North-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 16, 1856.

☞ Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery Alabama, is our General Traveling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. LEWIS, JAS. O. LEWIS and SAMUEL D. LEWIS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Collecting Agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J THOMAS, S. W. RAMSAY, WILLIAM H THOMAS, THOS. M. JAMES, C. M. L. WISEMAN, A. L. CHILDS and Dr. WM. IRWIN. receipts of either will be good.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by WM. H. WELD, JNO. COLLINS, JAMES DEERING, J. HAMMITT, R. S. JAMES, T. D. NICE, R. W. MORRISON, E. W. WILEY, WM. L. WATERMAN, ALEX. H. CARSON, E. MUSTIN, BEN. F. SWAIN, T. ASHMAN and P. DAVIS.

For Sale.

The Proprietor of the NORTH CAROLINA STAR, having other business that requires his attention, is desirous of disposing of the entire establishment, presses, types, materials, list of subscribers &c. To a person of energy and enterprise, the investment would be not only a safe but a profitable one, and might be made very lucrative. The materials are good, the type new, or nearly so, with a respectable list of subscribers, and a tolerably good job and advertising patronage, which, with a little effort, might be largely increased. Any one wishing to purchase, will please address

WILLIAM C. DOUB.
Editor and Proprietor

Remember the Poor.

Few persons in our city have any idea of the suffering and destitution now prevailing in our very midst. In this extremely cold weather, a number of families have been destitute not only of wood and food, but even of the means to procure any. Some have been reduced to the necessity of burning articles of furniture and even then have scarcely been able to keep themselves from freezing. A few cases of extreme want have come to our knowledge, at the very bare idea of which humanity shudders; how many other such cases there are, no one can tell.

We are pleased to state that some of our prominent citizens have stepped forward and generously contributed to relieve these destitute families by donations of wood and provisions; and we confidently believe that it is only necessary to call the attention of the community to the facts, to cause simultaneous effort to relieve the distressed and destitute.

The Snow Storm.

It will be no news to our readers to tell them that there has been a very deep snow, and that it has not yet disappeared. But we venture to say that the storm was more severe and extensive than any that has occurred for years past. From all parts of the country, we hear of severe weather and much suffering. The snow storm of the 5th extended from Charleston in South Carolina to Halifax in Nova Scotia, and how much farther we will not undertake to say.—Everywhere the railroads were blocked up and the trains delayed. For nearly or quite a week we had no mail direct from New York, and for a considerable part of the past week, none from farther north than Richmond, Va. The cold has been very intense, in fact, more so than at any other time within the recollection of some of the "oldest inhabitants."

Congress.

The House of Representatives is yet engaged in unavailing attempts to elect a Speaker, without any material variation from the results we have heretofore announced. The Democratic portion of the House, seems resolved to accede to no compromise to settle the question, but to continue to support its nominee, and to refuse to listen to any proposition to settle the difficulties of the organization. As one of their organs in the Federal city says, they are playing this game for its effect upon the approaching Presidential canvass. They have had it in their power at any time to elect one of their own number, if they had manifested any disposition at conciliation.—H Banks, or any other Black Republican, should be elected, it will be owing to the position that the Democrats have taken, and they must bear the odium of such a deplorable event if it should occur. The National Americans have always been ready to adopt any reasonable compromise that might be offered them, if it were not coupled with conditions alike dishonorable and degrading to them and their principles.

☞ We are under obligations to Mr. Pomeroy for copies of the North Carolina Readers No. 1. and No. 2. They were prepared under the auspices of the Superintendant of Common Schools, by Professor Hubbard, of the University. It will be recollected by our readers, that Mr. Wiley, prior to his election as Superintendent of Common Schools, prepared and published a North Carolina Reader, which met with very general commendation from all quarters. It was his intention at that time to have prepared a series of readers, but after his election to the office he now holds, he at once announced his intention to have no interest in any way in School books whilst in office. He immediately sold out his interest in the Reader he had published, and at his solicitation, Professor Hubbard undertook the task of completing the series. We have examined with some care and attention the readers prepared by Prof. Hubbard, and we undertake to say that they are admirably adapted to the purpose for which they are intended. By an easy and regular gradation, with few and simple rules youth of both sexes may be taught to read, and read correctly. Besides the subjects treated of are such as would more particularly interest the rising generation of the Old North State. We hope that this series of readers, commencing with the two prepared by Professor Hubbard, and ending with Mr. Wiley's, will be universally adopted and used, not only in the Common Schools, but also in all others, both Male and Female, throughout the State.

