Aorth-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1855.

CNOW NOTHINGISM AND SLAVERY. One of the favorite objections of the rabid par-ty present the South against the American party, is that it is abolitionism in disguise. Now this is a serious clearge, one, that, if true, would be at to conform it at once in the eyes of the whole people of the South. But how really stands the case; So for so the newspaper press is any initiation of popular feeling, it is most incontesta-bly true that this morement does not chime in with any of the extreme notions of either Northern to Bithern families. But, to the immediate postion. If this movement was intended to play to the bands of the abolitionists, how does it appen that the abelition press everywhere con demne it and assails it in the most bitter and unreleating terms; We propose to give a few exmore to show their spirit.

The New York Tribune, headed by Horace Greely, that rampant abolitionist and follower after all sorts of extreme doctrines, says,

after all sorts of extreme doctrines, says,

"The Order is not neutral, but openly and account the histories. Thus we see in the aboverstate, it enakes we see the opponents of Sharry saturation on Mr. Chase and Mr. Summer, as seed as Mr. Seward, on the absent and obsolete ground that they are seeking the dissolution of the Union. In a ward, the Know Nothings are a new form of the Casile Garden Safety committee, with Naturilan added by way of Condiment and gall-tray. The many honest and well-meaning upponents of Slavery in the Northern States, who have been induced to connect themselves with the Order, must prepare either to quit it or to be need as the tools of the party that is strugging to establish the permissions institution in day to establish the permitions institution in these, by means of bullies imported from Mis-meri to oversom and suppress the will of the peo-What does the National Era say? Does it

think abolitionism and Know-Nothingism on and the same thing? Let it speak for itself A few months since, the free States, bid fair be united not only in Congressional elections, in the Presidental election of 1850, in opposit to Sinvery and the Slave Power. Note they described by Know-Nothingiam, read thiplass by Know-Nothingiam before the uniform the state of the state of

Again:

"What is our plain duty? Let every AntiShavery man come out from a Political Order,
bound by oath to secreor, pledged to an unjust
policy lowards Foreigners and a portion of our
fellow citizens, and upnoring the Shavery question."

Listen to the melancholy Era again:

Mr. Banks of Manachuestts, who won the conblence of Anti-Slavery men generally by his
tourse on the Nohraska Question inst winter,
went home, joined the new Party, was re-elected
by it to thoughest, comes back to Washington,
and in his first speech this session, in which he
attempts to vindicate Know-Nothingism, not enly avaidable Flavery lesue, but, it rises necessariy he fore him, turns his face away from it. He
stends up the very imperconation of the policy and
spirit of the Order, knowing nothing of Shavery or

Anti-Slavery."

But we middee further testimony upon the cub-

son. Every body knows that the Albany Journal cannot type of the Tribune, and that its edit er, Thurley Wend, is one of the most determined. int, wood-lyed Abolitionists in the United What does he think of Know Nothing-

custor. What does be think of Know Nothing-lam? Let him chaver for himself;

"There is a Jabiles going on all over the South, on the occasion of the advent of "Know Nothing-ism." Pr-Silvery Whigs and Pre-Slavery Dom-ocrate units in pasans to if. Not that they fear the Pope a particle, or care a rush for "foreign influence," which addom troubles the Slave States, for the number of singrants there is in-cansiderable. But because the Order promises States, for the nameter of smigrants there is inconsiderable. But because the Order promises
to be the lengued Ally of Statery Extension.

They had about given up the Ship, when the
Anii-Nebruska status aways over the Norsbern
States has a summer, but, at the last hour, this
unknown will is discovered hastening to bring

here small be discovered hastening to bring

We content cursolves for the present with producing the little of the littl

as the thire foreign question, is to override all ers, one for algory position, as we see mea of most operate visus toucking distory, forgot-y all their all or seems.

What stronger lastiming can be asked or gives In show that all such a sections as are currently made charging secret abullionism upon the Aparty, are without foundation in fact. It beaves the question of slavery prely where it ought to be left, and where Southhea always contended it should be left, with the people of the particular States in which

sore The Warrenton News says, that in our or upon its excellent article of Mr. Budger, we ascribed to it "a feeling of tion at the election of Mosers, Biggs and Isla." Now we certainly dil not intend to creale the impression that the article was written under "a feeling of mortification," for the mind that conceived each a glowing culogy, must have Senate upon the fessibility as well as the necessary feeling of State all the completion of these works and that was North Carolina had each a distinguished by will be able to by much information before was talking about South Carolina politics. The

bey the idea that the editor of the News, and tions of that section of the State. But few are there who think with him, must be gravitised aware of the rest quantities of couland from that when they compare the abilities of Mr. Badger linve been discovered upon this river; and we with these of Merers Block and Reid, and reflect | doubt not this speech will impart much valuable | has they cannot give such a name to the State | information to those who feel any interest in the as Mr. Hallers has. We admiss the spirit of in- development of the vast mineral resources of the desce that prompted the article alluded to. | State. and whiles we cannot asselle the ages high meed na to Mours, Higgs and Raid, that the ud-

at Legislature will take efficient stops for the that are belleved in by all mankind. elimpean to dispending its Unalases to the section has fir by a morning of the low-

