Aorth-Carolina Star.

WILLIAM C. DOUB. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: If paid strictly in advance, two dollars per an-num; two dollars and afty cents, it pain within six mouths; and three dollars at the end of the

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding sixteen ADVERTISEMENTS For exceeding and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Those of greater length will be charged proporationally. Court Orders and Judicial advertisement-will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to hose who advertise by the year.

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

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

CITY GOVERNMENT. Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendant of Police. Existern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
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COURTS. The Supreme Court of North Carolina I seld in this city semi-annally, on the second A aday in June, and the 30th day of December Judger.—Hon, Frederick Nash, Chier Justice, R. M. Pearson, Associate adge,

W. H. Battle,
Edrund B. Freeman, Clerk; Ham. C. Jones,
Reporter, J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.
The Usuted States Circuit Court for the Distriot of North Carolina is held semi-annually in
this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November -Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia; Hon

Henry Potter, of Fayetteville; District Attorney Robert P. Dick; Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood, Sr. Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The Superior Court for this County, is held on he first. Monday after the fourth Monday in

March and September. John C. Moore, Clerk. Just B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solic-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.

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BANKS

Bank of the State of North Carolina, incorp rated 1839. Charter expires in 1860. Capital \$1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the Univermity 1000.

Principal Bank at Raleigh. W. Mordecai, President George W. Mordecai, President.
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On the part of the State : D. W. Courts, Pub ic Transport, Example, L. O'B. Branch and W.

On the part of the Stockholders : Wm. Boylan, Wm. Pence, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Rouline, Al fred Jones and B. F. Moore, of sines and Benewal day.—Tuesday.
Discount day.—Wednesday.
Discount day.—Wednesday.

el ecory day.

Baymens hours from 10 till 2 o'clock.

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Offering tay Memisy, Dispount day Tuesday RAIL ROADS. Ralciph and Gaston Hailroad Company. A. Crudop, President, W. W. Vass, Treasurer, M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer. B. Allon, Depot Agent, Mail train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M.

arrives at 64 P. M. North Carolina Railroad Company. Chav. F. Fisher, President, C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer. J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent, . Mail tra a arrives 5 o'clock, A. M., from 1 East; and departs 10m, after 5 o'clock, A. M. Mail from the West arrives at 32 minutes af-ter 4 o'clock, P. M. Departs at 20 minutes be-fore 5 o'clock, P. M.

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

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MARCO AT RALCO AS NORTHERN MAIL-(Br Bamsoan,)

us 6) a. m

Through Mail closes daily

Arrives daily The Care leave the depot SOUTHERN MAIL- Br Two-nouse Hacs. at 6 p. m) The Hack leaves WESTERN MAIL-(By Railboad,) Closes daily at 9 p. m. The Train leaves GOLDSBORO'MAIL-(Br RAILBOAD.) Chose daily, at 9 p. m 5,500

Arriver daily at 10m after 5 a. m ber.

TARBORO' MAIL-(Br Two-munss Heer,) Choses on Sunday, Ture, and Thure, at 9 p. in Arrives Tuesday, Thure, and Sate, at 7 p. in Hack leaves on Hon, Wed, and Fri., at 5 a. in PITTSBORO' MAIL-(By Taker-nouse Hack Cleans on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 p. m Arrives on Manday and Tintroday, at 7 p. m Hack leasures Sun. and Wed. about 7 a. m

Splendid Stock of Goods! Presidency. There are certral nage in the field W is now now remaining the largest stack of stopic and fromy for goods, Hata Capa, Shoke Crack, and the receiver, that has ever less presented in change, Mine, Plaine, Pierre, Pouglans, &c.

Raisign, and as they have been bought according they will be disposed for on the most medicate through.

We shall be pleased to show them to our custments, friends and the public generally.

North Carolina Star.

VOLUME XLVI.

Horth-Carolina

York on Monday, the 22d ult:

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER, 8, 1855.