They are published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, and are for sale by W. L. Pomeroy.

Democratic Convention.

The members of the Democratic State Committee met in this city on the 8th inst., and appointed Wednesday the 16th of April as the time, and Raleigh as the place, for holding the next Democratic State Convention. After passing a resolution inducting of Franklin Pierce and his message, the Committee adjourned.

Fire Insurance Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was held in this city on the 8th inst. All the old officers were re-elected.

The following statement of the condition of the company, we extract from the Standard.

"The Company have insured over $2,000,000 worth of property during the past year; and the property now insured by the Company amounts to over 5,000,000. They have on hand premium notes, well secured, amounting to about $750,000 Their losses this year have been nineteen, amounting to $14,500—all of which were promptly paid, and some of them before maturity; and we oh serve by their report that they still have on hand a surplus of $15,000.

Ireland.

A correspondent of the London Times, in commenting upon the progress of Irish agriculture, states that during the past thirteen years the value of farm stock in Ireland has increased from £22,000,000 to £35,000,000 sterling, and that the number of horned cattle has risen from 2,000,000 to 3,250,000, while the quantity has correspondingly improved. Still, however, of the 20,000,000 of acres which Ireland comprises, only about one-fourth is under direct tillage, and full one third is in pasture.

☞ The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society met in this city last week. The principal business of the Committee, the preparation of the premium list, was transacted. The list will shortly be published. It is to be hoped that the arrangements made and in contemplation, will insure a more extensive and successful exhibition than the last one.

Messrs. Davenport and Kelley have purchased the "Villager" establishment, and will commence publishing a weekly paper to be called the Plymouth Banner, in its place. The Banner will be independent in all things, and neutral in nothing. Terms $2. year in advance.

The Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic Committee met in Washington city on the 8th, and after a brief discussion as to a proper day for the holding of the National Convention, they fixed upon June 2d as the time of meeting the Convention. It will be held in Cincinnati.

SNOW AT THE NORTH.—The accounts which reach us of the great depth of the snow in some places at the North, seem almost incredible.—From the quantity fallen here during the recent storm, we imagined that an extra amount must have visited the Northern country, but we had no idea of the extreme severity of the storm.—From a private letter we learn the astonishing fact, that in the interior of New York the snow is over the tops of fences, and gate posts are covered up. The roads in the country are completely blockaded and rendered temporarily impassable, and people with teams have to break their way through the fields. In some parts of the Black River region in Northern N. Y., there is not a sign of track where the road used to be.—Everything looks dreary and desolate, and neighbors in some instances have not seen each other for days past. Of course the mails have been retarded, and traveling generally impeded or rendered absolutely shocking, while the cold weather has been intense, causing much suffering among the poor especially. Contrast this element this season in a rigorous climate. In the region alluded to above the snow cannot be less than five feet deep.

SLAVERY AT THE SOUTH.—A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, who is evidently deeply imbued with abolitionism, has lately visited New Orleans. He describes quite pleasantly the features of Southern scenery, and is incontinently led into the following admission in regard to Southern slavery:

After getting below Vicksburg our passengers began to leave us; and on the last day there were many interesting scenes, as the planters, with their families and servants, landed at their several homes on the river bank. The steamboat bell rings, and by the time the boat has swung around and fastened to the shore, twenty or thirty negroes, men, women and children, come running down the bank to meet Massa and Mistress. Bidding farewell to their friends of two week's acquaintance on the boat, they follow their trunks and baggage to the landing, where every slave takes them by the hand and welcomes them home, seemingly with as much affection as they would a father and a mother.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.—The Message of the Governor of Maryland is published in the Baltimore papers of Saturday.—The Message opens with a congratulation on the prosperity of the State in all its departments.—The receipts into the treasury for the year ending 30th September, 1854, were $1,553,705 19, and the disbursements for the same time $1,175,571 21. During the past two years there has been an absorption of $767,478 55 of the public debt by cancellation out of the surplus in the Treasury, and by purchase for the sinking fund. He advocates the establishment of a State farm, for agricultural experiments. The adjustment for the boundary lines between Maryland and Virginia, and the erection of a monument in "Independence Square," Philadelphia," by the thirteen original States, in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence, are presented for consideration.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot declares that the National Democracy will not hesitate to make "squatter sovereignty" an issue in the approaching Presidential contest. That is to say—in the North, at least, the Kansas bill is to be construed as giving to Territorial Legislatures the right to prohibit or abolish slavery, and the North is to be reconciled to it as a measure promotive of free-soilism. On the other side, the Kansas Bill is to be construed in the South as securing a great principle of non-intervention, and the support of the bill by Northern Democrats is to be adduced as proof of their favorable disposition towards the South. And so, we are to be again cheated! Non-intervention and squatter sovereignty properly understood are totally incompatible; but to suit the opinion of different latitudes, they are both to be deduced from the Kansas bill; and the Democracy of the North and those of the South, each making their own deduction, are to be pronounced a unit on the slavery question. The doctrine of non-intervention results from the denial of all power to Congress to legislate with regard to slavery—the argument being that if Congress have not the power, it cannot delegate it to a Territorial Legislature, which is its creature; and the converse following that if the Territorial Legislature does not derive the power from Congress, it does not possess it, because it is the creature of Congress, and has no power except those delegated by its creators. But the doctrine of squatter sovereignty is the exact opposite of this, and results from the postulate that Congress has power to legislate on the question of slavery, and by its creating a Territorial Legislature has delegated that power to the tribunal it has created. Upon these totally irreconcilable and vital important propositions, the Democracy North and South stand divided; and yet the groundless assertion is frequently made that the party North and South have but one sentiment and one set of opinions on slavery. The party in this State are to meet in convention next week: we challenge them to adopt a resolution requiring of the Northern delegates to be National Convention the repudiation of squatter sovereignty, as a condition to their participation in the Presidential caucus. They dare not do it!

Congressional.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6th 1856.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Etheridge said that the action of the House demonstrated two propositions. First that the gentlemen voted for have enthusiastic friends. Secondly, that if either be elected, he will not decline the honor of the chair, and he did not believe that any successful candidate would so conduct himself as to occasion just apprehension of his official conduct. In the present condition of the public mind it would be injurious to the country to elect as Speaker a gentleman who is the embodiment of the extreme sentiment of either section. He therefore proposed, as a compromise, Mr. Millson, of Virginia, who was opposed to the alien suffrage feature in the Nebraska bill—voted against its passage and was not in the Democratic caucus which nominated Mr. Richardson. He appealed to moderate and conservative men to assist him in putting an end to this strife.

Mr. Millson was surprised his name had been announced for that position, and requested Mr. Etheridge to withdraw the nomination for reasons personal to himself. He had been associated with his Democratic friends in an earnest effort to elect Mr. Richardson, and the proposition placed him and his friends in an attitude neither wished to assume.

Mr. Etheridge reluctantly withdrew his motion.

Mr. Stephens opposed Mr. Broom's resolution, considering it wholly impracticable, and he reviewed with great disapprobation the principles of the American party.

Mr. Broom did not agree with Mr. Etheridge, to recede from their exalted position and pursue the course suggested. Let all who were elected on the paramount issue of Americanism, come together and agree on a candidate, or let the House adopt the resolution which he now offered, namely—That the friends and supporters of the prominent candidates for the Speakership be requested to withdraw them from the further action of the House, and the members representing different parties in the House meet together, each party appointing a committee of five, with a view of selecting a conference candidate for Speaker.

A debate then ensued on the principles of the American party, when the resolution of Mr. Broom was laid on the table.

After this two ballots were taken, Mr. Banks' vote being 105 on the first and 98 on the second; Mr. Richardson's 72 on both; Mr. Fuller 32 on the first and 29 on the second; and Mr. Pennington 6 on both.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan 7.

