North-Carolina Star.

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North-Carolina Star.

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WILLIAM C. DOUB,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Those of greater length will be charged proportionally. Court Orders and Judicial 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 neatness and despatch, and on accommodating terms.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendant of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—E. L. Harding,
" Isaac Proctor.
" E. Cantwell,
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.

J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
A. M. Gorman, City Treas.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—Edward Harris.
" Henry Pennington.
A. Adams, Weighmaster.
E. Harris, Clerk of the Market.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December

Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice, R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge, W. H. Battle, " "

Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk; Ham. C. Jones, Reporter; J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.

Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia; Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville; District Attorney, Robert P. Dick; Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood, Sr., Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

John C. Moore, Clerk.

Jos. B. Batchelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November. Jeff. Utley, Clerk.

Chairman of the County Court.—William Boylan.

County Solicitor—K. P. Harrison.

Sheriff of Wake County—William H. High.

Coroner—Willis Scott.

Register.—H. Hutson.

BANKS.

Bank of the State of North Carolina, incorporated 1810. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1000.

Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President.
Charles Dewey, Cashier.
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public.
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.

This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

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On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.

Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Domestic Bills and Bills of Exchange discounted every day.
Business hours from 10 till 2 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of the Cape Fear
William H. Jones, Cashier.
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.—Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. J. Hogg, and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day Monday, Discount day Tuesday

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
——— President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer.
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent,
Mail train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 4½ P. M.

North Carolina Railroad Company.
J. M. Morehead, President.
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer.
J. T. West, Depot Agent.
Mail train arrives 5 o'clock, A. M., both from the East and West and both depart at 9 A. M.

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

(ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS AT RALEIGH

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)

Through Mail closes daily	at	6½ a. m
Way Mail " "	at	9 p. m
Arrives daily	at	4½ p. m
The Cars leave the depot	at	6½ a. m

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Two-horse Hack,

Closes daily	at	½ p. m)
Arrives daily	at	6 p. m
The Hack leaves	at	7½ p. m

WESTERN MAIL—(By Railroad,)

Closes daily	at	9 p. m.
Arrives daily	at	5 a. m.
The Train leaves	at	5 a. m.

GOLDSBORO' MAIL—(By Railroad.)

Closes daily, (except Sunday,)	at	9 p. m
Arrives daily (except Sunday,)	at	5 a. m
The Cars leaves daily	at	5 a. m

TARBORO' MAIL—(By Two-horse Hack,)

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

PITTSBORO' MAIL—(By Three-horse Hack

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

Daniel Webster's Library.—The number of volumes in Mr. Webster's library at Marshfield is six thousand. Of these, two thousand are political, congressional and diplomatic; one thousand historical; five hundred dictionaries, cyclopedias and hand books; five hundred works on agriculture, and a great number of maps and guide books. The library is arranged in cases in the following order: Reference books, poetry and romance; history and biography; politics, theology and philosophy; law, diplomatic and agricultural; agriculture and science, and miscellaneous. These are all in the Marshfield library room and the law office. There are twelve hundred law and congressional books in the old Winslow House awaiting better accommodation. There is not a valuable book in the whole library, which its late lamented owner was forty years in collecting.

North-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Thursday Morning, August 16, 1855.

The Way it was Done.

Perhaps no canvass in the country was more affected by mean charges and base lies than the late one in this Congressional District. It was said of the American candidate, that he went about in a carriage and horses with a driver, was opposed to people's voting who could not read and write, was an aristocat, that he was against allowing any man to drink whiskey or rum and would vote (if elected to Congress) to take away the poor man's privilege. It is almost impossible to conceive how any man could be influenced by such charges as that first stated, or how any one could believe the lies we have alluded to. We give the above as a *specimen* of the means resorted to in order to defeat Mr. Shepard.—The lies against him were as numerous as legion and proceed from dens as corrupt and filthy as the lice and frogs of Egypt. We learn that Mr. Branch is very much tickled with the idea of having defeated Mr. Shepard, though he (Branch) has not quite 2,000, after having *started* with a *majority* of about 3,000, as the vote shows in the election of Scott and Pierce. Now Mr. Branch (who is quite a respectable man) may well be tickled at his election, for indeed it was honor enough for him to run against such a man as Shepard whether successfully or not.—Much of the respectable portion of the foreign population of the District voted for Shepard.—Indeed the intelligence, wealth and character of the District, (comprising such men as George E. Badger, Willie P. Mangum, William A. Graham, men who have occupied the second office in the world and have been Senators and Cabinet ministers and others) *voted for Mr. Shepard*. Why, such names as these and others that could be mentioned, are worth a million of those who voted at Hawtree in Warren, or the "*Old Fields*" of Nash, or elsewhere. We wonder who that was at a certain precinct in Wake, on the day of election, that told the people that Mr. Shepard was haughty and tyrannical, and that the Hon. George E. Badger was a Roman Catholic! Record the fact and mark it and remember it, that James B. Shepard was defeated by gross and wilful lying.

