Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

## SELECTED POETRY!

[From the American Organ. TO THE AMERICAN PARTY. Awake, oh ye sovereigns, the skies now are bright, A few battles more, and you'll be in command! The minions who fought you, with treacherous

To Pope Plo None, shall not sell this fair land. Oh, think of your country, and think of the hour, When your illustrious sires, battled in the hot

nght, ButGod gave them strength—a conquering power, As they wrestled with tyrants, for freedom and

They conquered, mid bloodshed and great tribu-And planted and watered fair Liberty's tree, Whose branches extend and cover a nation, "The home of the brove, and the land of the free!

O be not forcetful, but watch with great care! Your foes are in motion—let not sentincle sleep! Like our country's lov'd father, be fervent in prayer, Or, from Liberty's slumber, you may yet wake to weep!

Be faithful in brotherhood, firm and united, For thousands on thousands, are trusting in you! Let the precepts of Washington never be alighted! To our glorious Union forever prove true! Then in triumph shall roll on this great reforma-

tion, From the North to the South-the West to the And your ranks shall be filled, with the pure of the nation! And Priestoraft shall perish! aye, rot shall the Washington City, GREEN MOUNTAIN GIRL.

> CONTENT. BY ALICH CARY. My house is low and small, But behind a row of trees, I eatch the golden tall
> Of the senset in the seas.
> And a stone wall languag white,
> With the roses of the May,
> Were less pleasant to my sight
> Than the fading of to-day.
> From a brook a heifer drinks,
> In a field of pasture ground,
> With wild violets and pinks
> For a border all around, I eatch the golden tall

My house is small and low, " But the willaw by the door
Doth a cool, deep shadow throw,
In the summer, on my floor,
And in long and rainy nights,
When the limbs leaves of are bare,
I can see the window lights
Of the homestessis other where.

My house is small and low, But with pictures such as these, Of the meadow and the row Of illuminated trees; And the heifer as she drinks From the field of meadow ground, With the violets and pinks For a border all around-Let me never, foolish, pray For a vision wider spread, But contended, only say, Give me, Lord, my daily bread.

MY FIRST HOME AND MY LAST. "An invalid" is credited in the Boston Tran-script with the following stauras:

Out of my first home warm and bright, I passed to thousald world's lowering night; From love more real than light or life, To doubts and jeulousy, fears and strife; Ill hath it ended that well bogun— Into the shadow, out of the sun.

Out of my last home, dark and cold, I shall pass in the city schose streets are gold; From the silence that falls upon sin and pain, To the deathless joy of the angel's strain; Well shalf be ended that ill begun— Our of the shadow, into the sun!

## GREENSBOROUGH

FEMALE COLLEGE. The next Sension will open Dec. 22th, 1854, and the lowe on the third Thursday in May, 1855. The high strindard of scholarship and descipling and the ample Faculty provided for the Institution give it claims to public patronage which have here-tofore been acknowledged, and as no decline will hereafter be allowed in these particulars and in I provenients will from time to time be introduced, increased prosperity is confidently expected. Termo-270 a session, including tuition in the English ranches and board will facilitate resons, very at

trendance, fucl, lig cit, and wathing, \$27 outer Marie on the class or Gulter, and 27 the Os a string, Ferror \$17, Latin 61, Derwing \$7. a PACULATY.

REV. TURNER M. JONES, President and Professor of Natural Science WILLIAM K. BLAKE,

A. M. Professor of Mathematics and the Ancient

THEO, P. WOLLE, ESQ., Professor of Music. M. LOUIS HARNEST JOUANNE, (OF PARIS, Professor of the French Languages and Literatus MISS NANNY T. SPEED,

MISS LUCY MOURE, Assistants in the Literary Department. MISS AUGUSTA M. HAGEN, MINI LINA A. BLAKE, MADAME JOUANNE, Assistants in Marie.

