North-Carolina Star

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday Morning, March 19, 1856.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Ridiculous.

Of all the ridiculous things which have ever come under our observation, the fact of the Democratic press carping at Mr. Fillmore for visiting Rome, and looking at its curiosities, Pope and all, is certainly the most ridiculous. Even our returned and, we fear, not much improved Ambassador is moved to exclaim, that "it is an incredible inconsistency that the nominee of the Know Nothings should seek a presentation to the Pope and solicit compliments among the Courts of Europe!" Now Mr. Fillmore, we take it, travels in Europe just like any other American gentleman, no matter what his politics may be, and forgetful indeed that he has ever been a party man at all. As to his "soliciting compliments among the Courts of Europe," or any where else, why that's all diplomatic fiction. The Petersburg Intelligencer thus comments on the ridiculous course of the Locofoco press on this subject:

The Locofoco Press is so hard run for a valid objection to Mr Fillmore that it is actually attacking him for going to Rome and seeing the curiosities of the once mistress of the world—the Pope, the Vatican, St. Peters, &c., as if any intelligent traveller, no matter what his own religious creed might be, ever failed to do precisely as Mr. Fillmore has done. The conduct of the whole anti American Party towards Mr. Fillmore in 1852 effectually stop them from now bringing forward any serious allegation against him, for with the exception of a few years added to his age he is now the same Millard Fillmore that he was when he signed the Fugitive Slave law in the face of the threats and execrations of the Abolitionists, and the same Millard Fillmore that he was when the Democracy praised him and denounced his party for failing to nominate him for another Presidential term. Since his retirement from the office which he filled with such excellence and dignity, Mr. Fillmore has pursued the course of an unassuming and dignified gentleman and citizen discharging his duties in life in an unostentatious and unobtrusive manner, conferring his votes on those he deemed worthy of them, and keeping himself aloof from the dirty intrigues of which the age is so prolific, and when he accepts the nomination now tendered to him he will do so with the just and proud satisfaction of knowing that it was an unbought and unsolicited tender, voluntarily made to him by a large mass of his fellow citizens.

The American Nominations.

The New York Tribune and other abolition papers, charge, that the nominees of the American National Convention, for President and Vice President, stand upon a Southern proslavery platform—whilst in the South the Foreign party insists that they are rather to be regarded as Free Soilers or Abolitionists. They in fact, stand precisely where they ought to stand, upon the platform of the Constitution, resolved, if elected, to guard the rights of all sections of the country equally; and hence they ought to receive the support of all truly national men. The fact of their being charged at the North with attachment to Southern, and at the South with leaning to Northern interests, shows conclusively that they are the very men who should be placed in power—because it proves that they would administer public affairs with even handed justice, in the true spirit of the Constitution. This is the experience which the nation had under the former administration of Mr. Fillmore, who has been pronounced "the model President."

Commenting on the sixth and seventh sections of the platform adopted by the late National Council of the American party, the Mobile Advertiser—a strict and uncompromising State rights journal—maintains that these sections clearly endorse the non-intervention principle of the Kansas bill and pledge its admission, as a free or slave State, when it shall have the requisite population, as the people thereof may desire—that they distinctly admit the right of the People of the Territories "to frame their constitution and laws, and and regulate their social and and domestic affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution"—which is merely the doctrine of non-intervention, and substantially the language of the Kansas Nebraska act itself.

Periodicals Received.

We have received the University Magazine for March. Contents: Revolutionary History of North Carolina; On the true meaning of Cogito, Ergo Sum; Wax at the Soiree; Description of a visit to California: Child's History of North Carolinia: and Editor's Table.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York, the January number of The London Quartely Review.

The Monthly Stethoscope and Medical Reporter for March is on our table. Published at Riemond, Va., at $3 per annum in advance.

Wm. H. Prescott, the eminent American historian, who resides at Groton, Mass., lost one eye when at college, by a blow from a crust thrown by a boy. The sight of the other was so weakened by sympathy, that he cannot use it. He accordingly uses the apparatus invented for the blind —a stylus, with tracing paper, and strings to guide the hand. He is thus able to sit up at night and write without a candle. In this way his great historical labors have been perfected.

