# Herik-Carolma RALEIGH, N. C.

EXTREMAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1853

The Third Annual State Fair has closed, and must pleasantly ; and all the objection

cantill, renyical energy.

Col. Kinney in Trenhs.

Col. Kinney, the governor of the new Republic of Nicaragua, does not find his path stream with flower. Some of the citizens have rebelled Some of the citisens have rebelled against his authority, and protested against the map judgement which he took upon them. The Colonel has expressed his desire to resign, but it is thought he is only re-enacting the part of edom. We have great faith in the indomitable energy, pluck, and luck of Kinney, and, we have no doubt he will eventually come out all right .--Nulla pulma sine pulcere.

Mertality in Norfolk. The Norfolk Argus which has lately resumed ention, says that in the short space of less than ninety days, out of an average population of about eix thousand, every man, woman and child (almost without exception) have been stricken with the yellow fever, and about two thusand have

ied, being not less than two out of the s of the whites and one out of the three of the bole abiding community of Norfolk, white and lack. One half of the Norfolk physicians who tinued there are in the grave, and not less than thirty-six physicians, residents and visitors, have fellen in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The records of the pestilence may be searched

In vain for such morality. meeting of the British Association

gow, Mr. Newmarch read a, paper "On the igration of the last ten years from the United om and from Franco and Gormany." Pive hundred thousand persons had emigrated annu-ally during the last five years from Europe to merica; of which 300,000 went from England and 200,000 from Central Europe. The population of Great Brita's has increased 300,000 during this period; so that the entire increase of poplation from natural causes had omigrated.

Tun debt of Tennessee is stated by Govern Admion, in his Message to the Legislature, has seek, to be \$8,744,836, of which \$3,962,836, is eet, and \$5,752,000 loans or enderseme He adds that \$155,219 of the debt has been pu chased by the State, being proceeds of the dividends of the State, in the Planters' and Unio

From Norfolk and Portamouth. We learn says the South-Side Democrat, the there were seven new esses of fever in Norfolk on Wednesday, chiefly among those who have lately returned. Notwithstanding the repeated ngs which have been given to the abe es, they are going back daily and we should no be surprised if this maduces is continued, at having to record similar distressing accounts to those

It may be proper to add that neither the Nor falk Argus or News of yesterday contained any thing in relation to the epidemic. The information published above is from a private source.

structive Fire in Richmond.

of weeks ago.

18th inst, dostroying property to the au of over \$250,000. It commenced about half-pas two s'eleck in the morning and was not extin hed matit's late hour in the day. The large iture store of Habilston and Bro., was burned with several large stores adjoining it.

Twi Sen-Maniva Trizonaris.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce that the Sub-marine Telegraph Company have not abanded their enterprise in communities of the disenterons termination of the attempt, last Avgust, to lay the wire between Cape Seiton and the Court of New formiliand. So far from this, the Journal stage, the grantement engaged in the enterprise are rangelies of success, and only await the rotter of meetlers warm season to repeat their endeavors, as the mention of Join and July are the only ones when the wire can be lain with arlesy, in the meanthine, a settlement will be made with the London insurance companion respecting the last wire, which will either be restored, or its loss compensated for. As to the ultimate recovery of the wire, there is said to be no question, as one and meaning fast tetle Newformschard shore, and with the aid of estraids mechanical apparatus it may be drayed in. Its emires length is featy miller and like the right of the Cape Ray to St. John's, a distance of 400 miles, is very near compiletion, or distance of 400 miles, is very near compiletion. Part Sen-Maning Transpers,-We learn fro a reacht too bass. The hard portion of the aglending from Cape Ray to St. John's, a use of \$00 miles, is very more completion, a the next steamer from that direction is ex \$ to bring intelligence that it is done.

