North Carolina Star.

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North-Carolina Star.

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WILLIAM C. DOUB,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

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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 an 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. German,
" 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 30th 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. Wiatt, 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.

Judge.—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 Boyan.

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

BANKS.

Bank of the State of North Carolina, incorporated 1810. 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.
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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. Vass, Treasurer,
—— Peel, 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 8½	p. m
The Cars leave the depot	at 6	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 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

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN' SHOES. We are now receiving from the Manufactory of Robinson & Co., of Philadelphia, a fine assortment of

Ladies Kid Walking and Buskin Shoes,
Tipped, Fanel and Creole Gaiters,
Black Kid Ties and Slippers,
White Kid do
Thick and thin sole Kid Boates,
" " Morocco "
Misses and Children's Morocco and Goat skin Boates.

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

September 30, 1854. 116

GOOD NEWS FROM THE NORTH.—The subscribers have just returned from the North where they have been for several weeks past, in getting up a stock of Clothing suitable for the approaching season and feel assured they can exhibit as fine a stock of goods as ever has been in the city, for quality and style. We have received a few cases of the following Fancy and Staple Articles:

* Black Doeskin Pants; Fresh and Dress Coats of all grades; French Cassimere to make Pants, of very superior style; Silk and Cotton Hosiery, a fine article; Bandana Silks, old style, and various other articles which we deem unnecessary to enumerate, as we have just began to receive our stock.

R. F. HALSEY & CO.

March 10th, 1855. 11—

COFFEE SUGAR.—100 bbls. prime Coffee Sugar for sale by

HILL, LEA & BROWNLEY.

North-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24th, 1855.

FIRE.—The blacksmith shop of Mr. W. H. Holloman, on Hargett St., near the Baptist (old) Church, in this City, took fire on Wednesday last; but the fire was arrested, and a part of the building saved. There would have been some danger of the fire spreading if the building had not been saved; and once in the houses west of it, many of the tenements on the square would have been consumed. The two Fire Companies were promptly on the ground, and aided materially in arresting the fire.

THIS DISTRICT.—The Democracy of this Congressional District are holding meetings to appoint delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. The Hillsboro' Recorder publishes the proceedings of a meeting in that place. The meeting recommended Cadwallader Jones, Jr., Esq., as their first choice and voted down a resolution declaring the Hon. A. W. Venable their second choice. According to the vote on that resolution, only 28 persons were present. The Recorder adds:

"It is quite probable that the District Convention will have some difficulty in making a nomination. Madam Rumor says that there are two or more gentlemen in Wake county, who will have strong friends in the Convention; and it is very probable that Mr. Venable will have some there. It is said, too, that Warren county has her favorite, the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards. The contest will doubtless be warm in the Convention, as a nomination will be equivalent to an election. And so it would be under ordinary circumstances; but strange events have recently taken place in political affairs. Old New Hampshire, which has rarely ever wavered in the Democratic ranks, has recently thrown the Pierce party completely overboard; and Virginia, it is confidently believed, will soon do the same thing. We should not be surprised, then, in view of these occurrences, to see the nominee of a Democratic Convention badly beaten in this Metropolitan District. And if it should occur, as in the election two years ago, we shall be largely indebted to the North Carolina Standard for the result.

☞ The Standard reiterates the old exploded assertion that the American Convention of Virginia was composed of ninety-five Whigs and three Democrats. Now, the Richmond Enquirer made the same statement, but its assertion was disproved by a member of that Convention, who declares that the question of Whiggery and Democracy did not enter into the deliberations of the Convention, but that anticipating such a vile slander as the above, the former political connections of its members were ascertained; and there were found to be forty-seven who had been Democrats and fifty-three who had been Whigs. The Standard must have seen the refutation of this slander and yet it gives it currency by endorsing it.

☞ The Standard especially commends the resolutions of the Democratic meeting held in Stokes county, and offers up its praise to their author. Why does it not do the same for the resolutions of the Democratic meetings published in the same number of the Standard? Did not they express the same devotion to Democracy as the Stokes Democrats, *or* was it because the Stokes meeting denounced the American movement in terms that suited the taste of the Standard? Well, let these politicians go on, the people will have their time when it comes to voting.

