WHIG MEETING IN WILKES—PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS RATIFIED.

At Wilkesboro', on Thursday, 20th inst., (it being Superior Court week,) a proclamation was made from the Court House door, that there would be a Whig meeting and a Whig speech. And in a few minutes afterwards the seat of justice was densely crowded with the bone and sinew of the land.

On motion of James E. Reynolds, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling John Rosseau to the Chair, and appointing A. H. Martin Secretary.

As soon as order was procured, calls were made from different parts of the room for a speech from the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden.—That distinguished gentleman rose and responded in his most happy and effective manner. He stated that he considered himself an old line whig, though not opposed to the American party, and that he did most cordially approve of the nominations made by the party at its recent Convention in Philadelphia. That Millard Fillmore was his choice for the Presidency in preference to all others. He (Mr. B.) alluded in the most pleasing style to the respect, safety and unitedness of sentiment and action, which Millard Fillmore had been pre-eminently active in restoring to the American Republic, while he was at its head. With such a patriot and statesman as he at the helm, the old ship of State would glide smoothly and safely over the waters. He spoke of the complimentary and eulogistic terms in which the Democrats generally spoke of Millard Fillmore in 1852, and called upon them to do him now the justice they did then, when he was not a candidate for the highest office within the gift of the American people. In alluding to the [illegible] the speaker said: Will any good Whig refuse to vote for Mr. Fillmore, because he was nominated by the American party? No. (Applause.)

Mr. Boyden approved heartily of the nomination of Andrew J. Donelson for the Vice Presidency—adding that he was a gentleman of fine talents and of very considerable diplomatic experience, and he (Mr. B.) had always admired him for his political independence and firmness in advocating Union and conservative principles.

Mr. Pierce and his party received an appropriate castigation at the hands of the distinguished gentleman. He said that the Brigadier wrote and spoke well enough on the slavery question, but that there was an old saying, especially among the old women, "that actions speak louder than words." Had Mr. Pierce not ejected from office Judge Bronson, Collector of the Port of New York, because he would not distribute the offices at his disposal to both wings of the New York Democracy? Bronson being a national man would not give the patronage of the government to the enemies of the Constitution and Union—the Softs. Had Pierce not bestowed the offices of the nation on both abolitionists and secessionists?—certainly he had. He said, furthermore, the Democrats could not form platforms—all they wanted were the offices, &c.

Mr. Boyden's speech was received with the most enthusiastic cheers and applause throughout.

He closed amidst the deafening applause of the audience, after having made a powerful and effective appeal to the Whigs "to buckle on their armor" and rally around the banner of Fillmore and Donelson.

William Mastin, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Millard Fillmore has been nominated by the American party for the Presidency and Andrew J. Donelson for the Vice Presidency of the United States,

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of and ratify said nominations.

Resolved, That we have not forgotten the national and patriotic manner in which Millard Fillmore administered the government, while he was at the head of the nation, and that, in the coming contest, both he and Andrew J. Donelson shall receive our enthusiastic support.

The Secretary was requested to have the proceedings of this meeting published in the Raleigh Register, Salisbury Watchman and Asheville Spectator.

JOHN ROSSEAU, Chm'n.

AMERICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of the American Party of Washington County, held in Plymouth, Tuesday, March 11th, H. B. Short, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. J. Walker appointed Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the late National American Convention held in Philadelphia, in February last.

On motion of H. A. Gilliam, Esq., it was resolved that the Chairman appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions for the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed: H. A. Gilliam, T. W. Skirvin, S. W. Davenport, H. B. Phelps, [illegible]

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas the American Party, in National Convention [illegible] of February last, have nominated Millard Fillmore of New York for President and Andrew Jackson Donelson of Tennessee for Vice President of the United States.

1st. *Resolved.*—That the American Party in Washington County approve, adopt, and do hereby solemnly ratify the nominations of the American National Convention.

2nd. *Resolved.*—That in Millard Fillmore we have an illustrious example and exponent of American principles, exhibiting in his own case, by his rise and progress, unaided, save by the power and energy of his pure character and intellect, and the glorious action of our republican institutions, a signal illustration of the character of our Government.

3rd. *Resolved.*—That in the antecedents of Millard Fillmore, in public life and more especially in the truly national, conservative, American course of his administration, "knowing no North, South, East or West," but comprehending and embracing all interests of America, his noble country, we have an indemnity for the past, and a guarantee for his future political action.

4th. *Resolved.*—That in Andrew Jackson Donelson of Tennessee, we recognize the patriot and statesman, in whom love of America—his country, is paramount to every other feeling; who stands upon the Constitution and the Union," and therein we have the best pledge, together with his speech, accepting on the spot his nomination, that, if elected, THAT Country will receive his first and cherished consideration.

