indebted for its numerical strength, or of the large number whose political information and ideas are comprehended, limited and confined by the name, Democrat-but of the better inleaders, the men who profess to have studied politics. Of these there are some who honestly believe that the Baltimore Plat-form contains the distinctive principles of the

Democratic party.

This we have always considered a delusion— -in some instances unaccountable. In 1848 it is well known that the articles in the Platform which professed to set forth distinctive Democratic doctrines on the Tariff and Slavery as were resolutions which had been acquestions were resolutions which has tually passed in the House of Representatives almost unanimous; and yet we bear much talk now about "platitudes" and "truisms," &c. The Platform of '52 was no more ive than that of '48. Our object, however, is not so much to call attention to the delphie, ambiguous character of Democratic Platforms, as to demonstrate that as a party they have no distinctive principles whateverdeing them by their practice and not by their refessions, with which their conduct has never

retessions, with which their conduct has he vi-get accorded.

The Lenisville Journa! has performed this task so admirably that we borrow its article in full, and respectfully ask the candid attention and honest examination of every Democrat to its solid sense and unanswerable logic. Fredericksburg News.

"The Democratic editors spend about half their time in telling what the Know Northing are, and the other half in inquiring what they are. Half the time they know all about those principles, and the other half they know nothing at all about them. One day they speak of them as perfectly notorious, and the next day they treat them as a mystery that ought to be brought to light. The distinctive principles of this party are even now more definitely marked and better understood than those of any other political party in the United States—infinitely better understood even by the Democrate themselves than Democratic principles are. If a Democrat is asked what the Know tothing principles are, he finds no difficulty in taking a prompt answer: but, let him be hat the principles of his own party are, and he either stands dumb or answers in vague

and unintelligible generalities.

What are the principles of the Democratic party? The organs and leaders and orators of the party are forever talking about its princi-ples, but we sak what those principles are in regard to any solitary measure of national policy? We know that the Democratic national conventions have assembled once in four years and adopted resolutions professing to set forth es of the party upon certain subjects, but those resolutions have generally been stud iedly ambiguous, admitting of constructions to suit every section and every individual. The cratic National Convention adopted a series of vague resolutions, and the shout was every where raised that the whole party con-ourred in them and was a unit. Well, the late Congress was elected almost immediately after-wards, and two thirds of its members were Deany question whatever of national policy the overwhelming Democratic majority in Congress made even an approximation to unity of senti-

Look at the land question. The Bultimore Convention passed a generalizing and equivoa upon the land question, and we suppose that all the Democratic members of Congress considered themselves as acting in mity with that resolution, yet they differed with each other as widely as possible in regard to the land policy, and the President differed with a majority of them. The President, acting avowedly upon the Democratic principle, put his veto apon an important land bill which bad passed both houses of the overwhelming and intensely. Democratic Congress, and the reasons given for his veto were not satafactory to a single Democrat who had roted

Look at the internal improvement question. The Baltimore Convention passed a resolution ason that subject so susceptible of different and even opposite interpretations that even the most skilful reader of riddles in the world could not fix its true meaning, for it had none. It was for against internal improvements. It made no tangible declaration in regard to any thing but "a general system of internal improvements," and it was very careful not to explain what it meant by "general system of internal improvements." Well, the late overwhelmingly and it was very careful not to explain Democratic Congress passed an internal im provement bill in supposed conformity no doubt with the Beltimore resolution, but the Democratic President put his veto upon it in supposed conformity no doubt with the Baltimore ion; and, when the bill went back to the House of Representatives, that Democratic body, Democratic by two to one, cast a majority for it in spite of the veto and in supposed aformity no doubt with the Baltimore reso-

Look at the tariff. The Baltimore Convention passed a shuffling resolution in regard to the reduction of the tariff and against the prin iple of protection. All admitted that the tariff one than was needed for an economical adtration of the Government. But the late ocratic Congress, the most thoroughly e Congress that the country ever had a far more thoroughly Democratic one than it rill ever have again, lived and died without educing the tariff upon any article whatever or touching the protective principle. We hear from divers Democratic organs that a strictly everue tariff is a strictly Democratic principle, the Democratic President has said as much in his messages, but the Democratic Congress, that represented directly the Democracy of the, a neither touched the tariff nor agreed as to the principle upon which is should be touched. The Democratic members of Congress, all having their eyes fixed on the Baltimore reso lutions, differed just as much with each other as they did with the Whigs.

