year $10,000. This is doing very well.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We intended inviting the attention of our readers last week to the advertisement of the Commissioners of the above road. Books, it will be seen, are now open to receive subscriptions to the capital stock. Our citizens, generally, are interested in this great undertaking, and all who can, ought to come forward and liberally aid in the enterprise.

Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy.

As no evidence can be adduced to show that the Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy are doing any thing to carry out the intention of their appointment, we are requested by one of the stockholders to ask them whether they intend to act now, or wait until our grand children or great grand children need education. If this is their intention, it would be well to make it known so that those interested may know what to do.

Mail Robbery.

We learn that the mail rider between Charlotte and Wadesboro, via Monroe, has been apprehended for robbing the mail. The rider, we understand, had been suspected, and as no proof could be adduced, a trap was set for him by a secret agent of the Post Office Department, which proved successful. His plan for getting into the mail bag, was to take off a patch, get out the letters, and then sew it on again.

We also see it stated that T. J. Eccles, late a mail agent on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, has been arrested for the same offence. There are six charges against him, and from what we can learn, the evidence is very strong. It is said a trap was also set for him. Mr. Eccles, [illegible] requesting the public to suspend their [illegible] until after an examination of the case, as he is innocent of the charge.

Hon. John Kerr.

This gentleman may be considered as fairly in the field as a candidate for re-election, as we learn from the Milton *Chronicle* that he spoke again at Yanceyville. He seems to have commenced the campaign rather "out of suits," for he not only comes out in abuse of the Know-Nothing party, but he is now down upon the newspaper press in general. He is represented as saying that he had very little regard for anything the press said. Now, as the press has never, to our knowledge, said any thing derogatory to Mr. Kerr's character, we hope they will treat him as an enemy to one of the greatest bulwarks of our country. *How* is the mighty fallen.

More Proof.

As the Know-Nothing party is charged with being composed of nothing but Whigs and Abolitionists, we published a letter a week or two ago, from Senator Wade, to an abolition writer in Ohio, which clearly indicated that so far as he was concerned, he would have nothing to do with that party, because they were favorable to slavery. We now give an extract from the *National Era*, an abolition paper printed at Washington city, in which the editor says:

"As we do not intend to suffer the Era to be run down by proscription, but to maintain at vigorous life the only press within, of the capital of the nation, on which shall advocate the principles and views of Freedom, we have addressed a private circular to many of its subscribers who have shown an inclination to sustain it, explaining to them the extent of the defection occasioned by Know-Nothingism, and the amount of subscribers required to replace those lost. May we not expect a generous response?"

Can reasonable men wish stronger evidence than this to satisfy them that the Know-Nothing party of the South are not abolitionists, but are as true as steel to the peculiar institutions of the South. None but men who are more favorable to foreigners than their own country men, will oppose the American party; but notwithstanding their opposition, all sections are coming into the party, and we hope the time is not far distant, when America will be ruled entirely by her own citizens.

Withdrawals.

The opponents of the "American Party" rejoice with great avidity when every withdrawal that takes place from the party, and proclaim it to the world with a sound of trumpets, but they seldom tell of the vast increase all over the country. Thus was the course of a Democratic editor in New Hampshire. Before the election a person judging from the number of withdrawals reported to have taken place, would suppose that the Know Nothing party was defunct. But the result of the election exhibited to his bewildered eyes that the only party was rowed "horse, foot, and dragoons." The poor fellow could only console himself by saying that they "had withdrawn from the contest to meet at the polls." This we judge will be the case in Virginia. We have flattering reports of withdrawals in that State, but we hope when the election takes place that all will vote right. Some 25 members did withdraw from a council at Harper's Ferry, but we learn from a letter in the Norfolk Beacon, that it was caused altogether by a local question—because Charles James Faulkner, who had done the managing who work in the U. S. Armory at that place, "some weeks," was not nominated by the American Party for Congress, they withdrew. If the same letter is to be believed the increase in favor of, was greater than the loss.

Foreigners.

