

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: If paid stMadly in advance, two dollars per an-num; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within six months; and these dollars at the end of the

North-Carolina Star. year. ADVERTISEMENTS not receding virteen ADVENTION RELATED TO THE ADVENTION OF ADVENTION OF A DVENTION OF A DVENT in the above rates. A russonable definctional

Book and Job Printing done with neatnes despatch, and on accommodating terms.

GENERAL DIRECTORY. CITY GOVERNMENT. Wm, Dallas Haywood, Intendant of Police. COMMERSIONERS. Eastern Ward .- Eldridge Smith, A. Adams. Middle Ward.-E. L. Harding, Isaac Pronter. E. Cantwell, Western Ward.-A. M. Gorman, H. D. Turuer.

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 Marlort.

COURTS.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina is seld

in this city semi-annually, on the second N .nday in June, and the 30th day of December -Hon. Frederick Nash, Chiut Justice, R. M. Pearson, Associate udge, Judger

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

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

Monday in November. Judger,-Hou. 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 he first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

John C. Moore, Clerk. Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solie itor of the fourth Judicial District.

The Court of Picas and Quarter Sessions is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November. Jeff. Utley, Clerk. Chairman of the County Court.—William Boy.

unty Solicitor-K. P. Marriott. Sherif of Wate County-William H. High.! Commer Willie Scott. Register .- II. Hutson.

BANKS. Bank of the State of North Carolina, incorps rated 1830. 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. Mordeon, President, Charles Dewey, Cashier. J. H. Brynn, Jr., Teller and Notary Public. W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public.

Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk, This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarbor Fayetterille, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Clear lotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

On the part of the State ; D. W. Courts, Pub-Treasurer, ex-officio, L. O'B. Branch and V

R. Poole, On the part of the Stockholders : Wm. Boylan, Wm. Pence, J. H. Beyan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Al-fred Jones and B. F. Moore.

Offering and Renewal day-Tuesday. Discount day-Wednesday. Domestie Bills and Bills of Exchange discount

ed every slay. Business hours from 10 till 2 o'clock,

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of the Cape Fea William H. Jones, Cashier, R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.

North Carolina Star. VOLUME XLVI.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1855.

per It is officially announced that it is a penal

offence to deposit in any post office, to be conveyed

in mail, any envelop or packet containing letters

addressed to different persons. The law upon

in the case of latters addressed to foreign coun-

Household Words.

We have received from the publishers. Me

ars Dix and Edwards, 10 Park Place, New York

the October number of Household Words .- The

The Great Baby, Two Days in Rio Janoiro, On

the Downs, The Masque of Life, Robertson in

Dreamers, Parish Broils, Wet Garden Walks

Regulars and Irregulars. Comfort, Coralie, The

Papyrus, Doctoring Begins at Home, The Wor

thy Magistrate, An Accursed Bace, The Child

Seer, Wild Court Tamed, Poor Angelica, Some

Railroads in the United States

ummary of the number of Railroads in the se

eral States, and the total number in the United

New York has 16, Maryland 4, Canada 2

, Vermont 4, Massachusetts 14, Rhode Island 2,

5m? The compliment has recently been paid to

Mr. Mrancroft, of a Danish translation of his

History of the United States, three volumes of

which have already appeared in Copenhagen, the

first in 1553, and the second and third in 1854.

It is said that considerable interest in the history

of our country and her institutions is felt in

From Portsmouth

LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG -Nothing could excee

the attention of Louis Napoleon to his rows

guest. On leaving Boulonge, the Queen sudden

ly perceived that she had left behind a favorit

little laplog, and expressed her very great reg

tion cannot fail to asgment.

on Sunday were reported at 17.

We are indebted to a friend for the following

following is the table of contents.

thing Like a Dramatic Author.

States &c

-Total 119.

10000

tries.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3. 1855.

THE LATEST FROM NORFORK. A gentleman who come up from Norfelk yes-terday on hoard the steamer Curtis Peck has kindly furnished as with the following intelligence. The steamer leaves Norfolk at 6 o'clock, A. M.

and the information furnished below is up to that On Saturday it is estimated that there were about 40 deaths; and on Sunday about 31 were buried.

Up to 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, there were 16 orders for coffins at Salusbury's estabhatment.