5th. *Resolved.*—That the American Party of Washington County this day raise their banner inscribed with the names of their leaders, and pledge their brethren of America, that in November 1856, a like glorious result will be manifested in "Old Washington County" as in August 1855, differing only in the increased majority at the ballot box.

6th. *Resolved.*—That the American Party of Washington County embrace with pleasure this occasion of tendering to their faithful Representative in Congress, Col. R. T. Paine, their cordial endorsement and approval of his political action in Congress.

7th. *Resolved.*—That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-four delegates to represent this County in the Convention to meet in Greensborough, on the 10th of April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Hon. David Outlaw was loudly called for, and addressed the meeting with much warmth and enthusiasm. He was followed by T. M. Garrett, Col. T. R. Pender, and others, cheering the Americans, and calling upon them to rally around their standard bearers, and to maintain forever the American cause.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the convention to be held in the town of Greensborough on the 10th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor: Thomas W. Skirvin, H. A. Gilliam, Col. T. R. Pender, H. H. Waters, Charles Latham, T. B. Nichols, W. J. Walker, O. W. Davis, Asa Johnston, Thos. Beckwith, T. S. Johnston, A. J. Misell, T. J. Walker, S. W. Davenport, Dr. Robert Haisey, J. J. Lindsey, H. B. Phelps, [illegible] Gregance, C. G. Davenport, Levi Jackson, Thomas J. Davenport and Maj. H. F. Garrett.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Native Sentinel and Plymouth Banner.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

H. B. SHORT, Chairman.

W. J. WALKER, Sec'y.

AMERICAN MEETING IN ONSLOW COUNTY.

Pursuant to notice, a number of the American party of Onslow Co. met in the Court House in Jacksonville, on the 22nd of March, to ratify the nominations of Millard Fillmore for President, and A. J. Donelson for Vice President, of the United States, and to appoint delegates to the Greensboro' Convention to be held on the 10th of April next, for the purpose of nominating some suitable candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

The meeting was called to order by A. J. Murrill, Esq., who moved that Owen Huggins be called to the Chair, and J. F. Murrill be requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and appointed a committee of five, consisting of E. W. Montfort, Geo. J. Ward, R. Dudley, A. J. Murrill and J. S. Shiver, to draft resolutions for the action thereof. The committee retired for a short time, returned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The American party, at their late Convention assembled in Philadelphia, did nominate Millard Fillmore of New York for President, and A. J. Donelson of Tennessee for Vice President, of these United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we most heartily acquiesce in the action of said Convention, and fully endorse the nominations of Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Donelson, who shall receive our undivided support.

2. *Resolved*, That in the character of Millard Fillmore we behold a statesman of enlarged and liberal views, a patriot tried and found true, a friend to the South, a steadfast adherer to the Constitution, a lover of his country, and in every respect emphatically "the man" for the present crisis.

3. *Resolved*, That we behold in A. J. Donelson of Tennessee an able Statesman and a ready defender of this Union, a true Patriot and a friend to the interests of Americans.

4. *Resolved*, That we take great pleasure in recommending Fillmore and A. J. Donelson to our fellow citizens for President and Vice President of these United States.

5. *Resolved*, That the proposition to hold a State Convention in Greensboro' on the 10th of April next meets our hearty approbation; and the Chairman is hereby authorised and requested to appoint thirty delegates to said Convention.

In accordance with the latter clause of the fifth resolution, the Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen to the Greensboro' Convention: Wm. F. Manson, Wm. J. Fuller, Abraham Congleton, B. H. Williams, F. S. Humphrey, James Bryan, James S. Shiver, E. W. Ward, Duncan Franel, Elijah Murrill, jr., F. S. Thompson, B. B. White, Joseph Brock, Sr., J. B. Franel, E. F. B. Koonce, W. L. Stephens, David Marshall, Geo. J. Ward, R. F. Pelletier, A. J. Murrill, R. F. Williams, E. W. Montfort, Robert Dudley, A. J. Johnson, Benj. H. Irvin, Dan'l W. Russell, Dan'l A. Hargett, Joseph K. Smith, Dan'l A. Humphrey, J. N. Saunders.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

O. HUGGINS, Chm'n.

J. F. Murrill, Sec'y.

From the American Organ.

Onslow C. H., N. C., March 15, 1856.

Sir: The office of postmaster at this place, you must be aware, is not now, neither was it ever, one of very great pecuniary gain. The contrary, rather, has ever been the case, and the [illegible] is never half paid for the small amount of work which is necessary. The "convenience of [illegible] accept the same. Under these circumstances I must confess my disposition to be in an ill humor on hearing so often "that I, being a Know Nothing, was only permitted to remain in office in consequence of the above stated facts." To those sayings, however, I paid as little attention as the nature of the case would admit, and my weak judgment could dictate—coming as they did from weaker, and, as I supposed, more prejudiced minds, than to whose will any power of any nature should ever have been intrusted. In this I was mistaken; for, although you have taken the trouble to publish what you and your Locofoco friends call a "correction" of Mr. Puryear's statement of a conversation between yourself and that gentleman, you have at the same time published what I would suppose every candid reader must take for sufficient evidence that the statement was substantially true, with the addition "when good Democrats were offered for their place." Previous to my reading this "correction," I addressed to you a note declaring my connection with the American party, and my readiness to be "turned out" of the post office.

