North-Carolina Star.

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North-Carolina Star.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM C. DOUB,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

If paid strictly in advance, two dollars per annum; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within six months; and three dollars at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Those of greater length will be charged proportionally. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Book and Job Printing done with neatness and despatch, and on accommodating terms.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendant of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—E. L. Harding,
" Isaac Proctor.
" E. Cantwell,
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.

J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
C. B. Root, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—Edward Harris,
" Henry Pennington.
F. M. Gulley, Weighmaster.
E. Harris Clerk of the Market.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 20th day of December.

Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk; Ham. C. Jones, Reporter; J. T. C. Watt, Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.

Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia; Hon Henry Potter, of Fayetteville; District Attorney Robert P. Dick; Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood, Sr Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

John C. Moore, Clerk.
Matt. W. Ransom, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November. Jeff. Utley, Clerk.

Chairman of the County Court.—William Boylan.

County Solicitor—Quentin Busbee,
Sheriff of Wake County—William H. High.
Coroner—Willis Scott.
Register.—H. Hinton.

BANKS.

Bank of the State of North Carolina, incorporated 1833. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1000.

Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President.
Charles Dewey, Cashier.
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public.
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.

This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.

On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, ex-officio, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.

On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.

Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Domestic Bills and Bills of Exchange discounted every day.
Business hours from 10 till 2 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of the Cape Fear
William H. Jones, Cashier.
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.—Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. J. Hogg, and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day Monday, Discount day Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
L. O'B. Branch, President,
W. W. Yass, Treasurer,
—— Pool, Assistant Treasurer.
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent,

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to P.M.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE!

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS AT RALEIGH

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)

Through Mail closes daily	at	6½ a. m
Way Mail " "	at	9 p. m
Arrives daily	at	6½ p. m
The Cars leave the depot	at	6½ a. m

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Two-horse Hack.)

Closes daily	at	6½ p. m
Arrives daily	at	6 p. m
The Hack leaves	at	7½ p. m

WESTERN MAIL—(By Four-horse Coach.)

Closes daily	at	7 a. m.
Arrives daily	at	11 p. m.
The Coach leaves	at	8 a. m.

GOLDSBORO' MAIL—(By Railroad.)

Closes daily, (except Sunday,)	at	1 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday,)	at	1 p. m.
The Cars leaves daily	at	2 p. m.

TARBORO' MAIL—(By Two-horse Hack.)

Closes on Sunday, Tues. and Thur.,	at	9 p. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thurs. and Sat.,	at	7 p. m.
Hack leaves on Mon. Wed. and Fri.,	at	5 a. m.

PITTSBORO' MAIL—(By Three-horse Hack.)

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday,	at	9 p. m.
Arrives on Monday and Thursday,	at	7 p. m
Hack leaves on Sun. and Wed. about		7 a. m

SPRING, 1855.

KERR AND MARBURY,

Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, &c.
Nos. 74 and 75 Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

TAKE pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to their old stand, and from extensive Importations this spring, per ships "Louisiana," "Montmorenci," and "City of Brooklyn," together with heavy purchases of Domestic Goods at the Factories, are enabled to offer the largest stock and best assortment of China, Glass, Earthern and Stone Ware, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, and Fancy Goods, that they have ever exhibited in this market.

Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell at the lowest rates.

March 6, 1855. 10—wtf.

$50 to $100 Per Month Insured.

I WILL pay any one, on the receipt of $1, prepaid, an employment requiring no capital, by which I insure from $50 to $100 per month. If it does not prove satisfactory, I will, on being informed thereof, cheerfully refund the money.

Address, Box 20, Altamaris, N. C.

10—w2m.

MY COURTSHIP, and its consequences, by Cheveller Wigfall, $1.25. Another large supply just received and for sale by

WARRENE. POMEROY.

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North-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1855.

VIRGINIA.—MR. WISE'S OPPONENT.—The Know Nothing State Convention of Virginia, met in Winchester on the 13th, and, we learn from the Petersburg Express, made the following nominations for State Officers:

For Governor.—THOS. STANHOPE FLOURNOY, of Halifax. Mr. F. has been heretofore Whig in politics, and a few years since represented his district in Congress.

For Lieut. Governor.—JAS. M. H. BEALE, of Mason county. Mr. Beale has been heretofore known as a prominent democrat, and some years since represented the Kanawha district in Congress.

