# Horth-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C. SAFERDAY MODNING, JULY 21st, 1855. MASS MEETING.

ant to public notice a large number of it are and friends of the American party in this, the 4th, Congressional District, met in this city on Thursday, the 19th inst, to ratify the platform of principles adopted by the National Council that assembled in Philadelphia on the fith of June last. A stand and seats were prepured in the Old Baptist Grove, where the meet, ing was organised at 11 o'clock by the appointwent of the following officers:

PRESIDENT. DR. WESLEY HEARTSFIELD, of Wake.

VICE PRESIDENTS. JOHN E. THOMAS, of Franklin. D. A. PASCHALL, of Granville, THOMAS HOLT, of Warren, A. D. NORTHAM, of Johnson, WALTER THOMPSON, of Orange, JOHN HAYES, of Wake, J. ROBERT JEFFREYS, of Wake,

SECRETABLES. WILLIAM ASKEW, of Wake, J. A. BULLOCK, as Granville, J. Y. STINSON, of Franklin. The following letters, in reply to invitations to

be present and address the meeting, were read : Bataton, July 18th, 1855.

Gentrames:—I feel obliged and honored by
our invitation to attend and address a meeting,
be beld to morrow, of the friends of the Amercan party, to ratify the platform of principles cently adopted by the National Council at phila. I cannot, for reasons not neces-be stated, comply with your request, it it pains use to feel obliged, for any to refuse what is desired at my hands, any fellow citizens, who have strong claims espectful regard.

thing, however, it is due to you and to stility to the American party or its prin-On the contrary, I concur in almost soliton laid down by the Philadelphia —their pistform, in the main, meets my processed; and if I live, and am able to get the on the second of August, I shall meet castunty, and most willingly, cast my vote for Mr. Slepard, the nomines of the American party in this Congressional District. Lam, very respectfully, -

GEO, E. BADGER.

Raturen, July 10th, 1855. GRETIEREN:—I received your note of yester-lay, by which I am invited to address a Mass Meeting of citizens, to be held here on the 19th ast, for the purpose of ratifying the platform of principles recently adopted at Philadelphia by

merican party.

tre been so long withrawn from the turmoit
die life, and so little secustomed, of late, to

we the dust (not always Olympic,) of the
calarena, that I must decline making a the address on the occasion you mention.—
the I should doubt very much my physical
ty to address a large growd in the open air,
is very hot measure of the year, for a time ugh to express my views satisfactorily to

great objects of this party, are (as reland) to reduce and exalt the National ler,—to scente to the native American the singuous and control in the government of -to preserve the Constitution invic-nurs the integrity and purposalty of and toestablish upon a firm basis utleast rights of the South, without oring those of any other section of the Union, a are sectainly objects of ardent desire to y American patriot and statesman.

questions of foreign influence and southern doublet institutions are mose which and patriotiess, with a due regard to

with respect to the foreign luftuence which has prevailed for several years, and is now pre-vailing, and has been attended with such populations results to our national character and mic, I am, and have long been, sincerely opted in the ment of foreigners in high diplomatic

think this is a game atterly unscorthy of a uccessor of the illustrions Washington, and are awaits contrast to the smallest dimensions a usual employed in such ignoble pursuits.

be mind employed in such ignolide pursuits.

The rights of citizenship have always been egarded by all enlightened States as of great came and importance. To be a Roman citizens highly prised by the great aposts of the institute, and he did not besister, with a just gride, to thire his rights, and invoke the majesty of Rome as his shield and safeguard.

This right was frequently bought at a great plee, and hostowed for sentent services; and postored by sentent services; and postored to sentent services; and postored to be penalty of sleath. In against it is treasured, as a right inheritance, of girls in a consense is justly proad; and from the quarter of the Globe, whether from an sands or Siterien snows, the Briton turns explicing gase "to the fast anchored lale," dies the poore content, if his head is pillowed

blacountry's flag.
Why should not American citizenship be Why should not his excess efficiently to recorded with equal or greater devision and affection? Because is has, of late years, been his hetered and hawked about, and made an article afternite in party politics, until it has been as always, that every renegation and outset of a Eurogean fall, or poor house, has had it theret upon hom to qualify him to do some vite

