North-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C. IULSDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1835.

strange. The Forney and Pierce premeparty have industriously and pertinacirculated the false charge that the Amers for their religious opinions. We have gain. The American party interferes with town opinious and privileges of no man erfect liberty of conscience; they can chatever form of Church government they s and entertain and promutgate their reliinitialization without any restriction imitation. The rilest opponent of the Amer-

, is this; that no church, as a churcherfers with the politics of the country' and endeavor to procure for itself particular immunities and privileges, by proferring to any ty or faction that will make large promises to it, the united support of all the members of that muse the Catholic church has his that the American party opposes the lias always, where it had the power, ind, or a church, in the local and general

his has been the general policy of that church, been shown over and often again, and the adency of its doctrines, as well as of its it , has been anti-American and in direct ion to republican principles. Its bigotry colerance are well known, they are indelisomel upon the history of the world. That always had an eye to the influence it ht le able to exert spon the domestic as well Penny Post, which show clearly, from fings of Catholies themselves, their feeles and designs towards our country.

r do these theoretic destrines develop these theoretic doctrines developed less only in opposition to the schools,—star into the views of these writers on all timals questions of the day, and break out a rislent and unpatriotic hostility to the ul measures of the devenment—espensively pulley. Thus, on the great of the relations of our country to the

ediate future hat there great powers of the first order id; the United States, Russia and The Russian and American are the OT IN AUSTRIA UNDER GOD

ory question between our country and he papel rations of Europe, these writers bruly against their country, in the Kussta case:

Capt. Ingraham.) mistook his duties, and his seal to get the better of his judgment. the government has approved his con-must hold it, and not him, responsible must offered to the Austrian flag. He stally not initiated into the plot, and was a blind tool by the resolutionies. The y not initiated into the policy of the first tool by the revolutionists. The find tool by the revolution is not difficult to a bind tool by the revolutions. The of the whole transaction is not difficult to it was to get up a war, if possible, with it accordance with the plans and acdent of Ludwig Kossath. For this purpose, it not, hostis returned, or was ordered out to return, to Turkey, and very possible the knowledge and approbation of OUR. in the knowledge and approbation of OUR w. Jan. 1854, pp. 80-81.

trobbishops Hughes, says;

would consider it equally stultifying to my restian gentleman, to acknowledge the p of using reversal language respecting of dergymen."

fractions spire has not seen common, florintisms, to "the sympathising participation public man, however honored, who y dured to countenance the principles by sympathy with the oppressed, have above

a favor of free worship and of rights a for Americans abroad, was kindly all for his "confusion of ideas," and serviced for his "confusion of ideas," and is expressed that his pleading will be as driveling by foreign States, in a public on Archbishop Hughes of New York,—sense's Journal beautingly informed the single if Mr. Hastings, Complain at the on Consulate in Home, made a single, "he would be kinked out of Home, though as (Je.) should bondle up his traps and

grave Quarterly of Brownson condencended To are glad to see Gen. Case laid upon the

clf, for we can never support a man who turns first in his nid age."—[Review, Oct. 1832. For his famous letter to the Austrian Minister, two poon says in the Review;

dr. Wubster ower his failure to the Hules-letter, and after dinner speech and took Ensanth banquet. When such a man as Webster courts the mobile is sure to fail," your, Outsider 1848.

dr. Rosrett, while Secretary of State, with sident Filinuse's approbation, wrote a cour-se and dignified note to the Grand bake of degined note to the Grand Dake of requesting the release of the Madiai.— mortal an both were complimented thus remun's Journal as retiring from office; on an which ordinary political antago-ment beside, make it a point to speak of courtney and severe. ery and rispect:

OTED AN IT HAS BEEN IM-Chrystee congratulates the coun-

ms a village lowyer." myst and note of these men have

Why, a year or two since, in the prevalence of some excitoment in one of our eities, as if unwilling to less any opportunity of obtroding these odious notions and ideas upon the people, extain seclesiastics, whose official character no law of our scan recognize, west impertinently sent forth his exclesiastical presimination side by side with that of the mayor of our greatest city—by way of supplementing the implied failure of the Mayor or a power to keep the peace—prescribing to his exclesiastical subjects the limits within which he desired them to behave themselved. And in reply to the indignant remonstrance of an influence of doing things, the mouth-piece of that ecclesiastic diagrams such as un-American style of doing things, the mouth-piece of that ecclesiastic day, in the midst of the public cream were enjoy communication of the distribution of the public cream were enjoy communication in the American Party. If it have a man's of the Greely school of politicians, in reference to the colored race. These mixed colored

It is perfectly manifest from all this evidence, that there is a persistent effort on the part of the high functionaries to establish the supremacy of Catholic doctrines and Catholic rule in the In the first and opinions without any restriction of Catholic doctrines and Catholic rule in the United States. They are determined to push church power at all hazards. Their zeal to put down Protestant views of religion and liberty, makes them brave the greatest violence of public makes them heave the greatest violence of public opinion, and they are constantly and steadily using every means to key up the tone of their own people, to stand by them in the contest—that contest which they seek again to bring on between the destrines of the Dark Ages, and the destrines Nineteenth Century. Efforts are pertanationally insisted on to inflave a deeper hue of bigotry interests. Roman Catholic citizens. An extract from a high source which we give below developes this purpose plainly. This is the last extract we shall give to-day:

