WILLIAM C. DOUB EUITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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nes will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Those of greater length will be charged propers tionally. Court Orders and Judicial advertisement-will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Book and Job Printing done with meatnes an

Letters to the Editor must be post paid

Aorth-Carolina Star. RALEIGH, N. C.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery Alabama, is our General Traveling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. LEWIS, JAS. O. LEWIS and SAMUEL D.

the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J the hyena, or the intellect of the ass. THOMAS, S. W. RAMSAY, WILLIAM H e ceipts of either will be good.

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The Standard Prating about Veracity-ha!

The Standard prates about "an issue of verac ty" between Mr. Rayner and Mr. Barringer. 1s not that amusing? The Standard having the assurance to talk about "perucity" !!! Verseity is an article in which it does not deal-a subject on which it is profoundly ignorant.

There is no insucof veracity between them the least. Mr. Barringer's letters to Mr. Rayner and to Mr. Eilos, both fully confirm and sustain Mr. R.'s statement, vix: That the Pope's Nuncitold Mr. Earringer, before the news of the formation of Mr. Pierce's cabmet reached Madrid, and whilst it was in doubt and a subject of conjecture in the public mind there, that Mr. Campbell, a Roman Catholic, was a member of the said Cabinet. That is what Mr. Rayner said, and that is what Mr. Barringer confirms. As evidence that Mr. R. aid not give any other version of it, he has been in the habit, since he received Mr. B. letter, we reading from the letter itself, in his public midrenses. Mr. R. is not responsible for any inexact reports of the newspaper press, of what he may have said. Nor is it to be expected of any prominent man, that he is to notice and correct overs misrepresentation of what he may say and do. Suppose Mr. R. was to attempt t correct every simularous imputation against him that appears in the columns of the Standard. It would take all his time to do so. The Editor of the Standard knows there is no issue of verscity between Mr. Rayner and Mr. Barringer. He is playing the Laure more than the Josi in pretenting to discover any such issue,

A variance of opinion, does not involve. insus of veracity, and base as are the views of the Editor of the Standard, in regard to truth, be is not stupid enough to think so. Mr. Raynersays be "thinks" Mr. Harringer's letter established the charge which had been made, of an underetimilian, at least, between the Reman Catholics and the Pierce party. Mr. Barringer does not matter of opinion. The purport of his letter is, that he had no opinion on the subject, at the time the communication was made to him by the Nuncio. It is reasonable to suppose he should have had none, being out of the country and un. Issue, in this county, acquainted with all the issues involved in the party contests of the day. Suppose, at the time the Nuncio made this communication to Mr. B. he (Mr. B.) "did not suppose" the Nuncio had any previous knowledge that Campbell was to be appointed; yet, does that necessarily imply that | against his remorse of conscience for his ingrati-Mr. B. now believes, after a das weighing of all tude towards Mr. Shepard-with the reflection the facts and circumstances of the case, that there that in death, he the said Standard man would was not such previous understanding? He has be on a level with Mr. S. We know not what not said so. Our word for it, he will not say so. other meaning there can be in the use of the word Does the editor of the Standard understand Mr. "gizzard"-as we heard the remark made a few Barringer as saying that he some thinks the Pope's days since, by a gentleman that he would by a Nuncio did not "have any previous knowledge | wager if the Editor of the Standard was to undergo of an intention to appoint Mr. Campbell to office?" | dissection after death (supposing there was any The Standard, with all its effrontery, will not surgeon on earth whose olfactories could stand dare say that it draws any such inference from | it) there would be no heart found in his body, but Mr. Barringer's letter. So we repeat, there is no in the place of it would be found something like evidence of a variance of opinion even, between the "giszard" of a fowl. We suppose the writer Mr. Barringer and Mr. Rayner.

But the Editor of the Standard croaks over the to the same conclusion himself. fact, that Mr. Rayner did not publish Mr. Barringer's letter. Well, why should be have published it? Mr. Burringer did not, in that letter, request it to be published. We have seen the letter, and there is no such request in it. He spoke of a newspaper report he had seen, of Mr. R.'s allusion to the subject, slightly variant from the fact, and said, "If it was referred to shain in public, it was but just to all the parties concerned that it should be properly understood, and that the correction should be made." The Standard asks, with the coolest imaginable impadence, "Why was not the letter of Mr. Barringer to Mr. sions of the Union newspaper. Why not publish counties in middle and west Tennessee, only the letter indeed. Why, the impertinence of the show a net gain of 528, for Gentry. Standard is according all bounds. We suppose,

"No Ghost," it is said that "Mr. Rayuer's first

North Carolina Stvr.