For Attorney General.—HON. JOHN M. PATTON. Mr. P. has been a prominent democrat heretofore and was a warm supporter of Mr. Polk and Gen. Pierce. He is said to be a speaker of extraordinary ability, and one of the best lawyers in Virginia, enjoying at this time a practice worth about $25,000 a year. His acceptance of the office of Attorney General will not interfere with his practice.

The ticket is said to give general satisfaction with the American party, and is received with much enthusiasm.

We predict the success of this ticket by a decided majority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—An election was held in New Hampshire on the 13th, for Governor, members of the Legislature, Congress, &c., and from the returns already received, there is no doubt of the entire success of the American party. There were four candidates for Governor: N. B. Baker, (dem.) the present Governor; James Bell, (whig;) Asa Fowler, (free soiler;) and Ralph Metcalf (know nothing.)

Returns from 105 towns foot up Metcalf, the Know Nothing candidate 2,817 over all others. He is doubtless elected by a tremendous majority.

Of the members of the Legislature, the Know Nothings have elected 123; the democrats 29; and the whigs 3, so far as heard from.

All the Know Nothing candidates for Congress are said to be elected.

Remember, this is Mr. Pierce's State, and may therefore be regarded as an abandonment of the firm of Pierce, Forney, Seward & Co.

This American victory occurred on the same day the Virginia American candidate was nominated—the former may be taken as a precursor of the result of the latter.

STRANGE WAY OF REASONING.—It is the custom of the anti-American organs to take for gospel truth everything said by the enemies of the American party, as to its principles, "secrets," purposes and designs; (and they will affirm it too, with an oath,) while they brand with false, hood and tergiversation, every defence coming from that party, or its members—unless it be one who has forsworn himself, and thus added to the crime of being a "traitor," as charged by foreign allies, that of being a *perjurer!* There is an idiosyncracy about this that we are entirely at a loss to understand. According to this doctrine, whig papers are the only true exponents of the Democratic party—and democratic papers should be consulted as the only reliable means of arriving at the purposes of the whigs. Will our opponents agree to the truth of the corolary?

The Standard swears by the "disclosures" of bogus or expelled "Know Nothings" [illegible] their declarations with infinite g[illegible] "Abolition" at the top of its lungs, because an enemy to the American party has given him the cue, but which has been disproved again and again—and says *these* are the true facts and proclivities of the Know Nothings—and then in the next breath, denounces these strange fellows, because they are a secret midnight conclave, and no one knows what they are up to. And then, if one who *does* know "what they are up to," should speak out and attempt to give the principles and operations of the party, they "whistle down the wind" and cry—don't believe him, we know what's what—black sheep—raw-head and bloody-bones!

Sage philosophers!—profound reasoners, they. What we say, must be taken for granted—what perjured, ostracised men declare, must be taken without question—but when men who declare they believe that "Americans should rule America," when they attempt to explain the mystery at which all others stand aghast—ahem, well, don't believe them, because—ahem, because it's against the interests of our party for you to do so! Hurrah for *furriners*, with their *regal* blood; and down with the plebian sons of America—say they.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—SAFETY OF THE DR. CATER.—The steamship Illinois, with one week's later news from California, put into Norfolk on Saturday for coal. She also brings later intelligence from the west coast of South America, and happily dissipates the fears that were so seriously felt for the safety of the United States sloop of war Decatur. That vessel was at Valparaiso on the 5th February, having we presume proceeded to her destination through the straits of Magellan after waiting in vain for her consort, the Massachusetts. The intelligence from California is not important. No election of United States Senator had yet been effected. From the Sandwich Islands we learn that a quietus has been put upon the annexation project, the new King and his ministers both opposing it.

THE COST OF THE WAR.—The English Government contemplates having engaged in the war during the opening year, no less than 253,594 men of all ranks in both the services, land and sea, and that the sum necessary to support and render efficient this body of men and the ships to be manned by them, for a single year, will be more than one hundred and thirty-eight millions of dollars.

FALL OF A TUNNEL.—The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday says, that a portion of the Tunnel on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad fell in on Friday, throwing an immense mass of earth on the track, by which the passage of trains will be obstructed for several days.

