North Carolina Star.

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North-Carolina Star.

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WILLIAM C. DOUB,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Those of greater length will be charged proportionally. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Book and Job Printing done with neatness and despatch, and on accommodating terms.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Selected Poetry.

"WAIT FOR THE MORNING."

TO A FRIEND IN AFFLICTION.

Watcher! 'tis dark, and the dwelling is lonely—
The night lamp shines dimly, and so does thine eye;
Thou art thinking thy portion is wearisome only,
And thou wilt be glad when 'tis *thy* turn to die!
Watcher, look out! where the day-star is dawning—
Hope in thy heart let its promise awake,
And tireless and slumberless, "wait for the morning;"
Never a night but its morning shall break!

Wanderer! 'tis dark, and the tempest is roaring—
Roaring above thee and rattling around;
Demons of terror their vials are pouring
Right on thy pathway, where pitfalls abound;
Wanderer! 'tis better to bow than to bide it
Harmlessly o'er thee the storm-king shall ride!
Deep is the chasm, 'twere death to bestride it,
But you is the valley both sloping and wide.

Weeper! 'tis dark, for the angel of sorrow
Hath spread o'er thy landscape the gloom of his wing;
No hue from the rainbow thy sadness can borrow,
No joy to thy bosom the spring time can bring.
Weeper, despair not! there is that can cure thee!
Yes—even to the heart sick a balm can be given,
A draught that shall comfort and gladness insure thee;
Drink deeply—drink oft, for the fount is in heaven.

Oh, ye who are suffering and toiling and sighing;
Oh, ye who in darkness are groping your way;
Who are weary of hoping and weary of trying,
Who are sure that the midnight will never be day;
I charge thee take heed to this counsel and warning,
Stand fast by your duty, your God, and your right!
And patient and truthful thus wait for the morning,
Assured it will bring you both healing and light.

"SPRING."

O! I love, I love the beautiful Spring,
When leaves and plants are growing;
When the joyous birds in the green wood sing,
And gales o'er the hills are blowing.
And I love, I love the musical note
O waters that swift through the valleys float,
Their way to the far sea taking;
My spirit it thrills with a holy thought,
And my heart with a gentle love is fraught,
Amid the young years waking.

O! I love, I love the beautiful Spring,
When morn is newly bearing,
And the birds soft on their missions wing,
Their praise through the ether streaming.
And I love, I love the refreshing breeze
That bears her love, and the green trees,
And the heads of glistening flowers,
The sun rejoices o'er valley and stream,
The moon sends he tips with a golden beam,
And lights the budding bowers.

O! I love, I love the beautiful Spring,
When day is calmly closing,
And the flowers abroad their fragrance fling,
On the twilight air reposing.
And I love, I love from the hawthorn tree,
The gush of the nightingale's melody,
While the moonbeams quiet are sleeping
When peace like a veil o'er the landscape lies,
And the earth smells sweet as the balmy skies
Their dew-drop tears are weeping.

YOUTH RENEWED.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Spring flowers, spring birds, spring breezes
Are felt, and heard, and seen;
Light trembling transport seizes
My heart—with sighs between;
These old enchantments fill the mind
With scenes and seasons far behind;
Childhood, its smiles and tears,
Youth, with its flush of years,
Its morning clouds and dewy prime,
More exquisitely touched by Time.

Fancies again are springing,
Like May-flowers in the vales;
While Hopes, long lost, are singing,
From thorns, like nightingales;
And kindly spirits stir my blood,
Like vernal airs, that curl the flood:
There falls to manhood's lot,
A joy, which youth has not,
A dream, more beautiful than truth,
Returning spring, renewing youth.

Thus sweetly to surrender
The present for the past;
In sprightly mood, yet tender,
Life's burden down to cast,
This is to taste, from stage to stage,
You is on the lees refined by age;
Like wine well kept and long,
Heady, nor harsh, nor strong,
With every annual cup is quaff'd
A richer, purer, mellower draught.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE!

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS AT RALEIGH

NORTHERN MAIL—(BY RAILROAD.)

Through Mail closes daily	at 6½	a. m
Way Mail " "	at 9	p. m
Arrives daily	at 6½	p. m
The Cars leave the depot	at 6½	a. m

SOUTHERN MAIL—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK.)

Closes daily	at 6½	p. m
Arrives daily	at 6	p. m
The Hack leaves	at 7½	p. m

WESTERN MAIL—(BY RAILROAD.)

Closes daily	at 9	p. m.
Arrives daily	at 6	a. m.
The Train leaves	at 6	a. m.

GOLDSBORO' MAIL—(BY RAILROAD.)