VOLUME XLVI.

Preachers and Politics.

version of the story was, that before the 4th o March" the Nuncio made this communication We understand that some of the opponents of to Mr. Barringer. This is false—thoroughly and the American party in this county, who belong to House—the first speech he made in the State, after his return from Philadelphia. The point he then made, and which he pressed foreibly and Pope's Nuncio should be in possession of the information as to who constituted the cabinet, before our minister at the same Court received

Thursday Morning, August 9, 1855. And now we appeal to the Standard and - but palaw! what is the use of it? We were about to appeal to the Editor of the Standard's pride as an American citizen, and ask him. if it was not a humiliating reflection indeed, and if he did not so feel it. But appealing to the Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison Street, Cin- Standard's pride of country, would be like appealcinnati, Ohio, is our General Collecting Agent for ling to the honesty of the fox, the magnatimity of

The Standard and its small-fry imitators, with THOMAS, THOS. M. JAMES, C. M. L. WISE, all the long retinue of pop-gun orators in the MAN, A. L. CHILDS and Dr. WM, IBWIN. foreign and Romish party, cannot evade, by a ontemptible quibble, the force of what is conclusively proven by Mr. Barringer's letter to both Mr. Rayner and Mr. Ellis. The Pone's Nuncie at Madrid know of the Roman Catholic Campbell being in Mr. Pierce's Cabinet before our Minister there, or the public at large, had beard of it. It W. WILEY, WM. L. WATERMAN, ALEX. II. is testimony strong-we think confirmatory-of the bargain made before the election, between the Romish Hierarchy in this country and the Pierce wire-workers. The mimons of franklin Pierce and the Pope of Rome, cannot get rid of it, by all the special pleading they may resert to. It will stick to them like the shirt of Nesons. They shall, and will, hear of it to their heart's content, from this till the next Presidential election. We don care whether it was before or offer the 4th c March '53, that this communication was made by the Nuncio to Mr. Barringer-it is proved the he information was communicated to the Romish Hierarcy in Europe, before it was to our Minister or to the public. Mr. B. says so unequivocally. don't matter how charitable or nassapeding Mr. Barringer may have been at the time, in sup-

osing that the Nuncio may have been more ctive than he was in getting the news in regard is his own (Mr. B.'s) country; yet an unbiased public can regard it in no other light than as trong corroborative proof, that the appointment of Campbell was only a consummation of the bar gain that had been made before the election Even if it were possible to suppose that the Nuncie and received the news by regular course of mail yet it still proves how deeply concerned the Romish Church in Europe is about our country how closely they watch our political progress how deeply intent they are on engrafting their dogmas upon our institutions. This of itself is durming. The Standard shall hear more of it. and from this day forth, to the Presidential close tion, this humiliating fact, that the Pope's Nunci was informed of the appointment of Campbell, Roman Catholic, to a seat in the Cabinet, befor the public there knew it; and that the Minister epresenting the honor and power and glory of our country, who ought to have been the first man in Spain to get the information, first derives his turned Politician !" knowledge from the Nuncie of the Pope, that a warred too long in this glorious conflict to strike Roman Catholic, recognizing the spiritual supremacy of the Pope of Rome as paramount to any temporal allegiance to his own country, was a member of the American Cabinet. The Standard

**** new The Standard of vesterday has a stopid attempt at wit, headed the "Death and burial of whiskey which flowed in the account given in the

won't hear the last of it for many a day.

We cannot see the application of the lines-" Death like love, levels all ranks,

And lays the Shepard's crook baside the gizzard? unless the writer was in a moralizing mood, and wished to console the Editor of the Standard. of the "death and burial of Sam," must have come

Again this article describes the Pall Bearers as holding " their handkercheifs to their owns," of course. That is natural enough. That is intended to apply to the moment when the procession passed by the Editor of the Standard.