HAVE YOU SEEN SAM?—Yes; we met him on Main street a few days since, and we knew it was he the moment we laid eyes on him. He is a noble, independent, manly looking fellow. Patriotism and love of country are stamped upon every lineament of his face, and a jealous regard for the interests of his native soil was evinced in every movement—indeed, we might say he is a sharp-sighted gentleman, and can tell a bogus from a simon-pure article almost at a glance.—He is a thorough republican, and loves to grasp the hard hand of honest toil and industry and call him brother. He recognizes all the sons of America as equals in the honors, offices, glory and emoluments of our common country—and if, perchance, he meets with a son of the Emerald Isle, la belle France, the Fatherland, or what country else, he is ready to throw around him the protective aegis of our laws and institutions, as long as he is content with our constitutional protection—but when armies are to be led—our constitution and laws are to be administered, and rulers to be chosen, he insists upon it that native born sons of America shall command; expound and administer our constitution and laws, and rule and manage the affairs and destinies of America.

Reader—this is Sam's picture. How do you like it? Is he not a fine looking fellow!

We have said Sam has a sharp eye, and can readily detect a counterfeit man. We saw this exemplified. A chap craved an introduction to his Sam-ship; but he discovered at a glance the Judas in his eye, and he turned upon his heel, and refused to defile his fingers with him. Ever since then, that same chap has been traducing Sam—calling him all sorts of hard names, and abusing in the most approved billingsgate slang every member of his illustrious and numerous family. This single instance shows how readily he can distinguish a Judas, whether he come searching for *dimes*, or for gossip to retail to his master.

Sam firmly believes in the following verse from one of O. W. Holmes' Poems:

"Thou, my countryman, hast thy foolish ways,
Too apt to purr at every stranger's praise;
But if the stranger touch thy modes or laws,
Off goes the velvet, and out come the claws."

FALSE TEACHERS!—It is remarkable how many false teachers among the Romanists, the American party has disclosed and is constantly disclosing. It matters not what book is quoted from; it is of no consequence which one, or how many, of the "holy fathers" are resurrectionized to bear testimony to the infallibility of the Pope and of his claim to control and direct his loyal and willing subjects—it avails not though it be proved that through the dust of accumulated ages these very Authors have been handed down as the faithful and inspired expounders of the only true faith and church; in these days they are declared vile impostors—false teachers—and their writings have long since been disowned by the "holy mother" as expressing her true sentiments!

Now, we know it is a principle of law that a man cannot be required to convict himself by his own testimony, and we suppose it is upon this principle that the Roman Catholics and their defenders are sending so many of their "holy fathers" to the doom of "false teachers," whom the faithful have heretofore believed had passed through the purifying fires of purgatory long years agone. By the way—would it not be a good plan for the foreign Catholic organ to publish in its columns a list of the "holy authority" works, so that we outsiders may be able to know the true from the false lights? Let us know which are orthodox works—who are the *true* holy fathers, since so many false gods have been brought to light—and we'll wager the penalty of a kiss on the Pope's big toe, that it will be proved by authors of their own selection, that all true Catholics are required to recognise his Holiness the Pope as their *temporal* as well as spiritual guide and Potentate. What say you, Mr. Standard? We throw down the glove—will you take it up?

PROSCRIPTION.—This is the cry which the foreign Catholic organs of North Carolina bring to bear against the American party—*Proscription—Intolerance.* It is marvelously wrong for Americans to determine to vote for none but Americans; but it is all right, and just, and proper for democrats to swear they will vote for none but democrats, or whigs for none but whigs.—There is no impropriety in ostracising and proscribing one half of the American people—but it is awful to administer the same medicine to those who lisp "the dear German accent," or roll "the sweet Irish brogue."

We remember a certain Charles Manly was once a candidate for Governor of North Carolina; and we also remember that in certain quarters he was denounced and opposed because it was said (falsely though) that he was a Roman Catholic. Where was the Standard then? Did it cry out against this spirit of intolerance, then? Did it enter into a defence of those entertaining them, as now? No, indeed! It was not our ball that was gored then; it is now. We think the Standard files may be searched in vain for even a denial of this falsehood against Gov. Manly.—Intolerance, indeed! We know not which most to detest, the impudence or knavery of all such.

THE FREMONT CASE.—The National Intelligencer of Monday says, it is seldom, we presume, that the decision of any private cause by the Supreme Court has given so much satisfaction as the judgment pronounced by that high tribunal on Saturday last in favor of Col. John C. Fremont confirming to him his valuable property in California. The opinion of the court was delivered by the Chief Justice, dissenting opinions being given by Justices Catron and Campbell.

A DUEL PREVENTED.—Mr. Roger A. Prior of the Richmond Enquirer and Mr. Wm. S. Early, of the Penny Post of that city, have been held to bail not to engage in a duel or street fight. It appears they had been engaged in an editorial warfare, which it was feared would take a more serious turn, and on affidavit they were held to bail in $2,000 to keep the peace for twelve months.