Closes daily, (except Sunday,)	at 9	p. m
Arrives daily (except Sunday,)	at 6	a. m
The Cars leaves daily	at 6	a. m

TARBORO' MAIL—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK.)

Closes on Sunday, Tues. and Thur.,	at 9	p. m
Arrives Tuesday, Thurs. and Sat.,	at 7	p. m
Hack leaves on Mon. Wed. and Fri.,	at 5	a. m

PITTSBORO' MAIL—(BY THREE-HORSE HACK.)

Closes Tuesday and Saturday,	at 9	p. m
Arrives on Monday and Thursday,	at 7	p. m
Hack leaves on Sun. and Wed. about	7	a. m

GARTER MERINO SHIRTS.—10 doz. Just received a cool and desirable article for summer.

E. L. HARDING.

April 18th, 1855. 43—tf.

North-Carolina Star

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19th, 1855.

AMERICAN CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

We learn from the Weldon Patriot, that Col. Robert T. Paine has been nominated by the American Party as their candidate in the first Congressional District. Col. Paine is well known to the people of North Carolina, and will be a bold, fearless and independent advocate of the principles of the American party.

We have the pleasure of announcing that James B. Shepard, Esq., of this city, is the candidate of the American Party for Congress in this (the 4th) District. Mr. S., it is well known, has been for a long time a prominent member of the Democratic party, and was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1846, in opposition to Gov. Graham. He endorses fully and entirely the principles of the American party. We are pleased to learn that Mr. S. will take an early opportunity to address his fellow citizens of this District upon the principles of the American party, and that in all probability he will address the people of this county some time during the next week, which is court week.

It will be seen by the following extract from a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman, that a Convention of the American party in the Fifth District, has put in nomination Edwin G. Reade, Esq., of Person County, in opposition to the Hon. John Kerr. Our correspondent says:

"On Monday last, we had a Convention and nominated for the Fifth Congressional District, Edwin G. Reade, of Roxboro', as our standard bearer, with full confidence of success. The Convention was full, represented from every county in the District. It was one of the most enthusiastic, patriotic meetings of the people that I have ever had the pleasure of attending. The hard-fisted yeomanry were there, not a demagogue in the Convention, if he was there he did not make it known. Mr. Reade received every vote polled, on the first ballot; there was not a dissenting voice heard; all was harmony and good feeling. You may set down our District as safe for the American party."

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for May has come to hand with a full table of contents. We learn from it is number that Messrs. C. Dowd, J. B. Killebrew, A. H. Merritt, J. A. McQueen, C. Sessions and J. E. Sumner, had been selected by their class as the editorial corps for the ensuing collegiate year.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for April has been received from the American publishers, Messrs. L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York. The following is its table of contents:—1. Memoirs of the Court of Austria; 2. Dryden and his Times; 3. Our Army: its condition and its wants; 4. Lord Palmerston as Premier; 5. Victor Hugo and his writings; 6. Reorganization of the Civil Service; 7. Administrative Example of the United States; 8. Contemporary Literature.

☞ See the article in another column, copied from the Asheville Spectator, in which the inconsistencies of the Hon. T. L. Clingman are most effectually exposed. It will be perceived that Mr. C. at one time warmly advocated many of the principles of the American party which he now violently and bitterly opposes.

☞ We are requested to state that General Samuel F. Cary will deliver a Temperance Address in the Temperance Hall, on Market Square, this evening, (Saturday) at 8 o'clock.

He will also speak in the Capitol Square on Monday morning next, at 11 o'clock. Seats will be prepared. Gen. C. will speak at the Methodist Church on Monday night next. The public generally are invited to attend the delivery of each and all the above Addresses. The high character of the speaker as an able and popular lecturer will doubtless call together large audiences.

☞ The "Sag Nichts" of Ohio have refused to endorse Gov. Medill, the Democratic candidate, and have nominated for Governor, Salmon P. Chase, the Abolitionist, and late United States Senator. This proves conclusively the alliance between the administration and the abolitionists, as the "Sag Nichts" of the West are the anti-American Locofocos of that region.

☞ The people of Alabama have not yet given up the idea that telegraph wires cause drouth. They have torn down and carried off the wire between Russelville and Franklin Spring, and in Lauderdale county. The papers are actually obliged to adduce arguments to show to the people that the wires do not prevent the rain from falling.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Causten, for a pamphlet copy of "a review of the veto message of President Pierce, on the bill relating to French Spoliations."

WELL AND TRULY STATED—*Carrying Letters by Expresses.* The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"The Post Office Department is now making vigorous efforts to prevent the violation of law and the curtailment of its revenues by the private expresses. The evil can be remedied by law only so far as to lessen its results, which threaten seriously to impair the revenue of the Department. But what is the use of laws without morals? The community choose to encourage every attempt to evade the laws and cheat the Government out of the postage of three cents on their letters. They would pay probably a premium to every private carrier. The experiment of cheap postage is so important to the whole country, that every right-minded business man ought to endeavor to sustain it, by paying his postage to the Government, instead of a private post, set up in opposition to that of the Government."

