North-Carolina Star
RALEIGH, N. C.
Wednesday Morning, Jan. 30, 1856.

Death of Col. Roulhac.

Death with a sudden and unsparing blow, has carried off one of the most prominent citizens of this city, Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, a public spirited citizen and merchant of this place, on Wednesday last, returned from his dinner to his place of business in apparently good health as usual. His clerk left for dinner. A few minutes after he was discovered by a gentleman who entered the store, to be dead. Mr. R. was esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and relatives and in all the relations which he sustained to them and the community, he will be greatly missed.

The funeral services were attended by a large concourse of our citizens, on Sunday afternoon. The Oak City Guards, under the command of Capt. Harrison, of which the deceased was an honorary member, turned out in force to pay the last sad tribute of respect to his memory. The remains were carried to Hillsboro', on Monday morning, to be interred.

☞ As we did not receive the full report of the result of the election held for Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, January 21, 1856, in time for our last week's issue, we this week give them as correct.

FOR MAYOR.

Wm. D. Haywood.	181
Wm. H. Harrison,	70

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.	
Eldridge Smith,	87
Alexander Adams,	75
Wm. Upchurch,	64
Middle Ward.	
C. B. Root,	52
R. H. Battle,	43
G. W. Haywood.	37
Western Ward.	
H. D. Turner,	82
A. M. Gorman,	53
J. G. Williams,	32

Snow Storm.

On Saturday evening last we were visited by another fall of snow, being the fourth we have had this winter. The cold spell of weather has been unprecedented both in severity and duration. From all parts of the country we hear the same accounts of deep snow, thick ice and severe cold. A warm day, has almost entirely melted the snow that has recently fallen.

No Speaker.

Congress goes on yet through the same dull routine of voting without any change in the result of the ballot. No Speaker yet, and very little probability of one for some time to come.

We have received a copy of the "Transactions of the sixth Annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, held at Salisbury, N. C., May, 1855." There are several very interesting papers and addresses in the pamphlet. The next meeting of the society will be held in this city.

Blackwood's Magazine.

The December number of this able periodical is full of articles of unusual interest. Several that we have examined will well repay a perusal. Blackwood has always commanded the pens of some of the most brilliant and effective writers of the English nation.

Governor of Kansas.

The Boston Journal mentions a rumor, from a source which entitles it to credit, that Governor Baker, of New Hampshire, [illegible] Governor of Kansas in the place of Governor Shannon, who is now on the way to Washington for the purpose, it is stated, of resigning his commission. Governor Baker has recently sold his property in Concord, N. H., with the idea of removing to the West. He was in Boston on Thursday, on his way to Washington.

A Brother of Anthony Burns, named Henry Burns, who is owned in Louisiana, recently obtained permission to visit his relations in Virginia, on his way he was forced by the ice in the river to travel through Ohio on land. The abolitionists hearing that he was a brother of the famous Anthony Burns, made all sorts of efforts to induce him to become free, but the honest negro refused and came on to Virginia whence he will return to his master.

President Pierce to be Re-nominated.

The Democratic conventions of Alabama and Georgia, at their recent sessions, passed resolutions favorable to the re-nomination of President Pierce. We heartily endorse their action, for the reason that as they have to offer up some victim to be terribly distanced, we think Mr. Pierce the fittest man to be thus rebuked for the sins of the pseudo Democracy.

The Washington Union estimates the number of foreign born residents of this country at five millions. Of these fully four millions and a half are inhabitants of the free States. This gives a representation in Congress of forty five members—while the slave States get from their quota of foreign population only five members—giving a clear preponderance to the free States of forty members. This is the way the North has acquired its power to maltreat the South—but the party who favor the continued immigration of foreigners, and their speedy investment with all the rights of citizenship, claim to be the only true and trustworthy friends of the South—and a great many people are silly enough to believe them.

Cabinet Changes.

It is rumored in the newspapers that Jeff Davis is about to resign his seat in the Cabinet, in consequence of his election to the United States Senate, and that Charles James Faulkner, of Virginia, will succeed him as Secretary of War. Why may not Mr Pierce save his credit for decency, and appoint Capt. Rynders, Fred. Douglass or some other gentleman of equal character and respectability? It is incumbent upon no administration to appoint Faulkner to office, if it can possibly find anybody else, black or white, who is willing to accept it. We beg the Brigadier to try, at all hazards to do the decent thing.

Sudden Death.

At the Franklin Hotel, in Southampton, Va., on the night of the 17th inst., Dr. Wm. A. Armistead, of Bertie N. C., died under distressing circumstances. He had visited the Virginia Institute to see a sick relative, and returned to the Hotel about 7 o'clock in the evening. In an hour he was a corpse. Disease of the heart was believed to be cause of his death.