"The higher, more consistent and more practical tone of all journals calling themselves Catholie in this country, has done much to remedy the seril. Catholie journalists can utter, and are even expected to utter, truths, the expression of which in the office of the care. in their collustrated columns ten years ago would have ruined their journals; still our best periodicals must be consent still to do good by halves, at the risk of not being permitted to do is at all, if their conductors do not know how to temper zeal with prudence. Many questions must be avoided which deserve and need to be discussed. and if all that is absolutely bad is excluded, much that is very true must be kept back. As, no Catholic journalist would have dared ten years ago to condemn many popular theories now scout-ed by all Catholics deserving the mame, so, no doubt, ten more years of progress will have wear-ed Christians here still further from the milk to e give extracts from an article in the Rich-which they are attached, and necession them to strong meat, which at present they will not suffer any one to present to them,"—Shepherd of the Valley, Oct. 22, 1854.

THE AMERICAN PARTY.-We make the following extract from a speech of A. S. Mitchell, Esq., editor of the St. Louis Intelligencer, which was delivered the day before the election there. The from a European tour, calculates that during the sentiments are alike just and true, and at the same time a forcible defence of the principles of the American party. The charges made against the pacty by its enemies are alike unjust and unfounded, and what may have even the appearance of justice is based upon a wilful misrepre-Russian and American are the sentation of its objects and purposes. Such service services are long in China, or India, to approach the world, and the triumph have been employed by the abject party press, cannot long blind the minds of the people, the sober, reflecting people, to the great and glorious HIS CHURCH, IS THE HOPE OF objects of the party. These tricks have had their STIAN FREEMEN," &c. | Brownson's day, they can no longer avail their perpetrators as within Party of the party. anything. Read the remarks below:

Now look at this doctrine, that a man should not be deprived of office on account of the "acci-

1. The man who is here is a republican because

t. The man who is not and the cannot help himself; and
2. The man who comes here from abroad is a republican from choice.

Admit these propositions for a moment and see the inference that invariably follows. It is this: ter republican than the man who is a republican by accident of his birth under republican institu-tions; or in other words, the naturalized foreigner is a better republican than the native born American. The result of Mr. Lightner's logic is to put the American population on a secondary place in

charge could be more false. It is not the intenion, or wish even, of the American party to take away any right, political or religious, that the native citizen enjoys, or that the naturalized citi-zens have acquired under our Constitution and sens have acquired under our Constitution and laws, or that any foreign born person may be now applying for, or that any may have a right to apply for, so long as our naturalization laws remain nochanged. Look at the case of Kosta. He had not become fully naturalized, under our laws. He had only applied for the rights of citizonship. Yet when the tyrant Austria grasped the poor fugitive's throat, the blood of every native born American was aroused to a feeling of high indignation, and in thunder tones that made the houry desionisms of Central Europe quake, the

high indignation, and in thunder tones that made the heavy despotisms of Central Europe quake, the American people demanded Kosta's release. He was released! And the American people can justly point the foreign born citizens of the country to Kosta's case, as a proof of their pur-pose to defend the rights of foreign born citizens fully as American citizens

pose to defend the rights of foreign born citizens as faithfully as American citizens.

The American party will protect the civil, and religious rights of every man, he he native or foreign horn. But let no man mistake what his rights are, in a republican country. No man has a right to any public office or true t in this country. No man can ever acquire such "right"—though many set as if they thought they could.

Offices in this republic cannot be seized by faces. No right class of men can, with truth or justice, complain of being deprived of their political rights, if their fellow citizens who have the majority and give the votes, do not choose to elect them to office. A man has the pricilese to ron for office—be he native horn and instantized, and no American thinks of taking away that privilege. But the people have the privilege to vote for and against whom they please. And if they vote, invariably, against native-born or naturalized, unither can say that her "rights" are invaded. Did not the foreign democratic element of the country, vote, for years, against the old White server. valed. Ind not the horizin democratic element of the country, vote, for years, against the old Whig party,—and roted against it on rule and princeple, as sternly as the Whig and Democratic Kaurs-Archings are now said to vote against foreign town persons? And did not this conduct prescribe the old Whig party from all effices of house and trust?

But when did we hear that faithful old purts But when did we hour that faithful old purtypure in the old time—ains, how fallen, and dishousered by bad men since!—when did we hear
the old Whip party complain that they were "dopurred of their political rights" when they found
themselves defeated, and sankeded from all offices,
attently and asthmahingly, for years in succession!

It does not become the good sensors self respect
of men who so long preservined a native born pacty, to complain, now the tables are furned, that
their own "rights" are invaded. They have in"right" to public offices—no man or class of meahia. The ray is therefore falso, that the Ameriena party take away man's rights, in falling to was purty take away man's rights, in failing to

some for him to fill public offers.

