

Why should there be a sort of magic in shaking hands, which seems only a mere form, and sometimes a painful one too; for some folks wring your fingers off, almost; and make you fairly dance with pain, they hurt you so. It don't give much pleasure at any time. What the magic of it is, we can't tell; but to it, is for all that. It seems only a custom, like bowing, and nothing else; still there is more in it than meets the eye. But a kiss fairly electrifies you; it warms your blood and sets your heart to beating like a law drum, and makes your eyes twinkling like stars on a frosty night. It ain't a thing to be forgot. No language can express it, no letters will give the sound. Then what is nature's equal to the favor of it? What an aroma it has! It ain't gross, for you can't feed on it. It don't rot, for the palate isn't required to test its taste. It is neither visible, nor tangible, nor portable, nor transferable. It is not a substance, nor a liquid, nor a vapor. It has neither color nor form. Imagination can't conceive it. It can't be imitated or forged. It is confined to no class or country, but is ubiquitous.

It is disembodied when completed, but instantly reproduced and so is immortal. It is as old as the creation, and yet it is young as the dew on a rose. It pervades all nature, and always will exist. It pervades all nature. The breeze as it passes, kisses the rose; and the pendant vine steps down and hides with its tendrils, its blushes, as it kisses the humid stream that waits in an eddy to meet it, and raises its tiny waves like anxious lips to receive it. Deposed upon it, Eve leaped it in Paradise, and was taught its beauties, virtues and varieties by an angel, there is something so transcendent in it. How it is adapted to all circumstances! There is the kiss of welcome and of parting; the long lingering, leaving present one, the stolen or the mutual one; the kiss of love, of joy, and of sorrow, the seal of promise, and the receipt of fulfillment. It is strange, therefore, that a woman is inviolable, whose army consists of kisses, smiles and tears. Is it any wonder that poor old Adam was first tempted, and then ruined? It is very easy for a preacher to get up with long faces and tell us that he ought to have been of a man. My opinion is, if he had been less of a man it would have been better for him. But I am not a going to preach; so I will get back to my story; but, Squire, I shall always maintain to my dying day, that kissing is a sublime mystery.—Sam Stick.

From the Correspondence of the Boston Herald. Miss Margaret May, the Sun—Her Early History, and Why she became a Nun.

MASSA. ERRORS: You will pardon one who is so far away from your market, in spreading before your readers and the public generally, some facts in relation to a matter suggested by the Nanny Committee affair, and several articles in relation thereto, which have appeared in several newspapers published in Boston and other parts of the Atlantic States. I feel called upon to say something, from the fact of my family being so often alluded to, and especially the manner in which my sister was induced to leave her home and family, and become an inmate of the institution at Emmetsburg. In looking over a Rhode Island paper of recent date, my eye rested upon the following article:

NEWSLETTER: A correspondent, who affirms that he is well informed on the subject, writes us that Miss May, sister of William B. May, Esq., of Roxbury, who gave his testimony before the Investigating Committee yesterday, was educated in this vicinity. Her mother was a convert to Catholicity, and Miss May was qualified for the office of Sister of Charity before she left Boston. Our correspondent says: "It is no fault of hers if the brothers have not seen her since she visited the Emmetsburg convent, inasmuch as she is always read, in all convents, not only to Sisters of Charity, but to cloistered nuns, by friends or relatives."

"The fact cannot be gainsaid, and it is preposterous to assert that the lady is detained against her will."—Boston Transcript.