# DR. KANE.

ind the pleasure yesterday of shaking with the new world-smoothed Arctic early. Kane. His groy bajer and furround daly tell the story of his hardships and or. His appearance indicates two every in reality he has just entered bis 35th His firm and physiques are not what is by funcied to be in keeping with a daunte, daring explain, and herealess undertain heiner the medium height, with a make frame.

period in Washington at half part ofered by yestering morning, and proceeded at one rais papers to the Kreedent of the United he was most cordinly received, at delited the Secretary of the Xary, where and profiled welcome awaited him. His presumption during his brief stay professed that countries. He left in the afternoon care or Xark, where falthough nominally on a

KINGS MOUNTAIN CELEBRATION. We started on Wednesday, the 3d legtant, on sits for King's Mountain via Yorkville. We ar-

tion, which consisted of the Palmetth Guards, with detaithments of the Charleston Riffemen, and the Washington Light Infantry (the latter bearing the diag of Entaw and Corpona; the Richmond Volunteer Riffe Company, the Columbia Flying Artiflery, and detachments to the Columbia Flying Artiflery, and detachments to the Columbia Right Riffer and Calhoun Guards—formed into line, under company of the Edgelicid Artiflery, the Yorkville Cadees, and Calhoun Guards—formed into line, under com-

ebration.

The Descendants of those who had fought at the battle of King's Mountain.

Invited gues and distinguished Strangers.

President of the day.

The Orator and Chaplain.

It is thought he is only re-enacting the part of Course in rejecting the crown. Meantime, the United States Course there has recognised the new Republic, and enlisted on the side of Kinney and freedom. We have great faith in the indomitable of the day, and a grandson of Col. Campbell, was then introduced to the audience and was received with applause. He then pro-ceeded to address the large audience before him. Our position was such that we could not distinctly be r, but judging from the applianse manifested by those near the speaker,, it must have been resulted worthy of the gifted orator.

After Mr. Preston had concluded, Mr. Ban-

woft, the historian, was next introduced, and was

well received.

We shall say nothing more about the speeches as we intend to publish a systope is of them.

There was several incidents which was really gratifying to us. The sword of Coi Campbell was exhibited to the audience, also a rifle that had been used in the battle, and also the Flag of Eu-

been used in the battle, and also the Fing of Eu-taw and Cowpens, which is entrusted to the care of a Charleston Company.

It is impossible to state correctly the number present, but 10,000 would be a fair computation of the persons present on the 4th.

It was a source of gratification to us to visit this battle ground and every one was hunting for relics of the battle. Several balls were found and we saw a pewter button belonging to a British soldier picked up on the mountain by Dr. Strong of this county, it has on it a crown and two letters, denoting the company to which the owner belonged. We examined the stone, on which we

belonged. We examined the stone, on which we found the following inscription, viz:

Sacred to the memory of Maj. Wm. Chronicle. Capt. John Mattocks, Wm. Rabb and John Boyde, who were killed here fighting in defence of America, on the 7th October, 1780.

On the other side is the following, viz:
Col. Ferguson, an officer belonging to his Britanic Majesty here killed.

This stone has been mutilated within a few weeks, some one breaking off the 9 in 1780.

We heard several legendary tales, that 9 or 10 tories were hung on a large limb of a tree still standing and that Col. Ferguson was placed on a rock by his men and was then knocked in the bead by the Americans after the battle. These by the Americans after the battle. These tales are not sastained by the published account

Only two accidents, one a very serious one ned to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

Charlotte Whig. and make a

THE POOR THAT AWAITS Us,-Archbishe Hughes has been making political speeches in the sijoining British Provinces. That he can be without incurring any consure, bedause he is a privileged Roman Catholic. In one of those privileged Roman Catholic. In one of those speeches he says that—"if we Americans do not like the rule of foreigners to which we are now subjected through the support the said foreigners receive from the "democracy," we had better pack up bag and baggage and leave the country," Though those are not his precise words, we give his exact meaning. Let us there from this them pack up bag and baggage and leave the country."
Though those are not his precise words, we give his exact meaning. Let us learn from this, then, the down that awaits us, unless the good serse and true patriotism of the American people shall in a short time take away from future emigrants the right of voting entirely, and confine it to those born on the soil. When the head of the Irish Papists talks thus openly of forcing the natives to leave their country and seek a home shewhere, it is time for every good citizes to boscuse a Knew Nothing.