A Just Bebuke.

this sovereign State, by the unscrupulous abuse of patronage and the aid of ruffian violence; so that the solid organisation of our party has be-

come demoralized, our principles contemned, free soilism resuscitated and the Wilmot Provisa,

on the motion of Mr. Van Buren, fully endorsed

by the administration convention held at Syra-cuse, on the 29th of August last. These are

violations of principles which justify our separa-tionand demand the frown of a true and generous

A well aimed, first-rate shot is this. There

can be no question (says the Petersburg Intelle-

gencer) that the country is indebted to the Ad-

ministration for the large increase of abelition

excitement and agitation, which has within the

last eighteen months been witnessed in every di-

rection at the North; and more especially has this

disastrous result been effected by the open and

scandalous interference by the Cabinet in the

New York State elections in 1853. The true

national Democrats of that State-the only men-

of that party upon whom the South could rely

for an observance and enforcement of her consti-

who merited the confidence of the country, were

coolly and wantonly sacrificed by the Power at

Washington, and a faction embracing the most

hypocritical and dangerous protonders to political

sanctity that ever lived and moved, and had their

being in this or any other Republic, was favored

with the Executive smiles and elevated to the

Senator Atchison, of Missouri, having been in-

rited to attend the recent celebration at the spot

of the battle of King's Mountain, in South Caro-

line, sout the Committee a letter, from which we

take the following extract in relation to the strug-

"We have been acting on the defensive alto

gether, the contest with as is one of life and death, and it will be so with you and your institution if

ruffigns" of Missouri, fill a column of each abolition paper published in the North; abuse most

feul, and folsehood unblushing, are poured out upon us, and yet we have no advocate in the

outhern press, and yet we receive no assistance

wing for us is a magher one. If Kansawis abo

20 The Washington Union brings us another

145,500 yessels, and the aggregate tonnage, 15,-

500,000. Hunt's Magazine estimates that at

enormous sum of \$775,000,000. Of this fifteen

and a half millions of tonnage, more than ten and

a half millions belong to the Angle-Saxon race.

United States 40,500 vessels, and 5,661,516 ton-

290 tompage.

nage; Great Britain 35,960 vessels, and 5,043,-

we full. Atchison, Stringfellow, and the

Konsas Affairs.

high places of the Government.

gle now going on in Kansas:

utional rights, and the only men of that party

but insulted democracy.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1855.

RESTORATION OF WHIGGERY AT THE NORTH.

We have already noticed the efforts, in some of the Northern States, to revive the old Whig party, and to enter it as a competitor in the field of national politics. Thus fire they have been confined to New York and Massachusetts; yet, the grand flourish with which the friends of the cent have heralded its inauguration, seemed to promise sockething more of a permanen-The following was one of the resolutions adopted at the Hard Shells held in the city of New

existence than the sushroom organisations of that section which often uring up, accomplish their destiny, (nothing,) and is off in a week. We have looked with no little integrat on there Resolved, That in our apinion, speaking for our own State, we are indebted to the present admistration for the existence and growth of this new party. By the efforts which we made to elect Franklin Pierce President of the United States, the fanaticism of free soil was rabuited and extinguished; but the vain and silly projects of coercing through machinery, a re-nomination in 1856, induced the policy, upon the very alvent of his administration, of forming a close affiliation of that patricite desire.

In view of the past history of the all No.

live principles and sincers attachment to the Union, we thought it possible that among its sefouldering runns, some spark might yet be found, which, fanned into a flame, might parify the corruptions that have grown up in the land, impart a new warmth and vigor to the polit-boly. We confess that recent developments ical body. We confess that recent develops have done little to strengthen that hope, very first movement of the "Live Whige" of the North, as they call themselves, shows that they have come forward with their grave-clothes upon them, and with the relies of the fatal melady that ed them to the tomb still alive and fester ng in their system. It was opposition to the constitutional rights of slave holders that cent weight of the popular odium some years ago, and weight of the popular odium some years ago, and in their adversity they have failed to grow wiser-by the experience of the past.

