THE FRENCHMAN AND THE K. N'S. The following capital jeu d'exprit, says the Richmond Enquirer, from one of the most humorous and popular writers of the country, will remove "a wrinkle" from the hardest and longest phiz, even of & Know Nothing:

A GREAT LOSS TO THE KNOW-NOTHINGS. MONSIEUR ENQUIRE !- Put me down of to wisdraw from de Know-Noting. He have treat me wis ver much dissatisfactions. Me shall tell you. You know when de Whig send me de lot of Whig principil for my countrymen-de leetil cider-barrel and log cabin, and de raccoon-I have ver much satisfactions of de Whig, and I join his partee. Well, I find him one ver strange partee. I cannot understand him. He run here and he run dare; he will be please at noting; he quarrel vid ebry body and ebry ting; he take side vid de abolition, and he quarrel vid de abolition; he take side vid de Mexican against his own countree; but when de Mericane get de gold countree, begar he de firs man to de diggin. He seem to have ver much versatilite. One half de time I cannot tell if I am de Whig or some toder ting. So, as I tell you, one time I quit de Whig and join de Democrat. Well, I understand him ver well. I always find him one ting-one ting at de Nort and de same at de Sout. Bimeby Monsieur Pierce and General Scott run for de President, and I tinks I vill vote one time for General Scott vid de Whig, because he be one ver grand General. Ph-e-e-e-w! when de vote come out, all de Whig vote vid de Democrat, and leave me dare by myself, vid ver great embarrassments and mortifications. Well, I say de Whig is all join de Democrat now, and we shall have great sociabilite and fraternite, and no more quarrel between de grand partees. Well, Monsieur Pierce is make President ; and all dem ole Whig fall out vid him right way, fore he do any ting to fall out vid! 'Tis most astonishing peoples.

When I was one Whig, I have one frien who is ver partial to me; but when I join de Democrat, he turn cold to me-he polite, but have not de sociabilities I have been use to. Well, one day last year, I meet him in de street; and he say, "Why, Monsienr, how do you do?" and he shake my hand vid ver much affections. "Ha," I say, "is you come over to de Democrat?" "Oh, no, no, no," he say; "I quit all de ole partee," (and he curse dem vid much contemps.) Den he say, "If I join any partee, I b'lieve I shall join de new partee." "Ha," say, "what is dat new partee?" He say, "I don't know noting bout him; but da say he is ver grand national partee, which all de Whig and Democrat is joining. Da tell me 'tis de partee of peace, of liberte, equalite, and fraternite. No electioneer in him, no stump speak, all quiet." "Ha," I say, "dat is one grand partee. What you call him?" He say some call him Know-Noting and some call him Sam." "Begar," I say, "I ver sorry of to have such name for one grand partce. I shall suppose by his name dat he is one fool neeger." "Oh, pooh, pooh," he say, and he look a leetil red, and a leetil fret. Den he tell me da call him Know-Noting, be cause he will not talk and quarrel bout do politic; and because he act like he Know-Noting bout de matter. And he tell me Sam mean de United States, of to show dat de partee comprehend de whoie nation. Well, I say, dis is ver good explanations .-Den he say, "Monsieur, suppose we join de Know-Noting; if you will I will." "Well," I say, "he got any raccoon and cider-barrel and log-cabin in him?" He say, "no, dat is de whig principel, and de whig is dead." "Well," I say, "you tell em I and you join him." "Ah, but," he say, "da tell me we cannot join dat way; he is very select, and only take in gentlemens of de firs respectabilite."-"Ah," I say, "dat is ver fine; how den shall we get into him?" He say da have meetins to take in de members, and it you will go vid me to night, I will go vid you and see if da will take us in. Well, he come at 8 o'clock, and he take me down one street, and up one oder, and into one dark alley, and come to one big house, vid all de door shut, and he say tap, tap, on de door; and one man say tap, tap, inside; den he say tap, and toder say tap, and open hand. I say to my frien, dis is not de Know-Noting house, it is de barrack. De man say, if you wish to join de Know-Noting dis is de place. My frien he does not talk, so I talk: I say, "Yes, sair, we wish to join him." De man say, "Is you twenty-one

I say, "Yes, sair." He say, "Was you born of Protestant parent?" "When I was born I did not know noting." "Ah," he say, "you is de ver man for de order; you was born a know noting. I don't tink it is necessair to ask you any more question." Den he hand me de book, and he swear me dat I will not tell what I see in de house.

Well, I swear, for I can see noting. Den de man leave us and go into one oder room; and when he gone, my frien say, "Bagntelle, don't you say any ting, and he will forget to swear me.' Well de man come back and forgit him sure nuff. He take us in one room, where is de grand assemblage, vid de flag and de book, and one man siting up bove de rest, whom da call de worthy Vice President. I was very bappy too see de Vice President, for I thought he was dead.

So he take us to de Vice President and introduce us to him; and I say, "Mr. King, I have ver great satisfactions of to see you, for I tought you was dead." Den all de company laff, and confuse me ver much; and one man say, I perceives broder Bagatelle will make one splendid Know-Nothing. Den de Vice President swear me one oder long oath, which I takes out of respect to de Vice President, and because I tinks all de foreigner in dis countree is de Mericane citizen.

