which I regret as yourself. I now hasten to reply to esible, considering the nature all refer to its material parts with every istent with truth, remarking only that, in pinion, your letter was not needed for your vindication.

As to the principal subject of your letter, the substance of the conversation had with me by the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid, in reference to the be Cubinet. I have nothing to vary, add to or struct from the contents of my letter to you of be quoted as suthority on such a subject and for such a purpose, in public addresses, without a written permission and statement from me. old me of this appointment, and that this took my letter to say that my opinion now is, "that there was no such understanding as that referred to in regard to the Roman Catholic vote beof March, or before the Cabinet was formed.

before intelligence of this fact had been re-red at Madrid. Information of the Cabinet been received at Madrid on that very day, nt it had not yet reached the public mind, nor and it then reached me, until informed by the function. You sak, in your letter, how is this ible? The answer is plain, and may solve onbre which you seem to have, unintention fallen on the subject. There is a telegraph Paris to Madrid, and from the French and frontier, which is some 250 miles more was from Madrid. This telegraph (which is not electric, but of signals, or was then, is owned by, and under the direction of the Spanish government as well as the Madrid. In this way rement often, and in fact generally, ob rmation of important events one, two, or area several days before intelligence is rered in the usual and regular mode of conse by the mail. I remember a striking th of Gen. Taylor was made known to the nment by telegraph, and that the then ed the melancholy event to me the proceeding its public announcement by the confirmed by the regular arrival of Ameof the conversation referred to with the o, the government had doubtless received of the formation of the Cabinet at Washington of the formation of the Cabinet at Washington, either by telegraph or express in advance of the intelligence made public by the ordinary means, and some person connected with the government or with that department of it, baving control of the despatches and the mail, believing that it would be agreeable to the Nuncic to have this information, especially as a membee of the Cabinet was reported to be a Cathoned it to him; and it so happened at I saw him soon afterwards, when he menby some person having knowledge of the fact, as I have stated, I cannot now pretend to say Nor is it material. I am sure there was no im I cannot now certainly remember, though my belief is that he did so state. All however, was made known to me very soon ther-after, and I think the next or succeeding day was made known to the public generally. At this distance of time, I do not remember the exact day .-There was nothing extraordinary at all in the

did, and before it was generally known at Madrid ernment which excludes no one from office on account of his religious opinions. He did not, as you misunderstood me to say, according to your letter, "express gratification that his church was so strong and influential in the United States as to obtain such an honor," but he more than once on subsequent occasions, alluded to the principle of religious toleration as one of the fundamental bases of our political institutions. There are other misapprehensions, cerinadvertent, in your letter, to which have referred to this conversation with the o, when in social intercourse with others se well as yourself, surely not for the purpose of proving a political bargain with Archbishop Hughes, or with any other Catholic persons in the last Presidential election of the United States, for as you properly remark, I "had been for years out of the country and was not tho-toughly conversant with the charges and issues, lercurrents of the Presidential election. I had nothing to do with it; but as a represen-tative abroad, endeavored to serve the interests of my country without reference to party dis-tinctions of any kind whatsoever.

But I have mentioned this conversation for

whole affair, as extraordinary as it certainly

would have been if the Nuncio had mentioned

der such circumstances as to induce me to be-

lieve he had a previous knowledge that the sp-

mation of the appointment being actually made The whole amount of it is simply this: That he

formation of the Cabinet a short time before I

the purpose of showing the interest taken in our country by the higher order of the Catholic Clergy in Europe; and as an illustration of what I have had several occasions to observe, as I did to yourself on this subject and in this very connection, that the leading members of that church are as familiar, or more so perhaps, with the character of our institutions and people our resources—our Geography—our general history and progress than many of the stood him in the same way—that there is nothing the statesmen of Europe. I repeat, I have ing remarkable in my having drawn the inferthal have never failed, when, adverting to never connected it in my own mind or otherwise, for the purpose of proving the charge of political corruption to which you refer, but for a totally different object, as just stated. And so. You are mistaken in supposing that I ever mentioned it to you at any time as confirmatory of the political charge to which you refer. I could not have done so, for I never believed so. It would have been absurd in me to believe so. It would have been absurd in me to believe so, anless I had imagined, as you seem to think, but which the fact the Nancie had.

I could not have done so, for I never believed imagined, as you seem to think, but which the fact the Nancie had.

I am very sincerely yours.

I am very sincerely yours.