Among the proceedings of the late meeting at the Metropolitan Hall, in the city of New York.

we find the following resolution: Resolved, that in the administration of the principles of a "free discussion," ment," "equal rights," and "fair play," affected to be enacted in the Kaussa hill, the Federal government has either violated, or suffered to be riolated, every one of them; and that it deserves the especial condemnation of the whole people -North and South; for, to the violation of the com.

pact of 1820, it has now added the violation of the principles of the act itself. The Whigs of New York, in their efforts at rescitation, have thus taken the surest step to slace their existence as a national party beyond her ach of hope' The South has made her last concession on the Slavery question. The Comhave placed the whole matter upon a sound, constitutional basis, and there we are resolved it shall remain. If the North intends to preserve the Union it would be well for her to make up her mind on this point at once. As Southern s, who have had no participation in the ultra disuntan sentiments, that have obtained o late years in many sections of the Slaveholding States, we warn the North of the folly of re-opening this question. No man or party that lends itself, whether from policy or principle; to the encouragement of discontent with the existing settlement, can have any claims upon us. This sentiment is universal among the better men as South, and its practical results will be sour the States, and the integrity of the Union.

FACTS TO BETTEMEMBERED

on the Southern States. But the time will ortly ome when the assistance must and will rende of; the stake the "busier rufficase" are enemies of the American party, 2.—That the so-called Democratic party of O-

chined Missouri coases to be a slave State New Mexico becomes a free State, California remains a free State; but if we seeme Kansas as a slave in its State Convention, passed unanimously the following resolution:

Resolved, That the people of Ohio, now as they have always done, look upon slavery as an evil, State, Missouri is secure. New Mexico and Southera California, if not all of it, becomes a slave State; in a word, the prespective or the ruin of the whole South depends on the Kansas struggle."

and unfavorable to the development of the spin and practical benefit of free institutions, a that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power letter from Mr. Wise. These effusions seem to clearly given by the terms of the national compact to prevent its influence, to mitigate, and fihave become a physical necessity to the unhappy writer. Ever since he came off the war path last ally to eradicate its axils.
3.—That the position of the S-ft Democracy of spring, he has had a daily expectoration of

spleon. The present attack was brought on by down in 1848 and now reiterated, is a follows: Resolved, That while the Democracy of New hereafter seek to obtain political place and p an invitation from certain Democrats in Lexing.

York will faithfully adhere to all the compromition, Kentucky, that he would exhibit himself to ass of the Constitution, and maintain the reserved not alarming to reflect that our Presidential elecan invitation from certain Democrats in Lexing-

THE SHIPPING OF THE WORLD is estimated at for Free Soil votes.

6.—That in almost every Convention of the

\$50 a ton the shipping of the world is worth the sed unqualifiedly approving the nets and measures of the present Free-Soil administration. 7-That Foreign immigration is daily strength-ning Northern Abolitionism and Free Soil rerepresentation in Congress, the great mass of foreigners who seek our aboves, entertaining violent prejudices against Slavery.

8. That the Olivery. 8.—That the Chicago Democrat said a few

"The same Democratic principles that make

Ecuador and the United States minister, for the of foreigners.

p. m. late act of Congress, is 252,800. The number of Locofoco Seaste, in a contest for the seat, would give it to a Locofoco. This is a characteristic of Anti-Americanism, and such an outrage, perpendicularly are decreasing, only

CALHOUN'S AMERICANISM.

We doubt not, says the Flag of the Union, were Mr. Calhoun living, he would most cordially apperce the Native American as of the American party. We copy the following extract from his speech on the question of admitting Michigan into the Union; it windly portrays the evils and dangers attendant upon the comparatively unrestricted system of naturalization under which we are suffering-especially in the States-and evinces a statesman's perception and patriot's fears. Read and digest; for nothing ever fell from the lips of the great Southerner, involving the interest and safety of his country, which was ew movements on the political chose board, sin-portely hoping, as Southern men, that in the wild commotion of the political chements, some parts. The result of deep and intense thought. No man was ever more devotedly attached to his own sunny South, than was Mr. Calhoun, and however

> riew; one to prevent competition between the States, in holding out inducements for the immi-gration of foreigners, and the other to prevent their improper influence over the General Government, through such states as might naturalize foreigners, and could confer on them the right of exercising the elective franchise, before the our institutions, or were interested in their preservation. Both of these oligicis would be defeated, if the State may confer or allong the right of voting and the other privileges belonging to the citizens. On that supposition it would be almost impossible to conceive what good could be obtained, or evil prevented, by conferring the power on Congress. The power would be perfectly nuga-

A State might hold out every improper indue ment to immigration, as freely as if the power did not, exist; and might confer on the alien all political privileges belonging to native born citiens-not only to the great injury of the government of that State, but to an improper control over the Government of the Union. To illustrate what I have said—suppose the dominan party in New York, finding political power about to depart from them, should, to maintain their ascondency, extend right of suffrage to the thousands f aliens of every language and from every portion of the world, that annually pour into her empo-rium—deeply might the desting of the whole Union affected by such a measure.