Professor of Drawing and Painting THOMAS C. BLAKE, MIS. T. C. BLAKE,

(The Department of Drawing and Painting wil he reasonably impolied, a temperary variety with a five time of scaling up this advertisement. Parents and guardiam desiring to have full particular, will place ableves liev, Frest Joyan, who will forested a Circular showing the supers of study general place of study general place of study general place of the lacitation.

Doe: 10. 1052x

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF the Exercises Committee of the

North Carolina Star.

## North-Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31st, 1855.

VOLUME XLVI.

A Warstwo!-The conservatism of the Ameri can party upon the question of slavery even in New Hampshire, is fully admitted in the following significant paragraph which we find in the New Hampshire Independent Denovat, Let Southern men read it, and say whether the Foreign Democratic press at the South is not deliberately attempting to deceive them when it presents the Know Nothing movement as an Abolition movement-notwithstanding the fact that Seward, Greely, Weed, and the whole crew of Northern Abelitionists are out, as one man, against it. Here is what the New Hampshire Demograf says:

there is danger that the Know Nothing, or American organization will be percerted into an alliance with Southern Slavery. It will require the efforts of all the true men belonging to it to save it from the fate which has overtaken the Whig and Demoatic parties,"

Kosaura on Cuna .-- The New York Times sublishes a rather long letter from Kossuth in elation to Cuba and the United States. He takes the ground that there is a large Republican party in Spain, and if the United States had actively taken part with the Republicans in the Revolution of 1854 in Spain, a Republican Government would have been established in that untry, and Cuba would have become ours by voluntary action on their part. He regards the idea of purchasing the island from the mother country as preposterous and absurd. If an attempt to seize the island by force were made, Spain would abolish slavery and declare the ne groes free, which would embarrass the question of American action in the United States, and would cause England and France to take part with Spain to defend her rights.

A Courses Masson, -Mr. Soule, in one of his letters to the State Department, makes some singular disclosures. He says that Louis Napoleon, before his celebrated equp d'etat, which placed him at the head of an empire, had concoeted with General Narvaes, the Spanish min ister, the plan of a mission to the United States to sound how far this country was vulnerable in a military point of view. A secret agent was to be sent with instructions prepared by the Department of Foreign Affairs. These instructions duly signed, were presented to Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of Jerome, with a tender of what amount of money he might require to carry them out. The latter refused, telling Louis Napoleo that he was not the man for such a work; that he was a Democrat, and would rather be with the United States than with him. The matter was dropped, and has not been resumed since, at least to the knowledge of Mr. Soule's informant. Mr. Soule himself appears to have full faith in the statement.

THE POPE'S OPINION OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS. -Pope Pius IX, in his allocation, delivered in the Secret Consistery at Rome, on the 9th of December last, thus speaks;

"We have still to lament the existence of an impious race, who would exterminate all religious worship, if it were possible for them; and members of secret societies, who, bound together by a crimical compact, neglect no means of overthrowing the Church and State by the violation of every law. It is against them assuredally that the words of the Divine Redcemer are do the work of your fasher."

PAPACY AND REPUBLICANIES. -- Every day, says the Frederick Examiner, we have more convin ing reasons to assert their autagonism. The Hick man, Ky., Times states that & Roman Catholic near Winbun a few days since, in which he atnature, rainous to the interest of the true church, (the Roman Catholic,) and that all who were members of that church should do everything in their power to break down and destroy any such

Former Parrengs .- In a single ward of the

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1855. CONGRESSIONAL MORALITY.

A DEMOCARTIC LETTER. A DEMOCARTIC LETTER.

Dr. Samuel L. Marshall, editor of the Maysville Express, one of the ablest Democratic organs in Kentucky, has addressed to the Frankfort Comnonwealth the following letter: To the Editor of the Commonwealth:

MAYSVILLE, Ky., March 16, 1855. Six: Understanding that the vote of the State ention upon the resolutions adopted by that sire to assure the public, through your columns,

that one vote is registered against them.

