

From the Miller Chronicle.

[No. 1.]

To the Hon. John Kerr.

Sir—Personally, and politically, I am your friend. I admire you as a man—I admire your talents—your patriotism and your oratory. I have fought for you—bled for you; and cannot die for you. I am aware that you know it not. Human life—so very poor in circumstances, and with no ambition to “harbor up my soul” was “made in my bosom.” I could not expect one so exalted as yourself to “stop so low” as to notice it. You may not think me—it was not for this I voted and you know it was not from sentiments.

Be it assured, sir, I am not now your enemy. No sir, no! God grant the time so distant when the hand that wields the pen which indites these lines may be found raised in hostility to the Honorable JOHN KERR. Never shall I forget your noble and patient efforts to extend the Whig flag from the assault of “spoilsmen” here together (as the illustrious CATHOOLIUS declared) by the collective power of public plunder! Never shall I cease to acknowledge these efforts and thank you for them. But a change—sad! That flag which you once so proudly bore and so gallantly defended, now trails in the dust—the “spoilsmen,” have triumphed—with a ruthless hand they have torn it from the flag staff, and trampled with mallow-hands every principle stamped upon its silicon folds into the dust! The Whig party, then, in a *National* point of view, is dead—but I need not tell you this—you know that its principles have been consigned to the grave—it’s enemies reserving just so much of Whiggery as would suffice breath into the foul nostrils of demagogues, a party upheld and sustained principally by foreigners and catholics. You know too, that the democratic party, in its scuffle and revel over the “spoil,” split up and divided—literally defunct—and can never again move “harmoniously” upon a National or any other “platform;” it stands tottering at the heels of Whiggery, and but for lurking conquest of Whig principles the pleasure of the *bad guys* would have been denied it. I am aware of the struggle going on to prolong the life of both parties—each swallowing foreign nostrums flavored with catholicism, like butter balls sprinkled with sugar. But the die is cast—they are gone! at least they are wrestling with death, and the hand of resurrection cannot resuscitate them from the grave. Stand not, sir! ‘tis even so! You know it, and in vain are all efforts to conceal the fact. / The handwriting is upon the wall, and he who runs may read. One dies of the gout (peculiar to floggers,) the other of foul stomach, peculiar to epicurean glutons.

A new party has come into existence. It is composed exclusively of Americans, who conceive the Republic ultimately in danger from foreign influence and catholics strides—of men who see that foreigners and catholics already wield the balance of power in our Federal elections—and of men who have seen the whig and democratic parties warring the foreign and catholic vote as greasy moths woo the flickering candle. I need not tell you, sir, that the party in this Country which succeeds in winning the affections of foreigners and catholics, succeeds in a political victory at the polls. I need not tell you that Mr. Catholic Postmaster General Campbell, and a host of other catholics received their appointments from the present Chief Magistrate of the U. S., in fulfillment of a *bargain* between the leaders of the party that elevated him, and the prelates of the Catholic Church. I need not tell you that the appointment of Soule as Minister to Spain, as well as the appointment of a score of other foreigners to Offices of high and responsible trust, was the result of a *largess* for foreign votes. You know this to be so—at least the President does. These Native American boys, (or Know Nothings, if you choose,) therefore regard with alarm this court and caressing—this pandering of political parties, to the catholic and foreign vote. They believe it dangerous—and when they see us they have often seen, foreigners and catholics banding themselves together at the polls to knock down, kill and drag out native born Americans so as to prevent them from voting, they think it meet and proper that something should be done to purge the Government of foreign influence and protect the American citizen from the ruthless assaults of foreigners when he goes to the ballot box to assert a freeman’s privilege. They say to catholics “worship your God as you please; but as you do not allow us this liberty where you have the power to prevent it, and inasmuch as you have sworn to disregard all allegiance to your Country at the Pope’s command, pardon us for pledging ourselves not to vote for you to rule over us.” That is what they say and all that they say to catholics. Do you see “proscription” in it? To the foreigner they say, “You have no right to assemble at the ballot box and with plaudges drive away American citizens. Most of you who vote here know a little about the genius of our Republic as a stolid child, and hence you should be required to live here 21 years before you are allowed to vote; nine tenths of you come here not because you love liberty, but to make money and go back to Europe and abuse us. If, however, you intend locating here for life, take your seat; and we will shed our blood in defence of your person and property, as well as your right to worship God according to the dictates of your conscience. If we prefer to let an American rule over us instead of you, do not complain—Washington, a great and good man, warned us to beware of trusting you with power—and those papers—composed of criminals of every grade—seat here by Europe to avoid the expense of their support—these we will return back as fast as wind and tide can carry them!” This, sir, is substantially all that those “Know Nothings” say or do to Foreigners and Catholicks. Can the catholic complain if I refuse to vote for him, when he tells me that I may worship my God according to the dictates of conscience, because he cannot now prevent it; but the moment he gets the power, he’ll make me a Catholic or bleach my bones with the fires of hell?