The New York Courier and Enquirer states that it is now certain, that Mr. Buchanan has been instructed to demand the recall of Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, for his participation in the business of enlistment. The recall grows out of some difference of principle which has sprung up during the correspondence. What its precise character is cannot be known until the correspondence is published. It is supposed to be the denial by the British Government, that Mr. Crampton's conduct constituted any violation of our laws;—which is construed to be an assumption on the part of a Foreign Government to interpret our laws.

As Mr. Crampton only acted by instructions, it is presumed the British Government will not recall him—but throw the responsibility on our government of sending him his passports. This will not amount to war, but it will tend to exasperate the feelings of the two countries, and render more difficult the settlement of the Central American affair.

While the Courier thus positively asserts the fact, that the British minister is to be dismissed, we observe that other papers doubt the fact; and in confirmation of the doubt adduce the circumstances, that Mr Crampton was present last week at a diplomatic Banquet given by the President. If his dismissal was impending, (say they,) he either would not have been invited, or if invited, would not have attended.

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, has written a letter suggesting that the legislature of his State should levy a tax of one dollar per head on slaves which would raise at once three hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. This sum, he presumes, would buy at least three hundred slaves, and leave a surplus sufficient to defray the expenses of three hundred emigrants to Kansas.—The persons going out in charge of the slaves could be chosen by commissioners, to be appointed for each county by the Governor, and these commissioners could also purchase the slaves. A young Mississippian, thus made the master of a slave by his State, and sent free of charge to such a Territory as Kansas, would do the necessary voting, and, if needs be, the fighting also required to sustain the acts of his State in the Territory. He adds that if all the slave States would adopt this plan, they would have in twelve months a slave colony in Kansas that all the abolitionists in the Union could not expel.

Important from Hayti.

From Captain Barnaby, of the schooner Ellen, which left Port au Prince on the 1st of January, the Philadelphia papers of yesterday have received advices fully confirmatory of the previous accounts of the defeat of the Haytiens, with the loss of between 200 and 300 soldiers, with many of their best officers, besides all his munitions of war, provisions, and the Emperor's military chest, containing all the funds intended for the prosecution of the war. Faustin I had marched 30,000 men against the eastern side of the Island, and his defeat is represented as most complete. It is stated that Faustin had escaped from the battle field, but his place of refuge was unknown, and General Santander had offered a reward of 10,000 doubloons for his head. So great was the feeling against him, that it was the general opinion of the inhabitants of Port au Prince, that, if his sable Majesty escaped falling into the hands of the Spaniards, he would be shot by his own people.

Weather in England.

For the week ending the 22d December, the [illegible] England [illegible] been intense, [illegible] for so long a period in the [illegible] fallen [illegible] seen. [illegible]

In consequence of the severity of the weather, field operations were altogether suspended, and [illegible] diligently employed in threshing [illegible]. Owing to this circumstance, much larger quantities than usual at this period will be thrown upon the market.

For the week ending the 29th we have no report—tho' we observe notices in the London papers of that date of the continued rigour of the season.

Recent American Victories.

The Americans elected their entire ticket for county officers in Muscogee, Georgia, recently, by a majority of between two and three hundred.

A full American ticket has also been elected in Fulton Georgia.

Newton, Georgia, has also gone for the American ticket by a handsome majority.

In Fayetteville, North Carolina, the other day, the American ticket for Mayor and Commissioners was chosen without opposition.

Four Dollars and Fifty Cents for an Apple.

A California letter speaking of the extravagant spirit that prevails every where in the State says:

Apples (of large size, to be sure,) were offered at fruit stands for sale at four dollars and fifty cents a piece; the price is not more remarkable than that there are many persons indiscreet enough to purchase and eat them at this rate. If this taste continues, who will not say that the orchards of Oregon shall not come to be as valuable as the gold mines of California? The lovers of apples, the abundance of gold, and the little estimation in which the "lucre" is held in San Francisco, may be inferred.

A Costly Speaker.

A cotemporary says that the Speaker to be chosen this Congress, estimated by the cost of choosing him, will be likely to prove the most valuable man in the nation. He has cost the United States Treasury, so far, about one hundred thousand dollars, and how much more time only can tell. However, the nation has received more than an equivalent, in the exemption from injury which it has enjoyed in the inability of Congress to do any thing.

Spain and the Allies.

Washington January 21st. It has been ascertained that the long talked of alliance between Spain and the Western Powers has been formally consummated, the first binding herself to send in to the field ten or twenty thousand men in the Spring, and the latter promising to protect Spanish interests, and particularly Cuba.