☞ The Standard tries to show that the New Hampshire election went against Pierce and his minions, because of the fusion of Whigs and free-soilers with the American Party. Why did not the Standard state that the New Hampshire Patriot, a regular Forney and Pierce paper, denounced Metcalf, the American candidate, as a "slave catcher?" It was no part of the purpose of the Standard to let the truth be known and hence it made the statement it did.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.—We take pleasure in complying with a request to call attention to these works, an advertisement of which will be found in another column. The company, we learn is composed entirely of North Carolinians, men of ample means and great public spirit.—They have a capital of $300,000. Here is a good opportunity to encourage "Home Manufactures." The company promises to do all work in their line as cheaply and as well as it can be done anywhere. Then they ought to be encouraged.

WAR.—The Washington Union, referring to the recent firing into the El Dorado by a Spanish man of war, says "the repetition of such outrages satisfies us that our pacific relations with Spain cannot be long maintained, and we think *that this conviction cannot be impressed too earnestly upon the public mind.*"

And the Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: that the friends of the Administration here assert that the President has ordered that extreme measures be taken, if necessary, to exact instant reparation at Havana, for the late outrage upon the Steamer El Dorado."

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.—The Boston papers state that the committee of the Legislature on the petition for the removal of Judge Loring are divided in opinion. The majority report in favor of removal, which is signed by four members. A minority report, signed by two members, has been submitted against the removal.—The other member of the committee did not sign the minority report, but he is against the removal.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The President has issued his proclamation announcing that satisfactory information has been received that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the Reciprocity treaty, declaring all the provisions of this treaty to be in full operation upon the part of the United States.

PRESIDENT OF THE RICHMOND RAILROAD.—Wm. T. Joynes, Esq., has been elected President of this road in place of H. D. Bird.

SALE OF A HOTEL.—We notice by the papers that the new Hotel, recently erected by Mr. Henry D. Bird at Weldon, was sold on Saturday last, at auction. It was bought by Mr. John M. Moody, of Northampton for $15,150. It had been previously valued at $12,000.

☞ The Democratic party of the Old Dominion having been ascertained to be in a very bad way, it has been decided to call in aid from abroad. So, Mr. Senator Douglas will go to the assistance of Mr. Wise, so soon as he shall return from this State where he now is on a business visit.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.—The Maine legislature have resolved that the French spoliation veto of President Pierce was an "arbitrary" act, and his reasons "extraordinary and wholly insufficient."

The E. City Native Sentinel says the most prominent feature in the work of the National Convention of Know Nothings at Cincinnati, was the determination that the Slavery question should be ignored by the party forever, and that it should pledge itself to unremitted efforts to stop the slavery agitation and preserve the Union of the States.

THE UNION.—No one can recall the veneration with which the Union was universally regarded a few years ago, and think of the manner in which it is now often spoken of, without feeling sensibly that the bonds of the national confederacy have become weakened, and that it is possible, to say the least of it, that they may are long be entirely sundered. All can recollect the time when it seemed almost treason to admit the possibility of a dissolution of the Union, and when it was fondly believed that, although other Republics had perished from the corrupt ambition of public men, our own government was beyond the reach of overthrow from such causes, and was so firmly imbedded in the popular intelligence and virtue that it could safely resist all traitorous intrigues within and all hostile pressure from without.—This pleasant and consoling idea has been of late much shaken. We begin to realize that human nature is the same under our own as well as under former Republics, and that there are among us, as among them, selfish and designing demagogues who would willingly sacrifice the integrity of the government to their own personal advancement. Slavery is but the instrument which these men employ for their own selfish ends. It is not slavery which threatens the Union and is hostile to free institutions. It is the corruption of ambitious aspirants, who agitate the subject of slavery as a means of personal and party aggrandizement. If slavery did not exist, the same men would find some other apple of discord and make it quite as effectual as the present hobby, to ride into power at the expense of the Union and of liberty.

