ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding sixt nes will be inserted one time for one dellar, at twenty-five couts for each subsequent insertion. Those of greater length will be charged propo-tionally. Court Orders and Judicial advantisemen will be charges 25 per cent. higher than the abo-rates. A reasonable deduction will be made those who advertise by the year.

Book and Job Printing done with neatness an espatch, and on accommodating turms. Boy Letters to the Editor must be post paid

Aorth-Carolina Star

RALEIGH, N. C. Saturday Morning, June 23, 1855.

see 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 bonats 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 orators 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 can and that the elements of the great American didate and to correct the missrepresentations party are so distracted that it will be impossible assaults made upon our principles and our can from party leaders and interested politicians, and there need be no fear of the result.

The abolition papers at the North are grawling over the demonstration in Philadelphia and New York consequent upon the action of the Philadelphia Convention. It was not expected that they would be pleased at the result, nor was the action of that body shaped with that view. Moderate, conservative counsels prevailed, and although the seceders proclaimed that the platform would be reundiated 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 has always been. Other supers of that examp concur with to the earth, in the vain attempt to tempt the the Ferney and Pierce organs in denunciations Saviour from his God. of the platform and of the movement, which shows conclusively that the alliance between them and which caused the patriots of the revolution to the abelimoness is complete in their war squipst draw their swords in the revolution. It is a que this great and patriotic movement. But this annoty alliance will not prevail. Americans have too great an appreciation for Americans principles too great an appreciation for American principles how it should be governed? But these parties to be misled into such an unholy crusade to are now extinct. What is the cord which hinds contribute to the purposes of these political tricksters and demagogues. But here is the extract from the Tribungs

The depension of the "National" Know-The descensivation of the "National" Know-Nothings is given in another past of the paper. It was a regular Silver-Gray after throughout the song array of Softhernore who aided Barker & Co. in adopting the Pro-Stavery Platform at Philadelphia to the disruption of the National Council occupied the whole ascention of the National Council occupied the whole ascention of the National Theorem is a South;" at any rate the preponderance of the Pro-Stavery element assong the apenders disgusted those who have been deluded into the Order, but who are not yet prepared to be unde howers of wood and diswars of water for the slave fords of the South.

lutions denouncing the Administration of Frank | the

Frankhuten Conventum.

Big Governor Brown, of Tennessen, in his recent speech at the great American demonstration in New York city, on Manday last, very accurately defined the present labors of the administration. He said that the present administration seemed to have but little clear to do but to decapitate the nominers of the American Order:

Big Governor Brown, of Tennessen, in his recent that privilege to those. I am willing to extend the hospitality of the sounitry to all, but what, my triends, would you think if you were by recurring defined the present labors of the administration seemed to have but little clear to do but to decapitate the nominers of the American Order:

Big Governor Brown, of Tennessen, in his recent to their children a participation in the government of the country, but he could not extend that privilege to those. I am willing to extend the hospitality of the sounitry to all, but what, my triends, would you think if you were to be rective a stranger into your place, and im kindly, if he simuliate now a short time, ask you after the meaning the second that out of doors and surrender your premises to the country, but he could not extend that provilege to those. I am willing to extend the hospitality of the sounitry to all, but what, my triends, would you think if you were to want, my triends, would you think if you were to want, my triends, would you think if you were to want, my triends, would you think if you were to want, my triends, would you think if you were to want, my triends, would you think if you were to have, my triends, would you think if you were to have, my triends, would you think if you were to want, my triends, would you think if you were to have, my triends, would you think if you were to have, my triends, would you think if you were to have, my triends, would you think if you were to have, my triends, would you think if you were to have, my triends, would you think if you were to have, my triends, would you think if you were to have, my triends, would you think if yo

Turner, Emp., for a fine lot of nice American to H. D. Turner, Emp., for a fine lot of nice American tracking tobacco. We have tried it fairly and happy people. If you will go back to Jewish history, you will see that that people were processed in the New Hampshire Lagislature, who voted for Ms. Bell, refused to vote for John P. Hule. There is some consurvatism left, even in New Hampshire Lagislature, who will have that the proper content of the interest to the process and it was a portion of their ceremonical law to abstain from all fareign customs, and the Book which we all regard as the guide of all trath, informs as that all their minortunes began when they windated them laws. In these they the native shire.