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—Last year 3,126 lodges were in existence with 199,195 contributing members—revenue $1,354,935, from which relief was granted to the amount of $408,526. Such are the authentic statistics of an Order, which, says the Philadelphia Ledger, "has increased like the grain of mustard seed until its branches cover the entire land, until every wind that stirs through the heavens shakes down benefitent dews from it on the sick, needy and suffering." Still for all this, no Odd Fellow can receive the last sacrament from the Catholic priest until he renounces and denounces such an Order.

THE AMERICAN PARTY IN NEW YORK.—We append the following extracts from the American Organ which show most conclusively that the American organization in that State is thoroughly and entirely national in its views and purposes:

The following sentence from the President's address, contains a mild, but direct and proper reproof of the proceedings of the Massachusetts State Council. He says:

"It will be necessary to oppose the introduction of external issues in your deliberations. We meet in council for a higher and nobler purpose than the settlement of domestic feuds. We are but an integral part of a mighty confederation, and should permit nothing to impede its progress."

* * * * *

"From observation and experience, I am convinced that the safety of our confederation depends upon the fraternal confidence of its members. Our State Council must not swerve from the steady and consistent course that has hitherto characterized its deliberations. Innovations upon the conceded authority of your body have been attempted at various times, but have been invariably frustrated by the influence of calm and wholesome deliberation on the part of those whose devotion to the great principles of the Order were paramount to individual aggrandizement, or hackneyed party prejudices."

The entire address of President Barker is marked by a pure nationality of sentiment, alike creditable to himself and just to our party.

Another correspondent gives us his views of the proceedings, as follows, to wit:

"The proceedings were eminently harmonious. It was made evident that the American party in the great State of New York is moving forward in their purpose with a firm, determined, and equal step. They show that so far as they are concerned, all minor considerations shall yield to the three great fundamental principles of the order, *American, Protestantism, and the Union of these States.*"

"A new constitution was adopted, which most emphatically re-affirms the 'Union degree.'—Every member of the order will appreciate the deep significance of this action. No State Council which has taken the Union degree could, without a gross violation of honor, entertain such resolutions as the Massachusetts and New Hampshire councils have recently been betrayed into adopting. *The actions of those States met with a decided rebuke.* The State Council of New York did not adopt a platform for the simplest reason in the world: it is not their province. That is the appropriate duty of the National Council, and any council which presumes to attempt to commit the whole party to its peculiar views, steps out of its legitimate sphere."

"These are the views of the State Council of New York. They are conservative in the highest sense of the term. They wish the order to be national. They desire no platform which cannot hold all the States of this Union. They therefore, with perfect consistency, resolved to ignore everything but the three cardinal principles of the order. With extraordinary unanimity they determined not even to discuss slavery or anti-slavery. Our friends throughout the nation may feel sure that the party in New York is sound to the core. They occupy none but high national conservative ground."

These are the sentiments of the New York "Americans," and we assure our readers that the sources from which we have derived them, warrant us in declaring, that they are honestly and truly expressed, and will be maintained in the future political course of the "American party" of New York.

A TWELVE POUND CHUNK.

A returned Californian relates the following good one:—The landlord of a hotel, built of boards, and built near the Tekalk Diggings, was presented by his wife with a fine twelve pound boy, which coming to the ears of a wag, he circulated the story that the host had found a "twelve pound chunk," which ran like wildfire through the place, and caused quite an excitement. A few weeks afterwards, a miner from another quarter, having heard of the twelve pound chunk, arrived at the hotel and at once made application to the landlady for lodging. Her husband being absent, she attended to the guest, when the following conversation took place, which should be prefaced by the remark that the story had exploded several days before his arrival, and the landlady had enjoyed the sell with the rest.

"It was your husband, ma'am, wasn't it, who got the twelve pound chunk?

"He had some help, I believe," replied she with a sly laugh.

"Yes I s'pose so. Where was he digging?"

"Oh, that's a secret."

"Yes, I s'pose it is," replied the miner. "He thinks he'll get another there, don't he?"

"I don't know what he thinks; but I know he wont."

"I shouldn't think it probable, although its possible."

"So they say."

"I s'pose the chunk's gone, aint it?"

"Oh, no, it's in the other room. Would you like to see it?"

"Well I should; but tain't laying around loose, is it?"

"Not exactly," replied the landlady, throwing open the door, "for there it is in the cradle."

The miner bent over, when a pair of chubby fists were extended, and giving the jolly landlady one look, he left for parts unknown.