It is to be hoped that Sam's friends put no silver ornaments on his coffin. If they did they had better watch his grave. Not only the Standard man's late of the argent, but his prosperity to grabble in dirt, renders such watching necessary.

Tenneasee Election.

We can ascertain nothing of a definite charac-Rayner, of date July 6th, at once published | ter from the election in this State, the Telegraphhere!" We will condescend to reply to the ledespatches are so conflicting, that it is atterly inbloated insolence of the Standard, although such possible to form a correct opinion as to the resulta question deserves nothing but indignant con- The campaign has been a very exciting and spintempt. It was because, as we presume, Mr. R. | ited one, and the election will no doubt be close. did not choose to publish it. The letter was his | The Knoaville Whig of Augus 4th, has the own private property. No exquest had been made returns from six counties-Knox, Anderson, by the writer that it should it rublished, as the Campbell, Grainger, Jefferson and Roune which condition on which its contents should be used. give Gentry a net gain of fourteen hundred and The only condition was, that the fact should be fifty votes over Henry the Whig candidate for stated with concineer, which Mr. H. seems al. Governor two years ago. It appears from the grays to have done. He published a portion of telegraphic despatches, by way of Nashville that, the letter, as seen at it became mecanary for the Gentry, the American maddate did not run so vindination of Mr. Ellis against the foul impote- well in the western part of the State; eight

we shall next be called on to publish every latter we receive, to which any allusion is made in our columns.

In a communication to the Standard eigned No Ghost," it is cald that "Mg. Rayuer's first lifet. It is described as being most beautiful.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1855.

absolutely false. Mr. R. never so stated in any different protestant churches, are greatly offendof the public addresses in which he alluded to ed at their ministers because they denounce his subject. We heard his speech at the first the evil tendencies, and expose the corruption ratification meeting in Raleigh, at the Court and rottenness of the Catholic church, and its licentious priesthood. They say they are advancing the cause of the American party, and denounceit, (the Catholic church,) for that purpose earnestly was, that it was a most bumiliating andraisethehueandery of-"the preacher hasturreflection to every patriotic American, that the ned politician." Now it is known by all, that from time immemorial the different Protestant ministers throughout the whole length and breadth of the country have always denounced the catholic church, and the cry has never been raised till now, when the Democratic party have taken sides with that church. We contend that it is the minister's duty to denounce it, without fear of censure from any quarter, and if he has the good of his cause at heart he will not healtate to it, let the consequences be as they may; and if he does not do so he is falling short of his duty as a minister, and is a liber on the cause he professes to espouse. On this subject the Nashville

> "It is poised about that men, because they advocate Protestant Christianity, and oppose Ro manism, and the movements of the Jesuits, have therefore become partisions in politics, and are identified with political measures; yea, they are branded as political jugglers, and are unworthy the confidence and parronage of hones men.— Now, all this is unfair. We, for instance have r years labored to advance the cause of Protes tant Christianity; we have opposed Romanism and warned the world against its influence. Its doctrines and usages, institutions and priesthood we have done it from the pulpit and through the press. And now because we pursue the ever ced as party politicians; prescribed, declared as unworthy the confidence of honest men? Is the liberty of speech to be restrained, the freedom rospel? If a preacher stand in his place and rupt priesthood, he is to be anathematized as a

(Tenn.) Christian Advocate, uses the following

litical gladiator? We beg parlon, gentleman—We are not to b driven from our purpose by new-horn politic religiousits, who thinks the Bible, the pulp the religious press, ministers of the gospel, and the institutions of Christianity must all stand aside, because they have appeared on the stage We concede to politicians and statesmen the right to discuss any subject in any way that is lawful and constitutional; we claim not the right to dictate to them-we interfere not at all the stump and in the journals of the times, any eat question that may interest them, or be o er, we, as a freeman, claum similar rights in ou ibilities at the last great day.

The editor of this journal is a native Tenne ean; his father—born in the Old Dominionone of the early settlers of the West; h son, Carroll, Coffee and other brave men, in de fence of the rights of his country mon; his grandfath or was a Virginian, and battled with Washington and his noble compeers in the Revolutionar ided from such anenstry to suffer himself t be gagged, or to leave ingloriously the ramparts of Zon, and to make a compromise with sin, and enter into an armstice with the Devil, because partisan politicians see proper to raise the cry of No, gentle reader, we have

The Election.