And we dely any Demogratic organ to point

we defy any Democratic organ to point to a single debateal le measure of national po i y which came up in the last Congress, without creating important division among the Demo-crats of that body. The cause of all this discord in Democratic practice is perfectly well nderstood. There are no such things as fixed Democratic principles. There are no such things as fixed Democratic measures. An able Southern editor justly remarks that the Demo eratic leaders, with an eye to the interests of their party, agree upon certain formulas of words as enunciative of their party principles words as enunciative of their party principles—they agree upon the form of words for the sake of appearing to agree—for party purposes—for catching votes at the North and at the South; but when they are called upon to put the principles into practice, they immediately fall to loggerheads, because one portion of them od the words in one sense and another in a different sense—both being perfectly aware at the same time of this double sense in which the words were understood. Thus, when the President, in his last annual message to Congress, renewed his recommendation of a reduct paper being set up four times. tion of the duties on imports "with a riew to revenue and not protection," which, he added, "may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country," the Democrate, North and South, concurred in the propriety of the recommenda-tion. Not a murmur of discent from the De-mocracy was heard to mar the harmony of the general Democratic chorus which pealed forth throughout the length and breadth. at the length and breadth of the land is praise of the message. But no sooner did he President's own chosen secretary—his own evenus mouth piece—send into Congress his that of reduction, than a great Democratic co-serwalling broke upon the public car. The Democratic free trade members of the Commit

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY-WHAT ARE | tee of Ways and Means, who had charge of the | ind the Democratic organ at Washington, sely believe there are men in cry, in this middle of the 19th reflecting the Southern Damocratic free trade views, fell aboard of the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury's Democratic plan of reduction in the cry and the contract of the treasury's Democratic plan of reduction in the cry and the contract of the cry and the cry an not now speaking of in the most savage manner! And, as we said of that party to whom it is before, the Democratic Congress began and

ples? Isn't it amusing, very amusing, to hear the Democratic organs denouncing the Ameridid to Mr. Carmichael. We regret, indeed, that can party as a party of unknown principles?-Does not every man of ordinary intelligence in the nation know more of the American party's distinctive principles in one minute than the whole Democratic party will ever know of its own principles in all its life?

BUNCOMBE ERECT!

There are now no less than seven hundred road and true men belonging to the American order in Buncombe county-we mean true men -faithful men, honorable, high-minded gentle nen. That that are a few black sheep in our already known-their treachery is too patent to in August. Mark our prediction. be concealed. The sooner they dissolve their connection with the Order, as their co adjutors, the freesoilers and abolitionists of the North, have done, the better it will be for them. They will then breathe easier. The atmosphere of American patriotism is too pure for them. For very one of the renegades who leave the Acandidate, American protestantism, and the

We make this appeal to the friends of Amer our forefathers in the days of the Revolution your cause is no less noble than theirs: they nght, and bled, and died to achieve American Independence. Their spirits and their cherishd memory call aloud to you to fight, (and bleed and die, if necessary !) to maintain and preserve that Independence! Disseminate and exlain the principles of our party-see that no uan be left ignorant of our principles. Ignoance has always proved the greatest foe to berty. We say again, go to work like menstrong pull, and a pull aftogether," and Loander B. Carmichael will receive a very hand-time majority in the county of Buncombe.

THE TRUE GREATNESS OF ENGLAND To decide wherein lies the true greatness of England, we must go, not to the Crimes, where her armies form the tail of Louis Napoleon's kite, but to the ocean waves, which in every sea reflect the frowning batteries of her men war, and kise submissively the orous of her merchant ships: to the teeming agriculture which yields a greater return to the labor of the husbandmen than any land on any other portion of the earth; and, above all, to the mighty workshops of Birmingham, Sheffield, Lee's and Manchester, Would we see England in herelery, we must repair to the Crystal Palace, not to s hastopol; would we know what she can do, sea of Azoff, but to that immense leviathan of twenty-five them-and time, which, in the neaceful paramits of commerce, is to more her and her distant colone of Australia with links of con. the most magnificent military feats of Segustris and Alexander, of Timbut, Gengli Khan, Charlemagne, and Nanoleon, In leda ld an sucha de print nas England, a little isl of the seas not as large as our State of Virginia has obtained by the skilful combination and an ergetic pursuits of manufactures commerce and agriculture. Its commercial morine contains nearly thirty thousand vessels in the moth er country, besides eight thousand in the colo nies. In a single ver, it exports more than 20 : Watton cotton goods Itssoil by no means the best in the world as made, by radice as call tiration, to vield to the husbandman a revenue of above £150,000,000 sterling, an amount which is doubled by the agricultural productions of its colonies. It has nonet; canals and eighty lines of railroad. Its general resence from a groupture, commerce, manufactures, and mores, mounts to five hundred millions of pounds sterliny! Its colonies are found on every continent and in every sea, and a hundred and fifty millions of people, of every clime and every race,

seknowledge allegiance to its crown. Such is Great Britain at a glance - the first industrial and manufacturing, the first commer cial, the most successful agricultural people in the world. In thus diversifying her industry. she sets an example which every nation and every state must follow, if it would achieve prosperity and power. Let those who look slightingly upon manufacturing industry, ask, what would England be without her manufactories? What is it which has built up and holds together an empire greater than any the flame, the din and clang of their eternal labor. have helped her, if not to reach the heavens, to scale the highest battlements of earth, and

placed, but the real battles of Great Britain, those which decide her destiny and her place among the empires, are fought in her dock vards. which the whole world yields allegiante.