American Pick.

RULES FOR SELF GOVERNMENT.

BY A PRUDENT OLD GENTLEMAN.—Always sit next to the carver, if you can, at dinner.

Ask no woman her age.

Be civil to all rich uncles and aunts.

Never joke with a policeman.

Take no notes or gold with you to a fancy bazaar—nothing but silver.

Your oldest hat, of course, to an evening party.

Don't play at a chess with widow.

Never contradict a man who spatters.

Make friends with the steward on board a steamer—there's no knowing how soon you may be placed in his power.

In every strange house it is well to enquire where the brandy is kept—only think if you were taken ill in the middle of the night.

Keep your own secrets. Tell no human being you dye your whiskers.

Write not one more letter than you can help. The man who keeps up a large correspondence is a martyr tied, not to the Stake, but to the Post.

Wind up your conduct, like your watch, once every day, examining minutely whether you are "fast" or "slow."—*Punch.*

AMERICANS IN CHILI.—A correspondent writing from Valparaiso to the North American, states that within a few years, since the close of the war with Mexico, from being the most popular foreigners in Chili, Americans are now under the ban of suspicion and meet with but little favor. The writer says:

They (Americans) are now almost daily assailed in the gazettes of Valparaiso, and charged with want of integrity, irreligion, avarice and injustice. We are accused of a settled purpose to annex Chili, and all the republics of South America, and to display our flag in triumph from every peak of the Andes between the equator and Cape Horn. The overtures not long since made by one of our accredited diplomatists, for the purchase of the Gallipagos Islands, and the right to navigate the tributaries of the Amazon, which rise in the Equator, are construed into irrefragible proof of the grasping disposition of the government, which needs only a pretext to seize upon that country by force of arms. Indeed there seems to be some grounds for the notion that we shall overrun and conquer those countries. But it will not be by the exercise of our physical strength as a nation; but through the influence of moral or intellectual power.

RAGING OF THE EPIDEMIC.

A late Standard says:

The old "Rolly Click" inoculated Baxter Love and others, with Know Nothingism, and sent them to the mountain District to spread the views, for the express purpose of defeating him" (Clingman.)

If this be the case, the history of the cholera can furnish no such an instance of wide spreading infection as has taken place from those inoculations. Messrs. Baxter and Love have carried that disease into every neighborhood in this District. There can be no doubt but that it is contagious. Over two thousand have been stricken down, and hundreds are seized every day.—So alarming has been the spread, and so suddenly have the victims been prostrated, that the great Æsculapius of the anti-American faculty and all the lesser M. D's. look on perfectly aghast and nonplussed. And what is still stranger, when an individual, said to have the infection, arrives in a neighborhood, instead of flying in terror before him, these deluded creatures flock in crowds about him, beg to be inoculated, rush upon their fates, and thus by hundreds are hurried into—Know Nothingism. We have seen old grey-headed men bringing up a troop of stalwart sons, sons bringing up fathers, and brother bringing up brother, and anxiously offering them up as sacrifices to appease the demon of this furious disease." The land is fast becoming one grand hospital, where the children of "Sam" may receive the proper kind of treatment. Alarmed at the fearful havoc, Clingman hurries home and begins to administer nostrums. At Macon he makes his first stand (Cherokee was beyond the aid of medicine before he could get there) and gives the first dose. Dreadful to tell, it gets worse! Two hundred souls are mortally stricken in one week! And that under the very nose of the great doctor! At Jackson, at Haywood, the tide still rolls, and desolation spreads, whilst, worse and worse, some *old timers*, thought to be proof against the infection, are seized with most alarming symptoms, which result in regular cases of Know Nothingism! The route now becomes general. Henderson is down flat, and Buncombe ditto. The News comes out, week after week, laden with invaluable specifics and never failing nostrums, whilst runners go about over the streets giving prescriptions and advising—Utterly confounded, and having never met with such a disease laid down in the books, the great doctor finally takes the dying confessions of one Russel Tate, and a few others, makes a *post mortem* examination, and then writes out a description of their cases, what he thinks would be good for others similarly affected, &c. Too late, too late! The torrent can't be stopped; you might as well undertake to make the Standard have a due regard for truth and honesty; as well try to make the Editor of the News publish the Know Nothing platform, or say whether he is a Whig or Democrat; to number the sands of the seashore, as to try to stop that ball which "Sam" has put in motion. And what is more, its culminating point had not been reached yet! On the first Thursday in August, the fever will be high,—oh, extremely high!—*Asheville Spectator.*

From the Louisville Journal.

