## TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

(ARBIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS AT RALRIGH

NORTHERN MAIL-(By RAILBOAR,) Through Mail closes daily Arrives daily The Cars leave the depot SOUTHERN MAIL-(By Two-Horse Hack, Closes daily

The Hack leaves WESTERN MAIL-(By RAILROAD,) Closes daily Arrives daily The Train leaves GOLDSBORO' MAIL-(BY RAILROAD.)

Closes daily,

TARBORO' MAIL - (By Two-Horse HACK,) Closes on Sunday, Tues, and Thur., at 9 p. m Arrives Tuesday, Thurs. and Sat., at 7 Hackleaves on Mon. Wed. and Fri., at 5 PITTSBORO' MAIL-By THREE-BORSE HACK

GENERAL DIRECTORY. CITY GOVERNMENT. Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendant of Police. COMMISSIONERS. Eastern Ward .- Eldridge Smith, " A. Adams. Middle Ward.—E. L. Harding, Issae Procter 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.

William Andrews. A. Adams, Weighmuster. E. Hurris, Clerk of the Mar-

Edmand 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

John C. Moore, Clerk,

John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The Court of Pieus 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-

County Solicitor-K. P. Marriott. Sheriff of Wake County-William H. High.' Coroner-Willia Scott. Register .- H. Hutson.

# BANKS.

Bank of the State of North Carolina, incorpo-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 Univeraity 1000. incipal Bank at Raleigh.

Charles Dewey, Cushier, H. Bryan, Jr. Teller and Notary Public W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary

Jordan Wemble, Jr., Clerk, This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarbor Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Char-otte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Pub-o Treasurer, ex-officio, L. O'B. Branch and W. On the part of the Stockholders : Wm. Boylan Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulinc, A.

fred Jones and B. F. Moore. Offering and Benewal day.—Tuesday Discount day-Wednesday. Domestic Bills and Bills of Exchange discount ed every day. Business hours from 10 till 2 o'clock.

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

RAIL BOADS. Raleigh and Gaston Rasiroud Company. E. A. Crudup, President, W. W. Vam, Treasurer, C. B. Allen, Depot Agent, Mail train leaves 10 minutes after 7 - A. M., arrives at 6-; P. M.

North Carolina Bailroad Company. Chay, F. Fisher, President. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer West, Freight and Ticket Agent. Mail trace arrives 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M. Mail from the West arrives at 32 minutes after 4 o'clock, P. M. Departs at 20 minutes before 5 o'clock, P. M.

POST OFFICE. Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

#### PETER W. HINTON. COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NOS. 25 AND 26 ROTHERY'S WHARP, NORFOLK, VA. SPECIAL ettention pold to selling Tonacco, Grans, Corner, Navas Swann, &c., &c.

BEFER TO Chus. L. Dinton, Ess, Wake County, N. C. J. G. B. Boublas, Ess, Enleigh, N. C. George W. Haywool, Ess, Baleigh, N. C. Wm. Ploumer, Ess, Warranton, N. C.

Notice.

MY MILLS are in complete ander again, out dalay.

out dalay.

of May 5, 1833.

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# North Carolina Star.

VOLUME XLVI. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1855.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11th, 1854.

Senator Foote, late of Mississippi, and now of California, indulges in a late speech in that State, and remorsoless aggression. The Democratic in remaining energy of the traing times of political party itself is in a wretched minority, and there. in reminiscences of the trying times of political in remainscences of the trying times of political egitation of 1850, just before and immediately after the promotion of Mr. Fillmore to the Presipresent purpose, we notice that part of his speech adverting to the close of the Taylor administra-tian, when the political excitement was at its adopted a resolution to appoint delegates. The sonith, at which time Mr. Foote says that Mr. Seward had succeeded in securing so large a m share of the confidence of General Taylor, as to Cinc be allowed to wield the Federal patronage in the from New York will be Freesoil. Is this an acthe patriotic portion of the party was daily diminishing in strength and power. Seeing this m state of things, the national and conservative foes, Softs and Hurds, united in the nomination ing evil, and after conference with other Senators, dimirited, overwhelmed, the friends of the South Mr. Foote arose in his place in the Senate one will not be found; and Southern delegates, tors with whom he had conferred had resolved Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 p. m
Arrives on Manday and Thursday, at 7 p. m
ack leaves on Sun. and Wed, about 7 a. m could be traced to the agency of Seward, or those | will be, to a great extent, nothing but an Aboliallied with him. He then proceeds:

in the national councils, came to me and stated tion? She cannot nominate, and, if she nomi cor in the Senate, had requested him to make to the Abolitionists. known to me that he perfectly concurred in the selves will repudiate the nonimation. Is not this views which I had just expressed, and that he evident? The South will be in the position of on the subject, in his official room in the Capital, and dependency upon them for the success of the at the hour of 9 o'clock the next morning. I promised to attend on him at the time and place er, or the supplicant tool, of an Abolitionness specified. I did so. Without going fully into fanatical Congress. Strange, false and trescher particulars at present, it is sufficient for me to out, the counsels which would place her in a pomate, from the hands of an accredited friend of parties to the ignominious proceeding; his, a list of nominees, subject to the objection of is but one way by which it is possible bring violent agitators of the question of slavery.

This whole catalogue of worthles was disposed of in the Senate; in other words they were sacrificed us, on terms short of these rights, we may expect, to the peace of the country, save one or two, and will certainly receive, nothing but disap whose nominations remained to be acted upon on pointment. Tampering never yet cradicated dis The Supreme Court of North Carolina i seld the last night of that session of Congress. These case physical, moral or political. in this city semi-annually, on the second? aday were disposed of by Mr. Fillmore himself, on that desires to re-assure her friends and drive back in June, and the Soh day of Becember same night; for when the clock of the Senate her foes, let her first give carnest proof that the Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate udge,
W. H. Battle,
General Section of the School of the Sc sent in a special message, withdrawing all the offensive nominations and substitt, ing others in their stead. And now I have an important assertion to make, which I challenge any man, never, up to the close of his official term, appointed broiled us already in the horrors of civil war."

No higher tribute could be paid to the lotty litical opponent; and it is a disgrace to the country that the place he then occupied should Free now be filled by such an imbecile successor.

## TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Tennessee assembled at Nashville on the 1st of October.

G, O'Brien, of Carter, Doorkeeper.

In the House, in the evening eight ballotings were had for Speaker without making an election, Hon. Neil S. Brown receiving thirty-six, and Daniel S. Donelson, of Summer, thirty-five with two scattering votes cast by Mesers, Brown and Donelson.

The Gazette says: "the Senate was organized in an unprecedented short time. Every officer elected was American. We trust the promptness winced by the Senate in their organization may characterize the proceedings of both Houses during their scesson. The American party, we think, will unquestionably have the majority on joint ballot. The Democratic Americans are as joint balled. The Democratic Americans are as attachment to the Constitution of the country, true as ever fluttered, and will never, by the wiles know what the Constitution is? Not one out of of the enemy, he drawn off from the faith they have espoused."

The Boston Atins says that somebody in Alaboms wrote to Horsee Greely to know if he had ever joined the Know Nothings. Greely replied in the following emphatic terms:

"Sir-I never was consciously within a mile of a Know Nothing Lodge, and never could have been induced to join one on any account. By placing your foot against the author of the silly report initiod in your letter, you will be certain to kick a great liar."

Will this satisfy the Southern Democracy that Greely is not a sympathiser with the American

## A Sign.

At a Democratic Celebration in Baltimore a few nights since, the platform erected for the orators and hig men of the occasion gave way, precipitating them to the ground beneath. It looks like a sign ominous of the defeat of that party in its approaching State election. This is not the only rickety and crasy platform the Democratic party has raised, by any means, and like the wooden platform, its platform of principles will be sure to fall, on account of the unsound material of which it is sumposed.