The President's Message continues to come back to us in the papers from the rural districts. We wonder when they will get through publishing it.

The Mexican papers publish a paragraph stating that it is certain that Santa Anna and his wife have separated.

The Indian Troubles in Florida.

Later advices announce the safety of Lieut. Hartsuff, who was supposed to have been killed by the Seminole Indians. His wounds which were very bad, caused his delay in getting in and the consequent belief that he had been killed.—Four men were killed and three wounded in the engagement in question. Lieut. H. hid himself in the water and rushes, where he lay concealed many hours, during which time some one (supposed to be Bow-Legs,) called to him, in very good English, "Come out! come out! I'll not kill!" This was, however, an evident feeler to assure themselves of his whereabouts and lure him to his death. He was subsequently able to crawl to Fort Drum.

There, being unable to proceed further, he lay down to die, but first wrote an account of the matter on the margin of a newspaper, with pencil, intending to fasten it to a tree, that his record might be extant; so he laid him down in a pine grove and slept, hourly expecting that death, in some shape, would visit him. It was dark when he awoke, and you may imagine the revolution of feeling, you may conceive his joy, when the sweet music of the drum, beating off tattoo, met his ear. No tattoo to him, but the most joyful of reveilles, indicating the dawning of safety. But how shall he tell them of his presence? How indicate that he, one whom they seek, is near?—Suddenly he bethought him of his pistol, and although there was but little hopes that the charge would be dry, yet the trial must be made, for he cannot walk to them. He drew and fired the pistol, fortunately it exploded—the guard heard it—the long roll was beat, that the poor fugitive might be assured his friends had recognized the signal; they formed and marched *en masse* to his rescue. And oh! what a meeting! Strong men cried like children for very joy in his safety.

A party then proceeded to the battle ground, and upon their arrival there, a scene met their view of a description so horrible that words cannot describe it, for the corpses of the four unfortunates were still above ground, although in a revolting condition. They were scalped and indecently mutilated. Their death was, of course, caused by the large quantity of balls which had perforated heads, chests, &c., but that they were mutilated, while still living, is evident from the signs of warfare around them, such as the tearing up of the grass and sod, the position, the bits of clothes remaining in their hands. Curran was a remarkably athletic man, he held a piece of Indian shirt still in his grasp. They were all decently interred where they lay, at least, what there was of them, for the Turkey Buzzards had taken toll of mortality, and left little but bones for the sextons and worms. Their mourners fired a salvo of Artillery into the adjoining thicket, but no warwhoop of the foe was blended with the echoes that answered. Poor, poor fellows, quite boys, too, at a moment's warning, with all their errors upon them, remorsely hurried away to meet the dread unknown.

Philosophy of Advertising.

A merchant must not be satisfied with advertising, says the Philadelphia Merchant, but must be wise in choosing the mediums for his advertisements. Some people use only the papers connected with their own political party, which is wise only on the supposition that they want the patronage of no others but those with whom they agree in politics. They will agree, sometimes, to help a political press by giving to it all their advertising, when it would be better to give a donation and secure the privilege of advertising elsewhere. Some go for an "independent" or "neutral" journal, and forget that all the customers they wish to reach belong to the independents or the neutrals, and while they are gratifying a [illegible], or an indifference to parties, they are doing violence to the best interest of business. Many persons are betrayed by the greatness of the circulation of some papers, whereas a paper whose circulation is only fifteen or twenty thousand, is sometimes more valuable as an advertising medium than one that can boast of its forty or fifty thousand; because the former may go among more readers, and the right kind of readers than the latter. Fifty thousand papers circulated among the lower classes is worth less to the advertiser than five thousand which go among the middle and upper classes; and the fact of advertising being offered at "very cheap" rates is enough to settle the case with the knowing ones that the paper is a poor medium. And then, too, if a man wants the trade of a vast region, he must not be contented with advertising in small country papers, but must seek out the paper which is most diffusive in its circulation, embracing many States in its extension, and commanding the notice of the merchants, traders, manufacturers and chief artizens in all departments of business life. To advertise is a settled principle of successful business.

Senator Toombs in Boston.

The Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, agreeably to invitation, lectured on Wednesday night last at Tremont Temple, Boston. He was introduced to the audience by the Hon. William Appleton, whose guest he was, and spoke at considerable length, giving his views on the subject of slavery, fairly and without equivocation; and while advancing no extreme opinions, taking the position that should be assumed by every Southerner. A few ill mannered individuals attempted the fool's imitation of a useful denizen of the poultry yard, but the sounds were drowned by the hearty applause of the lecturer. Altogether the lecture appears to have been very well received, considering the locality, and the extreme views generally held in that region upon the subject of the "peculiar institution."