Some of the above is true. It is true that my mother was a convert to Catholicism, but it is not true that my sister was qualified for the office of Sister of Charity before she left Boston. In stating the facts as they were, and as, my mind is awakened by the gross wrongs and deceptions practiced by the Sisters of Charity and Roman priests of that day, the names of some of whom shall appear. About the year 1825 or 1827, my mother embraced the monstrous doctrine of Romanism. As a necessary consequence, she took with her two daughters and a son; the rest of the family, three sons, were willing to be led by the "Beast," and to this day—with the son first named—are without the pale of that Church, thanks to Him who rules the destinies of men. My sister Margaret, then about six years old, was sent to the Sister's school. She continued till she was clandestinely sent to the place where she now is, being then about sixteen years old. The circumstances of her going are these: As usual, on Monday morning, she went to school, but soon returned, and went to my mother, she had been sent to go to Emmetsburg, and that she must go that week. This was astonishing news to me, for she was a sister I dearly loved. I, of course, made earnest objections; told my mother she could not go, and asked her if she knew anything of that matter; she declared she did not. I then went immediately to Chelsea and stated the case to brother William, and we together went to the Sisters of Charity and inquired the meaning of the matter, and were plainly told that our sister was going to Emmetsburg; that Rev. Mr. Williams—a notorious Jesuit—had written to the conductors of that institution and requested a place for her and now she must go. I said she should not, within power to prevent it. As the head of her father's family, father being dead, it was my duty to have mentioned the matter to me. Containing no satisfaction from them, I called on Mr. Williams, who informed me he had, of his own accord, and at the request of my mother, written to the institution, requesting a place for my sister. I told him that such proceedings were a violation of the principles of right, and that I would oppose the plan, and prevent her leaving the home, though I might be for those who loved her better than others could. With this he said it was none of my business, and that my sister must go, as he had arranged matters to that effect.

I have not seen her face since that time; she did not visit her brother again; I but was securely bound with the Sisters of Charity. Hearing she was to leave on Wednesday for Emmetsburg, a party of friends, and among them several Romanists, early in the morning of that day repaired to the church in Franklin street, in order to see my sister, as she went to mass, and persuade her to wait till she was older, before taking a step of so much moment; but she did not appear. At noon, on Thursday, she was hurried away in a close carriage, unknown to her mother or any of her family. Such are the facts of the case; a little girl, not sixteen years of age, stolen from her mother, brothers and sisters, by the cruel, inexorable hand of Romanism. I am aware my mother did not make any special objection to my sister's going; it would have done no good if she had, she must obey the law of the church at whatever cost; no other law is known than that of implicit confidence. Of the above facts, there is abundant proof; some are living that can attest the truth of what I have written. No one pretends to say my sister is detained against her will; she has many times corresponded with her; she has expressed for us the warm attachment of her former days, when she was one of our friends number. We do know one thing, however, that no communication to reform her, is read by her alone; all are inspected by the Lady Superior, who is called by that endearing name "Mother." Can such a being be called Mother? God forbid! I will name this matter no farther; I will not on an account have alluded to it, if others had not taken the steps they have. The recollection of the past is too painful to be often placed before the public gaze.

Before closing, however, I must say a word in relation to the Nanny Committee. On the whole, I regret that anything was done in the premises, simply for the reason that the Committee did not fully understand their mission—did not approach the matter as they should—were too ignorant of Romanism and its workings, deep and dark—to accomplish anything; when or how they overstepped, in the least, the common courtesy; everything was gentlemanly and above-board, I refer to the Boston visitor, such as no Protestant would have questioned. How intelligent men can uphold and sustain, by their course, such institutions as Convents, is past my comprehension. The teachings of Rome ought to be known by all men who attempt to control the public mind. Romanism is the rankest idolatry; a lie better than truth with them, when it best answers their purpose. To deny this fact shows ignorance of the deepest dye, or a willingness to sustain a powerful body at the expense of the future happiness and prosperity of our beloved country. I would not give a Romanist, let him be an American or foreigner, a place of trust or power within the gift of the people, sooner than I would bow down to the stocks, stones, and images they so religiously worship. I trust, gentlemen, you will continue to fight against the "Mother of Harlots," and enemy of all that is tolerant and free in civil and religious liberty. Your American principles are heaven-born; no power on earth ought to shake your faith in them for a moment, till the object of your efforts is obtained, and the least hinder your feet.

My God help and sustain you in all your efforts designed for the good of man, and the welfare of the land you love so well. Excuse the length of this epistle, and I shall ever remain, Yours truly, HENRY B. MAY.