North Carolina Star

VOLUME XLVI.

out in great strength, and their long lines of illu-

sinated banners, amusing mottoes, and fively

music, made the scene an animated and attractive

A number of distinguished gentlemen address

ed the assembled multitude. We give below the

BENARES OF RENNETH SAYNER, OF N. C. Mr. Rayner said :- Fellow Americans, I con-partulate you upon the glorious anapices under snich you have assembled this evening, and as-

ure you the kind greeting which you have exten-

ded to me is appreciated 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, princi-

ples founded upon right, and which would pre vail despite the machinations of the Roman Cath-olic church. Our enemies have already reported

that there has been a disruption in our party,

I deny that there was any disruption or eve

disagreement upon the great cardinal principles of the party. We met as brothers, and parted as brothers, those who were said to have second remaining in the Council until its close. There

was a question which has created division in al

ountry 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 second, but that is false; and the great body of the North and South are united and

right on the great question, and will be found

ogether when they come to the ballot box, thou that the Romish hierarchy of Baltimor

cackled with more delight at the supposed dis

reption in the National Council than did the devils of Pandemanium when they had turned man from the path which the Creator indocdered him to tread, but they will be more disappearated than were the same devils after their second visit

are now extinct. What is the cord which hinds together free millions of the people of this coun-try but the perpetuity of the free institutions es-tablished by their lathers? This is the first time the people of the country ever rose in the power of their might to establish their nationality. In

to heal the breach.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1855.

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. Sem" was multitudinous, suthusiastic, and uprosrious. He opened wide the great American throat and abounded in hurrahs, discharges of cannons, fireworks, mottoes, music, and banners, showing his vitality to be no longer a debatable

them do so, but we will battle against the control of such institutions when those 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 allegamee to the priesthood is stronger than that which he bears 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 counts for you to act. The whole power of this country will be arrayed organst you, and the church mean question. The entire space of Monument Square was packed with perspiring bunanity. Not will be arrayed against you, and the church upon the seven hills of Rome will soon hold a consul-tation upon our doings at Philadelphia. less than twenty thousand persons were gathered within its area, whilst half that number thronged the approaches to it. The various wards turned

For the North Carolina Star.

FRANKLINTON, June 21, 1855.

Ms. Enros: You are aware that the candi-Ms. Entron: You are aware that the candidates met yesterday at Brassfield's in Granville.

The crowd was unusually small, owing to the very busy season together with the anticipation of the ram which fell in copious showers in the evening. All parties appeared satisfied that the campaign will be conducted on the fairest and most agreeable terms from the courteous and gentlemanly department of both candidates.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Shenard.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Shepard, he made one of the ablest speeches which it has een my fortune to hear on the subject. The peaker eloquently discussed the claims of the speaker coquenty discussed the chains of the Americans party, to the support of Americans, answering every objection which has been urged against the organization in the most triumphant manner, and making an impression on the minds of his audience which cannot fail to demonstrate n the day of election that the intelligent people f Granville appreciated his effort,

of Granville appreciated his effort,
Mr. Branch in reply made a good argument,
but did not come in contact with the position laid
down by Mr. Shepard, on the other hand I condown by air. Seepard, on the direct hand I con-ceived 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,—thinks its tenets and doctrines dangerous to civil and religious liberty but opposes the American party on account of it and the obligation of the member to vote gainst him, (most plausible objection) besides e thinks the organization has taken the wrong step to dispuse of these "odious Catholies" fear ng, as he does, that it will cause the spread of ir religion, he would "clutch them with books f steel" and "crush them from our land." eise of their religious opinions, and permit them to worship under their own vine and fig tree without molestation; but would not elevate them to office, believing that they entertain religious opinious repugnant to our institutions. Mr. Brunch has taken grounds on the subject diametrically opposed to the principles promulgated by his party and by the Convention that nominated