Louisiana for Fillmore.

The New Orleans *Delta* says that the State Convention of the American Party of Louisiana, which has recently been in session to appoint Delegates to the National Convention, have declared MILLARD FILLMORE to be the choice of Louisiana for the Presidency.

Mr. Buchanan.

It is reported by telegraph from Washington, that Mr. Buchanan has written to the Department of State, declaring his intention to leave London on the 12th of February, whether his successor is appointed or not.

FATAL AFFRAY AT CHAPEL HILL.—We learn that on Sunday last, a quarrel arose between Mr. Reid, a law student at our University, and a man by the name of Cheek, living in the village of Chapel Hill. It seems that Cheek raised a chair to strike Reid; whereupon the latter drew a revolver and fired three balls into Cheek, killing him instantly. Mr. Reid was arrested and gave bail in $2,500.—*Goldsboro' Tribune, 24th.*

Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last.

By NASH, C. J.—In Latham v. Simmons, from Washington, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Rue & Hall v. Council, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Barbank & Williams v. Wood, from Wayne, affirming the judgment below.

By PEARSON, J.—In Brothers v. Harrell, in Equity from Gates, declaring that the injunction ought to be dissolved. Also, in Murphy v. Merritt, from Sampson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Parish v. Merritt, from Sampson, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Walters & Walker v. Breeden, from Columbus, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Court below.

By BATTLE, J.—In Spruill v. Davenport, from Washington, judgment here for plaintiff for sixpence. Also, in White v. Stanton, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment. Also, in Kitchen v. Pridgen, from New Hanover, awarding a *venire de novo*.

Discreditable.

The House of Representatives is presenting a spectacle to the world which has never been exhibited before. It is dishonoring our country in the eyes of all nations. Its conduct may well raise a doubt as to the capacity of men for self government; for, if faction overrides patriotism and duty in this country—where else can mankind expect to supply a republic with purer principles or with a higher feeling of honor?—Well may foreign powers consider our government as weak, when the representatives of the people act with a folly which would disgrace children. It is lamentable and mortifying, that that the House of Representatives should have been in session from the first Monday in December last without effecting an organization. Is it so important that this or that man should preside over its deliberations, as to justify this prolonged contest? We think not. The power is in the hands of the majority: so, that whoever may be speaker, the members of the House will have to shape legislation.

Whilst the House is engaged in this unprofitable contest, the most important subjects are requiring attention. Our relations with England are becoming complicated and unsteady; and the President it is said, is about adopting measures which will endanger the peace of the two countries. He will recall (it is rumored,) our minister from England and send the British minister home; and refuse all further intercourse between the two Governments until England shall have apologized for having endeavored to entice men from this country to enlist in her armies. Hasty or passionate proceedings on our part may lead us more rapidly than is supposed, into war—perhaps the very object aimed at by the Administration. But the House of Representatives looks on the progress of events of most disastrous portent, with an apathy which is truly surprising. Members enter the House at twelve o'clock, amuse themselves for an hour in jocular debate about nothing—vote once or twice for Speaker—and then adjourn—to renew the same farce on the succeeding day. And this they call performing their duty to their country. God help the nation which has representatives who can thus sacrifice their own dignity and the interest of their country, to gratify party or personal attachments.

What is to be done? Is this folly to be continued throughout the year? Are there not a sufficient number of sensible and patriotic members to put an end to these disreputable and dangerous proceedings? Or shall our glorious government be wrecked in the struggle to make particular individuals Speaker of the House? We hope for better things—though hope has been deferred until the heart is sick.

We have what are called national men in Congress, without national feeling. Party reigns supreme over patriotism, and the country may go to ruin sooner than these pretended National men will make the least conciliatory movement; and so they vote, vote, vote—never approaching nearer the object they have in view. But will this state of things be much longer tolerated by the order loving citizens of the country? To suppose that it will would be to impute to the American people an indifference to their vital interests, of which they cannot justly be accused. Let them speak to their representatives, not in the voice of supplication but in that of command. If the people would not have their country become an object of derision and contempt to the civilized world, they must compel their representatives either to resign their seats, or proceed, without further delay, to the election of a Speaker.

Balt. Clipper.

Corporation Proceedings.

RALEIGH, Jan. 16, 1856.

Special Meeting of Board of Commissioners held this evening. Present, I. Procter, Int. pro. tem.; Messrs. H. D. Turner, Esq., A. M. Gorman, Alex. Adams, E. L. Harding, Commissioners.

A communication from the Raleigh Opera Troupe, asking the use of City Hall free of charge. On motion of Mr. Gorman, the Hall was given to the applicants for this week.