It might in fact, place the control over the General Government in the hands of those who know nothing about our institutions, and are indifferent as to the interests of our country New York gives about one sixth of the electors votes in the choice of President and Vice-Presi dent; and it is well known that her politica institutions keep the State nearly equally divided into two great political parties. The addition of a few thousand voters either way might turn the scale, and the electors might in fact, owe their election, on the supposition, to the votes of un-naturalized foreigners. The Presidential election might depend on the electoral vote of the State, and Privident chosen in reality by them; That is, THEY RIGHT GIVE US A KING.

FACTS FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Statistics of the last Presidential election as in the next Presidential election. Party ties and count, to a great extent, for the favors exhibited obligations are strong, but they are as chaff when to the "foreign born," by the present administration, to the almost utter exclusion of the "sons of the States and the States are strong or the "sons of the States and the States are strong or the "sons of the States and the States are strong or the "sons of the States and the States are strong than the States are strong to the strong the states are strong to the strong the strong than t us that, in 1852, it was considered extremely doubtful on which side the foreign vote would be within a very few days before the election. It is even said and believed that negotiations were carried on for some time between certain distinguished emissaries of a "higher power" and the ng the consideration or value of the foreign vote and that the results of these negotiations were pay attention to the political buckstering of cor-

ign voters in our country can, by acting in connearly all the foreign vote can be controlled by a defeat the machinations of demagogues who may the people of that region. It was rather more violent than usual, but-presents the same characteristics of twaddle and cant, with the addition of an invocation to the venerable name and cheristics. That the above Soft or Free Soil Democratic for outnumber the National Democrates.

That the present Democratic (?) administration to the venerable name and cheristics of twaddle and cant, which is about as is about as invocation to the venerable name and cheristics. That the present Democratic (?) administration to the venerable name and cheristics of twaddle and cant, which is about as invocation to the venerable name and cheristics of twaddle and cant, which is about as invocation to the venerable name and cheristics of twaddle and cant, which is about as invocation to the venerable name and cheristics of twaddle and cant, which is about as invocation to the venerable name and cheristics of twaddle and cant, which the addition of Slavery to the free territory.

4.—That the above Soft or Free Soil Democratic for outnumber the National Democratic (?) administration to the venerable name and cheristics of twaddle and cant, with the addition of Slavery to the free territory.

5.—That the above Soft or Free Soil Democratic (?) administration of Slavery to the free territory.

6. That the above Soft or Free Soil Democratic party was wont to consider Mr. Jefferson as the foundamental law of the party. Mr. Jefferson are under the control of the naturalized cities and the control of the teristics of twaddle and cant, with the addron of an invocation to the venerable name and cherisched memory of Henry Clay, which is about as incere as his pretended recantation of sentiment tration has evinced its Free Soil proclities by removing from the New York custom house, Bronch which is and the old world; he appressed a decided son a national Democrat, (!) because he would not barter away the offices in the custom-house preference for native-born citizens. But the forpreference for native-born citizens. But the for-cigners themselves have now taken the control 6.—That is almost every Convention of the of the Democratic party wires, and pull them to Democratic [7] party, resolutions bave been pussual entirely different time. Mr. Jefferson is uncoremoniously tossed overboard, and the war-cry is, "Foreigners forever! Down with the native Americans!" Foreigners fill the less and most the wise counsels of Madison, and the earnest ex-hortacions of Washington are unbeeded in this 200 tonnage.

"The same Democratic principles that make the local party and the local party at present opposed to the American party at present opposed to the American party at present opposed to the American party is not the old Democratic party—if does not possess the features of the old Democratic party—if does not possess the features of the old Democratic party at present opposes to the old Democratic party at present opposes the features of the old Democratic party at present opposes the features of the old Democratic party at present opposes the features of the old Democratic party at present opposes the features of the old Democratic party at present opposes. party. The only bond of union in the present Anti-American party is "the cohesite power of public plunder,"

ASCRAP FROM HISTORY.

