

North Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1855.

VIOLATION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.—An order has been issued by the British authorities for the enlistment of recruits for the British army. The mode pursued is the same as in New York. Men applying to have their names put on the list, are taken to a barrack, where they are examined into service. The U. S. District Attorney, it is said, has already taken measures to put an end to this manifest violation of our neutrality laws.

POST OFFICE.—On and after the 1st of April, all letters put into the post office, except those directed to persons on the free list, must be prepaid. If not prepaid they will remain in the office where lodged. Postmasters ought to put up conspicuous notices, warning the depositors of letters, that the postage must be prepaid, and that letters will not be forwarded unless prepaid.

WE learn that a negro man, belonging to the late of Lewis Pool, died, was run over and killed by an engine on the Central Railroad, near Stallings Station, on Monday last. A jury of inquiry was held over him and decided that he came to his death through the carelessness of the engineer.

WARREN'S TEST DIFFERENCE.—The Forney and Pierce men have argued as a great objection against the American movement that meetings are secret, that it is a midnight association, and all such evasions. Now we should like to know what difference there can be in principle between these so-called "secret meetings" held by the American party and the caucus system practiced by the old political parties? Is not an elective nomination made either by the Whig or Democratic party, the result of the deliberations or machinations of a secret caucus? No one can deny the universal custom; and if this be so, what becomes of all that talk about secret meetings, midnight associations, &c.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—According to the Concord Reporter, Messrs. Know Nothing, has been elected Governor by a majority of about 1,000 over all others. He received 5,400 votes more than Baker, the highest competitor. All the opposition candidates for Congress are elected by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 3,500. The opposition have also elected 225 representatives, and the Democrats 80. Four towns remain to be heard from. Hon. James D. Slover, it is said, stands in the Senate as the sole representative of the Democratic party of New Hampshire.

HYPOCRISY IN POLITICS.—We copy the following extracts from an article with the above caption, from the American Organ of the 25th inst. The Organ, after quoting from the Washington Union a declaration that "the men who opposed the fugitive slave law and the Nebraska bill are the men who professed the Know Nothing organization," &c., remarks:

Indeed, why, the very Washington Union in which this present sentence is found, itself opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise principle of the Nebraska bill. That very paper supports General Milnes, of Virginia, for Congress, who both spoke and voted against the Nebraska bill. That same paper eulogizes the Hon. Geo. W. Jones, of Tennessee, who had prepared a speech to deliver against the Nebraska bill, and was to have led against it—did not. And that same paper, Archibald and Hunter and others who favored the Nebraska bill. To this very day, Col. Forney not only has not sustained, and will not sustain John A. Andrew, and the Missouriists, in their contest with Gov. Rogers and the abolitionists, as to the point whether Kansas shall be free territory; but we have good reasons to believe, that both Forney and Pierce are privately aiding and assisting Governor Rogers to make Kansas a free State. To this point we refer the attention of the South, as the signs in this direction are obvious.

PROFESSORS OF THE NATIONAL PROGRESS.—The new Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, Mr. George Cornewall Lewis, like his two immediate predecessors, Gladstone and Disraeli, is shown from the ranks of the literary profession. As an author he was first brought into public notice by a volume published in London, in 1849, entitled "An Essay on the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," a work, however, which we hope is pardoned for saying is already nearly forgotten. His most direct connection with the world of letters is through the Edinburgh Review, of which he is and has been for some time past been either the editor or a contributor.

The selection of the editor of the Edinburgh Review by a pack of such Equity and consequence, says the New York Post, marks an important change in public sentiment, since that periodical was founded in 1822. Those who have read the late Lord Cockburn's life of Jeffrey will recollect what sentiments that gifted writer calculated of the probabilities of his personal dignity and social position being changed by editorial pretensions, by writing to his friend Horner, in May, 1833, that he had agreed to become the regular editor of the Review, he says:

"If I consent, and so regular in my attendance, as, perhaps the knowledge of my own competition may not very materially impede my advancement. It will be known that my connection with the Review is not for life, and that I will relinquish it as soon as I can do without it. The risk of writing in the general estimation, that I shall be regarded as a literary man, and not as a man of letters, is a very small one. I will acknowledge, that any other consideration, I certainly would not leave, or even concede, my position, by becoming the editor of any other periodical in the Kingdom; but I have a strong feeling that there are some persons who are so constituted that should remove a part of their obligations."

THE NEW PATENT.—The report of the Board of Visitors of the Alma House at Philadelphia, made on the 25th inst., describes the following facts: "That of three thousand seven hundred and thirteen patients receiving out door relief, 2000 are females, and out of these 2570 females, 1820 were Irish. These facts show by what means the question, 'Who are our poor' is being dispelled by the most convincing evidence as to the foreign population of the nation."

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SOLILOQUY OF A DISCONSOLATE ONE.

