North-Carolina Star

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday Morning, March 5, 1856.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

THE NOMINEES.

It is with much pleasure that we place at our mast-head the names of Millard Fillmore, of New York, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, as the leaders of the American Party in the campaign of 1856—and in unfurling to the breeze the banner of Fillmore and Donelson, we can but believe and expect that all the vain epithets that can be brought to bear upon the characters of the gentlemen in question, will be used to defeat them, by the opposite party—as a matter of course all will be done, but in vain. We look with confidence to the coming November as the time when this republic shall be snatched, as it were, from the very jaws of anarchy and destruction—as the time when the days of peace and prosperity shall again dawn upon this country as in the days of Washington.

It is unnecessary for us to undertake to enter into a long detail of the life and character of the candidate for the Presidency. There is nothing that we can say that will add to his already world-wide fame. His name is in the mouth of every true American citizen. He is known throughout this wide-spread republic as one of the purest men this Union affords—from North to South, from East to West will ere long resound the names of Fillmore and Donelson as the President and Vice President of the United States.

As to A. J. Donelson, the candidate for the office of Vice President, what can we say of him? He was among the first to raise the banner of the National American Party—and he has faithfully and nobly discharged his duty in defending its principles and precepts, and in him we recognize a true friend to the South, as well also as a true friend to the *whole* Union, he is in fact a whole-soul American—and one who, if elected, will discharge with purity and fidelity the duties devolving upon him as Vice President of the United States of America.

It is probably known to most of our readers, that Mr. Donelson was once a member of the Democratic Party, but seeing the corruption and rottenness of that party, determined to abandon its ranks, and cast his lot among the members and friends of the American party—and as we have before said—has nobly defended the rights of that party. He was too true an American to oppose a party having for its object and aim the preservation and perpetuation of the principles of this glorious republic—thus setting his face against the evil practices of those now administering the powers of the American government placed in their hands by the *foreign* votes of America.

We can rest satisfied with the reins of government placed in the hands of Fillmore and Donelson, believing that if they are elected the demon of discord which has been so rife in our land will be sunk into oblivion, and the old ship *America* will glide along smoothly over the great ocean of Time, in peace and tranquility, as never before manifested since the days of Washington. More hereafter.

The Republican (abolition) Convention which met at Pittsburg on the 22d inst., has adjourned to meet in Philadelphia in June to nominate a Presidential ticket. A platform was adopted, an executive committee appointed, and measures to secure harmony and success recommended.

Mr. Francis P. Blair, formerly editor of the Washington Globe under Jackson and Van Buren, was the only Southern delegate present, and presided over the Convention. The Baltimore Patriot says that Mr. Blair was appointed by nobody in Maryland, and represents only himself.

There were besides Mr. Blair, sham delegates in the Convention, pretending to represent Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and even South Carolina. But the trick is exposed by the Northern papers, which show that the delegates neither represent anybody in those States, nor even belong to those States themselves. The man who represents Missouri, for instance, is one of the editors of the N. Y. Tribune, who lately passed through Missouri on his way to and from Kansas. On the strength of that he represents Missouri.—The man from Kentucky was once in that State from which he was driven by the insulted people. Nobody knows any thing about the pretended Virginian and South Carolinian.

Periodicals.

Harper for March is on our table and promises to be as readable as ever. For sale at Pomeroy's.

Putnam's Monthly for March is also received. Its contents are varied and interesting. Among its contributors are some of the ablest writers of the country.

Household Words.—We are glad to notice the reception of this valuable periodical for March—by Chas. Dickens, together with the *School Fellow*—A valuable and interesting little work for Boys and Girls. Messrs. Dix & Edwards, New York, publishers.

Strength of Corrugated Iron.

A series of interesting experiments have recently been made at Washington to ascertain the strength added to iron by corrugation. A plate three inches long and four broad, so thin that, supported at the ends, it would bend of its own weight, when corrugated sustained a weight of 600 pounds. Corrugated iron has been adopted for many camp utensils. A camp bedstead of this iron weighs fifty pounds, and is equally strong with the English camp bedstead weighing 150 pounds. A corrugated iron water-tight wagon body, that floats from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds of freight, besides the running gear, and weighs less than a wooden wagon body to carry the same freight, has also been adopted into the service of the United States, besides other articles of the same material. The additional strength of the iron in this form is obvious upon the principle of the arch. A circular tube is, in proportion to its amount of material, the strongest of all forms.

The America's Mails.

New York, March 2.—The America's mails leave here for the South to-morrow morning.—The Captain of the America contradicts the report that the Pacific was heading for the English Channel.

Nothing has been heard from the Baltic.

The Lynchburg Republican.—This paper has been sold by Messrs. Irving & Paxton, to Mr. Henry D. Flood. Mr. Irving will remain connected with the Republican as editor.

Naval Reform.