In the late Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, the faithful gave Mr. Pierce the compliments and Mr. Buchanan the delegates to the National Convention—a division which assigns the oyster to "Old Buck" and the shell to the President. They say to Mr. Pierce that he has been the best boy, but on the whole they have concluded to bestow the medal upon Master Buchanan.

The Missing Steamer—Painful Apprehensions.

A telegraphic despatch to the Baltimore Sun, dated New York, March 12, says:

In the absence of any tidings of the missing steamer Pacific, of the Collins line, the report brought by the steamer Arabia of certain fragments of cabin furniture, &c., having been seen among the ice by the steamer Edinburgh, has caused fearful apprehensions here in regard to the fate of that steamer. There is, it is true, nothing conclusive in the circumstances reported, but the probability is strong that the fragments in question were a part of the wreck of the Pacific.

Will the National Whigs support Mr. Fillmore?

The New York Commercial Advertiser, in an article on the subject of Washington Hunt's position, in which it is asserted that he will take no active part in the next Presidential election, and also that the National Whigs will probably make no nomination, thus remarks on the probable course of that party:

If we assume that there is to be no regular Whig candidate in the field, it must follow, we conceive, that the main body of the National Whigs will give their support to Millard Fillmore, as the only alternative consistent with principles and duty. They will support him on high national grounds, not as partisans, but as patriots; not because of, but notwithstanding, his nomination by the American party. They will be governed by their own views, without adopting the American cause or enlisting under its flag. Many Whigs, who have not always concurred with Mr. Fillmore on subordinate questions, will sustain him now from a conviction that he is honest, patriotic and conservative, and that the government will be safe in his hands. They know him to be sound on the great questions of public policy, which animated the Whig party in the days of its strength. They know him to be true to the Union and to the peace of the Union; willing to sustain the just rights of both sections; not willing to encroach upon the rights of either.

In his election all the great interests of the country will have the surest pledge for peace, moderation and stability. To him both North and South can look with confidence, to strengthen, and not to sever or awaken, the political ties which unite the country. We are aware that he is denounced for signing the Compromise bills of 1850. But Whigs will remember that Taylor and Fillmore were elected in 1848, under a distinct pledge to give full effect to the action of Congress. Neither of them could have vetoed the Compromise, without a disgraceful violation of principle and honor. *That Compromise gave no extension to slavery*, in fact, and the departure from it by the present administration has been the fruitful source of discord and calamity. Those who denounce Mr. Fillmore for his action, would now be powerless for evil, if the measures established during his administration had been faithfully adhered to.

Mr. Clay's Testimony to the Fidelity of Fillmore.

The following letter of the great and illustrious leader of the Whig party, will show in what estimation he held Mr. Fillmore and his administration. "The foundation of my preference is," says Mr. Clay, "that Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried, and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious!" An exalted tribute from an exalted source. But here is his letter:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: You rightly understand me in expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. This I did before leaving home, and have frequently here, in private intercourse, since my arrival in Washington. I care not how generally the fact may be known, but I should not deem it right to publish any formal avowal of that preference under my own signature in the newspapers. Such a course would subject me to the imputation of supposing that my opinions possessed more weight with the public than I apprehend they do. The foundation of my preference is, that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious. I wish to say nothing in derogation from his eminent competitors; they have both rendered great service to their country; the one in the field the other in the Cabinet. They might possibly administer the Government as well as Mr. Fillmore has done. But then neither of them has been tried in the elevated position he now holds, and I think that prudence and wisdom and better restrain us from making any change without a necessity for it, the existence of which I do not perceive.

HENRY CLAY.

Wise on Fillmore!

In an editorial in the Richmond Enquirer in 1852, headed "*Henry A. Wise in Richmond*," we find the annexed rich passage. "WELL DONE MOST FAITHFUL SERVANT," is quite as strong a compliment as "*Washington like*," and will suffice for the present.

We ask everybody's attention to Gov. Wise's commendation of Fillmore!

