THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"Ours' are the plains of fair, delightful peace, Unvexed by petty rage to tire his brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 30, 1856.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW J. DONELSON.

OF TENNESSEE.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET,

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

L. S. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes,
JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland.

1st District, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie,
2d " Edward J. Warren, of Beaufort,
3d " O. P. Mason, of New Hanover
4th " Jos. T. Littlejohn, of Granville.
5th " A. J. Stedman, of Chatham,
6th " Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson,
7th " Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Anson,
8th " Jno. D. Hyman, of Buncombe.

"If there be those, North or South, who desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me. For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country."
—MILLARD FILLMORE'S ADDRESS ON HIS LANDING AT NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to Seaton Gales, Esq., for subscription to, or advertisement in, the Raleigh Register, that an assignment has been made to me of all such debts, as well as of the Register, &c., itself, and that payment must in all cases be made to me, or my agents, H. R. Smith, Esq.

These accounts in the hands of Israel R. James, or his agents, or Mr C. C. McCrummen, may be receipted for by them. Their returns must be made to me.

DAN'L G. FOWLE.

Aug. 21, 1856 68

A WORD TO AMERICANS.

The American party of North Carolina has been inactive and doubting long enough, and should at once go heartily and earnestly to work. Our friends and brethren in other States are gallantly and nobly battling for our principles, our candidate, and our country. Every mail from the South brings encouraging intelligence from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and other Southern States. The American Electoral Candidates, and the orators and presses there, are doing their whole duty, regardless of the odds against them. In the South the contest is waxing warm, and we see indications, "not noisy, but certain," that the squatter sovereignty views of Mr. Buchanan are doing their work surely against him, and that the people, notwithstanding the fears and wishes of "shaky politicians," are rallying around the standard of Fillmore. In Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, our friends are making powerful exertions to push forward the good cause, and are battling for it with all the might and energy with which they are endowed. In the North, Fillmore's prospects are brightening every day. In Massachusetts, we are told that Fillmore has a plurality of votes, and that it will increase constantly until the election. New Jersey is considered certain for him; and from all that we can learn, New York will certainly cast her vote for her favorite son. Let us then no longer listen to the coward's plea, "that there is no chance for his election." If we believe that Fillmore ought to be elected, let us not permit ourselves to be juggled out of our votes. Let us shake from our spirits everything like lethargy, buckle on our armor, and boldly march forth to the conflict, with the unalterable determination to conquer or fall in the attempt. All that is needed is "a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether," and then over every obstacle Millard Fillmore will be drawn, amid the rejoicings of the whole people, into the executive chair, as the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.

No fair-minded man can read Buchanan's letter of acceptance, without coming to the conclusion that he is an *avowed, open and undisguised advocate of Squatter Sovereignty.* Verily, this fact ought to commend him to Southern men, and especially to the favor of Southern locofocos, who set up an exclusive claim to the defence of the South and her institutions. Mr. Calhoun denounced Squatter Sovereignty as a *most odious doctrine*—infinitely worse than the Wilmot Proviso. Southern Democrats denounced it, and declared that they would not have supported Gen. Cass, if they had known that he was the advocate of this doctrine. And now we find these very men striving to elevate James Buchanan to the Presidency, when they know that he has openly endorsed the doctrine. What most intelligent and reflecting men think of a party that thus openly forfeits all claim to consistency? Can they come to any other conclusion than that the Democratic party "is held together by the cohesive power of public plunder?"

MEETINGS OF FOREIGNERS.

The meetings of foreigners—such as the recent German meeting in the City of New York—are more calculated than any thing else to build up an American party in our country. The fact of Germans assembling *as Germans*, organized exclusively *as Germans* for political purposes, and their proceedings being in German, is a matter of most serious import, and claims the consideration of *every* of true lover of his country.

These displays of foreign nationalities—these distinctive foreign organizations, should be discountenanced as pregnant with dangerous tendencies. If our naturalized citizens are disposed to take an active part in public affairs, let it be, says the New York *Express*, in the character of Americans, and not as foreigners. Let them meet and mingle with our citizens, co-operate with them, and adopt our customs, manners and language, seem a part and parcel of us, and abandon altogether their foreign distinctions. Such exclusive meetings, as the one alluded to above, are not only presumptive, but insulting to every true American. And Democrats will, some day, regard them in this light.

☞ Gov. BRANCH's majority over Mr. GILMER is 12,594. We will publish a table of the official returns of all the Counties in the State, as soon as they can be obtained.