The Naval Committee of the Senate, having conferred fully with the President and the Secretary of the Navy on the subject, on Monday reported a bill which is designed to correct the errors of the late Naval Retiring Board, and preserve, at the same time, the benefits of its action. The bill provides that the President shall be authorized to organize as many Boards of inquiry as may be necessary to examine the professional, moral, mental and physicial qualifications of any dropped or retired officer making application for restoration, and, upon a report of the fact, with the opinion of the Board thereon, may, at his discretion, restore such officer to the rank he formerly occupied. As many of the dropped officers as shall not be restored within six months, according to the foregoing provisions shall be allowed one year's full pay. The present grades in the active list are authorised to be so increased as to replace those officers who may be entitled to be reinstated by a favorable report of the Boards of Inquiry; but vacancies subsequently occurring by death, resignation or other causes, are not to be filled, so that the aggregate of the service may be kept within its present limits. The President may restore from the furloughed to the leave pay list, it being also understood that he may restore from both the said lists to the active list, whenever it may be necessary to enable him to repair injustice, when he is satisfied it has, in any instance, been done.

Promotions are to proceed on the reserved, as on the active list, without increase of pay. The grade of Admiral is revived, and the President is empowered to confer it on any officers of eminent merit, but with increased pay. This provision is designed to meet the case of Commodore Stewart. The bill also creates a scientific corps of the navy, which is to be presided over by one captain, who will have associated with him five commanders, ten lieutenants and five masters.—Promotions in this corps are to take place as on the active list, though independent of it. This is intended to make provisions for Lieutenant Maury as captain.

Lecture by a Distinguished Pervert to Romanism.

Dr. Ives, who was formerly Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, but has since embraced Romanism, lectured at the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening before a large audience, including Archbishop Hughes, Dr. Brownson, and a number of lesser dignitaries of the Romish denomination. His theme was "The Poor in their relation to Society." The principal features of his lecture were condemnation of the barrier which modern society erects between the poor and the rich, and eulogy of the system of oral teaching which the Church practiced before the art of printing was discovered. He is reported to have said, that

"He remembered, when he was a Protestant, how he used to sigh at the darkness of those ages when all teaching was oral. [Cheers] He remembered how he wondered that God had so long delayed the discovery of the art of printing, which, if every man was to get his religion from a book, was so essential to the interests of religion. But now, through the blessing of God, he had become convinced that the discovery of printing at an earlier period would not have been useful to religion—for what men can read they forget; the book is on the shelf, and they can at any time refer to it. But when they can only hear, they are anxious to get by heart. Oral teaching, then, especially for the poor, was the great blessing of the Church; and the miscalled dark ages were to be praised when the whole system of Roman Catholic instruction was fashioned according to the model of Christianity."

The lecturer remarked that in the Roman Catholic churches of Europe, the rich and poor mingled together at worship, and that the rich had no privileges over the poor, whereas, in America the rich were distinguished from the poor, and the latter were almost out of the churches. He thought the reason was that in the European churches there were no pews, while here we possessed them. The rich hired the pews, filled the pews, and the poor were cast off. In foreign and despotic governments, the pride of wealth had not been unjust to the poor; but here in republican America, wealth had become a god. He warned Catholics against allowing the acquisition of riches, and the lust of exclusiveness, to lead them to be unjust to the poor.

From the Petersburg Express.

All Ended in Smoke.

For the last three or four days we have been informed by the Press in various portions of the country that the war cloud again lowered with portentous darkness upon our national horizon. The first intelligence received by the Asia, was extremely threatening from England, seeming as it did, to indicate that both the Cabinet and the press were determined to hurry the two countries into a bloody and disastrous conflict. For the life of us we could not see in the matters at issue between Great Britain and the United States, the affair of Mr. Crampton or the Clayton Bulwer treaty, any just or sufficient reason for resorting to the fearful arbitrament of arms, while there were a thousand very urgent and imposing considerations which should deter both parties from so mad and foolish a step. But as the most sanguine and fated wars that are recorded in historic annals, have sprung from causes the slightest and most trivial, we thought it possible that another obstinate and long protracted feud between the two offshoots of the anglo Saxon stirps was to be added to the lessons of history. A telegraphic despatch from Washington, we are pleased to see, announces the fact, "that there is nothing in the Government despatches, calculated to diminish the hope that our differences with England may be pacifically arranged, although our relations with that country are not materially changed since the advices received by the steamer Canada."

The government despatches also show that many of the speculations and assertions of the British press and statesmen are untrue. Nor is there ground for the rumor that an angry altercation between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had occurred. So all we have had about "wars and rumors of wars" turns out to be mere fustion—concocted by a few of those London quill-drivers whose chief delight is to expatiate on such topics.

For our own part, admitting that all we first received upon the arrival of the Asia to be true, there could exist no good cause for war. And if any little misunderstanding between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon, should terminate in strife, the future historian will pronounce that by some singular and unaccountable fatuity, the Governments of the two greatest and wisest and freest nations on earth did, in the nineteenth century, with the light of civilization blazing around them, hurry their respective people into a fatal struggle, for a cause as insignificant as any that ever set blood to flowing.