There has been no definite news received here from the Sixth and Eighth Districts since our last issue, and we cannot therefore edify our readers wrote on the back of a letter package, that Sam"-in which there is no point, but the pint of enough returns had been received at that place, o place beyond a doubt the election of Clingman same print some time since, of the discussion at by 1000 or more. We will not touche for its veracity, though we think from present appeararress, that he is elected by a small majority.

We have no returns at all from the6th district, though it is concluded by all here that Mr. Pur-

Bur By the following report of the Sanatary committee of Nortelk, Va., which we received this morning, it will be seen that the Yellow Fever le on the decline in that place :

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Norfolk, August 7, 1855. Report for the 24 hours ending this day at 2 r. m. No new case, nor any death of yellow fover thin the city limits, has come to the knowledge

There have been six new cases at the hospital ut of the city, deaths none.
T. C. BROUGHTON, Sec'ty.

The news from Portsmouth is not so cheering. By the report of the Sanntary Committee, on Monday evening it appears that there had been fifteen new cases and nine deaths, (five of which pecurred at the annul hospital) for the twenty four lours preceeding.

The N. Y. Herald, which is the only paper berond Mason and Dixon's line, which gives an inqualified support of the rights of the South, and all the gozzanters of the Constitution, holds the following language with respect to the Abolition tendencies of the Administration. We ask the Enquirer's attention. It will see, that our tiest friends at the North think Seward less mintherious than Pierce and Marcy. He may have very disposition to mischief, but he is less potent

Measured by services in the cause of mischief, not Mr. Seward and his "republican" phalans about a cold hight over the finest circles of provided the chemistal by the abeliance of the chemistry of the abeliance

YELLOW FEVER IN NORFOLK. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEARTH, NORFOLK, August 5th, 1853. Nonrole, August oth, 1905.

Report for the 48 hours ending to day at 2P. M.

Two cases of fever in the infected row, which were left as helpless when the rest of the sick were removed, have since died.

There have been since Saturday's report, ten

new cases of fever at the new hospital, among the families removed from the infected row, but the church, under a decree of the Confamilies removed from the infected row, but the church, under a decree of the Confamilies removed from the infected row, but the church, under a decree of the Confamilies removed from the infected row, but the church, under a decree of the Confamilies removed from the infected row, but the church, under a decree of the Confamilies removed from the infected row, but the church under a decree of the Confamilies removed from the infected row, but the church under a decree of the Confamilies removed from the infected row, but the church under a decree of the Confamilies removed from the infected row, but the church under a decree of the Confamilies removed from the infected row, but the church under a decree of the Confamilies removed from the infected row, but the church under a decree of the Confamilies removed from the infected row, but the church under a decree of the confamilies removed row in the church under a decree of the church under a de of a child 4 years old; and the cases previously reported are convolescent. No death in the hos-

ind.
There is one case, reported by the attending hysician to be yellow force, which was develop-d out of the infected district, but probably ignated from exposure to its atmosphere. now under treatment. Two other cases have occurred in the city-

who had recently removed from the infected row, and the other from Gesport. Both are apple from Gesport. Both are under Norfolk Beacon.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL AGAINST CATH-OLICISM AS ANTI-AMERICAN.

In the debate at Dindmanti in 1837, between Alexander Campbell and Bishor Purcell of the Catholic Church, the seventh proposition discuss ed was as follows:

"The Roman Cathelic religion if infallible and espectable of refiguration, as nileged, is eases oil of Anti-American, being opposed to the genius and free institutions, and positively subversive fithem, opposing the general reading of the criptores, and the diffusion of useful knowledge among the whole community, so essential iterty and the permanency of good government

In the discussion of this proposition, Mr. Campbell, in the affirmitive, adduced so many authorities from the Church of Rome, and so many powerful arguments, drawn from the doctrines, tenets, and practices of that Church, as to completely exercisely the Bishop, arguments are unanawerable. We have two ow extracts. After stating the above proposition,