The Com. on the Treasurer's accts. reported that he has received $7132, 24, and paid out $6857,20, leaving balance in hands of Treasurer $275 04.

Committee on Treasurer's and Tax Collector's accounts made the following report which was adopted. To wit:

The Committee appointed to examine the Books, Vouchers, Accounts, &c., of the City Treasurer and Tax Collector, ask leave to report, that they find the Books, &c. of each, all correct and plainly and intelligently kept, so that the affairs of the City Treasury may be ascertained at a glance. They find promptness and accuracy in both offices in a remarkable degree.

The Committee recommend that the sum of $100 be allowed the city Treasurer for his services, so well and excellently performed. And further that he be allowed the sum of $50 for extra services, in issuing Bonds, opening new Books, &c.

The Committee feel it due to the City Collector thus publicly to state, that every dollar assessed on the Tax Books, except a few hundred dollars taxed by error on Rail Road Depots and Insolvent-Polls, has been collected and duly paid over to the City Treasurer—a thing unparalleled in the history of tax collections in this City, so far as the knowledge of the Committee extends.

H. D. TURNER, } Com.
E. L. HARDING, }

On motion of Mr. Harding, the sum of $12.50 was refunded each to Mr. John Kane and J. B. Sugg, for licenses granted for past year.

Adjourned.

Tribute of Respect.

OAK-CITY GUARD'S ARMORY, }
January 26, 1856. }

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His mysterious Providence, to remove from our midst an esteemed friend and Honorary Member, Col. J. G. B. Roulhac—a useful and prominent citizen, and an especial friend to our corps. Therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives of the deceased the assurances of a heartfelt condolence in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we pay the customary tribute of respect to the memory of a brother soldier, by attending the funeral obsequies in full dress uniform.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the city papers.

Upon Whom Rests the Responsibility Now?

On yesterday, after our report of the Congressional proceedings closed, the Hon. Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, introduced a resolution appointing the Hon. William Smith Speaker, for which the Americans, and a small portion of the administration party voted, making in all, in favor of the resolution, Forty-seven. The greater portion of the administration party voted against the proposition. A few days ago the Banks men, nearly all of them, voted for a resolution giving to the administration three of the officers; this they, with as much unanimity, voted against. Here, then, are two propositions, made by the two wings of the opposition in the House of Representatives, to the administration party to organize the House. The acceptance of either would have given to the administration the largest share, and the last would have secured the election of a Democrat. Whatever reasons they might have assigned for declining the proposition made by the Banks men, would constitute good reasons why they should accept the proposition of Mr. Carlile, for the objections they have urged against Mr. Banks do not hold against Mr. Smith. Who, then, is responsible for a failure to organize?

During last Saturday and Friday the administration leaders to threw the responsibility upon the Banks men, contended that they might have elected Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, by having voted for the resolution of Mr. Thorington. Messrs. Cobb, G. S. Houston, and Orr, labored very zealously to prove, mathematically, that the Banks men, united with the Campbell men, might have secured the election of the latter; by the same process of arithmetical calculation it can be demonstrated that, with the entire administration vote, Mr. Smith would have been elected Speaker yesterday. Upon whom, then, falls the responsibility? We will not dispute the accuracy of the former calculation, but we cannot see with what consistency the administration party can reject a proposition made to them to elect a Democrat. It is undoubtedly true, that the union of the Banks men and Campbell men in favor of Mr. Thorington's resolution would have elected Mr. Campbell, and it is likewise true that the union of the Fuller men and Richardson men would have elected Mr. Smith; but the latter refused to unite with the Fuller men, even to secure the election of a democrat.

Messrs. Orr, Cobb, and Houston considered the failure of Mr. Thorington's resolution as throwing the responsibility upon the Banks men; then by the same process of reasoning, the failure of Mr. Carlile's resolution throws upon the administration the responsibility. We cannot see how the administration party in the House of Representatives can escape from this dilemma, unless they come forward and propose by resolution the election of Mr. Fuller, and in that event we are inclined to think they will find, without the aid of caucusses and caucus resolutions, men who are willing to shoulder the responsibility, or if that will not do, let them take Mr. Mace's resolution, they will be apt to find "blackbone" enough then to bear the responsibility; and thus they will be relieved of the necessity of caucusing and will divide the responsibility.

American Organ.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The steamer Africa has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to the 9th.

European affairs unchanged and quiet.

The news consists mostly in the extensions of peace rumors brought by the previous steamer.

The Baltic arrived out on the morning of the 8th.

RUSSIA.