PRENTICEANA.—The Columbus Statesman, the leading Democratic organ in Ohio, is evidently in despair, but it assumes a tone of mock courage. Speaking of the condition of Locofocoism in Ohio it says: *"There is a noble vitality still left to kindle the embers of a most fiery battle."*—Now just think of *that.* Enough Locofocoism left in Ohio to kindle embers—that is, *enough we suppose to make a Locofoco match.*

Two or three papers in the interior of Kentucky are occasionally attacking us, and a friendly correspondent asks why we do not "castigate them." The truth is, they are altogether too small. A woman once handed her crying baby to her husband, requesting him to make it hush. It continued to cry till she got out of patience, and then she called out to her husband, "I do wish you would spank that baby." "Yes," said he. He fumbled about for sometime, and at length she angrily exclaimed, "Aint you agoing to spank the baby?" "I would," he replied, "but indeed, wife, *I can't find a place big enough to spank.*"

The editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, President Pierce's home organ, says that the Democratic party is desirous of putting an end to all undue influence of foreign-born citizens in elections. We guess the Democratic party is a good deal too shrewd to do that. The Democratic party, if it were to do it, would be very much in the predicament of the fellow, who, wishing to saw a limb from the top of a pretty high tree, took his seat upon the limb while he performed the operation. "As soon as I had done the sawing," said he, "I heard something drap."

"A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS."

The Washington Union represents the Hon. Mr. Smith of Alabama as having said in the late Congress that our debt to the foreigners who aided in achieving our independence has been paid. Thereupon the Union exclaims:

Who has paid the debt? Who holds the receipt? Where are the papers recorded? Where are the details? How much did you pay for the glorious life of Montgomery lost before Quebec? How much did Lafayette obtain for his daily compensation? What was the price of his wounds, of his sufferings, of his prayers for the success of our infant cause? Is the memory of DeKalb to be buried in oblivion because in a moment of gratitude an American Congress paid a just claim to his descendants? Give us the amount in dollars and cents that acquitted us of all obligation.

Well, says the Louisville Journal, if our debt to the noble foreigners who fought for us has not been paid, how and to whom are we to pay it? Shall we pay it in gratitude to the memories of the brave actors themselves? Or shall we pay it by eulogizing their deeds and erecting costly monuments in commemoration of their bravery and their virtues? Or shall we pay it by finding out their descendants and bestowing upon *them* the real debt owing to their ancestors? Or shall we undertake to pay our debt to the gallant old foreigners who fought *for* us by bestowing in an unstinted measure the offices of our country upon the progeny of *the foreigners who fought against us?*

Does not every body know that the foreigners who fought against us in the revolutionary war more than quadrupled those who fought on our side?

KNOW NOTHINGS IN COURT.—At the opening of the trial of a foreigner for murder, in the Circuit Court of Prince George's county, Va., on the 12th instant, a juror being on his *voir dire* to ascertain whether he was competent, the counsel for the prisoner asked the juror if he was a Know Nothing. The question was objected to by the Commonwealth, and an argument ensued, when the Judge overruled the question, but allowed the counsel for the prisoner to inquire of the juror "whether he belonged to any society or association of individuals which might bias his judgment in the trial of a foreigner?" The prisoner's counsel declined to put this question. During the discussion, several of the jurors who had been accepted, admitted that they were members of the American party, and thereupon Mr. Collier stated that he had no objection to the most searching scrutiny which would be instituted and conducted, with the consent of the court, "for the purpose of ascertaining from these jurors who admitted they were of the American party, what secret objects they had, if any, hostile to foreigners. But the counsel for the prisoner did not institute this inquiry.

ECHO IN THE SKIES.—In the recent balloon excursion of Mr. Godard, it is stated by the passengers that at the height of 14,000 feet from the earth, everything said or spoken by them was returned in about a minute in an echo, and this echo was as clear and distinct as the words uttered by the voice.

THE AMERICAN PARTY IN PHILADELPHIA.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Americans throughout the United States:

The executive committee of the American party for the city of Philadelphia, having observed that the result of the election held on the 1st inst. for City Treasurer, Commissioner and members of Council has been misunderstood by persons at a distance, and also misrepresented by some of those who are opposed to the principles and ascendency of the American organization, have directed the undersigned to prepare a simple statement of facts upon the truth of which our friends may everywhere most implicitly rely. This communication is, therefore, prepared in accordance with the direction given by the committee, and its simple object is to state the literal facts in the case. On this account we respectfully invite your attention to it.