"And why, asked Mr. W., have you (Whigs) deserted the man who stood by the Constitutional Union party? In answer to this question he read the letter of Mr. Fillmore to Mr. Babcock of New York, written during the sitting of the Baltimore Whig Convention requesting Mr. B., who was a delegate, to withdraw his name. When Mr. Fillmore wrote that letter, he knew he could not be nominated for the Presidency. The head of freesoilism had sworn to destroy him for doing what the Constitution—the instrument which he had sworn to protect—demanded of him. Mr. Wise showed from that letter, that he (Mr. F.) had firmly resolved not to seek a re-election—but laying aside his own private feelings and personal interest, to do what the crisis demanded —to know no North, no South, no East no West, but to sign the fugitive slave bill and guarantee perpetuity to a then tottering Union.

"The Compromise was enacted by Congress, Mr. Fillmore found it his duty to sanction it, and resolved to perform. Yet he was deserted by his party, and a man who could get Free-soil votes placed above him.

"Mr. Wise paid a high compliment to Mr Fillmore, for his patriotic course—he had served with him—knew him well—knew his private sentiments—knew them to be opposed to slavery in the abstract. The man who could act thus disinterestedly, he considered entitled to "well done" most faithful servant." [*Richmond Whig.*]

In Favor of Fillmore.

The Philadelphia *Daily News*, hitherto not a political paper, places Fillmore and Donelson at the head of its columns, and remarks:

"In thus proclaiming our preferences, we know that we reflect the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the people of Philadelphia, and, we verily believe, of Pennsylvania. No man now living has a stronger hold on the affections and confidence of the American people than Millard Fillmore, and eminently does his past career show that he is deserving of it. "The foundation of my preference," said the lamented Clay, in a letter to Daniel Ullman, in 1852, "is that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, and honest and conscientious." These were Mr. Clay's reasons for his preference in 1852, and these are our reasons now. As is well remarked by a much esteemed contemporary, *Who he is* and *what he is*, we all know, and *how* he has been tried, and *never* be *found wanting*. He comes before us with the heritage of a Clay and Webster—and is the very man in these trying and critical times, to preside over all parts of the Republic, with justice and equity for all, and with a firm hand to reform and redress any wrong that may be attempted in one section of the country against another. With him as the candidate of the National American party, no platform is at all necessary. His Administration of the Government for nearly three years, is "platform" enough for any reasonable man. *The man* is the main thing now. To have a sound, safe man, secures sound safe principles. Millard Fillmore's platform is his life, his services his patriotism, the friendship of Clay and Webster, and even of the best men of the Democratic party, in his day and generation."

National Foundry on Deep River.

We notice in the proceedings of the House of Representatives that the Hon. L. O'B. Branch of this State introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national foundry, on Deep river, in the State of North Carolina.

The resolution was adopted.

A Naturalized German's Views of Foreigners and Naturalized Citizens.

The following sensible and well timed remarks upon the exercise of the right of suffrage by naturalized citizens derive additional value from the fact that they express the opinion of one who is himself a naturalized citizen, of German birth.