Proof.

We have piled up proof, by way of extracts from Abolition journals, to show that the entire abolition press is opposed to the American party on the express grounds that it was favorable to Southern institutions. Every few days brings new instances of their opposition to the American party, on these grounds. We present below an extract from an article in the New York Tribune, the leading and most influential Abolition Journal in the North, which shows conclusively that there can be no harmony between the American party and the abolition movement:

"In other words, the Know Nothing movement is the best defence which the Black Power can desire, for it will arrest the growth of the North, and make Freedom as weak a Slavery. Can a slave driver desire any better reason for regarding the new party with approbation? It turns back the industrious thousands 'with instincts against Slavery,' who would otherwise come to increase the population of the Free States and render the contrast between their prosperity and freedom and the decay of the Slave States still more glaring."

☞ Our readers will recollect that The Adams Express Company advertised, a short time since, that their line would be discontinued to this city, in consequence of their inability to make a satisfactory arrangement with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. We regret very much that the parties could not agree, as this community will feel very sensibly the inconveniences arising from a discontinuance of the Express. Under the prompt and efficient agency of J. B. Ezell, Esq., their polite and accommodating agent in this city, the Express had become a necessity of the community, for which it will be difficult to secure a proper substitute. We trust that the parties concerned will yet be able to make some arrangement by which we shall again enjoy its advantages

Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad west of Charlotte, held at Shelby, Cleaveland county on the 4th instant, it was decided that the survey for the western division from Charlotte to Rutherfordton be undertaken at once; and Mr. John C. McRae, of Wilmington, was appointed the Engineer for that purpose.

Registering Letters no Safeguard.—The system of registering letters doesn't seem to answer the proposed end. A Chicago banker received notice a day or two since that a registered letter, containing fifty dollars, sent from a post office between Chicago and the Mississippi, had been stolen from the mail or post office. Said registered letter cannot now be found. The system was a disgrace to the department, and an insult to the community from the first—admitting, as it did, that the office officials did not take as much care of the letters entrusted to them as they might. The only real safeguard will be to make the Department responsible for all such losses, which, as a common carrier, it undoubtedly should be. The thefts, in almost all cases, are necessarily committed by its own agents or employees, a class of persons for whose wrong doings their principals, in all cases but this, are every where made liable. The evil has become a crying one, and its existence proves the infinite inferiority of our postal arrangements to those of foreign countries.

Guano a Preventative of Yellow Fever.—A writer in one of the Norfolk papers advocates the use of guano as a disinfecting agent, and in proof of the soundness of his position, adduces the fact that during the awful raging of yellow fever in Brazil, the crews of every ship of war in the Rio were swept off by it, save that of the U. S. ship St. Louis, and this exception was attributed by the commander, Captain Cooke, of Surry, Va., who, having a barrel of guano in the hold, spread it all over the ship. The St. Louis did not lose a soul.

Steamboat Disasters on the Western and Southern Waters.—Mr. Guthrie, steamboat inspector at Cincinnati, reports thirty-nine steamboats were totally lost on the Western and Southern rivers during the six months ending on the 30th of June last. The estimated damage to boats (eighty-three in number) was $673,700, and to cargoes $1,229,800. Thirty-one lives were lost. What a fearful aggregate! Can nothing be devised whereby speed and security can be combined—for, in this go-ahead age speed is more cared for than safety.