of national division of labor, which has devel the raw material of cotton in abundance, having, in fact, a virtual monopoly of its growth, and every advantage of climate, water power lied, and to work we went until my young and labor, is it not the interest of the South to friends surrendered at discretion, frankly ac bring the manufactory close to the plantation. knowledging that my opinion was right, and thus avoiding the enormous tribute which is theirs, of course, wrong; and that, in our pas now paid to the North and Great Britain in same through life, courtesy of address and deprofits? Is it not the interest of the agricultuturist that he should have a steady market at his own door? Virginia ought to be a great manufacturing, as well as a great agricultural to the servant in livery, and received, in every upon her inexhaustible stock of minerals, her body upable to communicate it. almost unlimited supply of coal and iron, that England built her claim to become the workshop was, that the individuals accosted by me almost ginia, if she will learn a lesson from the mother covered, as I usually did in speaking to a gentle- evening. country, and judiciously use her own vast a- man, or, even to a man of ordinary appearance

The Paris correspondent of the Commer. cial Advertiser cars that during the month of advantages gained, by simply avoiding coarse-May the Paris Journal La Presse paid to the total and turgsrity, and being well-bred and struck off in two hours from four presses the and good sense-two of the most useful and

Rich, Dispatch.

Notwithstanding the adoption of the pro hibitory liquor law in Maine, and the strictness with which it is enforced in Portland by Neal Dow, the Carson League in that city have submitted a petition to the Common Council complaining that "the amount of drunkenness good-breeding." was increasing."

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS. We attended Ja and listened again

Carmichael and Clingman.

Mr. Carmichael led off, and delivered on
the best speeches it has over been our fort
to listen to, in defence of American princiagainst the farious and ruffianly assaults of our enemies. A large crowd was present, and hough many were seated on the ground, or standing in the broiling rays of the sun, we have never, in our life, seen an audience listen with more respectful and earnest attention, than they we cannot give details. His speech was earnestly eloquent, mild, gentlemanly, and irresistible its deductions. All were pleased; even his enemies (and they were few in that crowd,) readily admitted the worth of our noble standard bearer. Mr. Clingman's reply was rather out of the beaten track. He lost his temper, and made furious denunciations of his political opponents, and did himself no good in making some charges, which he had to recall, under circumstances not very flattering. His anger and had temper were conspicuously omipous. When two boys scuffle, the one on top seldom wants to midst who will prove to be traitors when the turn it into a fight. Glorious little Jackson will test is applied, we are fully aware. They are exhibit many true American hearts at the polls Asheville Spectator

THE CROPS SOUTH AND WEST. We are enabled, from a recent visit through portions of Ohie, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Delanerican rank, (as the Tories of the Revolution | ware, de., and from careful inquiries among fard. to fight under a foreign flag against Amer mers and others, to report the most favorable cans,) there will be at least twentysons of our prospect as to the crops, in all these States .soil—the bone and sinew of the land—to take | And what is true of these we learn from extendtheir places and do battle for the American ed inquiry is true of all. We feel assured that the aggregate production will vastly exceed rights of the South, as guarantied by the Con- any former year, even the most productive we nave ever had. In the first place, about oneeighth more land will be under cultivation this es in Buncombe county. Go to work, like year than last. We have observed soil turned up and corn and potatoes planted on hill sides and road sides, where never anything but neglected grass grew before: new fields have also been brought into cultivation, and new lands

eleared and planted. In the Western States thousands of acres are lanted this year which last year was prairie land, openings and stumps. The emigration Westward last year was very large also, and the onlk of it is now occupied in the cultivation of the soil. The land put into corn is immense. each one feel that our success depends upon and almost everywhere, where we have seen it, his individual efforts-"make a long pull, a the corn gives promise of abundance. So of outatoes. It would seem to be impossible that they should next year reach more than one half rune third the retail prices of the past six a inths. Oats, rve and barlevall look well also,

> stile the vegetable garden productions are aundant beyond all precedent. Wheat is ripening for the harvest where it has of been gathered. We have seen it second on the immense fields which we have passed the rich grain lands of Poland and Russia .the outputty sown is sare large and the vield not injured by the rain, which we met in Ohio r 11 out of 11 successive days, will be very arge. The rain has unquestionably committed nie injury, but nothing very serious as yet -I'v weather for a week or ten days will save it

it the whole consumers and producers have If the crops We predict such a barrest as the Fayetteville Street will also be illuminated. he grains, and what is better, the large promedian will be general in all sections of the the occasion.

in the Western or Middle States from all dan-

In Louisiana, where the earth was so long div in a parented, and where disease and death has revailed to an abruming extent, the rains have o refreshing in influence as to complete

I is time now for prices to feel the influence fahis production, and consumers have a right ternand a salmary reduction in all that the with produces .- V. Y. Express.

EXPERIMENTS IN MANNERS. Among many excellent hits of experience reat 1 in the autobiography of Dr. Caldwell, is

following lesson in civility In the year 1821 I made, in London, in a spirit of wager, a very decisive and satisfactory experiment as to the effect of civil and courteous manners on people of various ranks and deserricipins.