Den de Vice President sit down, and one man set above him, whom da call de President; he knock on de board vid one leetil mallet, and all stand up. I look at him, and I know he is not Monsieur Pierce, for I have see him two tree time. Den I know de Vice President is not Mr. King, and I most drop down vid confusions and mortifications.

Weil de President turn us over to de Instructor. and de Instructor he tell me great many ting. He tell I must put my hand cross my mout so-and go up to de President. And when I retire, I must put it so git -ard go up to Vice President. He teach me de word to get in de lodge, and two tree sort of password, and sign and greep, and how to put de hand on de coat, and to draw de finger and tum cross de eye and to scratch my frien's hand vid de forefinger, and to drop de paper about, and to cry oh, oh, oh, and hio, hio, h-i-o, and great many ting which I have not de canacite of to remember, when I am to use him .- So I beg him to have de kindness of to repeat some ting, to help my recollections. So I say, "what you call dat when you scratch de

hand and hook de two finger togeder ?" He say "you scratch de hand" to find out when one man is a Know-Nothing, and if he is, den he

will hook de finger. "And what you call when you put de tum and finger in de eye?" Here de Instructor get angry, and will not tell me over any more. "Parblea! I tinks, "dis is de most fantastical partee I have ever see." Well when he get over all de sign, and greep and toder ting, I look for my frien, an he is gone, and I cannot see him any where. Den de Instructor tell me I must go back to de President, I say, "Sair, I have ver much fatigue, I have not suppose it was such difficulte of to get into de Know-Noting; and I tink I will wisdraw." He says, "you cant wisdraw now, you have swear eternal fidelite to de Know-Nothing, and you can't wisdraw wisout one regular dismission." Den I get very uneasy, for dis have de appearance to me of ver great tyrannicalness, and not of de Mericane liberte.

Well, he take me to de President, and de President give me one long talk; and den I get into de Know-Noting. Well, what shall I do? I get in and I can't get out. I stay date sixteen day, and I look at de book to see who is all my partee, and dare I find my frien have join de Know-Noting sixty-tree day before he come to me to join! Den I feel ver great indignations, for he cheat me in ebry ting. Well, when de Know Noting meet, I get up and move to expell John Smit, because he is not one gentelmans to be in de select partee; and because he cheat me all de time. Den de President say to me, "Broder Bagatelle, dis is a society of broderly love, and you lay yourself liable to expulsion for such remark 'bout a beloved broder, But we excuse you as you is not well acquaint wis de rule of de order. If your broder has commit one fault, go and tell him his fault privatelce." I say, "he know all his fault before he commit em; for what den shall I tell him his fault? If you please, sair, give North, and the me my dismission." He say, "not till after de Kentucky!

Mayor's election, broder Bagatelle; stay and vote for broder Jones before you leave."

I say, "begar I shall not vote for him; he is de ole dead Whig." "But," he say, "you must vote for him;" and he read to me my oath, and what all de Know-Noting will do to me if I dop't; and he frighten me very much. Den I wish le diable have all de Know-Noting in de worl. Well, I stay dave four mont, and all de time I have to vote for de ole dead Whig. He will not let me vote one time for de Democrat. Begar, me quit him any how; and me shall see what RUSE BAGATELLE.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE. LONDON, Aug. 9 .- Messrs. Editors :- The latest movement on the part of the Western Powers is to draw Spain into the alliance, and it is stated that twenty-four thousand troops are about to leave that country, under the command of General PRIM, for the Crimea. England and France will probably advance a loan, and offer the free use of a portion of their fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, in return for this aid. Russia has the King of Naples as a friend, and it is not unlikely that a Neapolitan Legion may

be speedily formed. The general assault on Sebastopol is still postponed, though the contending parties are now not more than sixty yards removed from one another .--There are complaints at the tardiness of the British engineers, and it is certain that the French works are in a much more forward state than those of the English. Division in the council is evident, as the English maintain that from the French position in the Mamelon the Redan might be esaily destroyed, while the French have decided that nothing can be done until the English have brought their advance

works close to it. OMAR PACHA has taken the command of the army in Asia, as he was resolved to resign rather than waste more time in the Crimea. At Kars the Russians lay siege, and as the defenders of the town are few and provisions scarce, they must gain, unless Turkish troops come to the support of the place Lord John Russell stated in the House of Com-

mons, on Tuesday evening, that the war expenses to England this year were £49,000,000, and he trusted that the first favorable terms of peace would be accepted. He then regreted the present condition of Italy, and objected to French troops remaining at Rome-though from the picture he drew, it was evident that their departure would be the signal for a general rising. One fact he wished to impress on the mind of the House was, the Turkish Plenipotentiary at Vienna was willing to accept the Austrian peace proposition as himself. Lord PALMERston, in reply, said that what Turkey wished was now a secondary consideration, and the chief object of the war was to check Russia.