☞ Mr. Bakewell, who recently left the St. Louis Intelligencer, was the editor of the Shepherd of the Valley, the ultra Catholic journal, which denounced the Protestants so ferociously a year ago. We do not wonder that he did not find the Americanism of the Intelligencer congenial to his taste.

IS MR. WISE A WHIG OR DEMOCRAT?—Mr. Wise has recently declared (says the Norfolk Beacon,) that he had no recantations to make, and having expressed himself in speeches both as a tremendous Whig and a monstrous Democrat, we would like for some of his peculiar organs to answer the above query. Perhaps the following extracts may enable them to solve it:

A Tremendous Whig.—In a speech in the House of Representatives in 1841, Mr. Wise said:

"Let him who doubts whether I am a friend of the Whig cause and of a Whig administration, stand up and show his face! Let me see whether he is one who has during an eight years' war been side by side with me in the forlorn hope against the hosts of spoilers, or whether he is one of those 'eleventh hour men' who have come into the Whig ranks just in time to share the spoils. Let me see his stripes, his persecutions, his toils, his sufferings and his sacrifices, and compare them with mine, and then I can tell whether he be a better Whig than I am."

A Monstrous Democrat.—In his speech in Petersburg in 1855, he said:

"I am a democrat—a democrat vitally and essentially, in heart and in skin—a democrat in head as well as in heart—a democrat in deed, a democrat in practice, a democrat in faith that impresses itself so upon my character that it makes me call myself an infinite radical of democracy."

SELF INTEREST RULES.—If party affinities and emoluments could be discarded—if the loaves and fishes could be lost sight of—if the "cohesive power of public plunder" could be broken—we believe the principles and doctrines of the American party would be recognized and embraced by all. The opposition manifested by party editors, speakers and demagogues have its foundation in the reason given by one Alexander, the coppersmith. They fear the introduction of a pure, national party, governed by pure national principles. They have fattened by corruption and intrigue—they have fawned upon and flatted every element, however rabid or jacobinical, that would add strength and power to their forces—by this have they thrived—and as crows around the carcass, they linger and struggle for the last remains of their mutilated victim.

But young "Sam" has waked up his antiquated namesake, and he is beginning to understand the character of those who have taken possession of his wide domain, and has determined to get rid of them. The old longbow has been ordered out, loaded to the muzzle, and young Sam is heating the iron to touch it off—and when the old war dog barks, farewell to the whining whelps who will be sent supperless to their desolate kennel.

BARNUM AFTER BURNS.—Barnum, with his eye ever on notables, from the Fejee mermaid to the Swedish Nightingale, is now after Burns, the fugitive slave, who is on his way, under escort, to Boston. The Boston Transcript says, that in a letter to Hon. D. K. Hitchcock, of the State Senate, received on Thursday morning, Mr. Barnum says:

"I see that Burns, the fugitive slave, is bought, and is on his way to Boston. I'll give him $500 to go into my museum five weeks, and there tell his tale to our visitors, provided he don't first appear elsewhere in New York, and also provided he will commence in New York by the 15th March, and as much sooner as may be."

☞ We learn from the Petersburg papers that Henry D. Bird, late President of the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad, was arrested on the 13th, on a charge of felony. He is in prison. Bail to any amount was offered, but refused. The amount of his defalcation is said to be about $31,000.

THE VETO POWER.—Presidential vetoes are becoming of so frequent occurrence, that there is danger of the President monopolizing the legislative power, and compelling Congress to look to him for the origination of all measures of public policy. President Pierce has extended the veto power beyond all precedent. Other Chief Magistrates employed it to prevent violations of the constitution by the hasty legislation of Congress; but President Pierce applies it to defeat any measure that may displease his taste. In fact, he appears to consider himself, as was said by a member of the House of Representatives, at liberty to give his vote upon every bill that comes before Congress. He professes to be a democrat, to respect the will of the people—and yet that will, as expressed by their representatives, must accord with his own, or he nullifies it by his veto. By means of this power a bad man, acting as President, may become a tyrant; and it would be well to place such a restriction upon the veto power as shall prevent so dangerous a usurpation.