In a letter to the Journal of Commerce, he says, it is nothing but natural that Americans should wish to be their own masters at home, and that they should try to reserve unto themselves the privilege of excluding such emigration as to them seems far from desirable. Foreigners, on the other hand, should never lose sight of the immense advantages offered to them, by the bare admission to this blessed country, untrameled as it is by professional limitations and coercive enlistment; with its free press and liberty of worship. They ought not to lay claim to all the privileges of a citizen as their right, but they ought on the contrary, to look upon that privilege as a boon, to be used discreetly, and with a due sense of the responsibility which attaches to it. Unfortunately this point of view is in most cases wholly lost sight of, and cannot but wound and gall the true patriot of America, to see on election day boisterous gangs of foreigners, talking in an accent which is odious to the native ear, parading through the streets with banners flying, the easy prey to the political knave, who knows how to drown their conscience the soonest, in floods of beer and brandy. Nay, I have myself been a witness to scenes still more revolting. I have seen droves of drunken sailors, fresh from on board foreign vessels, carried in triumph through the streets, and from poll to pool. I turned away in disgust, and at that time, now five years ago, felt my admiration of the Republican institution dwindle away fast. What with similar free and enlightened citizens, false ballot-boxes brought to light, and the destruction of others, what could be the result, but an election of officers who very soon proved to be a public disgrace; and how could this be otherwise, as long as thirty per cent of the numbers of electors did not even know by name the candidates placed on their tickets and less by reputation be it for good or evil. Now, here you have a ground for indignation in every honest man, whether he saw the light of life first on this side of the water or on the other; and you native Americans will see us all rise, like one man, side by side, united with you, this flagrant outrage alike on the liberties of us all, and on the safety of what we possess in the end; and, as it is admitted by every one that there is a lack of control at the polls on almost every election, there ought to be a close supervision and a frequent challenge. A salutary change will be effected by the Know Nothing party in this respect; and if it had attained nothing but this one reform, we should all bless its action.

From Nicaragua—General Walker and the Transit Company.

We see nothing to confirm the report that Gen. Walker had seized any of the Transit Company's boats. We however find in the Spanish part of Walker's paper, the Nicaraguense, a decree renewing charter to another association for similar purposes. The following are the main provisions of the decree:

1. The republic of Nicaragua grants to Mr. Edmund Randolph and his associates, the exclusive right and privilege for twenty five years from the date of this decree, to transport across its territory by one single route, passengers and freight from the port of San Juan del Norte, or any other more convenient port on the Atlantic, to the port of San Juan del Sur, or any other more convenient port on the Pacific, at the option of the grantees; also the exclusive right of navigating by steam vessels all the rivers, lakes, and interior waters of the Republic during the said term of twenty-five years. Within one month from the date of the decree the grantees shall designate to the government the route which they may select, describing the same by the names of the places where they will stop; and if at any time they should wish to abandon the route so designated, and adopt another, or make any material change therein, they will be able to do so, by obtaining the previous consent of the government.

2. The grantees, in consideration of the privileges which have been conceded to them, obligate themselves to pay to the government of Nicaragua one dollar for each passenger by them transported across the territory of the Republic.

The government exempts the vessels and freight of the grantees from payment of duties; requires them, in six months, to establish a line of steamers between New York and San Juan; and obliges them to carry government despatches, its officers and troops without exacting indemnity. The government, in return, "agrees to protect and defend the grantees in the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges granted by this decree, and also obligates itself not to grant to any government, individual or company, the right to transport passengers or freight across its Territory, or to navigate by steamers any of its rivers or lakes during this Convention."

Mr. Randolph is a Virginian and a graduate of the University of Virginia. He has been for some years a resident of California.

The Simplicity of Manners of Ex-President Fillmore.

This gentleman, now making a tour through Europe, exhibits the true Democratic spirit. A writer for one of the journals who met him abroad, says:

"Nothing, indeed, can exceed the unostentatious carriage and simplicity of the American ex-President on his whole journey through Europe. He goes and sees everything, yet nobody finds out who he is, and what elevated station he has occupied until he is gone. In Paris, while at the Hotel du Louvre, the landlord never knew his guest until some Americans had enquired for ex-President Fillmore, and the same thing occurred in Marseilles, Nizza, Genoa and Leghorn. When the people learned who he was, there was considerable empressement to serve him; but he afforded them no opportunity. Living in the simplest manner, and exciting nothing that is not usual with the most unpretending and unassuming gentlemen, he only leaves people with the regret that they cannot show him some of proof their respect, or some attention corresponding with his station. Mr. Fillmore has now been in England, France, Prussia, Austria, and Italy, and will have seen all Europe before he returns to the United States. He has been the unobserved observer of the people and their institutions, and will return to the United States a better judge of European governments than the whole body of unfledged diplomates we are in the habit of sending abroad.