The ablest men in that convention violently led the principle that would proscribe a man for his religious opinions, or that would require any religious test as a qualification for office.— Yet Mr. Branch quotes, as the basis of his argunent against Catholies and other religionists of langerous proclivities, a clause in our Constitu-ion including all such from any civil office in the State. New, Sir, what change denly come over the spirit of his dreams!—
Whence this mighty revolution? We behold the Copyention which nominated him proclaiming to the world religious liberty and Ireedom of conience in the follow extent and denouncing as neconstitutional and anti-republican—the application of any religious test winterer, and on the other hand we behold the nominee of that Convention reading proscriptive clauses in the constitution and declaring that he would crush out a religious denomination from our land. Now is Mr. Branch right on this question? or are the

nembers of the convention that nominated him ight? How can they recencile this inconsisten-7 Mr. Branch occupies a position very similar that of the American party of which we have heard so much abuse and denunciation. He is in facor of the same principles which they advo-cate—the only difference being the means to be clamation of the reformation in the streets of Wittemburg, he was not prompted by a more need in bringing about a common result.
In conclusion I hope that Mr. Branc this country in this movement; and

funds, in the cause. The balance of the \$370,000, or \$270,000 was handed over to the control of

Department of the line of the little of the

Bell, refused to vote for John P. Hafe. There is some conservation left, even in New Harapshire.

Bear Will our "Democratic" neighbors who are fond of coupling Know-Nothingian with Abellianian, publish the following resolution adopted by the Dessopratic State Currentian of Ohio in February 1881:

"Remived, That the people of Ohio, now, on they are story of the forest in the development of free institutions, and that the development of free institutions, and that the development of free institutions, and that necessary gives a sale of the story will all littles from a first the provision of the story will all littles from a first the provision of the story of the first the story of the story of the first the story of the first the story of the first

AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION IN BADTIMORE. - of the land. Our enemies say we address no new ODIOUSNESS OF THE PIERCE ADMINIS-

The Pierce Administration is being assalled on all sides by those who breedght it into power. The Washington Sentinel (the organ of the Southern Democracy) strikes it heavy blows for its abandoment of Democratic principles and its tames submission to furgle insults and outrages, and cays—"the Democratic party can never rise for the Percentage of the Pe again except with candidates piedged against both the policy and appointments of the Admin-istration." The St. Louis Damocrat (the organ of the Bontonian Democracy) comes down upon the Administration in language atill more severe than that of the Sentinel, as the subjoined article shows, and consequently we may now say, with truth and justice, that the Pierce Administration is an object of the scorn of its friends; and the contempt of its foss. If the subjoined article from the St. Louis Democrat speaks the sentiments, of four-fifths of the Baltimers Democracy, (as so many of them are free to declare) how can they continue to endorse it by voting against the American party? Let them consider this question well, whilst reading what the St. Lettis Democrat rays, as follows:

Franklin Piorce came into power with a degree Frankin Force come into power with a degree of popular favor u maralleled since the days of Washington, heating a competitor who had distinguished hir self in two wars twind although but two years have since singuished, be has fallen so low that name can be found to do him reverence. so for that neme can be found to do him reverence.
Not a State in the Union, can be claim as his
own, for ever his confiding New Hampshire, a.
State that has conferred honors upon him with a
prefuse hand, furne ker back upon him in disquet;
and it is now evident that he must drag out the countries years of his administration with an everwhelming majority against him is both issues of Congress.

Such a change in the popular will must have

resulted from some great cause, and that cause we shall undertake briefly to define, and think we shall be able to trace it to the acts of no

other than the Executive himself.