The non-compliance, on my part, with the provisions of the aforesaid "addition" must alone excuse you for a neglect to pay that attention to my note which I so earnestly wished, and your Locofoco friends expected. While I have impatiently awaited the appointment of my successor, your friends have "sufficiently amused" themselves over the mistaken idea of your having faithfully obeyed "orders" and my removal. Those "orders" should have been obeyed. Your friends expected it, and I hope you will at an early day redeem that character for promptness for which you have received so much credit from a set of friends *so confident* of your having performed your duty that their prudence was overcome by joyous feelings, which prompted the tongue to utter shouts of thanks "before" they were entirely out of the woods."

My wish has not been granted. Your friends have been disappointed, and a second time do I express my desire, and with that my *determination*, to be released from the office of postmaster at this place, and so to remain so long as any one who owes allegiance to foreign power has control over any branch of the government of the United States. To the best of my knowledge and ability I faithfully discharged my duty. And now I wish to call your attention to something which I do not consider a duty as postmaster, but a pleasant duty as an honest citizen of a Christian country.

In your blind zeal to remove all Know-Nothings and appoint "good Democrats," you have succeeded in filling many of the offices with either ignoramuses or grand villains. I mean there is a man of one stripe in one office, and one of the other in another. Very often have I seen packages so imperfectly directed as to be obliged to see the letter in order to tell its destination—bills so filled that a correct posting of the same is quite an accident, if ever affected. These faults are to be pitied rather than abused; but *robbing* the mails is a matter that should receive the disapprobation of all honest men, and a rigid investigation from the department. I have never known so much complaint of the depredations upon the mails as prevails in the land at present, and, so far as I have ever heard, the proper authorities have made no attempt to bring the guilty ones to justice. I have heard of many robberies upon the mails in places distant from here, but now it is next to impossible for a valuable letter to reach its destination, when sent from here to Raleigh, North Carolina. There have been two sent to that place from here, and the reception of one, I *know*, and both, I *think*, have been denied over the signature of the proper persons. Had I no other motive in desiring a release from the office, I would not willingly be an agent of a power which suffers such offenders to go unpunished, even unchased. These are with me sufficient reasons to justify my determination.

The present quarter will end on the 31st instant; until then I expect to discharge my duty, and no more after that date do I intend to receive any mails. I presume this will be timely notice of my intention, and you can act as you choose about the appointment of some person to act as postmaster after the above mentioned date.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN F. MURRILL.

Horatio King, Esq.,
First Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington city, D. C.

TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RIGHT SIDE UP.

We received this morning a letter from one of the most intelligent and reliable men in Tennessee, which closes thus:

"The nomination of Fillmore has excited boundless enthusiasm here. His name alone is a tower of strength which rises proudly above the storm, and against whose solid base the black waves of fanaticism may dash and break in vain. He will carry Tennessee by the most splendid majority she has ever given. I know Tennessee, and I know she is sound on Americanism, and reposes the utmost confidence in the tried integrity of Millard Fillmore. "Young Hickory" will make a gallant race. Tennessee is still true to the traditions that cluster around the memory of her Jackson, and whilst true to such recollections she cannot abandon him, whom Jackson raised; and whom he trusted and loved more than any other man who ever lived. We have resolved on a majority of 10,000 for Fillmore and Donelson, and we intend to have it."

This is the spirit in which the American party will go into the contest. Language like this evinces the proper determination to "carry the war into Africa," and to rout the enemy in his [illegible] strongholds. "*We have resolved on a majority of ten thousand for Fillmore and Donelson, and we intend to have it!*" Let this be the watchword in every State where Anti-Americanism has a foothold, and it will be driven from its fastnesses, and routed, "horse, foot, and dragoons!"

From Virginia, a State so long under the influence and power of a pseudo Democracy, we are daily receiving the most encouraging accounts of the prospects of the American party. From one of the counties in the Northern Neck we have this moment received a list of subscribers, who *unitedly* write to us thus:

"We do most heartily approve of the course of the *American Organ* in regard to the platforms; but, we have now the nomination of Millard Fillmore, whose public acts are a platform superior to any which could have been made. The agitators at both ends of the Union may assail him in vain; he stands upon a foundation which is invulnerable. *It is said here by all parties that there will be no serious opposition to his election!*"