It was supposed that as railroads were extended and multiplied, binding all sections of the Union together in their iron bands, and affording to men of all sections the means of social and commercial intercommunication, the strength of the Union would be increased and placed beyond the reach of dissolution. Instead of this, the Union is not half so strong as it was before a single railroad was built in the United States.—If the people know each other better, they seem to love each other less. Yet the only cement of the Union is the mutual love and good understanding of its people. When these are impaired, the pillars crumble on which our political edifice rests, and the edifice itself cannot long stand.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

AMERICANS, READ!

The Duke of Richmond, formerly the celebrated Col. Lenox, was governor of Canada in 1815—'16. The late Horatio Gates, a native of Massachusetts, was at that time an eminent merchant in Montreal, and was known and respected by thousands in Canada, and his native country.—Mr. Gates reports the following remarks as having been made in his presence by the Duke of Richmond:

"The Duke, a short time before his death, in speaking of the government of the United States, said: 'It was weak, inconsistent, and bad, and could not long exist.' 'It will be destroyed; it ought not, and will not be permitted to exist, for many and great are the evils that have originated from the existence of that government. The cause of the French revolution, and subsequent wars and commotions in Europe, are to be attributed to its example; and so long as it exists, no prince will be safe upon his throne; and the sovereigns of Europe are aware of it, and they have determined upon its destruction, and come to an understanding upon this subject, and have decided on the means to accomplish it; and they will eventually succeed by subversion rather than conquest.' 'As the low and surplus population of the different nations of Europe will be carried into that country; it is and will be a receptacle for the bad and disaffected population of Europe, when they are not wanted for soldiers, or to supply the navies, and the European governments will favor such a course.' 'This will create a surplus and majority of low population, who are so very easily excited; and they will bring with them their principles, and in nine cases out of ten, adhere to their ancient and former governments, laws, manners, and religion, and will transmit them to their posterity, and in many cases propagate them among the natives.'

"These men will become citizens, and, by the constitution and laws, will be invested with right of suffrage. The different grades of society will then be created by the elevation of a few and by degrading many, and thus a heterogeneous population will then be formed, speaking different languages, and of different religions and sentiments, and to make them act, think, and feel alike, in political affairs, will be like mixing oil and water; hence discord, dissension, anarchy, and civil war will ensue, and some popular individual will assume the government and restore order, and the sovereigns of Europe, the immigrants, and many of the natives will sustain him.

"The Church of Rome has a design upon that country, and it will, in time, be the established religion, and will aid in the destruction of that republic. I have conversed with many of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, and they have unanimously expressed these opinions relative to the government of the United States, and their determination to subvert it."

These remarks were made by the Duke of Richmond, nearly forty years ago—for he died in 1816—and the correctness of his assertions has, since that time, been remarkably verified.

The low and surplus population of Europe "has been brought to this country, as he predicted. It has become "a receptacle for the bad and disaffected population of Europe." These men have become citizens of this country, and have been invested with the right of suffrage.

The question now arises—shall this state of things continue? Shall the United States remain *forever* a receptacle for the ignorant, vicious, and disaffected population of Europe? Shall Europe be permitted *for the future* to vomit forth upon our shores annually, *five hundred thousand* paupers, criminals, and vagabonds of every grade and hue, to become, after the lapse of five years, American citizens, American lawmakers, and American officeholders? This is the question which the American people are now required to answer. We say now. Because, if the settlement of this great question be postponed for five or ten years longer, *it will be too late* to answer it, as it should be answered. If postponed for a few years, the foreign party will become so strong that it will be impossible to effect the reformation in our naturalization laws, so imperatively required for the conservation and well-being of our republican institutions. No! Delays are not only dangerous, they are *fatal!* *Now* is more is the time for action.

[*From the Corres. of the London Morning News.*]

THE POPE AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.

I regret to learn, by private letters from Turin, that serious doubts are entertained whether the King can be depended upon to support his ministers in carrying through the Convent suppression bill. Considerable surprise was felt a few days since at the hesitating tone of the answer of Count Cavour to an interpellation asking whether this bill would be made a cabinet question? "Probably," was the reply, which astonished the house; and on the question being repeated, the same answer was given. The key to this, as I learn from an undoubted source, is that the priests have succeeded in working upon the King's mind. His deep grief at the loss, in fearfully quick succession, of his mother, his wife and his brother, has greatly unhinged him. An intimate friend lately spoke to him of the necessity that the Convents bill should pass into a law. "No, no," said his Majesty, "that bill has been forced upon me by my ministers;" and he rushed out of his cabinet in tears.