To be brief and intelligible, I will say that I egard the whole as a bay of fustian, and I humthat they were not sanctioned by one-third, east, of the members of the Convention. They denounce the Know Northings for their selection of Freesoilers in the North and yet applaud the Administration which has appointed five hun-dred Freesoilers and Abolitionists to office in the State of New York alone. Inasmuch as Secreary Guthrie's name has received especial menm. I presume, sir, to ask, are the people of he State of Kentucky ready to endorse his Bronsen of the North and elevating the enemies of We would not Disguise nor deny the fact that the South! Are they resity and willing to sanction the Know Nothing, or American the interposition of the Administration, with all its patronage and power, in the local affairs of States, with a view to controlling their ele-tions, as was done in New York by Guthrie in Massachusetts by Cushing, and In Missis-sippi by Davis. Are they willing now to falsify their record by sustaining Mr. Guthrie with all his protective notions after having so emphatially arrayed themselves in oppositi the same proposition was advocated by the

> I shall, sir, with great pleasure, sustain the of my party, but I do insist that the time has now ome when the Democracy shall shake off the in-ubus of Pierce, Guthrie & Co., and dare to think and act for themselves.

SAMUEL L. MARSHALL.

HEAR PRICES. -The Warrenton News gives the ollowing account of the sale of the slaves of Major N. T. Green, of that county, on the 22d and 23d inst, which shows that the hard times have not affected the value of negro property much:

He sold sixty-nine slaves for the enormous sum o \$51,032 40, making an average of \$730 00. Of these 23 were under 7 and 3 over 50 years of age. The most valuable house-servants were not sold. and 5 \$6,000. Girls from 14 to 16 years of age,

The terms were 12 months credit with interest rom date for bonds with good security, but many referred paving each, as we learn eight or ten housand were paid up. Although these negmes rere very likely, looked well, were of good charcter, and warranted, still, taking it all together, t was the highest sale we ever heard of and ar-nes well for the prosperity of our county and tate, as not one was sold out of the latter. It would also, in justice to the humanity of Major reen, be stated that they were sold in families of 2, 3, 4, 5 and as high as six

ACCESSION OF THE EMPRIOR ASEXANDER.-The l'imes has published the following telegraphic lispatch, dated Berlin, Sunday morning:

The Czarevitch Alexander assumed the gov ent at St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon, and eceived homage as Emperor.

The Journal des Debats says: The new sovereign of Russia was initiated a a early ago into the affairs of the Empire by the imperer, his father: he was present at all the cils; he was invested with situations which ave him frequent opportunities of rendering imself useful to the army, and pleasing to the imself useful to the army, and pleasing to the outh of the schools. Whenever the Emperer Nicholas quitted the capital, he left the supre the government to his son; and, in bort, he had taken the utmost pains to prepare

im to become his successor.

The Grand Duke Alexander, the heir to the crown, is very popular in Russia; he is beloved and esteemed by the people. He will not exercise the great authority of his father, for he does not inherit either his heateur or his inflexibility. He will ruther please, as the Emperor Alexander I did, by his mildness and his affability, and between the uncle and the nephew there is a very The new Empress is also highly spoken of, and her elevated judgment and her conciliating manners are much extelled. It is thought that she will exercise a salutary influence over the

edly that the words of the Divine Redeemer are litary Grand Duke a policy different from that of directed: 'You are the children of the deril, and the Emperor, and particularly a more pacific one. (From the Native Sentinel )

MORE EVIDENCES THAT THE KNOW NOTHING PARTY IS A WILLG MOVE-

Jas, W. Powell, Esq., Engressing Clerk of the man, Ky., Times states that & Roman Catholic House of Commons of the last General Assembly, priest, living in that county, preached a sermon has renounced the Desocratic, given in his adhesion to the American Party, and started a paper templed to prove that a republican government in Goldsteor', N. C., to advocate its principles, and survey are that it was contrary to the laws of God and mature, rainous to the laterest of the true-church, good enough for it, and forthwith hoists the flag f the "Know Nothings," N. C. Clairborne, Esq., Commonwealth's At-

torney for Frunkin county, Va., and a prominent Democrat, declared in a recent speech that he codered the entire platform of the American

Bon. J. M. H. Beale, and John M. Patton, late Democratic Congressmen from the State of Virginia, have consented to run as candidates

We were infinitely amused three or four weeks mber of nice man of Congress. It was too ood to be left unpublished.