We hope the next steamer may bring us tidings of an amicable adjustment of all difficulties between the two countries, for be the causes ever so great, a hostile meeting is much to be deprecated.

The Marcy and Buchanan Correspondence.

Washington, Feb. 28—The main points of this voluminous correspondence are contained in the following letters from Mr. Sec. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan. In one dated July 15th is a statement that something more than a disavowal will be expected from great Britain for infringing on the rights of this country, and that she should discharge from her service all whom she had enlisted in the U. S. or who had left this country unless contracts had been made here to enter the British army.

A letter from Mr. Buchanan, July 16, reports Lord Clarendon had said that friendship should be maintained uninterrupted between the governments. On 28th Dec. Mr. Marcy sent a very long letter to Mr. Buchanan, recapitulating the occurrences respecting the enlistments, and saying that Mr. Crampton's connection with the affair had rendered him a very unacceptable representative of the Britanic Majesty's government near the U. S. government. It moreover stated Mr. B. was directed by President Pierce to ask her Britanic Majesty's government to recall him. Also similar instructions were sent respecting the British Consuls Rowencroff, Barclay and Mathews, consuls at Cincinnati and Philadelphia. On Feb. 1st, Mr. B. writes to Mr. M. an account of the interview with the Earl Clarendon. Mr. B. corrected an error or omission in a remark made by him as contained in Clarendon's despatches to Mr. Crampton; on the 16th Nov. The omission consisted in not having added the qualification which Mr. B., had not the least idea of Mr. Crampton's complicity in the recruiting business. Clarendon said he had no doubt but that Mr. B's. recollection was correct and expressed regret that he had not embraced Mr. B.'s remarks in his despatches.

He considered that Mr. Crampton had not intended any infringement on our laws contrary to the positive order of the British government. And he, Clarendon, thought we had no just cause of complaint, as instruction had been sent to Mr Crampton to terminate the enlistments before Mr. Buchanan's note had been received.

In a letter of Sept'r 27th, of Earl Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan, he complains that the U. S. had violated the neutrality laws in allowing arms and military stores to be sent from this country to Russia. And he also stated that we allowed plots to be openly avowed to cause an insurrection in the British dominions.

Mr. Marcy in his letter of Oct. 13th, to Mr. B. desires him to inform Clarendon that the President demands redress.

On Nov'r 16th, Clarendon writes to Mr. Crampton, and says that her Majesty had thought that a frank expression of regret for any violation of the U. S. laws, which might, contrary to instructions, have taken place. When a determination was expressed to remove all causes of further complaint, her majesty thought such ought to satisfactorily and honorably terminate the difference between the two Governments. That the information possessed by her Majesty in the matter was imperfect, and that direct charges should have been made. That no offence by the U. S. had been offered or contemplated, but that friendship be maintained in the despatches to Mr. Crampton. Clarendon had observed he did not see the importance of Mr. B.'s remark relative to Mr. C.'s complicity. Mr. B had ever considered Mr. C.'s complicity in the matter as of grave importance.

More Coal.

We learn that the Egypt Company, in prosecuting their works, passed though 1½ feet of slate, below the 4½ feet seam of Coal heretofore mentioned, and then came to another seam of Coal, 20 inches thick, making in all 6 feet 2 inches of Coal.

We learn further, from a reliable source, that the machinery of the Company can bring to the surface a ton of coal a minute. Such was its operation whilst a gentleman timed it by his watch.

Before the sinking of the shaft, the company had ascertained by the auger, that there is another seam of the coal about 40 feet below these two which are already opened, and that it is at least six feet thick. So that the Company's land, (and doubtless a vast extent besides,) has more than twelve feet of coal at a depth of only 400 to 450 feet below the surface.

We congratulate every friend of North Carolina on the facts disclosed within the last two or three weeks. We have a mine of wealth inexhaustible, capable of making this part of the State—indeed the whole State—what Pennsylvania is; for she has rushed forward in the career of prosperity,—of population and wealth,—in consequence of her coal and iron. We have both, of the best quality and in exhaustless quantity, within 40 miles of this town, of navigable water, and within 140 miles of the ocean.

A lively feeling of satisfaction has been produced here by the discoveries. We did not previously doubt that our rail road to the Coal Fields would be built. But it was a hard struggle.—Now we think the way is cleared of much of the difficulty. The work will be done more easily and more speedily. — *Fay. Observer.*

Terrible Catastrophe.—Philadelphia, Feb. 28.—A large grain ware house belonging to Busby & Co., of Master st., fell down this morning with an awful crash. Two men are buried under the ruins and are supposed to be dead.—The walls fell on the adjoining buildings and killed a porter. The building was only one year old and contained an immense amount of flour and grain.

For the Star.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Hiram Lodge, No. 40, of Free and Accepted Masons, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, 1856, the following Preamble and Resolutions were submitted by brother William T. Bain, and unanimously adopted:

Death is the inevitable lot of man. "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return," is the irrevocable decree of the Creator of angels and of man, of things visible and unseen. Youth, vigorous manhood and old age must succumb to his merciless grasp, and be numbered among the pale nations of the dead.