Mr. Brodhead called up the resolution, submitted by him some time ago, directing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting the general appropriation bills, or adopting other measures with a view of obtaining more speedy action on said bills. He submitted a few remarks on the evils of night sessions at the close of Congress, which by the means suggested, he was anxious to avoid. He argued that if the Senate have the power to originate appropriation bills they should exercise it.

Mr. Clayton was in favor of the resolution, and had no doubt of the power of the Senate to originate the appropriation bills.

Mr. Toombs thought that the better remedy would be to cut off and refuse to accept any amendments within ten, twenty, or thirty days immediately preceding an adjournment.

Mr. Seward, while he would cheerfully vote for the resolution, would not commit himself for the propriety of the remedy proposed. After further debate, the resolution was adopted, and the Senate then adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to vote for a Speaker, *viva voce*, with the following result: Mr. Banks 101; Richardson 73; Fuller 29; Pennington 5; Messrs. Orr, Williams, Millson, Porter and Henry Bennett, one each. Whole number of votes 214; necessary to a choice 108.

The House voted thrice more, the last time with the following result:—Banks 99; Richardson 72; Fuller 30; Pennington 9, Orr two; Messrs. Williams, Millson, Porter, and B. Bennett, one each.

Whole number of votes 215; necessary to a choice 109.

While the last trial was progressing, Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, in making a personal explanation, explained the principles of the American party of Louisiana, saying that they repudiated the eighth section of the Philadelphia platform. He would prefer that his right arm should wither than be connected with any party whose direct purpose was to persecute the Catholics of this country.

Mr. Smith of Alabama, replied that he denounced Roman Catholicism, because spiritually, temporally, and politically, the adherents of that system owe allegiance to the Pope above the Constitution. There never was a time that Roman Catholic priests, in their assemblies, did not array themselves on the side of power, against the people.

Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, maintained that during the French Revolution, the Catholic Priests took sides with the people (the third estate) against the other two—the nobles and the church.

Mr. Percy Walker dissented from the views of Mr. Smith, of Alabama, his colleague. If he thought that religious persecution was a feature in the American party, he would abandon that organization.

A motion was made, that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next. The question was decided in the negative—yeas 101, nays 107.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10

In the Senate to-day, the memorials of retired Naval officers, under the action of the late Board, were presented and referred.

Messrs. Brodhead, of Pa. and Mason, of Va., thought action necessary to restore deserving officers to the grades from which they had been displaced.

Mr. Hale of N. H. was very severe on the late Retiring Board and the law making it. He contended that the latter was unconstitutional, as it violated principles of personal rights and *ex post facto* in its operation.

The discussion was continued by other Senators.

Mr. Clayton, of Del., stated that Lord John Russel, in January, 1853, wrote to Mr. Crampton, British Consul in Washington, stating that the British Government intended strictly to adhere to the treaty of 1850, and not to assume direct or indirect sovereignty over Central America.

The House was in session all last night, several motions to adjourn were defeated. Four ballots were had during the night, the last of which stood as follows,

Banks,	88
Richardson,	62
Fuller,	27
Pennington,	5
Scattering	4

Necessary to a choice 94. No election

The House adjourned this morning at 8½ o'clock, until Friday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The House voted but once for Speaker to day, with the following result:

Banks,	98
Richardson,	70
Fuller,	30
Pennington,	7
Scattering,	5

Necessary to a choice 107, consequently no election.

The House adopted a resolution that it shall be the duty of all the candidates to define their positions on all important political questions when interrogated. This, it is believed, is for the purpose of eliciting Richardson's opinion on Slavery.

OHIO AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The American State Convention of Ohio assembled at Columbus last week. Thomas Spooner and Governor Ford were elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The Council recommended that hereafter purely American nominations should be made for President and Vice President of the United States, and for all State and local offices.

FOR THE STAR.

For Mayor,
W. D. HAYWOOD.

For Commissioners.

EASTERN WARD.
Eldridge Smith,
Wm. Adams.

MIDDLE WARD.
C. B. Root,
T. R. Foster,
Sexton Gales.

WESTERN WARD.
A. M. Gorman,
Henry D. Turner.

AMERICANS.

FOR THE STAR.

For Mayor,
Capt. WM. H. HARRISON.

For Commissioners.

EASTERN WARD.
Eldridge Smith,
Wm. C. Upchurch.