This is the old story over again, of priestly interference with those who are overwhelmed with grief. We had hoped for a firmer course from the King of Sardinia, and trust he may yet carry out his plans for the suppression of the convents in his kingdom. "It requires no argument (says the New York Courier) to satisfy American readers that ecclesiastical property, as it is now held and managed in Piedmont, is an evil, and a prodigious one. With a population of four millions of inhabitants, the kingdom of Sardinia has more convents, more bishops, and more clergy, than France, which numbers thirty-four millions. It has over six hundred religious homes or families, with a fortune which may be estimated at little short of nine millions of dollars, and a domain representing a capital of nearly eighty millions. And thus between the convents and the church, there is the immense fortune of *eighty-nine millions* of dollars. The government does not attempt to confiscate this or in any way appropriate it. Its bill suppressed all religious communities, except those whose vocation is to preach, to instruct, and to attend the sick, and devotes their revenues to the establishment of public schools, asylums for children, houses of public industry, and to ameliorate the condition of the lower clergy, who, on account of the inequality with which the ecclesiastical revenues are distributed, now suffer great poverty. The authority to frame and carry out measures not only like these, but of a far stronger character, has, at discretion, been asserted and exercised by every empire, kingdom, and principality of continental Europe."

American Organ.

THE RESULT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The New Hampshire papers account in various ways for the total overthrow of the Democratic party in that State. The Manchester Democratic Gazette takes comfort from the idea that "the *Democratic* organization is still supported by an army of 27,000 true men, while the *Whig* vote dwindles down to 4,000 and the *Abolition* vote is hardly sufficient to make a respectable count."—This latter piece of information is fatal to the arguments of the Southern Democratic presses.—They insist that the victory in New Hampshire is altogether an Abolition triumph; and if this ground be taken from them by an orthodox New Hampshire Democratic print, the cause of old-fashioned Democracy may suffer, especially in Virginia. The Concord Statesman, (Whig,) on the other hand, thinks that if the battle had been fought upon the issue of the "Compromise of 1850" alone, deserters from the Democratic ranks would have been counted by thousands. It says that "although some people will assign one circumstance as the cause of this thorough revolution and some another, yet it is an aggregation of causes which have done the work." The paper first named consoles itself that "a considerable number of honest Democrats will one day become satisfied that they are operating with their old enemies." It thus confesses that the party itself furnished the means of its own demolition, and finds comfort in the alleged fact that Know-Nothingism has accomplished the work "of annihilating the Abolition party." We do not expect, therefore, to see the argument renewed that the late rout was an "Abolition triumph."

[*National Intelligencer.*

☞ The Chester S. C. *Standard* contains the following:

Mr. B. D. Ragsdale has found on the plantation of T. M. Boulware, in Chester District, a rock resembling a head-stone, and bearing the date of 1615; and as that was some time before this State and North Carolina were settled, I have concluded to let you know of the circumstances, and see, if in the number of your readers, there is one who can account for it. That the figures were made at that date, I have very little doubt, as there is something peculiar in their formation which is after the style of ancient dates. The first grant made to Carolina, was in the reign of Charles the first, in 1630, to Sir Robert Heath, but it seems that he made no settlements, and afterwards his patent was declared void. The next grant was to Edward, Earl of Clarendon, in the reign of Charles II., in 1663, which was some time after the date on the stone.

It may have been done by some of the Virginia settlers who were roving through the country. Two years before the date on the stone, the Virginia colony was massacred by the Indians, and as the Indians collected from all parts of the country, it might be possible that some of the English made their escape in that direction, and put themselves under the protection of the Catawbas, they being rather friendly, than otherwise, to the whites; or, it may be the grave of some Spaniards who had settled in Florida, as the Carolinas were considered at one time to be a part of Virginia and Florida, and the Florida part was claimed by the Spaniards. It is also supposed that Carolina was the first settled place in America, by the Europeans. It is thought to have been selected by the celebrated Coligni, as a place of refuge for the Calvinists, when they were persecuted in the reign of Charles IX. of France.