It is said that when Sapolen Bonaparte was our contacting for Egypt, he met some young meri ago, and congratulated them upon being inspect of the Bepublic, and constryment of achings on and no doubt their hearts leaped us juy act swelled with houset pride at \$200 alteration. Now who as poor as to reverence a single board name? The Gothe have some out of md. Native stituens are threes out of all the newly manufactured gentry are not provided the crowned heads of we implicitly alloit on inability to fill and former and of a until matro citiby appointing fareigners who micropresen control forces they depot understand and I appreciate the spirit of our institutions the barder of this aired of population, lift and agrarianian boldly show their eges. I complain of no man on ac-is raligion; that is a matter between of his religion; that is a more an eight of and his conscious—but we have a right of that their privileges by exercised with not to the rights of others, and in subor-

desire to treat your invitation with respect, than by any belief that they are worthy of much consid-

Very truly and respectfully,
I am your fellow citizen,
JNO. H. BRYAN.
To Mesers, Lettin, Millan and Hannison, Com-

The platform adopted by the Philadelphia Conation was then read and the fellowing reach tions endorsing the platform, were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, By the members of the America rder, and the friendsof the American principles, ere assembled, that we do most cordially approve, and will realously sustain, the platform of principles promulgated by the late National principles promulgated by the late National Council of the American party at Philadelphia—as containing the true and conservative doc-trines of American Nationality—a jealous de-fence of our religious liberty—the preservation of the Union—and the protection of the constitu-tional rights and privileges of the Southern States Southern people-and that all true hearted Americans ought to rally for the mainte-nance of the same, without regard to old party prejudices or associations.

Resolved, That we do hereby appeal to all those in favor of the great American principles, to unite in their support at the coming election; to consecrate their energies, and to co-operate har-moniously and efficiently in the support of those men who represent their feelings, and who will carry out practically their American principles.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to the Delegates from this State in the Philadelphia convention, for their zeal and assiduity in the support of the American ationality, American Protestanism, American Union and the Constitutional rights of the South

The large sudience was then entertained for arly three hours by Henry W. Miller, Esqr. in a defence of the American party and an expe sition of its principles, which for the force of its argument, has not been surpassed by any effort we have over heard. He proved conclusively that the American party is a National and con servative party, sound in its principles and dis posed to do justice to all sections. He scattered to the winds all the objections that had been urged by its enemies to the party, and showed that it was the only party to which the conservative-Union loving men of the country, could look with

At the conclusion of Mr. Miller's address the large crowd was invited to partake of a plentiful and substantial barboone that had been provided for the occasion, to which they did as ample justice as it, no doubt, richly deserved.

After the dinner, Mr. Allen, of Weldon, entersined the company in a short, but nest, pointed and spicy address in defence of the American

Mr. Brown, a native of Scotland, being londly alled for, arose and said that he, before he came to this country, was a Democrat, that is, b adopted the views entertained by Case, Douglas and the other leaders of the party; that he thought those who came here to enjoy the privileges of the country ought to be extisfied with the blessions bestowed by our free institutions, and not seek to govern the country. His speech was well received, and had an evident effect upon those present.

In response to repeated calls, the Hon. Kenneth Rayner arose, not, he shift, to make a speech, but o answer some of the frivolous and impudent biections raised to the American party, and to smel the charges made against him. And most fully and effectually did he accomplish both these ends. He commented with a justifiable severit and sureasm upon the attempts of the political leaders to throw edium upon the American party by abusing, villifying and misrepresenting him.-He had counselled his friends to moderation, but when they were attacked to return two blows for one. He commented on the ignorance and impu

defice of those who professed to be the leaders of the anti-American party, and with a master hand laid bare their unboly attempts to smother freedom of speech and thought, and to deceive the people. He commented upon the assumptions and dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, showing its grasping disposition in all ages, and the influence it exerted on the politics of this country. or, or in the personation of poor clerks, and the superior of postmasters, whose allow memay not much exceed forty shillings representative of this District in the Philadelpoin ed upon Mr. Littlejohn, of Oxford, who, as the representative of this District in the Philadelpoin Survention, gave an account of the action of that body and showed that it had adopted a platform that was called for by the public sentiment, and that was first to the South guarded well her con

> At the conclusion of Mr. Littlejohn's speech the meeting adjourned, and the crowd quietly dispersed. Everything passed off agreeably and pleasantly, and we do not doubt that this public monstration of "Sam" in this District, his defence of his faith and his exposition of his princi ples and objects, will have a beneficial influence Lot the cause of American principles, at the ballet hox on the 2nd day of August next.

nor The Standard, for Maj. Wilder, challen gos Mr. Knyner to meet him in discussion and intimates that he will demolish him. We have heard of a certain little bull that challenged a lodomotive to conflict, in which he came out secand best, no doubt greatly to his own surprise.

