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COURTS. The Supreme Court of North Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 20th day of October. Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice, W. H. Battle, J. J. Johnston, Associate Judges. Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk. Ham. C. Jones, Reporter. J. T. C. Wynn, Marshall.

BANKS. Bank of the State of North Carolina, incorporated 1820. Charter expires in 1850. Capital \$1,500,000. Divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,000 and the University 10,000.

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

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W. H. BATTLE, Editor. The North-Carolina Star is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at No. 100 North Salisbury Street, Raleigh, N. C.

North-Carolina Star. VOLUME XLVI. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1855. NUMBER 18.

North-Carolina Star. RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1855.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE IN THIS DISTRICT.—The District Democratic Convention met in Franklin on Wednesday last, and after much labor and confusion arising from the conflicting claims of the several aspirants, at last succeeded in effecting a nomination. And gentle reader, can you imagine who that nominee is? Is it a profound statesman, learned jurist, or well read and well informed politician? No, none of these?—Is it one who, from his ability in the public service, has attracted the attention of the people to his superior claims to the exalted position to which he aspires? By no means. Is it a man who will, if elected, give character to the State in the national councils and reflect credit upon the constituency who honor him with the trust? Not at all.

Well, who then is it? It is no more nor less than Geo. W. Thompson, of Wake, a man who never aspired to respectable notoriety, who has generally, if thought of at all, been regarded as a broken down politician, one who after representing his own county in the State Senate, was quietly and unceremoniously dropped by his own party and scarcely mentioned afterwards as a candidate for any position in the gift of the people. This is the man who is put over the heads of Cal Jones, Jr., William Eaton, Jr., Abraham W. Yenable, James B. Shepard, and others, who have been distinguished for their devotion to the interests of their party, who have labored for it through thick and thin, and who had some claims to remembrance at the hands of their party. But they are all thrown overboard and Geo. W. Thompson, of Wake, a man who may be a very clever sort of a fellow, but who can present nothing to claim for him such a distinguished mark of favor, is the chosen champion of the Democratic party.

Well, let them fit it out as they choose, a nomination is not equivalent to an election sure.—"Sam" will be about on the day of election.

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SALE OF STATE BONDS.—The bids for one million of dollars of North-Carolina State bonds, under the recent advertisement of the Treasurer, were opened on Saturday last. The greater portion of the bonds were taken at par, and a small portion commanded a premium.

COMPLIMENT TO NEWSPAPERS.—The company of the North Eastern Railroad in South Carolina have named two of their engines, "Courier" and "Mercury," in compliment to those papers in Charleston, for their efforts in behalf of the road.

THE 25th annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in Warren on the 16th of May.

REMARKS OF THE MOON.—There will be a total eclipse of the Moon on the 1st of May, (visible) at Raleigh, the eclipse begins at 8 o'clock 39 minutes in the evening. It becomes total at 10 o'clock 28 minutes. It ends at 11 minutes past 12 o'clock, (midnight).

From the Richmond (Va.) Penny Post. THE AMERICAN PARTY A PRO-SLAVERY PARTY.

Foebly enough the cry of Abolitionism has been raised in the contest against the American party of Virginia. The quiet and peace of gentlemen are daily outraged and disturbed by this supremely silly ally of Abolitionism. Gentlemen in vain call for a trace of such foolishness—they cry, peace, peace; but no peace is to be left them. Their minds must be daily tortured by promulgating and designing knaves; for no sensible man would for a moment believe that the American party of Virginia was unopposed on the Slavery question. This issue of abolitionism can therefore have no the slightest relevancy to the present gubernatorial canvass. Why was it raised, then? No man can doubt the reason. It was to subvert the purposes of knavery and impose upon weak and ignorant people. We shall therefore not attempt to notice the false and shameful charge as alleged against the party in Virginia. We shall only treat the subject as applied to the National American party, and we invite the reader's attention to an overwhelming array of proof, showing the American party to be a national party, and the most conservative and reliable which has yet existed in this country. We shall point to unerring indications of its high and eminently national character, and ask that they may have only the due weight and influence to which such significant facts are entitled.