REPLY TO THE APPEAL TO UNITE ON BUCHANAN.

From the very inception of the American party, the leaders of the Democracy have indulged in the most wanton abuse, vilification and falsification of its principles and supporters. They have held up its members as "traitors," "dark lanterns," "perjurers," &c., and as totally unworthy of the confidence or support of any portion of the people. But lately, it seems that "a change has come over the spirit of their dream." Instead of denunciations and abuse of the American party, they are now actually begging and beseeching them to come to their help. They say that "the race is between Fremont and Buchanan"—that there is no chance for Fillmore—and that unless the South unites on Buchanan, the Union will be destroyed. Why are such appeals made to the American party? Fremont is in the field—the foreigners, who heretofore have been the fast allies of the Democratic party, are going over by thousands and tens of thousands to his support, and are facing about, and presenting a bold and menacing front against their old friends. They now want the help of the Americans to aid in killing them off and in keeping the "spoils" in their own hands; and hence their hypocritical cry to "the South as one man to rally to the support of James Buchanan, and save the Union!" The reply of Americans should be, "we cannot be thus gulled. You need not fear Mr. Fremont and his foreign and abolition supporters. They were a few months ago the friends and allies that you zealously and stoutly defended against the attacks of all. You denounced our party for declaring them unworthy of office, and for maintaining the doctrine that "Americans should rule America." You told us they were good and trust-worthy citizens. And, now, we tell you that they have not in the least changed their principles since they have become the friends of Fremont. They have left you in your time of need, and now you wish to strengthen your thinned ranks by recruits from another quarter. You think to beguile us by fair promises and false representations. But we say to you emphatically that we will not unite with you in the support of a corrupt and sinking cause. We have thrown our banner to the breeze, on which is inscribed the names of Fillmore and Donelson, and we are inflexibly resolved to conquer or fall in the conflict. We, therefore, reject with disdain and contempt all your treacherous overtures. You have brought the country to the very brink of ruin, and now call upon us to join you to bring about its utter destruction. See, as depicted by one of your own friends, the present condition of affairs,—"our country is in a deplorable condition. Fraternal affection gone—sectional hate engendered—extreme parties in the ascendant. Violence overspreads the land; we open no paper without seeing blood. The whole country seems to be without government, and the Territories are so; Kansas in civil war; Utah in revolt; New Mexico worse off than under the Spanish vice-royalty; Oregon carrying on Indian wars for itself, and a State—California—driven to the resources of voluntary associations of citizens for the protection of life, liberty and property. *The present administration, in violating sacred compromises, is the author of the violence and disorders which overspread the land.*"

Behold the picture! and then honestly answer, if the American party would not do injustice to themselves and injustice to their country in uniting with a party pledged to perpetuate the evils so truthfully and graphically presented in the above extract?"

CAN MR. FILLMORE BE ELECTED?

The fact cannot be disguised that Mr. Fillmore has, here at the South, some *doubting* friends, who readily admit his superior claims to their support, and who would cheerfully vote and work for him, if they believed there was any chance of his election. Now, to all such *doubters*, we say there is a chance—*a very good chance*—of his election. But that is not *the question* which should engage your mind. Is Mr. Fillmore faithful—is he honest—is he true? Are his antecedents such as to satisfy you that he will do justice not only to the South, but to the whole country? Does the country need his services? Will his election restore to the country its wonted and sadly needed peace and harmony? Will it be the means of securing that tranquility and repose, without which our institutions and liberties are in constant jeopardy? Will the elevation of Millard Fillmore once more to the Presidential chair suppress fanaticism, disarm faction, restore confidence and fraternal feeling among our people, and bring gladness, joy and peace to the land? Do you want to see our country presided over by a Chief Magistrate who, "while the stars and stripes, the emblem of our union and strength as a nation, is waving over his head from the flag-staff of the Capitol, knows no such boundary as Mason's and Dixon's line?" If you can give an affirmative answer to these and like questions, respond to all others by going manfully to work for Millard Fillmore, and thus contribute, by your own efforts, to the attainment of what you so anxiously desire. The most important question—and the only one—that any man should put to himself, is, "*what am I doing?* and not, *what are other people going to do?*

MR. BROOKS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—This gentleman arrived in this City, on Tuesday afternoon last, *in transitu* homewards, and took lodgings at the Yarbrough House. At night a few enthusiastic persons assembled in the street, in front of the Hotel, (composed equally of his political friends and opponents) to testify their approbation of the castigation which he administered to Sumner. Mr. BROOKS was called out, and made some remarks of an extraordinary character.—Without any regard for the feelings of perhaps the greater portion of those whom he addressed, he took occasion to make an undignified, discourteous and ungentlemanly attack upon Mr. FILLMORE,—stating, for instance, that he was on a level with such men as *Giddings*, &c. These remarks, of course, were received with great disfavor by those who are *capable* of admiring Mr. FILLMORE's lofty patriotism, and noble services in the cause of the Constitution and the Union, and have greatly tended to diminish the popular feeling in Mr. Brooks' behalf that has been entertained here.