CANT FOOL THEM. The Evening Post asserts that— "The press of the whole North is almost in unison in the opinion that Rowland's removal was merely the consummation of the original purpose of the Nebraska bill, and that the selection of his successor the same end has been kept in view."

In proof of which it cites the following extracts: From the Daily Wisconsin, July 30. The cause of this removal is not stated. But the result is manifest.

From the Illinois Gazette, Aug. 2. This is the crowning act of the administration, and is entirely consistent with the passage of the Nebraska bill. The process clearly is that the object of that bill was to establish slavery in Kansas, and now we are proceeding to carry out the principle of squatter sovereignty.

The Detroit Advertiser says: "The removal will be three happy days, if the poor Rowland some pretext of speculation (say in superior city notes) can be trumped up against him, so that he may be recalled by the President colorable or justifiable."

The Pittsburg Gazette thinks: It is plain for what reason Governor Rowland is removed, and it is also plain that his successor is expected to be more pliable in doing the work of slavery.

From the Boston Herald, Aug. 3. The only probable construction which we can place upon this singular event is, that it is all in furtherance of the design of the Nebraska bill. Mr. Pierce had as well have given his true reasons for the removal of Rowland.

MR. PIERCE AND BISHOP HUGHES. There was no charge against Franklin Pierce which did more injury to the cause of Gen. Scott, 1852, than that which he bore the responsibility for the famous anti-slavery charge in the constitution of New Hampshire.—Washington Convention, August 2, 1855.

The above paragraph is full of meaning. It says that the charge of forming the "anti-slavery clause in the New Hampshire constitution," was made against Mr. Pierce during the last Presidential canvass, was a serious injury to Gen. Scott. We content in this opinion, and the reason are obvious. It is seen that Mr. Pierce's many Pro-Scott votes had led to nothing else, but as soon as the charge was made, he abandoned the views of the benefits arising from the abolition, and at the same time took steps and adopted means, to prevent or retard any injury which might be done to his political career by the bargain with Archbishop Hughes. This is the plain interpretation of the above paragraph. It shows that the charge was injurious to the cause of Gen. Scott. How could it injure General Scott?

Only by driving off from him Pro-Scott votes, and securing the same for General Fillmore. [This object was also secured by securing Gen. Scott of being a Catholic; of having paid great reverence to the Priests of that church whilst in Mexico, and of having a daughter in some Catholic Nunnery.\*] This being effected, a necessity immediately arose for securing the party against any injury which might ensue. What was the most effective means of accomplishing that end? The Catholic vote, which in consequence of the charge, would have been cast for Scott, must be secured, consequently a necessity arose for some arrangement with the Bishops and Priests. The scheme was concocted; the contract with Bishop Hughes was signed, sealed, and delivered, and the President has faithfully executed it. Thus is this "vexed" question being solved.—Will the Union give us another item.

JABEZ.—Cor. Amer. Organ.

\* Added by Totias. Some slandering old bachelor says it is much joy when you first get married, but it is more joy after a year or so.

### Carolina Watchman. SALISBURY, N. C.

OUR PUBLICATION DAY. Thursday has for a long time been our usual day of publication. We have chosen it, and adhered to it, for the reason that a larger number of mails leave Salisbury, on Thursday night and Friday morning, than at any other period of the week. Such is the case now; but we will add, in order to satisfy some of our subscribers, who complain that their papers do not reach them quite so soon as they desire, that our aim has been to accommodate the largest number of subscribers. So soon as we can satisfactorily ascertain, that we can better serve the public by altering the day of publication, a change shall accordingly be made. Any facts or suggestions in regard to the above, will be thankfully received.

WESTERN EXTENSION. According to notice given by the General Commissioners, the subscribers to the stock of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, will meet either in person or by proxy, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 30th of August, 1855, for the purpose of organizing, pursuant to the directions laid down in the charter. The form of proxy used by the N. C. Rail Road Company, has been adopted by this Company for the present; and the form will be found under the notice given in this paper.