Neither done the American party deprive any man of religion, or interfers with its exercise. What is exercise. The Apostic James tolls in that "Pure religion and undefind, before God and the Father is their." To visit the fatherises and the widoes in time affections, now to keep himself manageated from the world." Will any man say that the American party persons de interfers with the encayant of this him of a world in verigion." Will not the American party let a mate peen how himself may be the first the encayed of the himself of the first for the desired by the control of the himself of the first doing good, and "keep himself any for the ten that the fake during that the maked?" Whendare maked the fake during that the world? Whendare maked the

desired them to behave themselves? And in reply to the indigenous removatements of on inflooring party a passive of doing things, the mouth-piece of that ecclesiant in dared holdly, in the midst of the public estimates to have a public office, then does the citement, to predict the coming of the time when—
"Trembling Mayors and embarcassed Governors shall appeal to Catholic Bishops to lend them their most active exertions towards possing on its loss feast? Away swith such religion. It is basis the fateric of our Reguldie and the hope of the Constitution."—[Freeman's Journal, Jan. 14, 1854.

that it loves political officer and spoils—and that the American Party violate the religious rights of men, in not electing them to office.

But what does the American party do? I answer, it proposes to protect the institu-tions of these United States against the floods of emigration now setting towards our shores from what we have hitherto received, and cooling in countless numbers, and too rapidly to be absorb-ed into the body politic without deep injury to our political system,

Peace in Cincinnati.-Peace has been res ored in Cincinnati. The "Commercial" states that certificates had been granted to all the Demperatic candidates, that Mr. Farren had been sworn in, and that he would take his seat yesterday. The Know Nothings have a majority in

HISTORY DISPUTED .- The N. O. Delta contains a correspondence between Rev. J. H. Headley. author of "History of the Second War with England," and Col. Wm. Christy. The Reverend Historian had attributed to the English officers the quality of promptness and energy, and to the American officers the single quality of caution. Col. Christy takes him to task, and asks for his authority for that assertion. Mr. Headley replies that he did not mean all the officers, but only the general officers, and particularly Gen. Harrison.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION .- During the first three nonths of the present year, 15.677 emigrants ar rived at New York from foreign parts, against 23,726 for the same period of the previous year. A shrewd observer, who has recently returned present year the German emigration will be about 175,000 and the British 75,000-making a total of 250,000.

SUGAR PROSPECTS IN LOUISIANA.—The Louisiana papers contain gloomy accounts of the proneets for a good sugar eron in that State. The The Opelousas Patriot says it is not unsafe to say, that the sugar crop cannot, under the most favorable circumstances of weather and season. reach another year within thirty-three per cent. of the crop of the past, and that shows at least twenty-five per cent, of a falling off from the crop of 1853. Touching the cotton and corn crops, a large pitch has been made, and with a favorable season, a far better yield may be nuticipated than the last year.

Ber Martin Van Buren, jr., died at Paris on Tuesday, the 20th ultimo. A large number of Americans accompanied his remains to their temporary resting place in the cemetery of Montma tre. He had seated himself at the dinner table when his head fell forward on his breast, and he expired without a word, without a groan.

JAPANESE PORTS OPEN TO THE DUTCH .- In the report of the Dutch, upon Commodore Perry treaty, it is stated that the port of Nangasaki i "Know Nothings," so called—intend to violate to be opened to Holland for trade, and those of the spirit of American institutions by taking away the rights of anturalized citizens; and that they furthermore violate the rights of conscience by interiering with the religion of citizens. Now presents are to be sent to the Emperor of Carolina had so long followed Virginia, that show the interiering with the religion of citizens. Now presents are to the King of Holland, in now felt like an apprentice just set free. Sir. hopes of securing still further negociations.

> TUBERY AND HER PROTECTORS.—The London strespondent of the N. Y. Tribane comments that according to Turkish common sense, the indeudence of Turkey is equally destroyed by otecturate of the five powers, as by the excluaive Bussian protectorate. She requires no protectorate whatever, and the Diran pretends that the sovereignty of the Sultan over his Christian subjects cannot be abulished by any conferences at Vienna. In one word, Turkey, which had never accepted the four points, begins to make opposition to them. We know this very portant new turn of negotiations only by teleph; still it is entirely consistent with the spirit of the Turkish Government, as described by the last advices from Constantinople. The Sultan insists further upon the maintenance of his full overeignty as regards the Besphorus and the les; but, in this respect, he has missed the opportunity of guarding his rights. Gallipoli being now occupied by the French, who, by this position, have become the masters of the Darlanelter.

New York Exports.-The Journal of Com

The exports from New York to foreign ports for the month of March, exclusive of specie, are \$304,056 more than for March last year, and \$4.36,540 more than for March, 1833. This increase, notwithstanding the large falling off in the shipment of breadstuffs, was not generally the shipment of breadstuffs, was not generally expected, and is quite gratifying. The experts of specie have also increased having been encouraged by a wise Legislature in that must atsured tax upon foreign expital, which does except same passing through the hands of agents, or waiting for investment. The total value of the experts for the month, exclusive of specie, was \$0.341,925. The experts for the last three months from this port exclusive of specie, are \$1,037,018 less than the large total for the same time last year, but \$4,909,923 more than for the same time in 1853.