About the year 1638, the calchested John Pim, or great statesman and leader in the House cat statesman and leader in the House amons, made a speech in that House, seting forth the grievances under which the people of England were then suffering, through the ar-

lowing remarks respecting Popery.

"The principles of Popery nee such as are incompatible with any other religion. There may be a suspension of violence for some by certain respects, but the ultimate end wen of that moderation is, that they may with more advantage. extirpate that which is opposite to them. Laws will not rearrien them—caths will not. The Pope can dispense with both these, and when there is occasion, his command will move them to the disturbance of the realm against their own

private disposition—yea, against their own rea-son and judgment—to obey him. "Henry III, and Henry IV, of France were no Protestants themselves, yet even they were mur-dered because they tolerated the Protestants.— The King and the Kingdom can have no security but in their weakness and disability to d

into places of power and trust in the Commonwealth, whereby they get many dependents and adherents, not only of their own, but even of such

as make profession to be Protestants."

How memorable and worthy of attention are these remarks made more than two hundred years ago, in the English Parliament, by one of the greatest and purest statesment of any ago or country—for such was John Pim, the infinate friend and associate of John Hampslen. Had he lived in our age and crunjey, he could not have more clearly described the principles and policy of that overshadowing power, which still seeks to decrive and enalaye the nations of Europs, and nas similar designs upon Potestant America

That his last quoted remark is as applicable to the present state of things in these United States as it was to England in the time of Charles Ist, is evident from the fact, not to mention many others, that the present Postmaster General hold a seat in the Cabinet, and the power of dispen ing office and patronage to more than twent thousand persons scattered over every port of the and patronage is now in the hands of a owing allegiance to the Pope of Rome. Is not this fact significent of danger to the Protestant faith and our free institutions? And is it not ime for Protestant Americans to awake out o their lethargy, and not wait until their locks are shorn, and the cry, thee" be unavailing? "The Phillistines are upor

NATIONALITY OF THE AMERICAN PARTY APPROVED.

We find the following decided approval of the nationality of the American platform, in quar-ters from which it would searcely be expected. It is honorable to American Statemanship, that party spirit cannot lead all honored, grey headed

party spirit cannot lead all honored, grey headed men to repudiate national views, because caun-ciated by their opponents.

But to the endorsements. The Hon. Lewis Cass, in a letter of the 22nd August last, publish-ed in the Detrait Free Press and sopied into the Reveille of the 13th Sept. last, says, in reference to the 12th Resolution of the Platform of the

merican party : There is indeed one principle laid down in that onvention which meets my concurrence and hat is, the declaration that "Congress ought no to legislate upon the subject of slavary within the Territories of the United States." I regret, however, that the body which thus pronounced against the exercise of the power did not also premounce against the existence

nal thus endorses the 12th article of the Ameri-

If upon this subject their platform conforms to If upon this subject their platform contorns to resolutions recontly published, purporting to be the voice of a majority of the convention assembled at Philadelphia, it is in substance the same is determined to prove that if she is the weaker typen which I have stood for yours—upon which I due to prove that if she is the weaker typen which I have stood for yours—upon which I have the stoutest rigging. But what is the use of "lifter?" Upon the hash of stems, what is the use of "lifter?" Upon the hash of the uncontradicted philosophical salage that the uncontradicted philosophical salage that not now these resolutions feel re mr. but as I recultest, I approve them in substance as sound na-tional doctrine. I ignore no part of the Federal Constitution, either in theory or in practice, to court the popular caprices of the moment, to gain public station, or to administer to the nex sities or infirmities of those in power. Nor on distrust soundness of principles approved up

the United States. Upon our extranse frontiers, among hastile Indians, the printing press is found. and when our armies invaded Mexico, the printer was as necessary an arm of the public service, as the flying artillery, sappers, miners, or Texan ranger. By this means our people have been kept better informed of army operations than any other belligerent nation, and the English pressure that the fact. Speaking of a Military Literature—the chronicles of the camp and the control of the pen over the achievements of the control of the pen over the achievements of the sword, the London Atheness makes a concession and contrast by variety:—" American papers are remarking on the absence of all literary effort in the Crimon, and are therein metric—very much to their own plory—a characteristic diffuence battaces the surroundings of an American and of an English army. The contrast is fair. The self-Travery to explicited features the authorities of the finited States minister, for the greatest state which contains the general monty of foreigners.