Americans! do you hear *that* from the Old Dominion? All parties concur in the opinion in lower Virginia, that there will be no serious opposition to Fillmore and Donelson! And why should there be any opposition to this ticket in Virginia? What right or interest guaranteed to the South by the constitution has not Millard Fillmore maintained and enforced as President of the United States? Did he not sign the Fugitive Slave law? *Did he not enforce that law?*—Can any Virginian or other Southern man assert that Mr. Fillmore failed in any respect, or at any time, to discharge his duty towards the South, or any other portion of the country, and without hesitation or delay? A representative in Congress from New York, he carried out by his votes the will of his constituents, in accordance with the true doctrine on which a representative Democracy is based. Transferred to the Presidency, without pledges or promises, he became *so instanter the President of the nation, and not of a section!*

Acting under the high impulses of an expanded intellect and a true American heart, he rose superior to the sectional influences by which he had been, during a lifetime, surrounded, and not only turned a deaf ear to the syren songs of fanaticism, but rebuked it with the sternness and dignity of a Washington. Well may Henry A. Wise have said of the man, "well done good and faithful servant," and of his administration, "it was Washington-like throughout." What fanatic, North or South, obtained power or place under Millard Fillmore? What Union man, more? *Not one.* The simple fact that Mr. Fillmore repelled the advances of fanatics, and promoted friends of the Union and the constitution to places of trust and honor under the government—*this simple fact alone*, is a guaranty to the whole people that, under his administration, the country would be restored to quiet, peace and happiness.

When Franklin Pierce was installed into the Presidency, at the end of Mr. Fillmore's term, he found the country quiet, happy, and prosperous. Thus had Mr. Fillmore left it, without a single cloud to darken any portion of the political horizon. *All was well.* What is the condition of the country now? We need not describe it,—indeed, it is almost beyond the power of description. What has produced this most alarming change? It has resulted from *reversing the policy of Mr. Fillmore!* It has been brought about by the miserable impolicy of Mr. Pierce, in appointing ultra men of both sections of the country to power and place, and giving up to such men the guidance of our national affairs. Discarding the *Union-men*, as well at the South as at the North, and vainly endeavoring to build up a party from ultra and opposite materials, Mr. Pierce has inaugurated an era of disorder, disruption and confusion amongst parties, which has seriously threatened the existence of our Federal Union.

What is the appropriate remedy? To turn out this bungling, ill-managed, Mosaic administration, composed of "blue spirits and white, black spirits and grey"—to call back that well tried patriot and incorruptible statesman to take charge of the helm of State—to inaugurate an *American* administration,—and to put the good old ship *Constitution* once more under the guidance of pilots, who will conduct her safely from amongst the rocks and breakers which threaten her, into the haven of safety and prosperity.

American Organ.

FILLMORE.

The United States Democratic Review for December, 1854, commenting on the Compromise of 1850, thus speaks of Mr. Fillmore:

"Momentous events were transpiring. The agitation of the question of slavery was paramount in the public mind. In this crisis, it was well that so reliable a man as Mr. Fillmore was found in the Presidential Chair. The safety and perpetuity of the Union were threatened. Already had fanaticism raised its Hydra head. Schemes and "isms" leaped from a thousand ambuscades. The enemies of the Union started forth on every side—Abolitionism here—Secessionism there; Acquisition and Filibusterism elsewhere. These were the formidable elements of misrule with which the Executive had to cope. How well he met, and how entirely he, for the time, overcame, these enemies of the peace of the Republic, we leave to the historian to relate; but our retrospect would be incomplete and disingenuous, did we not accord the meed of praise justly due to high moral excellence and intellectual and administrative honesty and talent, as developed in the Administration of Mr. Fillmore."

This is from high Democratic authority, spoken, no doubt, in a moment of unwonted candor, long before Mr. Fillmore became the American candidate for President. It tells but the simple and naked truth.

That Mr. Fillmore has "high moral excellence, and intellectual and administrative honesty and talent," is unquestioned by all who still the partisan and let the fair and honest truth come forth. The wisest men in the nation have endorsed his administration as wise and good. Henry Clay once said, "the foundation of my preference is that Mr. Fillmore has administered the government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious." Nor did the venerable Cass refuse his meed of praise to the man, however he might differ with him in national politics. Few men in any age or nation have received such general praise from the wise and good as Millard Fillmore; fewer still have deserved it more."

St. Louis American.

NOTES AND QUERIES FOR 1899.

NOTES AND QUERIES FOR 1899.—"Tomnoddy" asks, "where is Palmyra, and why is it always spoken of as being [illegible]?" Palmyra is in the State of New York. It was once a very flourishing place, having as many as seven or eight hundred inhabitants; but the construction of the Middlesex Canal, under the auspices of the celebrated Sir Henry Clinton, led to its ruin. It was while swimming across the canal, that Leander Snooks lost his life and the name of Hell's Point was given to the place by his indignant contemporaries. Palmyra was so called because there were no palm trees within a thousand miles of it, in strict accordance with American usage.