Balt. Clipper.

uctive fire occurred in Richmond The London Times is clamorous for the recall of Gen. Simpson, in consequence of his manifest nearpacity. A correspondent of the Times gives thundiating picture of the conduct of the Eng-language of the Contract of the French lish officers (as contrasted with that of the French) at the flast assault on Schastopol. It seems that while Pelissier, Bosquet, McMahon and the other French generals led their troops in person against she Malakoff, the English generals were safely lodged in a trench, where they witnessed the repulse of their forces from the Redan. General Simpson sat in the trench, (it was a bitter cold day) with his nose and oyes just facing the cold and dan, and his closk drawn up over his head and dan, and his closk drawn up over his head and dust, and his cloak drawn up over his head to protect him against both. General Jones wore a red nightcap, and reclined on his litter, and Sir Richard Airer, the quartermaster general, had a white pocket handkerchief tied over his

emp and ears.

No wonder that the Russians say that the
English army is an army of lions led on by asses? ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP ATLANTIC

SERASTOPOL 40 DE BLOWN CP.

BUSSAMS AS SIN DEPRATED.

New York, October 18 .- The Steamer Atlancarrived this morning at 82 o'clock, with one seks' latter intelligence from Europe, she hav-ig sailed us the 6th. A rive has taken place in discount, 54 per cent

eing the rate, The Colton market is depressed and prices irto.

Sabastopel is to be blown up and the Allies are sinking mines for that purpose.
Gertaschakel's ermy is threatened by large forces of the Allies from Empateria and Bulker.
On the 25th Sept., the Russians were defeated most Empateria to the French Cavalry. Their four was all killed and 105 prisoners.
The French loss 6 killed and 26 wounded.

Gornehakoff on the third, reports an ineffec-inal movement on his left flenk. The fleet invented on a secret expedition sup-

send to Nicabaloff or Odona. The Bussians seemed determined to meet the

The Curr at Olema has issued an encouraging address to the Russian people informing them hat he will shortly be in the Crimea.

A collabor is anticipated between the Western Powers and Graces, or account of their bembast

f Reseion proclivities.

The food spossion is utill serious, both with

A Discovery,—A string of thirteen propositions is going the counds at the Democratio papers on an "additivable convolution and emologisation of the Democratic creed." It is a piece of good fortune in the party on be able to find out of box its characteristics. The question has after been asked, "What is Democracy?" And the most emaible solution we ever heard was that given by a bloss countryman who never swerved from his fidelity in the path pointed out by the loaders. "What is Demostrary!" and he "Demostrary id-in-always to vute with your party, right or

APPALLING AFFAIR.

pose, he said, of opening a restaurant. About this time he fell in with a negro man maned Cur-ter James, belonging to Mr. J. H. Grant, and inther stance, belowing to Mr. J. H. Grant, and in-duced him to coment to run off, promising to take him to the North. Carter having become the dape of the moneter, personded Bayins, slave to Mr. Jesse Williams, to accompany them. On Tuesday night last, Carter and Bayins having arranged their plans started to Auburn's house to see and consult him. They met Aubarn on the way, who reconquised Carter and then pre-ced them to his house on Main street, where e took them into the shirdst ey and there p omised took them into the thirdstory and there promised to get them to the North in safty or love his life, declaring that he had control of a vessel, which would sail from this port on Thursday or Friday night for New York, where they could immediately get comployment at \$75 per month and board, and that he was a regular agent of the abolitionists to run off negroes, for which he was paid. Relying on what had been told him Carter unid Autorn along \$80. Carter paid Auburn shout \$80 in money, and Eaylies and himself continued housed from that time until Thursday night, Auburn locking the doors securely when he went out to get them ford, and all three of them sleeping together on the same bed. On Thursday night, says the Dispatch, Carter

