

"Jedediah" resumed Sally, after a little hesitation, "I'll tell you something, if you'll promise certain true that you won't never tell anybody."

"No, I won't," said Jedediah stoutly, proud of the confidence reposed in him.

"It isn't much, after all," said Sally, rasting down her eyes; "only a dream, and I don't know whether I ought to tell you, after all, though, to be sure, there was something about you in it."

"Do tell me," pleaded Jedediah, his curiosity overcoming his bashfulness in a degree.

"But I'm afraid you'll tell, after all."

"No, I won't, certain true. I hope I may be horsewhipped if I do."

"Then—don't look at me, Jedediah, or I can't tell it—I dreamed that—that you and I—never shall be able to tell you—that you and I were going to be married the day before Mary Somers'!"

Jedediah started as if struck by a shock from a galvanic battery, and shouted enthusiastically—

"So we will, by gosh! if you'll only say the word!"

Of course Sally was astonished at this sudden application of her dream, and could not believe he was in earnest. At length she yielded her consent, and her dream was verified at the altar in less than a week.

Ladies that have bashful lovers, take heed!

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 unimpaired by foreign influence, either civil or religious, as well as by home faction and home demagogism.

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 legal means 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 or 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 next 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.

Non-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.

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 demerit.

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 ensign in the Democratic ranks. But the creed and its measures are ignored—have become obsolete. We are compelled to inquire, where are we to go?

We ask the question, boldly, pointedly—we invite an 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.

Cuba.—In our last we copied an extract from a speech attributed to the Secretary of State of Spain, in which it was avowed to be the settled policy of Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba. Subsequent information makes it certain, that no such speech was made, but that the settled policy spoken of was the suppression of the slave trade, and not an interference with its existence in Cuba. The following is given by La Cronica, the Spanish paper printed in New York, as the language of the Minister on the occasion referred to: "Her Majesty's Government is resolved to maintain the treaties which prohibit the trade in negroes, and to execute them with fidelity and sincerity. But at the same time, Senores, Her Majesty's Government holds to the profound conviction that Slavery is a necessity, and a condition indispensable to the maintenance of the territorial property of the Island of Cuba, and we have desired to anticipate the sentiments of the Deputies, by giving to the natives and the proprietors of the Island guarantees that it does not enter the mind of any body to infringe this principle."

HOW STANDS THE FACT.

The Government paper, the Union, of Sunday morning last, publishes conspicuously, the first thing under its editorial head, the following assertion, important if it be true, and calculated, as it certainly is designed, to rouse a reciprocal feeling of unfriendliness in this country:

"Not a steamer arrives in the United States from Europe or the Spanish Colonies which does not bring with it further intimation that the Public Mind, the Press, the Cortes, the Cabinet, and the Colonial Agents of Spain are, if possible, more than ever hostile to this Confederacy."

We demand to know if this declaration is true? As it is not borne out by any public accounts which have reached us from Europe or elsewhere, it can only be founded on information derived through private unofficial channels or through official information received at the Department of State. Now, we have reason to believe that no despatches have been received from Spain which give any color to the Union's assertion. We believe, further, that the unpublished despatches in the Department of State would contradict the statement, as the lately published despatches themselves do; and that the declaration is only a part of the reckless game to foment a war between the two countries, to subserve party interests, to which we yesterday briefly alluded. If, as we believe, the assertion is false, ought the Secretary of State to suffer such unfounded appeals to party prejudices to go forth in the official paper, apparently with his sanction? Ought he to permit so gross and wicked an imposition on the public credulity? How, let us ask, stands the fact?

We feel the more free to make this demand, inasmuch as the editor of the Government paper very recently informed the public that he had procured access to the despatches in the State Department relating to the Black Warrior case, and it may be supposed by his readers, unless contradicted, that his present declaration of the increased and increasing hostility of Spain towards the United States may be drawn also from official evidence on the files of the same Department.