At the last meeting in this place, when the charter was secured by the liberality of a few of the citizens of Rowan; when every thing passed off, harmoniously, and satisfactorily to the counties through which the Road is to pass; when all retired with the most friendly feelings towards each other—it was little dreamed by any one, in this place, that aught would occur, before another Convention, which would mar that harmony, or disturb that mutual confidence, which had been secured by such timely co-operation, which had inspired the delegates with fond anticipations, and furnished material for congratulation to the members of this energetic and spirited brotherhood. The intimate relationship, and feelings of filial respect, uttered by the representatives of the Western counties, sunk deep in the hearts of the citizens of the "good old borough of Salisbury;" and they felt proud in the reflection that their interests were, in all coming time, to be knit to, and cemented with, those of their brethren of the West. But timbers with it many changes and many sad reverses of fortune. While all of our citizens have been quiet and composed, awaiting the return of their friends; and vainly confident that no reports could now be started, and circulated, which might, or could, injure the prospects of this enterprise; the enemy has been at work. A rumor has insidiously and slanderously been circulated, that the Rowan subscribers design to vary the direction of the Road, so that it shall run South of Statesville. We deem it almost an act of supererogation to deny the charge. We have the authority of the following gentlemen, stockholders in the Road, for giving a denial to the report: Hon. D. F. Caldwell, William Murphy, D. A. Davis, John T. Slaver, Dr. John F. Ford, and O. G. Ford, Esq. These men have given a flat denial to the charge; and we give their names because they are the only persons, whose opinions we know. We confidently say, that we, by a little exertion, could give the views of every stockholder in the county, and they would, to a man, agree with those gentlemen above named. We consider it needless to do so. They are all acquainted with the provisions of the charter. They are all aware that the 2nd section reads thus: "Be it further enacted, That the said Company shall have power to construct a Railway with one or more tracks, from the town of Salisbury on the North Carolina Rail Road, passing by, at, or near as practicable to Statesville, in the county of Iredell, to some point on the French Broad River, beyond the Blue Ridge, and as the Legislature shall hereinafter determine, upon a point as shall designate at a future session."

The citizens of Rowan are also well aware that the town of Statesville has subscribed liberally, and beyond expectation. They know that she has, in proportion to her advantages, resources and population, done as much as, and more than, the town of Salisbury. The citizens of Salisbury would deem it an act of presumption to attempt to carry the road away from the town of Statesville. They admire the liberality of her citizens; and are determined to give her all that she claims; and nothing could have surprised the stockholders of Rowan, more than the report alluded to above. All that they now ask is the name of the author of this unfounded rumor. His name, let them have his name and let him halts!

GASTON FOREVER! A reported majority for Mr. Grainger of 600. This is the house of Col. Stone, yet he has done nothing in this county than any in the district.—Rep. Banner.

The greatest compliment that has been paid to Col. Stone since the election. The Hokeville Express has closed its existence. Mr. J. G. Schorb, the Editor, delivered his valedictory in the issue of August 19th. His address, hereafter, will be Shelby, N. C.—We regret to chronicle the obituary of this spirited little paper; and wherever the Editor may take up his abode, he has our best wishes for his success.

We have on our table the July No. American Edition, of the Westminster Review, republished at the office of L. Scott & Co., Entrance 64 Gold Street, N. Y. Contents: Art. 1. Spinoza; 2. International Immorality; 3. Self Education; 4. The Physiological Errors of Testotalism; 5. The Decline of Early Government; 6. The Earth and Man; 7. The Foreign Policy of the United States; 8. Contemporary Literature.

We learn that a corps of Engineers are now making a survey between Salisbury and Statesville, by way of Neely's Mill and Third Creek Church. They have been employed to do so, by the citizens living in that region of country. It seems, the survey is to be made, so that it can be reported to the stockholders, who convene in this place, on the 30th of August. Another evidence, we think, that Statesville is to be a point on the Road; and that it is so considered even by the people of Rowan. The (Washington) Union announces the removal of Judge Eldredge of the Supreme Court of Kansas. No case is assigned, but it is presumed to be a participation in land speculations. Andrew B. Moore of Alabama is the successor of Judge Eldredge.