THE New Orleans Courier, Democratic State organ, has the following in regard to the Kentucky elections:

"*There were no State officers elected, no Congressmen, no officers whatever in whose election a test vote could be taken. The election was for county officers, judges, sheriffs, and the like, where local considerations and personal popularity distort the regular party vote in such a degree that no calculation can be based on the result.*"

FILLMORE IN CONNECTICUT.

The New Haven *Journal* says that no less than two hundred Democrats, heretofore Buchanan men, have subscribed to the new Fillmore paper to be started in Hartford; and it is further intimated that the Democratic party in Waterbury in that State are about to declare in favor of Fillmore! Thus moves on the glorious cause. The contest in nearly all the Northern States is rapidly narrowing down to Fillmore and Fremont. Buchanan will soon be out of the question entirely. With these facts staring them in the face, why should the Buchanan Democrats of the South still continue to play into the hands of Fremont and the Black Republicans?—Don't they see that every vote at the South given to Buchanan is so much contributed to the success of Fremont?

WAS GEN. JACKSON A LIAR?

The Buchanan men say, and undertake to prove, that he was. Henry Clay called upon Gen. Jackson for his authority in giving circulation to the "bargain and corruption" story; the latter promptly replied by naming James Buchanan as the author. Mr. Buchanan's friends now say that Gen. Jackson was guilty of falsehood in making this allegation, that not only did he fabricate the "bargain and corruption" slander, but lied in laying the blame of it upon Buchanan.

☞ The Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, in a letter from Saratoga Springs, N. Y., thus speaks of Mr. Fillmore's prospects:

"I have information here of the most reliable and specific nature, which satisfies me that the vote of this great State is more likely to be cast for Fillmore than for either of his competitors. The system of organization of parties here is so complete, the arrangements so perfect, enrolling every voter and ascertaining his preference before an election, that politicians can speak with much more confidence than with us, of results. And from a leading Fillmore man of New York city, I have learned many particular facts as to towns and counties, with which he is perfectly familiar, which have brought my mind to the above conclusion, contrary to previous impressions. I will not give the particulars as related to me, but will content myself with saying that they have convinced me. The only things which militate against this conclusion are the defection of so many prominent Whigs in other States, on the ground that they think Mr. Fillmore cannot be elected, and the fact that the South appears to have come to the same conclusion, and is therefore inclined to throw its votes, perhaps in nearly solid phalanx, for Buchanan. I am more than ever satisfied that this is bad policy. I am met here on all hands by the remark, that while the Fillmore men here are manfully battling for him, he ought not to be deserted by the South, to whose constitutional rights he proved himself a fast friend. Should New York shd New Jersey vote for him, as is confidently believed,—and even Massachusetts is hopeful,—and Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, and Kentucky, do likewise,—and North Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri ought to join them—the election will be greatly relieved of its sectional aspect, and the chance of Mr. Fillmore's election will be good.

I will not attempt to predict how North Carolina will vote in November. But I am altogether satisfied that Fillmore will receive thousands of votes, if the people can be satisfied that he stands a good chance of election, which will not be given to him if it be believed, as it generally was when I left home, that there is no hope. It is to counteract this belief that I have written the above, which I honestly believe to be the true view of things here and in the country. I know that Mr. Fillmore has a strong hold on the confidence and even the affection of the people of North Carolina, even of the more considerate and intelligent portion of the democrats; and I think that Mr. Buchanan's only claim is that of party. I believe, therefore, that many democrats would be glad to vote for Mr. Fillmore, if they could see that he could probably be elected, and that his election, and even their votes for him if not elected, would help to put down this unhappy sectional contest.

I therefore beg that the friends of Mr. Fillmore in North Carolina will stand firm; that they will vote for him, whether he can carry the State or not. Every vote given for him at the South will tell gratefully upon the public feeling here, as every vote withheld from him, of those who have been his friends, will damp the ardor of the true friends of the South here."

LAND WARRANTS.