Russia's answer to the peace proposals cannot arrive until the tenth, and probably it will be later. It is expected that it will contain neither an absolute assent or a direct refusal, but will make counter propositions to be settled by renewed conferences. Russia continues to make incessant preparations.

The latest Berlin papers speak not unfavorably of the disposition of Russia to consider the Allied proposals.

The Asia Russia Army took a position at Kars on the 3rd of December, the troops being quartered in town, leaving a small detachment of Cossacks occupying the fortifications at Schanlydagh. The Russians collected large stores of provisions at Yenikeui village on the road to Erzeroum. The Russian General is apprehensive of an attack upon Kars by Selim Pacha, consequently he has concentrated all his available forces there. Selim Pacha was encamped in the mountains of Derebboynoo. The Russian attack on Erzeroum is not considered probable at present, owing to the exhaustion of troops and State roads.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The feeling in England continues warlike, and in France it is again becoming so.

The French blew up the Docks of Sebastopol on the 22d ult.

The news from England is unimportant. The conference in reference to the Danish Sound dues question has been indefinitely postponed.

THE CRIMEA.

There is nothing later from the Crimea.

ASIA.

Affairs in Asia unchanged.

SWEDEN.

Sweden continues active, warlike preparations.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.—Cotton—Sales of 8 days 18000 bales. Market dull, but prices unchanged, although some circulars report a decline of 1-8 to 1-4. The sales to speculators and Exporters were one thousand bales each.

Flour has advanced 6d, with improved demand. Wheat advanced two pence. Corn firm, but tending downward. Prices unchanged. Beef in improved demand. Pork, Lard, and Bacon quiet. Consols 86 7-8. English funds rallied yesterday three-eights at the opening, but a relapse subsequently took place. At the closing of yesterday's prices, Money was easy and in good demand at five per cent. At Paris three per cent, and the market closed at a half to three quarters declined. Foreign exchanges generally better.

SECOND DISPATCH.

It is again confidently asserted that Austria will submit Peace propositions to the German Diet, and call on the Diet to support them.

We have dates from the Crimea to the 15th ult.

RUSSIA.

The Russians have increased their fortifications over Inkerman and unmasked new batteries on the left.

General Pellisier remains at Tchernaya. General Martempre [illegible] in his place.

There was a War Council held in Paris.

No injury was sustained by the ships in the late storm.

ASIA.

Omar Pacha had arrived at Batoum. His army suffered much from lack of provisions before reaching Kalias, and being unable to proceed deemed it prudent to return.

The fall of Kars has rendered Omar Pacha very unpopular at Constantinople.

General Williams had arrived at Gumri.

The Council of War at Constantinople are directing all their efforts to the defence of Erzeroum and Trebizond.

The grand War Council at St. Petersburg are principally engaged on questions relating to fortifying the strategic points of the empire.

The fortifications at Keil will be finished before the close of the winter.

The railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg will be protected by redoubts at various intervals, each being occupied by battalions of militia.

A Paris letter, alluding to a recent report that the United States had made a treaty with the Shah of Persia, guaranteeing certain territory on the Persian Gulf, says that, though no such treaty has yet been made, it is certain that most friendly advances have been made, and it is unfortunate that at the very moment Russia and America are intriguing with the Shah, a suspension of the Persian Diplomatic relations with England have taken place.

ITALY.

Great excitement prevails at Rome in consequence of the report that Mexico had suppressed her legation and withdrawn her Minister, and she approves of the conduct of her officers, who have already packed up.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—Flour, Western Canal, 40s to 42s; Ohio, 42s to 44s; Southern, 41s to 43s, Red and mixed wheat, 11s 3d to 11s 9d. White Corn, 46s to 48s; Yellow 42s to 42s 9d; Mixed 42s 8d. Rice firm, at 32s to 35. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 37. Crude, quiet. Rosins common, 5s.

Arrival of the Steamship Baltic!

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PEACE UNDECIDED!

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The steamer Baltic, which left Liverpool on Saturday the 12th instant arrived this morning at her dock in the North River.

On comparing her news with that brought by the steamer Africa, there is no object of material consequence to differ from it. The Peace proposals submitted by the Allies to Russia, had not then received the Czar's answer. Somewhat better hopes of peace seemed to predominate in the people's minds.

Russia has had the time for her decision on the matter extended to the 18 instant, and expectations are at an exciting pitch to learn any clew to the Czar's resolution regarding these Peace propositions.

Yet the reports from Vienna and Berlin state that by advices received there from St. Petersburg, that the Czar will make no further concessions in the matter.

On the other hand, it is known that certain formal conferences were in session in St. Petersburg discussing the proposals.

These councils were attended by Nesselrode, Esterhazy, Zebach and Sommer.