The Washington Sentinel declares, that, in reerence to the territory of Kansas, "the Adacinis-ution, whilst keeping the word of promise to he ear, has broken it to the hope; and that, al-hough it was obliged to adopt the theory of the

nine, desirous of promoting the descript rearing of lieue has invented a contributes to keep them from scentiling up the gorden. It is a small inerrument, somewhat resembling a very linin spare, attudeed to the hind part of a hea's leg. The interestment is so arranged, that when the hea is about to events the earth, the same varies in the ground before her feat has fairly duscernical.

full Negro government in a state of retrogadation is one of the most able lawyers, and most con-while the mixed White and Negro Government scruafive politicians in Virginia. great force and truth, that all such facts as the had been requested, by a committee of the Amer-following go to show how atterly impossible it is ican order, to give his views of the order, its ever to realize in the United States, the Utopian dreams of the Greely school of politicians, in reference to the colored race. These mixed colored governments exist, more or less, too, in all parts governments exist, more or less, too, in all parts of Spanish America, and there, as well as in

"There is not the least doubt, and we express this with real philanthropical regret, that the ne-gro empire of Hayti is going down rapidly with every year, and will be lost without help. The rotten machine of state and society went on pret-ty well for a while, as long as the illusion of the per money lasted, and the ignorant negro, by habit of want of reflection, received the had shin-plasters of this country for current money. Pu-ring the time of the Republic, the rulers of Hay-ti were so prudent as not to carry to an excess the manufacture of this paper, which has no specie basis. Under President Boyer, the whole is-land formed one single State, the expenses of the Government were moderate, and living in Hayti was cheaper than any where else in the West In-dies. Even under the last President, Riche, the of the paper money has reached the immense Forged bank netes have been Imported in great quantities, and are not easily to be distinguished from the good ones.— All kind of goods has risen in proportion, and living is actually as expensive in Port au Prince as in any luxurious capital of Europe. The ar-my, the publicofficers, the whole Government costs valmost three times as much as at the time of the enublic, which, it is true, was likewise by no means a model State, yet, even in its worst condition, did not attain such a high degree of rot-

tenness and corruption as the Empire.
"Soulouque seizes, as is well known, a fifth
part of the whole annual coffee-crop for his civil ist, or rather for himself. The coffee-cultivating segroes are obliged to sell their crop to certain privileged speculators, from whom alone foreign perchants are permitted to buy. It is from the privileged speculators that the Emperor receives this fifth part. The coffee crop is decreasing rathr than augmenting with every year. According o a gentleman well informed in these matters, he codes product now amounts to about 40,000,000 f pounds annually, while under the administram of President Boyer, it reached more than ,000,000 of pounds. On account of the increaing depreciation of the paper money, and the great injury suffered from the usury of the liensed speculators, the profit of the cultivators accomes smaller and smaller; they disuade cer-ain things which they had formerly bought from oreign manufacturers. Their dress resemble re and more the simple, primitive fashion of eir aucestors in Soudan or Livines. They hard lightfully warm, that the inhabitants hardly equire more luxury in dress than it was the schion to wear in old paradise. Some bacon and a few plantains are sufficient to fill the ne groe's stomach, even without any labor. The negroes are not so strong and so robust as the an-cient slave population of St. Domingo, and we ave the conviction that a small corps of a few thousand disciplined white soldiers would be per feetly able to put an end to Soulouque's Imperial grandeur and the whole negro empire.

MR. RAYNER AND MR. WISE,

Just now, when Mr. Wise's Coundaring through an uncertain and laborious campaign in Virginia it may not be inappropriate to re-publish the elo-quent remarks of Mr. Rayner, in reply to the ur cast upon our good old State, several years ago, by the Accomac politican. It strikes us that the centleman from Virginia has now ' the leis Extract of a speech delivered by Hon, Kenneth

Anyner, in the House of Representatives:
My friend from Virginia, (Mr Wise.) in the
source of his remarks, made an allusion to my North Carolina needs no defender here; and if she did, she would be unfortunate in having no abler advocate than myself. She disregards the oproaches and the vauntings of her Northern and her Southern neighbors. She stands not still hile the rest of the Union is marching on in the career of prosperity and improvement, to deal with the vague abstractions of the one, nor does she run and after the wild vagaries of the other. But here she rests, calm as the surface of her eastern ivs, yet firm and unshaken as her western hills It is sufficient complement to her to say, that while on the North and the South of her, the pirit of reform has been unable to contend with demon of faction-on entering her horders, the flag of constitutional freedom is seen floating tain-tops. She reposes not idly on the fame of he incestors; she boasts not vainly of their former enown; and if she has not many bright name to adorn her history, she is at least saved the dis race of violating their dying precepts, and of shonoring their shades. that Athens was once the provided and noblest Sate of Gree v. Vet, in process of time, she was to first to surrender her freedom to the golden