Wm. Reid, the late opponent of Hunter Wood-is, dec'd, for the Mayoralty, died on Friday night. His oldest son George Reid, is exceeding-ly ill, with little or no hope entertained of his rewhich the above is based is frequently violated by persons who are, perhaps, not aware of its existence. The thirteenth section of the act approved March 3d, 1847, reads that every person offending covery.

E. T. Summers, Esq., a member of the City Council, who has been very active during the prevalence of the Fever, is quite ill. in the manner indicated above "shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by action qui tam, one half for the use of the informer and one George Loyall, Esq., formerly a representative a Congress from the Norfolk District, and the half for the use of the Post Office Department. There is one exception, however, and that i

present Navy Agent, is very low. Charles H. Beale, Esu., an able writer, and formerly editor of the Norfolk News, died on Sunday night. The centernan was also corres-pondent with the Patersburg. Express, over the signature of "Norfolk."

Caleb Bonsal, Esq., of the firm of Bonsal A Brother, large Flour manufacturers, died on San-

Mrs. Edwin H. Delk, disd Saturday; and her child followed soon after of the Fever. Miss Henderson, aged just fourteen years, a most promising daughter of Licut, Henderson of

Russia, Mistress Hannah Woolley, To Hang or the U. S. Navy, died on Sunday. not to Hang, Our Commission, The Little Chur-Mr. Quick, of the firm of O'Brien & Quick, unister-(Five Chapters-complete.) Judge Not, riakers, died on Saturday. Mr. O'Brien, part-Wrecks at Sea, School Girls, Brides for Sale

ner of the deceased, died about tep days prev and Mrs. Quick, his wife, but a short time be Dr."Alexander Galt, the esteemed Postmasta

Norfolk, died on Saturday. Thomas G. Broughton, Esq., the senior edite of the Herald, was attacked with the Fever on aturday last, and is said to be quite sick. John D. Gordan, the Broker, was very ill early

esterday morning, and but little hopes enter-ained of his recovery. Dr. Robert B. Tonstall is convalescent, but ids rother, Dr. Rich'd R. Tunstall, is very ill.

Dr. Robert IL Gordan, Health Officer for th Delaware I, Maine I, Georgia 5, New Hampshire Dr. Gordan says there is no abatement of th

Connecticut 6, Pennsylvania 12, New Jersey 4 ver, except for lack of victime. He thinks the Virginia 7, North Carolina 4, South Carolina 3 lisease is more malignant now than it has ever en, entrying off many in from 48 to 72 hours Alabama I, Illinois 3, Indiana 3, Ohio 14, Ken-He thinks none will escape the scourge. tucky 1, Mississippi 1, Louisiana 1, Tennessee 3.

W. H. Wilson, Esq., President of the Virginia Bank at Portsmouth, and his eldest daughter, Miss Mary, have both been quite ill with the Fo-ver at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, but are now vering.

Miss Cowdery, daughter of Dr. Jonathan Cory, den'd., of the U. S. Navy, left for York, Pa., several days since, where she was taken ill with the Fever immediately after her arrival. Fortutely she secured the unremitting exertions Dr. Thomas Williamson, formerly of the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, and when last heard

Demaark, which the aprearance of this tracs afrom was rapidly recovering. Since the above was written, we hear that Dr De Capree, of New York, died at Norfolk on Sun-

Among the passengers on the Curtis Peck We hear haf very little. The trains on th tenance yesterday, were an interesting little son and doughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bat-son, of Norfolk. The little by is but 18 months, schourd Road only run now three times a week, and yesterday we had no mail from Portsmouth and the little girl only 4 years old. The fover has made them orphans. They are at present in this city, at the hospital residence of Dr. J. F. Mettaner. A gentleman who came up by the Curtis Peek steamer informs is that the deaths in Portsmunth

In Norfolk during last week there were 217

The estimated population is 4000, On Saturday there were about 40 burials. On Sunday the number of interments reached

Mot day last we can hear of but 14

STAND BY YOUR GUNS! That true American Union Journal, the Cin-matti Times, resolutely resisted the dishonest tempt to deliver the members of the American

Order under the corrupt bargain made by Chase, Ford, & Co. So soon as the plot was discovered. the Times promntly rallied the true Americana it called on the veteran Trimble to or functional Chase, and continues to deno

wage a sectional war against our own Protestant fellow-citizens. We copy from the Times an admirable article upon the importance of the next Presidential election. Coming from a

marter in which the magnitude of the issues we hail the article with pleasure. It is an evidence quarter, and that true hearts and sagaei may be relied on in the hour of peril, to defend the integrity of the Union and the American