complained of being unwell, of asked Auburn to procure him some medicine. Auburn imutediately went out and returned with a bottle c taining paregorie and strychnine, of which he gave Carter a dose, which produced death in a few minutes. He then made Bayliss assist him in removing the body to the cellur, where it was left all night. Next norming he procured a new shovel, made Baylins dig a hole and after cutting the throat of the corpee from ear to ear, and rip ping open the boxels from the pit of the stomac n, deposited it in the ground and covered it This inhuman cruelty so much alarmed up. This inhuman cruelty so much an in-Baylisa, that he determined to escape to his mas-scalle so, after hearing ter, if possible, and especially so, after hearing Auburn say that he had killed several negrous before. Accordingly on Friday night, when Aubara had gone off for some purpose—probably to get a new supply of negroes—thayliss went into the second story of the house, hoisted one of the front windows, jumped into the street, and has-tened to his master and informed him of all that had taken place. Mr Williams immediately gave such information as he had obtained to Lt Wheat, of the night watch, who reported the facts to Lt. Trueheart and in a short time thereafter the night Police were all making differnt search for the negroth of and murderer. A portion of the men, guide by Bayliss, forced an entrance into the house, but finding Auburn absent, en-

tered the sellar discovered the dead body.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express gives the following account of the arrest of Auburn, and his horrible death:

Having learned from Bayliss that the murder was committed by a white man who had concealed them in the house, the officers set a guard about the premises, and at a late hour, a man was seen to enter. He perceived that the place had been invaded, and at once secreted himself. At length, however, the officers discovered him in a coal house in the neighboring lot. The door was forced in and the man sumpped a revolver at ther which fortunately missed fire. Watchman Hill then seized him by the threat while others secur-ed his pistel and knife. At the moment of his seizure he blew into Mr. Hill's face a quantity of white power, which caused that officer some of white power, which caused that officer some disagreeable sens stitues. The prisoner was taken to the eage, and on the way thither admitted that he had killed Carter, and considered himself a fool for baying done it. He apologized to Mr. Hill for blowing the power into his face, and advised him to drink some water-advice which Hill thought presient to disregard. Fortunate was it for him, the white powder was street

ed with spassus, which continued at short inter-vals until he died. His death was horrible, and exhibited all the peculiar symptoms produced by strychnine. He swallowed the deadly drug at the moment of his arrest, adopting that despera method of avoiding the punishment he would cer-tainly have undergone after proof of his guilt had been developed.

From the N. Y. Journal of Comm THE KANE EXPEDITION THRILLING

nero. Human nature could not support in Mr. rible cold. Four of the party, including Mr. Brooks and Mr. Wilson, were prestrated with fro. I own it to all the forces there, to see feet, and with great difficulty three of their when we marched down their front, companion, after encountering great suffering reached the ship and announced the condition of their comrades. Their chances of being rescued emed extremely small.

They were in the midst of a wilderness of snow,

incapable of motion, protected only by a canvass tent, and with no land marks by which their postion could be known. Even to drug these maed men would have been under ordinary circum-stances, a work of difficulty, but to the slender party left at the ship it seemed to be impossible Dr. Kane, with the holdness and courage which justified the warm attachment felt towards him by all under his command, in less than one hour or gavized a rescaing party, leaving on board only hose who were necessary to receive the sick, and tarted off in the teeth of a terrific gale, steering by compace, to rescue the sufferers. After nine-teen hours' constant travel, during which two of the party fainted, and others required to be kept from sleep by force, they struck the trail of the lost party, and finally, staggering under their box:

THE HESSLANS.

THE HESSIANS.

Professor Schilerer, of Germany, has made a collection of letters written home by the Hessian officers and soldiers, who were employed by the ling himself Frances Autorn, and that one of them had been abstractly of strychniae and put an end to his estatemes. We obtain the following particulars of the british forester of the labin and manners of that perform the Daratch of Saturday;

Auborn arrived in Richmond about four weeks ago from the Daratch of Saturday;