Ancie flance dis politico ta ma mercano

FREE Serrage. As some minomorphism has arisen from our report of the proceedings of the Senate on last Monday, upon the free suffrage bill, we have copied the part alluded to from the Fournal land give it in this issue, together with the rote upon the amendment of Mr. Haughton

One great objection urged against the amend ment of Mr. Haughton, was that this was not the people of the State and hence it ought not pass. s seems that a majority of the Senate thought differently and engrafted it into the hill, and we presume that it will scarcely be contended by any one that the people of the State are not in favor of the principle contained in the amend

The people of the State will be rather surprised. we presume, to learn that the advocates of this measure, after considering upon, writing and speaking about it for over six years, have not yet been able to bring it into a shape to suit them

Mr. Boyd, of Rockingham, introduced the bill at the first of the session, when it was supposed to be after the model of the bill that was killed two years before by the casting vote of Mr. Speaker Edwards. But upon its first reading, it scens that its author was not satisfied with its phascology, as it was amended, at his instance. in several particulars.

On its second realing, it was amended by merely adding a proviso (Mr. Haughton's assendment) to the first section, when suddenly it was perceived that its phraseology was defective and that it needed revision. So a select committee was rislend, not for the purpose of adding any new provisions to it, not avowedly to strike out any of the material provisions of the bill; but to perfect its phraseology. It seems to be as diffioult to satisfy the friends of the bill, as that they are determined to continue to urge it. It is to be hoped that they will be able to lick it into some shape that will please all of them, or some direful catastrophe may happen.

Surely it could not have been the intention of its friends to defeat Mr. Haughton's amendment, since it was adopted by a majority of the whole Senate upon the ayes and noes. If the phrase ology of the bill, in other particulars, was inex pflight or obscure, why did not its friends intro duce a perfect bill at the first ? We shall await their further moves to see what they do really

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, th Speaker announced the special order, viz: "The bill to amend the constitution of the State of North Carolina,"

Mr. Ashe moved the following amendment as

as substitute for the first section of the bill:

"Every Ires white man of the age of twentyone years being a citizen of the United States,
who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months, immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to rote for a member of the Senate

The Scaute resolved itself into a committee of the district in which he resides "
The Scaute resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Boyd in the chair) to take into consideration the bill and amendment, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the Chairman reporter said bill and amendment back to the Senate, and naked to be discharged from their further consid

eration. The committee was discharged.

Mr. Haughton new moved to amend the bill by adding the following provise to the first section: "Provided, howeverer, that no foreigner, unless he shall have paid public taxes, and shall have been naturalized according to the laws of the United States, now in force, or that may hereafter he passed in pursuance of the constitu-tion of the United States, shall be allowed to take, either for a member of the Senate or House

what has he to say of Know Nothingian? Does be think it Abellionish in disguise? Hear his mouraful answer in a letter house from his Conservational next at Washington.

NAVE.—Mesers Speaker, Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Brogdeo, Colobina, Collina, Drake, Faison, Fensish, Graves, Herring, Junes, McDowell, Martin, Mills, Oldfield, Sanders, Sceight, Taylor, Thomas of Jackson, Walker, Wilder.—23.

**** Page, Eggery.-This skillful propaut mad an ascent from this city on yesterday in splendid style. There was scarcely a breath of air stirring, and his graceful balloon, the Isabella, glided off on her zerial journey steadily and beautifully. Every one present must have been mortified at the very small number that felt disposed to encourage the Professor by going within the enclosure. The number that went in will not be gin to pay for the expense and trouble to which he was put. We say it in sorrow, but we cannot refrain from expressing our mortification at the very small encouragement extended to the

and talented a m. We only intended to con-

Will the Standard inform its readers that the of the News awarful to Mr. Budger, locame editor of the New York Tribane, the Washington mbly believe, they have never shown them. City Eve and other abolition papers are in deadly mutted to it, we would not detract one bestility to the American party? And does it on from the ared that may be their due, for not know, that the reason given by these amoudany applies they may have rendered the State or litters, is that it drives the question of slavery out of Congress and leaves it to the States in which it exists to manage on they does proper? We We are in label to Dr. E. C. Fisher for a gave some of these proofs in our last; and the mphilit may of the "Report of the superinten-at of the Launcie Asylane of North Carolina," a certain resolution is no sound argument against et. It is to be carrounly desired that the press warst sort of faunties may held to some doctrines

ng sufferences from the school breefs is have does not most Mr. Wien. It interests that Mr. d and applied merchant, by the write- stary matter to four down the great champion of west of Loren frenies, Kor. - from the Greeney "foreignion" from the ground heights to which in his parefully segiston. he conceives higher Felevated. There is no need of a Color secole. We wish him much of a selectance from about to recomplish this dea to his recommend, and his recognity sirable stant, as the per-ir-of that Note will senie the question for him as the police.