The approaching Presidential Riection, and the

impromises of the constitution upon which this reat and flourishing Union of sovereign Ropubimpromises of the constitution upon which this

All other questions, all other abstractions or practical measures of public policy, will be sunk in this impending sectional and favatical collision upon the slavery question; and the exigency will require the union of the conservatives of both sections and of all parties, to provent a riolent overthrow of the fairest fabric of selfviolent overthrow of the vernment ever erected in the annals of mankind Reduced to its simplest form, the great issue of 1856 will be union or disunion-the continued

port of Norfolk, who has had a violent attack, has so far recovered as to be enabled to travel, and accompanied by his lady, proceeded yesterday to Richmend, on the steamer Curtis Peck.

where, if they cannot be guaranteed the pr n of the compacts and compromises of the local constitution, they are prepared to risk native and foreign population, and from such the chances of secession, disunion, and a separa uthern confederacy. We know, too, that in cal and evident to every unbiased and unpreje-diced mind. Upon this basis we shall proceed the Northern anti-slavery programme for 1856 there are several direct issues which comprehend the immediate provocation to secession-such and first let us consider-

ack line, by starving the United States Senat to submiss sion ; the rejection of Kansas, if she call apply, bonestly or dishonestly, for admission

shali apply, boundary in the fitter the application of the Wilmot provide against slavery to all the Territories: the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the abolition of slavery in the federal District of the will be total cost of foreign papers \$1,501,882. The number of foreign papers \$1,501,882. The number of foreign papers \$1,501,882. The number of foreign papers

t by a Northern anti-slavery administration, d the power of an overwhelming Northern ajority in the popular branch of Congress, will

Native population 21,052,080 66,444 1 to 317 Foreign " 2,169,207 58,838 1 to 32 anti-slavery administrations and such a House o Representatives as will be able to starve the ervatives of the Senate into a capitulation a bat 1 in 317 Americans is a parper then it follows that the proportion of native and foreign parper is is one to ten. These calculations are based upon the risk of the suspension of all supplies for th is the value of the government. The alliance noam apport of the government. The alliance noam has they have the House already secured—that hey have only to elact the President—that their hey have only to elact the President—that their scatter of pauperism in this country is immi-gration. This conclusion is confirmed by an ex-mination of the pauper statistics of these coun-country is the source of the pauper statistics of these coun-try is the source of the pauper statistics of the source of the source of the pauper statistics of the source of the source of the pauper statistics of the source of the pauper statistics of the source of the pauper statistics of the source of th plans are matured for this achievement ; and that

when it is accomplished there shall be no more

NUMBER 37

SON" AGAIN.

Bishop McGill, the impious Catholic prelate who holds sway over the faithful in this city, and who aspires to be considered the infallible interowter of the Almighty's dispensations to comm preter of the armigny suppresentation of the nities and individuals, seems determined, if he e.c., to acquire an infamous motoriety, and to make himself stink (if he does not already) in the nestrils of the people of this commonwealt Not satisfied with once outraging the convictions and sensibilitios of the public, by his ruthless nd wholesale attack upon the protestant feeling

f the land, and by his daring impiety in attribu ting the pestilence at Norfolk and Portsmouth to the "sin of Know Nothingism," he is moved again and still again to repeat his reckless con-octures and assaults, and sectas even to rejoice at the abborrence and disgust with which they are viewed by an enlightened and christian commu-nity. Disciplined to insensibility himself, he agines that all other men are similarly conditioned, and look upon the terrible visitations that sometimes afflict their neighbors and friends as a thing not worthy to call forth their sympathies, but a thing only fit to mock at and to sport with. Once, twice, shrice, has he declared and yet again declares in language not to be misunder-stood, and in the face of a whole people in distress and affright at the melancholy march of a scourge that lavs in the grave its hundreds in the thing not worthy to call forth their sympathies that lays in the grave its hundreds in the moment, that to the sin of Know Nothingiam moment, that to the sin of Know Nothingiam is to be imputed all this suffering, bereavement, and death. We hardly have the patience to contemplate the revolting crueity, to say nothing of the horrid impiety, of his pricetly assertion. Is there nothing due to the feelings of an afficient and suffering people ? Suppose Bishop McGill doer believe that the fearful epidemia at Norfolk is normalize that the fearful epidemia the doction s caused by the belief of its people in the doctrine f Know Nothingism, is this the time or this the occasion in which to announce that opinion ? Is the hour of pain, distress and death the time to. remind even a sinner of his sins? To tortur him by catalogning them right before his eyes and in his cars? Is the time, when sympathy and consolation are most necessary and most appropriate, the best time to laugh in the face of the sick and dying, and taunt and pain them with a cruel reference to their past offences against Heaven and " the true Church ?" Is this Bishop McGill's method of administering consolation to departing spirits ? Does he say to them at such an hour-you are sick and suffering because of the commission of *this* sin, and you are dying and bound to be damned because of the commission of *that* sin ? Is this, most reverend, holy end of they and it is they maner in which you prac-field bishop, the manner in which you prac-tically apply your destrine of "streme unotion" If so, your Reverence deserve the tortures, the duty as Americaus to show cause for a ropeal of of the laws or the extension of the term of pro-There cannot be a more just or a more impar-