We shall soon be rid of President Pierce, and of the party of which he is the organ. They will have to give place to men of American principles, who will respect public sentiment, and administer public affairs with an eye to the public interests alone. It will be a happy deliverance from faction, and the commencement of a new era in the affairs of the country. We look to have the abuses of the Presidential veto, and all other abuses corrected, when the American party shall come into power. Foreigners will not then be preferred to natives for public offices, nor sway our elections by fraud or violence.

Baltimore Clipper.

ALAMANCE COUNTY COURT.—The County Court of Alamance was held during last week. We understand there were but few cases on the civil docket, and but one on the State docket, and the offender in that case not taken!

The county business was transacted on Monday, a majority of the Magistrates being present.

A special Court was elected, among whom was the Chief Justice Ruffin, who will continue to act as Chairman. In the election of County Trustees, it was supposed that the veritable "Sam" made his appearance in Court. The incumbent, Mr. George Albright, who had been in the office for some years, was a candidate for re-election, and it was not generally known that he would have opposition. But when the ballots were counted, the vote stood: For Albright 25, and for Mr. Alfred Holt 221! A formidable array this, and no wonder that such demonstrations excite the fears of certain men in office, and call forth their denunciations. "By this sign" they may be defeated. It is understood that the Know Nothings—"Sam's" friends—are increasing very rapidly in Alamance, among whom are included both Democrats and Whigs. But of the exact number we know nothing.

The Court imposed the following taxes for county purposes, viz:

	LAB.	POLL.
For County Contingencies,	34	84
Common Schools,	8	19
Support of Poor,	41	71
Total for County purposes,	66¾	181¾
To which add— State Tax,	12	40
Aggregate of Tax,	69¾	141¾

Hillsboro Recorder.

MORE FIRES.

The Marion (S. C.) Star gives account of the progress of the fires in that direction. We quote:

Scarcely one out of ten of our planting friends but have to record some damage done to fencing, and a large number lose barns, negro houses and out houses. From eye witnesses we are informed that the flames in a great number of instances defied every effort to arrest their progress, and fencing was literally swept away by the devouring element. The exceedingly dry weather rendered the small streams and water courses a feeble barrier to the progress of the flames, and the lightness of the wind carried the fire across cleared fields. A number of dwelling houses were only saved by great exertion. We subjoin a few of the particulars that have reached us.

The M. E. Church called Union and M. E. church called Ebenezer, were both destroyed.—The dwelling house and outhouses of H. G. Fladger, with all his furniture, and even a cow in his lot. The barns, with the corn belonging to the estate of Mathew Mace. The carriage horses and buggy of F. A. Miles. The gin-house, containing cotton and cotton seed, of Hugh Smith. On the West side of the Poe Dee, the barns, and carriage house of F. M. McCorkle. Negro houses of Mrs. S. W. Jolly, and it is stated that there are about thirty families on that side of the river made houseless.

The Columbia Times of Monday says:

"From all sources we continue to hear of the great devastation and havoc committed by the conflagration on Friday last. For miles around nothing save a scene of desolation and waste is presented. Dwelling houses, cotton screws and sheds have all in turn been swept away by the ruthless invader.

"In some instances horses were burnt in their stables, and we are informed by a gentleman that he saw two noble steeds taken out of their stables and tied in the woods some distance off, but the roaring of the wind and the crackling of the flames frightened them so that they broke their halters, madly rushed into the flames, and there stood until turned to a crisp.

"We also hear a rumor that the fine country residence of Mr. Clarkson, near Clarkson's Turn Out, was burnt to the ground on Friday night.

"We are glad to learn that the loss sustained by Dr. T. W. Green, is not so great as was reported. His dwelling, together with the out-buildings, were saved, but his machine shop and works were destroyed. There will be a total loss, as there were no insurance on them.

"We fear that the half hath not been told us for the fire spread with great rapidity, and perhaps has rendered many poor families houseless and homeless."

A fire started in the woods, about fifteen miles from Charleston, S. C., on Thursday night last, and spread with great rapidity along the line of the South Carolina Railroad, till at one time it approached within five mile of Charleston. The Mercury, of Saturday, says:

"The fire was exceedingly violent and destructive, and has done great injury to the farmers on this route. A train, loaded with cotton taken in at Kingsville, caught fire yesterday from the current of burning flakes, and two cars containing eighty bales, were burned. The remainder of the train came on to the Five Mile Post, where, finding it impossible to pass without extreme risk they returned to the Seven Mile Post, and the engineer came to the city for orders. During a great part of yesterday the city was completely shrouded in smoke."