What Democracy is also authors between the authorities of features and article, as also authors between the authorities of features and article, as also authors between the authorities of features and article, as also authors between the authorities of features and article, as also authors between the authorities of features and article, as also authors between the authorities of features and article, as also authors between the authorities of features and and article, as also authors between the authorities of features and and article, as also articles of the features and articles articles and articl

NUMBER 43

There appear to be hard times shead. Ac There appear to be hard times ahead. According to the European correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, Europe is in a starting condition. The grops of breadstuffs, he says, have been deficient ever-where, and it is probably with a view of keeping prices down that the Bank of England has enhanced its discount first from 34 to 5 per cent, while in financial circles it is pretty well understood that a further rice from 5 to 5 per cent, while in financial circles it is pretty well understood that a further rice from 5 to 5 per cent, make the streets. In Coastin and pretty well understood that a terture rise from a to \$\delta\$ per cent, may be expected. In Croatia and Transylvania, which supply Austria, throughout all Hungary, and in the Danobian principalities, the crops are considerably below an average,— The way has damaged the crops in Southern Russia, and the allow in the Say of Axoff have destroyed an impense amount of breadstuffs and destroyed an immense amount of breadstuffs and provisions. Throughout Prussia the crops have provisions. Throughout Prussia the copy said, been deficient, and the Government, it is said, proposes to buy for five millions of like Thelers, breadstuffs, directly in America. The corporate authorities of Frankfort and Hamburg proposes proposes to buy, for are inflicin of Ris Tradics, breadstaffs, directly in America. The corporate authorities of Frankfort and Hamburg propose to make perchases to provide for the poor during the ensuing winter. Several States of the Zollverin have already prohibited the export of grains, not only to foreign States, but from one State of the Verein to another. Finally, the correspondent adds that, according to some claburate statistics lying before him, and which would fill one or two edumns of the Ledger France will need no less than ninety six millions of france worth of breadstuffs, all of which the Monitors the official of the government, in a late number, assured its readers, will have to be procured from the United States. The first crop of potatoes in Europe has not been seriously damaged, and there are still plenty of green vegetables there, but, asks the writer if, notwithstanding this, such precautions are taken for the fature, what will be the case in the middle of winter, when these sources of nourishment have disappeared or directly the distributed?

HARD TIMES AHEAD.

these sources of noarishment have disappeared or diminished? Every country in the world appears to be looking out for itself but the United States. We are expected to feed the whole of creation, and are expected to feed the whole of creation, and perhaps starve ourselves. The preseptes of famine prices is again before us. God help our own poor! Must they, in a land of plenty, be com-pelled to suffer and perish, while foreign nations grow fat upon our harrest? Can nothing be done to secure to our own people, at reasonable prices, the fruits of their own soil?

NATIVERS IN ISLLAND,-It will be seen by the following extruct, says the New Orleans Creole, that Irishmen advocated Native principles many years ago. Daniel O'Connell once said, "Let English rule England—Frenchmen France—Scotchmen, Scotland—and in the name of God, let Irishmen rule Ireland," The "head and let Irishmen rule Treland," front of our offending" is, that we claim, also, that it is right "Americans should rule America." United Irishmen.—The society of United Irish-

Critical Brisinera.—The society of United Irish-men was formed 1701. Its objects were good, and it was proposed to attain them by constitution-al means. The objects were a fair and equal representation of the Irish nation in Parliament, and TO PREVENT FOREIGNERS FROM RU-LING RELIAND. The society had a complete organization, a test cath, a constitution, and modes by which the members were enabled to LING IRELAND. The society had a complete organization, a test eath, a constitution, and modes by which the members were enabled to know one another. The society was composed at first of poroons of different religions—Epissopalians, Prosbyterians and Catholies. The Emmots, Wolfe Tone, Lord Firsperald, Simon Butler, James Napper Tandy, well known leaders of the United Irichment; were Episcopalians. A number of Catholie priests belonged to the society, and took the test outh.