Houses Wavens, Music Publisher, Manufacturer, and Dealers in Pianno Fortes, No. 333 Benadway, New York, has sent as the following sheets of popular Music, published by him; The Rush of Waters;

Birdling my Mossenger : The Sparkling Polks.

NEWSPAPEN CHANGES.-Thomas J. Garner, Esq., has assumed the duties of editor of the Weldon Patriot. The last Patriot contains his sa-Intutory address to his readers.

Pamphlet copies of Mr. Haughton's speech on the Convention question may be had at this office.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN CONGRESS. A spicy debate took place in the House of Reposentatives, Thursday, on the merits of Know Nothingism. The speakers were Mesers, Sollers of Maryland, Giddings of Ohie, and Keitt of South Carolina-the latter having been drawn out by reference to secession, and the former to abolition allusions. We subjoin a brief synopsis

abolition allusions. We subjoin a prier synopsis of the remarks of Mr. Sollers:

Mr. Sollers remarked that it was his purpose to defind what had been called a despised and abject sect; notwithstanding the hitter invective of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Keitt,) and the serious charges made against what were termed "Know-Nothings," as though they were the most degraded and miserable of

man from Mississippi, anything to convince him,
"a native, and to the imanor born," that is should take up arms against his own country and his own people. He never should take up arms against his own country and his own people. He never should to be him God, he never should. The flag of his country had floated in triumph excrywhere—on the land and on the sea, at home and abroad.—
It was the star-spangled banner and we to the man, be he English, German or Mexican who ple of the State from transfer. dared to invalt it.

an appropriate apot, for in that State were Bunk-er Hill, Concord, and Lexing.on. The descend-ants of the gallant men who so lavishly poured out their bleed on the plains of that Commonout their blood on the plains of that Common-wealth had not forgetten nor ceased to love the liberty for which their fathers fought. They had not forgetten that foreigners waged a bloody war against their ancestors, and he thanked God that his movement did come from Massachusetts.— But it did not stop there. It passed though the ferseys, and the descendents of the soldiers who bught with bloody feet and naked hands in defending the liberties of the country against the accursed Hessians entered heartily into the or-

ganization.

It passed through the State of Pennsylvania, which had been called the Keystone of the Federal Arch, entered the State of New York, where, f it was not trimophant, it was because in it it was not trimoplant, it was because its numbers did not know their own strength. It also passed through the little State of Pelaware, always true and faithful to the Union in all ef its exigencies and emergiances; and he would tell his friend, the chairman of the guern committee, (Mr. Riddle,) that at some future day some explorer after the remains of an extinct race, undertaking to make a political-geological survey, would not have to go to the Chinca leliands, to find another spesimen of a perrified to find another specimen of a perrified [Laughter.] In his own State of Mary land the recent municipal election in the city Baitimore would tell a tale. He wondered

gentlemen did not learn lessons from it, gentlemen did not learn lessons from it.

The main objection urged by the gentleman from South Carolina against Know-Nothingism was that it interfered with what he was pleased to term "State-rights." He (Mr. R.) never knew of any question presented to this House or the other branch but what the members from South Carolina were scared to death by the phantom of coasolidation. He thanked the gratleman for uttering the sentiment that the Know-Nothing erganization was endeavoring to bring about a unity of the States and that it was opposed to State rights, which he (Mr. S.) understood to be secession and nullification. Its apecial and peculiar province was to consolidate the ial and peculiar proxing union of the States as they were at the moment when the Convention declared that they framed the Constitution for a more perfect union of the States; and this it meant to do. He would go urther, and say that if he knew any thing of the inciples of the Know-Nothing party, North and South, that party looked upon Southern fanaties o the same light as they did upon Northern abooulsts. It would place them both side by

de, and hang them as high as Haman.

Know Nothingism did not intend to permit
tremists to dissolve this Union. It intended to hold on to the Union, as the just boye, the last sheet-anchor. It did not hold that an appropriation for an internal improvement was perfectly constitutional if the stream to which it was intended to apply passed through three States, and unconstitutional if it proposed to render navigable a stream which flowed through but one State. It did not intend to permit the southern collifi-ers to asserttheir infusious dostrines of secession, and pullification as the only reusely for abuses, after they themselves had agreed to a judicial tri-lunal to try the constitutionality of laws passed Care Fran and Dane Raven.—The bill for the by Congress. In other words, this new order completion of the Doop River improvement will did not intend to quibble about the latter of the come up to-day at 12 o'clock. It is expected that

but he (Mr. S.) would use where he chose.