I am very sincerely yours. facts do not suctain, that the Nuncio had pre-vious knowledge that the appointment was to be made, and before it really was made. The first time I saw, in what I regarded as an im-

It was entirely proper and not "out of re-cord" that I should state, as I have done in the letters on this subject, my own inferences from the information communicated to me. It was essential to the whole truth; for without it, erroneous impressions were being made, never tended by me and, in my opinion, not justified by the facts. When this matter was referred to by ne at Baltimore in June last, when I met you but for a short time, I did not at all suppose that it had been, or that it was to be, used in connection with this charge, nor did I suppose, in our first conversation at Raleigh, that it would be used for any purpose, publicly Nuncio at Madrid, in reference to the tof Mr. Campbell as a member of not confidential, but in the freedom of casual, hat the Nancio was the first person who In reply to your inquiry whether I intend in ing given to Mr. Pierce, or whether your opinion now is, that the Pope's Nuncio had no previous knowledge of an intention to appoint Mr. Campbell," I answer, unhesitatingly, that my opinion has not changed, and that I certainly think the communication made to me by the Pope's Nuncio affords no proof of such a charge or understanding. Whether there be other allegations and facts circumstantial or direct, which may be presented to sustain this charge or not, I am not aware. And, as an honest man, I am bound to presume innocence until guilt is shown, in all cases, and especially in a matter affecting so deeply the honor of the country as well as the high parties immediately

> implicated. You need not fear, my dear sir, that any un willingness on my part that I should be misrepresented to the injury of Mr. Pierce or the Pope's Vuncio, could operate to allow my name or opinens to be used or perverted to your injury. I wish to do justice to all and the cause of truth. Your integrity or veracity is not in question. You state what you believe to be correct. You only draw an inference and form an opinion from a fact which you think is legitimate-but which

with necessarily a better knowledge of the ircumstances, feel confident, is erroneous and ill-founded. As to any supposed bias, political or otherwise, contrary to truth as I understand scorn to allow it to influence me. It is hardly necessary to say to you and others to whom am at all known, that while I have never been other, I have endeavored to exercise a spirit of coleration, as most congenial with truth and sincerity in both. And if while in active political ife; though now for some time past out of the was actually received by telegraph or by writ. men, of every party and section, to avert im with the same impression which I have since

own region of the country.

As to several particulars which you report of propriety in the mode in which he was in-formed, and that there was no surprise on my and especially as to the statement that many, or mind about it, nor, I presume, with any other that any Protestants, denied the right of Chris- strictly from Mr. Barringer's statement in the person familiar with the facts. Whether other tian burial, being given over to the "anato- Hall of Representatives, before alluded to. names of the Cabinet were mentioned or not, or mists"-and as to the "sale of indulgences," if whether Mr. Campbell was mentioned by him you mean the sale of indulgences as practiced as having charge of the Post Office Department, in, and before the time of, the Reformation, and not the worship of the Virgin and the Cross. constantly found in public places of worship, and often in the public offices and streets, with inscriptions and placards attached, promising indulgence for sins on condition of prayer and payment of certain monies, with which every traveller in Spain and some other parts of the Continent is familiar-and as to some other less part of your letter, I can only remark that there Cabinet." are several discrepancies from what was really said, and that you are evidently mistaken, wishthere been any reason to believe that he was allowed to it also for the purpose of showing how cognisant of the purpose of showing how inet of President Pierce. My recollection of and the other excluding free negroes from the the matter is this: I do not remember that the State. that effect, as there certainly would have been if he had informed me before he received informan manner and in the frankness of social and triendly intercourse. Deeming this portion of your letter irrelevant to the main subject, and happened to receive this information as to the

further observation upon it. to the publication of mine to you of the 6th of the movements of political parties with a view who constituted its members.

to the publication of mine to you of the 6th of the movements of political parties with a view July, I have to say, that my desire and expectato their own advantage; and how well informat all is, that he expressed his pleasure at the appointment of a Catholic to office, and his admiration of that feature of our republican government of the section and not merely a part of the letter that the first information he received of the appointment of Mr. Campball to the Cabinet of ter—the inferences made by me as well as the pointment of Mr. Campbell to the Cabinet of facts stared—for I think that both were necessary to the correction requested and a just un- the Pope of Rome ; the Nuncio imforming him derstanding of the matter. As, however, a at the time, that he (Mr. C.) was a member of similar statement was made in my letter to Mr. the Romish Church. I think Mr. Barringer Ellis, of July 23d, which has been published, I said, that at this time, he did not know Mr. Campdo no now deem the publication of the one to bell, nor did he know that he belonged to the you important. The copy of it, which you supposed you had forwarded to me was not the inet of President Pierce, his membership in the same, but a copy of my letter to you of the 20th Roman Catholic Church, the fact that the an-July, requesting the publication of that of the pointment had been made, were all communi-6:h as soon as possible; of which letter, how- cated to Mr. B. by the Nuncio, in advance, of

ever, I had retained a copy when written. As to the statement of the Union of July 28th, home on the subject. charging yeu with suppressing my letters, &c. And as soon as I saw a notice of it in another ing of this matter in confirmation of a charge a note, dated July 30th, to the Editors of that paper, of which I enclose a copy Whether it inet was made in pursuance of a bargain before has appeared or not in that paper, I do not the Presidential election,-I will say in reply, know-but presume not, from your letter-and that I do not remember, in so many words to therefore I will again, at once, forward a copy have heard Mr. B say, that there was a bargain with a request that it be published, or that the made with the Catholics to vote for President offensive portion of the statement be corrected. Pierce in consequence of which they were to

