

If paid strictly in advance, two dollars per annum; three dollars and fifty cents, if paid within six months; and three dollars at the end of the year.

Saturday Morning, June 23, 1855.

Our information from different parts of this District is of the most cheering character. The impression made by the American candidate, Mr. Shepard, has, we have been informed, been very decidedly favorable. With the strong, conservative position assumed by the Philadelphia Convention, and proper efforts upon the part of the friends of the cause, we feel confident that, despite the boasts of our opponents, we can carry the day in this District. The more our principles are discussed the more they recommend themselves to the fair minded, honest men of all political parties. Despite the misrepresentations and abuse of the Forney and Pierce presses and editors and despite the strength of old party ties, the cause of justice and of truth will prevail. Then to our friends, we would say, be active, be vigilant, be ready at all times to meet assaults made upon our principles, and our candidate and to correct the misrepresentations from party leaders and interested politicians, and there need be no fear of the result.

The abolition papers at the North are growling over the demonstration in Philadelphia and New York consequent upon the action of the Philadelphia Convention. It was not expected that that body should have taken that view. Moderate, conservative counsels prevailed, and although the seceders proclaimed that the platform would be repudiated by the whole North, the indications are that the conservative portion of the people approve of and will sustain it. We give the remarks of the New York Tribune upon the demonstration in that city, which show that that paper is hostile to the movement as it always has been. Other papers of that stamp condemn with the Forney and Pierce organs in denunciations of the platform and of the movement, which we conclude that the alliance between them and the abolitionists is complete in their war against this great and patriotic movement. But this unholy alliance will not prevail. Americans have too great an appreciation for American principles to be misled into such an unholy crusade to contribute to the purposes of these political tricksters and demagogues. But here is the extract from the Tribune:

The demonstration of the "National" Know-Nothing is given in another part of the paper. It was a regular Silver-Gray affair throughout. The long array of Southerners who aided Barker & Co. in adopting the Pro-Slavery Platform at Philadelphia, to the disruption of the National Council occupied the whole attention of the meeting, and they were determined to let the dough faced Northern members of their party know that there is a South "at any rate the preponderance" in adopting the Pro-Slavery Platform at Philadelphia. The speakers disgusted those who have been deluded into the Order, but who are not yet prepared to be made slaves of wood and sinners of water for the slave lords of the South.

The Standard says that the fact that resolutions denouncing the Administration of Frank Pierce were introduced into the Philadelphia Convention, shows its Whig sympathies. Will the Standard put the Washington Sentinel, the New Orleans Delta and other Democratic papers in the same category. If denouncing the Administration be an evidence of Whiggery, then the Whig party is by no means dead.

We give in another part of paper an account from a reliable correspondent of the discussion between Messrs Shepard and Branch at Brassfield in Granville county. It would seem, from the account, that Mr. Branch does not adhere to the platform laid down for him by the Franklin Convention.

Governor Brown, of Tennessee, in his recent speech at the Great American demonstration in New York city, on Monday last, very accurately defined the present status of the administration. He said that the present administration seemed to have but little else to do but to decapitate the members of the American Order.

We are under many obligations to H. D. Turner, Esq., for a fine list of nice American smoking tobacco. We have tried it fairly and pronounce it to be most excellent.

More than one hundred members of the New Hampshire Legislature, who voted for Mr. Bell, refused to vote for John P. Hale. There is some conversation left, even in New Hampshire.

Will our "Democratic" neighbors who are fond of coupling Know-Nothingism with Abolitionism, publish the following resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio in February last?

Resolved, That the people of Ohio, men of flag and courage, look upon slavery as an evil and unendurable to the development of free institutions, and that entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power lawfully given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate and finally to eradicate its evil.

AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION IN BALTIMORE.—One of the largest gatherings of the people that has taken place for some time, was convened in Baltimore, Wednesday night, to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. The American says of it that it was the greatest political demonstration ever witnessed in Baltimore. "It was" multicolored, enthusiastic, and spontaneous. He opened wide the great American throat and abounded in hurrahs, discharges of cannons, fireworks, rattles, music, and banners, showing his vitality to be no longer a delatable question. The entire space of Monument Square was packed with preparing humanity. Not less than twenty thousand persons were gathered within its area, whilst half that number thronged the approaches to it. The various wards turned out in great strength, and their long lines of illuminated banners, amusing mottoes, and lively music, made the scene an animated and attractive one.