He then replied to the various arguments advanced by Mesers Barry and Knitt, and referred to the amount of immigration to this country. He declared that if, for the next twenty years, immigration should continue as it had he the immigration should continue as It had for the last five years, we should have a foreign p-polation within our finite superior in manufact force to native-born citizens. He alluded to the assertion that foreigners built our milroads and ng our canals, and neked if nothing was to be seed to the 'socount of American enterprise pital, and industry? He predicted that, who gentlemen returned to their homes, they would find Know Nothings as talch as the leaves that stress the vale of Valambrosa.

______ PROF PARTA - VENEZA FIREN INTO, ETC. Committee was apppeinted to memoralize Co-New York, Jan. S.—Intelligence has become green in tehalf of these objects. New York, Jan. 2.—Intelligence has been received here by the Sloop of War Marlon, from born Pown, to the 6th of Docember, The Contellation left Power Brays for St. Vincent on the, 8th of November, The Dale left on the let of the best primary desired that the present series of the Axerican party—for the large many large that are believed in by all mankind.

The Standard without the present party in the amount of the large many large to the large many large many large to the large many larg

hauston, N. C. Jan. 1855. -As some of the readers of your which is in progress of construction, and when completed will connect the western limits of North completed with connect the western limits of North Carolina with Chattatoogs on the Tennessee and Meanshis on the Mississippi, who addressed the chamber of commerce upon the subject of extend-ing a Railroad west from Fayetteville with branches diverging cant from that point to the ports of Wilmington and Beaufart to be axtended west from Fayetteville to a point on the North Carolina Railroad, thence west to the French Broad river between the villages of Asheville and Heudersonville. Thence through the valleys of the Pigeon and Tuckassegs river to the Tenand Hendersonville. Thence through the vo of the Pigeon and Tuckneege river to the ace through the valleys of the Highwance passed Murphy in Cherokee county to th meet line at the Duck Town Copper Mines, here already from three to four hundred waggon and teams were employed in the transports on of copper. He suggested the idea that the entire road

abould be under the control of one companny with a uniform guage of five feet from the mines to the Atlantic. That it would then connect with roads leading to Vicksburg and New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, on the Gulf of Mexico, which would scoure to North Carolina Central they were the most degraded and miserable of the human species, he had undertaken to appear for the heir at-law against foreigners.

He had listened attentively to what had been as would be constructed east of it, and by the two gentlesses (Masers, Barry and Keitt) who had made terrible enslaughts on the Know-Nothing party, and had endeavored, honersty and conscientiously to accurate the sissippi valley on its transit to the Atlantic ocean. Keitt) who had made terrors.

Know Nothing party, and had endeavored, honestly and conscientiously to ascertain whether there was anything in their arguments which would go to change his views in reference to this organization; and yet, for the life of him, he had been unable to find, in what he heard from the slowest and excitable gentlman from South the slowest and excitable gentlman from South that they had yielded a nett profit of upwards of exven per ceut, from which it was plain that by taxing through freight and travel less than it taxing through freight and travel less than it the eloquent and excitable gentlman from South seven per cent, from which it was plain that by Carolina, or the more calm and elaborate gentleman from Mississippi, anything to convince him, was ever taxed, the road would pay for itself in

Mr. S. then proceeded to review the history of this order. It was, he said, a matter of tunn with the gentleman from South Carolina that Know-Notkinism made its first appearance in Insw-Nolkinism made its first appearance in sure that gentleman, out way between the ports of North Caronina of the most costatic imagination, had connected Memphia on the Miscissippi, in that New England climate, shaded and protected by the high land climate, snared and productins, which rise peaks of the Alleghamy mountains, which rise from the ralleys and reached the chuls—the peo-graphic to seemd their le of the south will congregate to spend immers in the cool breezes of the mountainsunder any emergency, be pre ared to defend them.

A charter it is said will be introduced into the

enate for the above project next Monday,

Yours, very truly, OCCIDENT.

THE CATHOLIC OPTRACE AT ARBAYY .-- We have droady had reference to the outrage at the Alba-ny Almshouse, which consisted of the Catholic priest destroying certain books containing acutiript has the following :

"On Sanday, Rev. Mr. Dver, City Missioners

digious serview in the chapel, at which all wh desired spiritual instruction attended. Mr. expounded the agriptures to them, and led tudents who are pursuing a course of instruc-

What transpired before the general outbreak which occurred in the chapel we do not know. which occurred in the chapet we do not know, but the first that we glean is that Mr. Hurst went called from his apartments by one of the halies, who tall him that the stadents had told the children that "the books were polarimus—as poision one as the flames of both, and that they must give One lad, who did not wish to give up his Nes ead. If required the aid of stimplants to bring

but suppose it was by accident.