The Times in supporting this view of the war, entirely throws overboard poor Turkey, and calls her semi-barbarous, corrupt and feeble. Gradually, one delusion is being cast aside, and we see in this case, as in every other mentioned in history, that when a country cannot defend itself, it has no mercy to expect from allies or enemies. The partition of Turkey cannot be far distant. When the war assumes this new aspect, it appears to be a desperate struggle of the oligarchs of England and the despot of France against the despotism of Russia; in other words, a mere war for supremacy in ty-

An attentive observer may note however, an un-

der current equally active at the same time, and which can be called by no other name than revolution. On Wednesday evening a very striking proof of this was given. A meeting had been called, in favor of raising a Polish Legion, and the Government was known to covertly support the measure. Some two thousand five hundred persons assembled at St. Martin's Hall, to take part in the proceedings. The Earl of Harrington, a personal friend of Lord Palmerston was in the chair, and Sir Robert Peel, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, made a long speech in the cause of Poland. Suddenly, two private individuals arise and propose, and second an amendment, danamaine Billion the movement a delusion and a snare. One of the two men supports this view in a speech of great eloquence; the Chairman protests, but all in vain, for the amendment is carried by acclamation. The Earl of Harrington, Sir Robert Peel, and various members of Parliament, make a precipitate retreat, and the tumultuous throng are left victors of the scene. Cries of dire import were raised from time to time-for instance, when in the early part of the evening, Lord Ebrington was saying he leared, unless caution were used. ali Europe might be in a blaze, a loud voice exclaimed: "So much the better, the earth wants purifying" Another shouted, "We want blood." At the mention of the names of Russell and Palmerston, yells and groans lasted for several minutes. Meantime, while affairs look thus menacing at home and abroad, Lord Palmerston has perpetrated a pun in the House of Commons. Arising to take part in a debate, he said "he was not to be carried off the scent by the noes (nose) of the opposition."

[From the Ohio Statesman, August 22.] A CATHOLIC CHURCH BLOWN UP IN OHIO, -- The following letter to a gentleman in this city will inspire the mind of every good man with horror and alarm : SIDNEY, SHELBY COUNTY, OHIO,)

August 19th 1855. Dear Sir: Last night, about 11 o'clock, the Catholie frame church of this place was made a pile of ruins. A keg of powder was put under the building, with a train scattered along the street, which was fired with burning shavings. There is no doubt here that the incendiary deed was committed by a set of Know-Nothing rowdies, such as have just wrought devastation in Louisville.

I trust, for the welfare of our country, that the better class of the American people will seen arouse to a proper sense of what this awful spirit of blind persecution for opinion's sake is fast leading to. The better class of Know-Nothings here appear to look with disgust upon these terrible proceedings; but who can tell whether they are sincere? The real friends of religious liberty in our community charge, without reservation, that the destruction of the Catholic church here is one of the fruits of the Know-Nothing crusade. Yours, truly. We have also received the following from a promi-

nent citizen of the town: SIDNEY, Aug 20, 1855. Col. Medary-Dear Sir: Our village has been in much confusion since yesterday morning, caused by the blowing up of the Catholic church on Satur-

day night. It was one of the boldest and most daring acts that I have known, being done about 10 o'clock on Saturday night-the church standing only the width of a street from a dwelling house.

No clue has yet been had to the flends engaged in this outrage. A reward has been offered by the Council, and a meeting of the citizens will be held to day. I will advise you again. Yours, &c.,

THE CONSISTENCY OF KNOW NOTHINGISM .- We have met with more than one know-nothing who persistently denied the well-known fact that Derbigny, the know-no hing candidate for governor in Louisiana, is a Roman Catholic; and vet this denial is made in the face of the ninth article of the Louisiana

platform which is as follows: "While we approve the Platform adopted by the ite national council of the American party at Philadelphia, we reject the application of the principles of the eighth article to American Catholics as unjust, unfounded, and entirely unworthy of our country." That is the platform of the Louisiana knownoth-

ings, and their candidate is a Catholic! Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, also repudiates the Catholic plank in the platform. In a speech which he lately made at Frankfort as reported in the Commonwealth, he said:

"Upon the Catholic question, Mr. Crittenden declared that he was utterly hostile to imposing any penalties, proscription, or disability upon any man on account of his religion. He had, further, the fullest confidence in our native Catholics. He knew native Catholics in Kentucky in whom, as citizens, or patriots, or soldiers he had as full confidence as in any other faith whatever, and for whom he would vote if they were before him as candidates. He felt sure they acknowledged no allegiance to the Pope that was superior to their allegiance to their country, or equal to it. He would trust Kentucky principles

against all the seductions of any foreign power."

And thus know-nothingism breaks in pieces! The slavery plank is repudiated by the whole of the North, and the Catholic plank in Louisiana and Union.

MESSRS. RAYNER AND BARRINGER.