FLOUR.- The New York Times, in remarking on Flour axys that little reliance is to be placed upon the brands found on the barrels sold in the market, and that the words "extra Genesse" do morace, and that the works extra transcer do not always indicate that the larred bearing them contains the best-quality of flour. It has in a saurtious on certain results ellicited by chemists, viz: that the whiter the flour the less nutriment it possesses, and the less digestible it is. Dyperate people have to see bread about one-fourth. bran, which proves that the dark part of the grain is the most healthful. The flour which can be hought now for proven Geneson," but as it is less white it is generally rejected in favor of the dearer article.

Horth-Carolina Star.

The Charleston Mercury is indignantly opposed to its Party at the South, and especially in South Carolina, going into the next National Democratic Convention. It says:

"War, sectional war-war upon our institutions and rights-is before us. And in all the North, amid the marshaling bosts of anti-shavery, the eye turns in vain to discover any hope of an alliance which can avail us. With the exception of a little and powerless bandful, all is hostility dency. Passing over what is not material to our to rally, and this is the security in her coming

But there is to be another National Demo the great National Democratic anati, in 1856, the whole representation Free States in the furtherance of his own sec- Cardina, should be found? Do Southern Demotional views. This, of course, was adding great-ly to the strength of the Abelition faction, while delphia? In 1848, when first abelition secreted the Democratic party in New York, a divided delegation—the friends and fees of the South— represented that State. In 1852, friends and Senators determined to put an end to this grow-in and election of President Pierce. Now, how changed! In the Convention of 1856, broken, day, and stated that himself and the other Sena- they enter its doors, become willing allies

"I had not long taken my seat, before Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, one of the purest and most patriotic men that has ever occupied a place."

South effect by taking part in the next Convenwould be pleased to have an interview with me dependency upon her enemies for the nomination say that I obtained, by the direction of Mr. Fill- sition so contemptible, and make southern men

Several feeble efforts have been made in Congresa to change the naturalization laws, so as to either here or elsewhere, to deny. Prezident green to change the naturalization laws, so as to Filmore, after coming into the Prezidential office, make them more effective and less liable to abuse onday in November.

one opposent to the Compromise of 1850 to office, with diffidence, from fear, we suppose, that who Judger.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia; Hon. whether he was a Freezider of the North, or a Science over might undertake the task of correcting the ever might undertake the task of correcting the Henry Potter, of Fayetteville; District Attorney, constant of the South. Hence the happy security which marked histbree years administration;
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The South Great for this County is had. Marshall, Wesley Jones.

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

Light C. Morro Clerk. whose blundering imbecility has brought the Republic to the verge of ruin, and well nighten ruives. How the Senate may not is more doubtful. but if Senators faithfully represent the interests of their States, they cannot do otherwise than No higher tribute could be paid to the lotty patriotism and nationality of Mr. Fillmore than proposed by the American party. No section of embodied in the foregoing language from a pooreigner naturalized adds one to the number Free Scilers—and, with a continuance of the usual emigration to this country, it is reodered to control its destiny. It is strange to us, that the people of the Southern State should be blind E. S. Centham, of Robertson, Speaker; H. K. dealny is altogether if not checked. The only Walker, of Nashville, First Clerk; and Brien W. check which can be successfully applied to the control of the South for years past, and must, inevitably dealny is altogether if not checked. The only check which can be successfully applied to the control of the check which can be successfully applied, is such a change in the naturalization laws as shall prevent emigrants from voting until after a residence

If twenty obeyears in the country.

The present mode of naturalizing foreigners is a farce—a humbug. It throws open the right of suffrage to whoever may choose to claim it, no matter whother he has resided in the country five survey one month. There can always be found the process is legal. But it has been a common practice to have one general witness for a nam'er of applicants—and we think that just prior to one election one man swere for about one hundred see there can be little doubt-but what of that? e was no doubt said for his nervices, and we