One of the principles of the "American Party" is that no foreigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, till he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to become acquainted with the principles and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the great interests of our country? Since the promulgation of that principle, several persons have written letters to show that many of the leading men of the revolution were foreigners and aided in achieving our independence. We are willing to give them credit for their assistance, "but their aiding in the war of independence does not satisfy us that they were governed by the proper spirit. Gen. Washington, in the following extract says they had no attachment to the country farther than interest binds them. It is from a letter to Richard Henry Lee and can be found in Sparks Work:

"*To Richard Henry Lee.*—Dear Sir:—I take the liberty to ask you what Congress expects I am to do with the many foreigners they have at different times promoted to the rank of officers, and by their last resolve two to that of Colonel? These men have no attachment to the country, further than interest binds them. Our officers think it extremely hard, after they have toiled in the service, and have sustained many losses, to have strangers put over them, whose merits, perhaps, are not equal to their own, but whose effrontery will take no denial."

In writing another letter to the same gentleman on the appointing of foreigners to office he says:

"You will before this can reach you, have seen Monsieur Decondary; what his real expectations were, I do not know, but I fear if his appointment is equal to what I have been told is his expectation, it will be attended with unhappy consequences, to say nothing of the policy of entrusting a department, on the execution of which the salvation of the army depends, to a foreigner who has no other tie to bind him to the interests of the country than honor. I would beg leave to observe that by putting Du. D.et the head of the artillery, you will loose a very valuable officer in General Knox, who is a man of great military standing, sound judgment and clear conception, he will resign if any one is put over him."

In writing to Gov. Morris, on the same subject, which he considered one of great "importance to the well being of the States," he says:

"But it is neither the expense or trouble of them I most dread; there is an evil more extensive in its nature and fatal in its consequences to be apprehended, and that is the driving of our officers out of the service, and throwing not only our own army, but our military councils, entirely into the hands of foreigners."

Although Baron Steuben has been referred to as one among the many foreigners who came to America to aid us in acquiring our independence, yet Gen. Washington thought he was not governed by the proper spirit. In a letter to the Secretary of War relative to the appointment of foreigners to office, he says:

"Baron Steuben, I now find is also wanting to quit his inspectorship for a command in the line. This will be productive of much discontent. In a word, although I think the Baron an excellent officer, I do most cordially wish that we had not a single foreigner among us, except the Marquis de Lafayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest."

Gen. Washington was also opposed to the appointment of foreigners at all, when we had meritorious men of our own to fill the offices. In a letter to John Q. Adams, our Minister to Berlin, he says: "You know, my good sir, that it is not the policy of this Government to employ foreigners when it can be avoided." And in reply to a foreigner applying for office, he says: "It does not accord with the policy of this government to bestow offices upon foreigners, to the exclusion of our own citizens."

Another test, which will prove whether friends of our citizens, is, that Gen. Washington was not favorable to immigration. In a letter to John Adams the Vice President of the United States, he says: "My opinion with respect to immigration is, that except of useful mechanics and some particular description of men and professions, there is no use of encouragement."

It would seem, by a letter before us, that Gen. Washington was not favorably impressed with the foreigners of his day. He speaks of them as men "who, in the first instance, tell you they wish for nothing more than the honor of serving in so glorious a cause as volunteers, the next day solicit rank without pay; the day following want money advanced to them, and in course of a week want further promotion."

Notices of New Books

FOR SALE AT LOWRIE & ENNIS'S BOOK STORE.

The American Lawyer & Farm Book, containing Forms and instructions for contracts, Assignments, Mortgages, Conveyances, Deeds, Leases, Articles of Partnership, Power of Attorney, Wills, &c., &c., &c., by Jacob W. Bowdle, A. M., Attorney & Counsellor at Law. Price, $1.00.

A firm look of some kind is almost indispensable to every man doing business; a thousand occasions occur in which it becomes necessary to observe legal accuracy in the drawing of instruments and papers, and yet are not of sufficient importance to justify seeking legal advice. This work steps in at this point to assist. A great variety of tables, such as tariff of postage, interest tables, equation of time, Value of Coin, weights and measures are added of great utility. Altogether it is the most comprehensive and practical work of the kind we ever saw, and merchants, tradesmen and business men generally will find it to be a book admirably adapted to their wants.

The Young Man's Book of Knowledge, containing a familiar view of the importance of Religion, the Works of Nature, Logic, Eloquence, the Passions, Matter and Motion, Magnetism Galvanism, Geography, Astronomy, and *History*, by Thos. Legg. Price 1.25.