Auborn arrived in Richmond about four weeks ago from the North, and obtained work as a carreer. On the 3d inst. he rested from Mr. John Enders a large three story brick house on Main street, between 22d and 12d streets for the purpose, he said, of opening a restaurant. About this time he fell in with a nearest contact. About The Hessian of the very selfish people of them well to do, but very selfish people of them well to do, but very selfish people of them well to do, but very selfish people of the little streets for the purpose, he said, of opening a restaurant. About this time he fell in with a nearest contact. About

them well to do, but very selfish people." The Hessian officer adds that here the troops had to suffer the first time, from horse stealing, which, he calls "a dammed habit, sever ceasing to amount us during the rest of the march. The people concolingly observed that we had either stolen them ourselves or had bought them from people from the patriots; therefore, they had the right to claim them wherever they could be found, ac-cording to common law! The application of this fine principle, however, did not much care about the identity, for not only the Canadian but also our imported German horses were 'claimed.'

The village of Kind-rhook, Columbia County

(Mr. Van Buren's residence)—is described by

the Hessian as consisting of about seventy house the inhabitants in general, all of Dutch are good people, though very self-interested and covetous for money. All they sold was tucredibly high." We wonder if the people of that section still retain those characteristics of their lathers Our Hessian speaks in ardent terms of the American women. Slim and well pro-portioned in stature; pretty little feet and one hands and arms; neck and shoulders beautifully white; complexion fresh and healthy, without

necding any rouge; white teeth, ch raingly red lips; bright and lively eyes; a natural grace; merry and self-confident face; dresses well made "They are mostly even," he adds, "without any covering on the head; at the most they put on a little hood. Here and there you will mee; a country nymph with hair flying loose, or bound with a colored ribboo. When leaving the house for a sisit, they will wear-be the but wherein they live ever so poor -- a silken mantilla over the ulders, and put on gloves. They are very expert in enveloping themselves coquettishly in these mantillas; one of the white, well shaped arms will always betray itself. They have on these occasions a neat and very engaging little bounct on the head, under which they understand how to look forth with their brilliant mischierous eyes in quite a bewitching way. In the English Colonies the 'belies' have fallen in love with pink mantillas, either of silk or weel. Dressed in this fashion, those girls are running, dancing, skipping about, offering a friendly greeting to one, and always ready for a snappish answer when indis-

creetly addressed.
"Thus we saw them everywhere—standing is scores on the road, which we passed over laughing mischievously at us, or offering us sometimes with mock courtesy anapple. Aftert we believed them to be city girls, or at least the daughters of the wealthier inhabitants of the country: but no, professes to rally under the magic banner of an they were the daughters of the poorest farmers, whose clothes did not leave the least doubt about their situation. An attractive picture of the fair damsels of that

day, which one would hardly recognize in the few and denounce the principles of the American withered, palsied and stooping forms that Time party. Then I ask in sincerity is it the old

one of the most interesting of the letters is dated at Cambridge, Nov. 15, after the battle of Saratoga. The Hessian has been taken prisoner, with plenty more of his country was a prisoner. complimentary mood towards the American army Nevertheless he says some things which make us feel pronder than ever of the glorious patriots of that day. "When marching through the Ameri-ian can p," says he, "all the regiments, together with the artillery, were drawn up in line of battle. Not a single one was regularly clothed in regi-mentals. Every one of the men wore the clothes herein he used to go to Church, into the field return he used to go to charter the appear return the tavern. They, had, however, the appear nove of "true soldiers," well disciplined, and with such a military air that not much seemed wanting accomplish success! All muskets were prorides. They stood so motionless in the line, that we were really astonished. Not a single one of them permitted himself to utter any remark to one of his fellow soldiers—and what is much more, all of them were formed by sweet nature, so tall, so fine and mascular, that it did one's heart good to look at them, and we were all did one's heart good to look at them, and we were all did one's heart good to look at them, and we were all officiently the development of the Periodic Residue of the Native American party. theart good to look at them, and we were all delighted by the view of so fine a set of meu. It cracy in "days of other years" delighted to honor, but in the Native American army?

And to come nearer home I would ask, sir America is excelling nearly all the European where do you find the American Democratic

of the Americans as very indicrous, but he adds:
"The masters and head owners of these wigs are Some of the opisodes encountered during Dr.