Later from California.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN. The steamer Prometheus arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday, bringing California dates to the 20th ult. The Northern Light left San Juan on the 4th for New York, with $300,000 in treasure. From Central America we learn that Gen. Walker had seized all the boats of the Transit Company, annulled their charter and granted one to another company. A shock of an earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the 15th, doing some slight damage. An earthquake had destroyed the city of Jeddo, the capital of Japan, and caused the loss of thirty thousand lives.

Great Ratification Meeting at Philadelphia.

An immense ratification meeting was held in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. Great enthusiasm prevailed, the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson were adopted by acclamation.

We copy the speech of the Hon. H. M. Fuller:

SPEECH OF MR. FULLER.

The Hon. Henry M. Fuller was then introduced to the meeting, and was received with loud and enthusiastic cheers. In coming forward he thanked the audience for their kind greeting.— It was truly gratifying to witness such a grand outpouring of the conservative people of this metropolis. He was glad to meet with Philadelphians, in whose prosperity he always felt a deep interest. [Applause.] You are Philadelphians, and we are Pennsylvanians, but we have a higher and broader distinction as American citizens. [Great applause.] We know no North, no South, no East, no West, [Applause.] We have the whole Union at heart, and know no part. [Cheers.] We desire to have concord—to have unity—to go together in a common cause. [Applause.] We desire to keep our Constitution inviolate, and our Union sacred and indivisible. [Increased cheers.] We belong to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.— [Great Cheering.] The object of the meeting is to approve of the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson. [Three cheers.]

You desire to commence where the American Convention ended. [A voice—"That's so."] Do you ask who Millard Fillmore is? No, no. We want no better evidence of this than is found in the fact that he, 3,000 miles away, has been nominated for the highest position in our gift. [A voice—"That's so."] He has been tried and found faithful, and Mr. Fuller felt assured that the people would sustain the nomination with spirit and success. [Applause.] When Mr. Fillmore was in Congress, he was the author of a measure that gave life and energy to the depressed and abandoned interests of Pennsylvania. you did not forget this in 1848, and you will not forget it in 1856. When Mr. Fillmore was called to the Presidential Chair, he was the first to lend his efforts to restore harmony to his country, torn asunder as it was, by bitter dissension and sectional strife. [Great applause.]

For the Vice Presidency we have presented Andrew Jackson Donelson. [Applause.] He was the friend and disciple of Andrew Jackson. [Renewed applause.] And no man could have occupied such a position unless he had been a firm and decided patriot, and a friend of the Union. When the Convention assembled in Nashville to threaten the integrity of our Confederation, he made his appearance there, and asserted, in the language of Jackson, that "the Union must and shall be preserved." [Great applause.] We are charged with being a dark lantern party.

[A Voice. "That was a Wise man who said it."]

This is certainly no hole in the wall, no dark lantern place. All is open to the view of those who choose to examine our principles. We are charged, too, with being opposed to the foreigners. We are not so; but we do believe that citizenship has become too cheap. [Great and long-continued cheering.] We would give a warm welcome to all who come to our shores with a sincere purpose; we would extend the benefits and privileges of our government to the oppressed of every land. We believe that a change in the naturalization laws is necessary—[applause]—and that the purity of the ballot box is above party and higher than party triumphs.— [Renewed cheering.] Our desire is to keep the Union as it is—an asylum for the oppressed—a home for those who seek it for comfort and true political and religious freedom—a blessing to the downtrodden, a resting place throughout all time. [Applause.] Let us look at this heritage of ours. The "old thirteen" have extended their sway over new territory, and blessed new lands with the glory of republican institutions. Louisiana has been secured by purchase; the richness of the valley of the Mississippi has been opened to our people in its fulness; the sunny land of the Aztecs is now within our fold, and even the rugged gates of the Rocky Mountains, have been lifted up, that our race and institutions might reach the shores of the Pacific, blessing all and holding all in the strong embrace of a common Union.— [Cheers.] This Union it is our determination to sustain, and this meeting is an evidence of the reverence in which it is held by the people of Philadelphia and our noble Commonwealth.

Mr. Fuller retired amid the enthusiastic and prolonged shouts of all present.

"Still Harping on my Daughter."