deaths, and the hell-penalties your goodness and piety would inflict upon all heretics. In truth, sir, we believe that you deserve to suffer the ag-onies of the lost even in this world, and to have them enhanced ten-fold in the world to come-if for nothing else, for the utterance of that heart-less and abominable sentiment of yours at the

less and abominable sentiment of you did utter time and under the circumstances you did utter it. Yet you call us a sinner-yourself a sort of a saint. We may expect to hear you say next that if allowed, you will be inclined to call God and results of 1850 shows that during the year ending June 20, 1850, the number of persons who received "the benefit of the public funds of the different States, was 134,972; of this number that if allowed, you will be inclined to call God the Devil, and the Devil God. There is really, sir, no limit to what you call your ploty. It is equally at home in heaven or hell, in earth or purgatory. Turning from a consideration of the peculiar and afflicting circumstances under which "John McGill Bishop of Hichmond," thought proper to announce an opinion which all good and sensible men everywhere, equally with ourselves condemn and abbor, we inquire in what respect he has exculpated himself by his letter of a column's length in Saturday's Enquirer. Does he retract paupers maintained at public expense, is about equal; and it must be borne in mind that the native population of the United Status far exceeds the atrochous sentiment? Does he modify it in any particular? Does he make any apology or excuse for uttering it at the time he did? Does he the atrocious sentiment 7 Does he modify it in nny particular? Does he make any apology or excuss for uttering it at the time he did? Does he in any wise relieve himself of the suspicion, be-liaved by all well-grounded, that he spoke it with a special view to influence the political convictions of his hearers, and to excite unworthy projudices against a great political party? Not at all—none of these things does he do or attempt to do. On the contrary, he anisfies himself with a repetition, more emphatic than ever, of the impi-ous and abominable sentiment he doel to ut on Thankegiving day. He still says that, "if allowed the foreign; and to correctly ascertain file com-parative contribution to pauperism, we must supare the native and foreign paupers with the One of every 32 foreigners is a pauper; whereas

but the French Emper.s., perhaps not prod y appreciating the immense moral weight and ritial power of the mighty kingdost, or sue that power of the mighty kingdost, or sue erly apprec Denmark," declined it:

petting that there was "something rotten in Demmark," declined it. With regarif to the naked question of the roamle tolls, there can be little doubt that the whole of the enlightened opinion of Europe is with un, and but for the jealousy van the part of the larger States of our vising greatness, and, the disfaver with which they wolldlock upon a serifement by us of an international difficulty which has given all of them annoyance, the European world would rejoice at our bringing Denmark to reason. As it is, however invidiously England and Prance may regard the threatening condition of our Dan-iah relations, we occupy a proud position in maintaining the right, before the assemblied pow-ers of the globe. And in thus viewing our de-termination to resist the sound-tolls, we cannot help quoting the eloquent and nervous language of the glibel Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, a Southern man and a patriot, who in diaminsing the matter, thus speaks, from a foreign point of cheartenion, of the importance of maintaining intact the American Union-