A curse upon them Know Nothings, O! I am ill at ease. In me it is fully exemplified that there is neither peace to the wicked, nor rest for a poor devil. Ah me! I am tormented with these thoughts. With my left hand in my breeches pocket, and my right feeling about for some public crib—the former clutching with covetous grasp my high-priced gain, and the latter ramming for more—I know I wear a smacking air, but the "powers that be" can't see it, and I care nothing for others. Solitary and alone have I for many years toiled off each passing hour with a corresponding lie. But I can't stand every thing. I have called in help to share such labors with me now. Here I stop for a little rest, some busy-body comes around, and twitted me that I was going back to my first love and charged that a remnant of virtue and principle still remained; and thus hammering, pinning and torturing me, they forced me to go on, weary, sick and worn as I was. The City is Know Nothing, and that plays the devil with my time of day. Whigs and Democrats have heretofore punished me alike—the former by refusing me an organ with which to sing their praises, and the latter by giving me a seat in the great National Sanhedrin. Ah me! I thought I had maxed and killed off that vile dog "Abe," so that he would never trouble me again—but I hear his loud bayings in the distance, and feel that I must call on "Mike," "Wah," and other proscribed Irishmen, to come to the rescue, or else others will not take much notice of me. Poor Foolish "Abe" dogs and anti-bolsheviks—they don't know that my upward thumb and downward finger are pointing with scorn at them. Poor 00000000 who's a fearful!

Like that idea of reducing things to my own level. It is natural for a poor devil to go down, for I can't go up—and therefore rejoice that I am on a grade and par with them. I and "Little Davy" have managed things of State for four long years, and I know he'll need one by his side, for sometimes he can't keep the time of day or night. I learn that the "powers that be" contend that "it would be too great a sacrifice of decency and honor to set me agog at Washington! Ha! ha!—that's funny. Think I, well, ten or fifteen thousand for printing the laws, journals and revised statutes, and four or five hundred each from the various departments, ain't much, but it will keep me going, though I may not let me travel. I think the citizens are very foolish for submitting to such doings, but as long as I get the Jones it's all well with me. I praise the bridge that carries me safely over—or rather that suffers me to make the money and enjoy my swelling dignity. Arrah, faith, and am not I a justman and a Christian, by the holy St. Patrick! but hasn't that something to do with the "Blessed Virgin" and the church! Ah me! the church—I tried that once and left. Discretion's the better part of valor. Well, I think I had better stop talking—so I'll go to telling—little matters that I know will pay. Good night Know Nothings, I've got nothing to brag over you yet; but as for you, old "Abe," I'll meet you on the first twenty lines on the second column of the fourth page of your Cuban speech—and there I'll give you fit.

More Power.—The proof of the falsity of the charge of the Standard and kindred prints that the American movement is allied with abolitionism, has been so often laid before our readers that more proof is scarcely necessary. But as the charge is reiterated, in face of positive proof to the contrary, and as materials for refutation of the charge are constantly accumulating, we will continue to lay them before our readers.

We present below a letter from the Hon. Edward Wade, a Democratic Abolition member of Congress from the Cleveland District, in Ohio, which we deem sufficient of itself to show what he and his Abolition confederates think of the American movement, and hence we will add no comment of our own.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1855. J. A. WHEAT, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have taken the liberty to forward to you the Washington Organ, the daily Know-Nothing paper published at this place, and claiming to be the "national organ" of the "order." You will see that its great effort is to ignore entirely the question of slavery. Indeed, if I might be the true exponent of the views of the K. N., then every question hitherto discussed of national concern, as to the mode of the all important question of the suppression of 20,000,000 of native Americans over 2,500,000 foreigners. The thing is too preposterous for men of sense to entertain for one moment. I feel confident that the intelligent people of Northern Ohio have maintained common sense in their midst too long to be deluged by a sham of utterly absurd as this. But Southern politicians have no higher opinions of the farmers and mechanics of the free States, than to expect them to be taken in by just such a shabby gall-rag; and with this spirit, the Know-Nothing is raising up a flag of rebellion through the slave States. The census of 1850 shows that there are ten anti-slavery foreigners in the free States to one in the slave States. The slaveholders alarm, at "foreign influence," therefore, is either a hypocrisy or a folly, and there is no scope from this direction.

The inference from this new born anti-slavery zeal among the slaveholders can be accounted for on one hypothesis, and that is, their expectation that this and will swallow up anti-slavery at the North, and thus, by dividing the anti-slavery element in the Know-Nothing movement under their own patronage, and so use it as to overthrow the anti-slavery movement in the free States, and thereby renege the joint declaration of anti-slavery and pro-slavery men. I have no fear that among a population so intelligent as we are, there will be any such a thing as a coalition with those of Northern Ohio, this anti-slavery movement can be converted to the purposes of the slavery propagandists. I have not, therefore, participated in the alarm of the Northern Era and other of our anti-slavery papers on this subject. My confidence in the integrity and intelligence of the people of the free States is unshaken, and I cannot and will not believe that they are prepared to sacrifice their hostility to the real dangers of the spread of human bondage to the hypocritical and servile bowings of the slaveholders and dough-faces against the evil of foreign influence as an influence on never get made favorable to any interest of the nation, save only that of human freedom, and not to this, but under the lead of the slaveholder patrons who are now stirring up such a war of the slave States against the free States, and thus, by dividing the anti-slavery element in the Know-Nothing movement under their own patronage, and so use it as to overthrow the anti-slavery movement in the free States, and thereby renege the joint declaration of anti-slavery and pro-slavery men.