Kane's search, have wild interest. At one time it became necessary to send a fatigue party with provisions, to assist the main party under br. Kane, in an attempted passage nerosa Smith Sound. This party was under the command of Mr. Heoks, first officer of the expedition. He was accompanied by Mr. Wilson and other value of the spirit that guided them when taking uniteers. During their travel they found the ice completely imponentially, and a snow drift at last completely imponentially, and a snow drift at last completely imponentially and a snow drift at last of the completely imponentially and a snow drift at last at all to meet them—variously in the words. swept wildly over the floes, and in the midst of a heavy gale from the North, the therenometer, to they are very expert to taking their aim with their dismay, sunk to fifty seven degrees below perfect sany froid. I really think that the whole perfect sany froid. I really think that the whole people have natural taiouts for warfare, and that people have natural talents for warfare, and that they would make excellent soldiers. In general, I own it to all the forces there, to state, that not a single man who exhibited any rancor, hatred or a sign of score, or who title of exultation or malicious possion. They behaved as if they paraded to give us a mark of honor. Such is an account by a Hessian enemy of the American soldiers of the Revolution. One cannot read it without new admiration of the plain and unpretending, but stern and fearless patriots and warriors of that immortal period. No doubt, if the allied powers wish to try the experiment will find "a few more left of the same sort.

#### SEBASTOPOL AFTER ITS POSSESSION BY THE ALLIES

The Semuphore of Marseilles publishes the folowing letter, giving an account of the state of

the quays, which are wide, and planted with trees it was more difficult to enjoy one's walk, as the Reissians still occupy Fort Constantine opposite, and every three minutes they throw either a she'l or a hall at the proofe who are walking about an Englishman was killed that way ten a sep off from where I was standing from the quay, and as for as the docks, we may distinguish the mast-tops of the Russian fleet rising above the water; it has all been burnt and sunk, with the exception of a small steamer on her beam end delare that you will come forward and delare that you had your allegimee to the conexception of a small steamer on her bes are netually covered with projection of every de-scription the docks have suffered considerably from our fire; skirting them was a quarter of the town set apar most likely, for workmen and in-valids; it is now a shapeless mass of ruins. Noth-ing in the town has been destroyed by us; our artillery has only rulned what was indispensable it was the Russians, who during their retreat sprung an enormous number of mines, and we are fluding more daily.

### For the North Carolina Star.

Ms. Envox: I hope that you will pardon me Na. Entron: I hope that you will pardon me if, in these "piping tim of peace," I presume to address you upon the subject of Native Americanism, and thereby, humble and unpressuring as they may be, to present my views as to the existence or non-existence of the Democratic and Whig parties as they existed in the days of 1840, 1844, 1848 and 1852.

As to the existence of the great National Democratic and Whig parties at the above dates, none will deny, and with the several National uestions which were repeatedly agitated, every clinical observer is familiar. In the campaign of 1854, in North Carolina, all

of the isms hitherto contested in our State were abandoned, with the single exception of the question touching the public domain. It was con-ceded by both parties that a National or United States Bank was inexpedient; that the operations of the Tariff of 1842 met with the approbation of the country—answering the demands of the gov-ernment, and that the power of the President, in the exercise of the veto, was unworthy to array the great parties of the country. And thus it was with the category of principles in the cam-paign of 1854, not only in North Carolina but the

Union at large.

Every measure, save that of distribution, having been swept away, I ask if that, in reference to the public lands, could be styled strictly a party

issue? ... Why, sir, behold the confusion it produced in the Democratic ranks in our State alone, when some of the ablest members of the Democratic party rallied under the standard of distribution Such men as tien. R. M. Saunders, Hon. A. W. Venable, Puncan A. McRae, together with a host of others, were numbered with these then called "botters." Then I say, that the Demogratic party, and especially in our own State, which sicke with the split of the Northern wing of the Dem The Whig party simultaneously breathed its last.