EFFECTS OF FREE LABOR IN THE SOUTH

The impracticability of extensive cultivating Southern soil by free labor has been demonstrated by repeated experiments. Several of them, narrated in a speech once delivered in Congress by Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, will bear repetition, and ought to be kept before the people. One of these occurred in our own country, in South Carolina, in Florida. A distinguished Methodist clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Capers, tried an experiment under circumstances peculiarly favorable to its success. Before giving freedom to his slaves, he endeavored to prepare them for their new position by moral and religious instruction. He then liberated them, gave them a plantation, and left it after harvest with the barns full, stock of cattle and sheep, and a horse to plough. He then delivered the estate into their hands, giving them any quantity of good advice and admonition, and took his departure for his distant home. After a lapse of several harvests, he returned to the scene of his philanthropy, and instead of the pleasant spectacle which he had expected, he found uncultivated fields, cattle eaten up, and empty barns. The horse remained, but was used not for ploughing and carting, but to aid in depredations on the neighboring plantations.

Another case occurred in 1840 in Trinidad, which had flourished under slave labor, but the estates, in consequence of British West India emancipation, had now been deserted by the laborers. One of the planters came to this country and induced many colored persons in Maryland and the District of Columbia to go to Trinidad and cultivate the lands upon the most advantageous terms. This experiment also resulted in a complete failure; the free negroes found the sun too hot, and either resorted to the towns or returned to this country.

Another case related by Mr. Holmes is one of white labor. The distinguished William Wirt, having purchased land in Florida, and having some scruples against the employment of slave labor, carried down to his Florida plantation a large number of white men. They commenced work in autumn, and during the winter and spring seasons worked with such diligence and fidelity that Mr. Wirt began to conceive his brightest anticipations already realized. But summer came with its hot days and moist nights, the sinews of the white laborers were relaxed, their strength began to fail and finding the burning heat altogether too much for them, they threw down their agricultural implements, and in a body left the plantation. Mr. Wirt would have lost his entire crop, but for the fortunate circumstance that a gang of negroes were in the neighborhood for sale, whom Mr. Wirt purchased, and thus his crop was saved.

Another experiment with white men was tried in Florida by a New York gentleman, who took a large number of German laborers to Florida, and began the cultivation of New Smyrna, which, says Mr. Holmes, was a tract of land upon which a German colony once settled, but finding free labor could not cultivate Southern soil, had abandoned. With true German fidelity and industry, the new laborers began their task, and after placing the ground in beautiful order, planted the crops. But they too were abruptly driven off by the hot weather, and there being no negroes for sale in the neighborhood to supply their place, the New York gentleman lost his crop and abandoned his estate.

These experiments prove that Southern soil cannot be extensively cultivated by free labor.—You might as well abolish the soil, as abolish the system by which alone it can be made productive.

Rich Dispatch.

Corpse of a Guide found in the Ice Twenty Years after Death.—A writer in the Boston Transcript in alluding to the recent finding of the body of Jacques Balmat, one of the earliest and most celebrated of Alpine guides of Chamounix, lost twenty years since, writes as follows:—

Murray's Hand-Book of Switzerland and Savoy informs us that "Jacques Balmat, the most daring, skilful and experienced of the guides, was the first who made the ascent of Mont Blanc. When he disappeared in 1835 he was 70 years old. He went out with a hunter of Valorsine to chase the chamois, parted from him near the Pic du Midi, having proposed an ascent which the other deemed dangerous; but poor Jacques was from his youth a gold finder, who believed that it would be possible to become rich by such a discovery. He always preferred to follow this fantasy rather than act as guide, and he paid for it the forfeit of his life. The spot from which he fell, over the precipices of Mortine, is known, but to recover the body was considered impossible."

This was penned ten years since, and twenty from the date of his loss, his body is found at the mouth of the great Glacier, the "Mordeglace," in a most perfect state of preservation at a point many feet below the line of vegetation, and the immediate vicinity of cultivated fields. The source of the river Averon is in this glacier, and the arch is at its extreme point into the valley whence the river empties itself.

Here are continually deposited the debris of the mountain sides, borne onward in the imperceptibly sluggish course of this great sea of ice; and here, preserved from the decaying hand of time, the tearing effect of avalanches, and the attrition of such a subterraneous journey, at this late hour has come forth the corpse of poor Jacques.

I have no data at hand to determine the distance traversed and descended by the body during this score of years, but recollections of time consumed in a pedestrian excursion in the vicinity of the catastrophe, inclines me to believe it from three to five miles. Here is an item in the philosophy of glaciers, and a remarkable illustration of the theory of their mobility. The body was literally engulphed in solid ice at one end and reappeared at the other.