You, sir, may trust such a man, but pardon me, (sinner as I am,) if I respectively decline the compliment. Can the Foreigner complain if I require him to stand with me 21 years upon American soil before I vote for him? Is it cruelty to him if I vote for you; as a native born American citizen, to represent me in Congress? Ought I to be sneered at, ridiculed and denounced as a “rascallion?” Is it a cursing curse—a sin and a burning shame for a native born American citizen to prefer an American to a foreigner to rule over him, while the wholesome warnings of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and Andrew Jackson, admonish him to “beware of foreign influence?”

It is not a party without principles—Nor are these principles hid under a half bushel from the fullest public scrutiny. No, sir, no! They are clearly defined and publicly proclaimed by the press of this Country, erected for this purpose, and he who runs may read.”

But you made a speech last Tuesday at Yan-

ceville, in which, if you did not denounce you disengaged from this new party. That you were honest in your convictions I readily concede. No man who knows John Kerr will dispute it. For myself, sir, I honor you for this honest, candid, manly and independent expression of your sentiments. I expected nothing less from you, as I am aware of your detestation and profound contempt for political tricksters and hypocritical demagogues who cautiously conceal their sentiments until they harpoon the popular breeze. I regret that we differ in some of our views in regard to the measures of this party. Nevertheless, I shall not denounce you nor forsake you on this account. I would rather that we agreed, but as we do not, we will agree to differ honestly in this matter. Candor, however, requires me to say that if you are opposed by a candidate whose views suit my own better than yours, I shall vote for him.

I implore your pardon, sir, when I assure you that in that speech of yours you (unintentionally, as I believe,) did the Native American party injustice. You left the impression upon the minds of a number of that vast assembly, that the Native Americans are Abolitionists. In this you were mistaken. You left the impression that the Native Americans opposed foreigners coming to this country to reside, which is not so. You left the impression that this party is adverse to catholics worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience, which is not so. I left the impression that Saward, Greeley, Weed, Giddings, and the whole pack of abolitionists only *jeopardized* in their opposition to the Know Nothings, which is not so.

You left the impression that this party conceals its principles and objects, which is not so.

Your objection to its “secret meetings” will hereafter be considered, as the foregoing remarks are made preparatory of an analysis of that part,

of your speech in which you take issue with the party in favor of Americans ruling America. In doing this I shall reciprocate the courtesy you extended that party, in common parlance daubed with the sobriquet of “Know Nothings.” It is not my object to foil you of a single vote, much less to defeat your election. You claim to be a Whig, and Whiggery is very good Americanism, but it does not go far enough—it “scotches the snake but don’t kill it;” just now, however, the reptile is not even “scotched.” My wish is not only to scotch the serpent but kill it. If you cannot go with me, nor rest upon your oars—if attack me you will—I am yours, for you are “an honorable man.”

Very respectfully,

“SAM.”

The Creed of the American Party.

The Albany Register, an avowed Know Nothing organ, publishes a platform which comprises the cardinal principles of the American Party.

It is declared *ex cathedra*, that the determination of the new organization is to preserve our political institutions in their original purity and vigor, and to keep them unadulterated and uninfluenced by foreign influence, either civil or religious, as well as by home faction and home demagogues.