D. M. BARRINGER. Hon. KENNETH RAYNER) Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, Sept. 4, 1855. TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER :- 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 misunder- lent a man as I regarded Mr. Barringer to be; ence from his remarks which I did, since others that I have never failed, when, adverting to a totally different object, as just stated. And herein lies your great mistake—but one into which, with your views on the subject of that charge, and without the knowledge of the facts.

In the signatures, those whose whose names are signed to the accompanying notes, I will say, that Mr. Haughton is a gentleman of which, with your views on the subject of that charge, and without the knowledge of the facts.

In the signatures, those whose refer to this information communicated by Missouri Compromise, which is embraced in will say, that Mr. Haughton is a gentleman of well-known reputation in the State, as a lawyer, bargain between the Roman Catholic voters of bargain between the Roman Catholic voters of the constitution and State Government.

Mr. Pierce and his leading friends—that Camp. with the conversation, which I pos bers of the Senate in the last Legislature. Gen. Mr. Pierce and his leading friends-that Camps, you might naturally fall. I mentioned it Singeltary, of Pitt Co., is also a lawyer, and was bell was to go in the Cabinet. That Mr. B. or one purpose—you employ it for another, a prominent leader of the Democratic party in eaid so, I cannot say. But as this conversation the Commons of the last Legislature. Dr. Cru. embraced all the subjects I have hinted at, my

> K. RAYNER. CARTHAGE, Aug. 24, 1855. Hon. K. RAYNER .- My Dear Sir :- In reply

Cabinet, the Nuncio said to him, that he (the Nuncio) did not know who were members of the Said Cambac expression, but it does not follow that of one thing he felt certain that a member of the Roman Oathonic Church had, or would have (I am not certain which) a seat in the Cabinet.

I have no recollection that Mr. Barringer wentire set the pages of Mr. Camball on the continued the pages of Mr. Camball on the continued with the history—the

out 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.

The subject of conversation was this alleged

Absence from home at court has delayed this Your ob't servant and friend, J. H. HAUGHTON.

tative as evidence of its truth.

RALEIGH, Sept. 2, 1855. HON. K. RAYNER, - Dear Sir : - The statement made to me by Mr. Burringer was in a casual conversation, with which I did not charge my memory, and I am not able to redail 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 cir cumstance 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

lief in the charge that had been made. This is the substance of what was said. Very respectfully, G. E. B. SINGELTARY.

was worth. I think he also disclaimed any be-

RALEIGH, Sept. 3, 1855. My DEAR SIR. - Your note of the 28th ultimo, Springs, and in answer to your inquiry, I make the following statement.

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 Hall of Representatives, by special per by the President of the Society, we entered into Order" and Romanism, when Mr. Barringer and alarming. it, it is scarcely necessary to say that I would stated that while he was in the City of Madrid. and before he knew who composed the Cabinet of the new President of the U.S. or who would likely do so, the Pope's Nuncio told him, at a violent partisan or sealot, I have always been a Party, with exultant pride, that a Catholic faith a Protestant. But in the one and in the | ger) therefore referred to Mr. Campbell's posi-Nuncio spoke advisedly, knowingly in the mat- souri Compromise, reads as follows :

I understood Mr. Barringer in making the see published in the newspapers] was obtained

With high regard, I remain, Dear Sir. Your obed't serv't, E. 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 Nancio, important particulars to which you refer in this touching the appointment of Campbell in the

In reply to your letter, I will say, that I did conversation in which I heard Mr. Barringer ner. The Roman Catholic church was the subthat my reply may not be too long, I omit any ject of conversation; the interest the controll ing men of that church took in the political af-As to that portion of your letter which refers fairs of this country, how closely they watched

Now in relation to your other enquiry wheth-I remain, very truly and respectfully yours, have this appointment in the Cabinet : Yet I tion made upon my mind, at the time, and which

has been confirmed by subsequent reflection. Believing myself from such information as

JOS B. CHERRY. Hon. K. RAYNER, Raleigh, N. C.

perfect report of your speech at Washington, published in the Raleigh Register, the circumstance of this conversation used as proof of this charge, I hastened to correct the erroneous impression in my letter to you of the 6th of July at Niegara Falis. And when I saw that I was afterwards quoted as authority for a statement in a 4th of July Oration, at Washington, for AN APT SINILE. A Roman Catholic Priest some time since, in Germany, on entering the make it a matter of conscience to lie them into

soned the name of Mr. Campbell as the of them unacquainted with the history-the person spoken of or referred to, by the Nuncio; origin, accidents and circumstances that superinduced and accompanied the adoption of the famous compact.