Essentially Anti-American," This I have far proved, as reference has already been made to those discrimes, which make the Catholic pop-ulation abject slaves to their priests, bist ops, and opes-to that herarchy, which has alway tion, whether in literature, politics, or religion, ich are the laws of mind-such the intellectual Such are the laws of minu—such the intellectual and moral constitution of man, that if in religion the mind be conslaved to any superstition, espenially in youth, it rarely or ever can be emancipated and invigorated. The benambing and paralyzing ntipence of Romanism is such, as to disqualif in person for the relish and enjoyment of political liberty. For in all history, civil liberty follows in the wake of religious liberty; lineounch, that it is almost an oracle of philosophy, that religious liberty is the cause and political liberty an effect of that gause without which it never has been found. Compare not Protestant America with the republics of tiresce or Home; for there is arcely any point of coincidence in this resp There never was on earth so free and so equitable an institution as the Protestant institutions of

ese United States. We shall now exemplify the spirit and tendency of Romanism taken from the five hundred years in which it was the most triumphant.

As a specimen of that abject slavery of Roman ists to the superiors, and of the humility of the Popes, of which my friend has so often spoken, take the following example,

"According to this doctrine then current at Rune, in the last Lateran great syrod, under the Pope's mose, in his ear, one bishop styled him Prince of the World; another orator valled him King of kings, and Monarch of the earth; anther great prelate said of him, that he had all ower above all powers, both of heaven and arth. And the same roused up Pope Leo X. in hose brave terms: Snatch up, therefore, the wo-edged sword of divine power, committed to hoe; and enjoin, command, and charge, that an universal peace and alliance be made among christians for at least ten years; and to that bind kings in fetters of the great king, and con-strain nobles by the iron manneles of consures; for to thee is given all power in heaven and in

Roman confidence, bothwooften to assert and drive forward, saying, 'that there can be no doubt of it, but that the civil principality is subject to the government subject to the dominion of the spirit-ual church,' Epis. Patrac. Suss. 18, p. 123.— Baronius, Annals, 57. 24."

-----POLITICAL PERSECUTION IN FLORENCE -RESISTENCE AT ROME TO THE SUP-PRESSION OF MONASTERIES IN SPAIN.

We find the following items in the Florence orrespondence of the Newark Advertiser:-

where they have been languishing since 1850, to others some eight miles distant, has re-awakened the sensibilities of Europe in their behalf. They were heavily chained and carted in covered wagons through a file of some 4,000 troops stationed along the route, as a protection, against popular sympathy. One of the carts was overturned several of the fettered limbs were broken! brutes, for no other crime than a constant refusal to follow a renegade King in trampling upon the fundamental law of the land-the very constitu- our midst. In 1839, according to the Station

which has been used to pamper the worst enemies of the South and of the Constitution. We must be excused for not waiting to trust any unone of these safiend Democrats with the same amount of power.

Rick. Whig.

From the N. Y. Herold.

Meanwall be excused to receive the same of missing the same and the same of these safiend the same of these safiend the same of th

however, more wisely resolved to reject the life annuaties, too debilitated by long acclusion to lea-the cheerful light and duties of life, and to seek the asymme of their soder in other lands— By the decision of the Holy See, all who voted for the law, and all officers concerned in its execution, are held to be excommunisted from the church, under a decree of the Council of Trent,

From the Columbia S. C Times.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT.

The subjoined extract is taken from the col mas of the Louisville Journal. We command it the careful permual of every one, whose mind is open to conviction, and whose reason is not perverted by prejudice or passion. The extract is from a speech of a British nohleman, the Duke of Richmond, Intelly Governor-General of Canada, who is bitterly hostile to our republican government, and would rejoice to see it overthrown. In speaking some time ago of the Government of il United States, he said:

"It will be destroyed; it ought not and will not be permitted to exist. The curse of the French revolutions and subsequent wars and commutions in Europe are to be attributed to its example; and so long as it exists no prince will be safe upon his throne, and the sovereigns of Europe are aware of it, and they have done decatanding upon this subject, and have decided on the means to accomplish it, and they will eventually succeed, by solversion rather than complicat. All the low and surplus population of the different nations of Europe will be carried into that country. It is and will be a receptable for the lad and disaffected population of Europe, when they are not wanted for soldiers or to supply the natives, and the governments of Eumany cases propagate them among the natives. These men will become citizens, and by the constitution and laws will be invested by the right of suffrage. Hence, discord, dissension, anarchy and civil war will cusue, and some popular ind vidual will assume the government and resture order, and the sovereigns of Europe, the emi-grants, and many of the natives will sustain him. The Church of Rome has a design upon that country, and it will in time be the established