The recent death of our beloved brother, Walter J. Ramsay, Past Junior Warden of this Lodge, is another painful and impressive lesson of man's mortality, which should remind us that we too are born to die; that sooner or later we shall descend to the tomb and be known no more upon earth. While we mourn the loss of our departed brother, we are consoled with the pleasing hope that he has exchanged a world of trouble and sorrow for an existence immortal and glorious, where he will enjoy the peace and happiness of heaven throughout a ceaseless eternity; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the family and friends of our deceased brother, and tender to them our sincere condolence for their loss.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Lodge be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of our deceased brother, accompanied with our best wishes for their future prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the city papers.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Sec'y.

ZIMMER'S QUININE.—We have just received one hundred ounces Quinine direct from the importers, which will be sold low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
February 28, 1856. 8—tf.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA!!

THREE DAYS LATER!

NEWS HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!!

The Difficulty between our Minister and the English Government Corroborated!!!

New York, Feb. 25.—The steamer Asia arrived here this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 9th, (after a passage of 15 days) being three days later than the advices by the arrival of the Atlantic last evening.

As regards the position of the relations between England and the United States, the news by the Asia is important.

The London Morning Advertiser states that Sir Henry Bulwer had intimated that he would like to act as mediator between the British Government and Mr. Buchanan. This movement is said to be the desire of Lord Palmerston. An interview was to take place at the Embassy, when Sir Henry would explain at length to Mr. Buchanan the compromise which he is prepared to recommend. All the other papers maintain a profound silence on the subject.

The Plenipotentiaries of the five great powers were beginning to assemble at Paris to attend the Peace Conference.

STORM ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

A severe storm occurred on the English coast on the 7th. Many American vessels were damaged. The ship Ocean Rover, from Charleston, went ashore at Crossy Point, and leaked slightly. The ship Edward Everett, from Baltimore arrived at Cork leaking badly, having lost her spars, and been compelled to throw overboard 700 barrels of flour at sea. The ship Henry Pratt, from Mobile, went ashore at Port Neigol, and had to cut away her masts. The bark Warren, from Philadelphia had put into Fayal in distress, with the loss of part her cargo.

The British steam frigate Polyphemus was totally lost on the north-west coast of Jutland.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Cobden, said that the correspondence with the American government on Central American affairs would, when completed, be laid before Parliament.

Mr. Baillie remarked that he would postpone the motion which he had given notice of relative to the enlistment difficulty with the United States, until after the correspondence had been made public.

THE LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.

London, Friday Evening.—The funds are firm, closing at ⅛ higher than yesterday's prices.

London, Saturday Morning.—The Times censures the course taken both by the English and American Cabinets in reference to the existing difficulties, and after remarking "that even the humanity we have shown must have limits," concludes as follows: "We are as desirous for peace as Mr. Cobden can be, but we know that when a nation becomes two proud to listen to reason, the only appeal is to arms!"

ADDITIONAL.

New York, February 25.—The Liverpool cotton market, at the date of the Asia's sailing, was drooping, and nominally unchanged, except Orleans Fair, which was an ⅛ higher, and leafy Orleans ⅛ lower. It was difficult to make sales at these quotations, except of the later quality.—The Circulars of the English houses vary materially.

SEVEN DAYS LATER!!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA!

EXCITEMENT RESPECTING AMERICAN AFFAIRS SUBSIDED!!!

Peace Congress About to Assemble!!!

COTTON SLIGHTLY ADVANCED!

Halifax, Feb. 29.—The Cunard steamship America, with seven days later intelligence than that received by the Asia, arrived to-day. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 16th, and consequently made the trip to this port in thirteen days. Her news is not important.

There was still some excitement respecting American affairs, but it was not general, and confined to certain classes.

The appointment of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, as successor to Mr. Buchanan, calms all fears about war.

The Peace Congress was to meet during the next week.

An important and interesting debate came off in Parliament the night previous to the sailing of the America, on the subject of American affairs.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Market.—Cotton advanced from an ⅛ to a ¼. Sales of the week 92,000 bales.

Flour has declined 6 pence. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn declined a shilling.

Pork and beef quiet and a trifle lower. Bacon declined from three to four shillings. Money more stringent and very active at 7 per cent. Consols 90¼.

London Market.—Welsh rails £8; Pig iron 68 a 69s.

American and State stocks improved.

Baring quotes Consols at 90 a 90¼. Rice declined 6d. Rosin slightly advanced and active with a speculative demand.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AMERICA!

PROBABLE SAFETY OF PACIFIC!

Halifax, Feb. 29.—Passengers aboard of the America report seeing a Collins Steamer on Tuesday, the 19th, heading for the English channel, with signals of distress flying. The Baltic sailed on the 20th, and is in her ninth day out. She may have seen this steamer, and we trust, therefore, to hear of the Pacific's certain safety when the Baltic arrives.

The America reports the Baltic as having arrived out on the 13th.

City Tax List.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYORS OFFICE IN this City on Tuesday, the first day of April next to take the City Tax List for the present year.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor.