Let the public, then, be authorita-

tively informed how the case stands, and whether the Government is in possession of any proofs of the truth of a statement so important. If, contrary to all public evidence, and contrary to the strong interest and peculiar motives which Spain has to cultivate the most friendly relations with United States, it shall clearly appear that her Government cherishes a hostile sentiment towards us, and has committed or meditates any wilful insult or aggression on the honor and rights of the country, we beg our bellicose neighbor to believe that we shall be quite as ready to see such hostile acts and purposes repelled by warlike measures as the "Union" itself. Although it is enough to shock any one, who has seen what the miseries and evils of war are, to hear how flippantly it is treated by partisan editors and interested fillibusters, yet we very well know that even war is not devoid of counterbalancing considerations; and were a case made out against Spain as clear as that which impelled us to the *ultima ratio* against the mother country in 1812, we should be as ready as we were then to see our country make the same solemn appeal to arms; but never for the base purpose of wresting from a feeble neighbor a valuable property which we may covet.

Nat. Intelligencer.

HOAXED AGAIN.—The Richmond Enquirer has again been victimized. A Mr. George B. Loring, of Salem, Massachusetts, has written a letter to Mr. Wise, on the subject of Know-Nothingism in that State. This letter the Enquirer parades before its readers, with a long introduction, in which it is pronounced to be the production of Judge Loring, late of the Cambridge Law School. The Enquirer has been grossly imposed upon. Edward G. Loring, of Boston, is the gentleman who was lately removed from the Law School by the Abolitionists. George B. Loring, the author of the letter to Mr. Wise, is an administration editor in Salem.

American Organ.

Mr. Fillmore at Mobile.

The Mobile Advertiser says:—"During the Temperance Lecture on Friday night, the speaker referred in glowing terms to 'that great and good man,' ex-President Fillmore. The mention of his name was received by that immense concourse of people with such a tumult of applause, as we have seldom witnessed even in time of high political excitement. Repeated cheers, enthusiastic clapping of hands and stamping of feet, drowned the voice of the speaker, and it was some moments before quiet was restored sufficiently to allow him to proceed. What a pleasing evidence was this of the abiding hold Millard Fillmore has upon the Southern heart. Faithful to the Constitution and its guarantees to the South her sons will not soon forget his gallant and self-sacrificing efforts to preserve them. And then his visit to this section last season did very much to ripen this confidence and respect into admiration, esteem and affection. Few, very few of our people but wish 'long life and prosperity to Millard Fillmore.'"

GEN. S. F. CARY.—In conformity with instructions from the Committee on Lecturers, we addressed a letter to this distinguished and able Champion of the Temperance Reform, a few weeks since, and are now in receipt of his reply; and we are gratified to state that there is a strong probability that he will accede to our request and pay us a visit during the month of May.

Gen. Cary is Past Most Worthy Patriarch of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, and has devoted the greater portion of his life to the promotion of this great reform; and this day has the reputation of being the strongest and most forcible Speaker, on this subject, in America. We have heard him on several occasions, and should he visit our State, we now say to all, no one will regret any reasonable trouble or sacrifice he or she may make in getting to a place to hear him speak. We shall have more to say of him, however, when it is definitely ascertained that he will visit us, which we sincerely hope and expect he will do.

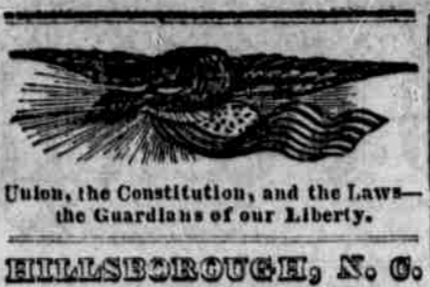
Spirit of the Age.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Commissioner of Pensions has made an important decision in which he draws a distinction between distant and actual service in time of war. The decision is to the effect that a person who was in the military or naval service of the United States during any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, is not entitled to bounty land under the act of March 3, 1855, if he was not at the seat of war.

Richmond Whig.

A terrible tornado swept over Pontotoc, Ms., on the 19th ult., throwing down twenty houses and injuring twenty or twenty-five persons.

MORMONS.—There was quite a collision between the Mormons and the United States troops at Salt Lake City, on New Year's day, commencing at a drinking shop. Seven or eight persons were shot, but none killed. The Mormons ordered out the "Legion," and the three U. S. Companies under Col. Steptoe stood to their arms. Happy peace was restored without further difficulty. It is believed that the accession of Col. Steptoe as Governor, will take place without any serious opposition.