Maintaining intact the American Union-And to what do we ove this hofry position among the nations; this respectful consideration and deference which the loading Powers of En-rope are not at liberty to withhold from us? We owe it to the greatness, prosperity, and power which we derive from that blessed Union which which we derive room and breast the second s greatly wicked mon-North, South, West, wher-ever you are to be found-if you success in me-vering into fragments our Pederal Union, will your united South, or your Northean republic, or your Western confederation possess in themselves the elements of national greatness and power essential for development into first-rate nations, or even those essential for a ficient solf protection and the maintenance of real indopendence? No, not a thousand times not Your interests would be disregarded, your rights violated, your eith and the maintenance of real independence? Not not a thousand times not Your interests would be disregarded, your rights violated, your dit-mens, if they should care to venture alroad, would be scouted, maltreated, and ejected by every petty potentate of Europe, whose proudest sovereign now would not dare to let his uplifted hand full in anger upon the man who could look him calm-ly in the face and say, *I am an American cilices*.³ Your commercial rights would be violated and your flag flouted with impunity upon every sea, or be also only by virtue of the covering and de-vouring protection of some maval Power which now respects you as a formidable rival and needs your alliance as one whose ensity is to be dread-ed, but whose humble, subservient, obliged pro-fage you would soon become. Why, Hills Den-mark herself would then be able to suforce against you at the camen's mouth, if you should done the formidance in the other of the should against you at the canuon's mouth, if you should dare to refuse it, the tribute from which, under our glorious Union, the mere expression of our national will is about to emancipate you. As you love your country, they, sa you love your-selves, cherish and protect the Federal Union that makes us one. The measurelise of Suropeo would with both hands tear every jewel from their crowns to purchase its dissolution. And, ch. [when the first intelligence of the structure of the American Union shall reach Europe from over the Atlantic, what a shrink of despair from ago-nizing homanity will go up to heaven to invoke curses upon the traitors to their country and their race who shall have made the wreck 1

HISTORY PERVERTED.

We commend to the perusal of our readers the

We commend to the perusal of our readers the following article from the New York Express, exposing some of the perversions of history at the hands of some of the defenders and apologists of the Foreign-Catholic party. It will trapay an ab-tentive reading. And it is not improbable that that pure man, immaculate patrice, and infallible interpreter of God's providences, "John McGill Bishop of Richmond, "night gather from it some useful hints for his next political sermon: "Ignorance is one of the most potent instru-ments employed by the cremies of the American party,-falshood is another, and both are so of-ten found playing into one another's hands, that Truth enly now and then gets a obunce to vindi-cate harvel. The monstrous perversions of facts which daily flood the "foreign" and "fasion" presses, with a visw to prejudice the American icause, are too numerous to be dealt with in detail -but we occasionally ensounter one so well cal-culated to deceive, that, perhaps it is worth while

Thanksgiving day. He still says that, "if allowed to judge," he would "salect the sin of Know Nothingiam" as "the sin of our day, most likely to bring down the anger of heaven"—that he is "aware of no sin more likely to provoke heaven." &c. And, if allowed, he would be inclined to im-contracts of the says work and the says work and the says work Roman Charta, and the says work and the Ba-rons at Runnymede, all of whom he says work Roman Charta, be would be inclined to im-contracts of Know and the says work and the says work Roman Charta, and an and from the likely to provoke heaven." no mistake about it, we quote from the Union the

secret. oppose th mee the treason under which an order, organized to re-strain Foreigners and Papists, has employed both

Order.

From the Dollar Times.

ican States was established.

Peace and prosperity of these States under the same general organic law, or their separation into two or three independent confederacies, with all the revolutionary and anarchical accessories of the fielde and disorganized military republics of South America. After the experience which we have had in the preliminery akirmickes her

for example, as the restoration of the Mission

\$1501,882. The number of foreign paupers exceed the native 2,104. From these statistics we perceive the number of foreign and native be sufficient to cut the golden cords which bind the North and South together, and Inunch us

pon that stormy son of disanon, civil wars evolutions and elections by the beyond, in which ar Spanish Augerican contributed here bee drifting at the mercy of the winds and waves i the last quarter of a century. And the plan of the Northern Holy Alliance comprehends an

found guilty and subjected to an ignominious OUR "POLITICAL PESTILENTIAL PARpunishmant. But these officers, some of them after fifty years of service, having perilled their lives and shed their blood in the defence of their untry, have been accused in secret, tried in condemned in storet, and dishonored before the world. It is cruci, shameful conduct, and works the severest injury to the officers them-selves and to their families, thus deprived of their cans of living, after having disqualified them selves for the successful pursuit of any other profession. It will be eventually of greatingury the Navy itself ; for capable men will shun service in which their old age is to be visited