Mr. Hurst upon hearing the above started for chapel with the determination to turn out the but was restrained from doing so by his have been defeated by Demingo Elias into his office, where he demanded the restoration | shut, of the books which they had about them. Only twenty-seven out of about four handred were reknown, but it is supposed they were burnter to is not known, but it is supposed they were burnter tion raised by the resignation of Gov. Rend, in which Mr. Winslow very ably and ingeniously argues to prove that under the constitution, he on when the onderght was made on the chil-en, and their books forcibly taken away.

What is meant by this answarrantable assump-ion of right, this mulicious and outrageous transression of law, morality and order, we do not know, unless it be a determination to call out public feeling. If that is the case, then we can say that no public will counterance seeh high-bandesi, cetrageous—such bratal indignities, and such wilful, malicious, and contemptible wrong. The matter has been placed in the hands of those who will sift it, and, by public discountenance show that such asserbation of right will not be bysaled in this free and eat gutened commu

CONVENTION OF VETERAN SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The old soldiers of the war of 1812 and 1814, assembled to-day in large numbers. They mustered about 1500 and were secorted by the Washington battalion of voluners to the Presidential Mansion. The President of the Convention delivered a speech, which was responded to the President Pierce.
Fenyuga Parricelars.—Four Indians from

dx differentiations were in the Procession to-day in war seatome, G. Washington Parke Custis, also attracted much attantion, Generals Cass, Houston, Skieble, Van Rossellser, Leeller, Combs. and Cel. Benton were also present. Judge Sutherland presented the Convention to the President
of the United Saxes, who made a speech. The
Chief of the Six Nations also made a speech for
his tribe as soldiers of the United States.

Governor or Massachuserts Naugyares
Buston, Jun. 9.—tier. Gardener was inaugura

At the session this afternoon, resolutions were passed urging Congress to make precisions for the fitneshive be extended to foreigners only afsolders, their widows and shiften a place for ladinus who helped as pressures at Trapsi. Asked an extension of the pension law to the solders their widows and explains of the war of U-12.—
Presented thanks to Senator Brollean for the search of the dangence of foreigners, and is very severe upon imported dangengers, against a depresent depressed from in their behalf; and subgised Madison, Clay, Loynders and Calleur; and regued the country areas principally from a completion of the National Meanment, &c. A Cammittee was appointed to memoralize Con-

Mu. Ecoron:-The last article of Publics roces him to be a little more libred than I had and possed, and I only engree that I channel agree with him in shipking it expedient to renew the charters of the old banks. I think that the numbers of Publics prive this complaintly. Having had an opportunity since my last acticle appeared, of giving my serves to the Remos of Common at some length, and it can forming systems. more at some longth, and we up that they appear in likely in undergo a thereugh livrest entire and discussions in the Logiclature, I shall not, as my time is fully occupied, say more on the subject, unless forted to do so in self-defense.

In my last number these are several vector or not an extendingly test. I feel grateful to you that I fared no worse

PAR THE STAR.

than I have.

It is due to Publics that I say that I been ever this neighbor alligations to him for what he has done for the range of istorned ingretorese as, and only regret than I cannot now agree with him as in lambe not currency.

If I called the E E CALDWELL

Wassingrow, Jan. 9 .- In the Senate, Mesers. Wassingrow, Jan. 9.—In the Senate, Messra.
Heamen, of Terms, and Morten, of Florida, appeared and took their seats. The old seidiers of 1812—'15, were admitted to seats on the floor of the Senate by a resolution. Mr. Toemba, of Georgia, was the only man voting against it.

Mr. Douglas introduced a bill authorizing the construction of the Northern, Southern, Central and Pacific Kulingrad and Telegraph. Read twice and specially referred.

In the House, the Mainry Academy and as amended usually, such hurthens fall, and it cannot be denied that Banking under exist the Senate referred.

Mr. McDongall attempted to have the Facilie
Railro d bill made the special order of the day
for the 16th. This was overruled.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to enquire into the expediency of
providing for the extension of the Armed Occupation Act to New Mexico and Utah, with a view to
the suppression of Indian heatilities. The House the suppression of Indian hostilities. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up. No definite

action was tend thereon.

Mr. McDougall offered a hill, which was ordered to be printed, establishing a line of mail

esmera from San Frantisco to Shanghai. head, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, re-ported a joint resolution for the relief of Dr. Kane's expedition. The judicial reform bill then amendment to dispense with circuit service or the part of Supreme judges, and reduce the num ber of said judges. A large number of memorials were presented and referred. The Senate went into executive session and shortly after ad-

In the House, several unimportant bills were esented and reforred. The Speaker unnumneed e first business in order to be Mr. Orr's motion commit to the Committee of the Whole the Mr. Orr withdrew the motion. Mr. Campbell Other amendments to the bill were d, when the question was taken on the Home Whole on the State of the Union. Nothing of importance transpired. Adjourned.