A number of distinguished gentlemen addressed the assembled multitude. We give below the remarks of Mr. Raper, of this State: REMARKS OF EDWARD RAPER, OF N. C. Mr. Raper said.—Fellow Americans, I congratulate you upon the glorious auspices under which you have assembled this evening, and assure you that the cheering you have witnessed tonight is no inappreciated because it affords an earnest that American Protestantism burns brightly in the Monumental City. We have met as Americans and as Protestants to avow the principles by which we will be governed, principles founded upon rights, and which we will not yield despite the machinations of the Roman Catholic church. Our enemies have already reported that there has been a disruption in our party, and that the elements of the great American party are so divided that it will be impossible to lead the march.

I deny that there was any disruption or even disagreement upon the great cardinal principles of the party. We met as brothers, and parted as brothers, those who were said to have seceded remaining in the Council until its close. There was a question of a foreign power, and in all parts of the country, and all the citizens of the country had been divided by its agitation, but it did not affect the great principles for which they contended. They tell you that a portion of the North seceded, but that is false; and the great body of the North and South are united and right on the great question, and will be forced together when they come to the ballot box. I know that the Roman hierarchy of Baltimore cackled with more delight at the supposed disruption in the National Council than did the party of the North and South who united around man from the path which the Creator had ordered him to tread, but they will be more disappointed than were the same devils after their second visit to the earth, in the vain attempt to tempt the Saviour from his God.

There is no man who will say it without disrespect to our fathers, is more momentous than that which caused the patriots of the revolution to draw their swords in the revolution. It is a question of administrative policy. The Whig and Democratic parties divided upon the question, whether the country should be governed that it should be governed? But those parties are now extinct. What is the end which binds together millions of the people of this country but the perpetuity of the free institutions established by our fathers? This is the first time the people of the country ever rose in the power of their might to establish their nationality.

In the early days of the country the people sought to change the wilderness into tillable soil from which to produce the staff of life, and did not know that the extension of a foreign power over the continent would be a disaster to the government of the nation which they had planned for their progeny. But the time had come when their liberty was threatened, and the same spirit which inspired the arms of the revolution to rebel against the tyrant, inspired the people to rise up to a check upon the priestly aggressors of the Roman church. When Martin Luther sounded the proclamation of the reformation in the streets of Rome, he was but prompted by a more holy feeling than that which he uttered in the people of this country in this movement; and our duty is that we intend to march on to victory. [A voice in the crowd—Go it North Carolina; go it Old Dominion Swamp.]

Those who are gentlemen, are welcome to my back to the party, and you will see that my assertions are warranted. You do not need to meetings like this aimed for an affair, but your opposition is upon the great question, the ballot-box. What was there to be gained by the free institutions of this country but from the foreign population, who are the most ignorant and degraded of the human race, through your kindness taken from the most abject poverty and warmed into life, repays your hospitality by rigging your vote, they attempt to destroy your freedom. He would welcome to the land all the foreign power, and by industry and frugality make themselves respected, and grant to their children a participation in the government of the country, but he could not extend that privilege to them. I am willing to extend the hospitality of the country to all, but when, my friends, would you think if you were to treat a stranger into your house and treat him kindly, if he should usurp your place, and after having been with you a short time, ask you to walk out of doors and surrender your premises to him?

Such will be the case with your country, and the flag of the nation which you treat in the dirt, and dishonor through the workings of this foreign horde. We have not here to swear before God that we will cast that flag, and make it more proudly aloft over a free, independent and happy people, than that which has been torn and trampled upon by the hands of a foreign horde. Moreover, some \$20,000 were paid to officers of the United States army in order to induce them to join the expedition.