There are thirteen distinct articles of faith promulgated in this platform, the substance of which is as follows:

Native born citizens alone should be elected to political offices.

As an essential to the exercise of the elective franchise by a foreigner, he should have resided long enough in the United States to become acquainted with the principles and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and to have become thoroughly identified with the great interests of our country.

The immigration of honest and industrious foreigners should not be discouraged, but all legislation should be adopted to obstruct and prevent the immigration of the vicious and worthless, the criminal and pauper.

We give the fourth article entire, as it involves a principle which has elicited much discussion and occasioned great acerbity of feeling.

4. That the American doctrine of religious toleration, and entire absence of all proscription for opinion’s sake, should be cherished as one of the very fundamental principles of our civil freedom, and that any sect or party which believes and maintains that any foreign power, religious to political, has a right to control the conscience or direct the conduct of a Freeman, occupies a position which is totally at war with the principle of freedom of opinion, and which is mischievous in its tendency, and which principle, if carried into practice, would prove wholly destructive of our civil and religious liberty.

The following article declares the Bible to be the only permanent basis of all true liberty and genuine equality.

As the intelligence of the people is necessary to the right use and continuance of civil and religious liberty, there should be adequate and permanent provision made for general education.

The doctrine of availability alone in the nomination of candidates for office is unequivocally condemned.

The same rules and restrictions should be observed in exercising the removing power from office as are observed in the appointing power.

The sovereignty of the States is declared supreme in the exercise of all powers not expressly delegated to the Federal Government.

All sectarianism, intermeddling with politics or political institutions, coming from whatever source it may, should be resisted by all necessary and proper means.

No-intervention, both on the part of the Federal Government and of the several States of the Union, in the municipal affairs of each other, is essential to the peace and prosperity of our country, and to the well being and permanence of our institutions, and at the same time the only reliable bond of brotherhood and union.

Red Republicanism and licentious indulgence in the enjoyment of civil liberties are to be feared and deprecated.

All other questions arising from party organization, or from any other source are subordinate and secondary to the great principles above promulgated.

Cuban Affairs.—The Havana Correspondent (March 28) of the New York Herald, says he understands from a reliable source, that Mr. Marcy has written to the acting United States Consul in Havana, to say to the Captain General of Cuba, “that if one drop of American blood is spilled in the present crisis, the government of the United States will not be answerable for the result,” and that the Consul, in handing in his protest against the trial of Felix and Estramps, delivered the message to Gen. Coucha.

It is not a party without principles—Nor are these principles hid under a half bushel from the fullest public scrutiny. No, sir, no! They are clearly defined and publicly proclaimed by the press of this Country, erected for this purpose, and he who runs may read.”

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Arrival of the Baltic.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 6.—The steamer Baltic reached her dock here this day. She sailed on the 24th ult., and had had a boisterous passage of nearly fourteen days. She reports that one new steamer, the “City of Baltimore,” of the Philadelphia and Liverpool line, has been taken by the French government for six months. She had left Liverpool for Marseilles, having in tow the American ship Ticonderoga, which had also been engaged by the French government.

The Consul had made several speeches, which to the diplomatic body were mild, but to the army strong. On the whole they were interpreted in a pacific sense.

From the N. C. Standard.

Attorney General’s Opinion.

The following letter from the Attorney General of the State to the Treasurer, in regard to the late Revenue act, will be found interesting:

Raleigh, March 30, 1855.

To D. W. Curtis, Public Treasurer.

Sir: I have the honor, in reply to your note on the subject of the Revenue Law, to submit the following opinion:

The tax of five per cent. to be levied on capital employed by persons selling Liquors, Wines or Cordials, is demandable by the Sheriff in the same manner as the tax on Merchants—is to be estimated from 10th March, 1855, and is the only tax imposed on such capital except that for license to retail: And so with regard to the tax of twenty-five per cent to be paid on the value of certain Drugs and Medicines.

The tax of five hundred dollars on all agencies of Banks, having a corporate existence out of the State, is not affected by a subsequent provision in the same section, declaring that “if the tax is not paid in advance, the same shall be two hundred dollars.” That provision applies to Insurance Companies and their agencies.