There were often in the place a number of tung Americans, who often complained to me the neglect and rudeness experienced by them from citizens to whom they spoke in the treets. They asserted, in particular, that as atten as they requested directions to any point in the city towards which they were proceeding. ther either received an uncivil and evasive anawar, or none at all. I told them that my expersence on the same subject had been exceedingdifferent : that I had never failed to receive civil reply to my questions-often communicating the information requested; and that I could not help suspecting that their failure to Roman eagles ever subdued? It is the Titans receive similar replies arose, in part at least, if of her workshops, who amid the smoke and not entirely, from the plainness, not to say the bluntness, of their manner in making their ir quiries. The correctness of this charge, however, they sturdily denied, asserting that their bring its proudest nations, in dependence, to her manner of asking for information was good eangh for those to whom they addressed themseites. Unable to convince them by words of flow, may rise and rage, or become tame and the truth of my suspicions, I proposed to them the following simple and conclusive experiment

"Let us take together a walk of two or three hours in the public streets of the city. You her forges and iron works, her manufacturing shall yourselves designate to me the persons to cities, and her inexhaustible mines. These are whom I shall propose questions, and the subjects the citadels of her strength, these the thrones to also to which the questions shall relate; and the only restriction imposed is, that no questions Let the South fix us eyes upon the principle shall be proposed to any one who shall appear creatly burried, agitated, distressed, or in any oped the industry of Great Britain on a scale other way deeply pre-occupied, in mind or of such unmeasurable grandeur. Possessing body, and no one shall speak to the person ques-

honed but myself. "My proposition being accepted, out we sal-

"I nut questions to more than twenty persons of every rank, from the high bred gentleman State; and Richmond, with her enormous water justance, a satisfactory reply. If the informapower, ought to be the Manchester and Sheffield tion asked for was not imparted, the individual combined of the American continent. It was addressed gave an assurance of his regret at

"What seemed most to surprise my friends mount and endiese variety of mineral wealth. and breeding, he did the same in his reply; and when I touched my hat to a liveried coach man or waiting-man, Lishat was immediately moler his arm. So much may be done, and such mind. Let it not be forgetton, however, that good-breeding is not to be regarded as identical with politeness - a mistake which is 100 fre-

Over' are the plans of fair, delightful peace. Invarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1855

APPOINTMENTS. The Candidates for Congress in this District

will address the people at the following times

and places :	201		
Cedar Rock,	Franklin,	July	4
Harrison's Old	Store, "	**	G
Rolesville,	Wake.		11
Hayes',	4.5	. 0	13
Nashville,	Nash.	**	18
Hilliardston.	**	**	19
Old Fields,	348	**	20
Beulah's,	Johnston,	**	25
Smithfield,		**	26
O'Neal's.	i	**	27

MASS MEETING. The Councils and friends of the American suse in this, the 4th Congressional District, re requested to assemble in Mass Meeting, in this city, on Thursday, the 19th of July, to ratify the platform of principles adopted by the Grand Council of the United States, at its late session in Philadelphia.

A number of distinguished orators will be present, and business of importance to be transacted requires a full attendance.

The Councils in all of the Congressiona Districts are requested to hold similar conven tions at some central place, before the August election, at any time agreed upon by them. P. F. PESCUD.

President of the State Council of N. C. W. H. HARRISON, Cor. Sec'y.

OUR NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY. Once more we are permitted to greet the an ual return of the day on which the seal was affixed to the charter of American liberty. Of emarkable political events, the memory often fades, with the lapse of time, until it is lost in the vists of years that are past; but of the event this day celebrated, let us fondly hope that, like the natal day of a beloved individual, t shall be more and more honored as the date of it recedes from us.

Extensive preparations have been made for the proper celebration of the day in this city. An oration will be delivered by John M. Pur-TICK, Esq., and the Declaration of Independence will be read by J. A. ENGELHARD. In the after noon the scholars of the various Sunday Schools of the City will be out in full force to enjoy themselves, and at night there will be a splenabundant cause of thanksgiving for the prospect | did display of fire-works in Capitol Square .later has never seen before. In the fruits of Our two beautiful and spirited Volunteer Companies will add greatly to the attractiveness of

AMERICAN BARBECUE

We had the pleasure of being present at the American Barbecue, near Crab-tree bridge, in To with digrams and regetables given up for this county, on Saturday last. It was furnished, free, by J. C. Moore, Esq., in capital style. This is not the first time that Mr. M. has manifested a similar liberality. Indeed, whenever conitality is to be dispensed or public spirit is called into exercise. You may count him " in."