From this extract it is manifest why so many thousand of the orbinial and pumper popula-tion of the old world annually crowd to our shores. They are being sent here by the prin-ces and potentates of Europe, who feel that their power is not secure so long as the example of a free government by the people is suffered to have its influence upon the minds of their down-trod its influence upon the minds of their down-trod-den, yet discontented subjects. These rulers by "divine right" would forever blot out our bright example of self-government. This object they propose to themselves to accomplish, not by war, for that has been tried to their complete discon-flure, but by subversion. This subversion is to effected by the introduction of a discordant ele-ment into our social and political system; by the sending hither of all their pacpers and criminals, who may not be useded to their navies and who may not be needed to their navies and armies. These criminals and paupors—the very soum of Envopean society-are, of course, inve ted with the right of suffrage—a most potent and dangarous weapon in the hands of those who ted with the right of same and the hands of those who dangerous weapon in the hands of those who lave not the virtue and intelligence to use it have not the virtue them with the elective aright. The investing them with the electric franchise, it is rightly judged, will not divest them of their principles and prejudices—will not free them from the traumels of early education and affection for the land of their nativity. Hence it is calculated that, States and gay of the European continues in it is calculated that, States and gay of the European continues the United States and gay of the European continues, with a case of our population—this foreign element of political power—will cling to their ancient and drive their ancient and forner governments, laws, and Winslow comes his election very materially to their ancient and forner governments, laws, and winslow comes his election very materially to their ancient and forner governments, laws, and winslow comes his election very materially to the same support. So we go. We don't will Whige the more politic and less interior governments, and religion," and introduced the whole field, we have Thus divided and distructed, it is hoped and believed that the people and government of the United States will fall an easy proy to the intrigues and designs of the des Europe, and our illustrons example of self-gov-ernment by the people no longer disturb their ambitious aspiration after power, nor twart their schemes for the subjugation of masses.

It seems, too, that the Church of Re designs upon this country. It is confidently be-lieved that intolerant Romanism will acquire the ascendancy over all other forms of religious faith A recent notice of the removal of the political and worship, and in process of time become the resource of Naples from the leatherme dungmons established religion in this land of religious worship. established religion in this land of religious worstip and toleration. That Rome has some design upon our free institutions; that she is sucking to upon our free institutions; that six is seeking to render our government and people subservious to her purposes of self-aggrandizement, seems widest from the mighty efforts she is putting forth to propagate ber faith, and bring the Amer-ican mind and heart in subjection to her system. sweepal of the fettered limbs were broken! The of cruelty and superstition. It is an admitted history of political tyrainy does not present an instance of more inexcusuble cruelty than the case of those noble martyrs, whose virtues were religious people on the face of the earth. On religious people on the face of the earth. On the contrary, it is a truth equally as well estabwithout reproach, gentlemen by birth and habits, friends and representatives of the people, patriots to whom their sorcreign appealed in the hour of need for aid in forming a popular government, Porrious and Sottimbrini—pressus enter pures—to whom dishoner would be a thousand time—to to whom their sovereign appealed in the home of need for sid in forming a popular government, Poerious and Settimbrini—premisenter pures—to whom dishoner would be a thousand times more whom dishoner would be a thousand times more dependful than martyrdom—they were wrested from their peaceful homes in the despotic firry of ro-action, domest to fellowship with the filth-leat follows in prisons awarming with vermin, desiled what even decomey demands for unclean prospectives and happy people—and is expending prospectives and happy people—and is expending timesens sums of uncleance and an expending timesens sums of uncleance and an expending timesens sums of uncleance and all the filth-leat follows in prisons awarming with vermin, desiled what even decomey demands for uncleant the lease of the brave, intelligent, religious, prospectives and happy people—and is expending timesens sums of uncleance annually for the contract of the lease of the brave. immense sums of money annually, for the establishment of Schools, Colleges and Churches in fundamental law of the land—the very constitution which he had himself proclaimed and worm
to maintain: for notwithstooding all the effects
of a normany police, with brited witnesses and
a service court, no other charge was sectioned
than this simple refusal to assection that great
perjury.