The Kansas Trick.—It will be seen that Judge Elmore, of Alabama, one of the Judges in Kansas, has been removed *on the same grounds upon which Gov. Reeder was dismissed*. What are those grounds? The only truthful answer is, for speculations in the Indian reserved lands. It cannot be contended that Elmore, a Southern man, was dismissed *for* his Freesoilism. The only charges brought against him, grew out of his alleged speculations in the public lands.

It will be remembered that Secretary Marcy addressed a letter to Gov. Reeder sometime since, in which he called his attention, and that of Judge Elmore and other officials, to this charge, and intimated that they could not be retained in office without satisfactory explanations. To this notification Gov. Reeder replied, as will be seen by reference to another part of this day's paper, defending his conduct as best he could. His explanation was not considered satisfactory, however, and he was dismissed some days ago. It is evident, therefore, that he was removed for his alleged speculations, of which the President was aware several months since, and not for his gross interference against the South.

But why was not Judge Elmore dismissed at the same time? And if he was, why was it not announced? Reeder was removed just in time to operate upon the elections in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama; and the announcement of Elmore's eviction from office was kept back until after these elections, especially that in Alabama, where he resided.

Such trickery and subterfuges are worthy of the present shuffling administration.—*Savannah Republican.*

Savings Banks.—The Savings Bank of England contains deposits from individuals in humble life amounting to one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. In addition, there are many Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom. The operative classes, it is said, possess in these institutions a capital to the amount of two hundred and twenty millions of dollars, the fruits of their present industry and self-denying economy.

FACTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

One of the leading motives which have induced the masses of the American people to organize a party in opposition to foreign influence, is the apprehension of the dangers resulting from the preponderance of that element in the political administration of the Republic. In illustration of this very important point, we borrow some facts and figures from an article in the Louisville *Journal* of the 28th. Says that sheet:

The population of the United States to-day probably numbers twenty-five millions of souls; of whom, five millions are foreigners, four millions negros, and sixteen millions native-born. Excluding negros, the foreign-born population of the country are to the native-born in the ratio of five to sixteen; so that nearly one fourth of the whole white population of the United States are foreigners. Lest it be denied that there are five millions of foreigners in the United States, we proceed to prove the fact. By the census returns of 1850, it appears that in 1849 there was in this country an aggregate foreign population of 2,210,839. From Dec. 31, 1850,

there arrived by sea alone		315,333
Dec. 31, 1850 to	1851	408,828
" 1851	1852	368,470
" 1852	1853	460,777
" 1853	1854	460,474
First half of	1855	132,000
		4,326,721
To this must be added all those that have arrived from Canada, Mexico, and otherwise by land in five and a half years		700,000
Total		5,026,721

Here then we have an aggregate of five millions of foreigners to sixteen millions of native-born white men. The proportion of voters is calculated at about one in seven, and the relative strength of the native and foreign-born population at the polls would stand thus:

The native poll would equal sixteen millions, divided by seven, or	2,285,714 votes.
The foreign vote would be represented by five millions divided by seven, or	714,286 votes.
Total vote in the United States,	3,000,000

Now, continues that journal, let us work out the result of a national election in which the native-born citizens should be equally divided; one third of the latter voting on one side and two-thirds the other. The statement will stand thus:

Half the native vote is	1,142,857
Two-thirds of the foreign vote is	476,191
Total on the foreign side	1,619,048
Half the native vote is	1,142,857
One-third of the foreign vote is	238,095
Total vote on the native side	1,380,909
Majority against the native side	238,076

In making this calculation our cotemporary has stated the case altogether too favorably to the foreign side of the question; inasmuch, as instead of two-thirds, fully three-fourths of the foreign-born population are invariably arrayed on the same side. And we may add parenthetically, that this fact constitutes the strength of the Democratic party, and accounts satisfactorily for the violent opposition it displays to every project for the restriction of the foreign vote. In this city, for example, if the native population alone enjoyed the elective franchise, the Democratic party would scarcely be numbered by hundreds, but its army is swollen to thousands by commanding the active and zealous support of seven-eights of the naturalized citizens.