The Sag Nicht prints of the south continue to harp about the immortal seventy four who supported Richardson for the Speakership. Now: when it is considered that of these seventy four only seventeen were northern men, and that they supported the Kansas and Nebraska bill because they regarded it as the best measure ever enacted "in favor of freedom," we think their southern coadjutors need not boast so much of their alliance.

Again: The southern members who supported Mr. Richardson, are, with a few exceptions, secessionists and disunionists, who are hoping as they do, that they might cut a more conspicuous figure in the new government than they are likely to do in the old.

Such are the materials of which the great democratic national organization is formed.— "Held together by the cohesive power of publick plunder," they are ready to unite in the support of any one who will agree to open the door of the publick crib to their greedy repaciousness, but let them be disappointed in their schemes of plunder, and they forthwith clamor for a dissolution of the Union.—*Fayetteville Argus.*

"Andrew Jackson Donelson was *not* the adopted son of Andrew Jackson, but only the nephew of Gen. Jackson's wife. *Every man has his pest,*" said the General once in Washington, with a sigh, a smile, and a twinkle of philosophical humor in his eye."—*Exchange.*

Perhaps the best answer to this is contained in the following extract from the will of Gen. Jackson:

EXTRACT FROM GEN. JACKSON'S WILL.—"I bequeath to my well beloved nephew, Andrew Jackson Donelson, son of Samuel Donelson, deceased, the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennessee, with this injunction, that he fail not to use it when necessary in support and protection of the constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by foreign enemies or domestic traitors. This from the great change in my worldly affairs of late, is, with my blessing, all I can bequeath him, doing justice to those creditors to whom I am responsible.

"This bequest is made as a memento of my high regard, affection, and esteem which I bear to him as a high minded, honest and honorable man."

Mr Fillmore.

We believe—and we are willing to place our opinion on record as a prediction—that the name of Fillmore will in time rally the great bulk of the American party in Massachusetts, and with a favorable prospect of carrying the State. We cannot of course anticipate the reply of Mr Fillmore to the letter informing him of his nomination but if he accepts it upon the broad platform of American principles, he will carry the State. Gen. Taylor's chances were not more favorable in 1848 than those of Fillmore seem to be now, but he carried the State by a handsome majority. The prospects of General Scott were not brighter at the time he was nominated, yet Massachusetts was one of the few States which gave him a plurality. It is too early in the campaign to expect any enthusiasm for Fillmore. Indeed, the nomination was made too early. But there will be a waking up before the November election which will surprise those amateur politicians who cannot see an inch beneath the surface.—*Boston Journal.*

Rhode Island Politics.

The Republicans in the American R. I. party attempted to put down the American nominations and platform but did not succeed. The vote on adoptions was 40 to 25. The Providence Journal states that the Convention was exceedingly turbulent and stormy.

Arrival of the Steamer Arabia.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

PEACE CONFERENCE PROGRESSING FAVORABLY!!!

SUPPOSED WRECK OF THE PACIFIC.

COTTON UNCHANGED!!!

BREADSTUFFS CONSIDERABLY DECLINED.

HALIFAX, March 12.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, with seven days later intelligence than that brought by the Africa, arrived here last night. She left Liverpool on Saturday March 1st.

The Peace Conference was progressing favorably at Paris.

She brings no tidings of the long missing steamship Pacific.

A despatch was received by Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., agents of the Collins line at Liverpool, dated Glasgow, February 17th, which says the steamship Edinburgh from N. York, passed on the 7th of February, large quantities of broken ice. Saw upon it a quantity of broken cabin furniture, five ornamental doors, with white or glass handles, a ladies work box, and other articles, such as are commonly used in the cabin of of a first class steamer. The Edinburgh was then five days out, in latitude 40, 36; longitude 45, 50. This in all probability was a portion of the wreck of the Pacific.

The Arabia left Liverpool at one o'clock on the 1st of March, and arrived at Halifax about 11 o'clock Tuesday evening. She brings 133 passengers, but encountered no ice.

Insurance had been made on the cargo of the Pacific, at £26 5s. free of average

The Peace Conference at Paris has held three meetings, but nothing of the proceedings is suffering to transpire.