The crowd assembled upon the occasion,which, considering the busy harvest season, was juite respectable, - was very ably addressed by the Hon. KENNETH RAYNER. Mr. R's remarks were most admirably adapted to the comprehension of the plain, thinking men of the counry, and, as such, told with decided effect upon his audience, -as may be gathered from the fact that, after he had concluded, as we are informed, some fifteen were introduced to

RATIFICATION MEETING IN FAYETTEVILLE. - A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the American organization was held in Fayetteville, on Wednesday evening last, for the ourpose of ratifying the platform of principles laid down by the recent Philadelphia Conven-

tion. The "Argus" says: "It was composed of the bone and sinew of the land, of men of the very first respectability in this community; and the decorum of their proceedings, as well as the enthusiasm by which they were characterized, evinced the arder of their attachment to the institutions of their fathers, and their deep-seated determination to stand by those institutions and defend them against the assaults of foreign infilelity and domestic fanaticism, at all hazards and to the last extremity. It seemed as if the whole population had come out to declare their approbation of the platform, and to bear testigenuine American feeling in the genuine Amer-

The meeting was presided over by A. A. Mo-KETHAN, Esq ,-formerly a prominent Demorat, -and an able and eloquent address was delivered by Col. CAMERON, of the "Argus."

WHO ARE THEY ?- The question is no longer Who struck Billy Patterson?" or "Who wrote the Junius letters?" but "Who compiled land carrisge, freightage, and the other interme- portment may be made both a pleasant and those Whig documents against the American diate agencies, which now annihilate Southern powerful means to attain our ends and grat.fy party?" and, especially, " Who wrote that preface to Mr. RAYNER's speech in the convention of 1835 ?" - Quien sabe f

We learn that Mr. BRANCH, the foreign candidate for Congress, failed to meet Mr. Shepard, at White's Store, in Warren, on Friday last. He spoke to a hand-full of people at Holly Springs in this County on Saturday .of the world. What a destiny is before Vir- uniformly imitated my ewn manner. If I no Mr. Sheraed returned to this City on Saturday

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE. - The Bank of Payetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of

The shifts and subterfuess ros Standard " show pretty ; for of that press and his foreign and Roman Catholic allies are badly alarmed. The artempts of the "Standard," in its last issue, to misrepresent Mr. RATNER, in un'slushing disregard of the facts, betrays a degree of malignity on the part of that journal, atterly at variance with not only the courtesies but the decencies of party war-

The Editor of the "Standard" admits he did not hear Mr. RAYNER's speech in this place on Wednesday night - and yet, in his attempts to criticise it, he indulges in the most ran forous and virulent allusions to Mr. R's. motives, and, upon mere hearsay, perverts and misrepresents almost every thing Mr R. did say. Now, if justice, or fairness, or generosity, were in the category of the qualities, by which the Editor of the "Standard" is in the habit of regulating his editorial conduct, we might appeal to him and ask him, if he thinks it comports with political honesty or justice, to attempt a criticism, abounding with such personal vitupers tion and glaring misrepresentation, of a speech which he did not hear, and which was reported to him in garbled extracts by infuriated parti sans -excited and furious under the excoria tion which Mr R. had administered to then for the assault made on him in a pamphlet they had just issued. But past experience tells u it is useless to make any such appeal to the Standard." We have no idea it will do jus tice to Mr. RAYNER, even after the facts are truly stated - but a correction of its gross mis representations is due to the public, and the public shail have it.

The "Standard" says it understood that M R . in alluding to the curse pronounced by the Roman Church against all Protestants, on the Thursday of Passion week, "repeated as a part of the malediction the famous burlesque curse of Tristam Shandy." This is an unmitigated falsehood. Mr. R. did no such thing. He alluded to this curse by the Romish Church in all seriousness-stated that he then and there had the proof, if it was denied, and mentioned the fact, that those very men, who were now for sustaining the Romish Church, were, if they were Protestants, annually cursed by the Church whose battles they were then fighting. But will the "Standard" deny the fact, that this curse is annually pronounced by the Romish Church, against all the Protestants in Christen dom? We demand an answer of the "Stan dard"-does it deny the fact, or does it justify this curse of all Protestants?

The "Standard" says farther that Mr. Ray

NER "labored with might and main to identify the Democrats of the country with the Roman Catholics, as their special friends and defenders." This is false, -thoroughly false. Mr. RAYNER said specially, that he had nothing to say against the Democratic party-that the old Whig and Democratic parties had ceased exist-that the American party was the true democratic party- and turning round, he ex claimed in language loud enough to be heard by every one. "You small-potato politicians, who are alandering and misrepresenting the American party, you are not the Democratic partyyou may pretend to be, but although you have put on the lion's skin, the braying of the ass betrays you, whenever you open your months." Mr. R. then went on to say, that whilst these monaing politicians were trying to delude the people, by telling them this American movement was a Whig trick in disguise, they had just issued a pamphlet against the American party, consisting of letters from Hon. John Kerr, a leading Whig, Hon. A. H. Stephens, a leading Whig of Georgia, and J. A. Caldwell, a leading Whig of Lincoln County, to prove that the American party was all wrong. They say it is a Whig trick, and the authorities they quote are all from prominent Whigs !