MIDDLE WARD.
Charles B. Root,
Richard H. Battle,
John R. Williams.

WESTERN WARD.
Thomas H. Briggs,
John G. Williams.

Capt. Wm. H. Harrison will make an excellent Mayor, worthy and acceptable to every respect, and the voters of the City of Raleigh will take great pride in casting their suffrages for him.—Those named above for Commissioners are entitled to, and will receive, a hearty support in the Wards in which they reside. This ticket is offered to the voters of the city, without any reference to party affinities.

MANY VOTERS.

January 9th 1856.

Corporation Proceedings.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 4, 1856.

Regular meeting of Board of Commissioners held this evening; Present, Wm. D. Haywood, Esq., Mayor; Messrs. H. D. Turner, Alex. Adams, E. Smith, A. M. Gorman, E. L. Harding, I. Proctor, E. Cantwell, Commissioners.

On motion, Messrs. Turner, Smith and Harding were appointed a Finance Committee, to settle the accounts of the Treasurer.

The following accounts were presented and allowed, viz:

An account of Mr. H. D. Turner, $6 20; E. E. Harris, $31 25; J. J. Christopher, $69; Briggs & Dodd, $3 58; F. Bates & Co., $1 94; J. M. Towles, $15 25; James Puttick, $30 20.

On motion, Mr. E. E. Harris was allowed $25 as Clerk of the Market.

On motion, Mr. Harris was instructed to call on Mr. Mordecai and obtain the note due the City for rent of Temperance Hall and collect the same.

Mr. A. Adams, Weigh Master, reports up to January 4th, 1856, $106; half fees $53 in Treasury.

The Mayor called the attention of the Board to the condition of the streets around the Central Depot. Mr. Cantwell on the part of a Committee, apprised at a former meeting, observed that in consequence of other engagements of a pressing character, the R. R. Company have not yet been able to put the force contracted by them in a letter of Mr. Fisher, the President, which was published for the information of the public, some time since, at work upon these streets; but it is believed to be the intention of the Company, within a few days, to remove every just cause of complaint. Whereupon, the Board directed Mr. Cantwell again to call the attention of the President of the Company to the matter, and urgently request him to proceed with his engagement, with as little delay as practicable.

List of insolvents returned by the collector was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Adjourned. J. J. CHRISTOPHER, Clk.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of His divine providence to enter our fraternal circle and taken from among us our much esteemed friend and Brother, Alston A. Jones, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his decease his family lose a kind husband a fond father, the community one of its best citizens, and the church one of its brightest ornaments, and Masonry one of its worthiest and most faithful supporters.

Resolved, That as a token of our high regard for the memory of our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow and father of the deceased, and also to the Editor of the N. C. Star and the Richmond Christian Advocate requesting of them publication.

By order of Columbus Lodge No. 102.

W. S. GUNTER, W. M.

W. P. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The European news indicates a determination on the part of the Allies to have peace, and a renewed confidence on the part of Austria that a peace is practicable. Prince Esterhazy has gone to St. Petersburgh with a platform upon which the Allies, Prussia, and Austria are willing to unite. Some of the London papers are skeptical about the conditions of the proposed peace, as reported by the Morning Post; but the Paris Patrie of the 12th says that "new reports, transmitted by private telegraph, tend to confirm what the Morning Post has stated in relation to Prince Esterhazy's mission." The same paper says there is no longer any doubt, either at Vienna or Berlin, of the entire agreement between France, England, and Austria as to the conditions upon which they will negotiate with Russia especially in relation to the neutralization of the Black Sea. Some of the German journals doubt whether the Czar would assent to the latter condition; but the Vienna correspondent of the Emancipation Belge—on mean authority—says the Prince Gortschakoff has made statements upon this point which "permit the hope of a satisfactory solution."

On the whole, we have had no news since the war commenced that looked so favorable as this; at no time has the end of this disastrous conflict appeared so near as now. In the neutralization of the Black Sea, if Russia is compelled to submit to it, she makes no concession which she cannot well afford, now that she has got Kars and the uninterrupted range of the country lying between the Black Sea and the Caspian, which we presume she will insist upon retaining. She will come out of the contest with more territory than when she began it, and will not have lost an inch.

