

# NORTH CAROLINA STAR—WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1856.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 20. 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. W. J. 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. WISE, MAN, A. L. CHILDS and Dr. W. M. IRWIN, receipts of either will be good.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by W. H. WELD, JNO. COLINS, JAMES DEERING, J. HAMMITT, R. S. JAMES, T. D. NICE, R. W. MORRISON, E. W. WILEY, WM. L. WATERMAN, ALEX. H. CARSON, E. MUSTIN, BENJ. 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 this 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 types 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

**The Missing Steamship.**  
No intelligence has yet been received of the steamship Pacific, Captain Jenkins, of the Persian, has expressed the opinion that the Pacific had been disabled, and returned to the nearest European port. Many others entertain the same apprehensions, and the Canada's arrival at Halifax, now momentarily expected, is anxiously awaited. In the hope of hearing from the missing vessel, it is uncertain as yet whether a steamer is destined for the purpose, will sail on Saturday in the place of the Pacific.

## North British Review.

The November number of this ably conducted Review, which lies before us, has a well filled table of contents, on a variety of instructive subjects. We have no time to examine any of them yet, but we guarantee the general ability and interest of the articles that appear in this Review.—L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., New York, Publishers.

We notice a statement to the effect that the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, is collecting records and materials to enable him to write the life of James Madison. The Fredericksburg Recorder duly remarks, "that a better man for such a task could not have been selected. A ripe and solid mass of patient investigation, nice discrimination, a deep penetration and high admiration for Mr. Madison, and an intimate familiarity with the subject, are the qualities which Mr. Rives will bring into exercise; and these, with a solid and dignified simplicity, clear as a sunbeam, warrant the expectation that we shall have a book of unusual and extraordinary merit."

## Foreign Papers and Criminals.

Foreign governments still continue to send their paupers and criminals, to our shores. According to the Message of Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, thirteen hundred and eight paupers, many of them criminals, have been sent back to Europe, during the last year, from that State alone. The Governor says, that if this course had not been pursued, it is believed that every one of those persons would now be inmates of the State institution, at a cost of at least one hundred thousand dollars per annum. The laws on this subject should be rigidly enforced in every State, and our country not allowed to be made the receptacle of the vicious, the degraded, and the insane, whom foreign parsimony and cruelty deliberately and unfeelingly send over here.

## A Southern View of the Threatened War.

The National Intelligencer transfers its influential columns to article from the Charleston Mercury, which strongly deprecates any interruption of our peaceful relations with Great Britain. The Mercury is well known for its devotion to Southern interests, and doubtless expresses the sentiment in reference to this question. The Mercury argues that the immediate consequences of war would be the highest degree disastrous to both nations; that the value of the matter in controversy is very small; that neither Great Britain nor the United States can, in point of fact, colonize the Mosquito Coast, on account of the unhealthy climate; that nothing can be gained by the conflict, and that, if we seek dominion, this will bring it to us more certainly than war. "Our standing army and navy is Time." The Mercury adds, that we can afford to wait in the settlement of this question; and, if by decision press, we can honorably leave it to the arbitrament of an impartial umpire.

## Look at this.

The Chicago Democrat a leading paper in the North west, and a strong advocate of the Pierce Administration, says, and we commend it to the attention of all:

"The same Democratic principles that make us detest slavery, make us anxious for a healthy foreign immigration, as the best means of getting rid of it."

## Smithsonian Institute.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Mason, a resolution was passed filling vacancies in the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution with the names of the Hon. George E. Badger of this State, and Prof. Folsom of Massachusetts.

Mr. John Pool, of Paquotank, is the delegate from the Roanoke District to the National Convention of the American party, to be held in Philadelphia on the 22d inst. David A. Barnes, of Northampton, H. A. Gilliam, of Washington, and Willie Gilliam, of Bertie, are alternates.

## North Carolina Bulletin.

We have received the first number of a new paper, bearing the title of the North Carolina Bulletin, published at Asheboro, in this State, by E. B. Drury, Esq. It is a neat sheet, of respectable dimensions, and of the right stripe in politics.

## Obituaries.

The Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., which makes 12 per cent., during the year.

## Selling Votes in New York.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, of the New York Senate, in some recent remarks on the elective franchise, pending a bill to prevent illegal voting in the city of New York, said that city contained a heterogeneous population, comprising, according to the census returns of 1855, 629,810 people who are classified as follows:

Native voters	46,113
Naturalized voters	42,700
Aliens	232,678
Colored persons not taxed	10,597
Aliens and colored persons not taxed	232,678

The native vote exceeds the foreign vote but 3,413, and the aliens or unnaturalized persons number 232,678. In a contest between the native and foreigners, the foreigners must succeed, for frauds upon the ballot-box are so easily accomplished under the existing laws that it would require but little effort to manufacture 3,413 fraudulent votes out of 232,678 aliens, most of whom can be bought to vote in any manner and for any persons.

It is a well-established fact that most of the frauds perpetrated upon the ballot-box are committed by foreigners, so that the great question of Americanism is not merely of the political aspect, but of the native population, but it is an effort to protect the great bulk of American freedom—the ballot-box—from frauds; and to shield the elective franchise from the corrupting influence of bad men and demagogues.