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlar, an Anti-American paper, thus alludos to the coming elections in Virginia:

ie allunion, and apply if at his become.

e first to surrender her freedom to the goldes ribes of Poilin; whilst the Thebaux, who has

are been the objects of her reproach, periabed nobly on the field of Chernaen with the expiring liberties

Greece, The gentleman from Virginia may take

The Democracy of Virginia is doomed. Their spending fate is not to be averted; and they who like the runegade Falkner, or the double renegade Wise, seek to resist it, do but run thei heads against an adamantine wall. The prediction of a majority of forty thousand on the popular vote is no idle talk. Of the State Senators to be chosen it is hard to say where the adminis-tration will be able to save one. To the House of Delegates there will not be twenty-five Democrats elemen. If the administration saves a single solitary member of Congress it may consider it self locky. Even "Little Tennessee" is no long or reliable, except to the enemy. Even Rock inguam and Shenamboah will now crase to sware Augusta, and he overpowered by hig opposition the ear, has broken it to the rope though it was obliged to adopt the top-cevent the South from reaping any substantial advantage from that theory i for, which a Southern one was appointed Governor of Kanana, (which policy our readers will remember was remonstrated against at the time,) who stands will be found to be solved. But what we are to do with the found to be solved. But what we are to do with the found to be solved. But that he broken our trades will remember was remonstrated against at the time,) who stands ariddle not to be solved. The future before us, if not dark, is certainly obscure and mistry. The cld office is in rain; what is to be constructed on its site? Who shall tell can

A CENTERALISM METHODOT. The London II instrated News contains a portrait of the late liev, G. Firmbury who died in the folich year of his age. He spend sighty-three years of his life is active pursuits, twenty-sia of which he served in the assay. He was at Bunker's Hill, the ground before for fast his fairly disconded, and obliges her in tring her fast down quietly and harmheady a little is front of the phea which she has aimed at. The hen thermpon tries the allow fast, with a like result. She hope on try activity of mind and body, of or travelling great in a marked for right and get the greate. This will the reaching has well before and to be and to be a trivelling great distance by rail, and promising two or tires time a day, regardless of parameter incompanies placed in the confidence of the production of parameter incompanies.

R. T. Daniel, Eq., a distinguished member of THE ELECTIONS—PROGRESSOF THE REV. from the Hayti correspondence of Greely's Tri- the Richmond, Virginia, bar, delivered at a pubhe meeting in Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Daviel

MR. DANIEL'S SPERCH.

Mr. R. T. Daniel said, in substance, that he ing," and decency demanded, therefore, heshould ay nothing, but in that great American move-It is Hayti and Jamaica, they are failures, and but shore to shore, and of which he regarded the damage the governed:

Say ment which is now sweeping the continent from shore to shore, and of which he regarded the American order as one of many exponents, he sympathized heart and soul

There is a revolution going on in this country, and he who could not see and feel it, could not feel the earthquake if the world trembled under his feet. He hailed it as the dawn of a reviving nationality almost extinct-a recombining of th scattered elements of Conservatism-and the kuell of that demagogue-cry, whose whole function is the keeping of great men out of office, and the patting of little ones in. The condition of things when the new era began was alarming. The old issues, which made parties national, were dead. The currency question was settled, whether well or ill. it was no time to diseass. The tariff, modified by Mr. Walker's treasury orders, legalized under the auspices, he believed, of Mr. Hunter, dies. Even under the last President, Riche, the amount of the paper money in circulation was but \$17,000,000. During the reign of Emperor Soulouque, the expenses of the State have increased any or were about to be, under the same auspices—and in the absence of old causes of division, the country was fast settling down into the last proportion the pordivision, the country was tast setting down into the most deplorable of all conditions—that of mere geographical and sectional divisions—the fires of an unboly fenaticism blazing on one side —on the other a deep, silent, sullen, brooding ntment. - . Yet there were men laboring for selfish purpo-

ses to keep up the machinery of old, effete organ-izations, after their vitality had passed away.— The new movement substitutes something higher and better. It aims to put down slavery agrational men; to restrain that immense and growing evil which should long ago have engaged the ac-tive interposition of the government, which makes the New World a penal colony of the Old; setocieties, the scum and off-scouring of Europea opulation, there to build up free-soil communi-es, hostile to the South, alien to her in sentiment, with the growing power to dominate domineer in the affairs of this nation. This This process is going on at the rate of hundreds of the sands a year. The slavery representation in ongress is, or will soon be, a mere drop in the cean. All this foreign emigration, being free abor, is deadly hostile to slave labor, and to the solitical influences of slavery. The South may now make a stand. If she can enlist the free active labor of the North against the foreign immigrant element, she may check both in their assaults on the South. The new movement pro-mises to do this. It will check the too easy ommunication of political privileges to this for-ign and too frequently hostile element.