A couple of merry fellows, one of them a distinguished member of Congress from a southern State, and the other a distinguished ex-editor from Kentucky, concocted a letter purporting to

be addressed by a young indy to a very fine look-ing gentleman. It was got up in first rate style. The protended young lady set forth therein that she had several times seen the gentleman she was addressing, that she was captivated by his fine face and manly form, that her heart was deeply touched by all she saw and heard of h that she sense make his acquaintance before his departure, from the city that she hoped and prayed he would forgive her seeming bodinoss us it was the first imprudent act of her life, that she had always moved and was still moving in the highest circle of the capital, that she would be pon a certain square of a certain street at pre-sely 12 o'clock on the following day, in a dress which she described with great particularity, and that she hoped and trusted he would meet that she hoped and trusted he would meet her and thus afford her an opportunity of a brief personal intercourse with the tidal of her heart. The two wags had between thirty and forly cop-ies of this letter written by a female friend of theirs, and they sent these copies to hetween thirty and forty members of Congress, selecting those of course who were known to entertain a very exalted opinion of their own personal tas-

Everything being thus arranged, the two is kers called upon us and another young gentle-man, explained what they had done, and invited us to get into their carriage, ride with them to the point of assignation, and see the sights. We situtingly consented, and we saw sights ough. Riding upon the designated square, ners, Northern and Southern men. Whigs, Democrats, and Know Nothings, walking to and fro, all gazing expressly in every direction and at every female figure, to discover the object of their

We concluded that, if a few more copies of the letter had been sent to members of the House of Representatives, the House would have had to Representatives, the mant of a quorum.

Louisville Journal.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN Another interesting letter from Silas E. Bur rows, appears in the Alta California, which we

condense as follows: While in California Mr. B.'s commercial but ess enabled him to obtain various specimens of sculpturing from the natives of Queen Charlotte's Island, in latitude 54 N. The natives take slate rock from their mountains and sculpture it, with a beautiful polish. He was impressed with the great resemblance of this work to that of Japan and took with him to Japan various specimens. When in Jeddo Bay, with the Vice Governor of Uraga, and many of the chief men on board, he had these labors of the sons of Queen Charlotte's Island placed on the table, without a remark be

The Japanese, with evidently great surprise (as they had their police regulations so perfect that nothing could come on board the ship without their knowledge,) said, "Where, Mr. Barrows, did you get these Japanese articles?" He replied, "Ase these Japanese?" "Certainly they are Japanese," said several of the party, and anxiously looked at him to ascertain in what

sanner they had been brought on board.

Mr. B. replied, "it is with great pleasure, an this alone repays me for coming to Japan that you recognise these articles to be the workmanip of your family, but the workmen were not orn in Japan, but in America." The position f Queen Charlotte's Island was then pointed out to them on the charte, and when they again ex-amined the sculpturings, and saw how perfectly Japanese they were all were satisfied that the inhabitants of Queen Charlotte's Island were their descendants.

The noble specimens of the North American Indians, Tecumseh, Lagan, King Philip and Pocahontas, were perfect specimens of the Japan-ese, and were no doubt of the same blood and

The proof presented Mr. R. thinks conclusive ace that the red men of America came from the family of Asia. Many of the habits and customs of the Japan-

ese have survived the wreck of ages. The Jananese have a tradition that many years ago, of the rising san, now called America; and I ope your readers will feel the same interest in or Episcopalisms, or Baptists will vote, but before the subject as I do, as it lessens in some degree When Columbus first conveyed to Spain the

when Commons are conveyed to Spain the untives of America, who appeared so different from the inbabitants of Europe as to impress all that they were a distinct creation of man, could they have been accompanied by the Japanese of Asia, they would have ranked as the same fami-

ly.