"The Isles of Grease," mentioned by an English poet of the name of Byrum, are Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, once famous for their success in the whaling business. The observation of the poet that "all except their sun is set" is a delicate way of reminding them that their shining glories are vanished, and that they are reduced to the sad necessity of contenting themselves with more daylight.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor" were the wives of Windsor, discoverer of the famous soap. That he should have had two wives at the same time shows that Mormonism flourished in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and that they were merry shows that two women did, once upon a time, live in the same house without quarrelling. But then they may have made poor Windsor uncomfortable enough.

Dr. Johnson wrote the following exquisite lines:

"Rub-a-dub-dub, three maids in a tub,
And who do you think, was there?
The butcher, the baker,
The candlestick-maker,
All going down to the fair."

Gen. Wolfe, who was killed at the siege of Pondicherry, 300 years before Christ, said, in reading this verse, that he would rather have written it than have won the battle of Bunker Hill. The Duke of Wellington said he would not.

Celsus discovered steamboats. Newton invented the hobby-horse. Toll gates were discovered by Fulton when he was sweeping the heavens with Lord Ross's telescope in search of the planet Aquarius. The *Roman Comique* was the production of Bossuet, Massillon, and Bourdalone, who also wrote Brantome's *Vies des Dames Galantes* in the intervals of their pious labors.

The following lines are often quoted, and we should be glad to learn by whom they were written. Can any of our readers tell us the names of their respective authors?—

"To be or not be, that is the question."
"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."
"There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin."
"Hurrah for the Bonnets of Blue!"
"A man's a man for a' that."
"Yankee Doodle came to town."
"The Lord into his garden came."
"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."
"Know ye the land of the cypress and myrtle?"
"Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again."
"And Freedom shriek'd as Kosciusko fell!"
"O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea."
"Should auld acquaintance be forgot?"
"But Linden saw another sight."
"Alone on the banks of the dark-rolling Danube."
"O, Love! in such a wilderness as this."
"Fann'd by Conquest's crimson wing."
"We frolic while 'tis May."
"Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain."
"Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest."
"Full many a gem of purest ray serene."
"And read their history in a nation's eyes."
"A youth to fortune and to fame unknown."

A handsome sum will be owed to any learned and ingenious person who shall make known the names of the authors of the above lines, or of any or of either of them. It is a solemn duty to rescue the names of great poets from the dust of oblivion, and to let the world know to whom it is indebted for some of its noblest sources of enjoyment. Hence our offer, made with our accustomed liberality, and without regard to expense.

[illegible] "English Women in America."

EXTRAVAGANCE OF AMERICAN HOUSES.

Having given a brief description of the styles of the ordinary dwellings of the affluent, I will just glance at those of the very wealthy, of which there are several in Fifth avenue, and some of the squares surpassing anything that I had witnessed in royal or ducal palaces at home. The externals of some of those mansions in Fifth Avenue are like Apsley House, and Stafford House, St. James', being substantially built of brown stone. At one house which I visited in —— street, about the largest private residence in the city, and one which is considered to combine the greatest splendor with the greatest taste, we entered a spacious marble hall, leading to a circular stone staircase of great width, the balustrades being figures elaborately cast in bronze.—Above this staircase was a lofty dome, decorated with paintings in fresco of eastern scenes. There were niches in the walls, some containing Italian statuary, and others small jets of water pouring over artificial moss.

There were six or eight magnificent reception rooms, furnished in various styles—the Mediæval, the Elizabethan, the Italian, the Persian, the modern Englishman, &c. There were fountains of fairy workmanship, pictures from the old masters, statues from Italy, chefs d'œuvre of art, porcelain from China and Sevres; damasks, and cloth of gold, and bijoux from the East; Gobelin tapestry, tables of malachite and agate; "nick-nacks" of every description. In the Mediæval and Elizabethan apartments, it did not appear to me that any anachronisms had been committed with respect to the furniture and decorations.—The light was subdued by passing through windows of rich stained glass. I saw one table, the value of which might be about 2,000 guineas.—The ground was black marble, with a wreath of flowers, inlaid with very costly gems, upon it.—There were flowers, or bunches of fruit, of torquoises, carbuncles, rubies, topazes, and emeralds, while the leaves were of malachite, cornelian, or agate. The effect produced by the lavish employment of wealth was not very good.

The bed rooms were scarcely less magnificently furnished than the reception-rooms, with chairs formed of stag horns, tables inlaid with agates, and hangings of Damascus cashmere, richly embossed with gold. There was nothing gaudy, profuse, or prominent in the decorations of furniture; every thing had evidently been selected and arranged by a person of very refined taste. Among the very beautiful works of art was a collection of cameos, including some of Cellini's from the antique, which was really entrancing to look upon.