The Standard says that the meeting i this city was a failure, that there were only about three hundred present, all told. Now the Mandard's informant either was or was not present. If howes present be knows the statement to be falso, if he was not present, it was none of the part of a fair minded person, to state for facts, what all persons know to be false. There was a fine turnout, considering the beer season of the year, there being some 1200 or 1500 on the

Household Words,-The August number (Ame Household Words.—The August number (Arceby President Pierce, gives thereace to the follow-rican publication) consisting of four of the Weeking frank and significant comments, which we ly numbers of the interesting London periodient under the above name, conducted by Charles Dickens, has been received from the publishers, Moses, Div & Edwards; No. 10, Park Place, New

THE AMERICAN PARTY AT THE SOUTH-Ever ince the adoption of the very decided but strongly genervative platform by the national American Convention at Philadelphia, the anti-American party at the South has been attempting to draw off public attention from its sound and patriotic scutiments, by issues and charges the most frivolous and false. The most infiamous and angentlemanly charges have been started and propagated in secret from the head wireworkers and cross made politicians against the members and measures of the American party. The game of brag and bluster has been tried, but it proved navailing. Then denunciation and misrepr ation have been reserted to, but without effect In fine everything that political jugglery and Jesuitism could invent has been done to check the progress of the party and throw odium upon it, particularly at the South.

Well, what is all this for? Not to subserve the good of the country-not to advance the interests of the South or to promote harmony and peace between the two sections of the Union-Eut solely and entirely for partisan ends, based upon an caser hunt after the spoils of office. The old arty leaders fear that they will be deprived of e disposition of the public patronge and hence their violent opposition to the American party and heir micalled for and unwarrantable abuse of

But they will be foiled in their desperate gam The honest and independent freemen of the South rill no longer submit to be lead by them against he convictions of their judgment. They can and will see that their interests and their rights have amorited abuse, and for a time be fated to suffer from the calumnian of its enemies, still in the and, it will come out like pure gold, purified by

But it is attempted to draw off the Southern scople from the support of the American party, by the cry that it is allied with Northern Aboli ionism, despite the fact that the party lyss adopted a platform on the question of slavery that no one, not even the most rabid, can charge with a caning towards abolitionism, despite the fact that those agitators who had crept into the organxation for their own selfish ends; were driven by the adoption of this platform, from the Ameran party; despite the fact that all the abolition ournals at the North, headed by the New York Tribune, National Bra, &c., openly denounce he party as at war with abolitionism, and despite the fact that the abolition leaders led on by Seward, Wilson, Giddings & Co., are waging : violent and relentless war against the party. Will Southern freemen shut their eyes to the facts that are staring them in the face, day by day, and any longer permit themselves to be leaway by the base misrepresentations and foul ralumnies of office seeking politicians and broken own party backs? We have too much confidence in their intelligence and patriotism to be-

lieve, for one moment, that they will. The American party at the South, is comively young but not feeble or dispirited. In but lew of the Status, bas it had an existence much ver twelve months, and yet such is the force of its principles and the power of truth, that it pure ers its members and friends by thousands and ons of thousands in every Southern State. And its power and influence will increase mure and nore, until the supporters of the pretensions of foreigners and Catholies, will be driven to that enrity and contempt they so righly merit.

Still its members have a high and patriotic duty to perform, in mosting the attacks and fierce counts of its enemies, in spreading abroad in principles by the public and private advocacy of its tengts, by circulating documents setting then forth and disproving the base charges of its enmies, and by every fair and honorable means shedding abroad light and information us to its

in North Carolina, is rapidly drawing to a close But a short time will clapse before the first trial of its strength will be made, and we call stoo every true son of the soil to be active and vigilant to be ready and prompt to meet all falsehoods started by the enemy upon the eve of the election. and by proper exertion and constant vigilance

MARYLAND.—The American State Convention of Maryland assembled in Baltimore on the 18th Daniel H. McPhail was nominated to Lettery Commissioner, and William II. Pornell for Comptreller- The following preamble and resolutions were manimously adopted by the Conventions

Whereas, this being the first Convention, comsessed of delegates from the various counties of the State of Maryland, which has convened since the adjournment of the National Conneil, which countly met in the city of l'hiladelphia, for the arpene of forming a Nation I Piatform upon chick every patriotic American might stand. kesolved. That we must cordially concur is

and endurse every principle embedied in the Platform known as the Platform of the majority port, and that we pledge ourselves henceforth asservery houseable means to establish and erporate these principles in the administrative dicy of the National Government.

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tial Democratic journals. A late number of the Dalles (Ala.) Gazette, a strong Democratic paper, in alluding to the juri-iffection, by the Union, of the outrageous conduct of the Abolition Governor commend to the particular consideration of the athers publics

All of the great men who so " faithfully repre-

From the North Carolina Times. SECRECY.