In this book will be found incentives to improve time, and reflections suited to expand and elevate the mind. Much pleasing instruction will be found in every page and that, too, of a tendency to be highly useful and valuable to every young man. The arts and sciences are elucidated in a clear and perspicuous manner and the road to the temple of knowledge rendered easy and attractive.

Miss Leslie's New Receipts for Cooking.

This is a new Book of Receipts just published and contains over one thousand new receipts on Cooking, never before published. Those who know how much the happiness of Home depends upon well cooked meals will thank the accomplished authoress for this valuable contribution to domestic economy.

Cincinnati.

We learn from Cincinnati that peace had been restored and that certificates have been granted to all the Democratic candidates, and that Mr. Fairow had been sworn in as Mayor. The Know-Nothings are said to have a majority in the city council, and will contest the election of the Democratic Mayor and other officers.

In Press.

The "Missing Bride," by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, author of "the Lost Witness," "the Wife's Victory," &c. It is to be complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents; or, in two volumes, paper cover, for one dollar.

DEATH OF MRS. CASS, AT ROME.—NEW YORK, April 2—Mrs. Cass, wife of the United States Minister at Rome, died suddenly in that city on the 3d of March

[FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.]

General Pierce,

A BURLESQUE FORM.

So bitter was your experience,
In this your first campaign,
So awful was your horse's fall,
So galling was your pain,
'Twas sufficient to deter you
From a like attempt again;
So cruel was your abrasion,
On the important occasion,
So *History* is silent,
Amidst war's dire alarms,
About your subsequent prowess
In warlike arts and arms.
History tells of the fall of the horse
Of Richard Coeur de lion,
The same he proudly rode
Into the battle spree on:
But his noble horse fell
From wounds that bled,
Through which, I grieve to tell,
His gallant spirit fled
Which the heroic Richard,
O'er his bleeding corse,
Cried, "Bind up my wounds!
Give me another horse!
A horse! a horse!
A kingdom for a horse."
The difference between his horse
And yours, is self-evident,
And the opinion must,
And ever will be prevalent,
That you should have made
Your famous equine selection,
With far more vigilance,
And prudent circumspection;
And then your fortune on that day,
Might have turned quite another way.

CIVIS.

[FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

At a conference of the General Commissioners of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, it was

Resolved, 1st. That books be opened, by the persons thereunto appointed in the Charter, on the 15th day of May, and remain open until the 4th day of July, 1855; and that they make returns of all subscriptions of stock in said Road to the General Commissioners in the Town of Statesville, on the 4th of July, 1855.

2d. That the General Commissioners shall meet, on the 4th of July aforesaid, in the town of Statesville, for the purpose of reviewing said subscriptions, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary in aid of the great work, at which time the attendance of *all* the Commissioners is earnestly requested.

3d. That E. J. Erwin, of Burke, be appointed Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

4th. The following *form* is recommended as a caption to the subscriptions:

Subscription List for the Western North Carolina Rail Road.

State of North Carolina, }
——— County. }

We, the subscribers, agree to take the number of shares opposite our names in the capital stock of the "Western North Carolina Rail Road Company," in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter.

The following form was adopted for the receipts on the payment of the five per cent.:

Received of ———, —— dollars, it being five per cent. on —— shares, subscribed in the "Western North Carolina Rail Road Company."

WM. A. LENOIR,
S. R. BELL,
J. F. HOKE,
J. WILFONG,
JNO. L. CHAVER,
Commissioners.

It is requested that publication be made in the Charlotte, Salisbury, and other papers in Western North Carolina.

From our Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, April 12, 1855.

The annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute opened last evening at the large and spacious Hall erected for the purpose on Meeting street, and the initiatory proceedings of the festival was graced by the beauty, not only of Charleston, but of this and the adjoining States. The contributions, although not as large and various as on former occasions, yet the quality compensated in some degree for the lack of quantity, and the glitter and glare of the fine things, glowing in the brilliant blaze of a thousand gas lights was positively bewildering. The statuary and paintings were eclipsed by the intoxicating flashes that sparkled from a thousand love-beaming eyes, where youth and beauty meet to hold their nightly revels.