Every one knows, that the Compromise was adopted in 1820-it is comprised in the 8th ar ticle of the bill passed by Congress in that year, authorizing the people of the Missouri Territory to make a State government. After having bargain, and I understood Mr. Barringer as re- been scrupulously observed for thirty years, as is earnestly contended by the friends of the ferring to the statement of the Pupe's Represenmeasure, it was repealed or abrogated in 1852 by the passage of the Nebraska-Kaneas bill. Profound excitement preceded and attended the adoption of the Compromise; the public mind has been immensely agitated and vexed by its repeal, and perhaps an equal if not great-er degree of agitation and feeling is destined to accompany the attempt that we are told will be made to restore it. It is right then, that a sub ject so pregnant with important consequences, past an I prospective, should be critically exam-

prehended. The Missouri Territory was a part of what was known as the Louisiana Purchase, which had belonged to France, and was ceded by that power to the United States in 1703, at which ime slavery existed in the territory. On the 8th December, 1819, a memorial was presented to Congress by the people, asking permission to form a constitution and State government. The permission was given by the act of March 6, 1820, before alluded to, and in the Constitution afterwards made by the people and submitted to Congress for its approval, a clause was inserted giving authority of the State Legislature to pass a law excluding free negroes from coming into the proposed State, and another authorizing and protecting the institution of slavery. Accompanying the draft of the found in the Post Office on my return from the | Constitution was a petition, asking that Missouri might be admitted into the community of States upon an equal foeting with the original States in all respects whatsoever.

ined, and its merits and concomitants fully com-

Previously to the passage or consummation of the act, there was a long and angry discussion, or speaking more properly, a series of them. The press as well as the Congressional debates, mission of the "House." At one of these meet- reflected the public sentiment which throughings, Mr. Barringer, you and myself occupied out the Union was bitterly virulent. The enseats near each other, to the left of the Speaker's tire country was convulsed and heaved with agseat. Before the meeting was called to order, itation, and the most fearful consequences were threatened. The struggle was a severe one, conversation on the subject of the "American and the strife of sectional discord was fierce

After a desperate conflict, the act, which is now known as the Missouri Compromise, finally passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20. In the House, where the struggle was still fiercer, the final vote on striking out the slavery restrica consistent Whig in politics, and in religious would be put in the Cabinet; and he (Barrin- tion was 60 to 85, and 134 to 42 on inhabiting slavery North of 39 deg. 30 minutes. The 8th tion as Post Master General as proof that the section of this act, which comprises the Mis-

And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, vertex, I have endeavored to practice toleration statement as doing so, in confirmation of the under the name of Louisiana, which lies north towards my opponents I certainly will not now charge made against Mr. Pierce and his friends, of 36° 30', north latitude, not included within abandon a spirit so essential to republican free- of "bargain and contract" for the Catholic vote; the limits of the State, contemplated by this act the public generally, who were still in ignorance when the nation needs the united efforts of all and doubt as to the matter. Whether the news her conservative, patriotic and truly national made use of this statement of Mr. Barringer, parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited; Provided ten despatches to the government, as was often the case, and then made known to the Nuncio and people, and, in an especial manner, our never spoke of it together after that night.—

from whom labor or service is lawfully claimaiways. That any person escaping into the same And I heard no one else speak of it, so that I am perfectly sure that my understanding of the States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaim-As to several particulars which you report of our conversation in Raleigh, about the practices matter [and I believe it does not differ mate ed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or rially from what I understand yours to be as I her labor or service as aforesaid.