### OBITUARY.

Died in the 7th district of the State of North Carolina on the 2nd instant, Sam, or Samuel. He was born somewhere at the North, under cover of Night, and has grown gray in the cause of Abolitionism, Free negroism and Higher Lawism, and has devoted the most of his life in the cause of the devil, in his endeavors to supplant the Catholic religion. The breath of his nostrils blasted every thing that came in his way, until the Virginia election, when he was scotched. He has met with defeat after defeat until the people of the 7th District put an end to his existence.

He was known for none of the cardinal principles of virtue but otherwise, as a corrupt, scheming demagogue. Having, ostensibly, for his purpose, the overthrow of the Catholic religion, his aims have been devoted to the destruction of his arch enemy, Democracy, in which he failed, and falling he died.

"Unwep, unholonod and (alas!) unhung," "Samuel is dead!"—Rep. Banner.

Mr. Banner, we wish to know what you mean? "Are you lost to every generous and liberal impulse? What strange infatuation has seized upon you, that you should send forth the eruptions of such bitter ire and sourness, at the close of an election, in which your party was victorious! Passing over your announcement of the death of "Sam," or "Samuel," we come to your biographical account of the same. You say—"He was born somewhere at the North, under cover of Night, and has grown gray in the cause of Abolitionism, Free negroism and Higher Lawism, and has devoted the most of his life in the cause of the devil, in his endeavors to supplant the Catholic religion." Friend, we want you to stick to that sentence hereafter, don't desert it—and we ask no more. "Breveted most of his life in the cause of the devil, in his endeavors to supplant the Catholic religion." Are you a Protestant in your creed, Mr. Banner, or are you a Catholic? Is the devil, in your opinion, so much interested in the overthrow of the Catholic religion, that he needs, or wishes, aid "to supplant the Catholic religion?" Get your Bible, read it, and satisfy your mind, by the aid of commentaries, common sense, &c., upon the meaning of the 10th verse of the 20th chapter of Revelation—then decide upon the devil's interest in this matter.

According to the drift of your remarks, the devil will have the victory secured when the Catholic religion is supplanted. We will pass over your dilemma for the present, leaving your remarks upon this point, for future reference.

As to the slang expressions, "Abolitionism, Free negroism and Higher Lawism;" we consider them to be charges, which have neither sense nor history for their support. In the use of the expression, you have done yourself a greater injury than you have done to the American Party. Many of your neighbors, friends and relatives, come under your sweeping denunciation. But to proceed: "the breath of his nostrils blasted every thing that came in his way, until the Virginia election, when he was scotched!" but not killed eh! The death stroke was passed for "the people of the 7th District." We don't wish to deprive the infallible people, of the 7th District, of any benefit that may accrue to them from the Banner's compliment—still, we cannot but enter into an exclamation of surprise, at the sudden announcement of the discomfiture of a single District in the confines of these United States, where National Issues are to receive the final test—where all political "Sams" and "Jonathans" are to undergo the pangs of sudden death, or the realization of immortal manhood. We have heard of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration, and were aware that the 7th District contained in its limits many memories of revolutionary achievement—but we have been advanced in the formation of an opinion of the transcendent merits of this patch of terra firma; and now learn that it contains an essence, more powerful in itself, more destructive to "Abolitionism, Free negroism and Higher Lawism," than belongs to the combined forces of the State of Virginia.

We shall bide our time, and see whether the people of this District, which is so powerful, will be able to resurrect the body of the deceased.

SUPERIOR COURTS. The Judges of the Superior Courts of this State will ride the Circuit the ensuing Fall as follows: Elderton, Judge S. A. VERNES; Newbern, " DENSON; Raleigh, " DICK; Hillsborough, " CALDWELL; Fayetteville, " FLEMING; Salisbury, " BAZLEY; Morganton, " MANSIE.