under government. about an inerroment which they are incapable of ading, and perhaps never heard of before its being mentioned to them in court. The applicant should be made to swear that he has read the constitution, or at least understands its import. Vhat is called Custom House awearing should tolerated in so grave a matter as that of conferring the right-to vote upon a foreigner.— He should be compelled to give satisfactory evisee that he knows to what he swears, and the rhole purport and object of his outh. hould be required to be more explicit as to their mowledge of applicants—for, in many cases they wild not, if asked, tell when their knowledge of the party commenced, or the number of years which he has resided in this country. They assume that his residence has been five years because they have been made to understand, that, unless he has resided here that term he cannot be

most foreigners, the first thing on their arrival in this country is, to take the initiatory steps to become citizens. They are eager to exercise the right of suffrage; and many of them do not wait six months before they are seen at political gatherings, and at the polls, busily engaged in endeavoring to influence voters. Such a imperimense would be rebaked by any but a party which relied on such foreign influence for its access. We hope that the time has passed I when these things can be practised.

### Special Correspondence & the Express. FROM NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

Naurock, Oct. 8. Dear Especies: I take great pleasure in writing on to-day that the lever line almost entirely dispersed. I have heard of but one new case spheres. I have beard of but one new case since my last, and only two deaths have occur-reds-both on James street. One of these was Mrs. Bunting, wife of Mr. George Bunting, and the other was a see of the late Thomas Gilbert. We had a heavy frust this segraing, and the streets begin to present quite an animated ap-

I understand that several families have returned to Portsmouth, nearly all of whom have been taken down with the fever. On yesterday, he hought now for seven and eight dollars per it is reported, twelve of the number sited, which barrel is stronger and sweets? than the "extra shows that it will not be prudent for those that are away to return for sometime to come.

WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN. The South has been led to believe that the re-peal of the Missouri Compromise was a measure

peal of the Missouri Compromise was a measure calculated for the promotion of Southern interests. We have no desire to discuss the merits of the proposition at this time, but we think it entirely right, that our readers should not be kept in ignorance of what is thought and Stringfellow?" It was but a short time since, that the New Herald an active and energetic advocate

for the passage of that measure, made the very un-

seas an administration mountry, stud adopted as rate expedient for restoring the sinking course It was but a trick" continues the Beraid. thimble rigging upon the South," And now we hear the N. York Tribune saying to the "Fusionista," inst on the eve of their Convention, that "d goes son sobythe Missouri Compromise line should tored." We further see that free soil Congencer, complaining bitterly, that the passage of taken from a paper, styled as it really is, " The Radical Abelitonists. Observations on this only in the north-seest view the matter in a totally direct, that may well bring the South to a more se- Frent light. They perceive that the repeal of the

Southern press in particular, to the following ar- emigrants is slinking the foundations of slavery

THE SCHOOL OF SLAVERY,-The news from Western Missouri is of ominous and most dis-couraging character. That region is suffering from mildew and blight. Its glury is dimmed.

Western States build one hundred. In every department of life we feel the paralysis. Instead

bounding forward, buoyant, strong and re-

seing, we sit with dull eyes and heavy spirits, Missouri Compromise-a wicked and wrongful reproaches to its authors. Missouri did not de insanity, the South consented to the wrong, and | eral attention.

and cohanced the danger. The free States or-ganized Aid Societies, and sent their men to make Kansas free. It had been Free Soil by solomn empact for thirty five years and they naturally were incensed to see its character changed. The South would have been more indigment if a Slave Territory had been thus, by an unexpected act of ingress, converted into free soil.

nat a long life compromise had been repeatedand they had a right to keep Kansaa free as it had been by peaceful colonizations. They at-tempted nothing else. But a portion of the citillow, denounced the Northern emigrants a paupers and hirdings," because they were sen rinns "hirelings" too? and did these two wrongs

followers, overwhelmed the settlers in Kansas, browbest and bullied them, and took the govern-ment from their hands. Missouri votes elected be present body of men, who insuft public intel-gence and popular rights by styling themselves the Legislature of Kansas." This body of men are helping themselves to fat speculations by lo-cating the "sent of government" and getting town lots for their votes. They are passing laws disfranchising all the citizens of Kansas who do not believe negro slavery to be a christian institution and a national blessing. They are proposing to punish with imprisonment the atterance of views inconsistent with their own. And they infernal tyranny by appointing for a ferm of yours creatures of their own, as commissioners in every county, to by and collect taxes, and use that the aws they are passing are faithfully executed,-Has this age anything to compare with these note

"The Free-Staxy men of Kansas have resolved not to submit to this daring insurpation of a nonresident stigarchy. They have called a convention of the people of Kansus, to meet in september next, and frame a constitution for their governmeni. This movement will be supported by thou-sand in Kansas, and it will raily and bring to their aid the Northern States that they have been for the time staggered and confused by the unto-ward events in Kansas.