Much objection has been urged against the American Order assecret, intolerant, proscriptive, and oath bound. As to its secreey, such an objection comes strangely from either Whigs or mocrats, who have been secretly cancus years to keep each other out of office. Proscription and intolerance all know were never among the sins of the Demscrary! Why they not only won't let a man withdraw if they can help it, but natead of letting a recusant leave them quietly as it is said this order does, they persecute him desertion all his life long afterwards. ouths, if the order only swear to effect the great objects they have in view, let them be believed all the more readily. By their fruits they are known. They comprise our neighbors, friends, and connexions, and for one he did not think their secrecy hides aught that is honest or un-Association is the order of the daynecessity in this country dictated by the gens al equality of conditions. Labor, charity, and imperance, are all carried on by associationand why not politics?

In some parts of the country the dependence of the laborer upon the will of the employer, added to the trammels of party allegiance, had well nigh extinguished allindivual freedom of thought This organization affords to such Here where free and open voting nd discussion prevail, and the popular genius perhaps of a bolder east, there may not be the ame reason for these features of the organizanich now obscures its proceedings, will so thing they have been abusing.

Mr. Daniel appealed to the old Clay Whige utside the order, to co-operate with it at the have no motive to honor it, nor the men on it,-The men on the other ticket were far more con servative and fitter men for the places to be filled. The Staunton ticket ought to be beaten, and it were idle in the pursuit of a great public object to stop by the way to quarrel with the allies who were helping them to obtain it. Sebastopol could never be taken that way.

INDIAN MUNRIES .- Goo, C. Bates writes to the Detroit Advertiser, that the great mystery among the Savans of the world—to wit; by whateser ocess of art or skill in science the Mummic and in the Pyramids of Egypt have been preserved, and in which modern skill has exhausted all its resources in fruitless efforts to analyze, is known on the shores of the Pacific, among the heads. These rude savages understand and practice this art with as much success as attended the efforts of the ancient Egyptians. Mr.

At the famous depository for the farmers California, on Montgomery street, there are two specimens which are well calculated to arouse the attention of the reflecting, and show how in timate, after all, are the relations of the year and the future. The former of these is a Flat head munimy, found in his cance on the shores

of Puget Sound, in a perfect state of preserva-tion. Those who have seen the Egyptian mum my, would be utterly astonished at the exact al-militude, cave in the conformation of the subject. The forchead of the skull has been evidently repressed by outward mechanical appliances but a all else, it is the muomy of a Pyramid, in a perfect state of preservation. The eye-balls are still round under the lid; the teeth, the muscles and the tendons perfect; the veins injected with some preserving liquid, the bowels, stomach and liver dried up, but not decayed, all perfectly preserved. The very blanket that entwines him, usade of some threads of bark and saturated with a pitchy substance, is entire. The inner cance which he was found was entirely decayed, and he outer one was nearly gone, yet the Lofe was evidently just as it was prepared by the embalm er; and, although exposed now to the open air, it shows no sign of decomposition. It would seem as if prepared for all coming time. Where these wanderers of the desert learned this art, is a query over which the wite may ponder; and those who are skilled in such things will find find for thought in the strange specimen picked up near the disputed boundary on our western

I are Wrr .- The following amusing incident is tald by a correspondent of one of the London

In a metic made by the Hussians one night. In a notice smale by the Russians one night, several weeks since, the guard of the foth regiment was killed, and the county took personsists of the picket, only to rev... for a short time, however, for the tifter hearing the alarm, were cause up and also guardened the introders without merry. A patrol officer souring about some time after, and finding as Irishnam of the rifter on gened, addressed kim, "Well, say man, what are not during lines?" You do not belong to the Edgh."

"May it please your lines," and Paddy, "the Results related the Eith, and we related the Results of

OLUTION.

It cannot be denied that the late revolution

among the old political parties of the country, leading to the formation of the American party. has been not only the most sudden, but the most complete and overwhelming of any since the co-table abment of our government. There has been herotofore, with parties generally an almost in-vincible repugnance to a surrender of their name, their organization, and their distinctive principles. But when the American party came before the country, with a creed so acceptable to the patriotism and nationality of the people, and offering to the citizen a refuge from the corruptions and the political chicanery of the old parties, it is not surprising that the opportunity should be eagerly embrased, and that houses men upon our shores by political convulsions and the political chicanery of the old parties, it is not surprising that the opportunity should be eagerly embrased, and that houses men upon our shores of European Governments are constantly swelling the number of our population. To state the yearly amount of this of all parties, who have no house for the colling to the same of the party amount of this of all parties, who have no house for the colling to the same of the party amount of this of all parties, who have no house for the colling to the same of the colling to the of all parties, who have no hunger for the spoils of office, and no unworthy ambition to serve, should be found rallying enthusiastically under

the banner of the great American party.