## The New Ocean Steamer.

The new class of steamers, of which the Persia is the first, will decide not only the question as to the form of hull best fitted to contend, under all circumstances, with the restless and wayward sea, but will also solve the problem as to the plan of engine which will furnish the greatest amount of power at the least cost of fuel and space. The Persia has the marine side lever engines, with 100 inch cylinders and 10 feet stroke, built at the Napier Works. The New York Courier says, the new Vanderbilt steamer, built in that city, has the walking beam engines, with 90 inch cylinders and 12 feet stroke, built at the Allaire Works. The new Colling steamer Adriatic has the oscillating engines, with 100 inch cylinders and 12 feet stroke, built at the Novelty Works. The three great machine shops in the world will thus forth engines, the success of which will go to determine the most effective and economical method of using steam on the ocean. The side-lever, walking-beam and oscillating, each has its advocates, and each class has done good service. But never before has the respective capacity of each been so thoroughly tested as it will be in the new fleet.

## MILITIA of the United States.

From a document from the War Department laid before the House of Representatives, it appears that the Militia in the States and Territories amounts to the large aggregate of 2,479,725 men. This does not exhaust the militia of the State of Iowa or of the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Kansas, and New Mexico, from which we presume, no returns have been received.

The returns do not appear to be at all complete, as the estimates of the force of some of the States are based upon data furnished several years since, in one instance—that of Delaware—as far back as 1827. It is probable that the whole militia force of the United States at this time is not less than 3,000,000 of men. It would be interesting to know what portion of this immense force is composed of regularly uniformed and drilled volunteer companies.

## The United States Mint.

By the annual report of the Director of the United States Mint we learn that the deposits received and the coinage at the principal mint during the year amounted in gold and silver as follows:

Deposits,	\$13,214,660
Coinage,	12,045,952

The branches at New Orleans, San Francisco, Dahlonega, Charlotte, and the Assay Office at New York were also actively employed. The entire amounts received and coined at the mint during the year were as follows:

Received,	\$64,574,371
Coined,	56,312,732

## The Texas Debt.

The sum of seven and three quarter million dollars, agreed to be paid to Texas, and which Texas has now accepted, cannot be paid till about the beginning of June, as the act of Congress provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall give ninety days notice, by public advertisement, of the day of such payment; and that all creditors will be excluded who do not present their claims to the treasury thirty days before the day fixed for payment. The Secretary will not of course, give the notices until he receives the assent of the State of Texas, duly authenticated, and accompanied by an act withdrawing all claims by Texas to further indemnity of any kind.

## The Single Term Principle.

The National Democratic Review, which has just commenced in Boston by Geo. P. Boggs Esq., contains an elaborate article on the term principle as applicable to the Presidency. The writer contends that the framers of the constitution committed a great error in allowing the President to be eligible for a second term, and he appeals to the democracy throughout the country to select delegates to the Cincinnati Convention with the single-term principle as a portion of the Democratic creed. The writer in his article quotes literally from the philosophical French writer, M. de Tocqueville, and relies upon his enumeration of the evils of permitting a President to be reelected.

The Washington Union has an elaborate argument in reply to the Review. It admits, however, that there are many Democrats who think that no President ought to be reelected, but condones the idea of embodying that opinion in the Democratic creed.

## The Clayton Bulwer Treaty.

The London Times is beginning to talk like a man on the Clayton Bulwer Treaty. It seems, indeed, England to give up what it does not hesitate to pronounce its "quasi-right" to the Mosquito provinces and the island of Sumatra, and, by way of delivering itself, of the whole embassies at once and forever, throw the whole settlement of Belling into the bargain." In return, it calls upon the American government to grant the filibusters, who have taken forcible possession of Nicaragua, and hold it in defiance of will of both countries. It admits that in regard to the observance of the treaty on the part of the American government there has hitherto been nothing to complain of.

Statistics of English and French Agriculture.

Some interesting statistics relative to the agriculture of France and England are given in a paper delivered a few days since in Cornwall, by M. de la Trémois. In England, out of 50,000,000 acres cultivated, 10,000,000 are sown to wheat or other cereal crops, while in France 50,000,000 are cultivated for that purpose. The average growth of wheat per acre in England is 4 quins, and in France 1 1/2 to 2 quins; while the produce of English land is about £1 4s per acre, and that of French £1 12s per acre. The number of sheep grown in each country is about 25,000,000, and the wool produced about 60,000 tons; but owing to the difference in the average weight of each being less than 13 sheep per acre in France, in France there are annually slaughtered 4,000,000 of cattle, the average weight of each being 2 cwt, while in England there is not half the number slaughtered, but the average weight is 2 cwt.

## Senator Toombs' Lecture in Boston.

The recent lecture of Hon. Robt. Toombs in Boston on slavery has been published by the committee. The following is the concluding portion of it:

No stronger evidence of what progress society may make with domestic slavery could be derived than that which the present condition of the slaveholding States present. For near twenty years foreign and domestic enemies of their institutions have labored, by pen and speech, to excite discontent among the white race, and insurrection among the black. These efforts have shaken the national government to its foundations, and burst the bonds of Christianity among the churches of the land, yet the object of their attack—these States—have scarcely felt the shock. In surveying the whole civilized world, the eye rests not on a single spot where all classes of society are so well contented with their social system, or have greater reason to be so, than the slaveholding States of this Union.

STABILITY, progress, order, peace, content, prosperity, reign throughout our borders; not a single soldier is to be found in our widely extended domain to oversee or protect society. The desire for organic change nowhere manifests itself.

Within less than seventy years, out of five feeble colonies, with less than one-half a million of inhabitants, have emerged out of our public domain, containing nearly ten millions of inhabitants, rich, powerful, educated, moral, refined, prosperous and happy; each with republican governments, adequate to the protection of public liberty and private rights, which are cheerfully obeyed, supported and upheld by all classes of society for Spring delivery.

SPRINGS.—Nothing done yesterday. This morning we note the sale of only 30 bbls. at \$2 00 per bbl.

ROSES.—Nothing done yesterday of a small parcel. The roses are still in bloom.

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