RALEIGH, Sept. 4, 1855. To the Editor of the Ruleigh Star :

You will please publish the following letters. My object in wishing them published is not to assail others but to defend myself. I wish to show that if I misunderstood Mr. Barringer, others mi understood him in the same way-that there is nothing remarkable in my having drawn the inference from his remarks which I did, since others do the same. To those at a distance who may not identify, by the signatures, those whose names are signed to the accompanying notes, I will say, that Mr. Haughton is a gentleman of well known reputation in the State as a lawyer, and was one of the most prominent Whig members of the Senate in the last Legislature. Gen. Singeltary, of Pitt county, is also a lawyer, and was a prominent leader of the Democratic party in the Commons of the last Legislature. Dr. Crudup (late of Franklin) is the present efficient President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and Mr. Cherry is also well known as a gentleman of reputation and a prominent member of the Senate in the last Legislature. I forbear any comment, let an impartial public de-Respectfully,

K. RAYNER.

CARTHAGE, Aug., 24, 1855. HON. KENNETH RAYNER,-My Dear Sir: In reply to your letter asking me if I heard the Hon. D. M. Barringer, last winter while at Raleigh, speak of a communication made to him at Madrid by the Pope's Nuncio-I state that I did, and the follow-

ing is the substance of what Mr. B. said. He remarked that before it was known in Madrid. who were the members of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, the Nuncio said to him, that he (the Nuncio) did not know who were members of the Cabinet, but of one thing he felt certain, that a member of the Roman Catholic Church had, or would have (I am not certain which) a seat in the Cabinet.

I have no recollection that Mr. Barringer memtioned the name of Mr. Campbell as the person spoken of or referred to, by the Nuncio; but my impression is, that Mr. B. himself mentioned the fact of Mr. Campbell's appointment, as evidence of a previous understanding between the Democratic party and the Roman Catholics, by which their votes had been secured for Mr Pierce.

The subject of conversation was this alleged bargain, and I understood Mr. Barringer as referring to the statement of the Pope's Representative as evidence of its truth.

Absence from home at court has delayed this

Your obedient servant and friend, J. H. HAUGHTON.

RALEIGH, Sept. 2, 1855.

Hon. K. RAYNER, - Dear Sir: The statement made to me by Mr. Barringer was in a casual conversation, with which I did not charge my memory, and I am not able to recall it fully. It agreed substantially with the statement he now makes. I understood him as intending to convey the idea, that it was a suspicious circumstance in connection with the charge against the President or his party, of a bargain for the Catholic vote; and I remarked that I did not think it amounted to any proof of such a thing. Upon which he replied promptly, that he did not mean to make any such charge-but merely mentioned it, and it might pass for what it was worth. I think he also disclaimed any belief in the charge that had been made.

This is the substance of what was said. Very respectfully, G. E. B. SINGELTARY.

RALEIGH, Sept. 3, 1855. My DEAR StR: Your note of the 28th ultimo., I

found in the Post Office on my return from the Springs, and in answer to your inquiry, I make the following stataount in the month of January last, during the session of the Legislature, we held a called session of the "North Carolina State Agricultural Society," which met at night, for several nights, in the Hali of Representatives, by special permission of the House. At one of these meetings Mr. Barringer, you and myself occupied seats near each other, to the left of the Speaker's scat. Before the meeting was called to order, by the President of the Society, we entered into conversation on the subject of the "American Order" and Romanism, when Mr. Barringer stated that while he was in the City of Macrid, and before he knew who composed the Cabinet of the new President of the U. S. or who would likely ao so, the Pope's Nuncio told him, at a party, with exultant pride, that a Catholic would be put in the Cabinet; and he (Barringer) therefore referred to Mr. Campbeil's position as " Post Master General " as proof that the Nuncio spoke advisedly and know-

ingly in the matter. I understood Mr. Barringer in making the statement as doing so, in confirmation of the charge made against Mr. Pierce and his friends, of "bargain and contract" for the Catholic vote; and in remarks which I frequently made in the Councils of the "American Order," I myariably made use of this statement of Mr. Barringer, with the same impression which I have since learned you used it, though you and myself never spoke of it together after that night. And I heard no one else speak of it, so that I am perfectly sure that my understanding of the matter [and I believe it does not differ materially from what I understand yours to be as I see published in the newspapers] was obtained strictly from Mr. Barringer's statement in the Hall of Representatives-before alluded to.

With high regard, I remain dear sir, Your obedient servant, L. A. CRUDUP.

THE OAKS, Bertie co., Aug. 29, 1855. My DEAR SIR:- I have just received your letter of the 26th ultimo, asking me to give you "my recollection of a conversation, which I had with the Hon. D. M. Barringer, in regard to a communication to him by the Pope's Nuncio, touching the appointment of Campbell in the Cabinet."

In reply to your letter, I will say, that I did hear Mr. Barringer in conversation on the subject of Mr. Campbell's appointment to the Cabinet of President Pierce. My recollection of the matter is this. I do not remember that the conversation in which I heard Mr. Barringer engaged, was addressed to me particularly. I think the conversation originated in this manner. The Roman Catholic church was the subject of conversation; the interest the controlling men of that church took in the political affairs of this country, how closely they watched the movements of political parties, with a view to their own advantage; and how well informed they were on these subjects. As an evidence of the truth of these things Mr. Barringer said that the first information he received of the appointment of Mr. Campbell to the Cabinet of President Pierce, was through the Nuncio of the Pope of Rome: the Nuncio informing him at the time, that he (Mr. C.) was a member of the Romish Church. I think Mr. Barringer said, that at this time, he did not know Mr. Campbell, nor did he know that he belonged to the Romish Church. The appointment to the cabinet of President Pierce, his membership in the Roman Catholic church, the fact that the appointment had been made, were all communicated to Mr. B. by the Nuncio, in advance of any other information he