"The next Congress will find, then, this issue

before them—a Free State Constitution presented by one portion of the people of Kansus, and the Pro-slavery territorial laws of the present fraudilent legislature. The House of Representatives of the next Congress will be largely Free-Soil or Anti-Nebraska. The Pro-Silvery laws of the boyes legislature will be rejected, and without ongressional sanction they are not valid-and ution presented by the Free-soil people. This Free-State Constitution may pure the House, but not the Sauste. But the effect will be disastrone Missouri and the South. Knissas will be left s assignly. The slavery that is there will fier from it, and perhaps even the slave property of Western Missouri give way under the panic, and seek safety in the cotton-fields and augur plants-

" It has been the common opinion with thought less persons and thick-headed bullies at the West that the Northern and Easternmen will not fight. Never was a greater mistake. The sons of New England and of the middle States do not like to agit. They would rather work, plough, build owns, railroads, make money and raise lamilies, han fight. But fight they will, if need he. is number, the some of New England shed the first blood in the American Revolution, and they were the last to furl their flags in that terrible struggle. They have never disgraced their country by cow-ardice, and they will not. They are Americans with spirit, courage endurance and deep lens of liberty to animate them. The Free State men in Kansas will fight before they will be disfranchis-ed and trampelled upon. Mark the word. Here comes, then the spiride of Slavery. The outrages committed by Atchison and his fellows

in the repeal of the Mirsouri Compromise, and by Stringfellow and his followers in subjugating Kanne to non-resident rule, will bring on a call-cion in Congress and then in Kanne- and who shall tell the end?

Slavery will never sustain itself in a border State by the sword. It may 'conquer a peace'— near, near? Once light the fires of internesine was in defence of Slavery, and it will perish while you defend it. Slavebolders will not stay to meet the fight. Property is timid, and the slaves will be sent to Tegas, to be in a 'eafe State' while the fight lasts; and as soon as the slaves are gone it will be found that Missouri has nothing to light about, and the fight will end 'before it begins.'
Thus the Slavery progradies who repealed the
Misseuri Compressive to make Kansas a Have
Stats will make Misseuri from Kansas, they will
ing to expel Abolit orien from Kansas, they will

free white population—worth more to the two entirely political purposes control the Archbisho and are the main-spring of his actions. Indeed

Policy or RESTORISG THE MOROURI COMPRO-MIRE.—We have had an interview with Mr. Starr, late Missionary Society, in Missouri. Mr. Starr calls humself a colonizationist, and is far from being an abelitionists, in the ordinary aceptation of the word. He says he was obliged to leave pouse, warmly, the pro-slavery propaganism of

We forbear to express any opinion at this time. Missouri opens the door for the introduction of the but invite the attention of the South, and the southwestern States. A large influx of German and Benton, of Missouri. And this he adds, is the well-known reason of the apposition of those gen-tlemen to the rereal of the Missouri Compromise. They were more sharp-sighted and prudent than the majority of the siave-holders, though they were sustained by respectable minorities of them. In Missouri, the blunder of Toombs and Douglas by the Atchison outrages to the settlement and growth of Kansas, the editor proceeds.