with such injustice and dishonor. We said above that the doings of the Board had been approved without exception. This is true. But it is reported that an exception is that a just appreciation of the danger which zur-rounds us exists in a powerful and influential eran Commodore Stewart, (Old Ironsides as he is called,) the oldest Captain in the Navy, who acquired such glorious laurels during the 1812. He is placed on "leave of absence" by the Board, and the President and Secretary approve. Board, and the President and Scereary approve. But it is said that he is to be re-appointed to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. This exception shows the iniquity of the whole affair. Commodore Stewart is too old for notive service. thall it be? The Presidential election of 1656 will be the great creat of the Federal Constitution on the slavery quantion. It will be the list performed two revolutionary extremes of the atolinon of slavery or the disolution of the the list performed two revolutionary extremes of the atolinon of slavery or the disolution of the the list performed two revolutionary extremes of the atolinon of slavery or the disolution of the the list, and the referended approval, are to be revoked as to him, whilst hundreds of other, and performed here are the injured parties cannot command so much influence, and have never been named for the compounings of the constitution and the supporters of these compacts, concessions and Presidency, as Com, Stewart has been. The whole subject will undoubted

Fagetteville Observer.

"FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE,"

A pamphlet has been prepared, under the we title, for the committee of the American Order in Washington, intended for general dis-tribution. The facts set forth are authentic, and appropriate to every section of the Union. make the following extracts The repeal or reformation of the naturalization

tial course pursued to arrive at truth, than to in

stitute a strict and rigid comparison between the

omparison, to make such deductions as are logi

FOREIGN AND NATIVE PAUPENISH. The census of 1850 shows that during the yea

native nod foreign population.

bation.

Disso on.-Geo, W. Haywood, T. H. Selby Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. . . Hogg. and C. W. D. Hutchings. Offering day Munday, Discount day Tuesday

RAIL ROADS. Raleigh and Ganton Railroad Company. E. A. Crudop, President, W. Vass, Treasurer, J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer. C. B. Ailen, Depot Agent, Mail train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M. arrives at 64 P. M.

North Carolina Bailroad Company. Chay, F. Fisher, President, C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer, T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent. a. room, rrought and Tieket Agent.
 Mail train arrives 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and deputie 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
 Mul from the West arrives at 32 minutes af-ter 4 o'clock, P. M. Departs at 20 minutes be-fore 6 o'clock. fore 5 u'clock, P. M.

POST OFFICE. William White, Sr., Post Master. Office hours, on week days, from Survise to P. M.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

NORTHERN MAIL-(B	T HAILBOAD,)
Through Mail closes daily Way Mail Arrives daily The Cars leave the depot SOUTHER N MAIL-(Br 1	at 6} a. m at 9 p. m at 6; p. m at 6; a. m
Cluses dally Arrives dally The Hack leaves WESTERN MAIL-(Br	at j p. m) at 6 p. m at 7 p. m
Closes daily Arrives daily The Train leaves GOLDSBORO'MAIL-(By R.	nt 9 p. m. at 43 p. m. at §4 p. m.
Closes daily, Arrives daily The Cars leaves daily at 1 TARBORO' MAIL-(By Tw	at 9 p. m at 5 a. m Om after 5 a. m
Closes on Sunday, Toes, and Th Arrives Tuesday, Thurs. and S Hackleaves on Mon. Wed, and PITT SBORO' MAIL-Gr. T Closes on Tuesday and Sata Arrives on Monday and Thurse Hack leaves on Sun. and Wed	nir., at B p. m hat, at 7 p. m Fri., at 8 a. m name-mones Haca mlay, at 9 p. m

them is the Yestila KING & BEUSIS-April 14, 1955. 44-41

THE MCMOBOUS SPEAKER, being a shaling

Terlection of ann ing please both in verse, original and selected, consisting of multicopter, Parodies, das, dasigned for schools, Ap. For sale by W. L. POMERNY.

May 7, 2235.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION A lowined in our resent supply of PARIS Dimnes Honolin, values and Marine Pakers, together with a granted scale of Staple and Pancy Dry Goods, which is ing been longer exclassively for each. We can such will will as how as any rotall house North or South. Modiffe a Wilkington. Roldigh, Oct. 17, 1848.

thereat. No notice was taken apparently beyonsymmethy, but electricity and steam were made to perform their most impossible acts, and when the Oncen entered her boudoir at St. Cloud, the first thing she saw was her inpdog, that jumped forward to meet her !

MR. PERRY AND OUR SPANISH CLAIMS. NOT YET SETTLED.