Correspondence.—The New York Times contains opics of two official letters—one from General Wool, U. S. Army, to the Secretary of War, and spondence between the General and the War. repartment. It appears that tien. West com-lains, in effect, that he has been the victim of ersecution at the hands of the administration, eld from him; and generally, that he has been placed in a fulse position.

The reply of Secretary Davis is dignified but

overs. The Times says: It accuses Gen. Whol of failure to shey his in structions, with neglect of official duty, positive errors of judgment, inconsistency, and the want of system in the discharge of his duties. It does ot charge him with falsehood; and yet it seems show decided discrepancies between the Gen-ral's statement and the truth productions with dent, and fort it, two, in consequence of his own

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, Jan. 10 .- The steamer North Star has arrived, bringing 200 parsengers by the Gol-den Age. She brings San Francisco dates to the leaving distributed a number of tracts among the state of the state of

cam company was carried away.

The Ressign whip Kamachatka, known to be a ivateer with 10 trace guns and 120 men, has een seen in the Pacitic. William T Brandburn, Judge of the 10th dis-

triet, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Yuba, for an assault on C. P. Stringer with deadraised in some parts of California.
The miners are auxious for mine Nothing ha

sen heard of the treaty at Honolulu. staling accounts are very disastrous. Intelligence was received from Bogota that the ead. It required the aid of stimulants to bring Melo party has suffered a total defeat, Melo and in to. How he came there we do not know, his principal officers captured, and General Her-

Ex-President Prieto of Chilli is dead, He then sent for the men and called them | was taken prisoner, tried by a court martial, and

> FUNNY .- The N. C. Standard publishes the was not Governor, but, as Speaker of the Schute, only "exercised the duties" of the Governor; as as forgetting the point so ably discussed by h Winslow, the Standard heads the speech in glasing capitals, with "Speech of GOV, Window!"This is about as substantial aid from the Organ as we anderstand the able Speaker received from one of his Democratic colleagues in the debute.
>
> Hillsbord Recorder.

any yesterday a sample of very line white wheat from the neighborhood of Greenstorough, North-Carolina. It was wagoned to the present terminus of the Dauxille Railroad, and from thence brought on that road to this place. It sold readily vestersian for \$2 per basis. The millers inquired of the consignee if they could raise such wheat in that part of the country? Of course he wheat in that part of the country? Of course he answered "yes." They can raise anything out there—they only want the means of gotting to market. Our people know nothing yet of that rich region. Greenskepough is some thirty miles beyond Panville, and is the proposed point of junction between the Danville Railroad and the Central Road of North Carolina, which junction of the country of the count offseted, we shall have a continuous line to Ale na. Mesers, Stokes & Co. received the wheat shove alluded to, and sold it for the onwer. A

Buston, Jan. 9.—tierr, tiardener was loangura-s were tedities morning. He recommends that the elec-ons for tive franchise to extended to foreigners only af-

A proposition has been made in the New York Legislature to amend the State constitution in regard to the qualification of voters, declar-ing all scales furnity one years of ago, have in the United States, or those who have been resi-dent in the United States for the full turn of orposed; and I only regret that I shout agree trenty-one years, to be suitled to a vote. The with him in thinking it expedient to remew the proposition is to be passed by two consequence charters of the old banks. I think that then pure Legislaturus and then ratified by the people.

Top Garripatos Islanta .- A private corre The Gallipsion Island.—A private correspondent of the New York Post, states the our foundations who is appointed a commissioner who is negotiating with the authornies of Ecuador, not for the parchase of the Gallipagos Islands, but for overline summercial privileges there and but for the parchase of the Gallipagos Islands, but for overline and the factor and to the countered "positive open hootile demonstrations from the British and Trench conside" in that quarter, of which the Government at Washington to a counter to the counter tree.

harson Peterren - Chings, Jon. 8,-The Anti-Rnew-Nothing Resolution introduced into the Housewof Representations of this State, was so-ited by a rate of 46 to 20.

As the Legislature will soon act on measure touching the currency and finances of the State of is no impropriety in discussing those measure of in the journals of the day.

the Senate by a resolution. Mr. Toemba, of Georgia, was the only man voting against it.

Mr. Boughas introduced a bill authorizing the construction of the Northern, Southern, Central and Pacific Railroad and Telegraph. Read twice and specially referred.

The Judiciary bill was discussed, but no notion taken.

In the House, the Military Academy and Invalid Pension bill was taken up, and as amended the substitute of the borrower, upon whom, untitled the property of the borrower, upon whom, untitled the substitute of the borrower, upon whom, untitled the substitute of the borrower, upon whom, upper to the borrower, upon whom, upon the last policy to grant to any man or body of men exclusive perviseges without some return or equivalent to the State, it is also invested to the substitute of the borrower, upon whom, upon the property of the day.

from the Senate referred.