"Between these fires, Missouri is leading on ow, in a fit of desperation, the Missourians folher languid existence. St. Louis is retarded in low such reckless leaders as Strinfellow believing that there is no way of maintning slavery i the other side, it is beginning to be seen that the defence of freedom in Kansas is suspended upon the liberation of Missouri; so that the contest is, in a manner, a defensive one on both sides ; and the friends of freedom, in Kansas, should make it aggressive on both sides, in some way. A Kankee emigration into Missourri would, per-baps, be quite as effective as one into Kansas.— During the Missouri Compromise, the thought of introducing free culture, south of the stipulated line, was not dreamed of, but now it arrests gen-

one communicated to us by Mr. Starr, withou the lead of any questioning on our part, and alto-gether in advance of any particular information received by us. We had, indeed, on principle, opposed the restoration of Missouri Compromise. And we know that the principles which control

se moral world, lie at the bottom of all political ses and effects. But bere we have a justificaon of our political advice from one who his observed only passing facts, but without any comprehension of our philosophy, or any sympathy with our principles. It is always in ac ce with our fixed principles that events take acc. Why will not men study and confide in

## From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, ARCHBISHOP HUGHES SPEAKS FOR PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The Romanists of St. John's, Newfoundland, and have had appropriate ceremonies and festivities. Among these was the dinner of the Benerot lent trish Society, at which, among other prominent clergymen of the Ramanist denomination, was Archbishop Hughes, of this city. The Reverent gouldeness appears to have been quite the bird of the occasion, and to have been quite the bird of the consist viz: the P-pe, the President of the United States, and the Archbishop and Bishop present. The Pope, as we presume is customary with Rousanists, stood first on the list of toasts. Indeed, the Archbishop declared that "it was to be expected in a society like the present so connected with our religion, that the Head of the Church should be thus honored," especially in the case of Pins IX, whom the Archbishop cologned as "one of the most illustrious in the case of Pins IX, whom the Archbishop cologned as "one of the most illustrious in the case of Pins IX, whom the Archbishop cologned as "one of the most illustrious in the case of Pins IX, whom the Archbishop cologned as "one of the most illustrious in the case of Pins IX, whom the Archbishop cologned as "one of the most illustrious in the case of Pins IX, whom the Archbishop cologned as "one of the most illustrious in the case of Pins IX, whom the Archbishop cologned as "one of the most illustrious in the case of Pins IX, whom the Archbishop cologned as "one of the most illustrious in the case of Pins IX, whom the Archbishop cologned as "one of the most illustrious in the case of Pins IX, whom the Archbishop cologned as "one of the most illustrious in the case of Pins IX, whom the Archbishop cologned as "one of the most illustrious in the case of Pins IX, whom the Archbishop cologned as "one of the most illustrious in the case of Pins IX, whom the Archbishop cologned as "one of the most illustrious in the case of Pins IX, whom the Archbishop cologned as "one of the most interest which for merity distinguished the second Monday of November as the most illustrious in the case of the movement. They have second Monday of Novem have recently been consecrating a new authorial and have had appropriate ceremonies and festivcatalogue of the Popes." The speaker dwelt upon the "suffering, privation and afflicten" which the Pope had been called to endure, and assured his audience that his holiness would be very much delighted to learn "that there were on this side of the Atlantic those v ho made up for the ingratitede of perty factions at home"—so petty, that only a French army could keep them from throwing off his authority and rule, "This would souther the wounds caused by the calumny and persecution to which his holiness has been subjected."

Much more did the Archbishop say that it is a local sport to the miserable selfah ends of the spoits. They are not yet prepared to sacrifice principles, honer, and consistency to the miserable selfah ends of the spoits. They are not yet prepared to sacrifice principles, honer, and consistency to the miserable selfah ends of the spoits. They are not yet prepared to sacrifice principles, honer, and consistency to the miserable selfah ends of the fusionists. cologred as "one of the most illustrious in the

sot necessary to repeat. After a teast to Queen ictoria, came that to the President of the United States, and again. Archbishop Hoghes was the spokesman. He told his undience that "the as not diminished by the fact that it was given in the connection with that to her Majesty, the Queen of England, and head of this great and amost universal Empire," a sentiment which was rewrised with veriferons cheering. He then adverted to the biessings of peace, reprecially be tween such nations as Empire. Next be proceeded to some excessive landations of President Pierce. "He had the honor of knowing him, he was proof to say that there was no ground of reproach against him." "He adheres to the general, universal, impartial princinle of freedom upon which the o the nation professes to be based." "The distinguished individual who now occupies the position of Chief Magistrate of the American nation is worthy of the office he fills," and so forth, and so forth, all of whith was proper enough on the occasion and in the place, though it stoubl, perhaps, have scarcely passed without some signs of dissent in an American mass morting. The Archbishop, however, went beyond this, and excited somewhat perhaps by the "tremendous cheering" which seems to have been the prevail-ing temper of the hour, he could not refrain from adverting to politics, and giving the President and "his party" a little "collateral aid."