The "Standard" says that "Mr. RAYNER's course at Philadelphia establishes that he was ready to act with disunionists and abolitionists, without any pledge from them, that they would cease to assail the institution of slavery." This falsehood is so very brazen and baseless, that, hardened as the "Standard" is, we hardly think it would have ventured its utterance had its editor been present and heard Mr. RAYNER's "Decapitation" in all the public departments is pudiation of the administration be insisted upon, by which means and by a union upon the true the Philadelphia Council had already proven. ported to day. that there were not more than eight or ten abolitionists in the body-that they did secede. When for a public officer to declare his attachwhilst the great body of the members from the ment to his country costs him his office. Every Northern and Middle States, who were sound on day it is urged upon the National Administrathe slavery question, merely entered their pro- tion, that those who hold office shall be requitest against the 12th article of the platform, and red to disavow all connexion or sympathy with vet remained and continued to transact the the American party, or be dismissed. The Ex- 3d of March, 1855, went into operation. The business of the Council as long as they were ecutive willingly complies with all such requests. in the city. To what does the "Standard" and too often takes care to fill vacancies created allude in charging Mr. R. with being "ready by the removal of Protestants with foreign mony to the all-pervading prevalence of the to act with disunionists and abolitionists?"- Catholics-with men who owe both civil and re-Does he allude to Mr. R.'s votes? If so, the ligious obedience to a foreign prince. The shout record will prove that Mr. R. voted directly of exultation is raised by the abandoned concontrary to Wilson and those who followed his ductors of the foreign organs over every such lead. Does it refer to the proposition Mr. R. removal, although a former friend and political that Wilson and his followers voted against that. The article from the "Buffalo Advertiser," which we published in our last issue, lated to head off Wilson and his set, and to reckless and unscrupulous politicians that ever leave them no foothold on which to agitate when disgraced any nation. For, no matter how they returned home. By the way, if the "Stan- pure and upright a man may have been; how of their containing money or other valuables dard" refers to the proposition offered by Mr. patriotic and disinterested his course; or how may be suspected or made known. It has been RAYNER, we ask it, in all candor, if it had ever much he may have been heretofore extelled by accertained that, in some instances, Postmasters seen that proposition, or knew what it was, these conductors of the foreign organs, if he is are in the habit of marking the word "registerwhen its article criticising Mr. R.'s speech was now found battling in the American ranks, he e l'on the outside of such letters, together with it to itself, to deal in such unmitigated slander terms, and held up to view as a wretch unworand detraction? How can it complain of Mr. thy of all confidence, and fit only for public ex- by the Department. R.'s severity towards his enemies, when he is ecration. It is thus that Andrew Jackson thus ruthlessly vituperated? The "Standard" Donaldson, and other gentlemen who were says Mr. R.'s "reference to his hundred ne- formerly conspicuous members of the Demo- the recent movements of Wilson, Hole, and We learn that Mr. Brancu has (or has groes amounts to nothing." Here is another cratic party, are spoken of by the miserable others, in Massachusetta and New Hampshire, had) in his possession an autograph letter from gross misrepresentation. We heard the speech, panderers to a foreign faction which seeks to asks, "at such a crisis, when outside factions BROWNSON, (next to John the head and front of and he said nothing of his owning one hundred wrest the country from the sons and the fag ands of parties in the extreme Romanism in this country,) in which the tempo-ral authority of the Pope of Rome is positively potato-politicians, who did not own a negro in the Government for stamp duty the enormous sum agreeable. Nor can the case be otherwise. For asserted. Will Mr. Branch permit that docu- world, were found calling those who owned a termeddlers in American concerns. ment to see the light? Will be publish it? hundred, abolitionists. If Mr. R. had referred to himself, he would not, in all probability, have limited the number to one hundred—as we have indispensable attributes of a well-constituted Come, Mr. Branch, do, -that's elever! to himself, he would not, in all probability, have

The Mountain the message. But no sooner did the message. But no sooner did the own chasen secretary—his own these secretary—his own these secretary—his own the piece—send into Congress his crief, then a great Democratic constitute a point of the article, and predicts that within less than three weeks it will be selling at from \$3,50 to by heree.

New flour is arriving at Selma, Ala., from Shelly county. Though not a first rate article, are contract with the P.M. Castle, Iowa, at which the Hon J. Scott Harrison, (son of the late Gen. Harrison,) was unanimous of the article, and predicts that within less than three weeks it will be selling at from \$3,50 to by heree.

New flour is arriving at Selma, Ala., from Shelly county. Though not a first rate article, we have no doubt but such is its opinion.—And here, when speaking about office, the says it expects every train to fetch in supplies of the article, and predicts that within less than three weeks it will be selling at from \$3,50 to \$4,00 per hundred.

New flour is arriving at Selma, Ala., from Shelly county. Though not a first rate article, we have no doubt but such is its opinion.—And here, when speaking about office, the says it expects every train to fetch in supplies of the article, and oneth to make a contract with the P.M. (son of the late Gen. Harrison, says it expects every train to fetch in supplies of the article, and oneth to make a contract with the P.M. (son of the late Gen. Harrison, says it expects every train to fetch in supplies of the article, and predicts that within less than three weeks it will be selling at from \$3,50 to \$4,00 per hundred.