The Japanese made it a perfect julilee during
the time we remained in Jeddo Bay, and had not
the Emperor interfered to arrest the intimacy. the Japanese would soon have been Americani

Never were a people more desirous of the closest intimacy; but the Emperer and prince prefer the old state of things to the .new, and timewill be required for the change,

Boy Ex-Governor Smith of Virginia gave utbecance at Fredicksburg, Virginia, a few days ago, to the following sensible opinious which we ent to the consideration of our readers in the

"The origin of Know-Nothings is a struggle for bread—a frightful and angre question at the North. At the South it is a political question of high importance. The North has 55 more rep-

ABUSE OF THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

If denunciation and abuse could kill a political party, the Know Nothings would have been dead long ago—not a man of them would now survive. The history of party strife exhibits nothing more virulent than the hostility excited against this new order. Yet, instead of being crushed out" or subdued, the party appears to are grown fat under the blows inflicted upon it And all the while, the alleged intolerance of the Know Nothings is the chief cause assigned for this most intolerant opposition. We have beard of "fighting the Devil with fire," and it must be such principle that the order is thus

What there is in the principles or character of the new party to justify this ferocious hostility, we cannot ascertain. True, its members meet in secret, and are not known to the public; but its principles and candidates are deciared to the world; and whatever may be thought of the former, it will not be denied by unprejudiced judges that the latter compare favorably in every respect with those of any other party. The feature of relates solely to the names of the members.

The necessity, or at least the policy, of adopt-g at the outset the plan of scorecy to the extent entioned, is obvious. Every one is aware of, and has experienced, the strength of the ties which bind in-dividuals to the political party with which they have co-operated. It is impossible to transfer the aliegiance or connexion from one par-ty to another, without incurring a degree of oppoion, and often odium, which many are unable encounter successfully. Hence the importance of their finding new friends and sympathiners be-fere the separation from old associates is openly proclaimed. It is well known, moreover, that both the old political parties have been eager hidders for the votes of Catholics and naturalized citizens, and neither was willing to commit itself to a cause by which it would beccafter lose a valsable support. A public secession from both to form a new party could not easily be effected and, in all probability, if it had partially succeed ed it would eventually have suffered the fate of the late Native American movement—every man who participated in it would have had a mark put upon him for all time to come. Until the party, therefore, had acquired strength enough to untain itself before the public and protect its nembers, it was desirable that they should be highled in some way from the hostility of embittered opponents and the evils of naprincipled

Nothings, we perceive nothing that is unpatriotic ar inconsistenti with our public institutions.— Every observer of public affairs in this country must have seen the truckling spirit exhibited by se professor of a particular religious creed. the country would occupy a subordinate positio and the government be completely in the hands of "adopted citizens." Already have we seen reigners banding together for the avowed pur pose of revolutionizing our institutions, and introducing the wildest and most destructive scheme we have seen a John Mitchell set out upon his career by unnouncing his intention to drag this country into the arena of European politics and sontention; we have seen a Moneicur Soule ap-sointed Minister to Spain, and Congress pass law authorizing unnaturalized foreigners, i If these things do not call for reform we are at a less to know what will. The Know-Noth ings are actuated by no hostility towards the na-tires of other lands who have sought an asylum-in this free country, many of whom, they recog-nise as worthy and respectable men; but they claim that those who were born and reared upon the soil shall govern the country-nothing more, nothing less,

But the Know Nothings prescribe Catholics and that his "religious prosceution !" If we un-derstand the matter, the party perpose not the east restraint upon the rights of consciouse or the freedom of religious worship. It is only as Ito-manions is a power in the State that the Know Nothings contemplate dealing with it. We shall not discuss now whether the Catholic Hiexchy have any designs upon the liberties of this country, although we might quote numerous passages from their own organs to that effect; but the impression has got abroad that the Catholic tion asked, how the Methodists, or Presbyte every generaly election it is anxiously inquired, will the Catholic vote be east? that this vote is wielded by a central power may be erroneous, but facts seem to sustain it, soil meme of t therefore the popular feeling that has been a-acter !!! therefore the popular feeling that has been therefore the popular feeling that has been to be supply to be su

NUMBER 13

For the North Carolina Star. NO. XIII.