"Should peace be concluded upon the conditions reported, it will furnish the most memorable illustration of the folly of wars as a means of adjusting the rights and interests of nations that the history of the world has ever presented. It will testify to the loss of millions of treasure, without accomplishing the results for which either of the parties embarked in the conflict.

New York Evening Post.

THE BRAVERY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.—The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, in discussing the President's Message, says:

We confess we are surprised at the disclosures of the message in respect to the British recruiting operations in this country. We are surprised that we heard nothing of British recruits being moved out and put in jail, and British officers being warned off or arrested, while it was all going on. There was no bluster and furious energy displayed while Britain was doing these things in our midst; but when poor Nicaragua was charged with the like practices, forthwith great steamers were sent into by brave shippers, and unarmed passengers promptly arrested and put into the New York jails by the score. We are sorry for these things. We are provoked at the attitude in which the message places our republic before the world in these matters. We are humiliated at the reflection that at the very time we should be blustering and enforcing an American policy for the American continent, we are backing ignominiously out of all our former positions, and allowing ourselves to be bullied by a bullying power that never fails to dominate over cowardice and pusillanimity.

FOR THE STAR.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The Surrender of Kars Confirmed

MORE PEACE RUMORS.

New York Jan. 6.—The steamship Arago with London dates to Dec. 19, arrived at two o'clock this afternoon with 140 passengers and a cargo merchandise valued at over $2,000,000.

The Canada arrived out on the 16th and the Washington on the 17th.

The London Daily News affirms that Sweden has ratified the treaty with England and France. The allied powers guarantee the territorial integrity of Sweden and the latter engages not to alienate any part of her territory to Russia, the contracting parties also engage to communicate reciprocally all propositions coming from Russia.

Rumors of peace were still abundant in France and England.

Count Esterhazy had left Vienna for St. Petersburgh on the 19th, with important despatches, containing propositions of a pacific nature.

It was stated that if the Czar refuses an acceptance Austria will withdraw her Ambassador from St. Petersburgh.

Both the London News and Times express strong doubts of the acceptance of the propositions by the Czar. Count Esterhazy's instructions are to return immediately in the event of the Czar's refusal to negotiate.

The difficulty which existed between the English and the French governments, relative to the conditions on which peace should be made, have been arranged through the efforts of the King of Sardinia.

The surrender of Kars to the Russians has been confirmed. Nine Pashas, together with General Williams and sixteen thousand troops, were made prisoners. Among the munitions of war taken were one hundred and twelve field pieces and some heavy guns. The Russian General Beluteff has established his head quarters at Kutaes and intends shortly to assume the offensive against Audkla and Redout Kale.—The army was abundantly supplied with provisions by the Armenians. The defiles between Kars and Erzeroum were held by the Russians.

The affairs in the Crimea were quiet.

Great preparations continued to be made by the Russians on the Baltic for the reception of the British fleet next spring.

The Persian ambassador arrived at St. Petersburg on the 9th of December.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Liverpool, Dec 18. Cotton—The market is quiet and prices wholly unchanged. Sales for the three days 18,050 bales. Sales to speculators 2500 bales.

Flour—the market has been dull. Western Canal 25s, Ohio 37s.

Wheat is unchanged. Corn—There has been but little speculative demand. The stormy weather had checked operations. White wheat 12s@12s. 9d.; Red 11s@11s.3d.

Provisions are generally unchanged. Pork and Beef have been quiet.

Consols leave off at 96¼.

Manchester advices are more favorable.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

New York, Jan. 9.—It is said that the Austrian ultimatum, after some modification, received the approval of England, France and Austria, before it was sent to St. Petersburgh. The terms are to be kept a profound secret.

The terms of the Swedish treaty are said to be very stringent. A secret clause is understood to provide that Sweden will eventually take the field against Russia.

A Vienna correspondent intimates that Austria has declined an invitation from Prussia to join her in a pacific intervention; and further, that Napoleon has recalled his invitation to Prussia to open negotiations.

It is also reported that in November Austria invited the Western Powers to reopen a Peace Conference at Paris, recommending the maintenance of the four guaranteed points as the basis of negotiations, with a modification respecting Russian dominion in the Black Sea. Russia has not replied, but it was thought would send a representative to the Conference.