Standard, in headlessly expressing its views and feelings, spoke candidly, without intending any reflection on Mr. R. The 'Standard,' of the article, and oneth to have observed the weeks at free observed to make a contract with the P.M. (son of the article, and oneth to make a contract with the P.M. (son of the article, and oneth to make a contract with the P.M. (son of the article, and oneth to make a

"surrendering" even more than good lat thee. It is the R dollars a place will bring, and not attached to it, by which its desirables be measured, according to the "Standar scale of political morality.

deed! Does not the "Standard" consider the viency of the horde of greedy cormorants who caption to Mr. R.'s speech in the Convention are fattening upon the ill-gotten spoils of office of '35, lately issued from its press, as contain- throughout the Country: ing an "assault" "personal" in its nature?-Well, perhaps it does not. We knew its nerves To How. Postmaster General: lay very open but we hardly supposed they lay so deep as that, before. It would seem the "Standard" knows nothing of the sensitiveness of an honorable nature under the charge of corruptness of motive. We can only say, we do consider it a personal assault-and it is generally so regarded. And although we regret to give Mr. R. any annoyance, yet, for the sake of the cause, we cannot say we are very sorry that the provo- as I no longer intend to be saddled with the cation has been given. Mr. R. gave notice on Wednesday night, that from this savage and ruthless attack, he would appeal from the Wake County club, to the people of this District -And we speak the opinions of hundreds when we say, that if Mr. R will follow up his blows against the foreign locofoco party, in the same spirit in which he dealt them on Wednes day night lest, that their effects will be seen and felt when the day of election comes. We are glad to learn that Mr. R. has made appointments to defend himself against the assaults of his enemies, before the people of Wake, Franklin, Granville, Warren and Nash. We bespeak for him, in advance, a fair bearing from the just and the generous of all parties, in his commendation to cheer them on for their meridefence against those, who have dragged him torious acts, and sent unscrubulous foreigners into the contest in this district, against his will.

The "Standard" says Mr. R. "referred to the bowie and the revolver, and said he would defend himself." Now, what does telling a falsehood consist in-morally, at least? It consists in trying to make an impression on the minds of others, at variance with the facts of any particular case. Is not the language used by the Standard" calculated to make the impression that Mr. R threatened he would resort to the bowie and revolver " to defend himself? It certainly is-and yet no one who heard Mr. R. understood him in any such sense. He spoke of the slanders and insults that had been indulged in towards the American party by their enemies-he said he plainly foresaw, that now THE "HARDS" AND THE ADMINISTRAan attempt would be made to bully and browbest them-that the bludgeon, the pistol and the howie knife would be resorted to, in order to overawe and intimidate them -and then it was that he advised his friends to moderation-" not to assail their opponents-to be prudent-to be will be found below, among others, were manion their guard- to act on the defensive, but to defend their honor, and, if struck, to strike back, of honorable men must the Administration have giving two blows for one." And yet the "Stan- fallen, when those, who assisted in elevating it dard" would create the impression, that Mr.

R. advised his friends to resort to these weapons. terms! It would be well for those hirelings of Has the 'Standard' really made upits mind to the locofoco foreign press, who bespatter with attempt to carry the elections in this State by their foul and filthy abuse every Whig who dares sheer falsehood? It thus betrays the weakness to speak disparatgingly of the miserable creaof its cause, and its alarm at the prospect before it. It has resorted to its old game of crying out abolitionist! abolitionist! against the party friends! truest and most conservative men of the South. designed or calculated to excite an insurrection among our stave population. The course of the leagued with abolitionists of the North, is calassure the "Standard" we are not jokingthere is such a law now in force. We have not a copy of the Revised Statutes before us, but if the manners of the "Standard" are not mended. restore tranquility to the whole nation. we will publish the law, for its edification.

The "Standard" has two other articles containing gross misrepresentations, to which and attribute their success to the absence of any we may pay our respects hereafter.

THE DISCHARGING SYSTEM. Washington, June 30 -The work known as

Things, have, indeed, come to a high pass.

offered himself? If so, the record also proves associate may have been the object sacrificed. The "Baltimore Clipper" truly remarks that the foreign organs of this country are conshows that Mr. R.'s proposition was calcu- ducted, with a few exceptions, by the most written? How can the "Standard" reconcile is at once denounced in the most envenomed

imited the number to one nundred—as we have inderstood he owns double that number.

The "Standard" says its "opinion is, that species of seeking knowledge under difficulties, cleus for this middle and conservative party quently, if not generally examined. A pels in may be exceedingly polite without the much higher and more valuable accomplishment of good-breeding."

The "Standard" says its "opinion is, that may be exceedingly polite without the much higher and more valuable accomplishment of good-breeding."