The land warrant market continues depressed, and prices have a downward tendency.

The following quotations have been furnished us:

For 160's	77 cents per acre.	
" 80's	77 "	"
" 120's	75 "	"
" 40's	$1 10 "	"

OAK-CITY GUARDS.—At a meeting of this Company, on Tuesday evening last, the following promotions, by election, were made, consequent upon a vacancy in the office of 2d Lieutenant, viz: 1st Lieut. Shepard, to the 2d Lieutenancy; 4th Lieut. Thompson, to 1st; Orderly Sergeant, Alley, to 4th; 2d Sergeant, Spelman, to Orderly Sergeant.

By the commissioned officers, the 3rd and 4th Sergeants were advanced one grade; and 1st Corporal, Royster, was made 4th Sergeant. The remaining three Corporals were in like manner advanced, and private J. A. Moore was added as 4th Corporal.

We are pleased to learn that this Company is in a very prosperous condition, and that they have accepted Gen. Trollinger's invitation, and will visit Almance on Thursday next.

☞ Mr. POMEROY will accept our thanks for a "Catalogue of Books" to be sold at the Trade Sales in New York, commencing on 11th September next.

MR. CRITTENDEN ON NATURALIZATION LAWS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Crittenden presented a petition from the citizens of the United States, setting forth that the repeal of the naturalization laws at this time would tend to remove the cause of many grievances, strengthen our republican institutions, and advance the cause of humanity.

On presenting this memorial Mr. Crittenden took occasion to descant on the threatened evils from the vast influx of foreigners of late years into this country. In the earlier stages of our history, when but few came and mixed in with our people, no such danger existed; but now, when they came by hundreds of thousands every year, sufficient in a little while to form States larger in population than Kentucky, all must admit that this was an evil that ought to be corrected. The election of a President of these United States was a matter in which it was never intended that any other than American citizens should ever interfere. He intimated that it was a reflection upon us when this foreign vote was sought to control our elections. He entertained no unfriendly feeling to foreigners. On the contrary, he would receive them with hospitality and treat them with kindness; it was not that he loved them less, but that he loved his country and her institutions more.

☞ "What is that dog barking at?" asked a fop, whose boots were more polished than his ideas. "Why," replied a bystander, "because he sees another puppy in your boots."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

FILLMORE'S PROSPECTS SOUND.—The Louisville *Journal* speaks with entire confidence of the Fillmore prospects in Kentucky, and says that his friends are at this moment stronger by many thousands than they were last year.

A letter from Knoxville, Tennessee, says that the indications now are, that that State will be given to Fillmore by a large majority. His prospects daily brighten.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, one of the ablest and most reliable journals of Missouri, says:

"Fillmore will carry Kentucky in November. Nowhere was his Administration supported with a heartier cordiality, and nowhere is he himself regarded with more enthusiastic admiration than in that State. He is a compromise man, and the people of Kentucky are a compromise people, and the two are drawn to each other by the affinity of principles which both espouse. Breckenridge was nominated on the Democratic ticket along with Buchanan for the purpose of giving to that ticket a semblance of respectability at the South, and in the hope that the mushroom reputation of the Vice Presidential candidate would insure the votes of Kentucky, Tennessee, and other staunch old Whig States at the South, for the Loco Focos. But the game will not succeed.—Fillmore is regarded in those States as the embodiment of those conservative and national principles which made up the web and woof of Whiggery. His administration is remembered with a livelier regard and interest in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, than in any other States of the Union; and the still living and active force of the policy he then pursued, and the measures he then sanctioned, will, beyond a doubt, influence the people of those States to vote for him in November."

The same paper, alluding to Tennessee, says:

"The American party in that State is united to a man, and all are enthusiastic and sanguine as to the result. The whole strength of the Old Whigs, also, is in his favor. Some of the first men in the State are on the stump in behalf of Fillmore—such men as Haskell, Henry, Gentry, Looney—able and popular stump orators.—Judging from the present aspect of politics in Tennessee, that State will give Fillmore ten thousand majority."

FILLMORE IN OHIO.—There is a great deal of life in almost all parts of this State. The Americans are to have a grand mass meeting on the 23rd., at Hillsborough, to be addressed by Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, and other distinguished speakers. On the 16th, the Fillmorites had a great turn-out at a Pole Raising near Springfield, and one of the most interesting incidents of the occasion was the display of a flag, a present from some patriotic ladies in that section. The meeting numbered about 400, called together at a spot where there were but two houses in sight, and was addressed by A. C. Harris and E. D. Vye, Esqs.