The jury in the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Charleston District, Judge Withers presiding, after being locked up in their room all night, returned a verdict, yesterday morning, of manslaughter, in the case of the State against John McLauchlin, for homicide on the body of Thomas Murphy which was committed in January last. On first retiring to their room, nine of the jury took a stand in favor of a verdict of "guilty of murder," while the remaining three took a position equally as firm and immoveable in favor of making it manslaughter, on the ground that the deceased struck the first blow. In this case the minority was too powerful for the majority, and after arguing the case all night, the three brought over the nine, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

I had the pleasure of witnessing quite a grand and imposing ceremony yesterday morning in Meeting-street, opposite the City Hall, on the occasion of the presentation of a Flag to the 17th regiment of Infantry by Col. Lance, formerly in command of the regiment. He made an eloquent and patriotic speech, and was responded to by Col. John Cunningham, the present chief in command of the regiment. After the ceremonies of the presentation were gone through with, the regiment marched up to the Race Course, where, in the course of the evening, I was sorry to learn, a very serious disturbance had very near taken place between the Irish Volunteers and the Charleston Riflemen. I should not wonder if that saucy boy "Sam" has been stirring up strife between them, until they were upon the verge of a general and bloody fight.

I regret to learn that Thos. J. Eccles, late mail agent on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, has been arrested, under several warrants from the United States Commissioner, R. C. Gilchrist, Esq., for robberies committed on said road, and that he was brought to this city to-day in charge of Wm. Teppe, U. S. Deputy Marshal, and lodged in jail to await his trial.

ASHLEY.

PROSPECT OF SOMETHING TO EAT.—The Western papers (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri,) all speak of the fair prospects of the wheat crop in those States. The "panic-makers," however, have not been heard from. We shall doubtless soon have reports of short crops and a probable famine, as usual.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS ON AMERICANISM.

The News says: Why has the Republican party submitted to this? In the first place it Democratized itself too much. It disregarded, as soon as its opponents were broken, those cardinal doctrines and great measures which brought it, under the name of the Democratic party, into power. But more than all, it too soon discarded those conservative principles and practices on which our Government rests, on which the institutions of the South, its stronghold, were dependent. It played "hide and seek" with Abolition on the one hand, slavery on the other. It had not the nerve to take sides—and bids fair to "fall between two stools. It sought, worst of all, to sustain its fortunes by "bending the pregnant hinges of the knee" to mere foreign elements. It therefore repudiates the American party and its principles. *Quem Deus vult perdere, Ille prius dementat.* Under pretence of nationality, it is neither States Rights nor Federal, neither republican nor consolidation; and yet denounces those native citizens who would Americanize our politics.

These strange incongruities have been alike silly and startling. We love the old—the true republican creed—in its cause we obtained our ensigney in the Democratic ranks. But the creed and its measures are ignored—have become obsolete. We are compelled to enquire, *where are we to go?*

We ask the question, boldly, pointedly—we invite answer, can the *native citizens* of the South be other than true to republicanism, Americanism and the established institutions of the country? We mean Americanism in its broad, high, continental, confederate sense. If so, then why does the Democratic party seek to make enemies of those who choose to organize and give efficiency to this powerful and desired element? All over the Union, it has thrown this element into the hands of Whiggery and Abolition. At the South, this cannot and must not be permitted. Here, if the mountain will not go to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the mountain. For Know-Nothingism in itself we care nothing. No party can succeed at the South which is not based on *American Republicanism—its creed—its conservatism.* If the American or Know-Nothing party adopt these, then it will be like Aaron's rod.

THE CAUSE OF THE "AMERICAN" DEFEAT.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday last gives the following as among the causes of the defeat of the "American" ticket in the city at the recent election:

"It is very generally conceded that the Sunday law of the City Council and the temperance law of the Legislature caused nearly all the bar-room keepers and the proprietors of lager beer saloons to vote the Democratic ticket. There are upwards of 1300 of these tippling places in Cincinnati and they exert much influence on the election."

Why the fight was between the natives and the Germans, more particularly, is explained in the following paragraph:

"The Germans feel particulary hostile to the Sunday Ordinance, which prohibits the opening of the wine and beer shops on the Sabbath. They have been nurtured in the belief that it is no sin to spend a part of the Lord's day in the enjoyment of the social glass, with their family and friends, at the public saloons or gardens. They did so at home. It is the custom of their native Germany. They have held meetings to express their hostility to the law; they have sent petitions to the City Council to pray for its repeal. Their opposition was not heeded, their prayer was not granted; and therefore they made it an issue in the city election, and we have heard it stated that the Democrats gave them to understand that, if successful, the Sunday law would not be enforced."