The election held in this city on the 1st inst., is, perhaps the greatest triumph that the American party has ever achieved, and presents the most conclusive evidence of the ultimate and entire supremacy of our principles. Our friends never entertained a doubt that the strength of our organization would enable us to triumph over either of the old political parties, but the most sanguine of us scarcely anticipated that the period would arrive when we would be stronger numerically than these old parties combined. The recent election, however, has not only shown this to be the case, but has also demonstrated that in this vicinity our strength has already gone far beyond this latter point. It has not only exceeded the united vote of the whig and democratic parties, but it has, in addition, beaten the entire naturalized vote, both Catholic and Protestant, which were arrayed against and which united upon the whig and democratic fusion ticket to defeat the American candidates. Notwithstanding all these elements of opposition combined, we succeeded in electing our ticket by a large majority, and exhibited a strength which was much beyond any calculations that had heretofore been made by us. We triumphed, therefore, single handed, over the foreign vote and the united efforts of the whig and democratic parties, and encountered as formidable an opposition as could, under any circumstances, be arrayed against us. We annex the vote polled for City Treasurer and Commissioner, upon the fusion ticket, in each of the wards of the city of Philadelphia, in order that the strength of the American party may be seen, and the character of our victory understood. It is as follows:

[Here follows the vote in each of the 24 wards, which sums up as follows:

FOR CITY TREASURER.

Hagert, *Fusion*, 22,036; Morton, *Am.*, 22,458.

FOR CITY COMMISSIONER.

Sherry, *Fusion*, 22,209; Hill,* *Am.*, 22,406*

177 "George H. Hill" thrown out.]

No other persons were voted for as candidates for treasurer and commissioner, except those named in the foregoing list, and the ticket was voted throughout the whole city. It is, therefore, a fair test of strength of the American party, and an exhibition of the weakness of all our enemies.

It has been suggested by those opposed to our cause that the majority given for the American nominees at the recent election, has been greatly reduced, and that this fact indicates a falling off in strength. To this, we reply, that in the spring election of 1854, the whigs, as a body, voted the American ticket, and this fact increased the majority which was given for us. In 1855, the whigs, as a party, repudiated all connection with our principles, and united with the democrats and naturalized citizens in an effort to prevent our success. The combination proved wholly unavailing at the recent election, and showed that our strength had increased sufficiently in a single year to overcome the united opposition. We can confidently assert that our numbers are sufficiently adequate to make the success of our ticket in the city of Philadelphia hereafter certain, without reference to the course that the opponents of our doctrines may take.

We would here state that we do not desire to be understood as complaining of the course which our opponents thought proper to pursue. It was natural to suppose that those who were hostile to American sentiments would meet upon common ground to prevent the success of our candidates. It was, however, the first instance in which the whigs had united with the democratic party in open and avowed hostility to our principles. Its result was disastrous to the alliance, and left the whigs with scarcely a representative of their sentiments anywhere in office. They seem to have been instruments (without design on their part,) to aid in fulfilling the prophecy of the greatest and wisest of modern whigs, Daniel Webster, who a short time before his death, said of the whig party "that it would live only in history." The truth of his prediction is daily becoming more manifest, and the result of the last election in Philadelphia is the strongest evidence thus far given of its truth. To the honor of the American name, be it said, Daniel Webster sympathized in heart and feelings with the American party, and was at the time of his death its nominee for President of the United States. No efforts or persuasions could induce him to decline the nomination given him by the American Convention; and his example should not be without its influence upon the wise and patriotic of his own party. His conduct endeavoring to advance American principle in the community is in strong contrast with the remnant of whigs in this city, who, at the recent election, endeavored to prostrate it by uniting with the foreign voters.

It is not the object of this communication to enter into any exposition of the principles of the American party. Its cardinal design is to place the government in the hands of native born citizens, to the exclusion of all foreigners from office, whether Catholics or Protestants. It does not sympathize with local parties or feelings, but is attached to the constitution of the United States and the preservation of our glorious Union. These it will seek to preserve at all hazards, and under all circumstances, believing that the dismemberment of the Union would be the greatest calamity which could befall the human race. We are advocates, therefore, of the doctrine that Americans only shall rule America—that the constitution of the United States, and every part of it, shall be recognized and regarded throughout the land as the supreme law and that its unequivocal mandates are to be obeyed in that spirit of honesty and sincerity so necessary to its perpetuity and so essential to its effective action as the guardian of the rights of each individual citizen as well as the sovereign States composing the American Union. We desire, therefore, in conclusion, to remind you, in the language of the illustrious Washington, that—

"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union, to your collective and individual happiness. You should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now bind together the various parts."

JOHN W. ASHMEAD,
JOSEPH M. CHURCH,
JNO. S. WILSON,
JOSEPH L. CHESTER,
JOSEPH WOOD, Jr.,
GEO. P. PHRENSZEY,
GEO. S. SHARP,
} Com.

INDIA RUBBER PATENT.—Mr. Goodyear of New York has gained his suit at Paris, against two French India Rubber manufacturers, for the infringement of his patent in that country. They are condemned to a thousand francs fine each, and to damages, to be fixed by an expert.