He declared that "there was no ground for reproach against him, or against the porty with whom he sets," adding that "he (the Archisehop)

was well aware that purchasest constitutions are of little avail, unless the principles of them are written in the lemma heart; and in the United islation, exceed legislation, will not be toleraned there, lord and prelonged obsering; and if an attempt should be aved to garry out such legis-lation—if even a law should be carried in Con-gress with such no object, he had confidence in the President that he would refuse his signature of the confidence in the confidence in the president that he would refuse his signature the President that he would refuse his signature to it." Whether the Ambhishop, in thus speaking confidently of the course which the Chief Magistrate of this Union would pursue in certain possible circumstances, spake from authority or no, we do not know. But it does seem unbecoming in a minister of the Gospel, at a public festival, professedly of a religious character, and composed of foreigners exclusively, to go out of his way to declare his allegiance to the party with which the President ante. We say that it is uniscouring a minister of the Gospel, we care not to what Christian denomination he may belong, thus to preclaim his publical partitionality, separate the prediction, that, in about five years from the prediction of Gose now engaged in singing the praises of foreigners of the worst controlled the prediction of Gose now engaged in singing the praises of foreigners of the worst country years from the present time, a large praise of foreigners of the worst controlled the present that importance and ruffinishes of the foreigners of the worst king years from the present five years from the present that importance of foreigners of the worst and ruffinishes of the foreigners of the worst and ruffinishes of the foreigners of far foreigners of foreigners of foreigners of the worst present five years from the p

NUMBER 39

ciously remarked:
"But, it should be observed, that whosee But, it should be observed, that whatever finite the Americans may have, it would not be right to take the conduct and proceedings of certain classes or parties as indicating the tone of public feeling in the nation. One might be led to believe, from the tone and writings of some of the newspapers, that there was a resultion in the feelings of the people, the great bulk of the ptation the feelings of the people, the great burk of the slavery as catholics walking out from among them. That, however, would be a great mistake—they would to establish the very sorry to see us go. [Lond cheers.] They are not so forgetful or regardless of the national interests us to desire such an event; for they have wise and able statement among them. Beside. On one point of great importance, the testimony of Mr. Starr is note-worthy, and should be
not now we find the following article (which we
ay before our readers) in the St. Louis Intellitencer, complaining bitterly, that the passage of
the Kansas Kebraska bill has been the "Samade
for Stavery." And still truther, by another article
typ, in the middle and castern States to zeek or
taken from a namer, styled as it readly is a The they would be sorry to see us leave them. And tell you this, we have not the least notion of going. [Laughter and cheers.] and I further cell you that if they have any wish for a separalet them pack up as quickly as they can, and [Roars of laughter and Immeuse cheering go. [Rears of laughter and rinners, and in the

solutions of savery midst of which he resumed his seat."]

in Texas: There are strong tendencies to ennanwe had taken a false step in this question, it is of
to use any longer to deceive ourselves, or to attempt to disguise or conseal the fact from the
country.

midst of which he resumed his seat."]

"If the Americans have any wish for a sepawhich experience of the Americans have any wish for a sepaempt to disguise or conseal the fact from the
country.

midst of which he resumed his seat."]