A PREDICTION.—The Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, declared in a speech in Congress the other day, that he would "stake his reputation upon the assertion, that Fillmore would carry seven, if not ten, of the Southern States." This, we assure our friends, is no mere random speculation; but is the result of a full and calm survey of the whole field. We firmly believe that Mr. Fillmore will "carry seven, if not ten, of the Southern States"—and seven is nearly half of the whole number. Let the Whigs and Americans of the South go heartily to work—let them organize thoroughly—and success will crown their efforts.

TENNESSEE.—A business letter from Smyrna, Rutherford county, Tenn., says:—"We are just entering a hot campaign in Tennessee, and we are determined to carry the State for Fillmore, if possible. I believe there will be more enthusiasm for him than there has been for any man.—We look upon him as the Union candidate, and are determined to fight for him, day and night, until the contest is decided."

ILLINOIS.—The friends of Millard Fillmore, for President, in Illinois, have made the following State nominations:

For Governor—Hon. Buckner S. Morris, of Cook County. Lieutenant Governor—Col. T. B. Hickman, of Fayette County. Secretary of State—Wm. H. Young, Logan County. Auditor of State—Hiram Barber, Washington. State Treasurer—Jas. Miller, McLean. State Superintendent—Ezra Jenkins, Fayette.

In Southern Illinois this ticket, with the Fillmore electors, will be the principal opposition to the Democracy.

MR. FILLMORE IN VERMONT.—We understand that after the election for State officers has taken place, the friends of Mr. Fillmore in Vermont will hold a State Convention and bring out an electoral ticket.

FILLMORE IN IOWA.—The Cincinnati Times, which, since the Chicago Native Citizen stopped, has become the central organ of the American party in the Northwest, steps forward and informs the outside world as to the character of the contest in Iowa. It says:

"The impudence of the Republican press in misrepresenting the sentiment of the people is no where more palpable than in giving the result of the late election in Iowa. They claim the election of the people's State ticket as a Republican triumph, and therefore set down the young Mississippi giant as 'certain for Fremont.' Now, the truth is, *the victory is out-and-out American, and places the State entirely out of the grasp of Fremontism.* The people's State ticket was a fusion, or rather was nominated by both the American and Republican parties. Of the four candidates upon the ticket, THREE are Fillmore men, and *one* a supporter of Fremont, which ratio was supposed, at the time the ticket was nominated, to be a fair representation of the sentiment of the people of the State, opposed to the administration. The ticket was elected by the Fillmore men of the State, with the aid of a little Republican outside pressure."

THE MISSISSIPPI PRESS.—The Natchez *Courier* states that there are in that State twenty-two papers supporting Fillmore and Donelson, twenty-three that support Buchanan, and four that are neutral.

MASSACHUSETTS FOR MR. FILLMORE.—The Boston *Courier*, one of the most careful and best informed papers of that city, says:

"The friends of Mr. Fillmore are in a plurality in the State of Massachusetts at this day, and they will continue to increase until the time of the election."

☞ Another thing ought to be remembered: Take Fillmore out of the race, and Fremont's election is at once rendered certain; but take Buchanan off the track, and Fillmore's election over the combined hosts of foreign and native Freesoilers is assured beyond all doubt. It would be better for the South and the Union that the election should go to the House than that Fillmore should be withdrawn; but it would be still better for the South and the Union that Buchanan should be withdrawn, so as to secure the election of a conservative man by the people.

Ponder these things, O men of the South, and resolve to stand by your country, your whole country and nothing but your country!

THE AMERICAN BANNER is the title of a new Fillmore and Donelson paper just established at Indianapolis. It is to be the central organ of the American party in Indiana. It starts into life with a subscription of ten thousand.

THE WHIGS OF MAINE.—Like Whigs every where else, the gallant Whigs of Maine are rallying around Fillmore, and they promise to give a good account of themselves on the day of election. The Bath *Tribune* says:

"The Whigs in the Presidential contest will have an end in view, and will not be at a loss what course duty calls upon them to adopt. As Mr. Fillmore's chances have brightened in other States, the Whigs of Maine have looked to him as they now can weigh the influence which they may exert, any more—which they will exert in the contest."

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1856.

SENATE.—Mr. Weller gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abrogate the laws of the Kansas Legislature. It is the same as the 8th section of the Senate Kansas bill, and provides for abolishing test oaths, providing for freedom of speech and property in accordance with the Constitution.