had received from home on the subject. Now in relation to your other enquiry, whether or not I understood Mr. Barringer as speaking of this matter in confirmation of a charge which had been made against the leaders of the Pierce party, that this appointment to the Cabinet was made in pursuance of a bargain before the Presidential election,-I will say in reply, that I do not remember. in so many words, to have heard Mr. B. say, that there was a bargain made with the Catholics to vote for President Pierce in consequence of which they were to have this appoitment in the Cabinet: Yet I will give you the impression that the conversation made upon my mind, at the time, and which

has been confirmed by subsequent reflection. Believing myself from such information as was satisfactory to me, that such an understanding between the leading politicians of the Pierce party, and the Catholic Church, did exist before the Presidential election, and hearing this conversation from so honorable and excellent a man as I regarded Mr Barringer to be; my convictions of the truth, of she accusations were so completely strengthened meeting of this body will take and confirmed, that I have mover failed, when, ad-

verting to this subject, either in private conversation or in public addresses before my fellow-citizens, to refer to this information communicated by Mr. Barringer as testimony too clear to be disputed, of the truth of a charge of a previous bargain between the Roman Catholic voters of Mr. Pierce and his leading friends-that Campbell was to go in the Cabinet. That Mr. B. said so, I can not say. But as this conversation embraced all the subjects I have hinted at, my impression was at the time, that all who were listening to the conversation, came to the same conclusion that I did in regard to the sub-

I think I heard Mr. B. speaking of the same subject again, at a dinner party at * * I am very sincerely yours, JOS. B. CHERRY.

HON. K. RAYNER, Raleigh N. C.

COLPORTAGE BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Notwithstanding the severe affliction of my my self and family during almost the whole of the past quarter, yet have I received liberal donations for the Tract Cause. I have been made to praise God while confined to my bed, because of the deep interest shown this cause by the friends, that so kindly visited us, which they proved in handing to me liberal amounts without my solicitation. The people of Raleigh and other places where Colportage is understood, seeing that it reaches every creature with the great fundamental doctrines of the Bible, and that the Holy Spirit is constantly blessing the truth to the conversion of souls and the improvement and safety of our Country, give their donations to its support with cheerful hearts and follow them with much earnest prayer. And your Agent, seeing this in the friends from all churches and classes, is greatly encouraged to press onward in getting men and money until every family in North Carolina is visited and supplied with religious books by sale, at cost, if able to buy, or by grant if too poor or too wicked to buy.

The influence of Colportage is seen and felt in helping to c'eck the reading of trashy and dangerous literature, as the following remark of a Bookseller will lead us to infer. Said he, "I am satisfied there is not half the demand here now for novels that was two years ago, and the demand for religious books and other good literature has greatly increased. This I attribute in a very good degree to your system of Colporta ge."

It is highly cheering to witness the decided improvement in this part of my field. Within twenty miles around this City there are three new churhes just completed, and three others about being built, and it is a remarkable fact that they are equally divided between three different denominations. In this same section there was not a single Sabbath School four years ago, now there are fourteen in different parts of the county besides the five City Schools. And during the last quarter upwards of 150 persons have been hopefully converted.

God is constantly raising up men in different parts of the State, who are commencing to do a noble work in effectually reaching our poor, ignorant and destitute. Scores of families have already been vis ted by them who never had a religious visit before. By this means hundreds of our people, who are now clogs to society, may be made good and useful citizens; as is the case of Mr. G. whom I was advised not to visit 13 months ago because of his being delirium tremens. I held a prayer meeting at his house, spoke kindly to him, and got him to attend Sabbath School. Soon he become interested, gave up his liquor selling and drinking, and at this School, with the aid of his wife, he has learned the alphabet and to speil. He is now a good, religious and happy man.

To do this work it requires good, self-sacrificing men, who are willing to labor for the usual salary of \$150. These humble men and the books given away by them are to be paid for by money given from the people, as they are not allowed to sell their books at a profit. In N. C., last wear we cell behind supporting our own work \$1,668 56 which was paid by the people of Virginia and other States. Now I am persuaded that N. C., will not be satisfied for this so to remain. What then shall we do this memorable year of great abundance in helping forward this work which is belping us constantly and faithfully both for time and eternity? Let us resolve in God's strength, at least, to support our own work and pay the deficiency of last year. I know we have men, and ladies too, in N. C., of vast wealth, who have noble christian hearts and noble patriotic spirits, and I appeal to you to look to this work carefully, understand its principles and objects fully, be satisfied of its merits and claims upon you and then give accordingly to its support. There are some of these persons of wealth, and wealthy churches, that, probably, would be glad to pay the entire salary of a Colporteur, as many do in other States, to whom the Reports of the Colporteur is sent. One gentleman of our City has led off in this. How many more will follow his noble example? All contributions may be forwarded to me at Raleigh, or

to J. Cross, Sup't. Richmond, Va. To those who may not have great worldly riches but rich in the faith, having Christ to dwell in them, and to all of every class, I appeal to you, likewise, to give your money to the extent of your ability for the furtherance of this cause which goes everywhere with the one object of pointing all to Jesus, and teaching vital godliness alone; and especially give to it your earnest prayers.

Yours truly. WM. J. W. CROWDER, Agt. of Am. Tr. Soc. for N. Carolina. Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1855.