"If the Americans have any wish for a sepaempt to disguise or conseal the fact from the
country. sentiments by the "laughter and cheers" which his previous statement had elicited. We do not think "the party with which he acts" will return the compliment that there is "no ground of re preach against" kim, for they will assuredly fee that he has as egrogiously blundered as a politi-cian, in making such a disclosure of his secret and cherished sentiments, as he has as a ministe of the Gospel in intermeddling with politics at all

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA

SEVEN DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE

HALIPAN, Oct. 9 .- The Steamer Canada, from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 29th ult., arrived here this evening. Her advices are a week later than those received per steamer Pr The steamer Hermann arrived out on the 24th,

THE LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA. Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs under date of opt. 13th - The allies have landed 10,000 men at Eupateri, and have now 30,000 men on the Russian flank."

The allies attacked the Russian infantry on the 22d of September, when the latter retreated.
On the 25th a force of thirty-three thousand illies debouched from Eupatori, and occ eighboring villages on the left flank of the Rus

Schastopol, Sept. 16. The Russians are fortiying the north side of the city, and are connoting new batteries. The French were advancing their cavalry and afantry toward Bakshi Serai.

The fortifications of the South side of Sebastofilled up.

A fearful tempest visited Schastopel on the A fearful tempest visited Sebastopol on the 17th ult., causing much discomfort to the Allies.

The Allies are concentrating their forces
MARKATS. MARKATS.

Liverpool, Friday evening, Sept. 28. Cotton—
Prices have declined id. Orleans fair 61, middling 64; Upland fair 61, middling 51. Sales of
the week 55,000.

ner.
In New York the Pusionists have nominated

ray may not so that to succeed, but they will probably defeat the ends of the Fusianieta-which is just as well. Functions has seen its best day in the North—and the true men of that section are more firmly determined, every day, to rally to the support of the Constitution and the

CURIOTITIES IN THE PATENT OFFICE,-Among the greatest curiosities in the Patent Office at Washington, are the busts of a number of fifteenth rate notorities, which are stack up among the crocodiles, alligators, beloausths and monkeys, the ugliest representations of animal nature in the whole collection. If the originals sought to gravity any personal vanity by such an exhibition in the Patent Office, they ought to hear the remarks that are made by visitors: "What ugly wreads is that?" "Nevez heard of him before." "What is that?" Never heard of him before, "What othic, and extremendous the pretailmost refraining the President Proceedings of the series of the smallest great man that the world ever produced, now an exhibition in the U.S. Patent Office.

What a contract to the conduct of the aspiring manikin of our times. But Washington could afford it, for his image was stamped in everlating inters, on every American heart. These dwarfs.

interes, on every American heart. These dwarp, on the centrary, would never be researed from the tide of oblivion, unless they adopted some such device for notoriety as that which we have described, and then they are only thought of to be pitied for their ugliness, and laugher, at for their falls.

Alchinary's Exercises.—Westington, Cet. 8.—A correspondent at Greytown, writes than McKinney's election is not recognized by the property bolders in San Juan. The Spanish population sent a protest against his setterity, it is said also that the English Contain, and Commander of the British ship Eurydice, refuse to recognise the new government.

## AMERICAN ARTIST UNION.

The American Artists' Union, would resp announce in the citizens of the United States i Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a t the fine arts throughout the country, and with the of enabling every family to become possessed of gallepy of Engravings.

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cit, 000 of which are sold.

250,600, Gifts of the actual roof of \$150,000.
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hat som, and a Gift Ticket, will immediately be for-warded.

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On the final completion of the sule, the Gifts will be placed in the hands of a Committee of the purchasers to be distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the United Statemand Canadas.

LIST OF GIFTS.

Of ar bie busts of Washington at \$100, 100 " " Elay, 100, 500 100 " " Calhoun, 100, 100 100 in Calhoun, 100, 100 100 in Calhoun, in splandid gilt 10,00 through the sule of the participant of the participant of the participant of the sule, the first of the sule, the sule of the participant of the sule, the first of the sule, the first of the sule, the sule of the participant of the sule, the sule of the sule, the sule of the participant of the sule, the sule of the sule, the sule, the sule of the sule, the sule, the sule of the sule, the sule

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frames, size 3a6 ft. sanh.
100 elegant Oil Paintings, 225 ft. sach, 50,
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