It was reported that the Swedish Ambassador to Vienna had formally announced the adherence of Sweden to the Allies in the interpolation of the four points.

It was doubtfully rumored that the Russian proposals for peace, differing from those of the Allies, had arrived at Vienna.

The English government, it is said, has demanded a reduction of the Russian Army in the Crimea, before it can enter into any negotiations.

The London News says a majority of the French Cabinet think that Russia will accept the proposed terms—but a majority of the English Cabinet think otherwise.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Several Battles between Whites and Indians—Another Filibuster Expedition.

New Orleans, Jan. 10. 1856.

The steamship Prometheus has arrived from San Juan.—She connected with the Cortes from San Francisco on the 29th of December.

The Northern Light was to sail from San Juan for New York on the 4th, with $600,000, in treasure.

Nicaragua affairs were progressing favorably.

The news from Oregon was interesting.

Several battles between the whites and Indians had taken place. Large numbers fell on both sides. At a battle near Walla, on the Walla river, Capt. Bennett and Lieut. Barrows, also three privates, were killed, and 14 wounded.—Another occurred at Puget's Sound, in which Lieut. Slaughter and several others were killed.

Gen. Wool was arranging the preliminaries for an early campaign.

Another Fillibuster expedition, five hundred strong, had landed at Lower California.

At San Francisco breadstuffs were dull. Mess Pork $35. But little doing in anything.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst., by Robert Wynn, Esq., Mr. John Lancaster of Franklin, to Miss Mahala W. House of this city.

City papers please copy.

DIED,

At Richmond Hill, Yadkin county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. MARGARET PEARSON, aged 42, wife of the Hon. R. M. Pearson, of the Supreme Court, and daughter of the late Col. Williams, of Tennessee. She was attacked with paralysis in the hand, which appeared slight, but its encroachment, accompanied with fever, continued obstinately to grow, until it was supposed to have reached the heart, when it resulted in sudden dissolution.

Mrs. P. was endowed with many bright and noble qualities. With intellectual faculties of the highest order were combined the moral traits that stamp up a rare and excellent character.—She was generous, charitable, trustful, and disinterested in a remarkable degree. She was frank, confiding and affectionate; add to which she was patient, resolute and firm in the discharge of her duty.

The deceased was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and her walk and conversation so much were consistent and exemplary.

Besides her husband, she left a family of eight children.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

To all and every one whomsoever it may concern.

WE HAVE RECENTLY FORBADE ANNOUNCED THAT we have made arrangements to commence business, during the coming spring, in the South west of the cities Paris, Galena, we are enclosure to come forward and write. This report has been circulated by by only a party, and the large stock still due in paris and accounts will render it absolutely necessary. If they are not paid home our departure, to place them in the hands of our attorney.

Whenever possible, we have ground every indulgence asked for by our customers; but the necessity of finally closing up our business to this step renders it imperative on us to call upon them as we do now.

E. L. HARDING.

N. B. The books of E. L. Harding will be closed 20th inst 1856, and all accounts not ready for appeals.

Jan. 7, 1856. 2—tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE N. C. STAR, BY A. M. MCPHEETERS & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants—Wills' Wharf.

Norfolk, Jan. 12—The continued severity of the weather has had the effect of putting an almost entire stop to out door transactions.

Flour shows rather a downward tendency though we do not anticipate a permanent decline. We quote Superfine at $9½ @ 9¾; Extra $10 @ 10½; Family $10½ @ 11. The demand is about equal to the supply.

COTTON.—Sales are of course affected by the bad weather. We quote nominally 8¾ @ 9 cts.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirit Turpentine in light request 40 @ 45c. Noth ng doing n Tar.

Petersburg, Jan. 11—WHEAT—But little is doing in the article. We quote prime white at $2—prime red at $1,95. Other grades at $1,00 to $1,90.

COTTON.—Sales of 90 bales today at 8¾ to 9c. principally 8¾c. for prime.

TOBACCO.—In good request, and sales of new leaf (6) to 8¾. New lugs $4 to $5½. Old leaf $7½ to $9½. Old lugs $5 to $6½.