The Washington Union, the organ of the adminiatration, in reference to the Perry correspon-dence from Madrid and the comments of the NATIONAL INTRALIGENCER, SAYS .---

By way of illustrating Mr. Perry's patriotic ervices at Madrid, after Mr. Soule's resignation, the INTELLORNCER says that "the Secretary of the Istriklower way that the Secretary of Legation, after the withdrawal of the Minister, succeeded in obtaining of the Spanish govern-ment the concession of every claim or accommu-dation which his superior officer had been instructed to press upon the attention of the gover ment." We are very sure that the truth of the foregoing statement would be acknowledged by no one more gladly than by Mr. Marcy; but we regret that truth compels us to add that the State Department contains no evidence whatever Department contains no evidence whatever of any such diplomatic success on the part of Mr. Perry. Of the long list of cases which Mr. Soul-was instructed to press upon the Spanish govern-ment, only one has been settled, and that one-Warrior-was not in any just sense All the other cases remain ttled by Mr. Perry. adjusted, as far as the State Department has Now, is not this a precious confession in hea threats and hoastings and promises of the admintration, and after all the fuss which they

in the Hospital and sleven in the city generally

THE ADMINISTRATION AND GEN. SCOTT It is assorted, upon the authority of several Vashington correspondents that Secretary Davis and Gen. Scott are engaged in a controversy.

chich has elicited a good many sharp words o both shies. This is not to be wondered at-for no man has ever been treated more ungenermaly, not to say meanly, than fies. South has he the present Lilliputian Administration. Not satisfied with disallowing him back pay, as was certainly intended to be done by the act of the

last Congress, authorizing the appointment of a Lieutenant General, the Kitchen Usbinet take a malicious pleasure in efforing him every manner of provocation and insult. In regard to the last controversy in which the

have unnecessarily and wantonly involved the war-worn vetoran, we give the following account the Washington correspondent of the New York Times WARRINGTON, Friday, Sept. 21.

It has leaked out here that the War Department. s engaged in a sharp and bitter controversy with ion. Scott, and that developments may be ex-

pected at the opening of Congress, which will out the famous Marcy and Scott context entirely a the back-ground. The affair is remotely connected with the one

n of allowing the General back pay, under the art of Congress authorizing the appointment of of a Lieutenant General, --though it undoubtcelly has a bearing upon it. Mr Cushing has given i not this a precious confession in by r Pierce and his Pranice? After all s and honstings and promises of the ad-on, and after all the fuss which they i how the destination of the General's title to back pay under the act, which is understood to be against it. No action on this matter, however, has yet been taken. The sector provession of the sector provession of the sector provide the sector of the sector provession of the sector provide the provide the sector provide the re made in both hemispheres during the last been taken. The controversy referred to grows

action in such cases; and that he would be obliged to him if he would bereafter, in any off-

Missouri black line shall be restored ; that slave y shall be interdicted in all the Territories, and bolished in the District of Columbia ; or, if the

Senate is intractable, that the functions of the government shall be stopped, by the suspension d the supplies necessary to keep its wheels it

Give, then, this anti-slavery coalition the next administration, and it is apparent, whether they succeed or fail in their measures for the humilia tion of the South, that the federal governme will be suspended and destroyed in the collision between the two sections in Congress-for the between the two sections in congress. For the submission of the South to this proposed experi-tment of dragooning by the abolition alliance is atterly impossible. It is plain, then, that the controlling and absorbing issue in the campaign of 1856 will be the slavery question ; that all the great financial volitical o amercial, agricultu great financial, political, connected, agricultur-al, and manufacturing interests of the country will be weallowed up in the slavery agitation 1 and that the results of the election will involve the ultimate issue of Union or a dissolution of the Union and nothing less.

And what party have we in the field competen And what party have we in the field competent to resist this Northern anti-fiberery combination for the Presidency? It is not the Democratic party, for it appears to be lopolessly distracted and divided. North and South! it is not the Whig party for it is deail and baried; nor is it the general Northern Know-Nuthing organisation, for it is strongly tinctared and fuscied, here and there, with the negro coalitionists. Yet we have the nucleon of a great national conservative party

r. Dodge thinks it beat to keep his own counts, for four that he has anarp in its tone.
was quite as abarp in its tone.
We count assail the him of the maximum of the max

- 665.