Raleigh, March 2, 1856. 10—tf.

Sale of 15 Negroes.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Chatham County, at February Term 1856, I shall, as Commissioner therein appointed, expose to sale at the Court House door in the town of Pittsborough, on Thursday the 10th day of April next. *Fifteen* likely and valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of Alexander C. Armistead, deceased.

A credit of six months will be given, and bond with approved security required of the purchaser.

OLIVER NEWLIN, Commissioner.

February 29th, 1856. 10—td.

LIFE PRESERVING

Patent Swingletree.

The Subscribers having purchased the sole right to make and sell those Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and also peddle them through the country.

By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use. No such protection has ever before been invented against the danger incident to runaway or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is cheap, safe, and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.

Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or any attempt to make by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the person or persons so offending will be prosecuted, to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.

P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.

Raleigh, Feb. 14, 1856. 9—6m

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY.—Just to hand and in good order 100 boxes Window Glass, comprising the various sizes and qualities usually called for in this market. Also, 1500 pounds Putty in bladders and cans. For sale at a small advance by

PESCUD & GATLING.

February 28, 1856. 8—tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Norfolk March 1.—Flour—We quote Family \$9¼ @ 9½, Extra \$9¼ @ 9½, Superfine \$8¼. Fine \$7¼ @ 7½. with good supply and a downward tendency. Corn is arriving freely and is very dull. Freight room is scarce and high, which tends still farther to depress the market. Some small sales have been made at 55 @ 56½c., though most of that arriving is going into store. There are about 50 to 75,000 bushels already in store.

Bacon.—N. C. hoground 12 @ 12½c. Lard No. 1, 12½, No. 2, 12c. Western Sides 11c, Shoulders 10c.

Cotton.—Immediately preceding the arrival of the Canada some 1500 to 2000 Bales changed hands at 9½c. After her arrival with news of an advance in Liverpool, and better prospects of peace, holders advanced their views to 9¾ @ 10c. Since then we have later news from Europe per "Atlantic" and "Asia" which, though still confirmatory of peace showed a decline in Cotton.—We hear of no transactions since, but quote nominally 9¾ @ 9⅞c.

Naval Stores.—Since our last most of the Tar in market changed hands at \$1⅞ @ \$2. Sales a day or two since 500 bbls afloat at \$2. Stock not over 1000 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 39 @ 40c.

Sugar.—N. O. in hhds., fair to prime 9¼ @ 10c., in bbls. ¼ @ ½c higher. "C" Sugar 10¼ @ 10½. Refined, Crushed and Pulverised 11½ @ 11¾.—Loaf 11¾ @ 12c.

N. O. Molasses 48 @ 50c. Cuba in hhds. 44 @ 47c.

Coffee.—Rio 11¾ @ 12½c as to quality. Maracaibo 13½ @ 14c. Java 15½ @ 16c. No Laguayra in market.

Petersburg. Feb. 29.—Tobacco.—The market continues active and prices are pretty well sustained. We continue our quotations at \$4½ @ \$6¼ for lugs—\$6¼ @ \$9½ for leaf. No very fine offering. Receipts are becoming larger, and the breaks are much heavier.

Wheat.—During the forenoon there was more activity in the market, with a small advance on yesterday's quotations. We note sales at \$1 65 @ \$1 75 for prime red and white. There was a sale of a very choice lot made at an advance on the latter quotations. Later in the day (after the steamer's accounts were received) the market was less active since which we have heard of no sales.

Cotton.—The transactions during the day, so far as we can learn, have been limited. Sellers (under the favorable news) were not disposed to sell until the market became more settled. Last sales 9½.

Corn.—The market continues dull at 70 cents per bushel of 56 lbs.

Guano.—No. 1 Peruvian \$57 @ \$57½.

Bacon.—The market at present is bare of Western Bacon. Virginia hog-round, 12½ @ 13c.

Flour.—Superfine \$9½; Extra \$10½; Family \$11½ @ \$12.

Salt.—Market well supplied at \$1 85 @ \$1 95 for L. P. Fine; \$1 40 @ \$1 50 for G. A.

Wilmington, March 1.—Turpentine—Sales to day of 200 bbls at \$2 for virgin, 2 50 for yellow dip, and 1 50 for hard per bbl of 280 lbs.

Spts.—Further sales yesterday of 100 casks at 37½cts per gallon. The market is quiet this morning, and we hear of no transactions.

Rosin.—Nothing doing in either quality.

Tar.—Sales yesterday of 28 bbls at 1 90 per barrel.

Flour.—We note a slight advance in this article, owing to the light supply on market, with sales yesterday of 100 bbls Fayetteville super at \$8 per barrel.

Cotton.—We note sales yesterday of 307 bales as follows: 44 bales low middling, at 9½cts per lb; 29 do middling at 6½; 197 good middling, at 10 cts; and 37 do ordinary to strict middling at 9½ a 9⅝c per lb.

Fayetteville. March 1.—Bacon—No change in the price of Bacon.