A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Mr. Meacham. Messrs. Foot and Douglas passed eulogies on the deceased. The resolution was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Clingman asked for the suspension of the rules to allow him to introduce a resolution, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and bring before the bar of the House all the members absent from the city. This was disagreed to, 87 against 99.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Meacham, and passed an eulogy on his merits. Messrs Dickson and Giddings paid tributes to the memory of Mr. Meacham, and after adopting the resolutions, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

In the SENATE, Mr. Crittenden gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Nebraska Kansas bill.

Mr. Weller introduced the bill, of which he gave notice yesterday.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment, for abolishing the laws of the Legislature of Kansas in relation to the slaves and slavery; declares it as the opinion of Congress, that persons under arrest in Kansas, on the charge of treason, are not guilty; orders their release; provides for an election in November, and the punishment of illegal voters, &c. After some debate, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, majority and minority reports were submitted from the Special Committee to investigate the frauds between McMullen and Granger. Both committees recommend that the House dismiss the subject. Adjourned.

FIGHTS IN KANSAS—COL. TITUS' PARTY TAKEN PRISONERS, &c.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, August 17.—Yesterday nearly five hundred free-soilers marched upon Col. Titus' camp near Lecompton, and took them prisoners. They defended themselves from the log-houses, and wounded ten of our men,—one of whom Capt. Chabere of Indiana, will die of his wounds. Col. Titus was also badly wounded.

The dragoons interfered to prevent the attack on Lecompton. Our forces returned, bringing their prisoners with them. Gov. Shannon came in to-day and demanded the release of the prisoners. A conference was held, in which it was agreed that they would release six prisoners and return the cannon taken at Lawrence, and disperse all their camps of armed men, provided we release our six prisoners.

N. B.—A private notice appended to the above intimates that the above version is evidently a free-state story.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

QUEBEC, Aug. 25.—Russia notifies, and is ready to give up Kars, but still claims the Island of Serpent. Portugal has given her adherence to the doctrine and rights of neutrals and arbitration, as propounded by the Paris Conference.

The Cholera is raging at Madrid.

The French have gained another victory in Algeria.

In Funchal there have been 5000 cases, and 1,500 death from cholera, in a population of 28,000. There was a deficiency of doctors and medicine.

The harvest in France was much better than an average one.

DEATH OF HON. JAS. MEACHAM.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., Aug. 23.—The Hon. James Meacham, member of Congress, died here this morning, after a short illness of congestion of the brain and lungs.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—Hon. Thomas H. Benton received majorities in sixteen counties in Missouri for Governor. Returns from eighty-nine counties give Polk, anti-Benton, 39,000; Ewing, American, 35,226; Benton 23,997.

Newland, the American candidate for Lt. Governor, is supposed to be elected over Jackson, democrat.

THE GREAT SHOOTING MATCH.

The great shooting match for $1000, which has been on the tapis for some time, and has attracted general attention from sporting men and others, came off yesterday. Mr. King bet that he could kill 80 out of 100 pigeons, to be sprung from a trap, the first 40 to be let out in pairs,—the remainder singly. He succeeded in winning the wager, and had one bird left. The first 40 birds were let out in pairs, 18 yards in front of him, and he shot them right and left with a double barrelled gun, killing 80 of them, missing one on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 14th, 15th and 19th shots, and missing both on the 16th and 17th.

Of the sixty let out singly, 21 yards in front of him, he bagged 51, missing the 3rd, 9th, 18th, 26th, 35th, 40th, 46th, and 49th. This is one of the most remarkable feats in the line ever performed in this country, and places Mr. King in the front rank of crack marksmen.—*Saratogian.*

THE NORTHERN IRISH BECOMING RESTIVE.—The Irish American, a strong Democratic paper, published in New York, says:

"If an honest, hard-working Irishman is shot down in cold blood by one of those foul things vomited forth from the ruffianism of rum holes and the stuffing of ballot boxes; and if the foul thing is to be upheld by the democratic party, though we have always been on that side, we can go with them no longer. Strongly, emphatically, earnestly and most sincerely do we recommend Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge, and their friends and supporters, to repudiate the scoundrel in an unmistakeable form, or we shall be obliged, in the exercise of a solemn duty to advise those who believe with us either not to vote at all in the approaching Presidential election, or cast their votes for the enemy.

An open foe may prove a curse;
But a pretended friend is worse."