The "Standard" says its "opinion is, that may be exceedingly polite without the much higher and more valuable accomplishment of cent. It has besides added 14 per cent. It has besides added 14 per cent. The salary of the Cashier has been raised to its surplus Fund, which is now about 12 per cent. The salary of the Cashier has been raised to \$2,000.

The "Standard" says its "opinion is, that without the much higher and more valuable and conservative party viz., the arduous inquiry—what are Demogratic principles? will find their labors assisted by the late Philadelphia he owns, if the surrender would make him principles? Will find their labors assisted by the first perusal of an article in another column from the to \$2,000.

Louisville Journal. The facts of the Journal down. And what could be allowed the principles? We have no doubt but such is its opinion .- are well put, and ought to have weight with

The stockholders of the North Caroli

AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT N. Alter. Esq., Postmister at Weldon in the Postmaster General, declining to hold office to any longer under the foreign Catholic Administration at Washington. The patriotic and independent tone of Mr. Atten's letter is worthy The "Standard" says it has "heard nothing of all commendation, and is in striking and most of Mr. R.'s being personally assailed." In favorable contrast with the truckling subser

WELDON, N. C., June 28, 1855.

I feel it my duty, as a member of the American party, to tender you my resignation as post-master at this place; and also to express my disapproval of the manner, in which this government has been administered, so as to give you an opportunity of appointing in my place some foriegn Catholic, who, it appears from your anteredents, you think more justly entitled to it than those born apon our soil. I wish this resignation to be accepted without further ceremony. disgrace of holding an office under an adminis tration which has been so repugnant to the best interests and the prosperity of the Union. I not only disapprate of the administration, be cause it has abandoned the doctrines and teachings of the Jefferson and Jackson school of Democracy, but, in many other instances, which are too well known to people of these United

States, for me here to enumerate. The present administration has done more, in my humble opinion, to create sectional strife. and to retard the progress of the American Union, than every other administration since the first days of our Republic. It has promoted the yelling cries of the demagogues and fanatics North, and of the howling secessionists South -and has suffered the quiet and gallant statesmen, who had the love of country burning in their bosoms, to remain at home without any abroad with diplomatic authority, to the disgrace

of the country. The administration has deserted the broad Union ground occupied by the Democracy of 1852. Thank God! a party has sprung up, and that the American party, the principles of which am proud to say to the world I have most enthusiastically espoused; a party composed of American born citizens, who say that the insti-tutions of our beloved country shall be restored to their original purity; that America shall no longer be the "Botany Bay" for the criminals and outcasts of Europe; and that the inaliena-ble rights bequeathed to us by our forefathers must and shall be preserved.

I subscribe myself, W. N. ALLEN, P. M. Weldon, North Carolina Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL.

TION.

There was an immense gathering of the "Hard" (conservative, national,) wing of the Democratic party in New York, on Thursday evening last, at which the resolutions, which mously adopted. How far below the contemut to power, are compelled to speak of it in ture who stands at the head of the Administration, to turn their pop-guns for a while upon their

Resolved. That we reiterate our opinion form-We shall have to jog its memory again in regard erly expressed, that to the course of the present to a certain law on our statute book, making it administration are due all the disasters and dea high misdemeanor to do or write any thing feats which the democratic party has experienced for the past two years; that the administration has insulted and outraged the great naamong our stave population. The course of the tional sentiment of the American people, and "Standard," in continually charging that at that the only safety of the democracy and of the least one half of the people of this State are whole country now lies in an unconditional reoudiation of the administration, in the nomination for President by the next National Democulated to excite a servile insurrection, and we cratic Convention of some sound national man warn the "Standard" to beware. There are well known to and confided in by the country such things as grand juries in this State. We as such, and in the adoption of a platform which shall furnish further guarantees of the rights and interests of every portion of the Union, and

> Resolved, That we congratulate the democracy of Virginia upon their late victory over the secret and proscriptive array of their opponents, endorsement by them of the administration, the contrary course having produced the absolute overthrow of our party in other States in late contests; and we recommend that in our non intervention platform onn a conso of democrate alone be secured, and a triumph obtained for our cause.

RECISTRATION OF LETTERS -On the 1st inst., the system of Registration of valuable letters, prescribed by the Post-office Department, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the regulations of the Department provide that on the payment of a registration fee of five cents, a receipt shall be given by the Postmaster, when a letter is mailed, and extraordinary precaution be used in its forwarding and delivery. It is not to be confined to money letters, but any letter will be registered which the writer considers valuable, and while the Department do not make themselves liable for the contents of such letters, the additional care taken in their transmission and delivery, and the proof of mailing, furnished by the receipts, is fully worth the amount of the fee. The Post-office Department have directed Postmasters to make no record or marks upon registered letters by which the fact the amount of money enclosed. The practice is unauthorised and impolitic, and is forbidden

The "New York Herald," referring to eafety? The answer is at hand. We look to tion as these laid down. And what could be more simple or just than to let the people of Kansas and Nebraska settle upon their own domestic institutions for themselves, just as the people of the States respectively are authorized to do by the constitution?"