Corn.—Sales of Corn at 75 cents per bushel—demand good.

Cotton.—Is lower—principal sales at 9½.

Flour.—Is dull and unsettled—we quote super at \$7 25 per bbl.

Spirits Turpentine, 34 cents per gallon.
Raw do. no change.

GARDEN SEEDS, WARRANTED FRESH and genuine, growth of 1855 for sale by HENRY D. TURNER, Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.

Asparagus.
Large Giant,
Beans.
(Bush or Snap Shorts)
Early Six-Weeks, or Early Mohawk,
Red Speckled Valentine, or Red Marrow,
Brown Speckled Valentine, Refuge or Thousand-to-One,
Red French,
Cranberry Bush,
Extra Early Victoria,
Royal Dwarf, or White Kidney,
Early Yellow Six Weeks,
China Red Eye, or Early China,
Large Lima, or Butter Beans
Carolina Sewee or Saba.
Beet.
Extra Early Turnip-rooted,
Early Turnip-rooted Red,
Long Blood Red,
Silesian or Sugar,
Mangold Wurtzel,
Early Orange do,
Early Half Long Blood,
French Amber Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early Dutch,
Early York,
Landreth's Large York,
Early Sugar Loaf
Early Battersea,
Early Drumhead,
Green Curled Savoy,
Large Drumhead Savoy,
Red Dutch. (for pickling,)
Large Late Drumhead,
Flat Dutch,
Green Glazed,
Mammoth.
Carrot.
Long Orange,
Early Horn,
Altringham, or Field,
Large White, or Field.
Celery.
White Solid,
Red Solid.
Corn (Indian.)
Evergreen Sugar,
Sweet, or Sugar,
Early Canadian,
Early Tuscarora, or Adam's Early,
Tuscarora.
Cauliflower.
Early Asiatic, (Imported.)
Late Dutch.
Gross—Pepper Grass.
Broccoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cucumber.
White Spined,
Extra Early Russian,
Early Frame or Table,
Short Prickly,
Early Green Cluster,
Early Frame,
Early Short Green,
Long Green Turkey,
Long Green (Keene's)
Small Gherkin, for pickles.
Egg Plant, or Melongena.
Large Purple,
Early Purple.
Lettuce.
Early Curled, or Cut Salad,
Early Cabbage,
Butter Lettuce,
Brown Dutch,
Royal Cabbage,
Imperial,
Philadelphia Cabbage
Curled India, or Ice,
White Cos,
Green Cos,
Palestine.
Melons.
Ward's Nectar,
Pine apple or Persian,
Skillman's Fine netted,
Beechwood, (extra fine,)
Carolina Water,
Mountain Sprout Water,
Dudley, or Mountain Sweet
New Orange.
Citron, for preserves,
Mustard.
White,
Brown,
Okra,
Onion,
Silver Skinned, or White,
Large Yellow Strasburg,
Large Red Wethersfield,
Top or Button Onion,
White Portugal,
Yellow Dutch,
Danvers Yellow, [new,]
Large Red,
Early Red, [extra]
Parsley,
Curled, or Double,
Plain or Single,
Parsnip.
Sugar,
Hollow Crowned, or Cup.
Peas.
Landreth's Extra Early,
Early Frame,
Early Washington,
Early May &c.
Early Charlton,
Bishop's Dwarf Prolific,
Dwarf Blue Imperial,
Royal Dwarf Marrowfat,
Blue Prussian,
Early Champion of England
Large White Marrowfat,
Pepper.
Large Sweet, Bell shape
Tomato, or Flat,
Cherry,
Cayenne, or Long,
Pumpkin.
Cashaw,
Common Field, or Cheese.
Mammoth,
Radish.
Long Scarlet Short-top,
Long Salmon,
White Turnip rooted,
Red Turnip rooted,
Yellow Turnip-rooted,
Summer White,
Rhubarb, or Pie-plant.
Salsify, or Oyster-Plant.
Squash.
Early Bush, or Patty Pan,
Early Apple Bush, or Egg,
Long Green Crookneck,
Bush Crookneck Summer,
Dutch Summer Scallop, white,
Dutch Summer Scallop, yellow,
Cocoanut,
Valparaiso, or Porter.
Spinach.
Round Savoy-leaved.
Prickly seed.
Tomato, or Love-apple.
Large Red,
Large Yellow,
Pear shaped.
Turnip.
Early Flat Dutch, Strap leaved,
Red-topped, Strap leaved
Early Stone,
Large Norfolk,
Large Globe,
Yellow Aberdeen,
Scotch Yellow,
Ruta Baga, or Swedish,
Herb Seed.
Lavender,
Lemon Balm,
Rosemary,
Sage,
Savory, Summer,
" Winter,
Sweet Basil,
Sweet Marjoram,
Sweet Thyme,
Grass Seeds.
(By the pound or bushel.)
Red Clover,
White Dutch Clover,
Lucerne, or French,
Blue Grass,
Herds or Red Top,
Timothy,
Canary Seed,

And a great variety of Seeds not included in the above [illegible].