The Latest Lady's Inventoral—The "patent peticont lifter" is the great contro of attraction at the exhibition in the Crystal palace in New York, and is thus described: There are four small palleys attached to the waist underneath the druss, over which are row small cords, one end of which is attached with pins, severally to the front, riar and sides of the skirt, at about the height of the knee. The other code terminate in loops, which are led to the pockets en either

dress rises in front, so that the ascent is made with perfect grace. No. 2 in the left hand pocket elevates the rest in the same manner, and all pulled at once lifts the skirt knee high! All these prefer the hands to raise a lady's dress, when it is necessary to achieve "such a gettin' up stairs."

> From the Ashrville News. INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A Deaf and Dumb mute came to my house has distruct soundness of principles approved upon full consideration upon a high sense of dury, because others may choose to adopt and embrace them.

THE PEN AND THE SWORD.

No country recognises to a greater extent the fact that the pen is mightier than the sword, than the United States. Upon our extraine frontiers, recognises to a printing press is found.

think its was bewindered and has lost its way.

He weight about 150 pounds.

He last come papers which say that his name is supposed to be Tellson; also that he passed through McDowell, N. C., but no information about him is astisfactory or certain. He says that his parents are dead. I think that he says that his parents are dead. I think that he says that his parents are dead. parents are dead. I think that he says that his one brother and two sisters are also dead. I am not able to know anything from him about his other relatives. He says he came from some distant place in the North; but it is likely he has been travelling through the South. He has been working for bread and clothing, and is peaceable and well disposed.

I wish to restore him to his friends, and requestail beneroless thin to his friends, and requestail beneroless thin to his friends, and return the limit of the latter o

heat I may obtain satisfactory information about by the world without

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAS

New Your, Nov. 6-2 P. M.—Thu Av-just arrived here with dates from Energy, days later than those by the Eulin. She left Cowes on the night of the 24th.

She left Cowes he the night of the 24th.

The number the Arago sendings the stylen, f.

Kinhard by the allied forces.

A squadren of allied stormers has billiarded the extrance to Nicholand and Khers.

The Research and blown up the fortillation and Oschal off on the morning of the 19th off.

Thirty thousand allies landed arthe Penicola. of Lessies on the same morning of the representation of Lessies on the same morning of the representation.

Sir Wm. Molesworth died on the III inche A "bread" demonstration was passe in Hy Park, Lendon, on the Smiley before the

The Bourse at Madrid has been closed in ma

LAVERPOOL Oct. 23.—Cotton dull with a deel, of 18d, Wheat and flour steady. Baltimore at Ohio flour 48s, to 44s. White wheat 12; all red 115 a 12c. Corn—market 44s. Providing dull and unchanged.

In Richmond, Louisiana, on the 12th of October In Richmond, Louisiana, on the 19th of Cetabe Bennshly Williams, aged 25 years. The deces of was the son of David Williams decembed, Martin County X. C.

He left his native State in dannary tast in via of settling in the South or South west but era had fixed upon any place of personnent abods, was smitter them by the fearful plague. "Yath Forcer." Possessed of a good mind, a likeral is neation, and a generous heart, he might have be useful to his fellow mem. But Gos has saler otherwise, and he has alwaypeared from the but theatre of life. It is a consolution to his leaves mother, brother and setters, to know, that they mother, brother and sitters, to know, among strangers, he found kind frier ministered to him the hast consolation by and of religion. He had the at pious physician, and of a minister of and before he died, he assured them,

willing to depart—that his poace was a The Register and Standard will please

TO THE PUBLIC

RELIEVE The Human System from P.
REGULATE Each Organ to a Healthy
RESOLVE Away all Decembed Depart.
RESOLVE Away all Decembed Depart.
RENOVATE The Body from all Currey.
REBUILD The Went and Broken Die RESTORE To Health, Strongth and V.

RADWAY'S HEADY BELIEF,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

162 Fellow-spreet, New-Yor

REGULATES TO A HUALTRY ACTIO PERSONAL PART BAUWAY'S REQUESTED.

DOSES.

FALL STOCK, 1854.

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, CAITERS BROGANE &C