ries from whence come the immigrants. Th proportion of panperism to the population of the European countries varies from 25 to 15 per cent. In the Netherlands, in 1847, one fifth of the pop-ulation were paupers, in Great Britain and Wales, in 1848, one in every eight persons was a pauper Emigration is indiscriminate; consequently, it is not surprising that the ratio of pupperism to the

foreign population is so great. The cause of in migration to this country, to a very great estent, is panperion abroad; and pauperion here is the

Thus

Population. Paupors, Press

Consequence of indiscriminate immigration. In the foregoing we have confined ourselves to the census of 1850, which merely shows ite sum-ber of paupers, both native and foreign, main-tained at the expense of the States. It is a wellknown fact that a large portion is dependent up private charities. There is hardly a family bousskeeper throughout the land, upon who charities there is not at least one pupper depen dent; besides, there are many benerolent institations which maintain by far the largest proper tion of paupers. Yet the census returns are suf ficiently full and accurate to enable us to estimate the relative proportion of native and foreign psuperism. We have accurated that proportion

no necurate estimate of pauporism since that time, there exhat sufficient data upon which we

can venture a fair calculation. In the State of New York, during the year the nuclear of a great material construction party at a total cost of \$2,000,157,60, an average of approximate the new American Order of New Tork and the South, in the conservative platform upon this identical question of sixvery. This party, however, with all the pranning and trian ming which it has received, will need much reading Jane 30, 1850, the State main to matter and foreign any other six average of the state of \$2,000,157,60, and an average of \$37,80 per individual. Adopting the ratio of matter and foreign party-rise (ten foreign ratio of matter and foreign party-rise, the foreign party how ever, with all the pranning and trian ming which it has received, will need much to context is used of \$30,000. During the part of \$30,000 foreign party is \$35, the nt a total cost of \$1,006,747.65, an average o more to render it available for the national battle of 55. Still we have our hoper that from this nucleus a victorious and practical American brief very 252,000 and increase in the brief very vars.

Inistration, and after all the raw when they are made in both hemispheres during the just of Spatish trages against our flag, our commerce and our sople nothing has been settled but the case of another matter.
If. No action on this matter, nowners, nowners, nowners, new product of another matter.
If seems that some months since Gen. Sort gave Gen Hitchcook who has long been at infinitation of the second settled but the case of another matter.
If seems that some months since Gen. Sort gave Gen Hitchcook who has long been at infinitation of the second settled but the case of the spanish gene to their activity of the second flow of absence for six months. The Secretary of War immediately wrote to Gen. Sort, Genanding his remains for the same time activity in any be organized and established within at some months since Gen. Sort the second flow of the second and Look antives. For the year ending June 20, 1850 there were had 425 for the estim State of Louisinna. The locuses is startling and almost

pute the Norfolk calamity to the sin of Know Nothingism. And yet this learned Theban and General's own words: wolf is pleased to continue his complaints saintly of misrepresentation and injustice on our part,

because we quote his own language, and give it the only reasonable interpretation that it is sus-

tae impression upon the mind of the reader that he did not say and does not believe what he has thrice asserted, and still reiterates. But this is a well known/trick of all Jesuit controversialists, and will neither mislead nor impose upon any one not an entire and redemptionless fool. His weight of public odium which sizereasing every day and hour, him, and which is increasing every day and hour. wight of public ofium which already rests upon hiss, and which is increasing every day and hour, by resorting to unworthy stratageness and con-temptible artifices. Nothing of this sort will or

compelled to defer paying our respects to, to an-other day. It sha Miended to, however, in

N.T. Hands
Networks
Networks<

"Who was King John ? A usurper and a tyrant. "After John had done everything which a ra

the only reasonable interpretation that it is sun-captible of. And what will strike the reader as passing strange, if not ineffahly mean and un-worthy in a mata who occupies, but cannot be shid to adore, the pulpit, is that he tries to produce tae impression upon the mind of the reader that be did not say and does not believe what he has

him, and which is increasing every day and hour, by resorting to unworthy stratagens and con-tempetible artifices. Nothing of this sort will or shall avail him—but he must brave the poblic indignation, and endure the reflections of his own heart and jodgment—if conscience or sensibility he has—as best he may. The has raised the storm, and he must rids the whiriwind. There is oue part of his fatter where he rofters to the temporal power of the Pope which we are compelled to defer paying our represents to to an tiune.

"Thus was extorted from a English tyrant a

In the temporal power of the Pope which we are compelied to defor paying our response to to the paying our response to to the paying our response of the pay and which has iterative out the paying our response to the paying our response of the paying o