\$136,000!

MARYLAND LOTTERY,

To be Drawn on the Havana Plan.

Grand consolidated Lottery of Maryland, Class 10, to be drawn in Baltimore Md., Saturday March 22, 1856.

R. FRANCE & Co, Managers.

20,000 Numbers!—1,000 Prizes!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$35,280	is	35,280
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
1 "	5,000	is	5,000
1 "	5,000	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	1,000	are	10,000
20 "	500	"	10,000
165 "	200	"	33,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Approximation prizes of	100	are	400
8 " "	75	"	600
8 " "	40	"	320
40 " "	30	"	1,200
80 " "	25	"	2,000
660 " "	20	"	13,200
1,000 Prizes	amounting to		\$136,000

Whole tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2,50.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The two preceeding and the two succeeding numbers to those drawing the first 200 Prizes, will be entitled to the 803 Approximation Prizes. For example:—If ticket No. 11250 draws the \$35,280 prize, those tickets numbered 11248, 11249, 11251 and 11252 will each be entitled to \$100, and so on according to the above scheme.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

In the above scheme there are 20,000 tickets, numbered from 1 to 20,000. There are 200 full Prizes and 800 Approximations, making in all 1,000 Prizes.

The numbers from 1 to 20,000 corresponding with the numbers on the tickets, printed on separate strips of paper, are rolled up and encircled with small tin tubes and placed in a glass Wheel.

The amounts of the different 200 full prizes similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel.—After revolving the wheels, a number is drawn from the wheel of numbers, and at the same time a prize is drawn from the other wheel, by boys who are blindfolded. The number and the prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience and registered by the Commissioner, the prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out. The drawing is then printed, and after comparison, the Commissioner certifies to its correctness.

☞ Prizes payable in full WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Address orders for Tickets to

R. FRANCE & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 20—8

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

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

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 16th of Feb'y, next for the purchase of \$29,000 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 \$15,000 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.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—The subscribers are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger and more varied than any previous supply.

They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th of June.

Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties.

PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 3, 1856.

P. F. PESCUD, having this day formed a Co-Partnership with his brother-in-law, Geo. W. Gatling, late of Gates county, N. C., will continue to conduct the Wholesale and Retail Drug Business under the firm of PESCUD & GATLING.

We contemplate in a short time enlarging and improving our store, and shall keep a much larger stock of articles in our line than heretofore, which with our increased facilities, justify us in offering to our friends and the public generally unusually inviting inducements.

We are pleased to inform our friends and customers that we have secured the valuable services of Mr. Charles G. Scott, for five or six years with Williams & Haywood, and late of the firm of Haywood & Scott; who with our former assistant, Mr. Jos. E. Ward, will unite with us in attending promptly to their wants, on the most favorable terms, at all hours of the day and night.

Our store will be closed on the Sabbath, but Mr. Scott or Ward will be in attendance to execute for the sick only, and their attendants will please ring the alarm bell.

Our accounts will be presented for settlement on the 1st of July and January in each year, unless terms are specified with the purchaser.

P. F. PESCUD, G. W. GATLING.

\$20,000 WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned by bond or account are now affectionately appealed to for payment, as his old business must be closed without delay.

P. F. PESCUD.

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 streets east of Broadway between Fulton & Beekman.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
Raleigh, January 31, 1856.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1856.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER TO-DAY, THE MAIL Train will leave the Depot (North Carolina Rail-road) at 15 minutes before 5 o'clock A. M., upon the arrival of the cars from the West. The Conductors and Baggage Master will be in readiness to take charge of baggage, &c. Passengers will have no trouble in shifting baggage and will arrive at Weldon at 11.30 A. M., in time for trains going North.

By order of the President.

JAMES E. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

[7—tf.]

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
Raleigh, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS now completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the Companies) and will be transported [illegible] without delay, or extra charge, and goods designed for the Western merchants and others along that Road will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

Office, N. C. R. R. Company.
Salisbury, January 21, 1856.

North Carolina Rail Road.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Thursday the 31st Day of January, 1856.

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro', at	2.10	A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh, at	5.00	"
" Hillsboro', at	7.30	"
" Graham,	8.38	"
" Greensboro',	11.10	"
" Jamestown,	11.54	"
" Lexington,	1.21	P. M.
" Salisbury,	2.37	"
" Concord,	4.17	"
" Charlotte,	6.01	"

EAST.

Leave Charlotte at	5.00	P. M.
Arrive at Concord at	6.25	"
" Salisbury,	7.51	"
" Lexington,	9.02	"
" Jamestown,	10.07	"
" Greensboro',	11.40	"
" Graham,	1.28	A. M.
" Hillsboro',	2.59	"
" Raleigh,	5.27	"
" Goldsboro',	8.48	"

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Sup't N. C. Rail Road.

February, 6 1856. 5—3t.

Herring's Patent Champion and Burgler Proof Safes.

THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, and Books of Account, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had afforded, induced the subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past **Fourteen Years in making Improvements and Discoveries for this Object**, and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success and they now offer the "IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM FIRE PROOF," as the

Champion Safe of the World, having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853.

As superior to all others. It is now, undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, (which also was awarded Medals as above,) forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the public.

The Subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Banks Chests and Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for Brokers, Jewelers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables. And are also Patentees (by purchase,) and Manufacturers of JONES' PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.

SILAS C. HERRING & Co. Patentees,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 & 138 Water Street

Agent for North Carolina, J. R. Blossom Wilmington.

February 1856. 7—3ms.

Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.

WE have in press, and shall publish on the 20th of February, one of the most brilliant and fascinating Works which has ever been published in this country. It is from the gifted and eloquent pen of one of America's choicest writers—Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ—a lady who needs no flourish of trumpets to herald her fame, for she has established a world wide reputation years agone. We may say, however, that in this new Work she has achieved a victory, and reached a literary standpoint far in advance of any of her previous efforts. So say all who have examined the manuscript, and we doubt not that this will be the verdict of the critics when the Book shall appear. The scenes are drawn in part from fashionable life in Boston and New York.

ERNEST LINWOOD.

Is the euphonious title which Mrs. Hentz has chosen for this new and charming emanation of her genius.

It will be comprised in a handsome 12mo. volume of about 450 pages, price \$1,00 with our usual discount to the trade.

Booksellers are most respectfully requested to forward their orders at an early day.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS, 117 Washington St., Boston.

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,
Cleveland Ohio.

SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN,
New York.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Philadelphia.

February, 1856. 7—6t

Nurserymen, Fruit Growers and Farmers.

THE
New York Horticultural Review:
A JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.
SUPERBLY AND PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
Devoted to the Advancement of the Rural Interests in America.

THIS is one of the largest and most elaborate works of the kind in the world.

Rural architecture forms one of the principal features. Each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skillful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening; engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautify the work.

Engravings of new fruits, new flowers, new vegetables, &c., are illustrated and described as soon as their respective qualities can be determined, forming the most complete and elegant Manual of Rural Husbandry ever attempted.

An experienced corps of practical writers, are engaged to fill its columns.

It contains seventy large pages, and is printed on the finest pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly.

Terms.—\$3 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Fifty cents commission on each subscriber allowed to those who act as agents. \$1,000 will be distributed at the end of the year among those who send us the twenty largest list of subscribers. These premiums will be paid in cash. The first premium will be \$300.

The following are selected from hundreds of similar notices, voluntarily contributed by contemporaneous publications:

The Horticultural Review deserves the most liberal patronage. It is not only eminently practical, but is written in a style that equals the best efforts of the late A. J. Downing. *Knickerbocker.*

The most elegant and useful book of the kind that has ever come under our observation.—*Reporter.*

Mr. Reagles, the Editor of the Horticultural Review, is a practical pomologist, and one of the finest scholars our country boasts of. He possesses the glowing descriptive powers of Dickens, the elegant gossip of Walpole, combined with a thorough knowledge of rural art.—*State Police Tribune.*

Farmers, buy it for your sons—buy it for your daughters. It is a rich intellectual treat, a rare combination of the beautiful and the useful.—*Times, N. Y.*

We had thought that in Downing's death, the eloquent advocate of rural adornment had become only a cherished remembrance; but in Mr. Reagles we discover an equally rich mine of [illegible] wealth. Read and behold the influence of the spirit that is gone.—*Rondout Tribune.*

Advertisers will find this an unequaled medium of publicity, as the Horticultural Review circulates extensively in every State in the Union. Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$10 per page.

WOOD ENGRAVING

Those requiring Wood Engraving, can have their orders executed in an unrivalled manner. Special attention is given to views of ANIMALS; an [illegible] English Draughtsman is engaged for that especial purpose. Persons living at a distance can forward a daguerreotype of the object (by mail) along with engraved, which will be a [illegible] guide to obtain a perfect *fac-simile*. Stock breeders will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

Our Exchanges. Like [illegible] very large. A [illegible] is wanted, [illegible] publishers [illegible] willing to give the above advertisement [illegible] insertions in their respective journals.

Agricultural Books can be furnished on every [illegible] subject, from both English and American publishers, by enclosing to our address the price of the book required.

Specimen copies will be forwarded on the receipt of 18 cts. in postage stamps.

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
[illegible] BROADWAY, New York.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM SICKNESS OR pain, if your skin is chapped, or covered with any eruption, if your hair [illegible] falling out, or refuses to curl, if you would have a clean mouth and teeth, call at Pescud and Gatling's, and you will find the greatest variety of Medicines, Chemical Preparations for the Hair, Teeth and Skin, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes and Combs, [illegible].

Reader, if you would look better, taste the [illegible] and be free from any of the ills of life, call and see

PESCUD & GATLING.

February 26, 1856. 8—tf

PAINTS AND OILS.—The subscribers are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Paints and oils upon the most liberal terms.

PESCUD & GATLING.

February 28, 1856. 8—tf