Mr. McLhangall attempted to have the Pacific ting charters in this State is a great privilege, it has been very profitable to the stackholders, and has been very profitable to the stackholders, and under prudent management is likely to continut to be one of the best investments in the State. It is therefore unreasonable to censure men for promptly investing their surplus in such stock when an opportunity offers, or for their wishing to have the *time calended* when the period fixed by law approaches, for such institutions to terminate.

The question of rechartering the two old Banks

is of great importance to the State, and the strict est vigilance on the part of the Legislature is ne cossary to cannot the interests committed to their harge, that the same may not be swallowed up y the *indicidual* interests in the contract.

As money is power, and men generally are disinclined to disturb Institutions of long stand-ing, it is probable the friends of the C. F. and oute Bank by coaxing and threatening will en-

the same by salutary amendments.

The Bill introduced for the recharter of the C.
F. Bank gives to the Stockholders geoder prici-fers and imposes lower restrictions than the old charter; and in its present form certainly can-mot pass either house; the wonder is that it should have met the approval of the committee on banks is pecially the ich and 10th sections.

In short, the amended charter may be summed

as follows: That all acts hitherto passed relative to the annagement, direction, &c., of said Bank, are estimated in force to 1st January, 1880: and that the Legislature proposes smidty amendment which the present stockholders can adopt or no

can make it promishe to themselves.

The increase or diminution of the Banking United of the State, tice millions, we had supposed, was a matter of some moment, and that it one to lucide so important a measure, and not

and 12th se tions allow them | add \$1,000,000 to the present expital if they desire it. The 9th section authority them to invest \$4,000,000 in greatest stockholders in the C. F. Bunk. he wisd m of the State must be embodied in the numbers of this differentian, to whom the Legis tuture are asked to surrender the power of Leg islating for the State, so far as Banking is con-

The 8th section provides for valuing the promare) by a committee closen from among the screezed the property, and only one third of this in case of disagreement, the own ra of the property are, virtually, allowed to fix the value of

Any unprefuliced mind will be struck with the great difference in favor of the C. Feor Bunk I

Sen the carried stock of said Bank said Bank may have, perceises, receive, possess and only great and personal ostate, to an amount not exceeding four melbons exclusive of its capital

Bunk charters in this State, to wit: "The said corporation shall purchine and hold sady such lands, tenements, reads and hereditaments as god to it by way of socurity, &c., &c."
Further. "The and emporation shall nellike ircella noe invercelly to de in amphing except

avable at said Bank," &c. other stocks, more than half their caultal, while the proposed clearer of the C. Pear Bank allows them to deal in real and personal estate to the

omeant of \$4,000,000. Can any good reason be given for such a privilege to this Campany while it is denied to all others in the State? If we rightly understand the 10th section,

egislature, by restricting the insuing of notes o true for one, and then inserting a process which coders if void and leaves the auster just where t would be without this 10th section, then why The 14th section reduces the tax, which short

seriality be increased if any change is made, for the reason that Bank stock was taxed 250 per share, when other canital in this State was p ed 18 cents per \$190, it would seem reasonable

to add at least 18e per slore to the Bank tax.

A few years ago an act was passed requiring
the Banks of this State to redeem their notes a any point where presented, which, owing to the present charter, was decided to be unconstitu-Henal; would it not to weelt in rechartering Banks to require the principal Brak to redee all moter issued by the Bank, regardless of the points designated in the note this would make motes backable in all the adjoining Sastes, and thereby give a more extended circulation, lessed it would tend to elevate the character of our paper currency, and not depreciate it as the prac-tice of making large amounts payable at remote and unaccessible points is thought to have done.

For the N. C. Sta. The eard of Publius is very high-timel, and deeply regret that his conduct and deporting through his do not cally exactly with the spi manifested in his sard. Had he dealt with a as a gentleman would have done, fairly, I should not have been forced to my what I have. But the truth is, Publics is a reakless may in every respect; and, if and destitute of feeling. I know him to be ungenerous and full of hitterness. And having said this reach, I desire to let the aged sinner pass on and down to his last repose in quiet sinceruly hoping that a blessing may yet rest upon his band before he is called upon to render an account of all the wrongs he has

done to his fellow-usen.
I assure the public and Publics I have no disposition to notice or interfers with him in any ray, if he will only refrain from misrepresent tog me before the public.
D. P. CALDWELL

Governs of Maine's Annual Message. Pour-kann, Jan. 2.—Hor. Marrill's annual message in the Maine Legislature allieles to the Knier Nuth-ings. Recommends a stringent enforcement of the Liquer Law. On the slavery question it says the time is as seene for it to be discussed in Naturn-al as well to State Councils, and in the poimary usedings of the people, the class as other grass sudjects. Incondense the passage of the Na-brasian Lill, and its presumed extension of slave-ry. Denomines the President of the United States for complicity, and charges him with a vi-ciation of the sessarances.

Devicatio Converges, Consensis, Jon. 9. A Covernies of Democrate for the nomination of State officer meet at Columbus to-day, Gov. Modill and all the other State officers were nemi-

Resolutions store passed against slavery, the Cross Selbings and Adams' assendment to the haterslication laws.