The Charleston Standard also says:

"About eight or ten miles from the city the road was fringed on each side by a line of fire; while an occasional pine tree was seen standing like a pillar of blaze, with the flames dancing and rushing out to the farthest limbs. Few of these valuable trees were burned down, however; but the fire continued to increase and spread itself over the surface of the ground. Fences, barns and negro huts were quickly surrounded, and in some instances wholly or partially consumed. Roads were crossed, nor was the iron track invincible against it.

Another account states that at one time the cars were surrounded by fire, and the passengers suffered much from the smoke. The woods along the Georgia Railroad, above Thompson, were also on fire at the same time, and it is feared great damage has been done in that direction.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC!!!

LATER FROM EUROPE!!!

Riots at London and Liverpool!!!

NEW YORK, March 14.—The splendid American mail steamship Pacific, with dates to the 28th of February, arrived at her wharf to-day about fifteen minutes to 9 o'clock.

Cotton was very dull, and had declined an eighth. Breadstuffs depressed. Western Canal Flour 40s.; Ohio 43; White corn 44; Yellow 43.

Messrs. Gladstone, Herbert and Graham of the Cabinet have resigned. The Ministry will be reconstructed.

A great battle came off at Eupatoria on the 17th. Omar Pasha and Liprandi, were the contending generals. The Russians were repulsed.

Joseph Hume is dead.

The Vienna Conference will be opened in a few days. All parties profess great anxiety for peace.

It is officially announced by the Allied Armies, that on the 17th of February, General Liprandi at the head of 40,000 Russians, and with seventy-four guns, attacked the Turks at Eupatoria.—Oma Pasha commanded the latter. The battle lasted four hours, and the Russians was forced to retire with a loss of 500 men.

Sebastopol still remains the same.

Raglan, it is reported, will resign. Lucan has been recalled.

The distress in England owing to the severe winter, has been very great. Riots had occurred at London and Liverpool. The weather has changed, however, and shipping was arriving at last accounts, which would give employment to the discontented.

Members of the government express confident hopes that pending negotiations will lead to a honorable peace, although war measures will continue all over Europe.

Louis Napoleon it seems is determined to proceed to the Crimea. England and Austria have advised him to stay at home

Rumor says Mr. Roebuck's party will not rest satisfied without the impeachment of Raglan, and one or more Ex-Ministers. Palmerston is troubled about the re construction of the Cabinet, and has not fully completed it. Russell, it is said, takes the Colonial Secretaryship as a stop-gap, but completes his mission to Vienna.

Rumor gives Lord Elgin a seat in the Cabinet, and the Earl of Carlisle, the appointment of Vice Roy of Ireland. For new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lewis, an untried man.

Russia has declared war on Sardinia. It is so stated, but not confirmed.

Tuscany it is said, has joined the Western powers, but Naples has not.

Affairs at Sebastopol are still unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, March, 11th.—By the Crescent City we have advices from Havana to the 5th.

The Eldorado, at Havana from Aspinwall, reports that she was fired into twice by the Spanish frigate Ferrolana, and compelled to stop and exhibit their papers. The first shot struck the water about 20 yards from the Eldorado's bow, astern, and the second passed immediately over the wheelhouse.

The U. S. steamer Princeton was in the harbor of Havana, also the H. B. M. vessels-of-war Vestal and Bazzard.

No news of importance in the island.

Sugars are unchanged. Molasses firmly held. Land freery. Exchange very dull.

For the Star.

NO. IX.

MR. EDITOR:—In the views which I presented in the preceding number, I have considered the subject of foreign influence, more in regard to the proofs which the principles of Jesuitism furnished, in connexion with the oath of Jesuit priests, than any positive evidence on the subject. It is my purpose to examine further evidence of foreign influence as regards the stability and perpetuity of our institutions. And while the evidence which I have adduced on this member of discussion, may have made it more than probable that such influence is now exerted in this country; I expect to produce such testimony in this number, as will satisfy every impartial mind, that efforts, vigorous and ceaseless are now making both here and in Europe to overthrow our republican government.