General Pierce was nominated by what purported to be a National convention of the Dimogracy, composed, however, of politicians, most of whom had private ends to subserve. His nomination cannot be said to have resulted from any popular manifestation, for he had not been thought of by the people in connection with the office; nor can it be attributed to any high appreciation of his talents, for no one precessor to class him among statemen: on the contrary, he was comparatively obscure, and in this obscurity may be found the secret of his nomination. The good of the country was sacrificed to the principle of availability, which unfortunately, is the controlling influence in our modern and self onstituted conventions.

He was represented to the people as honest, rm and decided, and warmly attached to the rinciples of the Democratic party, and it was of enlightened and patriotic statemen, he would be able to conduct his administration with bonor to himself, and credit to his country; but alas wint a disappointment was in store for us! His first act was an error—a gross and palpable error -an error that affords no apology, and meets with no extenuation. It consisted in calling around him as his constitutional advisors, men of diametrically opposite opinions, destitute of political honesty, and with very limited political information; indeed, it may be said that there is not a man in the cabinet, excepting William L. Marcy, who can lay any claim to statesmanship, ordinary capacity-and it is an admitted fact that Cushing is too vacilisting and corrupt to be intrusted with any public duty. He bus belonged to every party that ever had an existence in this country, except the Mormons, and would join them to morrow if they would make him their

High priest.

With a cabinet composed of such material, it is not to be wondered that the council board, in which the Executive figures as a mere enfomates our diplomatic corps filled (saving a few honorable exceptions,) with profigate and unprincipled

noble and generous to endeavor to take our thun-der to use in battle against us. Since he finds that it will be effectual and that no man or party can contend successfully against it. I cannot believe that he designs to wrest our weapons from

In Pierce were introduced into the Philadelphia Convention, shows its Whig precipities. Will the Schmadard put the Washington Sentined, the New Orleans Dolla and other Democratic papers in the same category. If demonstering the Administrations ho an evidence of Whiggery, then the Whig party is by no means dead.

Def We give in an explanate country, but the termination, which, like the servent, from the leavest described in the same category. It would seem, from the second of the contrapolation, which, like the servent, from the second for the phatform had dawn for him by the Frankhuten Convention.

The party is the produced of the country of the discountry of the discountry in this movement; and the produced of the country of the discountry sned a new manifesto in relation to the liberation of Cuba, abounding is the usual excess of patriotic balderdash, but barren of anything denoting a stagible 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 Creolesto setthe revelection is motion. the appears that the amount of money control used by the Creolectic settle revolution is motion was \$310,000, not half a million of dollars as was stated at the time. Of this amount, the treasurer, Sener Goicearis, expended one handered thousand dollars, header \$40,000 of his own forch, in the cause. The balance of the \$370,000. deed thoerand deliars, besides \$40,000 of his own funds, in the cause. The Laisance of the \$370,000, or \$270,000 was banded over to the control of General Quitoum and the south branch of the Jutta by the direction of the contributors to the fund. Of this amount it is said that Quitman spent \$150,000 in conditional contracts with Captain Graham for steamships and the navil portion of the expedition; the money was paid in advance, and, of course, when the scheme fell through it was set down as so much thrown away. Moreover, some \$20,000 were paid to officers of the United States army in order to induce them to join the expedition.

The distribution is the subset of the state of the first of the scheme fell through it was set down as so much thrown away. Moreover, some \$20,000 were paid to officers of the United States army in order to induce them to join the expedition.

The distribution is the scheme fell through it was set down as so much thrown away. Moreover, some \$20,000 were paid to officers of the United States army in order to induce them to join the expedition.

We have thus briefly sketched a few of the causes leading to the jursient derivative decision to have confidence in his integrity, mever having bed much in his capteity.