SENATOR CLAYTON.—The Boston Gazette says that Senator Bayard, in announcing that the Hon. John M. Clayton would not vote for Fillmore or Fremont, concealed the fact that he also "will not vote for Buchanan," and adds:

"Mr. Clayton recognises in Mr. Fillmore the elements of wisdom and greatness, and regards him as the only candidate now before the public calculated to allay sectional strife or calm the bitter feelings of hostility between the North and the South. Mr. Clayton will take no part whatever in the present contest. He will not cast his vote for Fillmore by reason of a personal difference, a matter between themselves; but being among the first, however, to foster and disseminate American principles, he can and will in no wise support the "Cincinnati alien, squatter sovereignty, or Ostend Platform."

FREMONT AND THE DEMOCRACY.—The N. Y. *Herald* has the following singular statement: If Senators Bigler and Thompson are not aware of the fact, we may as well inform them that the idea of running Fremont for the Presidency originated with the Democratic party, or with some of its managers, which is the same thing. *Less than a year ago had Fremont consented to ride the Nebraska bill, he would, in all probability, have been adopted as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.*

MEETING OF THE "INDEPENDENT GUARDS."

SUMMER, August 24th, 1856.

WHEREAS, by the all-wise Providence of the Almighty, death has invaded our ranks, and enfolded in its icy embrace AUGUSTUS G. WEBDON, one of our members,

Resolved, That as members of the same Company to which he manifested an ardent love, and in which he gave evidence of a good soldier, and, as a fellow-member, exhibited an amiable bearing and friendly disposition, we much lament his early death.

Resolved, That as there is another breach made in a circle more sacred than ours, we would not wish rudely to invade its sanctuary, but we would desire to offer our condolence and sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased, and to pour out on the same altar our demonstrations of grief.

Resolved, That in testimony of our sorrow, and from respect for his virtue, we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the City papers, with the request that they be published.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday night last, Mr. A. G. Weldon, Foreman in the office of the "American Signal."

On the 22d inst., at Wrightsville Sound, at 12 o'clock M., Isabel, daughter of Mr. T. Savage, in the 18th year of her age.

ATTENTION, "OAK CITY GUARDS."

PARADE at your Armory, to-morrow, (SATURDAY,) 30th inst., at 4½ o'clock, P. M., in *Winter Uniform*, with Arms, &c., in order for inspection.

By order of the Captain,
JNO. SPELMAN, O. S.

Aug. 29, 1856. 70

FOR SALE.

OLD APPLE BRANDY AND OLD PEACH BRANDY. Apply to Seth Jones.
Pomona, Wake Co., Aug. 29, '56. 3tw 70

New Firm.

MR. R. M. JONES having, on the 18th inst., sold his interest in the Firm of Heartt & Jones, to James J. Iredell, the business will be conducted under the name and style of Heartt & Iredell. The new Firm most respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old Firm, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

L. E. HEARTT,
JAS. J. IREDELL.

THE undersigned, in disposing of his interest in the late firm of Heartt & Jones, returns his sincere thanks to those, who have so liberally patronised it, and begs leave to recommend the firm of Heartt & Iredell to their confidence, and to the patronage of the community generally.

R. M. JONES.

THOSE of our friends indebted to Heartt & Jones will confer a favor, by calling and settling their accounts, at the Store of Messrs Heartt & Iredell, where they will find either one or both of us ready and authorised to settle the same.

Having changed business, we hope our friends will see the importance of closing their accounts.

L. E. HEARTT,
R. M. JONES.

Aug. 29, 1856. 70 3t

Notice.

THE subscriber obtained administration of the estate of the late Dr. Jos. J. W. Tucker, at August term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said Dr. Tucker to make immediate payment, and requires all having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law.

In my absence, my brother, Col. W. H. Tucker, is authorized to make settlements.

R. S. TUCKER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, Aug. 29. 1856. 70 3t

NEW BOOKS.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.—A view of the productive forces of Modern Society and the result of Labor, Capital and Skill, by Charles Knight. Revised and edited with additions, by David A. Wills, A. M., Editor of Annual of Scientific Discovery, etc., etc., with numerous illustrations.

The Old North State in '76, by Caruthers. Second series.

The Daisy Chain, by the Author of the Heir of Redcliffe, etc.

Household Mysteries.—A Romance of Southern Life, by Lizzie Petit, of Virginia.

At Home and Abroad, by Margaret Fuller Ossoli.

Colbenha, by Prosper Meremie Bernice—a novel.

Cantwell's Justice; being an improvement upon and designed to take the place of Swaim's Justice. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Aug. 29, 1856. 70

Cantwell's Justice,
THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGISTRATE.