But, sir, they have been followed by other parties, one of which is composed of those whose otto is "Libertas et natural solum," known a the American party, while a second exists whose professes to rally under the magic banner of ancient Democracy. Which latter party is a fission of fusions—all, and of every dye, being recounce all allegiance to their native countri

commodating party—a party that caters to the caprice of old line Democrats, ald line Whigs, Abelitionists, Freesoilers, Foreigners, Catho and Secusionists.

And where, sir, are the leaders and the flower of the old Democratic party? Does it not neces-sarily follow that the fact of their refusing to command disheads the army which they have so gallantly of times led on to vietury?

Where, sir are Houston of Teras Clementers of Alabama, Foote of California, Borland of Arkan ens. Scockton of New Jersey, Cone of Georgia flartlett of Kentucky, Donelson of Tennessee and legions of others, of whom these are promi nent? And in our own "Old North State" we behold James B. Shepard, the leader of the Democracy in North Carolina in 1846 and the

The Hessian speaks of the wigs worn by some barn—Col. A. J. Stedman? Fighting gallantly under the banner of the Native American party confluence as one of the beacon lights in North Carolina, and for the future triumph of our principles in this State.

The Anti's do Col. Stedman the honor to say that they have "swaped" him for the Hon. John Kerr-to that exchange permit messay, that the Native Americans will adhere strictly as they deem it a happy exchange.

The blaze of Native Americanism has n

The blaze of Native Americanism has not grown dim in Chathasa, neither will it, as the emple know that they are right, and are dete ned to "go ahead." Respectfully, AMERICUS

Chatham co., N. C., Oct. 16, 1855.

WHAT THE ABOLITIONISTS SAY OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

National Era-the Abolition organ pub Lebed at Washington-regards Know-Nothis ism in the free States as an invincible obstac to Fusionism and Abolitionism, and calls it the faithful ally of slavery and the South. It say "Our readers see that Know-Nothingism is a erating just as we predicted. When rule, it seeks to ruin. In States where it is de minust, it seeks to subject Republicanism to it over where it is not, it arrays itself it in bitter opposition to it. In Indiana and some of the

the party fainth, and others regarded to be kept from the party fainth, and others regarded to be kept from the party fainth, and others regarded to be kept from the party fainth, and others regarded to be kept from the party fainth of the party

Lica.—The American party have said to tellorann Catholics.—"If you will come forwards delare that you hold your allegiones to the constitution, laws and government of the United States superior to that you reknowledge to the Roman Pontiff, we will receive and treat you come forward to make this deciara..on. Not of of them has shown a disposition to associate wit their true American brothren. This is pro-viously that it is all right and proper to scalar from political trusts in this country. Be their own acts and conduct they have shown it imperative necessity of the present America

If they were not obnoxious to the charges preferred against them, they would have been fore-most in advoccey of our cause, because we exclude no man who will prove by his action that exclude no man who will prove by his action that he is true to the principles of the American Constitution. They have chosen to place themselves in the position of bitter and rancorous opponents of the right of Americans to rule America, and are pursoing as with the malice and vindictiveness which in Europe, they exhibited towards Luthur and other great Reformers of the sixteenth century. They have such a horror of "religious liberty" that they will persecute its champions, find then where they will, and this is the secret of their executings. is the secret of their extraordinary hostility

THE HUMOROUS SPEAKER, being a choice collection of amu ing pieces both in prose and verse, original and selected, consisting of Dialogues, Soliloquits, Parodits, &c., designed for the use of schools, &c. For saie by

W. L. POMEROY.

THE Subscriber will collect all warrants under said laws, due to all soldiers for it days recor-service; if the soldier is dead to their widows or mino children. Persons sending warrants to the Subscribe by mail or by Adam's Express Complany or through the Banks with have them eashed at sight, and romitiance dema by return mail.

Office opposite Lawrence's Hotel, Fayetterille Raleigh, June 19th, 1855.

CARRIAGE MAKING. Raleigh Coach Factory.

WILLIAMS 4 HOUSE, having enlarged their cetablishment by the addition of denkine Shop, on Harget street, are fully prepared to excent orders for CARRIAGES of every description. Employing experienced workmen and using the best of uniteri-heir work will always be finished in a style corres

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