Wednesday, April 18.

We have been requested to inform the citizens of Orange entitled to certificates for the stock held by them in the North Carolina Railroad, that a number of certificates have been made out and placed in the hands of Dr. Pride Jones, who will deliver them on application to him at this place.

Suicide.—On Thursday of last week, Mrs. Nancy Smith, wife of Mr. Hosea Smith, of this county, committed suicide by hanging herself. It seems that she dressed herself for the purpose; and having adjusted a silk handkerchief about her neck, she elevated herself on a chair and attached one end of the handkerchief to a hank of yarn which she had previously placed over one of the rafters of the house, and by throwing herself from the chair, accomplished her end. Mrs. S. was about 55 years of age, and was a stout hearty woman. It is supposed that domestic troubles led her to perpetrate the act.

A jury of inquest having examined into the facts, returned as their verdict, that she came to her death by her own hands.

New York.—The Church Property bill, vesting the property of churches in Trustees, passed the Assembly of New York on the 4th instant, by a vote of ninety-three yeas to nine nays! The bill had previously passed the Senate by a large majority, and now only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law. Archbishop Hughes issued a protest against the passage of the bill, but it appears to have been without any effect.

The New York Express thus presents its congratulations on the passage of the bill: "We congratulate the true-hearted American Catholic Trustees and Laity of the Church of St. Louis, upon the result. We congratulate our people generally, that the State of New York has resolved hereafter to own its own soil, and to deny the assumption of a foreign potentate, through his envoys and emissaries, to exercise territorial jurisdiction over it, upon any pretense whatever."

A stringent Liquor Law, similar to the Maine Law, has also passed the New York Legislature, and will of course receive the signature of the Governor, as he has heretofore been its advocate. Some portions of the act will take effect on the 1st of May; but most of the provisions will go into operation on the 4th of July next. It is the determination of Liquor Dealers fully to test its constitutionality.

The last Spirit of the Age announces that a letter had just been received from Gen. Samuel F. Cary, the distinguished Temperance Lecturer, announcing that he expects to spend a few weeks in North Carolina, after the 9th of May. The Age follows the announcement with a list of appointments for him. The most accessible one to our readers, will be that in Raleigh, at night, on the 19th of May.

Since the riot in Cincinnati, the Judges at the precincts in which the polls were destroyed, have made out statements of the votes cast up to the time of the disturbance, and upon these, certificates have been granted to the persons having the majority. Mr. Paron, Democrat, was elected Mayor, and has been sworn in. The American party have had a meeting, and condemned the riotous proceedings out and out; and the resolutions adopted, as well as their actions since the election, are highly creditable to the party.

OUR TABLE.

Blackwood's Magazine, for March, has been received. It is a highly interesting number, and like its predecessors, is well calculated to secure the favor of intelligent readers. We give the running titles of the articles in this number, which will afford an index to its entertaining contents: "The Beggar's Legacy," (a curious narrative, pointed, full of thought, with a moral); "Zabier, a Romance, part IV.," "Vagabond Life in Mexico," (the paradise of thieves, robbers and murderers); "Civilization, the Census; A Peep at Paris; Story of the Campaign, written in a tent in the Crimea; The Ministerial Changes. Messrs. L. Scott & Co., New York, furnish the reprint of Blackwood at \$3 per annum; and also the four Quarterly, at \$3 each.

The **Arator** has been received. It is a neat monthly, devoted to the interests of the Plough, &c. and edited by Thomas J. Lemay, Esq., of Raleigh. The number before us, for April, is well filled with useful and interesting matter; and we have confidence that the editor will make every effort to render it a valuable and entertaining journal. Terms: One dollar per annum in advance, or one dollar and fifty cents if not paid in advance.

The Children's Book, for the Little Folks at Home, is a very handsome and attractive monthly, published by Messrs. Graves & Marks, Nashville, Tenn., at one dollar per annum, invariably in advance. It is edited by "Uncle Robert and Aunt Alice," who seem from the number before us, to know well how to interest and instruct "the little folks at home." We cheerfully recommend the work to Parents and Sabbath School Teachers.