All experience has proved that, as a political element, the foreign vote of this country is essentially one-sided. It goes invariably with that party which styles itself democratic, which panders to its prejudices, flatters its self-love, defers to its opinions, appeals to its passions, and profits by its ignorance. A vast majority of the foreign-born population abandoned Europe, because they were virtually thralls and outcasts, crushed beneath the intolerable burden of despotic dynasties, and traditional social distinctions.—Arriving in our own country, and securing the rights of citizenship, they naturally become radicals and rampant democrats, ready for the wildest innovations, full to overflowing of insane schemes of government, and projects of reform unknown to the Fathers of the Republic, impracticable in a land of law-regulated freedom, and dangerous not alone to the peaceful relations subsisting between this and other countries, but to the strength and stability of the Union. Courted, caressed, cajoled, but never relaxed by the Democratic party, they become zealots in the cause, and banded together by endearing ties of identity of opinion, they cast their votes as one man in favor of that party. It is not, be it observed, the seven hundred thousand foreign votes that the American people have to dread, but it is this immense vote thrown invariably in such a way as to give preponderance to one party.

It is worse than idle to imagine that so enormous, influential and increasing an element will remain perpetually satisfied with the obscurity of the hewers of wood and drawers of water.—They claim their share of the glory of the conquest, and the spoils of the battle. They have the right, and will exercise it, to require that the Government should shape its course in accordance with their crude and often dangerous notions of domestic and foreign policy. We have seen this influence exerted in the case of Kossuth, in that of Kinkel, in that of John Mitchell, and other political refugees, who have visited America, for the purpose of diffusing their peculiar notions of the solidarity of nations, and of inculcating heresies utterly at variance with the calm and rational counsels of the founders of our Government. These pernicious propagandists failed in their mischievous missions may not be attributed to any reluctance on the part of the foreign choborts of Democracy to encourage and propagate them, but rather to the abiding common sense of the American people. How long that rampart against the furious wave of radicalism, growing larger and more formidable as it gathers accretion from annual swarms of immigrants, will suffice to defend the bulwarks of our Constitution and political system is beyond the ken of human sagacity; but if nothing be done to arrest the perilous and surging tide, it needs no seer to predict that the great work of the sages and patriots of the revolution will be ultimately overwhelmed.—*N. O. Bee.*

Carried the Joke a Little too Far.—The Toronto (Canada) Patriot says: "Two Americans on Wednesday morning last, wishing to secure a free passage from London to Niagara received a small bounty, and enlisted to serve in the Foreign Legion. They were furnished with free tickets through to Niagara, and immediately left on the cars for that; but the recruiting officer, hearing of their intention to stop at Paris, take the Buffalo and Brantford Railway, and get their passage free to the 'land of liberty,' gave notice to the conductor by telegraph to keep an eye to the gentlemen. When at Paris they attempted to carry out their designs, but were arrested and taken on. Probably they will see Sebastopol before they return. They were respectable in appearance, but carried the joke a little too far."

The New York Express.—The New York Express says the census will not present the grand aggregate at first anticipated. From actual returns then for reported the population of the State will probably not exceed 2,450,000, all told, or a gain of about seven and a half per cent. in five years. The falling off is considerable in many of the agricultural counties, while the increase in the commercial and manufacturing towns is much larger than was generally expected. The city of New York will probably fall from 60,000 to 80,000 below the estimate of the Marshals, based on a few imperfect returns; and Buffalo, instead of running up to more than 90,000, will fall short of 80,000.

DISGUSTING.

The vulgar abuse heaped upon native Americans by some of the foreigner organs, is enough to disgust every man of good sense.—There is a low, dirty, scurrilous sheet published in this city, conducted by men who never could elevate themselves above the level of common blackguards, which indulges in language which would hardly be tolerated within the precincts of Billingsgate. No epithet is too low, too degrading or disgraceful to be applied to the members of the American party. Its contemporaries usually shun coming into contact with it as they would avoid a night cart, or other vehicle of filth, and decent men who have been known to throw the slanderous thing from their doors, with a pair of tongs, disdaining to touch it with their hands.—As some fish are said to thrive only in troubled waters, so the paper of which we are speaking, would not exist a day out of the atmosphere of slang and vituperation. It administers to the very worst appetite of mankind—and whether speaking of the most enlightened statesman, the purest patriot, or the talented females of our country, it pursues the same strain of vulgar and disgusting abuse. It is enough for man, woman or child to have been born on the soil of America to insure the ill-will and contemptuous denunciations of the conductors of that vehicle of falsehood and defamation—whilst, on the other hand, they can see no demerit in one of foreign birth, and can hug to their bosoms the burglar or murderer, if born in a foreign land. With them no virtue, no honor, no truth exist any where, but in the breast of the foreign born, and no vice or immorality is found but with the native American. If an encounter occur between a native and foreigner, the former is censured without examination, and the latter excused. If a riot take place, although notoriously commenced by the foreign population, the natives are charged by these contemptible and malignant falsifiers with being the aggressors. Facts are entirely omitted or misrepresented to gratify their hatred of Americans and their love for foreigners. They would change their religion, (if they ever had any,) and deny their God, if it would advance them in the estimation of the foreign faction. Whilst such men continue to the control of a public newspaper, native citizens can have no justice at their hands, and the courtesies of life and the principles of honor, will continue to be violated.