PAINFULLY NEAT .- There are extremes in almost everything. There is such a thing as absolute slovenliness on the one hand and a painful neatness on the other-both should be avoided. Journezing upon the high-road from town of late, we passed the house of a citizen who is blessed with a wife whose ruing passion is a love of extreme order. She has a fit of horrors if a particle of dirt, from any cause, is seen in her house. No child is ever allowed to visit her premises, lest it should make its tracks on her cleanly floor, or place its sweaty hands upon the polished furniture; indeed, for this reason, we suppose, she has no children of her own, and we would not bless or curse her husband with such troublesome responsibilities. A married old maid, that is, one who remains an old maid after marriage, may make a man a neat wife,-rather a neat housekeeper; but that is all the good she will do him. The lady alluded to refuses to open her doors to the calls of neighbors, or the visits of her husband's business friends, for fear they will pollute her floors or soil her furniture. So, though a housekeeper for the last fifteen years, we presume ter persons never saw the orderly neatness of her parlor, or took a cup of tea at her table. The day we passed the house, we noticed a profound stillness about the premises. The grass in the door yards had received the impress of no feet, human or canine; none but the feline race was allowed this liberty. Not a stick, or stone was out of its place. All was exact and stiff to a fault. The blinds of every window, above and below, except one in the back kitchen, where the lady kept her private throne, were all closed, and two sets of curtains within made darkness visible in every room, lest a fly should have light enough to live therein. It looked like a quiet, so orderly, so solitary, so painfully neat. We do love to see some marks of careless freedom-some tokens of active life-some evidences that the world is not all made for the mint and cummin, but that the weightier matters of the law are allowed a predominance in the calculations of housewifery .- [Drew's Intelligencer.

Let Southern men remember that every man in Congress from the North who voted for the repeal of the degrading Missouri line was a Democrat. That every member of Congress from the North who is not opposed to the repeal is a Democrat.

apon his head a torrent of bitter abuse from the entire abolition party at the North, is a Democrat. That very man the Know Nothings have elected to Congress from the North, without exception, is a freesoiler, and many of them the bitterest, meanest Abolitionists in the United States.

That the President who signed the bill, bringing

That not a Know Nothing Council North has opposed the repeal of the Kansas bill, but all demand t, and that the organization is exclusively in the hands of the most angry fanatics.

Southern Commercial Convention.-The next meeting of this body will take place in Richmond,

STATE FAIR. The time for holding the State Fair, (we would remind our readers,) is rapidly approaching.-We trust the number of persons who have already made. up their minds to attend is more than double that of the thousands of spirited and patriotic citizens, whose agreeable and profitable meetings and greetings, on the two former occasions, have sent an electric influence from centre to circumference of the State, which will never cease to exert at most salutary influence upon her greatest and highest interest; and that thousands more, yet undecided, will at once resolve to do themselves and the cause of improvement the service to be present, and, if possible, to bring with them something to contribute to the exhibition. There is not a moment to lose in making the necessary preparation. Let every one com-

mence, forthwith, to make his arrangements, and so

dispose his business before hand, as to be ready to

as well as delightful, week of the year.

neighboring counties, at what is called convenient distances, but the people of the whole State in the most remote counties, at the most inconvenient distances. They are all equally and deeply interested, and will be amply repaid, for any and all of the patriotic sacrifices they may make to participate in this great and important movement. Every County should be represented, with specimens and samples of men, and productions of skill and industry. Their delegates should be here in great numbers, with appropriate emblems and banners ready to take their places in the grand procession, and contribute their full share to the onward march and ultimate triumph of the pleasurable and peaceful pursuits of industry and civilization. We therefore, call upon leading men in every county, who stand before our minds eye, whom we know to be public spirited, intelligent and influential, to see to it, that their respective counties shall be represented at the Fair. Let them remember in the West as well as in the East, that this is a GREAT STATE MEASURE.-There is nothing local or sectional in it. If anything, the weaker and more temote sections are more deeply interested in its success than any others. We could easily demonstrate this, and if time and circumstances allowed, we should avail ourself of this occasion to do so; but a little reflection will convince the intelligent mind of its truth, and indicate to the patriotic his duty. The fact, that in this matter, all is to be accomplished by the voluntary action of the citizens, and that everything, in such cases, depends upon the zeal and activity of a few leading spirits, makes it imperative upon that few to come forward and exert themselves in the cause, which of all others, of a secular nature, is dearest to the masses, until the people all over the State shall be fully aroused. There are leaders in every county, who, like Roderick Dhu, in a political campaign, have only to give one sound of their whistle, and the face of the earth is immediately alive-not with " plaided warriors armed for strife"-but with excited partisans rushing to-a "mass meeting!" If the remark of Dean Swift-" that he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, deserves more of his country and better merits the gratitude of mankind than the whole race of politicians put together"-be true, would not these chiefs be empolyed in a nobler work, by sounding their whistle in the cause of improvement, and summoning their followers to the State Agricultural Fair? That many of them are not engaged in agricultral pursuits, is no excuse for a neglect of this duty. It is well known that professional men have much scientific, agricultural and mechanical knowledge, and when they turn thei energies to it, make the best farmers; and, moreover, their interest is so interwoven with manual labor pursuits, and the prosperity of these pursuits are so indispensably necessary to the existence and support of civi government and society, it becomes the duty of good citizens of all professions to take an active part in all measures