[*From the Asheville Spectator.*]

CLINGMAN ON FOREIGNERS, ROMAN CATHOLICS, &c.

We have just been regaling ourself by reading Mr. Clingman's speech in Congress of Jan. 6, 1845, on the Presidential election, and also his celebrated speech of March 7, 1844, in reply to Dr. Duncan, of Ohio.

In the latter speech, Mr. Clingman abused the Democratic party worse than that party ever was before, or has been since, in the halls of Congress. He completely exhausted his nomenclature of vituperative epithets, which were by no means few or far between. It was in this speech that he said the Democratic party was "governed by seven principles—the five loaves and the two fishes." It was in this speech also, when he characterised it, as the "Spoils party, held together by the cohesive power of public plunder!"

The former was a good speech, perhaps the best he ever made, and abounded in sound American doctrines. In that speech, he spoke for the Union, and denounced Mr. Calhoun in severe language for his disunion sentiments. Mr. Clingman made the following remarkable declaration: "As it was said that Julius Cæsar went forward soberly and steadily to the ruin of the Republic, so has John C. Calhoun gone on coolly and deliberately to break up the Union and substitute a Southern Confederacy." His peroration was an eulogy upon Henry Clay and the Whig party. Speaking of the Whig party, he concluded in the following eloquent language:

"Considering its members, so help me God, I believe there has existed not upon earth a party so noble! *If it cannot preserve this great country—then, sir, you may burn the Constitution, for it is worthless.*"

In the same speech, while exposing the fraudulent manner in which Mr. Polk was elected President, Mr. Clingman said:

"Nearly one hundred thousand foreigners are estimated to arrive annually in the United States; of this number a very large portion are Roman Catholics. By means, which time does not permit me to recount, but the most insidious and unjustifiable, the Democratic party succeeded in inducing them to band themselves together and rally to the support of Mr. Polk. Some of them avowed their preference for him because his free trade policy was more favorable to the interest of the mother countries from which they came than was Mr. Clay's. *Others openly proclaimed on their banners that they would not be ruled by Americans.* As evidence of the sort of feeling which has been inculcated into the minds of the most *ignorant* of them, I may be pardoned for mentioning a little incident that occurred in the room of a friend to whom I claimed to make a visit. While making his fire, the Irish porter inquired when Mr. Polk would come into the city. "I am told," he added, "that he is a great friend to us poor foreigners; we elected him, and we can do most anything when we all try." Sir, had the foreign Catholics been divided in the late election, as other sects and classes generally were, Mr. Clay would have carried by a large majority the State of New York, as also the States of Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and probably some others in the Northwest. *Not only did we have to contend against the influence of foreigners here,* but British gold was openly and profusely used to promote Mr. Polk's election, professedly with a view of breaking down the tariff and promoting the sale of manufactures in this country. *All the world may interfere with our domestic matters.*"

Further on, in the same speech, Mr. Clingman seems to have been gifted with the spirit of vaticination, as the prophecy is now being literally fulfilled. Clingman, the prophet, thus spake:

"And if foreign Catholics or foreigners generally, continue banded together, with a view of controlling the elections of the country, *there will be aroused antagonist feelings in the hearts of all true Americans;* which will sweep away the party to which they have attached themselves."

These "foreign Catholics" and "foreigners generally" have continued "banded together," from that day to this for the purposes alleged; "antagonist feelings" have been aroused "*in the hearts of all true Americans!*" those foreigners have "attached themselves" to the Democratic party; and Mr. Clingman's prophecy is now being literally fulfilled. The "antagonist feelings" will soon "*sweep away,*" the Democratic party, and we verily believe Mr. Clingman prophesied his own destruction—that he will be *swept away* with it. Little did he dream *then*, that, *at the time*, he would be handed with those foreigners and Roman Catholics, in opposition to the great American party. But so it is—his vaulting ambition has overleaped itself.

Mr. Clingman, in the same identical speech, thus expressed himself:

"I wish, however, to see no British Whig, no French Whig; no man, in short, who places the interest or honor of another nation in the scale against that of this, or who resides among us with feelings alien to our government or its institutions. *I desire to see the destinies of the country controlled in future, as they have in the main heretofore, by the great American Whig party.*—By that party, and its genuine republican principles, and I am willing to stand or fall."

Was there ever a more emphatic declaration in favor of the patriotic principles of "Americans ruling America?" But the times have changed, and Mr. Clingman has changed with them. Now he is opposing the great American party, and is doing all he can to circumvent its defeat. Now he is defending and paying court to those very Foreigners and Roman Catholics. Never was a man made up with greater contraries and antagonisms than Mr. Clingman has been in his public career.