"Salmon P. Chase, a rank abolitionist, is the R. N. candidate for Governor in Ohio." It is positively wearing to have to notice the numerous wilful untruths of the "Standard." The Editor knew the above to be one,—knows that Chase (because abolitionist,) has been repudiated by the American party, and that a Convention is shortly to be held by them, at Columbus, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor. And yet this libel falsehood, which is enough to mantle with shame (if such a thing were at all a possibility,) even the cheek of the "Standard!" Raleigh Register.

Columbia Market—Report for week ending Aug. 11. Bacon.—The demand for bacon is rather on the increase, consequently prices are rather low. We quote: No. 100 1/4; 11 for hog round, sides 1 1/4; 11 1/2; and hams 12 1/2 1/2 cents per lb., according to quality.

Oats.—The article of oats seems to recede steadily, and as buyers only take it in small quantities to supply immediate wants, the sales of the week have been light. We quote: 85 a 90 cents per bushel of 50 lbs.

Peas.—The price of peas are also receding, and they are now low. We quote: 90 a 95 cents per bushel.

Flour.—The flour market has been dull and languid, with prices receding. We quote: new 87 1/2 a 88 per barrel; old nominal.

### EXCITEMENT IN KANSAS—THE NEW GOVERNOR MISTRUSTED.

St. Louis, August 6.—Advice from Kansas concerning the existence of great excitement around the new Governor. The Legislature distrusts the soundness of Mr. Dawson on the slavery question, and a petition was being signed by the members asking the President to appoint Acting Secretary Woodson, if Mr. Dawson declines the appointment.

THE TERRIBLE RIOTS IN LOUISVILLE! Louisville, Aug. 7.—The disturbances here commenced in the First Ward, where an American named Borge was badly stabbed, beaten and nearly killed, by a party of Irish assaulters, all of whom were arrested.

Afterwards, three Americans were fired upon while quietly passing a German Brewery. A gentleman passing with his wife was also fired upon at the same time; immediately after which, a shower of shot and bullets rained from the German houses on the crowd in the street, and many persons were wounded.

Armed foreigners now began to collect in the vicinity, and gave signs of an indiscriminate slaughter. The Americans now commenced, (the fire from the windows continuing,) and burnt the brewery, and sacked the houses of the foreigners.

In the Fifth Ward, three Americans were attacked by an Irish mob with fire arms, and one killed, while others were wounded. The Irish also went into a house, fired on the crowd outside, and killed two Americans.

The Americans now having become perfectly exasperated at the murder of their comrades, broke into the house, and captured the murderers, one of whom was immediately hung in the public street. A member of the police cut him down before he was dead, but he was afterwards shot and died this morning. Meanwhile a perfect fusillade of rifle and gun shots was kept up from a row of Irish houses on the Americans that were passing. Several persons were wounded.

The Americans rushed in and fired the buildings, some twelve in number, all of which were burnt to the ground. The Americans being now largely reinforced brought out a large number of cannon and mortars, and some Irish were shot, while others were captured. No attempts whatever were made to stay the flames.

The Americans becoming infuriated, next marched off to the office of the Daily Times, and that establishment was only saved from destruction by the strenuous efforts of Mr. George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, and others.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, a large mob attacked a row of Irish houses on the Lower. Some shops were reported to have been fired. The mob is partially restrained, and efforts are being made to restore order.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS. Louisville, August 7.—After my last despatch was sent, the mob threatened to attack the Catholic church, but were restrained by the Mayor.

Indop Spaulding has published a card denying that arms were concealed in the church, as had been reported. He disclaims all connection with the recent difficulties. The keys of the church, have been delivered over to the Mayor at eleven o'clock to night, the military armorer arms in the Eighth Ward.

Further from the Riots. Louisville, August 8.—The Journal states that the violence was altogether disconnected with the election, but had been premeditated for some time by the Irish Catholics. They contemplated attacking the American procession on Saturday night, but were deterred by numerous fugitives.

Some of the Irish admit, that the first violence most unquestionably proceeded from fugitives.