We have thus briefly sketched a few of the causes leading to the jursient derivative decision to the causes leading to the jursient devention to the captain the professor of the captain the professor of the captain the professor of the state of the captain the professor of the first of the firs

we have thus briefly abstrant a few of the enuses leading to the present deranged and ition of the departments of the government, and the inquiry naturally presents itself; What under the circumstances is to be dear? To hope for any the circumstances is to be done? To hope for any referentation in the next two years, is to hope in vairs, for it is hardly probable that the process dynasty will offer any absences of the wrongs they have indicated upon the country; but still there is a ressedy, which if judiciously applied, will restore the government to its prictime health. Our constitution has wirely affixed a limitation to the Prechicatial feature, and the people in a short time will be enabled to drive into retirement the gang that now infect the White House, and sto select in their stead men expoble, homes and upright.

NEW WHEAT PLOUE.-Notion Harris, Esq. NEW WHEAT FLOUR.—Notion Harris, Esq., of Montgomery county, and to this market on Monday last, two thist, of Flour from his new crop of May wheat, groupd at the mill of Asym. II. Saunders, Roy, on the Uwharle Fiver, in Montgomery. It passed inspection to "Family Floor," This is the first floor from new wheat received here. The wheat was harrosted on Monday the 19th vit. We learn thus Mr. Harris's crop is very floo, as is most of the May wheat in that region.

We have seen a letter floor Alamanes county, stating that the wheat crops in that neighbor.

Corres.—It is computed that the late freehers the Bouthern rivers will let out were two homes thousand thousand halos of Cetten, which have hither been kept herb by her water, and forpish least ten stillhean of foreign exchange—saving a theyman, of that week specie in Europe.

vote in Congress to carry out Democratic principles.

2. He was epposed to the Know Nothings,—first because of their secrecy; secondly, because of their secrecy; secondly, because of their exclusion of foreigners indiscriminately,—he himself was in favor of State action to exclude paupers and criminals, and also of making the present materialization laws more stringent, by imposite fines and penaltics for violations.—Thirdly, because of their exclusion of Roman Catholics from office, which he regarded as penaltics from office of networkingths, "—the clause is the constitution granting the power in the same principles, ar remain to be despised for their daring, but futile efforts to demoralize our country. We are not surprised that the organs of the factionists should grash their teets in agony. Their occupation is gone. They see in the future

5. On the subject of slavery, he said he was for maintaining the institution at all hazards; but thought it would be proper to arrest the ag-itation as soon as possible. Great predence and discretion on the part of the South, were necessa-

ry at this time.

Mr. Branch spoke near two hours upon these points. After he had concluded, a loud call was ade for H. K. Nash, esq., to which he promptly

sponded by taking the stand:
Mr. Nach spoks over an hour and a half with
oint and eloquence. He stated some causes high had given rise to the American party, and 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 Providential election, in his public speeches, had flattered foreigners for their votes, and it was therefore inconsistent in the American party to oppose foreigners now! Mr. Nash did not deny the allegation; but said that the Democratic par-ty, nevertheless, succeeded in outhidding the Whigs and took the foreign vote, thus securing their triumph; the result of which has been, to give us a Roman Cutholic Postmaster General, give us a Roman Catholic Postmaster General, and several Foreigners to represent us abroad.—
Both parties were consurable for such conduct; and to prevent the evil consequences of such alliances, it became necessary that a party should be formed, which will not look to such elements for support. If the Whig and Democratic parties are not dead, be thought, as they had failed to answer the purposes of good government, they deserved to be.

Mr. Now port took on the subject of foreign.

Mr. Nash next took up the subject of foreign ers. He stated that it was not the intention of the American party to stop immigration alto-gether, but only to check it—restricting it to the industrious and moral, who seek here an asylum from oppression. He commented upon the evils and finalls under the present law for naturaliza-

Christian Sabbath would soon follow!

The next point upon which Mr. Nash spoke, was the effect of the Union or Third Degree of the party in allaying the abolition excitoment. Having read the obligation of this degree, Mr. Branch undertook to interrogate him upon some points; and the enswers made were such as to upast the objections of Mr. Branch, and to completely floor him, very much to the ammendant of the addience. Mr. Nash concluded this portion of his speech by remarking, that if the Democrats and Whigs of the North would take the degree, the South should be satisfied, and the Union would be safe.

would be suft.