Already we have cited a vast amount of Abolition testimony, and we shall now give extracts of such a nature that it cannot fail to have its effect. With one accord the Abolitionists of the North express their violent opposition to the order, because they say, it is a pro-slavery party. That, indeed, is the sole and express ground of their opposition, and they give the most convincing reasons of their belief. They say that the immigrants to this country are abolitionists of the first water, and if they are required to remain here twenty-one years before voting, or having any influence in the Government, the South will rapidly gain on the North and soon overtake it. With one accord the Abolitionists of the North express their violent opposition to the order, because they say, it is a pro-slavery party. That, indeed, is the sole and express ground of their opposition, and they give the most convincing reasons of their belief. They say that the immigrants to this country are abolitionists of the first water, and if they are required to remain here twenty-one years before voting, or having any influence in the Government, the South will rapidly gain on the North and soon overtake it.

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are appreciated by Southern statesmen may be seen from the following extract from a recent speech by Gov. Smith of Virginia:—"The extract from Gov. Smith's remarks above given, is then inserted, and the Tribune proceeds:—"Nothing more is the best defence which the Black Power can desire, for it will arrest the growth of the North, and make Freedom as better as slavery. Can a slave-driver desire any better reason for regarding the free press with approbation? It turns back the instructions thousands 'with instincts against Slavery,' who would otherwise come to increase the population of the free States and render the contrast between their prosperity and freedom and the decay of the slave States still more glaring."

Mr. Edward Wade, the able representative from the Cleveland (Ohio) district, expresses his convictions of the Order in the following manner:—"We give an extract from a letter over his own signature, written to the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer. The Editor writes the Know Nothing readers that Mr. Wade 'is not satisfied with the nomination of Virginia. We copy parts of it, and ask all Anti-Slavery men to consider them. He says:—"It may be said that there are comparatively but few readers of the Know Nothing in Virginia. This is not so. I have been in a leading member of this great State of States, and her action did not fail to reach me by them."

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 Territory, stretching beyond to the Pacific, capable of maintaining a population of one hundred millions, is rapidly being given up to the slave. I am particularly in mind of one principle of the American party—the non-intervention of the Federal and State Governments with the municipal affairs of each other. The strict observance of this principle will make the union of the States irremediable."

It is not this outspoken? There is no quibbling here; the government that is to be announced is a free one. And what is it? A settled determination to arrest the progress of free labor, to limit the extension of free soil, to clutch the North West for the slaveholder, and thus build up the Slave Power.

THE KNOW SOMETHING ORDER. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. CLEVELAND, O. Tuesday, March 29, 1855. The Anti-Slavery Know Nothing of Ohio feel deep solicitude and alarm at the present attitude of their Order in relation to the Slavery issue.

Resolved, 1. That slavery is the progress and the cover in our daily politics. That it is the only and all-absorbing subject that now agitates the public mind. That it interferes with and controls every other interest, and if permitted to continue in its present course, will eventually sweep away the principles of the American Republic.

Resolved, 2. That we are opposed to the Know Nothing organization, for good reasons, and are resolved to resist it with all the power of the law, and to carry out the views of the friends of freedom on this point.

Resolved, 3. That we do advise all those who have joined the Know Nothing order, without fully understanding, or knowing its object and tendency, to sever their connection with it, and to abstain from any further participation in its proceedings.

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of the question of slavery—that all ultraists upon that question, either pro or anti, merit our condemnation, but that of all modern traitors, we regard the abolitionists of the North as the most respectable.

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THE NATIONALIZATION LAW.—Nothing could better show the necessity, and importance, of a fundamental alteration of our National Laws, than the case of Estampador, who was just perished in Havana, because of an unconstitutional law.

Estampador was a Cuban, who had a father and Spanish mother. He was ordered to leave Cuba to sail his life under a charge of treason, and went to New Orleans, where in the usual course of his course he was turned into an "American citizen." He then sailed to Cuba with his wife and children, and he was ordered to leave Cuba to sail his life under a charge of treason, and went to New Orleans, where in the usual course of his course he was turned into an "American citizen."

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