Soon after the commencement of the next session in December, 1820, the constitution which had been formed by the people of Missouri was referred in the House of Representatives to a select committee, of which Mr. Lown-DER, of South Carolina, was Chairman. The Committee made a report on 23d December. concluding with the following joint resolution : That the State of Missouri shall be, and is hereby declared to he one of the United States actions speak louder than words. Professions of America, and is admitted into her Union on are nothing when our acts contradict them. an equal footing with the original States in all

The Senate from their select committee reported a similar resolution on the 29th of December, which was subsequently passed and sent to the House. In both Houses the admission hear Mr. Barringer in conversation on the sub of Missouri was resisted because of the clauses tment would be made : and much more had out intending to be so, in several matters. I jeet of Mr. Campbell's appointment to the Cab- before alluded to—the one recognising slavery,

The Senate's resolution was brought up in engaged, was addressed to me particularly. I the House by Mr. CLAY on the 26th January, think the conversation originated in this manon Mr. CLAY's motion on the 23d February. was referred to a committee of thirteen, of which he was chairman. The committee soon reported, but the resolution attached to the re part was rejected by a vote of 83 to 80. This vote was succeedently reconsidered, after a hot debate, by a vote of 101 to 99.

During the debate that followed, upon the question of agreeing to the resolution, the most violent opposition was manifested. The most bitter and scrimonious feeling was evinced, and the House was the scene of sectional violence and strife never before witnessed. Mr. CLAY interposed as peace maker ; he strove to pour oil upon the troubled waters of contention, and to assuage the tempest of angry feeling; but to no avail. Upon the question of ordering the resolution to be engressed, it was negatived-82 yeas to 88 nays.

Mr. CLAY then moved for the appointment of a committee to consult with one from the any other information he had received from Senate: the motion was agreed to by a vote of 100 to 54. The committee consisted of twentyde., I freely admit there was cause of complaint. er or not I understood Mr. Barringer as speak- and twelve from the Free States. The Senate one, nine of whom were from the Slave States concurred with the House by a vote of 29 to7: paper, (for I did not see the Union itself,) I sent which had been made against the leaders of the appointed a committee of seven—five of whom were from the Free States and two from the

The joint committee through Mr. CLAY, reported a resolution on the 26th February, 1821, for the admission of Missouri. She was to be admitted upon condition that the restrictive clause in her Constitution [excluding free negroes from coming into the State,) should not be conwill give you the impression that the conversa- strued, so as to conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The Senate committee was unanimous in favor of the resolution; the House was satisfactory to me, that such an understanding between the leading politicians of the temper and spirit. Upon ordering the resolu-Pierce party, and the Catholic Church, did ex- tion to be engrossed, and read a third time, the ist before the Presidential election, and hearing vote was 86 to 82. The resolution was finally

passed by a vote of 87 to 82. The resolution passed the Senate on the 28th February by a vote of 28 to 14; and thus, Missouri, after a long and hotiy contested battle, was admitted as one of the States of the Union. in public addresses before my fellow-citizens, to cidents attending the adoption of the famous refer to this information communicated by Missouri Compromise, which is embraced in This is the history, with all the facts and in-N. O. Bulletin.

HIS TRUE OCCUPATION.

any thing wrong between them, and if there is principles of free government? Is it prescripany truth in the maxim that it takes a rogue to catch a rogue, they had better be on their guard, being well assured that if they asnot he out of the scrape conscienciously, that Holden will will maintain the right." it .- Lezington Flag.

Biddy, has that fellow cleared off the "Yes, sir,"
"Did he clear it off with alacrity;" "No, sir, with a shovel."

tic news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while it was still a subject of conjecture at the Court at Madrid," there is a sufficiency of proof, of the influences at work before the last Presidential election, of the strong game that was played to obtain the Roman Catholic vote for

In 1852 preceding the election, there was four pages are filled with extracts from Catholie papers and show 'the Catholic sentiment." It was stated that a copy of this pamphlet was sent to each subscriber of the Boston Pilot, a Catholic organ. These extracts were from the Pulot, the American Celt, the Truth Teller, at New York, the Irish American, the Catholic Mirror, and the Freeman's Journal and Catholic Gazette-all Roman Catholic journals, to show that Gen. Pierce was "ON THE RIGHT SIDE," and that it was the "DUTY OF THE CATHOLICA" to place Gen. P. in his true position.

We give the extracts from the Celt, dated June 19th, 1852, shortly after Gen. Pierce's

nomination. Here it is: " What; then, is the duty of Catholics who know that Gen. Pierce has freely and unreservedly advocated THEIR rights? Shall they not endeavor to place him in his true position, by spreading broadcast the truth? or shall they by their silence, now that his abor in their behalf has been done, permit his enemies thus to stigmatize him ? Never! no never let t be said with truth that Catholics are ungrateful where an honest purpose is exhibited in their behalf. Catholics, true and devoted at heart, can never be ungrateful, nor can they well afford to be-their enemies are numerous and ever watchful for their discomforture ; while their true friends ontside of the church, are seldom, indeed too seldom to be found. Let us see to it, then, that this matter is placed in its true light, so far as we are able to do so."