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### THE DEATH OF DAVID WRIGHT.

Saturday night last David Wright, under the sentence of death for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Robinson, met with a horrid death in the county prison. About 12 o'clock at night he raised the cry of fire in his cell. No attention, however, was paid to it by the jailor, as such noises in the night were not at all uncommon. Some hour afterwards coals fell from the floor of Wright's cell, into the room below, occupied by a servant of the jailor, who immediately aroused the inmates and gave the alarm of "fire." Upon entering Wright's room, it was discovered that the flames had not only burnt a hole through the floor, but had caught the ceiling, and that the air of the room was intensely hot. Wright was stone dead; his skin slipped from the flesh; he had been strangled by the smoke and then looked to a crisp by a fire of his own kindling. It was a most awful and appalling death.

It is believed, having saved his iron nearly off, he set fire to his room, in the hope that the jailor would rush heedlessly to his rescue, when he could master him and make his escape, or sell his life in a hand to hand engagement. He was dreadfully mistaken in his calculations, and has paid the penalty of his crimes.

COLUMBIAN TIMES. It is generally believed that the Albany Argus is to be merged in the Albany Atlas, and that Mr. Cassidy, the present editor of the Atlas, will continue at the helm. The Argus was, for thirty years, under the direction of Mr. Croswell, the most influential Democratic journal in the Northern States. It was the organ of the Albany Regency, and the mouthpiece of Van Buren, Wright, Marcy, O'Connell, and other leaders of the old Jackson party. No other journal in New York wielded so powerful an influence as the Argus, first from 1820 to 1842. In the latter year, the first symptoms of rebellion against the Argus and the Regency were manifested by the radical Democrats, under the lead of the late Colonel Young, of Saratoga, the late Michael Hoffman, of Herkimer, and other prominent politicians, with whom afterwards were united Silas Wright, Martin Van Buren, John Van Buren, Preston King, and other leaders of the Free Soil faction. The division was originally caused by a difference of opinion on the Internal Improvement question. The Regency favored the vigorous prosecution of the canals, while the Radicals advocated their suspension, under the pretence of economy. By the election of Silas Wright to the office of Governor, in 1844, the Radicals obtained the control of the State, and suspended the works of internal improvement. In 1846, Silas Wright was defeated by the Whigs, with the aid of the Conservative or Argus Democrats.

The Argus opposed the Wilmet Provision, and advocated the annexation of Texas. The Atlas, which was established about the year 1844, advocated the Wilmet Provision, and opposed the annexation of Texas. The Argus advocated the Compromise of 1850. The Atlas opposed it. The Argus was displeased with the complexion of the present Cabinet. The Atlas was delighted with it. The Argus lauded its look upon Marcy, when Marcy became a Soft Shell. The Atlas loudly denounced him in its embrace. The Argus was in favor of the Nebraska bill. The Atlas opposed it to the letter end.

Thus it will be seen, that the Argus, which was a Conservative and Free Soil and anti-federalist journal, has been led, by the power of the administration to close doors, and leave the field to its Free Soil opponent—the Atlas. We say, by the power of the administration—for it is a well known fact that the patronage of the administration, has been withheld from the Argus, and lavishly bestowed upon the Atlas.

The Democrats of the South should make a note of this, for future reference. If the Southern Democracy do not deprive of the ability they ever had in New York, by the act of the administration in its present contest with the only conservative and national party now in the field!

I now proceed to give one reason why I am in favor of the American principles: I feel to an act of Congress, southern men who own slaves cannot vote in the North Western States with their property, and if they leave their slaves behind, they still have to pay the land and pay for it, while another law of Congress provides that the inhabitants of Kansas can settle any 160 acres of land without paying one dime, and are entitled to all the privileges of native born citizens; which is, in substance, holding out inducements to foreigners without distinction, to come and inhabit our public lands; as much as to say to them—criminals, paupers, Catholics, and honest men, come one, come all, and enjoy the land and liberty so dearly bought by the blood and treasure of our forefathers, although your forefathers fought against this land and liberty. Poor fellows, you can't help it, come and establish your religion, build up your colleges, marry our daughters and raise up a horde of slaves; that arch tyrant, the Pope of Rome, the principles of the American party are dead, and must die these things; and as cannot subscribe to them. I go with the American party. People may still say by what name they please, I am determined to do my duty in this matter, so far as I have strength.