The New York Musical Review and Choral Advocate. This is a valuable work published by Mason Brothers, 23 Park Row, New York, twice a month, at one dollar per annum. Each number contains four pages of

new Music, together with a variety of instructions in the science, and news items relating to the subject. The work deserves the patronage of those who have a taste for Music, or who desire to cultivate one.

We are indebted to Paul C. Cameron, esq., for a pamphlet copy of his Address before the Orange County Agricultural Society. It is one of the ablest and most interesting Addresses of the kind that we have ever read, and makes us wish that we too were intelligent and skillful and successful tillers of the soil, such as Mr. Cameron undoubtedly is, and not mere political drudges.

Wm. Herald.

THE SURVEY.—The experimental survey of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad commenced to-day under the direction of John C. McRae, Chief Engineer, Messrs. Robert P. Atkinson, and Geo. Kirby, Assistants, and John K. Brown, Rodman.

KANSAS ELECTION.—The St. Louis Republican of Saturday states that a telegraphic dispatch received Friday from Kansas says: A majority of pro-slavery members in each house of the Legislature of Kansas have received certificates of their election. Gov. Reeder, it is said, recognizes the right of the Legislature to decide cases of contested election. The Governor leaves in a few days for Washington.

Mrs. Schroeder, the wife of the American Minister to Sweden, and daughter of Col. Seaton of the National Intelligencer, died at Stockholm on the 24th of February. She was a lady of remarkable intelligence, great literary acquirements, and a warm friend of Miss Frederica Bremer.

THE FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD.—The annual meeting of this Company takes place to-day.

A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on the 1st June.

We had supposed that the receipts of this half year were less, from the unexampled goodness of the common roads during the past winter, the opening of rival works, and the drought which prevented the grinding of wheat. But it turns out that there is a slight increase in the receipts, notwithstanding all these causes, over the receipts of the half year ending April 1st 1854—a half year remarkable for the immense receipts of flour here. This is encouraging.

The total receipts from April 1, 1853, to April 1, 1854, were \$24,838 54. From April 1, 1854, to April 1, 1855, \$26,796 73.

During the year two dividends of 4 per cent. each have been declared, and about \$5000 spent in repairs. The surplus fund is now about \$5000.

Hon. Andrew Johnson (present Governor) has been nominated by the Democrats of Tennessee, for re-election. He will be opposed by Hon. M. P. Gentry, who has announced himself a candidate.

The Hokeville Express states "by authority" that "the people of Lincoln county expect to take sufficient stock in the N. C. and Rutherford Road to carry it from the Catawba river, nearly further, from Charlotte to the Cleveland line, and the people of Cleveland can then take the road at that point and carry it on to the Rutherford line."

We regret to learn that the Rev. John Purify departed this life at his residence in Harnett county, on the 37th ult. He had been a very useful and highly esteemed minister of the Baptist Church for fifty years, during forty-eight of which, he had been a member of the Raleigh Association, over which body he had presided for a large portion of that time.

Spirit of the Age.

Judge Caldwell, at the late term of Wake Superior Court, decided the licenses to retail liquor granted by the County Court, for Raleigh, illegal, and those selling under them liable to indictment. We believe the licenses were granted without the concurrence of the Board of Commissioners.

N. Carolinian.

The North Carolina Medical Society will hold its annual meeting in Salisbury on the 12th of May next.

The Legislature of New York has passed the Maine Liquor Law, and it will go into operation on the first of July.

PROGRESS OF ST. LOUIS.—A writer for the Republican states, after careful examination, that during the last year two hundred and fifty four brick buildings were erected in St. Louis, at a cost of \$3,811,000. Some of these edifices have cost from \$30,000 to \$100,000.

HOW TO PREVENT WORMS ON TREES.—A resident of Albany has written to the Mayor of New York the following receipt for preventing the nuisance of worms on trees:

"Bore a hole into the tree the size of a roll brimstone, six inches in depth, say four feet from the ground; fill the cavity four inches with the roll brimstone, plug two inches and seal over with pitch. The sap absorbs the sulphur, and imparts a healthy hue to the leaves; besides, being very offensive to the worms, it causes them to leave for parts unknown."