The Independence Belge publishes the text of the Allied proposals. The general impression is, that Russia will neither accept nor reject the terms, but will send Count Stakelburg to Vienna with counter proposals.

The latest rumors have a more pacific tendency.

Denmark had announced her resolute neutrality in the war, and has no connection with the alliances made by Sweden.

From the Crimea, the Baltic brings no news of interest.

Gen. Omar Pacha and his troops were at Redoubt-Kale, shut in by the snow and the Russians, for the winter.

Napoleon again threatens to go personally into the war.

In England, Richard Cobden, had again published a new peace pamphlet. It is drawing much attention in the Country.

STATE OF ENGLISH MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.—Cotton had declined from 1/8 to 1/4. The sales of the week amounted to 44,000 bales. Fair New Orleans was at 6; Fair uplands 5 1/4; Middling uplands 5 5-16.

Flour had advanced to 1s compared with previous statement. The week's quotations are the same as per Africa. Corn, white unchanged; Yellow at 22; Beef, Pork and Bacon quiet. Lard 68s 6d. Consols had declined from 68 1-8 to 68 1/4.

FURTHER NEWS PER BALTIC.

At St. Petersburg, on the 3rd inst., the war council had concluded and it has been made known that the Russian tactics, for the approaching campaign, had undergone important modifications. An order sent from head-quarters, indicates an intention to abandon the Crimea, and a part of the troops had been ordered to re-inforce the division under Gen. Mouravieff, others were to join the Grand Army of the centre. Advices from Kiel up to 8th, state that the waters were still open for trade, between the lower Baltic ports, and those above. Russia had carried on matters in this line with great activity. An American ship had arrived at Merrial, and was loading with hemp and yarn.

NEWS FROM MONTE VIDEO.—By latest advices to London on Saturday 12th, news from Monte Video up to November announce that on the 25th a revolt had broken out in Monte Video, and was kept up four days in the city. The scene was bloody, and in the conflict 100 men were killed and a much larger number wounded. Order was, however, restored on the 29th, when Munos and the revolutionary party embarked for Buenos Ayres in a steamer.

In conformity with the demands of the diplomatic agents resident in Monte Video, the foreigners during the above affray maintained a strict neutrality.

The overland mail from India had arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 11th inst.

VERY LATEST FROM LONDON.—In the London Post which has direct advice on the matter, it is stated that they cannot confirm the report of the taking of Herat, as being captured by the Persians.

Returns from the Banks of France and England show a further depression in the money markets of London and Paris.

In well-informed quarters, it is believed that definite intelligence on the peace transactions would reach the British Government from Vienna on the 14th inst.

The decrease of bullion in the Bank of England is upwards of £294,000. The decrease in the Banks of France for the month was 762,000 francs.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!!!

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER!!

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—The steamer Daniel Webster, has arrived from San Juan with dates from San Francisco to the 10th ultimo.

The Star of the West was to sail from San Juan for New York on the 4th inst., with 350 passengers and $500,000 in treasure.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced in San Francisco on the 2nd inst.

The trial of Cora for the murder of Gen. Richardson, had commenced and was progressing, the court having overruled the motion for a change of venue.

Attachments have been issued against Lucien Hermann, an exercising money agent, amounting to nearly $150,000.

Sloten, the Yankee Comedian, died at San Francisco Dec. 22d.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad is now open twenty miles.

New and rich diggins have been found on the American river, and the intelligence from the mines is very encouraging.

Trade was dull and the demand in the interior was light for flour and grain.

Oregon dates to the 20th December had been received. Nothing was heard of Col. Kinney's party which went to attack Fort Walla Walla, which was in the possession of the Indians of Northern California, who were still committing depredations. George M. Chase, American Consul at Bahama, is dead. In Nicaragua Col. Walker is receiving accessions by every steamer. His effective force now numbers 850.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. P. J. Carraway K. M. C. Williamson of Smithfield, to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of the late John Smith of Wayne.

At Butner's Hotel, in Salem, on Thursday, 17th inst., by Rev. Mr. Bahnsen, James B. Shelton, publisher of the Lexington and Yadkin Flag, to Miss Mary Virginia Long, of Davie county.

PRICES CURRENT.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE N. C. STAR, BY
A. M. MCPHEETERS & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants—Wills' Wharf.

Norfolk. Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Has continued dull, with a downward tendency, we think it is temporary however and look for reaction.—We quote Superfine $9 to 9 1/4, Extra $9 1/2 to 10, Family $10 1/2 to 11. The supply on market is limited.