Interview of the Ex-President of the United States with the Ex-President of the French Republic. The arrival of Martin Van Buren, ex-President of the United States, has occasioned a fresh manifestation of the conciliatory policy towards which the emperor of the French seems inclined in his relations with the great Power of the West. On Saturday before the arrival of the ex-President had become known at the American legation, a missive was received thereg from the Tuileries, inviting the successor of General Jackson to an interview at 6 o'clock on the following morning.—Messengers were at once despatched to various hotels, and to the hotel of Mr. Mason, but only an accident at length revealed the whereabouts of Mr. Van Buren at 10 o'clock on Sunday. Mr. Piatt having found him at the Hotel Wagram, hurried to the Tuileries to state the fact, and also that of the impossibility of dressing the ex-President up in a court costume at such short notice. "Let him come, if he wishes, in his travelling dress," said the Emperor, who as I have taken more pains than it is perhaps worth to mention, cares less for buttons and gold lace, when an American is concerned, than certain "sticklers for court costume" imagine. The two ex-Presidents (is not Napoleon III. also an ex-President of a Republic?) held a long interview; but what they said about the Eastern question, a rumored visit of an envoy of the Czar to Washington with an offer for the session of the Russian Territory in America to the United States, the return of Mr. Soule, the resignation of Mr. Mason, the mission of Know Nothings, the revolution of Mr. Wikoff, and the American ball of the 22d—if so be they talked of any or all these topics—your despatch, not knowing can't say.—*Correspondence of the New York Herald.*

For the Star.

NO. X.

MR. EDITOR:—While it may be thought by some, that the testimony presented in No. ix. does not fully sustain the allegation that, Romanism is now aiming the reduction of this country to its sway; it must be admitted, that it contains testimony of a very strong character, that Jesuits are closely bound to Rome, and that they entertain sentiments strongly adverse to American institutions, and more strongly in favor of Romanism in its broadest and strongest form. This consequently proves, that they are not American in feeling or in fact. They are opposed to our institutions, by the very position they occupy, and must exercise a very powerful and detrimental influence against our government by virtue of that position. Their *king* is in Rome, to him they are bound by the strongest ties of a papal oath, and for his regalities they are obliged to contend. Witness *Bishop Kinghan's* remarks concerning the "*Temporal Independence*" of the "*Holy See!*" That "*Temporal Independence*" is necessary to enable the Pope to protect the Romish "*tree*" in America, as was done by "Gregory xvi." But to proceed with my testimony:

(2.) The correspondence of Romish Jesuitical Priests, with the heads of the *Leopoldine Society* in Austria, is proof clear and strong, that such is the aim of Romanism at this time—that they are actually making efforts to gain the ascendency in this country, and control its destinies.

From the very nature of the sources of information on this subject, Mr. Editor, it cannot be expected that the testimony on this particular point should be as full and abundant, as it is in many others. The reasons for this are: 1st. It is a combination of *Spiritual* and *Temporal* devotion, aiming, under the profession of a purely *Religious* association, to evangelize America. This necessarily influences the greatest secrecy and caution in all the correspondence of the Society *pro* and *con*. 2d. The testimony must therefore consist of scraps, whose principles can only be ascertained from the wary and cautious hints, that are thrown out now and then. 3d. Another reason is, this is a correspondence not between men all of whom are ecclesiastics—but consisting of ecclesiastics as Agents, and political Princes as the official Superintendents of of the Society. Therefore 4th. All the reports respecting the Society's operations, must necessarily be, to an uninitiated, obscure and mysterious. These remarks are necessarily, to prepare the minds of your readers, how to appreciate the strength of the testimony here adduced. I shall here give the testimony, together with the remarks of *Dr. W. C. Brownlee*, of New York, who gathered up and condensed this, from the numbers which appeared in the New York Observer some years ago, over the signature of "Brutus," and some other documents. *Dr. Brownlee* remarks respecting the agents employed by foreign powers, to revolutionize America:

"These are the men, and their principles, who are now making gigantic efforts to overrun our happy republic. All that the *De Propaganda* of France can do to extend this power, and these outrageous principles (of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope with the despots of Europe, to enthrall our country,) among us, is now being done. All that the *De Propaganda* in Rome can do towards it, is now attempted. All that the Leopoldine institutions of Vienna can do, by money, and by Jesuit priests, poured in upon us, is now going forward over our land. All that can be done by pouring in colonies of German and Irish Catholics, thoroughly organized, with the proper quota of priests, is now going on, among our good natured statesmen, and quiet unsuspecting fellow citizens.