You must be aware, Mr. Editor, that Statesmen of Europe, have been watching the movements of our government, and have in some instances even, intimated, that our institutions cannot be maintained free and unembarrassed. They very well know, that there are measures adopted, and means employed, by foreign powers, of which the Pope himself is the head, at least, the fast friend, which if not counteracted soon, by the American people, will not only jeopard, but utterly subvert our government, and in its stead plant *Romanism* as the religion, and *Monarchy* as the civil regimin of our land. They know very well, that money to a very large amount has been, (and doubtless continues to be) sent to this country, to support and extend Romanism under the supervision of Jesuit priests. And, this money too, not raised (but a small part) by the church, but under the supervision of a *Paldical Association*, whose purpose is, to counteract and overthrow our free institutions. It is to this base scheme, that must be attributed, the vast influx of foreign catholics to our country. This *Association* is fully aware of the fact, that the perversion of *Native Americans* to Romanism, is a *modus operandi*, far too tardy, to accomplish their designs upon our government; hence, the efforts made to send, from their own dominions the very dregs of society, to our shores, that, by numbers they may be prepared to control us through the medium of the ballot-box, and thus employ our own weapon of defence, to overturn our government. It is well known, that the Priests exercise a very powerful influence over the ballot-box in some sections of our land. By their undisputed authority, they even command their vassals to obey, and by an arbitrary course of espionage at the ballot-box, they control the votes of their vassals. *Tickets* marked by secret signs, and peculiarly colored paper, is one process that has been adopted, to produce unity in their voting. These are weighty allegations, but not more so than true. How important, yea, *necessary* in this view is the organization of the *American* Party!!! Nothing else can meet this crisis. These facts are triumphant justifications of such an organization against which that *unskilled shaft*, the *North Carolina Standard*, wages such a ceaseless war. Thus far only can he go, and by this *American Party*, shall his proud waves be stayed!!!

The views here expressed may be considered by some of your readers as uncalled for, and calculated to make a false impression on the public mind. To such misgivings, if such there be, I only have to say: Hear me in my authorities, which now I will furnish. I remark therefore, in support of the allegation heading this extended article.

2. That the combination of Romanism with Austrian schemes to enthrall this country, is proof demonstrative, that it is now doing its utmost, to establish itself here, upon the downfall of our institutions, through its present scheming enterprises.

(1.) The follow statements will fully open this subject to the view of your readers.

"The great monarchs of Europe, assembled in congress at Troppau (1820,) and thence at Laybach, summoned before them the old king of Naples, who, after a little schooling at the hands of Metternich, was admitted culprit-like at the bar to receive with thanks the outrageous sentence of undoing what he and his son the regent had done, and freely sworn to do for the welfare of their subjects, namely, to put down by dint of bayonets the constitutional government of Naples. The temporal despots took upon themselves to overcome the people's aversion to Austrian and Russian regiments, and the spiritual despot, the pope, removed the difficulty arising from the nonscience of the king and the regent, by releasing them from their voluntary oath to their confiding people.

"On this occasion the same monarchs laid down, without any further equivocation, the true principles of the policy of the holy alliance. They declared to the world, "that as they had delivered the European continent from military despotism, so it was their duty to deliver it also from the miasmic of revolt and crime; and that they exercised but an incontestible right in providing in common for their safety, against those States in which the overthrow of the government endangered the existence of all lawful constitutions and governments;" and in their circular, May 2, 1821, they said, "that all useful and necessary changes in the legislation and administration of the States must originate exclusively with the free will of those whom God holds responsible for the power with which he has intrusted them." "Therefore," adds the Prussian circular, June 5th, 1821, "they will always mark rebellion wherever it may appear and they can reach it, they will repress, condemn, and combat its works.

"The principle laid down by this sovereign conference, of armed intervention, as explained to the world in the above quoted, and other published documents, was by the allied powers declared to apply to all nations. That Great Britain herself was considered as under the tutelar supremacy of the holy alliance, the noted circular of the British government, January 19th, 1821, has placed beyond controversy. The cabinet of that country openly protested against the principle of armed intervention asserted by the Holy alliance at Troppau, and then again at Laybach; but secretly encouraged the three despots of the north to carry it out against Italy, "and while the scaffold was raised in Turin, and the tribunal opened at Naples, while nations goaded to madness by sufferings and oppression were called on to the judgment—seat of runaway kings, restored to their thrones by foreign bayonets, the organ of the English government, the Courier, applauded the avenging tyrants of Italy, calling on them to beware of unwise mercy, and reminded them that indemnity for the past and security for the future demanded blood."

"Ay, shed blood enough, old Ranach."