Ms. Entros :- In this, my closing number, I shall consider the policy which ought to be pursued towards foreigners, and especially Cuthalic foreigners. It is but reasonable that, we as a Nation shall protect ourselves from any and everything which would jeopard the interest of our country. If this can be done, while the influx of foreign emissation continues while the influx of foreign emigration continues to pour into our country, then, in the name of God, let it be done. To a very great extent this may deabless be accomplished; but, then, it will require much caution and care to do this. It will be my aim in this number to point out what I believe the

with those of any other party. The feauture of secrecy, however, is with many persons the only foreigners, fixing the term of years to the torm of years to the years to the torm of years to the years the years to the years the years to the years to the years to the years the years to the years to the years the ye placing such barriers in the way of office, as shall more effectually give the governing power into the hands of native-lova citizens,—prohibiting unqualifiedly the ingress of all foreign calprits, convicts, and fugitives from justice.

1. Amendments and modifications of the Native

ralization low, fixing the term of years necessary to the legal naturalization of any foreigner to

(1.) The law itself.

This should be conformed to the Constitution This should be conformed to the Constitution of the United States, Article I. Seet. S. Clause & which gives to Congress the "power to establish an uniform rule of naturalization." "Under the constitution of the United States, the power of naturalization is exclusively in congress." See Character V. Characte, 2. Wheaton, 239. See Statesmen Manuel n. 12 set 1

Change vs. Chiracs, 2. Whosten, 230. See Statesmen Manuel p. 12 vol. 1.

Congress should therefore, be induced to so amend this law not only so as to make it "uniform" in its operations simply, but that it be so, everywhere throughout the Union. Such a law therefore, as is comemplated by the late Legislature of N. C. would be considered unconstitutional, masmuch as it grants the right to vote to any one who has paid taxes, and resided one year in the

(2.) The term of years should be fixed to term-

Many reasons might be effered for an arrange ment of this kind. Its propriety and necessity are apparent from the considerations which ful-

1. Because, we as a Notion have a right to 1. Because, we as a Nation have a right to us may appear the most salutary. This is a right that is peculiarly one of Ludpendence, and necessary belongs to us as an independent and free Nation. It is a right, exercised by all voluntary association, and is found necessary for the preservation of the unity and integrity of the association. The same reasons therefore, which show the propriety, indeed, necessity of such internal policies with regard to private associations, conclude with ten-fold power, in favor of the regulations contemplated here.

2. Because, we as a Nation acting upon the

2. Because, we as a Nation acting upon the principle of independence and self-security, not only have the right, but an imperious obligation rests upon us to do this very thing. The preservation of the unity of these States, not only requires it, but the perpetuity and transmission. requires it, but the perpetuity and transmiss of our constitutional liberties to all generati to come, imperiously demand such ameasured to come, imperiously demand such ameasure of us as a Nation; upon the action of the present generation in this matter, depends the perpetuity of our government. Les foreigners coursol us, (as to some extentities new do) by being allowed the unrestricted political liberties of the natives, in the enjoyment of the canoniment and influence of office, and we may soon find ourselves under the continue of the matter entirely.

once, and we may soon the currentees under the necessity, either to reform this matter entirely, or to succumb to this deadly foreign power.