FLOUR.—City brands of extra $10½ to $10¾.—Superfine $9½.

GUANO.—$55 to $60, for Peruvian.

BACON.—Virginia hog round 14 to 14½.

Wilmington, Jan. 12.—Produce continues to be brought in very slowly, and we have but few transactions to report. The inclemency of the weather prevents all out door business this morning. Sales since last report as follows:

TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday of 127 bbls. at $2,30 for yellow dip, and $1,35 for hard, per 280 lbs., an advance of 5 cents on previous quotations.

Nothing doing in Spirits Turpentine or Rosin.

TAR.—100 bbls. sold yesterday at $1,95 ⅌ bbl.

COTTON.—135 bales assorted grades changed hands yesterday at 8¾ cents ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—Sale yesterday of 25 hhds. Cuba at 43 @ 45 cents ⅌ gallon, as in quantity.

Fayetteville, Jan. 12.—We note few or no changes in our produce market. Owing to the unpleasant and cold weather there is but little doing. Bacon is wanted at quotations. Corn sold at 70 cents from wagons. Cotton 8½ to 8¾ for best quality. Cow Peas sold at 70 cts. Flour—no change—but little offering.

Spirits Turpentine 35 to 36 cents per gallon. Raw do. $4 to $2.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE J. N. BUNTING as a candidate for the office of constable in the Raleigh District No. 1; and he pledges himself if elected to endeavor to give satisfaction.

IMPORTANT
TO EVERY BODY.

FOR the last three years I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and comparatively a few others, whom I have instructed for $100 each, which has averaged me at the rate of from $5,000 to 8,000 per annum, and having made arrangements to go to Europe next Spring, to engage in the same business, I am desirous of giving full instructions in the Art to every person who will remit me the sum of One Dollar. I can informed from the success I have been favored with, and the many happy acknowledgements I have received from those I have instructed in the Art, and who are now making from $10 to 15 per day, to give every person a chance to come into possession of this valuable secret of making a fortune. There is no Humbug about the business hereto alluded to. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can also refer to persons in Philadelphia as well as in this city, who have within four months embarked in the business, and who will testify that they are making from $8 to 15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either ladies or gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income. Several ladies in various parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland, whom I have instructed in the Art, are now clearing from 3 to 6 dollars per day. It is a Genteel Business, and but a few shillings are required to start it. Upon the receipt of one dollar, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular, containing full instructions in the Art, which will be perfectly understood upon being once read.

Address A. T. PARSONS,
No. 88, West 26th St.
New York.

January, 16, 1856. 2—1m

TO MERCHANTS.

Stebbins, Morgan & Allen,

46 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Drugs, Dyes, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

HAVING selected their stock from the best that the domestic or foreign markets afford, can, with confidence, offer great inducements to the *Merchant, Physician or Manufacturer*, to obtain goods they can rely upon, and on as reasonable terms as any similar house in this country.

Orders in person or by mail will meet with prompt and careful attention and are respectfully solicited.

☞ Four stores east of Broadway between Fulton Beekman.

AMBROTYPES.

THE superiority of this picture is, it is seen through the glass, and is not reversed like the Daguerreotype; and it can be seen in any light, as it is free from the polish of the silver plate. It cannot get dusty, and is not easily destroyed; it is impervious to water, air or acid, and will last for ages unimpaired. Call at

T. J. HAVENS.

Raleigh December, 12th 1855. 47—

WANTED.

EMMANUEL AND WILLIAM WHITFIELD, brothers to MILES W. WHITFIELD, born in the of Wight County Virginia. Mills W. Whitfield is dead and left to Emmanuel & William Whitfield two negroes. Address

TH. KIDD,
Bovina, Warren Co., Miss.
47—

Fine Fruit Trees!

30,000 FRUIT TREES of the finest select kinds, native and foreign, are now ready for sale by Joshua Lindley, at New Garden, Guilford Co., N. C., and Owen Lindley, at Cane Creek, Chatham Co., N. C., consisting of Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines and Cherries. Persons wanting Trees will please to direct their orders to Joshua Lindley, New Garden, or Owen Lindley, Cane Creek.

JOSHUA LINDLEY,
OWEN LINDLEY.

Nov. 3, 1855. 11—w2w

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