Mr. Nach answered, at rome length, the object

From the Hillscowegh Recorder.

THE INSCUSSION AT HILLSBOROUGH, On Friday last, according to appointment, Ar. L. O'B. Branch addressed the people at this place on the subjects involved in the contect for a sout 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.

We took some notes of the discussion, but out that has been so much occupied with other duties, that we have not had an opportunity to write them aut fully. A brief notice must therefore seffice.

We may say at the outset, as he is a stranger to most of our readers, that Mr. Branch is a pleasant booking gentleman, with a good honest face, and is a fair speaker.

Mr. Branch opened the debate, and declared his position to be about as follows:

1. He was a Demograt, and if elected, should you in Congress to carry out Demogratic principles.

2. He was epposed to the Know Nothings.

in the constitution granting the power laxing been explaine. Away, medical or repealed, [this expression was simply "explained," but his argument implied that hecensidered it as repealed, by another clause stating the qualifications of voters for members of congress?

3. He belives a constructive course the best for our Government; and was, therefore, opposed to all fillibuster expeditions for the acquisition of Cuba—they cast a stain upon the country. He would consent to its purchase, and its a peaceful and honorable acquisition; but did not think the island of sufficient importance to induce us to involve the country in 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 taxes.

5. On the subject of slavery, he said he was

A NEW YORK EXCITEDENT—In the present sensitive condition of the public mind in New York on all matters relating to foreigners and Roman Catholics, it is surprising that the latter should add fuel to the flame by an outrage such as that which occurred lass week by the arrest and imprisonment of a man for selling in the streets the complete (or moti-Romiah) stition of the Broeks and Hughes controversy. The main in question is known to themsands of persons out of New York as well as in it, for his strange appearance. Lass Summer, we never passed that in question is known to the usands of persons out of New York as well as in it, for his strange appearance. Last Summer, we never passed that througed locality on Broatway, in front of Barnam's Museum, without seeing a statute-looking object, with a wondering crowd in frunt of him, a number of little books in his hand, and a printed label on his breast, indicating that the books he had for sale contained an exposure of awful Romish misdeeds—price 12½ cents. His complexion was a greensh or blueish brince, which we supposed had been produced by some dye, applied for purposes of concealment of his hudentity; but we learn from the papers that it is caused by the great quantity of nitrath of nilvir which he has taken to care epilepto fits to which he was subject; which disabled him from manual labor, and dreve him to the peddling of books for a means of living. In pursuance of his satisfication which views, the "blue man," as he is called, was quietly peddling the painphlet edition of the Brooks and Hughes controversy in Wall street, when he was arrested by an Irish Romain Catholic United to prison by an Irish Romain Catholic United to prison by an Irish Romain Catholic Magintrate. After a few hours' imprisonment, and policies offser, on the compulation of two Irish Romain Catholic Custom House Offsers, and commutated to prison by an Irish Romain Catholic Magintrate. After a few hours' imprisonment, and policies in Wall street—avorting a determination to see all concerned in his arrest for false imprisonment.

The incident affords matter for serious concern.

demagogues.

The President also erred in the distribution of his patrunage. Public offices are created for the benefit of the people, and the salaries paid out of the people, and a decent respect to their opinions, is always due from the Executive in conferring appointments; but Mr. Pierce has deemed it advisable to set upon a different and what might be expected from them, if allows deemed it advisable to set upon a different and man exa meet with any furor in his cys, who cannot produce incontentials proved in the consequently most of those who have been placed in authority over us have no feeling in common with the sovereigns of the land, and neither receive or received that the party in alloying the abolition excitement.

The hemsels under the present law for naturalization, which had been admitted by Mr. Bennet.