The Democratic ledders, their prators and pe pers in this district, are much exercised just at this time on the subject of the secrecy with which they charge that the American Party (when they nick-name Kaoe Nockings) conduct their affairs. For the benefit of these leaders and the people at large, we wish to introduce to them the following document, and trust they will give it a careful perusal:

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

NEWHERN, June 24th, 1847 .- Dear Sir :- You are doubtless, aware that a Convention to nomi nate a Democratic candidate for the Eighth Con-gressional District of our State, was held in New-bern on the 6th instant, and that William K. e, Esq., of Wayne county, received the unan your vote of the Convention to fill that imporand and honorable post. It may be unnecessary to assure you that Mr. Lane is in every respect worthy of the trust confided to him; and it is expartial that he will receive the manimous and worthy a member-should this be the case we may entertain the hope that we shall triumph over the odds which our opponents, by their legislative folly and injustice, have placed against

Convention adopted some secret measures for the setter organization of the party in the District.— They are these: A central committee of thre as, at Newbern, was appointed, which con ttee is authorized to appoint one corresponding ember for each county; the corresponding com istant in each election precinct of his county who shall associate with himself four other as forward to its corresponding members all necessary instruction, and to collect and circulate documents and information that may best advance been well guarded by the decided and patriotic stand taken by the National Council. The cause will go on to prosper and prevail, and though it may, in its infancy, meet with detraction and The meisstants are likewise to attend the poll on the day of the election, to see tickets furnished to voters, and that every Democrat shall have an opportunity to vote, and to use every hoporable

In compliance with one of the duties resigned o us, as the central committee, we appoint of ill the post of committee man for your cound and you will learn your duties and responsi ties from what that been already stated

We have delayed this communication longe and give a strong pull, and a long pull, and ce wer the success of our labors, or, if not, w shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we have labored in a good cause. Yours, respect

J C STEVENSON Ches

P. S .- You will please appoint your assistant s early as possible, and forward to each of then copy of the inclosed instructions. Relying our zeal for the Democratic cause, we hope you will cheerfally assist us in this matter.

There it is the secret circular issued by the mirman of the secret Democratic Central Comnittee. The Convention, says the circular, be some square measures for the better organization of the party." It then goes on to enumerate measures were-the secret our responding member for each county-the seeeronces between the committee-men and assis tants and then the secret justructions to the as istants inclosed in this secret circular!

All those "secret measures" were concepted it Democratic Convention at Newbern, which retended that its proceedings were open as

And now we see the very men who got up as managed that Convention, raising their hands, and rolling up their eyes in hely horror, and starning the people against the dangers of secret ocieties, because the Know Nothings will no

The above is only a specimen of the secmeasures of the Democratic party; but it is not true, that the about those are ingloing to er proceedings are light secret. But secret culars, secret committees, and secret Demo-stic clubs, are just as much part and parcel of e Demogratic organization, as is the holding Conventions to nominate their cand dates, have now before ut one of their circulars to the men, hunded "Secret and Colefidential. But the Whites do not make acces of themselves y braying against the Know No Midnight Catais." "Dark Lanterns," Assassing," &c., &c., because the Know Nothir gs admit only their own members into their coun-

The truth is, there is a great deal of secreey in the affairs of the world. The Convention which framed the United States Constitution, and a part of the time with closed doors and in secret. So us, as to cause Mr. Calhoun to say, that there did the Congress that adopted the Declaration of "was danger of introducing a King over us," Independence. The Senate of the United States always sits in secret when in executive session.

A portion of the United States Treasury is set apart to the "SECRET secret field," and no member of the Government is permitted to make public manders in the army and may would annually fill volumes if published. Grand Juries not only sit n secret, the door guarded by an officer, but they ake a solema with in keep their counsels secret.— Bank Directors hold their meetings in secret, and keep their proceedings secret. The meetings of Masons, Old Fellows, and Sens of Temperate are all sebret. The lawyer and his client keep their secrets, and there is no power on earth rong enough to make the lawyer disclose what So of the physician. The church keeps secret its dealings-or es to do so-with backstiding members, except n cases of offences which require a public examsorets of the fire-side and family circle! If every thing that takes place in the world were exposed to public gaze, what a balel and hell would this world be!