3. Because this matter is one wholly predicated upon the principles of grateity, and therefore the right to regulate this belongs to us as a Nation, and should be exercised with greateure and indicious discrimination. No one succeeds with judicious discrimination. No one, surely, will pretend to say, that we should be dictated to by

the impression has got abroad that the Catholic and such as are continually coming into our to the result of this content vote, with a few exceptions, is east as a unit at country, have, or soon will have the power to control any elections which affect the highest meddle with alarry, but it is meddle with alarry, but it is meddle with alarry, but it is meddle with alarry. offices of the government, and through they trol the deatiny of our nation. Indeed, Mr. Edi-tor, it appears very probable, that much of this now exists in our National Government. Look, if you please, at the vast number of important offices now filled by foreigners, and offices too nome of them, of a very delicate and secret char-neter [1].

rity of their own citizenship, as well as joyment of American liberty. III. Problemay suquestifiedly the ingra

foreign culprits, couriels, and tagetires tice. The reasons for this are so appearance.

I said above, that we ought to have a "coller rule of naturalization" according to the caseling tion of the United States. By this I mean that this law should be so specific, as that it would not allow any one of the States, to naturalize citizens from foreign countries in less time that fixed upon by Congress, and in no other way and that no State should anti-orize the exercise of the electric franchise by foreigners, and the enjoyment of office earlier than the appellis period fixed upon by Congress.

Farther, that all naturalized percons should be required to obtain a cretified Diploma of their legal citizenship, and that in case of not here, able to furnish it, their citizenship not to be as knowledged. This would be accessary to proven france, which doubtless frequently are perpented in this marter. This Corfe are et diplome

exercise of all the rights and ship in any State of the Eu

There are many other important canaderations connected with this subject, which would be desirable to discuss; but, I shall here elementy communications.

HYPOCRISY IN POLITICS.

view, on Monday last, of the conver adopted the North, and at the South, us well as at the metropolis, by the hitherto antagonistic, but no ites in the Territory of Kannas, and pro-certain interrogatories to the Weshington the answers to which, if truthfully give enable us to push our inquiries still fur the mysterious invocanges in Onl. Fur his Governor of Kannas, on the quantities of the South, in that Territory. No annu-been given to our interrogatories, and we more will be given, and it is now prob-none will be necessary, as high is bre-upon us from that region, and no minists to required to prove the treachery administration towards the South. We copy from the Baltimere Sun

And so the Missourians have found out, un

is carrying out the scheme original galling the South, by a show of fair-ing Kansas to slaveholders, and v pretend to say, that we should be dictated to by foreigners or that they have any claim upon us whatever, of a legal character, any farther than see give them that claim by the law of naturalization. To suppose otherwise, would conclude against our independence.

4. Because, the present number of foreigners, and such as are continually coming into our As to the result of this contour.

As to the result of this contour.

meet the case—tothing but the simple right which each citizen has to withold his tote from these who have readered themselves obnoxious—and whethere the cause of complaint is removed the opposition excited by it will cease.

We now roturn to the point at which we set out. Wherefore the bitter invectives against the know Nothings which we daily hear? These who cannot consistitously co-operate with the party are doubless at liberty to act with whom they please, and are welcome to their opinious; the Know Nothings we presume will not moisst them, but the unsparing, unprovided and restless abone to which we allide, indicates a spirit of the same incheance which is affectedly denoted the same incheance which is affectedly denoted to largue.—Studies (A.). Speciator the same incheance which is affectedly denoted to largue.—Studies (A.). Speciator the same incheance which is affectedly denoted to largue.—Studies (A.). Speciator the same incheance which is affectedly denoted to largue.—Studies (A.). Speciator the same incheance of the same incheance which is affectedly denoted to largue.—Studies (A.). Speciator the same incheance of the same incheance of the same incheance which is affectedly denoted to largue.—Studies (A.). Speciator the same incheance of the same

Federace Payeanax.—In a singey woul of the chiral New York, we learn from the Tribunc, the charge of their day of New York, we learn from the Tribunc, the chiral professor of the chiral for the chiral