The world cannot have forgotten the facts as
exposed through the manly indignation of Mr.
Gladeten at the time—and conserve which are
thinking that there are the time—and conserve which are
thinking that there is for more need that it he
time to the dispersal of the facts as
exposed.

NUMBER 31

From the Wilmington Berald. THIRD DISTRICT.

The result of the recent election, not only this District, but in the State Jian triumph to ti this District, but in the State line triumph to the American cause. This will hardly be denied by on the opposition.

In this Pastrict, the American party had very

In this District, the American party had very many obstacles to encounter. It was the most thoroughly Democratic District in the State. For years and years it had been the psculiar property of the Democracy; had always elected Represen-tatives to Congress from that party; and inyari-ably exercised no light influence in the elections for Governor. It could always be relied upon it every contligency; was certain to roll up a ma lurity between 2,000 and 3,000 for the Luce Fuci jurity between 2,000 and 2,000 for the Loca Foce nominee, however popular his opponent might be, and despite feelile electioneering and worse principles. The District gave Pierce over 2,500 majority, Bragg 2,300, and Ashe about 2,200.—This single fact in itself is enough to justify the conclusions we reach, after a comparison of the vote. But independent of the heavy majority against the American party, a majority too, fixed, certain as any human calculation can be, extraordinary avertions were made in behalf of Mr. Winslow, the unit-American nominee. He tra-Winstow, the anti-American nomines. He tra-cersed the District from one end to the other, making receips and electioneering with the peo-ple. He had his strikers, we may say, in every precinct. Popular means the opposition exerci-thoir influence in his behalf, and took the stump against Mr. Roid. The latter, go where he would, speak where he might, was certain to goneanter speak where he night, was certain to encounter a toe. Never before in the history of this District, we venture to say, were such carriest, active, long-continued exertions made for a party triumph, as during the canvass, which has just

But, this is not all. The candidate of the American party was not personally popular. He was an old politician, and no man can go through a political life without having political sins to answer for. Such as he had were of course brought asyrphy the natives, and the governments of Europe will favor such a course. This will create a surplus and majority of low population, who are so easily excited, and they will bring with them their principles, and in nine cases out of ten adhere to their ancient and former governments, laws, manners, customs, and religion, and will transmit them to their posterity, and in many cases propagate them appears the natives. principles with unceasing vehemence, and with a temper and tone that required a like activity of defence, and permitted to the other side no op-portunity for assault. Mr. Reid having been in politics for many years, doubtless presented sali-ent points of attack, and these were taken advantage of by his wily foes everywhere thro the District. If a new man had been ru hencest country farmer, against whose slands would have fallen robbed of its barbed tongue, country, and it wil in time be the established religion, and will aid in the destruction of that republic. I have conversed with many of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, and thus have unantimously expressed these opinions relative to the government of the United States, and their determination to subvertit."

From this extract it is manifest why so many

> tifying the course of conduct which led to result.
>
> But, again. The American party had in this contest to contend not only against the old Locofice cohorts but a portion of the Whig party besides. Here in this country were Whigs who refused altogether to vote for Mr. Reid, because he was the candidate of the American party, and they refused all connection with that organization.—Some even carried their hostility so far as to vote for Mr. Winslow, the nominee of the other side! In Sourcean country, strange as in many agent. for Mr. Winslow, the nominee of the other side! In Sampson county, strange as it may seem, leading, influential Whigs, men of character and intelligence, exerted themselves for Mr. Winslow, and aided very material in securing for him the vote of that county. And, so it will appear, we think, when the returns are all in, that a very large portion of the old Whig guard abstained from rendering aid to the American cause, or threw the whole weight of their influence against their former friends, and in favor of their form of foss. In other words, that the Whige had a very material agency in defeating Reid—so an erial in fact that but for that agency he would now be the chosen candidate, or defeated by a prore corporal's guard. We of course impuga no man's motives,—we merely allude to the fact. Wise was elected Governor of Virginir, by the Whigs, and Winelow ewes his election very materially to

tione well—remarkably well. We have fought the Democrats and the Whigs, and have come near heating both. We have built up a party in the District, is the course of a few months, which is the face of all obstacles has cut down the strength of the opposition over one half. We have made serious inreads into old party lines and distinctions, up noted prejudices, brought men of old party an spathies on a common plat-form—gained over 1200 votes in the most im-practicable District in the State, and rendered the question of future ascendancy case of solation; and all tale too underdiscouraging circum stances, against heated opposition from without, and tree chery from within. Truly it is a great trivery a, and the opposition know and feel it.—They had no idea of any such result. They are assumed and terrified.