That this has been the case, witness its brilliant triumphs in all sections of the country, North, South, East, and West. From Maine to Louisiana, wherever the banner of American cordially renounced their allegiance to the decay-ed and corrupt organizations which have hereto-fore struggled mainly for the emoluments of office and enlisted under its broad folds. Seeing that the mass of the people have nationality has been unfurled, the per the mass of the people have been made the tools of the politician—that they have followed blindof the politician—that they have followed blind-ly wherever selfish political adventurers have chosen to lead—and that the purity of a republi-can government was fast degenerating into the despotism of an oligarchy, they determined to mangurate a new era in American politics and the result is attested by the magic celerity with which a party, free from all the taints of the old parties, has swept the country from North

It was supposed that in Virginia the effortion check its onward murch would be more successful than in other States. Its opponents thundered imprecations upon it from their presses and their They charged it with being everything of Virginia are not frightened from their propriety by epithets. They examined its principles— they approved its objects—and they determined to uphold it. Witness the result in Norfolk, in Alexandria, in Fredick-burg, in Lynchburg and in Richmond. Witness the approving shout that somes from every quarter of the State, sounding the death knell of the old political parties, and builing the advent of the new. Can any one

upon the heels of the selected cand date of the Democratic party for Governor. With all the eloquence, all the denunciation, all the melo dramtic violence of Heavy, A. Wise, he cannot rally his broken and dispirited forces. He calls but they come not. He winds his buggle over valley but there is no music in the sound to the people. He had as well "call spirits from the vast deep." He cannot turn back the tide which sweeps onward to the destruction of all his polit ical aspirations. He cannot repress the sponta-neous uprising of the people against the despot ism of party, and the corruption of party lead-

Thus progresses the great American revolution and thus, it will progress. Heavy A. Wise can no more obstruct it than could the hyalists of the Revolutionary war arrest the longing of the pe seated and permanent. If he is determined t risk his political life " upon the east, and stand the hazard of the die," however much we may admire his beliess, we can but pity his rashnes and if the result teach him to other lesson, it will at least serve to show him the utter use-essuess of attempting to check the honest and patriotic impulses of a people bent upon the preervation of their liberties and their political

THAT TRICK.

The same trick that was attempted to be playd in Penusylvania last full by the an i-Know Nathings is, it appears, about to be tried in Virginia -and with the same effect. ginia—and with the same effect. The ery of heea freed withdrawals, with Irawals from the Know Nothing conneils was constantly and pertinacionsly repeated by the anti's with the hope of producing a sort of stampe ic; but it was no go. The same cry has been started in this State, but it has like a hombshel, on the arrival of the large started. well-nigh had its day already. It will not help Mr. Wise at all. The Know Nothings, according to our information from every part of the State, are increasing in number with great rapidity, and enthusiasm, also. There is, in fact, a perfect nal netivity and zeal from now till the election

disappear, and then some of our patriotic friends will be surprised to find what a very harmless are extract from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, which was copied into the Washington Union and the Enny and the Enquirer, too, we believe, only a ver-few days before the election summers in Pennsy vania. In this extract it was stated that member ere leaving the order by thousands and that Sigler would certainly be elected by 15,000 ma city, when it turned out a few days was defeated by nearly 40,000. Here is the style in which the Democratic press there referred to what it called "startling exposures" of Know Nothingiam. We copy from Forney's paper—the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian. Recollect the sub-joined statements were made and circulated just

A statument was then made as regards the number of Jedges in the State. It appears that here are 635, containing 110,000 members— 60,000 in good standing; that most of the members were whige, and that such democrats as were fixed. He spin the order were fast becoming alarmed, and which the prin ither leaving or being expelled; that within the last two weeks there have been 30,000 resignaons and expulsions; that there were at pre-18,000 democrats in the order in the entire State, many of whom, it was feared, would resign orbe expelled before the day of election.

The whole number of the order in the city of

Philudelphia was stated to be 13 000. It was stated that 4,000 members have left or sen expelled from the order in this city within the last ten days.

The president reported that a large majority of

the order were whigs.

A delegate stated that two weeks ago there were 17,000 members in the city of Philadelphia. but that number is now greatly reduced. It was stated in the convention that the Pennsylvanian had already published the names of the principal members in this city, and also that six hundred sember of our police force belonged to the order They were instructed too keep a diligent watch over the polls, and to destroy all the democratic

tickets they possibly can.

A discussion then arose in reference to the lim minent danger of an exposure of the proceeding of the council. It was declared that if the proceedings were made public, many of the member would be oldiged to vote in accordance with the old political affinities to ward of suspicion. To opinion was stated, and generally concurred in, that Higler will have 15,000 anglority in the State. The reason given for this was that the whig party throughout the State is disorganized, and that nearly all the democrate who have joined the ledges, finding it incumbent upon them to com-pliance with their ouths to vote for Pullock, have withdrawn.

Notwithstanding all this twaddle, the Kne Nothings were auscessful in Pennsylvania by majorities ranging from forty to one handred thom-ared. And so it will be in Virginia. Let no and. And so it will be by Virgonia. Let be man of common sense pay any nort of attention to runners about withdrawals. The linquirer was constantly saying a mething about withdrawals here in Richmond, but look at the result last Wednesday. That is a fall reply to such stuff.—Reduced When

Tax lows Ecournes, &c.—Chimps, April 9.— Sufficient returns have been received to show that Whig State officers in lows have been elected by larger regionizing their those of last August. Cole (Water) has been cleaned to the Supreme Bench in Wissensin.