"No great pains have been taken to conceal the facts in this matter. We have every evidence but the open confession of the conspirators. Some of the prime movers have made striking avowals, Bishop England, in a circular published in Ireland, shows, that there is an organized system of means in operation, to throw in upon us immense bodies of popish emigrants. And in his late address, issued after his return from Europe, he states that "France and Germany aid the Romish Catholic missions in America." "The *Leopoldine Institution* continues to feel an interest in our concerns," adds he: "Rome has this year contributed to our extraordinary expenses.* Even the Holy Father aids us from his private purse."

"The centre and power of this foreign conspiracy against us are at Vienna. Were it merely a religious concern, and simply the propagation of their superstitious creed, the location of the grand movers thereof, would be,—not at Vienna, nor in any other city, but at Rome, where their Missionary Society has always been. It is of the emperor and the princes who sustain the Leopoldine Institutions, that Dr. England says: "They feel an interest in our concerns, and have granted larger contributions than usual." Now what does the Austrian emperor care for our conversion, or for the religion of emigrants? What does the Holy Alliance care for the Romish superstition? An athiest burning with zeal, for the propagation of religion! He cares nothing for the pope and his religion, as such. No man ever suspected him of caring for any form of religion, as such. He has his own *God*, and to it is offered all his incense. That god is the genius of despotism, and he will do any thing, and operate by any agents, to extinguish light and liberty. At the head of the Holy Alliance he sits; and he, and his regal associates, would overturn heaven and earth to secure the reign of darkness, and that despotism, which crushes the people of Austria, Prussia, Poland, and Russia.

"Charles x., when on the throne of fame," (in 1825,) gave frank utterance to his cordial co-operation with Austria. "To educate and convert America," said his minister, in his published report, p. 62, "independent of its purely spiritual design, *is of great political interest.*" D. W. C. Brownlee on Popery the Enemy to Liberty, pp. 202-204.

"Bishop Flaget," (of Beardstown College Kentucky,) "the head of this College, when writing to his masters in Europe, relative to the difficulties in the way of making the Indians papists, told the pope and the Austrians, that the main difficulty 'was their continual traffic among the whites, *which cannot be hindered as long as this republic shall subsist.*'"

"Mr. Baraga, another of the Austrian Jesuits, in his letters to his masters, bewails the evils of "a free government." Speaking of some who refused to have their children baptized, he laments that he could not have, *compel them.* The whole cause of these evils he declares to be "*this too free government.*" Ibid, pp. 206-7.

"A high officer in the Austrian government, *Schlegel*, had said, in his Lectures on the Philosophy, (Lect. xvii. vol. ii, p. 299.) "*That the real nursery of all these destructive principles,*" (of free government) *the revolutionary school of France and the rest of Europe,* [Holland, Belgium, Holland, he names] *had been North America!*" Hughes and Breckenridge's discussion, p. 295.

"De Pratt, who had certainly come been a Catholic, and an Abbe, one of the first writers and politicians in Europe, has thus warned us:—"In Ireland, Holland, and the *United States*, (Rome) does everything by apostolical vicars, as in the countries of missions. This regime pleases Rome for it gives her the means of being mistress everywhere. The *Clergy of the United States*, like that of Ireland, is very devoted to the Pope. It is very rigorous. *In time it will give embarrassment to the United States*, as that of Ireland does to the British Government."† Ibid, p. 295.

"On the 5th of Aug., 1832," says Baraga, in his letter to his master in Austria, "the R. C. bishop called in the chiefs of the Ottawas, and made known to them some civil laws, which he had made for them. The Indians received them with pleasure, and promised solemnly to obey them. The Romish missionary and chiefs administer these laws." Dr. W. C. Brownlee on Popery the Enemy to Liberty, p. 210.