And why is it that these wretched and vile caterers to the morbid foreign appetite, thus strain every nerve to depreciate and villify the American people? They profess to be native born themselves; but if they be so, they belie their birth place, and deserve to be classed with the lowest filth of Europe that is cast upon our shores. "It is a dirty bird that fouls in its own nest," says the proverb; and it can be applied to men as well as to the feathered tribe.

"Where is the wretch, so lost, so dead,
" Who never to himself hath said,
" This is my own, my native land,"

Most of God's creatures, human and brute, have an attachment to "home, sweet home;" but how and then persons are found who discard all such feelings, and would transfer their homes to strangers and outlaws, if they could thereby receive a temporary elevation, or secure a fuller pocket. For such persons we have no sympathy.

Balt. Clipper.

From the Columbia Times.

DIGNIFIED LANGUAGE.

It is quite common, on turning over our exchanges to find in those journals opposed to Americans, bitter denunciations of the party whose members are branded as "the fungus of society;" "mushrooms;" "midnight carousers;" "disturbers of the peace;" "Inquisitorial band of Ruffians;" "lower dregs of society, who stink;" "the worthless and vagabond; who assume to be more than their fellows, and volunteer to defend the rights of property-holders while they themselves, are sowing the seeds of agrarianism."—These phrases daily used, serve as an index to the heart of those who select them for their use.

We not only find such language in some of our exchanges, whose editors are bitterly opposed to the party, but in conversation with Carolina gentlemen, from whom we ought to expect better things, they use the identical language in order to demonstrate their contempt for the American party. Go on, gentlemen, exhaust yourselves of abusive epithets—they cannot fail to convince the intelligent, intimidate the timid and crush the party, as you think. Abuse for reason has always been the weapon used by political masters to their willing slaves. The sons of Carolina have long submitted to the iron rule of a self-constituted oligarchy, and we think the day is not far distant when our native State will be purged of this sort of influence, which has been permitted to exist in all of the councils of the State, and has conferred upon most of our politicians the power of almost absolute rule.

Our Representatives in Congress are fast assuming this position. Some have long since disclosed their disposition and power to play with the rights and interests of their constituents, who have been tied to Washington influences and driven from Resistance to Co-operation, and from Co-operative to abject Submission, and are now being put upon the block for sale, the National Democratic party being regarded as the bidder.

We hope the time is not far distant when the people will teach their Representatives that they are their servants and not their dictators.

A Sad Scene.—The following sketch is taken from the correspondence of the Boston Journal. No reflections of ours can add to its beauty and pathos, or deepen the force of its simple eloquence. The writer says:

As painful a scene met my view in the cars from Philadelphia to New York, as I had ever seen in my journeys. A *lady* and her husband came into the cars at the former place, and were seated near us—very respectable in appearance, and the lady, in particular, uncommonly interesting. After a little while I noticed a strange manner in the gentleman, which seemed to indicate he was *not in favor* of the Maine Liquor Law. At every place the cars stopped he evidently replenished the vacuum in his throat by a new drink, until he could not sit without help in his seat. He then rose hastily and went and opened the car door, and seated himself in it, with his feet hanging outside. His wife was much distressed, and tried to prevail upon him to come in, and he gave her a push which almost sent her to the floor. Two gentlemen rose, and, with the aid of the conductor, he was helped in and placed in a reclining position on one of the seats beneath a window. He soon apparently fell asleep—and it was enough to break one's heart to see the attentions that that devoted wife lavished upon a senseless husband. She covered him up with her shawl, to keep the dust from making him uncomfortable, if his hands fell in an unpleasant position, she gently replaced them, and perhaps bedewed them with a tear.