Conserver Exerner,—The full rule for Ga-vernor stands; Minor, km., 27,365; Inghan, dans, 27,224; Instead, w., 6311. The Dissocrate disct only 3 of the 51 Sentiors, only 65 members elect only 3 of the 51 Sentucy, only 65 members of the House, against 250 km/s, and 25 which

From the Richmond Prany Post, ABUNE OF THE NATURALIZATION PRO-

Of all the motiv and incentives (says the N. Of all the motion and incentives (says the N. O. Francisco) that have produced that immense political revolution which is now sweeping over the country, preservating the old party organizations, defecting the plans and schemes of party leaders, expraining and overthrowing old and correspt notice of min enging maminations and elections, some has been more potent and effective than a conviction that the naturalization laws of the land are systematically and unaccupulously almost for party currences.

pulation. To state the yearly amount of this rste; and this mass of immigration is made up of elements of the most discordant character. While a large portion of it is respectable, honest and industrious, not only able but willing to devote industrious, not only also but willing to devote itself, peacefully and assiduously, to the d scharge of all the duties of a good citizen, there is another considerable portion, which, ignorant of our injustitutions and our laws, often of our language, that unarries are national carrieter, and irresponds to promotes the vigor and permanency of our institutions, cannot reasonably be supposed to be qual fied to take an immediate part in the politi-

cal affairs of the country.

Besides these two classes of immigrants, experience has taught us that there is a third, and thus a fearfully increasing one: we mean that which is made up of the pauperism and even the crime of the old world.

That the great question of deciding the char-acter of our Municipal, State and National Gov-ernments should be left subject to the uninformed, ornments soonthe tell-subject to the uninformed, mealightened, and in many very many instances, the corrupt action of such a population as we have described, must strike every reflecting grind as an abuse of the most daring and dangerous character. What wonder that, seeing what use character. What wonder that, seeing what use is constantly made of it by partisans for party purposes, there should have sprung up a determinution on the part of those whose dearest in-terests are imperiled by it, to put a stop to it at the earliest possible period?

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

We take the following particulars from the Paris correspondent of the Dully News: "A French Clergyman, the Abbe Laborde, has published a phamphlet which makes a great noise of the Opposents of the new dogmas of the In-maculate Conception, and of the Infallible Bull."

The author, immediately on his arrival at Rome, in November last, presented a polition to the Pope against what he terms the "conceptions and the Infallible Bull." Pope against what he terms the "profane novel-ties" intended to be enforced upon the Church. The only answer made by his Holiness was a summous to attend the Segretaria, and there, in a dark chamber, he received from a monk the order to loave Rome immediately. He did not obey. Shortly aftersaris the "Lieutenant of the Police of Conscience" made an incursion into his lodgings, and scired the copies of his peti-tion, and also a pampillet entitled "The immac-date Concention not a darms of Faith." Pope against what he terms the ulate Conception not a dogma of Faith."

A few days later the Lieutenant of Police re-

newed the order that he should leave the country. M. Labords replied that he would not attempt to resist physical force, that he had come to Rome to do his utmost to a ort what appeared to him a great calamity for the Church, and he protested against the violence with which he was men-aced. Ultimately, and after being compelled to appear before the laquisition, he was conducted by gendarmes to Civita Vecchia, and there put on board a vessel bound for France. The Abbe gives a flat contradiction to the story that Rome "was drunk with jay" when the new dogma was proclaimed. He saw nothing like cuthusiasm anywhere. He concludes that the Pope's decree is vaid, because, according to the laws of the Catholic Church, the dogma ought not to have been promulgated without the authority of the general conneil, in which all Bishops mi heen freely heard without being exposed to per-

seized upon a rair of a descretand latery manero ing the top of the desk nguines which he was standing, at the same time kicking the table at erfect which we were sitting. "Is there any nava from their the Chimera?" We told her that the news of the a May, we honestly believe that the American she with a sigh, "war is indeed densiful when it Emperor's death was confirmed. taket will be successful by an overwhelming majority.

To show what little confidence is to be placed

To show what little confidence is to be placed kindnesses and meanies on of life (she and dog's delight. It is them awful military cugineers that does it—if they would have civil engineers that does it—if they would have civil engineers there, now, in a sittle time the Black Sea of war would become a Puc fic seein,"—She drummed nervously on a book before her—Loring's One Hundred Boston Ocators, herself more eloquent than them all—took a pinch of rap-pec out of Col. Rhoade's box, and became oblivious, while like was turning his attention towards a new ink-tand in an attempt to understand its principle from actual experiment, as his hands bore upon each palm a map of the Black Sea.

> ENGLISH TREATMENTOFTHEIR PRISONERS.—The Rev. Sidney G. Osborne, who is at the Crimea, anys that in the English hospitals, the meat is cut up in a half raw state and thrown into the wards where the wounded Russian prisoners are nor-fined. He speaks very highly of the manner in soners, captured by the French, are

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE

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