The homen Catholies most feel themselves very powerful to dare such an outrage in a community already so exeited on the subject. They understands what might be expected from them, if allows deemed it advisable to set upon a different and what might be expected from them, if allows deemed it advisable to set upon a different and what might be expected from them, if allows deemed it advisable to set upon a different and what might be expected from them, if allows deemed it advisable to set upon a different and what might be expected from them, if allows deemed it advisable to set upon a different and what might be expected from them, if allows deemed it advisable to set upon a different with the subject. They understand that may be a builtion of the constraint of the southers and what might be expected from them, if allows deemed it advisable to set upon a different with the subject. They understand that they have the talanche of power, and can turn the scale in any since of power, and can turn the scale in any since of power, and can turn the scale in any since of power, and can turn the scale in any sides of politicians; that they have the balanche of power, and can turn the scale in any sides of

mation of religionists; but we are quite as little in favor of elevating any above the others, or above the laws in this laud of universal teleps tion. And we hope that an example will be made of the impodent authors of the cotrage, that may serve as a slight check at least to their intolerant acts.—Fey. Obs.

the South chonds be satisfied, and the Union would be safe.

Mr. Nash answered, at rone length, the older from made to the party, that it was prescriptive and persecuting in its matter,—showing that it was not more prescriptive than the old parties, and that the charge of persecution was alleard. It was not more prescriptive than the old parties, and that the charge of persecution was alleard. It was not more prescriptive than the old parties, and that the charge of persecution towards the contract of the prescription for Americans to reins to vote for Migging dereceptive it almost invariably. No one call that persecution for Americans to reins to vote for Roman Catholice, Disambories and Ferreigners. Mr. Nash's replied at some beaght to the remarks of Mr. Branch in regard to the power of Congressore the satject of naturalization. It is said is would not merely phose his opicion against that of Mr. Branch in the life (Mr. B.,) fact of proper respect for precedents and authorities in law, be would convince him that he was wrong. Mr. Nash then proceeded to show, by the authority of Judgo Onton in our Stata, and by reference to the opinions of Julyes Story and Reat, that Congress has the power to power the satisfaction of the Contracted in the power to power the satisfaction of the Contracted in the power to power the satisfact of the Union and an emphalic conscitution of the party he represented, that "American shall rule American." Mr. Branch replied briefly to Mr. Nash, confining himself yracipally to a parsonal matter annexed with the Damoerable Convention which nominated thin,—the particulared which mentioned the party he represented, that "American shall rule contracted with the Damoerable Convention which nominated him,—the particulared which the sections of the Romeina phases of the party he respectful applicance was gired to the sections of Ministers.

Mr. Branch replied briefly to Mr. Nash, confining himself yracipally is a parsonal matter contracted with the Damoerable Convention which nominated him,—th

From the Rich Penny Part.

The Platform — We publish below, the platform of the great American party. It will be received with approbations erreywhere, by the American party. Would that their heart adopted provious to the election in the State?

The next dery of the American party is to organise, and keep the american party is a shate of readiness. Never slong for a moment, but keep the half forever in motion. Let neighborhed for readiness. Never slong for a moment, but keep the half forever in motion. Let neighborhed for the party of the strike the attinities of produces with all parts of the State. The prince of produces with all parts of the State. The prince of freedom is attendating decomments, moments of freedom is attendated from a galling and intolerable yule. Organize?

The Katenal Council officerned on State, and with as victory is freedom. Freedom from a galling and intolerable yule. Organize I Organize I.

The Katenal Council officerned on State, and the first that the breaking as were assembly the party to the first that the product of a platform on Modern is in vices in moreology, after on reflects assembly of eigen flery and upon the first flery and the product of a platform on Modern is in vices in the first party to the first that the product of a platform on Modern is in vices in the first of the National Council of the party at the fall proceedings will be published in a few days.

The first product of the first parts and the first party is the fall proceedings will be party at fall proceedings will be published in a few days.