intended for their advancement. Before we close, a word to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County. They have a peculiar part to perform in the great work before us, and THE STATE EXPECTS THEN TO DO THEIR DUTY. They not only labor under heavy responsibilities, but have a deep interest in the success of the Fair and the permanent location of the Fair Grounds at the Seat of Govern ment. Let all, therefore, set about to do their best to make the Fair attractive and agreeable. First, let all prepare something to carry to the Fair; secondly, let all become members of the State Society; and, thirdly let all be liberal and zealous in manifesting their interest in this great State enterprise. Let the citizens of Raleigh make it known beforehand, that their cousins, friends and acquaintances from the county will all be welcome visitors during the Fair-that the string of their latch will be ever outside of the door, and the latch ready to fly up at the call of visiting strangers from whatever quarter. Let the people of all Wake County open their doors, and invite the whole State.-The hospitality will be appreciated and reciprocated. Nothing will be lost-much may be gained-an inexpressible amount of happiness and pleasure at

THE RESPONSIBILITY CHARGED HOME. - The Courier des Etats Unis gives a sharp but fair answer to the Express, which is bewailing the discharges of cannon, the blazing houses, the murdered citizens of Louisville. The New York News translates as

least. - Arator.

"The truth is that the excesses you enumerate (those of election day at Louisville) were never heard of until the day when you and yours, at first under the designation of native Americans, afterwards under that of Know-Nothings, sowed division among citizens, and traced an arbitrary line between them, by making religion and birthplace the occasion of proscription of a revolting character, in striving to create in the bosom of the free and democratic republic of the United States Heiots like those of Sparta, and Pariahs like those of India.

"If men of foreign birth now occupy an isolated position, it is only that which you desire to place them in, contempt for all the traditions of the American confederation and of all the rules of justice and reason. Men who, without hope of ever returning thither, have quitted the land in which they were born, have come here to demand the rights of citizens, to become like to you the children of a common country. During the time that you have frankly accorded these privileges-and we cite the history of a half century-democratic and liberal principles have prevailed, and the elections have brought with them naught but the intrigues inseparable from all political contests, and inherent in the manœuvres of politicians. But from the day when your calculating intolerance and your egotistical cupidity have excited intestine dissensions in this great family-from the day when we have devided into hostile camps the native born and the adopted children of the republic-you have invoked all sorts of disasters. You have sown the wind; you will

"It is, then, upon you, Know-Nothings, whether secretly leagued by oaths or openly avowed, that the responsibility for the blood-shed at Louisville should fall. Why do you speak to us of cannon in the streets, when you yourselves only brought it there?-of houses given to the flames, when you alone were the incendiaries? -of terror and chy, when you have produced them ?-of American citizens slain in cold blood, when you yourselves are their murderers? Leave to all citizens the exercise of those rights which the law confers, and you will not see the pacific and legal arena of the election canvass transformed into a field of battle."

This French paper speaks words of bitter truth, and all the more bitter because, in other respects, its feelings harmonize with many of those now persecuting the adopted citizens. It places the terrible responsibility where it belongs. It impales the authors of these murders, and exposes their false sympathy and lying tears in language of severe and just indignation. How forcibly it may be applied to Prentice, of the Louisville Journal!

HIGH SALE OF TOBACCO BY BARKSDALE AND READ. -J. D. Long of Caswell county, North Carolina, No. 1 \$83 50; ditto, No. 2 at \$23 75. Bought by George W. Gilliam for his celebrated brand "Wine Rich. Enq.

NEW COTTON BY RAILROAD.—The first receipt of new cotton by railroad was brought down from Quitman on Saturday evning's train. It was consigned to Lewis & King.

Mobile Register.

[From the Southern Literary Messenger.]
LINES TO AN ABSENT FRIEND.

BY TENELLA. I have been since we parted with friends warm and true. And freely have tasted affection's pure dew. But yet like the flower that pines for the sun-

I've longed for thee sadly, my own darling one. As the gem hath no brightness when light is denied. So dark is my spirit away from thy side, For thy love is the sunlight beneath whose warm ray,

And now that the wave of my feeling doth meet With the barrier of absence, it throws at thy feet The treasures it brings from the depth of my heart, And "spray-like" doch into "bright utterance" start.

Although it may be we are parted forever, No distance the chain of affection can sever, 'Tis strong but elastic, and well do I know 'Twill lengthen wherever my footsteps may go.

The sparkles of Fancy most brilliantly play.

devote a week to his highly interesting and instruc-tive assemblage of the friends of improvement. All Then oh may my portrait still hang in thy soul, The sweet notes of Mex'ry acros at still roll, may thus make it to themselves the most profitable, Like the perfume that singers when roses are crushed, The echo of song when the music is hushed.