Another mansion, which N. P. Willis describes as "a fairy palace of taste and art," though not so extensive, was equally beautiful and possessed a large winter garden. This was approached by passing through a succession of very beautiful rooms, the walls of which were hung with paintings which would have delighted a connoisseur. It was a glass building with a high dome, a fine fountain playing in the centre, and around its marble basin were orange, palm and myrtle trees, with others from the tropics, some of them of considerable growth. Every part of the floor that was not of polished white marble was thickly carpeted with small green ferns. The gleam of white marble statues from among the clumps of orange trees and other shrubs was particularly pretty; indeed the whole had a fairy like appearance about it.

Such mansions as these were rather at variance with my ideas of republican simplicity; they contained apartments which would have thrown into the shade the finest rooms in Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace. It is not the custom for Americans to leave large fortunes to their children; their wealth is spent in a great measure in surrounding themselves with the beautiful and the elegant in their splendid mansions; and it is probable that the adornments which have been collected with so much expense and trouble will be dispersed at the death of their present possessors.

WEDDING SCENE IN GRANADA.

[illegible] in words for the disastrous fortunes of the legitimists, has so constantly lectured us on the perilous position of the Americans in this State, that we have loaded up our musket and revolver, sharpened the bayonet and paper knife, and otherwise secured our domicil from an invasion by the ragged battalion so constantly impressed upon our mind as secreted in the bushes outside of town. She has no doubt of the subject, and in her solicitude for our welfare crossed herself most devoutly—the enemy was just there, ready for the fray; and when we insisted that they were unarmed, she unhesitatingly dissolved our dream of security by informing us that they were armed with a fearful weapon, the name of which she had forgotten, but that only required to be thrown up in air, when, describing a parabola, it would descend upon the Americans and kill them wherever they were, and then, behind this cloud of aerial enemies, there would come a squadron of cavalry, valiant to desperation, mounted on high horses, careering onward with heads bent down and hearts indifferent to danger, shouting in fearful unity "Viva Chamurror" and subjecting all his enemies to destruction.

In view of this dreadful event, we armed for the emergency. Every noise was attentively considered, and several times, at the dead of night, when the native guard has exclaimed, "Quien vive!" with more than ordinary energy, we have jumped from the hammock and prepared for a host of visible and invisible enemies. Thus nervously situated, about four o'clock last Sunday morning, the roll of the drum on the piazza set the printing office in motion. Going out, the only thing to be seen was half a dozen women squatting around the door of the cathedral, and these, being questioned, said a marriage was about to be performed. The surprise was agreeable, and so we congratulate the public that we have to describe a matrimonial engagement where we expected a warlike conflict. If making two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, be greatness, what ought to be the esteem of him who makes a house full of tax-payers where but two previously paid revenue to the State?

The roll of the drum was a preliminary movement, after which flaming sky-rockets were sent up by the advance guard of solicitous friends.—Soon a large attendance of men, women and children made their appearance on the ground, although it was still dark. Soon a band of music made its appearance, at which the crowd was much regaled. The men and women joked and laughed, the boys skylarked, while the printing office put on its dignity, and kept a bright look out for items. All this while a brisk fusilade of sky-rockets was kept up, strongly reminding us of the unknown weapon about which our ancient female friend remarked.

After a time, a bevy of gaily dressed people appeared, some holding lanterns, others supporting the bride, while the balance amused themselves sending up rockets. A rush was made to see the new-comers, but for the life of us we could not detect the happy pair. They were all alike, in the night, and their advance was in no wise orderly; but as they came up, the musicians pealed a louder key, the rockets were sent up faster and higher, while the door of the cathedral slowly swung upon its hinges before the throng, and then—we stood within the sanctuary. It was a time and place to inspire reverence, and every voice was hushed.

The father soon came out in his robes of office, and advancing into the crowd, was confronted with the parties. The bride was there, supported by her mother on the left and the groom and his brother on the right. The mother of the bride and brother of the groom were there as witnesses. She was pretty, just turned of eighteen, plump as a partridge, with large oriental eyes, over which drooped a soft and dreamy expression. Her hair was dark and glossy as printer's ink, her mouth of just proportions, to all of which was added a form such as nature loves to model. Of the groom we cannot say much, except that we should dislike to swap horses with, or bet against him in a jockey or cock fight.

After a short ceremony, the question was asked if any person present objected to the marriage. No person seemed disposed to spoil the fun, and the proceedings went on. The mother of the bride manifested considerable emotion as she was asked to give her daughter away, and the groom wore an anxious look throughout the ceremony.

The young bride kept her eyes fixed on the ground, while her bosom heaved a response to every sentence that fell from the good man's lips. She gave her hand to her future lord, and the marriage rings were exchanged. Then came a salver filled with gold coin, which was the dowry. This was blessed and given to its proper owner. This portion of the ceremony was performed in the vestibule of the church, after which the party adjourned to the altar, where the lecture was to be given, the concluding ceremony performed, and the benediction pronounced.