Ane surrer Administration and its organ at Washington—the Union—are containing it on all sides, and deservably, too. What makes the matter more interesting is that the securest on the united more interesting is that the securest on short more interesting is that the secure of the secure many contents in the doctrings, and preferred that native American Party or Know Nothings, and preferred that native American and corrupt foreigners, and corrupt foreigners are prothe nutrageous conduct of the Abolition to receive and spending my and to him who reviles and sleader try, like locasts driven before the storm-

For the North Carolina Star, Mu. Enryon: The City fathers are informed Heavy in the perfect of the same before the publishers of the perfect of the same and ment the conservative continues of the canalry. that the bog wallow on the north side of the muchow or other, take particular care never to Capital Square, and near the gate, which hole

GEN. WASHINGTON'S OPINIONS. The Raleigh Standard invites on he following extract from Gen.

letter to the President of Congress; "I will further add, that we have spready full proportion of foreign officers in our general councils; and, should their number be increased, it may happen, upon many occasions. to you think me so much a citizen of the world, as to believe I am not easily warped or led away by at-tachments merely local or American; yet I confess I am not entirely without then, nor does it appear to me that they are unwarruntable, if confined with-See the Writings of Wash in proper limits."

ogton, by Sparks, vol. 6th, p. 18.] Verily, we thank the Standard for that quot tion, and are only surprised that he referred to it at all. We are sure he would not had done so or reflection. But being "in a strait" about the Gouverneur Moreis letters, any "port in a storm" suggested to him that the last half of the above Gouvernour Moreis lette extract might be computed into some sort of ser-

ortion which the Standard has italicised in a ody, is apologetic, ["I trust you think me," cc, The date discloses on that very day, [July 24th, 1778, Gen. W. had just written, about writing the Gouverneur Morris condemning, in strong terms, the appointment of so many "foreigners to office," stating explicit-ly his objections thereto in the second and third aragraphs of the letter, which we wish the

andard and his satellites would read. He now addresses a letter to the President Congress, and feeling the great inconveni and evils which had been inflicted, even to HAZARD of the growy," he here urges that there were "already a full proportion of foreigners in our general councils," protesting that "their s may equal, if not exceed the rest." And ell might he say so, entertaining the views he so vividly sets forth in the second and third paragraphs of his letter to Morris.

reference to Mr. Sparks' note, to this letter, which we published and the Standard omitted in that "Washington was exceedingly embarrassed by foreign officers, who were admit-ted into the service by Congress." Both these in Congress "-remonstrating with them-expressing so strongly his object him he very courteously and very naturally, by way of apology, adds, "trust you think me so much a citizen of the world es to believe I am not easily warned or led away y attachments merely local, or American; yet confess, &c.," certainly not. For on that very I confess, &c.," certainly not. For on that very day he made LaFayette an exception because he acted on "very different principles from the " So that W's "limits" were not quite as extensive at that day when a few hundreds were soming over, as some folks profess to claim at coming over, as some tokes process to chain at the present day, while about half a million of foreigners are landing upon our shores annually, in the language of tien. W. "pouring them in upon us like a torrest and adding to our present

You will see then, Mr. Standard, by reference to all those "documents" that you had better kept back this extract as well as what immediatepreceeds it in this same letter to the "President American Adrocate.

#### FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE-READ AND

CIRCULATE.

It is a fact, worthy of all consideration by American citizens, that emigrants from foreign countries are pouring into our country, at the rate of nearly 500,000 per annum. These for-eigners land in the Northern States, and either

than the pauper labor of huro, v.

American party with this very argument, and vet Southern men are led astray by the slanders caracity, has no superior in the State or els us cry that the American party is abolition!

It is a fact, and a fact that ought to strike

ep into the hearts of all lovers of try, that the great and good men . I the country, voices time and again, to warn our people against the was informed was in the kingdom of Judea. the dangers of foreign and Catholic corruptions. The Doctor would not vote for a Mormon, because the dangers of foreign and Catholic corruptions.

The Doctor would not vote for a Mormon, because
It is also a fact, which we should like for all they recognize the right to a plurality of wives; conthern rights men to know in out and Thomas Jefferson, the great expounders of State rights doctrines, whom the all fry of the present times love to quote, and pretend to imitate, both declaimed in elequent language against the dangers of that same influence, even in their times. If they were so alarmed at the small number of foreigners then among "was danger of introducing a King over us," and to make Mr. Jefferson to "wish that there was an ocean of fire between as and the old bie than the human imagination could depict. world," what ought we think, when there are Now, sir, with my little knowledge of the chararriving annually on our shores almost as many breigners as there were then in the Union?

right, to rule their own country, as any foreignor Raman Catholic that ever who think differently, or who tanks a bitter and furious warfare against that party which goes for "Americans ruling America