Mr. Wise appears to be preparing himself, should he meet with defeat in the coming Virginia election, for that deepest degradation into which the disappointed politician can fall—a merited and unpitied overthrow. His harangues are unparalleled in the virulent bitterness of their tones and character. The most violent and abusive language alone suits his utterance of the estimation in which he holds his opponents. Pretending to be Democratic he calls those who take the liberty of thinking differently from him a "lousy Christless Godless set," "fair specimens of the spawn of blackguardism, Know Nothingism and rabbleism," &c. Such language would disgrace the reeling beotied habitue of a groggery—coming from a candidate for the Governorship of Virginia, the land heretofore of courtesy and refinement, it is more than shocking. These ebullitions of bad temper and worse taste must be regretted by Mr. Wise's friends and can certainly add nothing to the strength of his cause. They are rather premonitions of defeat, and will hereafter be retorted upon him by those who now applaud as among the causes contributing to his overthrow.

Baltimore American.

W. H. SEWARD.—The paper that asserts this man was elected to the Senate of the United States by the American or Know Nothing party puts in circulation as base an untruth as it is possible for man to invent. The American party opposed Mr. Seward every way; and the Americans of the Senate, headed by Mr. Brooks, who has so earnest the Archbishop in the controversy about the church property, fought against the adherents of Seward to the very last moment. We unhesitatingly assert, and stand prepared to prove, that a great majority of the votes cast against him were those of the American party, and that no one voted for him but expelled members of the Order. This falsehood whelps is now nailed to the counter, and will not be revived, we hope, even if its future reiteration only proves how low Cæsar has fallen.—*Balt. Clipper.*

A GOOD JOKE.—The city authorities of Marysville, California, recently passed an ordinance for the removal of outside stairs in that city.—While the council were in session a few days after, the stairs belonging to the Council Chamber were removed, and the dignified members of that body ascending to the Council, were compelled to "climb" down the posts of the building.

From the Memphis Whig.

NATIONALITY OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The Democratic press, generally, have labored hard to bring discredit upon the American party, by asserting that it was organized in feeling, a Northern sectional scheme to abolitionize the South and dissolve the Union. This we do not will any sane man believe him to be, but on the contrary, it is generally conceded that it is truly national in spirit and practice. We will cite one important instance in illustration of the fact that the American party is making a determined effort to nationalize itself, and, that it is, to at least a very considerable extent, succeeding even in Massachusetts, which we take from the Louisville Journal.

Mr. Smith the present Mayor of Boston was Mayor when the first case under the fugitive slave law, that of Anthony Burns, came up in that city. The excitement, as we all remember, was terrific. The Abolitionists and negroes swarmed forth by thousands, and, infuriated by the speeches of Parker, Phillips, Garrison, and others, swore, that, while they lived, Burns should never be remanded to bondage. An immense majority of the masses seemed in favor of rescuing the fugitive by force and maltreating or killing all engaged in the effort to arrest him. But, in defiance of an almost overwhelming public sentiment and passion, the Mayor dared to do his duty, and he did it. He ordered out the militia; and the mob, though raging like a thousand furies, was kept back by loaded guns and fixed bayonets. Some blood was shed, but the law was executed. Burns was surrendered to his owners and taken back to slavery.

Of course the mayor, by whom the law was executed, was made the object of the fiercest and most vengeful vituperation. The pulpit and the press hurled their thunders at his head. Almost everybody seemed against him. He was called upon to resign. He was warned to flee. He was even told that his life was in peril. He was the most hated and execrated man in Boston. If he had resigned and been a candidate for re-election, he could not possibly have obtained five hundred votes in the whole city. For some months past, however, the American party has been powerful there. The Bostonians, it is said, had a large number of delegates in the National Council of the American Party, last fall at Cincinnati. These delegates, it is further have said, and believed, upon full consultation with their Southern brethren, and in conformity with the truly national resolutions of the council, determined to go home and, as the strongest evidence of the nationality of the American party in their city, to have Mr. Smith re-elected to the mayoralty by their order. The determination was carried out, and Mr. Smith, who, in the estimation of so many, had damned himself forever politically, morally, and personally, by the armed execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, was re-elected mayor by the American party, by a majority of more than twelve hundred!!!

This is only one instance of the exhibition of the nationality of the American party, but it is a very striking instance, and it occurred where the party is believed by both its friends and its foes to be less national than anywhere else.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Warlike Movements in the Gulf.

SAVANNAH, May 14.—The United States Mail steamship Isabel, Captain Rollins, arrived on Saturday afternoon, with dates from Havana and Key West to the 10th instant.

The Isabel brought 95 passengers, 30 of whom were transferred to the steamship Augusta, hence for New York, off Tybee.