Before arriving in N. York she seemed anxious to have him waked, and asked one of the gentlemen to 'please wake him, as it was a strange city, and she did not know what to do.' Two or three roused him a little, and then she went to him with a sweet smile, and said—'We have got almost to New York, and I am glad, *you are so tired*,' and he *struck her in the face!* She had the sympathy of all in the car, I know; for there was many a moist eye among the ladies, and many a bitter look on manhood's cheek. Arrived in New York, he would not leave the cars till he was ordered off by the Conductor, and her attentions in crossing the fiery were assiduous as ever, and met with pushes and blows from her brutal husband. The last I saw of her was in the station house on the New York side, begging him to go and see to their baggage, and he answered her that she was a fool—to mind her own business, &c. My travelling companion remarked—'That is woman's love, and when he speaks kindly to her again, she will forget it all.'

CURSING THE NATIVES.

Foreigners are indebted to the natives of this country for all the rights and privileges they enjoy, and even the means of support which they possess. They were received into the country with a friendly hand; placed in a remunerating employment; and even admitted to an equal right with the natives, in the selection of our rulers—and yet, in many instances, they combine together to overpower the natives, and to shape the course of our public policy—and, in fact, to rule the country; and because the natives have refused to relinquish their rights to those new comers, and incorporate their atheistical and other demoralizing notions into our national and State policy, these foreigners not only curse, but endeavor to put down by brute force, those who have sheltered and fed them. One would be more surprised at this flagitious conduct, were it not known that among the natives are men who countenance and extol the proceedings of the foreigners, and seek every occasion to abuse and villify those who are of their own lineage and blood. With such men power and profit are the objects aimed at, and to acquire which they would see the stars and stripes trodden under the feet of foreigners, and the country delivered over to their guidance.

With three-fourths of the natives arrayed against them, these seekers after public plunder have the audacity to curse their countrymen, and to stigmatize them as bigots, traitors and the like. They have completely identified themselves with the foreign faction, and upheld it in its violations of law, and murderous assaults upon the natives. This may seem strange to an uninterested observer; but it is still more surprising, that the official organ of the American Government, should be found among the strongest advocates of the foreign interests. This has given tone and direction to the various governmental puppets and dependents, who move by command, and throw aside independence and honor for the sake of enjoying such crumbs of patronage as may be doled out to them as a reward for their cowardice and meanness.

But, however foreigners may be encouraged by native miscreants to resort to violence, they will pause on finding that it is a game at which two can play. Heretofore the punishment for such aggressions has been comparatively mild; but, if the foreigners persist in their riotous and murderous course, they will receive a check one of these days, which those who survive will remember for the balance of their lives. The natives cannot be forced into submission at the pistol's mouth, and will not continue to endure wrongs which they have ample power to redress. We advise, then, that foreigners shall respect the laws, and exercise the privileges which they have conferred on them peaceably and orderly, if they would avoid scenes which would cause regret to all good men.

Baltimore Clipper.

PROGRESS OF THE FEVER IN NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

From the Norfolk papers of yesterday, we have the following reports of the Board of Health: Thursday, 7 new cases and 2 deaths in city, 4 new cases and 1 death in hospital. Friday, 17 new cases and 4 deaths in city, and two new cases and 7 deaths in hospital. Saturday, 7 new cases and 3 deaths in city, and no new cases and 1 death in hospital. Since the 16th of July up to Saturday, there had been 60 cases in Norfolk, of which 20 died.

The editor of the Norfolk Bulletin, in his issue of Saturday, announces that in consequence of his hands leaving, the paper would be temporarily suspended.

The Howard Association had organized, with a sum of $3,000, for the relief of the sick. Capt. W. B. Ferguson was elected President, James A. Saunders Secretary, and Captain R. W. Bowden, Treasurer.

The Board of Health has determined hereafter to publish only the deaths that occur, and not the new cases.

On Thursday there were two cases of yellow fever on board the Pennsylvania, and the patients were removed to a vessel at anchor below Craney Island, where all other cases occurring on the Pennsylvania would be carried.

Two hundred persons, mostly prominent men of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and their families, left Sunday in the steamer Georgia for Baltimore.

We find the following names published under the obituary head: Miss Susan Kemp, aged 16; Mrs. Elizabeth Camp; Mrs. Emma Tolan, aged 28, and Mrs. Mary R. Webb, aged 26.

In Portsmouth, as we learn from the Sanitary Committee in the Transcript, which has again commenced publication, the deaths have been as follows: Tuesday 9, Wednesday 8, Thursday 7, Friday 7. Total 31. The number of new cases had not been so great and the disease had assumed a milder form.