SPANISH INTOLERANCE.—The printing of the Protestant Bible, which has been commenced at Madrid, has just been prohibited by the authorities, while the demonstrations are made in the northern provinces against that part of the constitution which sanctions liberty of worship.

This is the way they manage things in Spain, the ancient seat of Roman Catholicism. There they not only prohibit the printing of the Protestant Bible, but are even opposed to persons worshiping their Creator after their own belief. Who doubts that if the Roman Catholic Church should ever become as powerful in this country as it is in Spain, that here also the printing of the Protestant Bible would be prohibited, and the liberty of Divine worship restrained. To prevent the possibility of such a state of things is one of the main objects of the American party.

GREAT SNOW STORM IN APRIL.—The Rome (N. Y.,) Sentinel gives an account of a great snow storm that visited that region on Monday last. The editor, who travelled in the cars from Watertown to Rome, says:

"In many places the snow was higher than the tops of the cars, a channel having been cut through just wide enough for their passage. In many places the shelving drifts had extended half over the canal, while in the bottom an accumulation of two or three feet of snow, with no room for depositing it from the scrapers, soon formed a barrier to the progress of the train, and the shovellers were again in demand."

SAM IN NO CONFUSION IN PENNSYLVANIA. It is denied, as stated by telegraph, that the Know Nothing Convention held recently in Lancaster, Pa., broke up in a row. There were about 350 Delegates present, and a more harmonious body, it is said, never met. The report is supposed to have emanated from an expelled member. The Convention was composed of the best men of both the old political parties, and it is confidently predicted that the State will be carried by storm next fall, and, every county send a Know Nothing to the Legislature. —*Raleigh Star.*

RETURN OF COMMANDER INGRAHAM.—THE AFRICAN COAST SQUADRON.—We have very late advices from Spezzia. The United States sloop of war St. Louis, Commander Ingraham, sailed from that port on the 15th of March ultimo, for the United States. The Cumberland and Saranac were there at the time. All were well on the three ships. At sunrise, on the 1st, Commander Ingraham hoisted the St. Louis flag, and Commodore Stringham hoisted his broad pennant on the Cumberland—his flag ship. As the St. Louis sailed out of port she was saluted with three hearty cheers from the crews of the other ships, which her crew vociferously returned.

CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED IN PARIS.—PARIS, March 22, 1855.—Day before yesterday a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor of France was discovered at the critical moment, and the parties are now in the state prison at Mazas. The Emperor was to review a portion of the Imperial Guard, which is about to start for the Crimea, in the Court of the Tuileries. During the review he was to have been assassinated, but by what means has not become public. All that the public know is that arrests were made at the moment when the review was about to commence, that the persons arrested were conveyed to Mazas, in separate cells and interrogated. Some of the highest families in Paris among the legitimists are said to be implicated in the conspiracy. The attempt is attributed to the feeling which is growing up in the country against the absolute power which is exercised by the Emperor, who does not consult the interests, much less the opinions of any of his people, and whose conduct of the war is not considered eminently satisfactory. That class of people who have serious interests at stake, to whom the honor and prosperity of their native country is a parrmount object, and who have heretofore had some sort of voice in the administration of public affairs, how find that those precious interests are placed in the hands of a man who scorns alike their good or bad opinions—who conducts the affairs of state with an absolute secrecy, and an indifference to the opinion of others, as if he alone was the body and soul of the country. It is impossible that state of things can last much longer.—*New York Commercial.*

WM. PENN ON THE SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A curious document has been recently brought to light by C. L. Ward, Esq., of Towanda, Pa., by which it is shown that William Penn, the Quaker, did not believe in harboring and keeping runaway slaves when their masters demanded them. The document referred to is said to have been accidentally discovered in one of the public offices of Pennsylvania, containing the early archives of the State. It was marked on the outside, "*Wm. Penn to the Susquehanna Indians*," and is as follows:

"My Good Friends—The people of New York having again wrote earnestly to me about those prisoners taken by you, especially the woman and the boy, saying that they bought them fairly of the Governor of Carolina, who sold them for slaves. And they being very good friends and neighbors, and all under the same King, I must therefore desire you to deliver the said woman and boy to the bearer hereof, Silvester, who will carefully carry them to New Castle, and there put them on board of a vessel bound directly for New York—and by so so doing, you will greatly oblige your very good friend and brother, WM. PENN.