THIS is an improvement upon, and designed to take the place of, Swaim's Justice.—Price $3 50; postage 36 cents. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

August 29, 1856. 70

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN WAKE COUNTY.

I HAVE A VALUABLE PLANTATION, CONTAINING six hundred and thirty acres for sale. The land is well improved, with a good dwelling house, and every other necessary out house,—well supplied with stock water,—springs at a convenient distance, and a well of excellent water in the yard. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco. Terms will be made to accommodate the purchaser. If the land be not sold privately by the 26th of next September, I shall on that day expose it to public auction. Purchasers will please call on the subscriber, living within one mile of Rogers' Cross Roads. The land is situated on both sides of the road leading from Parker's Bridge across Neuse River, to Hillsboro, at a convenient distance to stores, shops, and also to Mt Pleasant Academy, an institution newly established, and now in successful operation.

ALBRITTON McDADE.

August 29, 1856. 70 swtd.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
August 11, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 12th of Sept'r next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, to wit: $40,000 running ten years from the 1st July, 1856, and $16,000 running twenty-years from July 1st, 1856

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent per annum, payable 1st of Jan'y and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New 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 deposite the amount of their bids, including the accrued interest, to the credit of the undersigned, in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of the State or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

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 Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS, Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, Aug. 29, 1856. 70 swtd

To Let.

THE neat little Dwelling adjoining the Presbyterian Parsonage. A cultivated garden can be had with it. Apply to

JAMES M. TOWLES.

COD LIVER OIL.—A fresh supply of Simes and Rushton's in store, and for sale at

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DRY GOODS!!!
FOR FALL 1856.
Exclusively at Wholesale
BY
Stevenson & Weddell.

WHO have now in Store a superb Stock, Embracing,
French,
German,
British and
American Fabrics,
All of which have been selected with great care and attention, by one of the Firm, at the very lowest CASH PRICES.

A more inviting Stock for the wants of the North Carolina and Virginia trade cannot be exhibited North or South.

Punctual and responsible buyers are invited to give our stock an examination, and judge for themselves of the styles and prices.

Nos. 78 & 80 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
Aug. 29, 1856. tf 70

Dry Goods for the Fall Trade.

WE most respectfully solicit merchants visiting Richmond, to make their Fall purchases, to give our stock an examination, which is *large and varied in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.* Our arrangements and facilities are such as to give us advantages superior to any other merchants in Virginia, and equal to any in the United States, to supply the country merchant; and we only ask a chance to prove it. Our terms are six months credit to responsible men, or 6 per cent. discount for cash.

We have in store, and are constantly receiving Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, of all widths and grades,
Bleached, do do do do
Osnaburgs, Linseys, Kerseys, Satinets, and Kentucky Jeans,
Cassimeres, Cloths, Vestings, Velvets and Surges,
Blankets, principally of our own importation, which we can sell very low.

A large and varied assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, suited to the season, mostly of our own importation.

Ladies' Dress Goods, Gloves, and Hosiery,
Woollen Comforts, Hoods and Cravats,
Cotton, Silk, Linen and Cambric hdks, large assortment,
Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, Gimps, Braids,
Ginghams, Prints, Alpacas, Coburgs,
Irish Linens, white Cambrics, col'd and bl'k do.
Jaconets, Swiss Muslin, and Fig'd Bobinets, &c.,
with a great variety of fancy and small wares.

Our determination is to keep a full and complete stock of the best makes of American and Foreign Goods, suited to this market, and to sell them as low as we can to the good trade.

Any articles we should not have we can procure for our customers at any time on short notice, and on the best terms, through our house,—Bell, Brooks, Pace & Co., New York.

ELLETT, WALLER, DREWRY & CO.
No 17, Pearl st., Richmond, Va.
August 29, 1856. 70-4t.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the first Wednesday in October and end on the first Wednesday in August following.

The friends of St. John will be gratified to learn that the contemplated improvements are in progress. The new study Hall, to accommodate one hundred students, and the new dwellings on the College grounds for the residence of professors, will be ready at an early day. This will enable the instructors to associate more intimately with their pupils and exercise constant supervision over their studies and welfare.

The liberality of the Trustees in appropriating funds to secure these improvements, with a view to extend more widely the benefits of the College, has met with a cordial response from the citizens of Maryland. The donations already made to the Principal of the College, the Rev. Dr. Humphreys, who is now visiting the several counties in the State in behalf of the Trustees, render it certain that the entire amount desired will soon be obtained.

The expense of education at this institution will compare favorably with that in any college in the United States. No extra charges are