We address not only those who reside in the Oh! let not Time's waters my image efface, Let me feel that another sits not in my place, That my seat by the hearth where affection doth bara Is vacant aitho! I may never return. For in the still hush of the calm even-tide

In spirit I often will sit by thy side, While sweet retrospection the hour shall cheer, With the thought of a friend who though absent is near. If ever thy spirit hath moments like this,-

When the Past and the Future seem gently to kiss, When Memory is holding the torch-light of Hope, And time-withered pleasures beneath it re-ope : When all that was sad in the past disappears, And a bright-tinted future so vividly nears,

That the present is lost in the light that is cast By Mem'ry and Hope o'er the future and past :

Oh then, when these mingled rays over thee shine Think, think, that my spirit is calling to thine, And let thy soft answer come back on my ear So sweetly distinct that the' sleeping I'll hear. Raleigh, N. C.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

If there be any man in the country who has not made up his mind to believe in the utility of Railroads to an agricultural district at a distance from market, we think the subjoined table, which seems to have been prepared with great care and accuracy. will relieve him from all further hesitation or doubt. It is so long since we cut it from one of our Western exchange papers that we have forgotten to whom the credit for it should be given; but it will not be the less interesting either for its age or our ignorance of its origin. The object of the table was to show the comparative value of a ton of wheat and one of corn at given distances from market, as affected by the cost of transportation by railroad and over the ordinary road :

Railroad. Ordi'ary hi'way.

_									
		Wheat.		Corn.		Wheat.		Corn.	
Atı	narket	\$19	50	824	75	\$49	50	824	75
10	miles	49	25	25	60	48	Out	25	26
20	do	49	20	21	45	46	50		73
30	do	49	00		15		50	0.00	
40	do	49	00	24	15	43	50		7:
50	do	4.8	75	24	0.1		0.1		9:
60	do	48	50	23	85	40	50	15	73
70	do	48	45	23	70		00		9
80	do		30				50		7
20	do		15				00		2
100	do	148	- A	B			50		7
110	do	47					00		2
120	do	47					50	1.77	5
130	do	47					90	5	
140	do	47					00		
150	do		25	22			09		
160	do	47					50		
170	do		95						
180	do	46							
190	do	46			90		00	100	(1
200	do		50		75		50		
210	do	46	35	21	60		00	0	
220	do	46	20	21	45	16	59	0	
230	do	46	05	21	30		00		
240	do	45	90	21	15		50		
250	do	45	75		00		00	0	
260	do	45	60	20	85		50		
270	do	45	45	20	70		00		0
280	do	45	30	20			50		-
290	do	45	15	20	40		00		0
800	do	45	00	20	25	4	50		0
310	do	44	85	20	10		00		
320	do		70	19	95	1			
330	do	44	55	19	80	0	00		

transportation by wagon, will not produce one cent more than it has actually cost the grower, its whole value being absorbed by its conveyance to market; while, if transported the same distance by railroad, the nett proceeds of its sale would be more than \$22. The transportation of a ton of wheat, by the same calculation, would exhaust its value at the distance of 330 miles if made in wagon, while by the railroad it would be worth more than \$44 beyond the cost of getting it to market. These are stubborn and striking facts, which no ingenuity of reasoning can overthrow. They are sufficiently plain to be understood by every farmer, no matter what his distance from market may be, and they will no doubt have their influence in determining his decision when called upon to subscribe to the stock of a railroad company passing within convenient reach of the practical benefits to be derived from the extension of railroads to the States and Territories of the Union that have no navigable streams leading to the great markets of the country. In a political point of view, it might be readily shown that the advantages would be still greater of multiplying such means of intercommunication; but they are too

ried 170 miles to market by the ordinary means of

out a word further from us National Intelligencer.

BALLOON ASCENSION ON HORSEBACK .- Mr. Eiliott, who is well known in Petersburg as a daring æronaut, made an ascension from St. Louis last week on horseback. The Republican says:

obvious not to strike the attention of statesmen with-

"Agreeably to announcement, Mr. Elliott made his ærial voyage on horseback. The ground inside of the enclosure was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, to witness his perilous voyage; while outside the numbers could only be enumerated by thousands. There were many who thought the 'horse' would not go up; but, true to the appointed time, he was harnessed to the aerial car, and at a given signal, with Mr. Elliott on his back, off they went into the regions of air. The horse behaved himself most admirably, and looked around and down upon the earth apparently in the most perfect astonishment. His hoofs never for a moment clawed the air,' but he contented himself by gazing, in most perfect horse wonder, at the peculiar situation of things. Mr. Elliott seemed as much at home upon his charger as if he were upon a macadamized road. As far as the eye could reach, both horse and rider seemed to be getting along quietly but

This is the first balloon ascension on horseback, we believe, ever attempted in America, and in the science of geronauts St. Louis ranks as the Paris of the continent.

Last evening, we understand that the officers of the steamer Keystone, which arrived between eight and nine o'clock, saw the balloon and horse coming down in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of the Missouri river, and from all appearances made a safe landing."

The "volcanic repeating pistol" is the name a newly invented fire arm in New Haven. It carries a Minie or conical ball, in a rifle barrel and will put it through, it is said a three inch plank at a distance of ninety rods. The receiving tube will hold ten ball-cartriges and can be deposited in two seconds of time. The pistol may be discharged thirty times, in fifty seconds. It is so contrived that it is not inble to accidental discharge. There is no priming, no caps and no recoil. The powder and ball are inclosed in the metalic cover.

MISS ANDREWS, the lady volunteer nurse, is said to be a Louisiana lady, but last from Syracuse, New York. Her contribution to the funds of the Howard Association is said to have been \$1,000.