LIBERATION OF CUBA.—Sentry Golorria, the head of the Cuban Junta in New York, has issued a new manifesto in relation to the liberation of Cuba, abounding in the usual excess of patriotic blarney, but barren of anything denoting a sensible or practical plan to accomplish the proposed object. The New York Herald alluding to it says:—

It appears that the amount of money contributed by the Croleons to the revolution in motion was \$200,000, not half a million of dollars as was stated at the time. Of this amount, the treasurer, Senor Golorria, expended one hundred thousand dollars, besides \$40,000 of his own funds, in the cause. The balance of the \$270,000, or \$270,000 was handed over to the control of General Quitman and the south branch of the Junta by the disbursement of the funds. Of this amount it is said that Quitman spent \$100,000 in conditional contracts with Captain Graham for steamships and the naval portion of the expedition; the money was paid in advance, and of course, when the scheme fell through it was not repaid. It was, however, some \$20,000 were paid to officers of the United States army in order to induce them to join the expedition.

of the land. Our enemies say we adhere on new arguments, and they say truly, but their arguments were truth and truth was not repudiated. There is another great principle for which we contend. We are fighting for the bible and the spirit of religious liberty. If people feel as disposed they can send their daughters to the factories, let them do so, but we will have them at the counter of such institutions when their daughters are shut out from communion with the parent. No man can be a true American and a true member of the Roman Catholic church, for his allegiance to the priest is stronger than that which binds him to his country. My friends I am glad to see you this evening and feel satisfied that you will do your duty whenever the time comes for you to act. The whole power of this country will be arrayed against you, and the church upon the seven hills of Rome will send you a consultation upon our designs at Philadelphia.

For the North Carolina Star. FRANKLIN, June 21, 1855. Mr. Editor: You are aware that the candidates met yesterday at Brassfield in Granville. The crowd was unusually small, owing to the very busy season together with the anticipation of the fair which is to open on the 27th and evening. All parties appeared satisfied that the campaign will be conducted on the fairest and most agreeable terms from the courteous and gentlemanly deportment of both candidates. The discussion was opened by Mr. Shepard, who made one of the ablest speeches which I have been my fortune to hear on the subject. The speaker eloquently discussed the claims of the American party, to the support of Americans, answering every objection which has been urged against the organization. He spoke in a plain, manly, and making an impression on the minds of his audience which cannot fail to demonstrate on the day of election that the intelligent people of Granville appreciated his effort.

Mr. Branch in reply made a good argument, but did not connect in the position held down by Mr. Shepard, on the other hand I remember that he departed essentially from the avowed principles of his party. He favors the right of Americans to rule their country and is positively and uncompromisingly opposed to the Roman Catholic Church, its doctrines and its claims. He is a supporter of American civil and religious liberty, but opposes the American party on account of its secrecy and the obligation of the member to vote against him, (in as plausible objection) besides the fact that the organization is an exposure of its principles to the world, and that it is a step to the spread of their religion, he would "clutch them with links of steel" and "crush them from our land." The American party would grant them the full extent of their religious and political rights, and would worship under their own vine and fig tree without molestation; but would not elevate them to office, believing that they entertain religious opinions repugnant to our institutions. Mr. Branch has taken ground on the subject diametrically opposed to that which is held by his party and by the Convention that nominated him. The ablest men in that convention violently assailed the principle that would proscribe a man for his religious opinions, or that would require any religious test as a qualification for office.

Mr. Branch's course, however, in his argument against Catholics and other religiousists of dangerous proclivities, a clause in our Constitution including all such from any civil office in the State. Now, Sir, what change has so suddenly come over the spirit of his dreams?—Wherefore this change? He has proclaimed to the world religious liberty and freedom of conscience in the fullest extent and denouncing as unconstitutional and anti-republican—the application of any religious test whatever; and on the other hand he holds the nomination of that Convention reading proscriptive clauses in the constitution and declaring that he would crush out a religious domination from our land. Now is Mr. Branch right on this question? or are the members of the convention that nominated him right? How can they recede from the position which they occupy? Mr. Branch occupies a position very similar to that of the American party of which we have heard so much abuse and denunciation. He is in favor of the same principles which they advocate—the only difference being the means to be used in bringing about a more perfect republicanism. In conclusion I hope that Mr. Branch is too noble and generous to endeavor to take our thunder to use in battle against us. Since he finds that it will be effectual and that no man or party can believe that he designs to recede from our hands, as we are about commencing a battle which will crown our arms with triumphant success though he himself should be among the slain.