Here, it will be seen, is no appeal to patriotism, or to the dictates of the judgment in regard to the policy of the country, but to the "duty of Catholics," because he (Gen. P.) has freely and unreservedly advocated THEIR rights." These orders having gone forth from high quarters in Roman Catholic authority (it is well known what influence such authority exercises over the mass of the Catholies in the United States) it was, of course, expected, as it really occurred, that that vote would be cast for Gen. Pierce. And was it altogether without a consideration? Is it any wonder, then, that we see the important post of P. M. General, and a host of offices within the gift of the administration, in the hands of Roman Catholics after this bidding?

But we must give one more extract; on page 17 of that pamphlet is a certificate, dated at "Concord, N. H., (Gen. Pierce's home,) Aug. 13th, 1855." and signed by 36 "Catholic citizens of Concord," stating among other things, that the "Catholics of N. H. and of all New England" entertain "the brightest respect for Gen. Pierce as a Politician and a man." this certificate is appended the following significant document:

" I, the undersigned, Catholic Paster of Worchesand Concord, N. H., certify that the above signed gentlemen citizens of Concord, and know them to be of good standing and Catholics; and moreover, I fully concur with the SENTIMENTS EXPERSSED in their statement of facts, relative to the course of Gen Pierce WILLIAM McDONALD. (Signed,) Catholic Pastor.

The pamphlet then adds, "that document speaks for itself." Truly it does. And we wish our readers would pay some attention to

that "speaking." Is there no evidence of all that has been charged as to the connection of Gen. Pierce's election with the Catholic vote? Is there no evidence of a "bargain," in the face of the pamphlet alluded to, its circulation, the wholesale appointments of Roman Catholics to important offices since 1852, the declaration of the Pope' Nuncio, besides other evidences which have been adduced? Believe it who may-

Kinston Advocate.

TEXAS SENATORS. Gen. Rusk and Gen. Houston have both published letters, giving their views of the Amerimet with in our endeavors to get up a better stock can party. Gen. Rusk is opposed to it—on the than has usually been kept in this market has lished letters, giving their views of the Ameriscore of secrecy as well as principle. But he is happy in the belief that it is at an end, as well as the Whig party. Nothing is left now but the Democracy—and that is shockingly tainted with the Stophe Dry Goods, we shall offer a large and alegant Stoph of LADIPS? DRPSS GOODS Abolition, and he is for pugnation and purifica-

Hear his sonfessions and remedies on this

"The field is therefore open to the Democracy. and our course and policy, in my judgment, is clear and unmistakable. If we desire to sucseed as a party, and secure the best interests of the country, we must drive out of our ranks that faction of Freesoilers and Abolitionists, who, determined to rule or ruin, have distracted. eopardized the Union, and brought defeat upon our party. We can get along without them. Mr. Polk kept a number of them in office; they showed their gratitude by keeping up confusion in the ranks, and caused the defeat of Gen. Cass, Gen. Pierce, no doubt with good intentions, placed many of them in office. The result has been disastrous; they have brought confusion

injury to the Administration.
"They may threaten, if driven out, to defeat the Demogratic party. I do not believe that DOLLARS, for the apprehension and confinement they have the power, but if they have, I would of either of them, or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS they have the power, but if they have, I would of either of them, or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for both, in any jail in the State so that I can get such men. If we were free from this incumbus, many talented, influential and patriotic Whigs would join us, and true men everywhere would

rally to our standard." So there are some Abelitionists among the pure immaculate Democracy! Mr. Polk appointed them to office, and Gen. Pierce (of course with the best intentions) is doing the same thing! This tale does not tally with that we are wont to hear in this region. But we apprehend Gen. Rusk's is an "O'er true tale;" and we suspect that by the time he is done purging the party at the North of its Abolition element, very little

His opposition to Americanism is kindred in ts source to the South Carolina hostility. He favors a "Southern party"—and, therefore, hates the American party, which is national and con-

Gen. Houston, on the contrary, goes in for the American party with his whole soul. He expresses the conviction that it affords the best guarantee for the preservation of the Union and the public liberty. He also declares the opin-ion, founded on a long and intimate acquaintance with Gen. Jackson, that if the "Old Hero" were now living he would be the foremost champion of the great American party.

The concluding passage of his letter presents

the true issue to the country:
"We have a high and holy duty to perform not maintain and preserve our freedom lis it or to W. H. Jones. possible, or even probable, that we can find a Raleigh, July 8d, 1855. safer depository in the hands of foreigners; or -

Baltimore American, Socrates seeing a scolding woman who had hanged herself on an olive free exclaimed ; Oh that all trees would bear man fruit.