Much indignation prevailed in consequence of a number of citizens, who had escaped to the Magnolia Springs, organizing themselves into a Board of Health to prevent others from stopping there. Also against the Commandant at Old Point for denying the citizens permission to land there with their families. Destruction of the Government property was threatened. It is now with the greatest difficulty that a citizen could leave the town. The Naval Hospital is now attended by Dr. Minor and Assist Surgeon Harrison and Steele of the U. S. Navy.

Three Sisters of Charity from St. Joseph's, Md., are also there.

In the town of Suffolk, $50 had been raised and forwarded to Portsmouth for the relief of the sufferers.

Later.—We have the following information by way of telegraph from Petersburg:

There were a large number of new cases in Norfolk Sunday. Drs. Selden and Sylvester, and Sam'l R. Borum, all prominent citizens, were down with the fever, as was also Mr. T. H. Broughton, a son of the editor of the Herald, Gen. Mallison and four others, with their families, chartered the steamer Coffee and left Sunday for City Point. They arrived at Petersburg and left yesterday morning on the Southern cars.

In Portsmouth Sunday one physician had six new cases of fever, and several others occurred.

Alleged Abolitionism of Foreign Emigrants.—The leading Democratic paper in the State of Illinois is the Chicago Democrat. Hear what that paper says in regard to the views of slavery entertained by the foreign emigrants now rapidly filling up this country. Let our readers bear in mind that the following is the language of a leading Democratic organ, not our language.—We specially call attention to this fact, for we do not want to be held responsible for the words of others. We only quote Democratic authority:

We are willing to do anything Democratic to unite the North. But no would we not unite with the friends of human slavery in the South, as with men in the North who make a man's birthplace or his doctrinal religion a test for office over and above his character and his principles. *The same Democratic principles that make us detest slavery, make us anxious for a healthy foreign emigration as the best means of getting rid of it.*—Besides, our country should continue to be what it is now, the home of the oppressed from all quarters of the world.

Upon the foregoing the Memphis Eagle comments as follows:

We call the attention of every slaveholder to this startling confession. According to this Democratic witness the best means of getting rid of slavery is to keep up a healthy *foreign emigration*. And yet Southern journals, professing a devotion to Southern interests, denounce—correctly denounce—the American party for making efforts to check, by legitimate means, the influx of foreign abolitionism into this country.

DIED,

At his residence, in Chatham County, on the 29th of July, William Bryant, a most worthy man, and a good Citizen, leaving a family and a large circle of Friends to lament this irreparable loss.

Register please copy.

Anecdote of the North and the South.—The following incident was related by the Rev. D. Newton, of Mississippi, in the course of his speech at the first anniversary of the Seaman's Aid Society, in the city of New York:

"On one occasion, and that not very long ago, not five hundred miles from this city, a young ministerial brother whom acquaintance I made, and with whom I had spent several very pleasant evenings in social intercourse, interchanging opinions and experiences of the North and the South, walking across the floor, silent, and as it seemed, in thoughtful mood, his brow knitted, and his whole countenance sad and cast down, as it his bosom heaved with some big sentiment, suddenly, as if unable longer to repress his feelings, turned round and with tears in his eyes said, "Oh, Mr. Newton, I feel so bad!" Why," said I, somewhat surprised, "what is the matter?" Still wringing his hands in apparent agony, he replied. "Oh sir, I am thinking about the poor slaves of the South."

My surprise and alarm, which were but for a moment gave place immediately to another feeling, and I promptly replied—"O, yes, I think I know how to sympathize with you. I feel bad, too, very bad. I have felt so ever since I came north, and have passed through the streets of your city. The poor, wretched, down trodden, ragged-looking objects that I have seen, in the shape of human beings, begging and bending about your streets, and huddled away in the squalid dens in your alleys; and especially your free negroes! O, what miserable ——!" A downright hearty laugh from my friend showed me that I was understood. "Now my good brother," said I "why do you not come South and preach to us and our poor negroes?"

"Why, you won't let me," exclaimed he.

"Won't let you! Why, yes we will—we want all the preachers that we can get."

"Yes, but if I go down South to preach, you will hang me."

"Not if you preach the Gospel of Christ," said I; and if you should come there to preach any other gospel, you ought to be hung."

"Was I not more than half right, Mr. President? Paul says that if he, or