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THE FOLLOWING IS THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

It is a plain, straightforward document, and will command itself to the favorable consideration of all honest men. HALIFAX C. H., March 23, 1855. Messrs. Andrew E. Kennedy, George D. Gray and John D. Baker: Gentlemen—I have just received your letter of the 11th, informing me of my nomination by the Convention at Winchester, for the office of Governor of this State, and requesting my acceptance. It was well known to all who communicated with me upon the subject, that for reasons entirely personal to myself, I had no desire to occupy such a position. As far as it respects my own feelings, I am as worthy as it is of the ambition of any man, I was unwilling to have my attention withdrawn from the quiet pursuits of private life, and earnestly hoped that the Convention would have selected some more suitable candidate. As far as it respects the duties of the office, I am as qualified as any man, and I am as ready as any man to accept the nomination. I am in favor of a general system of popular education. I am in favor of completing the leading lines of internal improvement, now under prosecution, with as much dispatch as the financial condition of the State will justify, keeping always in view the preservation of the faith and credit. I am in favor of a basis principle of the American party, believing that it is the most conservative principle to the consolidation of the country since the establishment of our independence.

The rapid increase of foreign immigration is well calculated to excite the jealousy and pride of the Government, both State and Federal, should be exerted to check it. It seems almost impossible to doubt that the influx of between four and five hundred thousand foreigners into our country annually, will ultimately be subversive of our Republic, and the principles of the American party, as embodied in Jackson gave early warning to the country of the danger to be apprehended from foreign influence. The naturalization laws should either be repealed or so modified, and such restrictions imposed, as to arrest the influx. The State is especially and deeply interested in this question.—This immense annual addition to our population settles in the non-slaveholding States and the extensive territories of the West and North West, out of which Free States will, in consequence, be more speedily formed, increasing with fearful rapidity the balance of power in our Union.

Intimately connected with this question of foreign immigration, is the growth of the Roman Catholic Church in our country. Despite, proscription and intolerance, its ascendancy, as all history teaches, has already become a serious and growing evil, and while I would unhesitatingly oppose any interference with the rights of its members as citizens, by any legislative enactment, yet by a full and independent exercise of the right of suffrage and the appointing power, they should be excluded from the offices of the Government in all its departments.

It may be said that there are comparatively few Foreigners and Roman Catholics in Virginia. She is not acting for herself alone. She is a leading member of this great sisterhood of States, and her action will be felt in every part of the Union. Her destiny is identified with theirs, and she cannot look with indifference to the fact, that the great valley of the Mississippi, watered by twenty thousand miles of navigable rivers, and the immense and fertile territories, stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California, are now in the hands of a foreign population of one hundred millions, are rapidly filling up with this class of people.

I will advert particularly to one other principle of the American party—the non-intervention of the Federal and State Governments with the individual affairs of each other. This great principle of the principle will make the union of the States perpetual. I shall not have it in my power to meet the people of the State and discuss these questions with them face to face. It is now but about thirty days to the election, to defend his election, every day to the canvass, and should not be able to visit more than a third of the counties. An additional, and with me an important reason, is that I shall be fully occupied in preparation for and attendance upon the courts in which I practice my profession. My confidence in the integrity and intelligence of the people of the free States is unshaken, and I cannot and will not believe that they are prepared to sacrifice their hostility to the real dangers of the spread of human bondage to the hypocritical and servile bowings of the slaveholders and dough-faces against the evil of foreign influence as an influence on never get made favorable to any interest of the nation, save only that of human freedom, and not to this, but under the lead of the slaveholder patrons who are now stirring up such a war of the slave States against the free States, and thus, by dividing the anti-slavery element in the Know-Nothing movement under their own patronage, and so use it as to overthrow the anti-slavery movement in the free States, and thereby renege the joint declaration of anti-slavery and pro-slavery men.

THE CASE BRIEFLY STATED IN VERY PLAIN LANGUAGE. The country has been within a few years past deluged with a flood of "Know-Nothing" literature, and the intelligent people of Northern Ohio have maintained common sense in their midst too long to be deluged by a sham of utterly absurd as this. But Southern politicians have no higher opinions of the farmers and mechanics of the free States, than to expect them to be taken in by just such a shabby gall-rag; and with this spirit, the Know-Nothing is raising up a flag of rebellion through the slave States. The census of 1850 shows that there are ten anti-slavery foreigners in the free States to one in the slave States. The slaveholders alarm, at "foreign influence," therefore, is either a hypocrisy or a folly, and there is no scope from this direction.

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