Ovid says love's a kind of warfare. Well in

kindly visited us, which they proved in handing to m. liberal amounts without my solicitation. The people of Raleigh and other places where Colportage is and estood, swing that it reaches every

the improvement and safety of our Country, give their donations to its support with cheeful hearts printed, at the office of the Boston Post, a pamph- and follow them with much carness pray a. And let of 24 pages, containing the very tallest port your Agent, seeing this in the friends from all of a bid for the Roman Catholic vote. The last churches and classes, is greatly riscouraged to press onward in getting men and moned until very family in North Carolina is visited and supat with religious books by sale, at cost, if able buy or by grant if too poor or too wicked to

influence of Colportage is seen and felt in

helping to check the reating of trashy and dangrouns literature, as the following remark of a Books the will lead us to infer. Said he, "I am satisfied there is not half the demand here now for novel that was two y are ago, and the demand of religious books and other good literature has greatly increased. This Lattribute in a very good degree to your system of Colportage." it is highly cheering to witness the decided im-provement in this part of my field. Within twenty miles around this City there are three new churches 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 tour 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 convert-

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 visited by them who never had a religious visit before. By this means hundreds of our peo-ple, who are now clogs to society, may be made good and useful citizens; as in the case of Mr. G. whom I was advised not to visit 13 months ago because of his being in delirium tremens. I held 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 .o spell. 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 huntble 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 year we fell behind supporting our own work \$1668 56 which was paid by the people of Virginia and other States. Now I am persu ided 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 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 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 robably, would be glad to pay the entire salary of a Colporteur, as many do in other States, to whom the Reports of the Colport ur 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 1865.

Hopkins, Hull & Co. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

258 Balt. St., Baltimore. We take this method of calling the attention of the Southern trade to our Stock of FALL & WIN-TER DRY GOODS. The encouragement we have

tic Stable Dry Goods, we shall offer a large and elegant Stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS. We shall sell at short profits, as we wish to secure the best class of trade that comes to market. Orders for goods solicited, which shall have prompt at-B. B. HOPKINS, R. HULL,

WM. H RYAN, THO'S W. ATKINSON. 63 3m Baltimore, Aug 4, '55,

100 Dollars Reward. ANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a negro man named TYRREL. He is about 19 years old, weighs 160 or 170 pounds, has rather a down look, when spoken to, and is a dark mulatto. He was raised in Chatham county, on Deep River, near the Gulf, and was purchased at the sale of Robert Parmer, deceased, by Jollee, Hanks & Co., and from them by me. Also, on the 27th of June, a negro man BURKE, and distrust into the ranks of party, and serious 25 years old, stout built and weighs about 180 pounds, a bright mulatto, with a very freekled face

Smithfield, July 6th, 1855.

Medical Institution of Yale College. FIRE Course of Lectures for 1855-'56 will commence on Thursday, September 18th, and continue four months.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D. LL. D. Prof. Emeritus of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Ett Ivas, M. D., Prof Emeritus of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., Prof of the Principles

and Practice of Surgery.
Timorny P. Bunns, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics. CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., Prof of Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

WORTHINTON HOOKER, M. D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Physic. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, JR, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Lecture fees, \$68,50. Matriculation \$5. Grad-

uation, \$15. CHAS. HOOKER, Dean of the Faculty. New Haven, Aug. 9th, 1855. 64 4tpd:

Wanted.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS, on time, secured by Mortgage on a valuable Manufacturing Mill and land adjacent, worth \$18,000. Interest on the loan will be paid promptly every six menths, to our country, and if we, as Americans, can- at either Bank in the City. Apply at this office 58 tf.

> Notice to Contractors. WING to the failure of the Commissioners of Besufort to make the subscription of that Town to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, in accordance with the resolution of the

Railroad, in accordance with the resolution of the Directors, in regard to the Eastern Terminus of the Hoad, the period for receiving proposals for the Work between Newbern and Beaufort was not closed on the 28th, as advertised, but will be suspended for a few weeks, when the estimates will be prepared for the lines to Carolina City and Shepherd's Point, and proposals invited for the work upon the lines also at some future day of which due notice will be given.

N. B. These proposals already sent in will not be opened until the day above referred to.

W. REVERHOUT THOMPSON.

Chief Engineer.

TEAMBOAT DIRECTORY in October next; the book will contain over two hundred pages, illustrated in the best style, and neatly bound in a durable manner. It will be one of the most interesting books ever published, and will be a book that will be interesting to all classes of people. The Steamcreature with the great fundamental doctrines of the Bible, and that the Holy Spirit is constantly blessing the tauth to the conversion of scale and Western and Southern waters. The length, model, speed, power, and tonnage of each Boat, where and by whom built, the name of the boat with the trade she is in. Also, the Directory will contain a history of Steamboats and Steamboating on the Western waters, since the application of steam; also, a sketch of the first boat built for the Ohio river, with the name of the builder, commander.