C. A. ROSE.

FOR THE WATCHMAN. Manufacturing Resources of Catawba Valley. One of the greatest sources of national wealth and greatness is manufacturing in its various forms. If England has the preponderance over the European nations, she owes it in a considerable degree to the extent and perfection of her manufacturing establishments. It is also evident in our own country, that in those sections where manufacturing is extensively carried on, it is in general far more prosperous and wealthy than where it is neglected. France lost much by the expulsion of the Huguenots, an industrious and manufacturing people from the country, which those who contributed no little to the greatness and advancement of the nation amongst whom they fled. Holland which soon became one of the most powerful nations of Europe received large accessions from these exiles of royal cruelty—England also, and the United States, owe much to this industrious and enterprising people. From these facts we can form an idea of the importance of manufacturing to a country, or nation. And, although a nation or section of country may arrive to considerable eminence as a manufacturing country, without great natural advantages, through the perfection of art in modern times, yet the business must be attended with an expense that will consume a large share of the profits. Such natural facilities, therefore, are much to be desired, and indeed constitute the proper basis of a manufacturing community. These natural facilities abound almost in every part of Catawba valley. Accordingly this region, although comparatively a newly settled portion of the country, has already become one of the principal manufacturing districts of the State, if not the principal one, and bids fair to very distant period to rival with any portion of the United States in point of manufacturing. The number of factories in the valley, as nearly as we recollect, or have had the means of ascertaining are 18 iron factories including one of two nail-factories, 8 cotton factories, 1 wool factory, and 3 or 4 paper mills. These are all except one propelled by water power, and the greatest number of them are on the waters of the South Fork. There is also a number of machines of various kinds propelled by steam. In the village of Lincoln there are as many as four engines. The time would fail me to speak of all the other different kinds of machinery, and the many excellent flour mills with which our pleasant valley abounds.

The importance which this valley has acquired as a manufacturing country, is owing to a

August 13th, 1855. Messrs. Editors: It has been my lot to fill some painful office for more than twenty years, though never, until now, have I felt myself called upon to ask for room in the columns of a newspaper to set my right before the public. Some time since, a report was put into circulation that belonged to the American party, or "Know Nothing." At first, I gave it no attention; but shortly after the election, this report became so common that I began to suspect it. I was asked the question, I think, several hundred times, and I gave various answers; to some I would say, justly, that I was a Know Nothing by nature; to others I would say, I was not a know nothing, but a do nothing. But when speaking in earnest, I always denied being a Know Nothing, and do that yet; though I never denied being in favor of the principles contained in the platform of the American Party, nor do I intend to deny those principles, because I believe them to be right. I said to different men that I had never been in a meeting of the American Party, and I say that yet; and I defy any man to say that he ever saw me in one in the County; and I now take the liberty to ask some gentleman who belongs to the American Party, to do me the justice to state whether he ever saw me, or heard any other member say, that I have been seen in a meeting. But I will not say that it will be before I do attend a meeting, if I can get the opportunity; for I see the Banner has excommunicated me from the democratic ranks, and if it has such power, I must seek for company elsewhere.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I do not know why I should not have the right to vote for whom I please, and do it in peace, without being hunted down like a wild bear, and that too, by the very party that I have battled for, for more than 20 years, and the very men that I have done more for, now treat me very evil. I speak now of course, not of my own party, but of those who were helping them mount the ladder of fame. I am equally honest in my convictions and conscience; and if that once entitled me to their respect, it is for them to account for their recent course towards me.

Then there is another class, whose bodies I have protected; defended their characters, and on certain occasions replenished their purses; they, or some of them, come out and swear that

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