*In one year the Leopoldine Institution sent $200,000 for that purpose. Ibid.

†Modern Jesuitism, p. 295.

These comprehend a small portion of the testimonies on this point, and clearly show, that several of the despotic powers of Europe, together with the Pope, are combined to overthrow our liberties through the agency of Jesuits. I shall close this number in the words of another.

"Behold, then, the enemy is at our gates! The crisis is approaching! Rouse up, Young Americans, and hasten to your country's salvation! Rouse up your fathers and mothers, your sisters and brothers, everywhere! The crisis is fast approaching! Not a moment is to be lost! You cannot hesitate on the question, whether you shall be free republicans, or crouch down as the chained bond slaves of foreign despots! Hasten to the salvation of your beloved country! GOD AND OUR COUNTRY—is the watchword of every christian and patriot—of every political party in the land! *America expects every one of us to do our duty.*"

Yours, &c. YODH.

The following communication from a distinguished citizen of this State, sheds light upon a subject heretofore covered with doubt.

From the Wilmington Herald.

THE DONATION TO GENERAL GREENE.—THE DUCK TOWN COPPER MINE.

In 1782, (New Rev. Ch. 173, Sec. 5,) the General Assembly enacted "That twenty-five thousand acres of land should be allotted for and given to Major General Nathaniel Greene, his heirs or assigns, within the bounds of the lands reserved for the use of the army, to be laid off by the aforesaid commissioners, (Abraham Tatum, Isaac Shelby, and Anthony Bledsoe, Esquires,) as a mark of the high sense this State entertains of the extraordinary services of that brave and gallant officer."

The commissioners, in pursuance of this provision, laid 25,000 acres of land surveyed on Duck river, in Maury county, Tennessee, in the vicinity of the present flourishing town of Columbia. It is properly characterized by the National Intelligencer, as among the most valuable tracts, in the wide domain then within our borders.—There are few tracts in the Union, of the same extent, of equal fertility; and a million of dollars is a moderate estimate of its value at the present day. Many years ago Mrs. Skipwith, now Mrs. Littlefield, a widowed grand-daughter of General Greene, entered upon the possession of this magnificent estate; her youngest son resides within the boundaries of the grant, at the present time, but the title of nearly all, if not the entire donation, has passed into other hands. The 10,000 guineas given by South Carolina.—the 5,000 guineas by Georgia, together, we believe, with a rice plantation in the neighborhood of Savannah, on which General Greene resided at the time of his death, have very properly excited the admiration of his biographers. The munificence of North Carolina has attracted comparatively little attention. The editors of the National Intelligencer are doubtless indebted to their early training for their knowledge of the incidents connected with this portion of our history; and it is due to them to state, that in the long course of their editorial career, they have omitted no fair opportunity of manifesting their respect and affection for the State from which they removed more than forty years ago.

In 1789, (New Rev. Co. 299,) the General Assembly passed "An act for the purpose of ceding to the United States of America certain Western lands therein described." The eastern boundary line of these lands, now the State of Tennessee, was extended in 1796, under the direction of Joseph McDowell, Mussendine Mathews, and David Vance, to the Smoky mountains. In 1819, (Chap. 906,) provision was made, to continue the boundary from the terminus of the line of 1796, to the State line of Georgia. It was made the duty of the commissioners, under the latter act, to run the line from the extreme height of the Smoky Mountain "to the place where it is called Unicoy, or Unaka Mountain, between the Indian towns of Cowee and Old Chota, *thence along the main ridge of the said mountain to the southern boundaries of the State.*" They complied with the enactment, and marked the boundary line, on "*the main ridge of the said mountains,*" until they were within twenty miles of our southern boundary. At this point they accepted a proposition from the commissioners who represented the State of Tennessee, to make no future effort to pursue the sinuosities of the mountain chain, but to run a due south line, to the Georgia State line. The result was, as will be perceived by a reference to the map of the State, to relinquish to Tennessee the territory which constitutes the present county of Polk, and includes the Duck Town Copper Mines. There is a tradition current, in the neighborhood, as to the causes which produced the loss to us, and the gain to Tennessee, of this interesting and important region; but as we have no means of ascertaining its accuracy, we leave the relation of it to those who have.