We said in the outset, that the American party had done well not only in this Di-triet, but throughout the State. We must define for another period our romarks upon the latter branch of the our romarks upon the latter branch of the

ORIGIN OF THE AVERDAN PARTY. We have ing to be suthentis, of the origin of the "American," or "Know Nothing" party, but none of them which appeared so probable, or were from such a reliable and anthentic source, as the following, which was communicated by the Hon. Stephen Adams, United States Senator from Mississippi, to the editor of the Memphis Enquirer. Mr. Adams is a Denoural, and a man of unixopeachable character for verueity. Mr. A. Informed the editor:

let—It is unqualifically false that E. Z. C. Jud-son, commonly called 'Ned Buntline,' had any thing to do with the organization of what is known as the "know Nothing" or American pairs. The organization of which that notorious person was the founder, was a military one at Huston, un-connected with the political parties of this coun-

ond - Is is unqualifiedly false that the Know Nothings had their origin at the North. They organized their first Councils (or wiguras) is Baltimore—a Southern city—bades the following people? If this be the object, one accorded help thinking that there is far more need that it be expended in evangelizing and educating the immeral, degraded and ignorant evaluates of the Pope is his even dominices, to say rothing of the millions in the other States of Italy, in Spain, Portogal, Austria and France. Dose out the Dake of Bronewick give us the true solution of the purpose of this vast expenditure of means and scal?

Now, the most abvious and effective way to the next abvious and effective way to the two considerate their power and make their through more accurately exclude from the control of the Greenment of the United States, and to bring to stought the designs of his Holmes the Pope is to stought the design of his Holmes the Pope is to stought the design of the Italian and to bring to stought the design of his latter, and to bring to stought the design of the Italian and street country the papers and communication from them all power.

To exclude them would be the most effectual sensity all the propose of these special from them all political power.

To exclude them would be the most effectual sensity of the dangers with which we are threatened. To refuse them harmless and impotent the Italian of the Baltingrams to the smalled "Know Northings."

To the Intendent of Police and Commission the City of Ruleigh Generalized It is no duty an Transacret, San, by a resolution Board of the Trustees of the Roy Bossiani

viduals—comprising wint's called the Rea-now, as the annual income of this fund at cent, was unit about \$510, it was quite and ble for the Trustees to infer that the does not wish or expect that so small a sum above employed any other way than to the inve-capital, and thus from year to year, to piled until its annual riefs should be suf-to afford the contemplated assistance to the jects of the charity. This seeming to be the natural and rational construction of the su-the Trustees adopted the plan, proposing in suc it to its completion; but to effect that it require, as they think, the operation of two-more from this time—the pre-ent-annual is of the fund being only about \$1,301—what think that not less than an asmal inco-tant of the fund being only about \$1,301—what think that not less than an asmal inco-

side, or keeping them away from the polls. That Mr. Reid lost a number of votes through these causes, is evident. We note the fact without juscan be corrainly counted on, suitable be built and furnished with suits for the comfortable retreat of the a for the country rights retreat or the base the in of the next three years; after which we ma propriety, and not before, enter apon a furnition—have cotablished a self-austaining

novelent design of the found ing our teast. I have the honor to be,

very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM PRACE,

violaters of license law, was increased to \$1.

The following Accounts were presented an allowed, vis: In favor of S. If. Regers \$2. T. Blogg & Co. \$20 80. Wm. Charle \$10. Onto Accounts were presented and referred for investment of the country of the country were presented and referred for investment.

Mr. Cantwell submitfed a proposition for light-

gift. Adjourned.
J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

Special meeting of the Board of Commissionen held this day: Precent, His Homor W. D. Hawood, Intendant: Messors. E. Chanwell, A. 2 Gorman, H. D. Turner, Alex. Adams, Commissioners, Commi

ARCIVAL OF THE NORTHED'S LIGHT IN LAYER PROM CARRONNY OF THE