It is a fact, and a fact which should and will stamp political damnation upon the heads of those who did it, that howest and faithful officers have been dismissed, thereastlyss and families turned admit without the means of bread; that five or six thousand of the freemen of this district have been denounced as liars, and men sworn to tell lies, branded as traitors, like the Arnold, who traved the immaculate Savier of the world with kine; that Ministers of the Gospel have been abused, slandered, and ridiculed as "sap-heand "jack legs," and all this, became these men believed in the dectrines of the American party, Now the American Party or Know Nothings, and preferred that native American citizens, an root foreigners, nor minious of a grasping expection. Their objects and purposes are pro-claimed to the world. Their principles are in-scribed upon their blanners, which float in the Anti-American friends, and pance before you, by your vote and your influence, help to dawn the breeze, to be seen by all men. And they pro-claim to all good men, "If you like our purposes land of your birth, with hungry hordes of immi-and principles, come and join us." But to the grants and Romanists, who, if you decide with

### ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA!" THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

HALFFAX, July 18,-The fine Cunard mail steamship Causda arrived here this morning with three days later intelligence than that received by the Arago, which was to the 4th inst., and the Canada's is to the 7th. With the exception of her commercial intelli-gence, she brings no news whatever. In the Cri-

sues there had been no new movement, matters

ing there about the same as for several days previous. COMMERCIAL. Levenroet, July 7.—Cotton very dull and de-pressed, having and erol a decline of to eighth.— Salon of the west 45 000 bales, of which specula-ters took 11,000. Salon of Friday the 5th, amount-

64. Dennietown's circular quotes middling Orleans at 6 a 7 6-10ths; upland: 64. Brandstuffs still low and unchanged, except corn, which has desired 100d, to 2s, closing very

ing to \$000 bales at the following rates. Fair Orleans 71; middling 61; fair upland 7; middling

Parasols and Umbrellas, rimnet of every shade end vertely, A and at eary low getons. Call and summing at MoGRE & WILLIAMS.

#### COMMUNICATIONS:

For the North Carolina Star

Ms. Entres: Yesterlay was set aside by our citizens to hear the address of Hen. Kwanet hayner. The day was olear and beautiful, an whise occurred to may the expected pleasure of cearing the distinguished speaker. A large an tience had assembled at an early hour. At eleven rightch the speaker took the stand and commoned his address, by stating that he was not here to arge the election of either candidate for Con-gress, but having been assailed by the opposition, before an assembling of his fellow citizens, and in duing so he would "carry the war into Africa."

And I assure you, he did carry the war into Africa, to the complete overthrow and ignominate the hour was late and the crowd discount of the hour was late and the crowd discount of the hour was late and the crowd discount of the hour was late and the crowd discount of the hour was late and the crowd discount of the hour was late and the crowd discount of the hour was late and the crowd discount of the hour was late and the crowd discount of the hour was late and the crowd discount of the hour was late and the crowd discount of the hour was late and the crowd discount of the hour was late and the crowd discount of the hour was late and the crowd discount of the country of the country of the country of the crowd of t which actuated him in the course he had taken in reference to the great American question. His address abounded in the most cloquent appeals to the sons of the soil to keep alive in their bosons those fires which blazed so fervently in the breasts of our patriotle fathers. pledged themselves, and all they held most dear, to resist, even at the sacrifice of their lives, the tyranny of the British King. What, sir, drove our ancestors to seek an asylum in the Western wilds? In the language of an eloquent crater: "We plunged into the Atlantic with the charter of freedom in our teeth, because the torch and the fagot were behind us." And shall we now, the sons of those sires, permit a corrupt Church a base priesthood and a horde of turbulent for eigners, to rule this country and pollute that heritage which was purchased at such a price? I trust not. I believe that there is patriotism enough left to urge us on in this glorious cause for the rescue of our common country. But to turn to the speech from which I was

inadvertantly drawn in submitting a few observations. I must say that it would be doing injustice to myself, and great injustice to the to attempt even a delineation its speech, as I took no notes for the purpose By tallow me to reithreste, that the flights of foreign eloquence, the cogent reasoning, the beauty and chastity of the language, and the entire annihi of that party which advocates the clair of the foreigner and Catholic to rule in our country-all conspire to render the effort one of pride to the fact that he was an American citizen and pledged to support American measures, and closed his speech of three hours length amid the most deafening applause.