The Duck Town Copper Mines, are more than 150 miles almost directly east of the Duck river lands given by this State to General Greene, as a reward for his revolutionary services. The mines probably derive their name from an original proprietor, and not from the beautiful and distant stream which for a time was part of a *geographical* connected with the name of President Polk, and waters one of the most beautiful and fertile portions of Middle Tennessee.

For the Star.

MR. EDITOR:—Within the last ten days I have been traveling in Alamance and Chatham counties, and I assure you I have been constant at surprised at the number of friends to the cause—the *American* cause, I have met with. I had not expected that the noble cause had found much foothold in the upper counties; but believe me, it is one of Sam's strongholds.

On every hand I have heard the mystic sound of his footsteps; but to a few it was as the sound of the wind, they could not tell from whence it came or whither it went. I find the mark of his presence in the highways and byways—in forests, in fields and in houses. In this way he is fulfilling his mission. The leaven is at work, and the purification begun.

I have heard but few complaints urged against the cause. The only complaints I have yet heard came from some old hide bound whigs and Locofocos who saw their fleshpots in danger. I saw one terrified Israelite flourishing the "Standard" and gravely assuring his old friends that the Editor of the "*Standard*" was agin' 'em.

The young men looked one at the other and then at the enraged Israelite and spoke not a word, but went their way that night and spoke for Sam!

I have heard of one man boasting that "there was none of the pesky fellers in Alamance yet!" His neighbors wink knowingly. Poor man!

The Fifth District will be found right side up next August.

Go on! Let the signal be flung from hill to hill. America shall be ruled by Americans though all the disembling demagogues feel the edge of the political axe on the national block.

SAM. STRAP.

For the North Carolina Star.

GREENSBORO', March 16th, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: I notice in your last paper a plea to the citizens of Raleigh relative to selling Meal at 50 pounds to the bushel. The Farmer says that that is more than is required in any other market in the State. My respects to him and tell him he is mistaken. In our town that is the regular and only lawful way to sell Meal. He further remarks that one bushel of Corn will not make fifty pounds of Meal; I will admit that it will not, when the millers grind for the eighth, but when they only require a tenth as they do in our county, it will turn out good fifty. The Millers, and not the citizens of Raleigh, are the people he ought to talk to, and ask them why they require more toll than the Millers of any other county. Request him to try the experiment with a bushel ground for the tenth.

A MERCHANT.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

The Steamer Northern Light arrived at Sandy Hook last evening, and reached her dock, at Jersey City after ten this morning. San Francisco dates of the 27th were brought down by the Uncle Sam. The Northern Light brings two hundred and sixty passengers and $92,500 in specie.

Business was quietly pursued, till the announcement of five heavy banking houses. The news of the suspension of the St. Louis house of Page & Bacon reached San Francisco on the 17th, and caused a great run on the California Star. The house met the run, and paid out half a million. A meeting of merchants and bankers was held which declared the house sound. This restored confidence, and affairs seemed to wear a better aspect; but on the 22d, however, Page, Bacon & Co. suspended, and were followed on the 23d by Adams & Co., Wells, Fargo, & Co., Richards & Co., and Wright's Miner's Deposite.

The excitement was intense. Adams & Co closed all their branches, without paying a dollar, except in San Francisco, where, on the 23d, they stood a run of $200,000. Wells, Fargo, & Co. closed in San Francisco, but their country branches paid as long as their coin lasted, and were still paying out, as fast as coin could be obtained for dust and bars. The house had announced that they would resume in San Francisco on the 26th. It is feared that Adams & Co could not resume under sixty days, if at all.—Page, Bacon, & Co. will probably resume in a few days, depositors having granted them on $400,000. The assets of this house are large.

These failures caused the detention of the steamer until the 26th. It is rumored that there are also heavy failures amongst the merchants in San Francisco, but of the truth of this we are no confirmation.

Owing to the great scarcity of water but little gold has been taken from the