The 22d section of the act imposes a tax of ten cents on every hundred dollars employed in any species of trade not specially taxed, and applies, without distinction, to all capital employed in trade, whether the same be in articles of the growth or manufacture of the State or otherwise: and was intended as a tax on all capital that had escaped the notice of the act.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs under date of Friday evening, that the news from Vienna appears very favorable to peace; and the people are disposed to believe that the conferences will be attended with a happy result.

Count Nesselrode will proceed to Vienna, if the negotiation should prove critical.

The new Czar gives strong evidence of abiding by plans traced out by his father, and that he would make no concession.

Rumors are current of a new basis arrangement, including the freedom of the Black Sea, the opening of the Danube, erection of Turkish forts, etc.

In Asia, advices from Constantinople state that the Porte has determined to maintain undiminished its sovereignty over the Dardanelles and protest against the Christians of the Empire being placed under any foreign protection. The Porte also desires the participation of Prussia in the Vienna Conference.

Ali Pacha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been summoned to Vienna.

Official reports of the storming of Malekoff, and removing a redoubt, on the night of the 22d of February, by the French, as published, exhibits one of the most gallant achievements of the campaign.

Gen. Ostensacken telegraphed to St. Petersburg on the night of the 10th, as follows: “We have erected a new redoubt about three hundred yards in front of Kornikoff, and the bastion over the works is carried on with success.”

There is nothing of importance before Eupatoria.

Gen. Bugey remains in the Crimea at the request of Lord Raglan.

The health of the allied troops is satisfactory, and the English position well fortified.

The Russians had received fresh reinforcements.

At an allied Council of War held on the 4th, it was resolved to re-commence active operations at an early day.

Raglan’s latest dispatch is dated the 18th of March, and says, the weather is fine-to-day, and quite dry. The sick are deriving much benefit from the change. A new British Battery of three guns had caused two small Russian steamers to leave their moorings. The Russians were receiving large reinforcements, and provisions and munitions of war.

Omar Pash’s force on the 3d of March was 35,000, and it was continually being reinforced.

The death of Nicholas was announced at Sebastopol on the 6th of March.

The Russians have sunk four more large ships in the harbor of Sebastopol.

The French hospital at Constantinople had been burned to the ground and ninety-six patients perished in the flames. The Palace of Beglerbeg had been prepared for the sick at the order of Napoleon. The Pope has sent an embassy to the court of the Sultan.

Under the second resolution the following gentlemen were appointed: Andrew Hunt, Dr. C. L. Payne, Hiriam Brummell, Dr. J. M. Rothrock, John W. Thomas, George W. Reed, B. A. King, Col. W. F. Henderson, Benj. A. Kittrill, Wesley Swain, John Hussey, Andrew Coddleugh, Michael Penstock, Benj. Simmons, George Kenny, Thomas Daniel, Elias P. May, Dr. Robert Thomas, David Loftin and Bentan C. Douthit.

On motion, the chairman and secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings published in the Greensboro’ Patriot and People’s Press.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

HENRY WALSER, Chrm.

HENDERSON ADAMS, Sec.

Attachments levied on land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of the State.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that judgment be made in the Greensborough Patriot during six successive weeks, for said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Guilford, at the court house in Greensborough, on the third Monday of May, 1855, then and there to plead, answer or replevy—otherwise judgement will be granted according to law.

Witness, Lyndon Swain, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Greensborough, the third Monday of February, 1855. LYNDON SWAIN, C. C. C.

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Witness, Lyndon Swain, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, 1855.

LYNDON SWAIN, c. c. c.

March, 1855. 825-6ws.

Attachments to Correspondents.

Correspondents who prepare and forward cases for management by this Agency will be dealt with liberally; supplied with all necessary blanks and kept constantly advised of the changes that from time to time occur in the execution of the law.

It is within the subscriber’s power to direct his Correspondents to the locality of very great and substantial sums entitled having obtained several thousand dollars under former laws, he is in possession of that interest intrusted to his keeping will not be neglected.