An Act for the Protection of Sheep.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That upon complaint made by any owner of sheep, to a Justice of the peace, that such sheep have been killed or damaged by dogs, the said Justice shall issue his warrant, directed to any lawful officer, commanding him to bring before said Justice, within thirty days from the date of said warrant, the owner of said dog, or the master of any slave or parent of any minor child, reputed to be the owner of said dog; and the Justice shall, at the same time and place, summons to appear three freeholders, who, together with himself, shall hear the testimony of both complainant and defendant; and if, upon such trial, the Justice and a majority of the freeholders are satisfied that such damage has been done by the dog or dogs of said defendant, the said Justice shall render up judgment against the defendant in favor of the complainant, for a sum not exceeding twice the amount of the real damage sustained, and issue execution therefor.

Sec. 2. That the plaintiff or defendant, in any action brought under this act, shall have the right of appeal to the County or Superior Court of said County; and that upon such appeal, the trial in the court shall in all respects be *de novo*; and the parties shall be permitted to plead, and the issues shall be made up as in actions of trespass.

Sec. 3. That the ignorance of the vicious habits or character of the dog shall be no defence in actions arising under this act.

Sec. 4. That its act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Ratified 14th February, 1855.]

NATURALIZED VOTERS.—The Maine Legislature passed a law at its last session that no person of foreign birth shall vote unless he shows his naturalization papers to the authorities at least three months before an election. The act took effect March 16th.

The Telegraph, a paper published in Alton, Ill., spreads what is termed "an astounding rumor from Springfield," which it declares caps the climax of anything that has struck the tympanum of the editor's ear for many a day. It is nothing more or less than that Governor Matteson, disregarding the choice of a United States Senator by the Legislature, has resolved to declare that election void; and on the ground that there is now a vacancy in the Senatorship, intends making an appointment to the post on his own responsibility! It is understood that General Shields is the gentleman designated by the Governor for that office.

Boston, April 12.

In the Circuit Court this morning, Judge Curtis delivered his opinion in the case of Theodore Parker and others engaged in the Burns' rescue. He stated that the indictments were void on the ground that the process had not been sufficiently set forth in the indictments; and that it was not alleged the Commissioner in Burns' case had legal cognizance of all the accused. He therefore ordered that they be discharged. The result was received with great applause.

GEORGIA GOLD.—A lump of gold weighing 1,775 pennyweights, valued at \$1,775, has been obtained in eight days' work of five hands, from refuse surface ore, from the Columbia mine, in Columbia county, Georgia. They use the "Ureka Crushing Machine," and "Amalgamators," one of "Cochran's" patent. This product is the result of eight days working of five hands from surface refuse ore. The vein ore, taken direct from the vein, will produce four times the amount, with the same labor.

THE PRESENT RUSSIAN EMPEROR.—In a recent lecture on Russia, by Rev. Dr. Baird, the lecturer stated that the present emperor is thirty-seven years of age, and not quite so tall as his father but somewhat stouter. He is said to be of a naturally amiable disposition, and possesses good talents, although not as much energy as Nicholas. He speaks English perfectly. Dr. Baird considers him as well trained in the science of government as any man in Russia. Notwithstanding his amiability and benevolence of character, he is a man of a great deal of spirit, and has the reputation of being the right sort of man to continue the work of his father. The lecturer added, however, that in his opinion, it makes no difference who is Czar of Russia, for that country has a destiny to accomplish which cannot be materially affected by her rulers. Dr. Baird gave it as his impression that Alexander is favorable to peace, and that before six months peace would be restored, but the allies must not demand too much. Russia will not consent to make peace on condition of abandoning the Crimea and withdrawing her feet from the Black Sea.

A correspondent of the New York Post discloses a fact not known even to many of Mr. Webster's most intimate friends, that he was once challenged by John Randolph. Mr. Webster declined, but the correspondence which passed between the parties, Mr. Benton acting as the friend of Mr. Randolph, appears to have been highly creditable to the challenged party.