In front of the altar, the parties all knelt down and the padre repeated a passage from the Bible. He next lectured them on their duties as husband and wife, and instructed them in the charities that should adorn and make happy their future lives. Four wax candles were lighted, and one placed in the hands of each of the parties, and another passage of the ritual repeated. A silk vestment was next laid across the shoulders of the two, and then a chain, knit together in the centre, was passed around their necks. Thus bound together, the father sprinkled them with holy water, and while solemn music filled the sacred edifice, he proceeded to place upon their tongues the consecrated water. They were again sprinkled with holy water, the chain and silken vestment removed, and the concluding exercises finished. In the interval of these ceremonies, and while they were proceeding, parts of the ritual were read, and music filled the church.

As the grey dawn fell upon the city, the benediction was pronounced, and the party left the church. Men with rockets went first, next came the happy couple, followed by the musicians. Up street we marched to the hospital, and down to the Convent of San Francisco; passing on the right, we came to the house of the bride. There wine was passed, and all hands engaged in a jolly good time. It was Sunday, but the people went on the rule "the better the day the better the deed." Company B, First Light Infantry, stationed in the convent, turned out spontaneously and gave the wedding party three cheers, and many of its members were afterwards invited to join in the festivities, which they did.

The announcement reads that on Sunday morning, February 17th, Senor Andres Mana was married to Senorita Morales, in the parochial church, by Padre Bernabe Monriel.

Washington's Birthday at Florence—*Miss Dix.*—The American residents at Florence celebrated the recent anniversary of Washington's birthday by a sociable re-union at a private house. A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing from that place, states the above, and adds: There is just now quite a large circle of our countrymen in town. Mr. Fillmore left for Naples some weeks ago.

Miss Dix, it may interest her friends at home to hear, has very much improved in health, for the benefit of which she came abroad some eighteen months since. During her sojourn of a few weeks here, she visited the Hospitals for the insane, and pointed out many much needed reforms, which there is reason to believe will be effected. An appropriation of $40,000 is asked of the government to raise these institutions to the condition of those established in the United States under the counsels of this matchless woman. Miss Dix is just now at Florence, whence she goes into Germany on her benevolent mission.

The gallant Texan ranger, Major Ben. McCulloh, at present on a visit to the National metropolis, yesterday deposited in the gallery of the National Institute the identical tomahawk which (with an elegant rifle,) was presented by the young men of Philadelphia to the renowned Davy Crockett, in 1835.

[illegible] "Practical Life," [illegible] one of the popular vices of society—lying—in a very effective manner, as appears from the report in the Traveller, from which we copy a couple of paragraphs:

"Lies of action are blood relation to lies of speech, and oral lies constitute a small share of the falsehoods in the world. There are lies of custom and lies of fashion; lies of padding and lies of whalebone; lies of the first water in diamonds of paste, and unblushing blushes of lies to which a shower would give quite a different complexion; the politician's lies, who, like a circus rider, strides two horses at once; the coquette's lies, who, like a professor of legerdemain, keeps six plates dancing at a time; lies sandwiched between bargains; lies in livery behind republican coaches, in all the pomp of gold band and buttons; lies of red tape and sealing wax; lies from the cannon's mouth; lies in the name of glorious principles that might make dead heroes clatter in their graves; Malakoffs of lies, standing upon sacred [illegible], and lifting their audacious pinnacles in the light of the eternal Heaven!

Need we say what [illegible] easy, slavish vanity was that which won't [illegible] man appear as he really is, but makes him afraid of the world and himself, and so keeps him perpetually at work with subterfuges and sham. He is dissatisfied with nature's character, and so issues false stock. Oh, how much better for himself and the world, for man to be brave and true, what God and unavoidable circumstances have made him—to come out and dare say I am poor, of humble birth, of humble occupation, or don't know much! What a cure this ingenuousness would be for social rottenness and financial earthquakes! How much sweeter and purer these actual rills of capacity and possession than this great brackish river of pretension, blown with bubbles, and evaporating with gas—how much better than this splendid misery, these racks and thumb-screws that belong to the inquisition of fashion, and thousands of shabby things, the shabbiest of all being those too proud to seem just what they are."

TOMBS, MONUMENTS AND HEAD STONES

THE Subscriber would take this method of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address,

WM. STRONACH, Raleigh.

October 21, 1854. wly 88

1856.
Spring Importation.

WE have just received, per ship Stephen Crowell, From Liverpool, 18 CRATES OF CHINA AND EARTHENWARE, and, from the Eastern Factories, our usual supply of GLASSWARE, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.

The stock, as usual, is large and commanding. Having been imported direct, or purchased on the most favorable terms, we are enabled to, and will, offer the greatest inducements to merchants and others in want of goods in our line.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

KERR & MARBURY,
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Earthenware, &c., 74 & 75, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.