A recess of an hour was given to allow the

audience to partake of a dinner which was pre-pared for the occasion. Mr. Branch and Dr. Prichard of Warren, were both present. After taking refreshments the crowd re-assembled to hear the reply of Mr. Branch or Dr. Prichard as the case might be. Mr. Branch declined to eak from reasons best known to himself, Dr. Prichard took the stand and comme

his reply in his usual pleasant style. He said he felt embarrassed to attempt to answer the rgument of the able speaker who had preceded im; but feeling armed with the wespon of truth, like the little Sampern who went forth to battle with the mighty Goliah, he had nothing to fear abiding in the justness of the cause. He acknowledged his ignorance of the subject, by saying that he had never read a Catholic book, and by showing his entire unacquaintance with the number of foreigners in the country, and their influence on the affairs of our country. He said their numbers were very insignificant in one breath, and in the next endeavored to show their cigners land in the Northern States, and either are when they get here, or soon get to be, rabid abolitionists, and ferce demouncers of Southern institutions.

It is a fact, that a large majority of them are unacquainted with the principles of a republican form of government, that they believe freedom means license, and entertaining these absurd notions, they make dangerous citizens, and make the control of motions, they make dangerous citizens, and not unfrequently abuse the elective franchise, by selling their votes to office seekers as corrupt as themselves.

It is a fact, that the far-sighted enemies of slavery encourage emigration to this country, with the view of making white labor so about that being asked the question which the president of pur Cauna translations at the second of the product of the exercises in the green that it will amount to the country, whether, furthermore, the Rev.Mr. Reid exercises in the green that if they would meet blue in the old Yellow Bloose, they could not and so clean that the view of making white labor so about the Pevil, shough he had been engaged very efficient to the country. dust and so cheap, that it will supersede the centity in attempting the overthrow of his (the stave later of the South, and thus say the found). Devil a king of more sugar. In speaking of that attempting the results of stavers, by removing at the profession of stavers, by removing at the profession tempting of that

where for purity of character and rigid of servtheir coun-their coun-a christian. The Doctor showed his innocence of the Bible as well as Catholic books, by stating eginning with the Author and founder of our that our Saviour was a foreigner to the Jawa-berties, George Washington, have raised their having come from Nasareth-which by the way. sistently with his religion have a hundred concu-bines. Again the Doctor (alias little Sampson) could compare "Sam" to no character with which

overed a face of surpassing beauty and dazzling brightness, but when the charm was wrought, by removed the veil to disclose features more Now, sir, with my little knowledge of the char-acter in question, I must beg to differ with "little for I see no analogy between the Our prophet "Sam" has already in It is a fact, that native born Americans and characters. Our prophet "Sam" has already in Protestants have as much capacity, and as much a great measure thrown aside the accresy which has heretofore enveloped his physiognomy, at the recent Convention in Philadelphia. But did i sclose those horrible abelition features, which and been ascribed to "Sam" by the littl and his followers? In the language of his favorite poet in speaking of the veiled prophet:

"O'er his fantures hung,
The veil, the silver veil, which he had flung."

n mercy there, to hide from mortal sight His deading brow, till man could bear its light. for far less luminous, his votaries said, Were even the gleams miraculously she O'er Monson's cheek, when down the Mount le

All glowing from the presence of his God," That-outward appearance will rather do for "Sam," but I repudiate the conclusion of the nistery, when

"He raised his vail, the maid turned slowly round Looked at him, shricked, and fell upon the

But for little Sampson's benefit I will centinus few more extencts from the same poem, very welsuited to his individual case; But vain at length his arts, dospair is seen

Gathering around, and fargine comes to glean All that the sword bath left unrespect. In va-At morn and eve across the northern plain. He looks impatient for the promised spears Of the wild horden and Tartar Mountaineur They come not, while his fierce beleaugers nou Engines of havor in, anknown before; And horrible us now javeling that fly, awreathed in shoky flatons through the dark akv.

And again Dreadful it was, to see the chastly stare,

the stony look of horror and dospa Which some of those expiring victims cast, Upon their soul's termenters to the last, Another extract from the same, and I am de For me, I too must die, but not like these Vile rankling things, to fester in the bracas;
To have this brow, in radian triumph shown,
With all death's grimuese added to its own;
To rot to dust, beneath the taunting eyes
Ot slaves exclaiming, "there his Godship lies. Dr. Prichard continued to speak nearly thre

hours, to his usual cyle of declamation and poetical extracts, which would have been very appropriate for a Fourth of July ocation, but had so effect whatever when delivered in answer so the powerful argument of Mr. Rayner,

At the conclusion of the Destor's address Mr. Rayner, in cepts, amid the upsurious applicans of the multimocates it the Destor's owns gument and

proved his positions on every entject discussed, wrong and unterchie. He advised the Doctor of the improversy of attempting in answer his aparent when he had no mitted he knew nothing of the outpoot; and instance him, as a father

would his son, (with tears in his eyes,) to fer-alco

The Doctor acknowledged the correctness of Mr. Rayner's position, and Mr. Bayner then in an eloquent manner exhauted him to come over; itset "Sam" was there with open arms to receive him; told him that the spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak, and in the most pleasant the firsh was weak, and in the most pleacant manner complimented the Dector's ingeomity, but said he was compelled to skin hi m; he did it for his good, as the Doctor would himself perform a painful medical operation for the good of his patient. The whole raple was so severe, and at the same time good humored, that the whole andience was convulsed in laughter during its delivery. The Doctor manifested an maximity to answer, but the house was late and the growd discress! He

SAM SEEN IN CHATHAM.