A THRILLING PARAGRAPH.—I well remember, says the Charleston Courier, the Captain of the Moselle, which exploded at Cincinnati some years ago, but who was, at the time we speak of, commanding another boat, from whose chimneys rushed gigantic columns of thick smoke, showing she was urging her speed by burning rosin—a very common device in such cases on the Western rivers. Our Captain went foaming and swearing through the boat in a tremendous excitement. An old lady, a [illegible] ger went up to him and begged him more slowly All waited for what he would say. I shall never forget his answer: "Madam," said he, swearing with a horrible oath, "if I knew every soul on board would be blown to hell, I would not suffer that boat to pass me! He did not suffer it, and his impious blasphemy was for that time permitted by his Creator to go unpunished. A few months afterwards, however, he commanded the Moselle, and when the terrible explosion of that boat took place, it was caused, as was asserted, by the Captain leaning his weight against the safety valve, and declaring that he would not lose an inch of steam—he, poor wretch, was blown a hundred feet through the air, and his head forced, up to the shoulders, through the roof of a shed standing near the wharf.

THE MISSING FRIGATE ALBANY.—The U. States steamer Fulton, Captain Mitchell, arrived at Havana 25th, from an unsuccessful search for the missing Albany. They had, whilst cruising in the Caribbean Sea, fallen in with an abandoned French ship, and taken therefrom an iron chest supposed to contain specie. There were on board a large number of trunks, showing that she was a passenger vessel, probably bound to Cayenne. The Fulton picked up, during the cruise, a spar supposed to have belonged to a man-of war. They secured the iron bands, thinking, if they belonged to the Albany, that they may be identified.

WAR'S DOINGS.—The dashing 93d Highlanders, the pride of the English army, left Constantinople eight hundred strong, and after their arrival in the Crimea received an addition of one hundred and fifty men. This gallant regiment has recently returned to Constantinople reduced to fourteen men and five officers, still bearing with them their glorious and unsullied banner.

ORDERED TO PREPARE FOR SEA.—The Boston Chronicle says orders were received on Wednesday at the Charlestown (Massachusetts,) Navy Yard, directing the commandant to prepare the sloops of war Cyane and Saratoga for sea with all possible despatch. Their destination is not stated.

TWELVE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON BURNED.—A despatch from Somerville, Tennessee, to the Memphis Whig, states that Messrs. Nixon and Walch's cotton shed, at Brownsville landing on Hatchie river, containing twelve hundred bales of cotton, was consumed by fire on Saturday nightnight, the 25th.

BOTH SIDES PLEASED.—The Coalition Know-Nothing party are firing cannon in Connecticut because they have beaten the Democrats, and the Democrats are firing cannon because they have not been as badly beaten as they expected to be.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD,

FROM 10TH TO 14TH APRIL.

A. Hoyl & Co., Marshall & P., Allison & G., Rosboro C. & Co., C. Gillespie, W. M. Holland, L. A. Mason, W. B. Withers & Co., M. L. Holmes & Co., J. P. Hilterbrand, J. Ramsour & Co., T. Curtis & Co., W. H. Miller & Co., McClure & K., Hickson & G., D. B. & J. L. Gaither, James & V., Stockton & M., Hoke & M., A. C. McIntosh, W. Ai Journey & Co., E. & B. Gaither.

WORMS! WORMS!

A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that after all, a mode of expelling these worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—Dr. McLane's Vermifuge is the much sought after specific, and has already superceded all other worm medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

April 17, 1855. 2t

MARRIED,

Married, in this county, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. R. H. Lafferty, Mr. THOMAS A. WILSON and Miss SARAH R. JONES.

Tribute of Respect

PHALANX LODGE, No. 31, A. F. M. } April 7, 1855. }

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Grand Master of the Universe in his inscrutable Wisdom and Power to remove from our midst our well beloved Brother Alexander Springs who departed this life at 6 o'clock this morning.

Resolved, That by this melancholy visitation Phalanx Lodge is called upon to mourn the loss of one of its valuable members and as individuals we deeply deplore the loss of a fraternal and much beloved Brother.

Resolved, That we tender our most heartfelt sympathies and condolence to the bereaved wife and children in their sad and melancholy affliction.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the afflicted family and that the same be published in our town papers.