Feb 25, 1856.—w4w

Standard, Hillsboro Recorder, Milton Ch., Warrenton News, Louisburg News, copy.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber obtained administration of the Estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac, at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said Roulhac to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber, Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the deceased, where the Books will be kept.

The subscriber will also rent until the 10th of November next the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood as an Apothecary's shop, and the two rooms in the office on the North-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.

Raleigh, Feb. 21st, 1856. 16.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, obtained at March Term A. D. 1856, I shall, on the 12th day of May next, proceed to sell at public sale, at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, a certain negro man, calling himself Jacob, who had been confined in the Common Jail of said county, as a runaway slave, for twelve months immediately preceding said Term, and duly advertised according to law, and who says that he is the property of Henry Mitchell, of Halifax county, North Carolina.

Said negro is about 35 or 40 years of age, of dark complexion, weighs about 160 pounds, is about 5 feet 5 inches high, and had on when committed to jail a cotton velvet cap, a gray sack coat and blue pantaloons.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON,
Sheriff of Cumberland County, North Carolina.

March 11, '56. wts 21

Treasury Department, N. C.
March 12, 1856.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this Office, until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th of April next, for the purchase of $250,000, of N. Carolina State bonds, dated Jan'y 1st, 1856, and running thirty years.

And also for $7,000 do. dated Jan'y 1st 1855. Both classes of bonds will have coupons for interest at six per cent, per annum, payable 1st January and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, N. York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State. Successful bidders, upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposit the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, N. York, or either of the Banks of this City. Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned, at Raleigh, N. C. The bids will be opened, in the presence of the Gov., Sec., & Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Pub. Treasurer

March 14, 1856. 22 td

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THAT well known HOTEL in the City of Raleigh, opposite the Court House, called The Yarborough House, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 19th day of May next, *by order of the Supreme Court.*

Terms, five hundred dollars cash; residue, in three equal payments at one, two and three years, —interest from day of sale.

E. B. FREEMAN, Clerk
of the Supreme Court

March 20, 1856. td 24

Junius G. Sneed. David C. Shelton.

SHELTON & SNEED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will attend to all business entrusted to them in WEST TENNESSEE.

Office in Somerville, Tenn.

Nov. 30, 1855. 96 wlypd

T. S. ARTHUR'S NEW BOOK. "Good time a Coming." For sale by
H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Dec. 1855. 102.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina

Whereas, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate, Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the above act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this [illegible] day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the [illegible] year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
Pulaski Cowper,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 30, 1856. 9—[illegible]

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS valuable property is now offered for sale. It consists of a Paper, Grist and Saw Mill, and a Farm with a commodious Dwelling House thereon. It is situated in Wake County, at the Great Falls of Neuse River, thirteen miles from Raleigh, and four miles from the Depot on the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road at Forestville and Huntsville. The farm embraces three hundred and sixty-nine acres of good arable land, part of which is in woods.

The Paper Mill is a massive stone building 201 feet long by 55 feet wide—part of it two and a half stories high, and is covered with a tin roof. The machinery consists of four engines, driving power, one Rotary Boiler, one Fourdrinier machine of excellent quality, which has turned out 3400 pounds of paper within 24 hours—together with all other appliances necessary for paper making—all in good order. The machinery is driven by Blake water wheels under a head of [illegible] water. There is a large Stock House, together with an office and eleven houses for operatives. Also a Blacksmith shop and a carpenter's shop of two stories. An abundance of the purest wash water.

The Grist Mill is a new building, 40 feet by 32 feet wide—of four floors. It has two pair of stones, each pair driven by a Blake wheel.

The Saw Mill contains an excellent saw. Timber can be rafted down the river twelve miles above.

If not sooner disposed of, the property will be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next.

Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale, or on application at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.

March 10, 1856.

Raleigh Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Petersburg Intelligencer, National Intelligencer and New York Herald advertise once a week till day of sale.

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.
Successful Treatment of Hernia!

THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only ounces*, and its successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia, has won for it the highest praise from physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5, Double $8. State which side is affected: and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which make them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Varical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weak knee and ankle joint. This is a very [illegible] article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,
No 32 North Ninth st., below Arch, Phila.

Mar. 18, '56.

1856.
Spring Stock of Boots, Shoes, Trunks, &c,
AT WHOLESALE.

W. R. Johnson (Successor to W. R. Johnson & Co.) has received by the Sch'rs Susan and Robert Miller, a large portion of his Spring Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., suited to the WHOLESALE AND JOBBING TRADE.

He will continue to receive additions to his Stock by every arrival from the North during the season, and solicits a call from Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, assuring them that his prices will be as reasonable as can be found in any similar establishment.

Call at No. 56 East Sycamore Street, next door to McIlwaine & Graham's.

W. R. JOHNSON.

March 13, 1856.

ONE PRICE JEWELRY STORE.

MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
Silver Ware, &c.
No 75½ Main Street, Richmond, Va.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Oct. 1, 1855.