00 Copies

and owner, in a car of war The River Directory will contain a list and description of all the Steamboat Disasters that have occurred on the Western and Southern waters, beautifully illustrated, with a list of all those who have perished by their burning, sinking and exploding.

on the Western and Southern waters. The Directory will contain Maps of the Ohio Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, White. Red, Ouachita, Yazoo, and other rivers, with the towns and cities laid down, with correct distances; also, many other river and commercial items of interest to the people at large. The book will contain the cards of the various United States mail-boats, with the trade they are in, &c., &c.— The Directory will also contain a complete list of all the responsible Steamboat Licensed Officers, their places of residence, &c., &c.; the new Steamboat Law, its requirements, with comments, showing wherein it benefits the incompetent officer, and injures the competent officer, &c., &c., and all the important United States Supreme Court Steamboat Decisions up to date; the Rates and impor-tant Commercial Privileges, Bills of Lading, important Decisions of the various United States courts, in regard to Freights lost and damaged,

&c., &c.; with many other things of interest. The Directory will be illustrated in the best style and printed in the best manner. The author has for six years been gathering together all the facts and items in regard to the numerous steamboat disasters on the Western and Southern waters, and now intends publishing them in book form. The price of the work will be put at the low sum of One Dollar. Ten thousand copies will be issued for the boatmen; all others desirous of subscribing will have to do so at once, as none will be print-

ed unless ordered in advance. This work is destined to have a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, as the publishers are receiving large numbers of subcribers, per mail, from all parts of the country, daily. Some of the oldest boatmen, as well as most scientific men of the times, are contributors to the Steamboat Direc-

The Directory will be issued in October, and will be an ornament to the parlor as well as steam-

By remitting One Dollar (post paid) you will All communications and letters should be ddressed to. JAMES T. LLOYD &. CO., Post Office Building,

Cincinnati, Ohio. July 9, 1855. HAVANA PLAN LOTTERY. ASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY

By Authority of the State of Georgia. MACON, GA. To be drawn September 24, 1855. \$ 3 1 .0 0 05. Value ....

CLASS Ens delete WILL be distributed according to the following grand and unprecedented scheme, in public, at CONCERT HALL, Mscon, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of COL. GEO. M. LOGAN and JAS. A NISBET, Esq.

The Manager announces his determination to make this the most popular Lottery in the world, and challenges comparison as to the chances to draw Prizes with any other Lettery. Remember every Prize is drawn at each drawing, and paid, when due, in fall, without any de-

CAPITAL, \$8,000. 1 Prize of \$8,000 1 Prize of \$5,000 1 do of 2,000 2 do of 1,000 2,000 5 do of 500 2,500 10 do of 200 2,000 26 do of 100 2,000 78 do of 50 3,000 120 do of 25 3,000 18 Approx. Prizes 600 256 Prizes amounting to \$31,000.

CNLY 10,000 SUMERIES.

Every Prize drawn at each drawing, and paid, when due, in full, without deduction. Orders

when due, in full, without deduction. Orders strictly confidential. Drawing sent to orders.—
Registered letters at my risk. Bills on all sol-

Registered letters at my vent Banks at par.
Tickets \$5; Halves \$2.50; Quarters \$1.25.

Address
JAMES F. WINTER, Manager,
Macon, Ga. Astala, Jan. 12, 1855.

SPLENDID LOTTERY—JULY 1855 GREGORY & MAURY, Managers | (Successors to J. W. Maury & Co.) Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

CLASS 208 FOR 1855, and Prawn at Wilmington, Del., Sat., Sep. 15, 1855. 78 No. Lottery-13 drawn Ballots. BRILLIANT SCHEME.

do.....15,000 do rovingate virgo mock-a men 1500 do 

Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address—
P. J. BUCKEY, Agent. G /9×21 Wilmington Del.

DEOPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUN-TY OF CRAVEN—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. the County of Craven has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In order to meet the instalments which may

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate aloan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually at the "Merchant's Bank of New York," at the option of the holder, These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight handred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with Coupons attached, which will render the collection of the in-

attached, which will render the collection of the in-The security upon which the said bonds will be based will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assess ed cash value of the real estate of the County, is one million one hundred and nine thousand, eight hundred and twenty two dollars, and the

eight number of taxable polls is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, Agents for GEO. S. STEVENSON, Craven County Newbern, Oct. 18, 1854. y

WHITE DUCK LINEN PANTS.—100 PAIRS just received direct from our Manufactory, May 28, 1866.