P. J. LOWRIE, Sec.

NEW GOODS.

PARKS & HUTCHISON, are receiving the largest and most varied assortment of

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

DRESS GOODS

ever purchased by them. They solicit an examination of their stock, bought *entirely for Cash*. Their Goods will be *sold low*.

April 17, 1855. 8tf

CARPENTERS TOOLS, Shoes, Leather and Hardware for sale by PARKS & HUTCHISON.

New Books New Books.

JUST RECEIVED,

Stanhope Burleigh, by Helen D'Ho.
The life of F. T. Barnum.
Heroines of History, by Mary E. Hewett.
Miss Leslie's New Receipts for Cooking, containing over one thousand new receipts.
Revolutionary History of North Carolina, by Hawks. Swaine & Graham.
The Old North State, in 1776, by Caruthers.
The New North Carolina Form Books for Justices of the Peace, Constables, &c.
Romance of Student Life, by Kimball.
Children's Trials; translated from the German. Beautifully illustrated.
Winston, a Book for Boys, by Simonds.
For sale at

LOWRIE & ENNISS'
Book Store, Charlotte.

April 17, 1855. 1t

BARGAINS.

I WILL sell the balance of my stock of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE at cost for cash. The entire stock is IMPORTED, and to families wishing to replenish old sets, or lay in new ones, a rare chance is offered of so doing at a bargain.

I have a number of French China goods in sets and otherwise, together with a complete assortment of Ironstone and other goods—altogether comprising an attractive assortment at the prices I am now offering them at.

Meantime, having perfected other arrangements, I will close out the entire stock with the good will of the business, on reasonable terms, to any party wishing to engage in it.

The business is profitable and constantly growing, and offers a good opening to a business man.

ALEX. MACRAE, JR.,
Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware.
Wilmington, N. C.

April 17, 1855. 1mo

Roger's Liverwort & Tar

For the complete cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to Consumption.

This preparation is getting into use all over our country. The numerous letters we receive from our various agents, informing us of cures effected in their immediate neighborhoods, warrant us in saying it is one of the best, if not the *very best* Cough Medicine now before the public. *It almost invariably relieves and not unfrequently cures the very worst cases.* When all other Cough preparations have failed, this has relieved the patient, as Druggists, dealers in Medicine, and Physicians can testify. Ask the agent in your nearest town, what has been his experience of the effects of this medicine. If he has been selling it for any length of time, he will tell you

IT IS THE BEST MEDICINE EXTANT.

Below we give a few extracts from letters we have received lately regarding the virtues of this medicine.

Dr. S. S. Oslin, of Knoxville, Ga., says—*I have been using your Liverwort and Tar very extensively in my practice for three years past, and, it is with pleasure I state my belief in its SUPERIORITY over ALL OTHER ARTICLES with which I am acquainted, for which it is recommended.*"

Messrs. Fitzgerald & Bennett, writing from Waynesville, N. C., say:—"*The Liverwort and Tar is becoming daily more popular* in this county AND WE THINK JUSTLY SO. *All who have tried it speak in commendable terms of it, and say it is very beneficial in alleviating the complaints for which it is recommended.*"

Our Agent in Pickens District, S. C., Mr. S. R. McFall, assures us "that *he uses it with great benefit* in his own family, and recommends it to his neighbors." He gives an instance of a negro woman, in his vicinity, who had been suffering with disease of the Lungs for years, attended with a severe cough, who was relieved by the Liverwort and Tar.

Such are the good reports we hear of this Medicine from all parts of the South. For a report of the surprising cures it has performed in the Western and Northern and Eastern States, we would invite the suffering patient to read the pamphlet which accompanies each bottle. To all, we say *have hope, have hope!*

TRY THE MEDICINE!!

BE WARNED IN SEASON!!!

And neglect not that cough which is daily weakening your constitution, irritating your throat and lungs, and inviting on that dread disease, Consumption, when no soothing and healing a remedy can be obtained as Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort and Tar.

Beware of Counterfeits and Base Imitations!

The genuine article is signed ANDREW ROGERS, on the engraved wrapper around each bottle.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by

SCOVIL & MEAD,
111 Chartres St. bet. Conti and St. Louis, N. O.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES, to whom all orders and applications for Agencies must be addressed. Sold also by the principal Druggists in every village.

April, 17 1855. 9—1y