"The same powers assembled against Verona in 1822, to provide in common for their safety against Spain, (for having in 1820 reinstated the constitution which the king had in 1814 sworn to maintain inviolate, Alexander had in 1812 caused to be published and sworn to by all the Spaniards residing in his empire; Prussia had approved in 1814; and Austria had in 1820 determined to respect; and whose only guilt consisted in having brought about the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the suppression of the inquisition, the galleys and the censure of the press,) stipulated with the pope a treaty, October 22d, the three first articles of which are as follows:

"ART. 1. The high contracting powers being convinced that the system of representative governments is equally as incompatible with monarchical principles, as the maxim of the sovereignty of the people with the divine right of kings, engage mutually in the most solemn manner to use all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative governments in Europe, and to prevent its being introduced into those monarchies where it is not known.

"ART. 11. As it cannot be doubted that the liberty of the press is the most powerful means used by the perverted supporters of the rights of nations in the detriment of those of princes, the high contracting parties promise reciprocally to all proper means to suppress it.

"ART. III. The contracting powers offer in common their thanks to the pope for all he has done already in this cause, and solicit his constant cooperation in their design to extinguish the impious."

"This treaty reveals what the instrument of the holy alliance, September 26th, 1815, had hidden from the people's eyes in a form of indefinite words, the league of the governments of Europe against the liberties of mankind, and sufficiently enough (though we shall presently have to discover all the secret workings of Rome) what was the object of the despots of Europe in their restoration of the Papacy, and the condition annexed to its preservation.

"But we shall not greatly err in affirming that their plots were, even before the congress of Verona, hurled towards the United States. The Jesuits, too, at the time of the suppression of their order in 1773, had found a refuge in the dominions of the empress Catherine, were expelled therefrom in 1820 by the Emperor Alexander.—By the account of the secret transactions, it would seem that the Russian cabinet had resolved on their expulsion immediately when their order had been revived in Catholic Europe, and that the delay was owing to the reluctance of the emperor to grieve the general of the order, his personal friend. However this may be, it is a fact that the Jesuits bid their Inquisition under the assurance that God in his providence called them to North America, where the nature of the government allowed them free scope for their usefulness. In 1825 the ministry of Charles X. declared that the conversion of the republicans of America to Roman Catholicism was of the highest importance not only to religion, but to the political condition of Europe. In 1828 Frederick Schlegel, in a series of lectures delivered in Vienna before the court, and the highest nobility of the Austrian empire, proved most conclusively that "the political revolutions to which European governments had been so long subjected from the popular desire for liberty, are the eternal fruits of the Protestant Reformation;" that "as Protestantism favors republicanism, so Popery naturally supports monarchical power;" and that the great nursery of these destructive (democratic) principles, the great revolutionary school of France, and the rest of Europe, is North America.

"In the following year the imperial court organized a society under the patronage of the emperor for promoting the greater activity of Catholic missions in the United States. This is the famous Leopoldine Foundation, warmly supported by the imperial family and the prime minister, Prince de Metternich; and to this society is chiefly owing the rapid extension which the Romish Church has, during the last eight or ten years, acquired in this country.* Whoever does not perceive a connection between these transactions, and supposes that the creation of the Leopoldine Society is not the execution of a design formed at least as early as the arrival of the Jesuits in this country in 1820, has a very scanty knowledge of the manoeuvres of the European cabinets, and none at all of the far-seeing policy of the Jesuits."

I have made this extended extract, that your readers may know what is meant by the "Leopoldine society," and what connection the Pope has with it; and how the European powers, the Jesuits as the Pope's missionaries, design to undermine our government, and quench the last ray of light and hope from the minds and hearts of Americans.

2. There are other evidences stronger and more direct upon this subject which establish this conspiracy beyond controversy. These I will now present for the consideration of the *American Party*, and all who are patriotically wedded to this land of their *Nativity*.

The testimony which I shall now offer, and which establish the position now under consideration, will be distributed in such a manner as will show the deeply-laid scheme of the Jesuits in connexion with foreign despots, to undermine and destroy our liberties. That these things are so will appear from the following facts:

(1.) The contemptuous manner in which these Jesuits have written concerning our free institutions.

1. *Dr. England, late Bishop of North and South Carolina and Georgia.*

"How often did I wish my voice could be heard across the deep, proclaiming to your meetings what I have seen and heard since I left you! A people adoring freedom, and in the plenitude of its enjoyment—destroying religion—or, having nearly effected its destruction, by reducing to practice here, the principle the revolts and calumniators contend for amongst you.

"The Americans are loud in their reprobation of your servile aristocracy, who would degrade religion by placing its concerns under