SELECTED POETRY.

[Frim the Louisville Journal.] THE DREAMS OF OTHER YEARS.

The dreams, the dreams of other years. How beautiful they were! Well may their memory in the heart
Its despest pulses stir.
For to the said and common earth,
They lent its warment ray,
The stars that warble at their birth Were not more pure than they,

They sprang luxuriant as the flowers That deck-the wood and dell And, like the leaves of autumn, they Were brightest when they fell; Yet, who, with all their s Who would forego their memory, Or droam that o'er again!

The first, the first " young dream" of love, That held the hear; ir thrall, The earliest and the sweetest one, The dearest of them al -Proud eyes with toars may 6th For oh, 'twas wildly stershiped once, Tis foundly cherished still. Friendship! ah me, what charm was that,

By name so sucred known, That brightened with the murning light, And with the eve was gone-A shifting shalow on the grass,
A sun-gleam on the sea.
All things that quickly come and pass Are typical of thee Then came the dream of high renews,

That buoyed the spirit up.

And kept the fainting purpose strong.

To drain each bitter cup.

All, all have passed away, away. As sunset clouds depart ; E But the shadows of their loveliness Are mirrored in the heart.

They sprang luxuriant as the flowers That deck the wood and dell,
And, like the leaves of autumn, they
Ware by gitest when they fell;
Yet, who, with all their witchery, Their mingled joy and pain, Who would forego their memory, Or dream them o'er again.

CIVE

See the rivers flowing. Downward to the sea,
Pouring all their treasures
Bountiful and free
Yet to help their giving Hidden springs arise ; Or if need be, showers Feed them from the skies !

Watch the princely flowers Their rich fragrance spread, Lond their air with perfumes, Yet their hearty shed— Yet their invish spending, Leaves them not in dearth. With fresh life replinished By their mother earth.

Give thy heart's best treasures ! Give thy love .- and ask not, And the more thou spreadest From thy litte store, With a double bounty, God will give the more Household Words.

DEATH SCENE.

Death, still slowly dying,
As the hours of night wore by.
She had him since the light of sunset
Was red on the evening sky,—

Till after the middle watches, As we softly near her trod, When its som from her prison fetters Was loosened by the hand of God One moment her pale lip trembled,

With the triumph she cannot rell, As the light of the life immortal On her spirit's vision felt, Then the look of rapture faded, And the beautiful smile wanted faint, As that in some convent picture, On the face of the dying mint.

And we felt in the lonesame midnight, As we sat by the silent dead, That a light on the path going downward, The steps of the righteous shed r-

When we thought how with unshrinking.
She came to the Jordan's tide. And taking the hand of her Savier, Went up to the heavenly side.

FORGOTTEN BLESSINGS.

Where are the stars—the stars that shone Where are they and their pale queen gone,
As if through the summer night!
Where are they and their pale queen gone,
As if they were afraid to be looked upon
By the gaze of the lold day-light!

Gone they are not. In the fair blue skies Their ellent ranks they keep; Unseen by our sun-dazaled eyes They wais till the breath of the night-wind nighs,
Then come and watch our sleep.

Thus of it is -the lights that chees The night of our distress.

When brighter, gladder hours appear,
Forgotten with air grief and fear,

Wake not our thankfulness,

Yet still anmindful though we be, These image of love remain;
And when life shadows close, and we
Look up some my of hope to see,
Shall giad our hear a sgain.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY. The Spring Sersion of 1858, the 25th, under the present Principals; will commence on Menday the oth, of January. Board \$45, Washing \$5. Tultion as herefore—Particulars to be had from Circulars & Catalogues, which will be sent on appli-

Pupils roming by the Raleigh and Gasten Rall

Pupils coming by the Balcigh and Gaston Rall. Read will be enveyed from Franklintan depot to Louisbarg without charge, pravided the Principal be previously setzled of the time of their arrival, Balcigh Dec. 17th.

A. H. HAY, Primipal, 48—Waw. Spirit of Age, Standard, Beginter, Metappolitan, Biblies Recurder, Raining, Tatriot, Weldon, Communicati, Wilmington, & Weelly Message, Greensboro will publish a weeks tach & forward secounts Mr. Bay at Laubburg, with sopy of paper containing advertisement. taining advertisement

JOHNSTON ACADEMY, JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C.

THE must ensite of this bestitution will be recured on the 6th of January and under the superintensiones of June W. Syrass, Principal, is guaranteed of ligher breintles of English or the Languages or Music on the Pinns

Ber. T. Garrard, felk Wordall, December 14, 7434. H. H. Fluck. 147-6

Naturalization jawa.

L'arrent Status Sentaton Execuse—Chicogo a confictable ton story descited Senter Status Sentator by the Legislaturent force.

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Combar 10: 1804.