SAM SEEN IN CHATHAM.

Ma. Entrois: On Saturday the 12th July, after a very short notice, the Amorican party assembled in Mass Meeting at the Male Academy, in Pittsbore', in such numbers as to completely "astonish the natives." And what seemed to astonish some of the "unterrified" most was, that in organising the meeting, the person called the provide a procedure of the standard ways a tried and the standard standard ways a tried as the standard stan upon to preside as President, was a tried and sterling Democrat. One that has the good of his native Country more at heart, than the mere advancement of any political party. One that received the largest vote, for a seat as a member of the last Legislature, of any man in Chatham County. So it cannot possibly be said of him, that he is a broken down or disappointed pol

The other officers of the meeting were equally The other officers of the meeting were equally divised, three Whigs and three Democrats. Then, if there was anything still wanting to remove the unfaunded charge of the American party being Whiggery in disguise, it was certainly removed from the most suspicious and incredulous mind, by the short, but able and eloquent address of Col. Andrew J. Stedman, who declared, that after being a member of the party for several months, that he was fully satisfied that it was no Whiggers in disguise: that it was an American Whiggers in disguise; that it was an American Party, formed by conservative men from both the old political parties. That the corruption of both the old parties, loudly called for and demanded the formation of a new party. That so far as the old party issues are cones erned, he ever had be and still is a Democrat, but above all he was an American. Col. Stedman is a young man of promise, just commencing the practice of the Law, and I am pread to say that his address, though short, and without the least preparation on his part, (being called out very unaspectedly.) far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of his friends, and I am sure had a very decided effect

upon the audience,
J. H. Haughton, Esq., also addressed the meetng for some time, giving a full and very satisactory account of the proceedings of the National until in regard to the adoption of the American

Platform, &c., &c.
After which E. G. Reade, Esq., our candidate for Congress in this District, happening very no-expectedly to be present, was loadly called for. who responded to the eall, as only E. G. Read ould respond, in an address of or more.

Benjamin J. Houere, Essa, was next called for

tion in Chatham ; and I am sure that the result which the President of our Council Call W. Taylor.) gave public notice, at the cothe oid Yellow House, they could have the distribution. Wherether hourteen immediately appeared and were instituted.

state of the case is this other I keen the course tion initiated 312, (verhaps something over the number, whose names I have omitted to record, and as yet but one has ever withdrawn, excepfor the purpose of affiliating with a more conce-nient Council. And from what I can learn from the other Councils in this County, I think that about the average number of withdrawals from a some 12 or So you see Chatham is "right side up with care ONE WHO KNOWS.

Pittsbore', July 17, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal adjourned on Friday last, after a session of forty days. The following are its closng decisions: By NASH, C. J.-In State or rel Brooks v Gibbs,

from Hyde, affirming the judgment. Also, in doe ex dem, Bason v. Osborne, from Alamance, awarding a renice de noro, Also, in Carroll s Johnston, in equity, from Sampson, dismissi By Pasmon, J .- In Martin v. Martin, from

Stokes, directing a senire de nore. Also, in the State v. Joseph T. Williams, from Person, declar ing that there is no error in the secord and proceedings of the Superior Court. By Barris, J .- In Sutton and Long v Mardre from Perquimans, directing a scaire de sero.

Also, in McLauchlin v. McLauchlin, from Robe

on, affirming the order of the Superior Court .-Also, in City of Raleigh v. John Kane, affirming the judgment. Also, in Thompson v. Floyd, from Robeson, reversing the judgment.

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Fayerseville St., Raleigh, N. C. March Sc, 1854,

Hats! Hats! Hats!

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Marsh 24, 1855,

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## MOGHE & WILLIAMS NVITE the Ladies to inspect their merelties in Spring and Sommer Wrappings, a large and contiful assertment of which are now reserved and will be unbillied, commencing from this day. Manus 92, 1862.

O'ER ARSONTMENT OF GOODS. We are in pos-position of a full stack of Summer Goods, and are departulated to sell at the lowest priced possible. E. & HARDING.