Groceries of all kinds continue to rule high, Sugars, N. O. and P. R. 9 to 9 1/2. Refined 10 to 10 1/2, crushed 11 to 11 1/2, Loaf 11 1/2 to 12—Coffee Rio 11 1/2 to 12 1/2, Laguayra and Java, none—Salt L. P. $1,75, G. A. $1,25.

Naval stores, Tar $2 to 2,25. Rosin $1,65 to 2,37. Spirits Turpentine 40 to 42 for small lots, Corn—White 79, Mixed 78, Yellow 82 to 83.

The severe cold weather has materially affected business, as the Canal and Rivers are all closed with ice.

Petersburg. Jan. 25.—WHEAT—Sales of about 1200 bushels today at $1 80 to 2. We quote prime white and red at $2—other grades $1 50 to 1 90.

COTTON—We quote 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 for good prime lots.

TOBACCO—In good request and sales are, new leaf $6 1/2 to 8 1/2. New lugs $4 to 5 1/2. Old leaf $7 1/2 to 9 1/2. Old lugs $5 to 6 1/2.

FLOUR—City brands of extra $9 to 10 1/2. Superfine $9 1/2.

GUANO—$55 to 55, for Peruvian.

BACON—Va. hog round 14 to 14 1/2.

Wilmington, Jan. 26.—TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 1070 bbls at 2,50 for yellow dip, and 1,50 for hard per bbl of 280 lbs.

SPTS—The market appears quiet, and we hear of no transactions either yesterday or today.

ROSIN—Sales yesterday of 250 bbls common, at 1,10 for medium sized bbls.

TAR—Sales yesterday of 100 bbls at 2,05 per bbl.

TIMBER—Sales of 3 rafts at 4,50,5,00 and 10,50 per M. as in quality.

Fayetteville. Jan. 25.—BACON—The market has been well supplied—sales at 13 to 13 1/2, hog round.

CORN—We advance our quotations, fair supply on market.

COTTON—Market a little—manufacturers are buying at one-fourth to one-eighth above shippers' notions—principal sales at 8 1/2 for best grades.

OATS—Are wanted for seed at 50 cts.

FLOUR—No change in price—receipts light—Stock in Warehouse about 400 Barrels, which is uncommonly small for the season.

PORK—In demand at 9 cts.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—35 cts. Raw do. no change.

AGENTS WANTED!!
Make Money when You Can!

THE Subscribers desire to procure the undivided attention of an Agent in every County of the United States. Efficient and capable men may make several dollars per day, without risk or [illegible] of any kind. Full particulars of the nature of the business will be given by addressing the subscriber, and forwarding ONE Post Office Stamp to prepay return postage. [4] FURRY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C. }
Jan. 17, 1856. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, A. M., [illegible] Feb'y. next, for the purchase of $[illegible] of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina. They will bear date January 1st 1856, and will run thirty years.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of $[illegible] of bonds which will be dated January 1st 1856, and will run thirty years.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable on the 1st of Jan'y and July in each and every year, and both 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 of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000. They are expressly exempted from taxation for any purpose.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest to the credit of the undersigned in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State is reserved.

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, Jan. 17, 1856. 4—4

Sale of Valuable City Property.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, made to me by F. W King, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 2nd day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., the House and lot now occupied by F. W King on Newbern Street opposite the residence of H. W. Miller, Esq. The lot fronts 92 feet on Newbern Street, and runs back 100 feet. The House is a new and well finished two story building, and is located in a desirable part of the City. Terms of sale will be cash, unless I am directed by the creditors of F. W. King to give a credit.

S. H. ROGERS, Trustee.
January 14, 1856. 4—4t

To all and every one who owe us.

WE HAVE HERETOFORE ANNOUNCED THAT we have made arrangements, to [illegible] business, during the coming spring, [illegible] at the same time, calling on our customers to come forward and settle. This request has been [illegible] by only a part, and the large amount still due in notes and accounts will render it absolutely necessary, if they are not paid before our departure, to place them in the hands of our attorney.

Whenever possible, we have granted every indulgence asked for by our customers but the necessity of finally closing up our business in [illegible], 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 Jan 1st 1856, and all accounts stated ready for payment.
Jan. 1, 1856.

AMBROTYPES.

THE superiority of this picture is, it is not a daguerreotype on 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 injured, it is less, [illegible] of gold, and will last for [illegible] period. [illegible]

T. J. HAVENS.

Raleigh December, [illegible]

WANTED.

EMMANUEL AND WILLIAM WHITFIELD, [illegible] of [illegible] County Virginia. [illegible] a deed and left to Emmanuel & William Whitfield two negroes. Address,

[illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible] bbls. [illegible] Sugar in store for sale by [illegible]
Petersburg, [illegible]