WoHaywood

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

AT THE CRIMES, June 1st .- We h mines in front of the Play staff Bas second explusion did considerable cities

In the rutine of Carsening Bay to advance of our works, our Engineers discovered a trause line of twenty-four onlik cases filled and pla-just beneath the sod. Each one contained al

would ignite by the simple presence of A despatch from Gorfahakoff, dated May, states that the allies had on apied but that he had prevented their pushing by measures taken to resist the attempt would not be able to cut off the common between Sebastopol and the Russians at A despatch in the Gazidis at Frankli from Odessa, states that the Russians at lasteries to command the channel hope which connects the Purid Lake with Asoff. Another despatch says that Onschäkoff, had arrived at Perckey will visions of Russian troops and General risions. These combined gave re-inforcement of 18,000 men.

The very Larrier .- News from Kertide in Jus distantify; Sojak Kali was evacuated by the Russians w

the 23st, who burned the principal bull abandoned 60 gans and 5 morture. CHOIREA AT ST. PETERSONNOT. -- Up to the 22d lay, 190 cases of cholers had occurred at St.

VIENNA CONVERENCE .- The Vienna Conference VINNA CONVENIENCE
was formally closed at a sitting on the data i
AUSTRIA.—At Gallates, on the lat instance
fire took place in the artillery and exceller staclose to the amountainton dept of the Australia.

The addition accorded in action close to the ammunisten depot of the garrison. The soldiers necessed in an ing the flames, but not until 100 has

The choleta is said to have appeared am The cholera is said to have appeared the Austrian troops at Gallicia.

A letter had arrived from the Tseach to Sebastopol, dared May 22d, stating that the were on the ere of great events, and that thing had been prepared. The hast arrange were made in a council of war, at which Genrobbert and Raglan, Omer Paecha, Pel Bosquet, Byown, Della, Marcaora and A Bruat at Lyons, were present.

All the reinforcements had come up, a the French army 2001.050 strong.

Tunes.—A desputch from Union amount death of the Boy of Tunis, on the origin of Jame. His successor and comin, Clab of Jame. His successor and comin, Clab

of June. His successor and consumed Rey, ascended the throne with Exercise.—Both House of Persession on the 4th instant.

In the House of Lords the ne In the Home of Lords the neuropaper not daties bill was possed through a comp. In the Home of Common the debuts a conduct and policy of the net was resume. Mr. Gitsen considered the Turklah ter now lutact and raise and combining the cance in a war which he described us of it

promising.

Money Manney. Leinder, June 4th Philds showed unchecked bucyancy, and experienced a further advance of h. Consols for the July second are queted at 914 a 914.

Jone 5th.—Funds are loss firm to-day, awing to a general desire on the part of holders in reliance. Consols declined to 91 a 914.

Convenient Investigation.—Liveryood, Jame 20.—Cotton market closed Sararday dish general steady buying prices for all kinds, and miles of 20,000 baies.

June 4th.—Market to-day closed with an envarad tendency in all kinds of cotton as compared with Friday's rates and prices of all kinds had advanced a quarate of a punty. Exist of 55,000 bales.

June 5th.—Market closed to-day with terms tameness. Salves of 15,000 bales.

No obseque in benderaties as salves articles, but the market is little loss figs.

Of American wheat, only 5,000 bales are held here at 18s. without layers. Plane and facel fire into-white Ia. a Iz. 5d. higher. Beef and Path steady.

Sill Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AND

The Manulos and White Flower Fielder, the Halifer, June 19th . The atomics halls for Liverpool, has actived here with dates as the 9s of June, three days inter than the 5s. Louis. It brings highly important news.

The benchments of Sabastapal had be reconstructed as the 6st hast.

The day the statumer tailed a damatch of received from Lard Hagins, dailed in the market that the French had attacked and energed in Manuschen and White Towers—the granted potentially heing displayed on both sides. Loss to great,

Provisions generally firm.

Never Maker - Leading June 5th, news has created a slight climon in Co. There is a great increase in the Bank of England.