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DEPORTATION BY THE INDIANS OF WEST—Sentry Golorria, the head of the Cuban Junta in New York, has issued a new manifesto in relation to the liberation of Cuba, abounding in the usual excess of patriotic blarney, but barren of anything denoting a sensible or practical plan to accomplish the proposed object. The New York Herald alluding to it says:—

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ODIOUSNESS OF THE PIERCE ADMINISTRATION.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT HILLSBOROUGH, O. On Friday last, according to appointment, Mr. O. B. Branch addressed the people at this place on the subjects involved in the contest for a seat in Congress from this District. The attendance was not large, owing, we suppose, to the busy season among farmers. Mr. Branch was replied to by Henry K. Nash, Esq., who was supported by Mr. Branch's friends. We took some notes of the discussion, but our time has been so much occupied with other duties, that we have not had an opportunity to write them out fully. A brief notice must therefore suffice.

We may say at the outset, as he is a stranger to most of our readers, that Mr. Branch is a pleasant looking gentleman, with a good honest face, and a fair speaker. He opened the debate, and declared his position to be about as follows: 1. He was a Democrat, and if elected, should vote in Congress to carry out Democratic principles.

2. He was opposed to the Know Nothings, first because their secret association, and secondly because their exclusion of foreigners indiscriminately, he himself was in favor of State action to exclude paupers and criminals, and also of making the present naturalization laws more stringent, and imposing fine and penalties for violations. Thirdly, because of their exclusion of Roman Catholics from office, which he regarded as persecution. And, fourthly, because he did not believe that Congress had the power to prescribe a uniform rule of naturalization. The clause in the constitution granting the power to Congress to regulate the subject of naturalization, he explained, was simply "explained," but his argument implied that he considered it necessary, by another clause stating the qualifications of voters, to give Congress the power to regulate the subject of naturalization.

3. He holds a conservative course the best for our Government; and was, therefore, opposed to all filibuster expeditions for the acquisition of Cuba—-he cast a stain upon the country. He would consent to its purchase, and it is a peaceful and sufficient acquisition to induce us to involve the country in a war to acquire it. 4. He was opposed to a distribution of the Public Lands—preferring to retain them for the use of the Government, and thereby reduce the price.

5. On the subject of slavery, he said he was for maintaining the institution at all hazards; but thought it would be proper to amend the constitution as soon as possible. Great praise and disapproval on the part of the South, were necessary to induce him to take this position. Mr. Branch spoke near two hours upon these points. After he had concluded, a loud call was made for H. K. Nash, Esq., to which he promptly responded by taking the stand.

Mr. Nash took the stand and a half with point and eloquence, and stated some of the points which had given rise to the American party, and turned upon Mr. Branch, with considerable effect one of the arguments which he had used, to wit: that the candidate of the Whig party, in the last election, had been elected by the vote of Roman Catholics, and that it was necessary to exclude them from office, and that it was necessary to exclude them from office, and that it was necessary to exclude them from office.

Mr. Branch replied to the charge, and stated that he was a Democrat, and that he was in favor of State action to exclude paupers and criminals, and also of making the present naturalization laws more stringent, and imposing fine and penalties for violations. Thirdly, because of their exclusion of Roman Catholics from office, which he regarded as persecution. And, fourthly, because he did not believe that Congress had the power to prescribe a uniform rule of naturalization.

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THE PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

The Presbytery of Orange has been holding its semi-annual session in our city during the week last past. The opening sermon was preached on Wednesday night by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Robert Burwell, of Hillsboro', Va., who was assisted by the Rev. J. M. Shiloh, of Hillsboro', Va., who was chosen temporary Clerk. We learn that an unusually large number of the members have been present during the present session. The roll contained the names of twenty-four members and sixteen Hosing Elders. The Presbytery had under its charge thirty churches and forty-four churches. Its western boundary is formed by Berry County, and the Yadkin river as far south as Randolph County. Its eastern is the Atlantic ocean as far as the Cape Fear river. The Presbytery was not called upon to either license or ordain any Minister at this time. It took under its care three young men as candidates for that holy office. It also established a fund of twenty-five hundred dollars at the Union Seminary, in the interest of which is the education of colored youth. The day the Presbytery was held in the afternoon in honor of the late member of our community whose deeds of charity are the subjects of wide spread praise. The matter of Domestic Missions was the theme of several addresses at a public meeting on Saturday evening, which was held in the Baptist Church by the people of the City, Dutch and Irish included, and many expressed themselves as highly gratified by what they saw and heard.

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FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH REVIEW.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

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