An Armistice to end in March, but not affecting the existing blockade, is announced.

Rumors both favorable and unfavorable abound. The general impression is that matters thus far progress favorably. It is reported that Russia concedes required limitation, but will not abandon her protectorate over the Greek Christians.

The opinion increases, that immediately after peace is signed a general European Congress will meet to adjust the balance of power.

The excitement respecting American difficulties seems totally extinct.

The Mayor of London gave a banquet to Buchanan, but the latter was summoned to dine with the Queen, and could not attend.

The Armistice has been made known to the Crimean armies.

Omar Pacha has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

Russia, the Allies and Sweden, continue to make active preparations for the war.

Late and alarming rumors had been spread, that Russia will start objections which will cause the Conference to break up. These are regarded however, as a mere stock jobbing ruse.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton unchanged. Sales of the week 66,000 bales. Exporters took 300, and speculators 13,-000. The market closed quiet.

Breadstuffs considerably declined and closed dull. Flour declined 11 pence.—Canal flour 34s. 5d. Philadelphia and Baltimore 36s. a 37s.— Wheat declined three pence. Red wheat is quoted at 9s. 9d. to 10.; white 10s. 9d. a 11s.— Corn declined one shilling 6d. White and yellow corn 34s.; mixed 33s. 6d. Provisions steady and unchanged. Naval stores quiet and unchanged.

Consols 91¼ a 91½.

The American, and the Foreign Party.

Although surrounded by so many elements that have sprung up at different periods and on various occasions it is evident there are but two Parties in the country, at the present time: The American, and the Foreign Party. The former is composed of all such divisions and seceders from former parties, and persons as are opposed to foreign influence and suffrage in the country, to foreigners holding office under the Government, and in favor of a change in the Naturalization laws, limiting citizenship to twenty one years.— This is the American Party. Wherefore it follows, that all who oppose these views (and are in favor of what they reject) are entitled to be styled the Foreign Party. And so long as the American party maintain their present position, there can be no third party—an anomaly which is presented, for the first time in the affairs of the country. The idea that there is any longer a Whig and a Democratic party in the country, is a logical absurdity; they both ceased to exist, when the American party sprung into existence, and war was declared against it by all opposing factions, that espoused the foreign cause—and thus formed a foreign Party. The opponents of the American cause therefore, are enlisted under a foreign banner, as the English and French fight under that of the Crescent in behalf of Turkey against Russia. Their own flags but show their respective positions and divisions—there are but two parties to the war, Russia and the Allies.— Likewise, there are but two parties in this country—the American, and the Allied Foreign party, who have no other claim to American paternity, than that they are opposed to Americans.

The American is the party of the country—the friends of the Union—who claim that Americans should rule America, that the administration of its government may be pure and its institutions remain perpetual and perfect as they came from the hands of the Republic: Whose glorious Washington said—"None but Americans on guard to-night!" *Ashborough Bulletin.*

North Carolina Six per cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 13, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 14th of April next, for the purchase of $[illegible] of North Carolina State Bonds, dated January 1st, 1856, and [illegible] thirty years.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of $[illegible] of Bonds which will be dated January 1st, 1856.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent per annum, payable 1st of January and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

[illegible] bidding upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, [illegible] deposit the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, New York, or in either of the Banks of this City.

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

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 13, 1856. 12—td

City Tax List.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S 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 3, 1856. 10—td

CHEESE.—110 boxes Goshen Cheese just received per steamer. For sale by

Petersburg, [illegible] [illegible] BROWNLEY & HICKS.

PRICES CURRENT.

Petersburg, March 14.—TOBACCO.—The market continues active at full prices. For good leaf there is nothing like enough opening to supply the demand, and for such, prices have further advanced. We quote common to middling lugs $5@5½. Fair to good do. $6 a $7, and occasionally a hogshead brings $7½. Middling to fair do. $8@$9, and good $10@11½.

WHEAT.—Sales to-day have been light, and we quote prime red and white $1,82½@$1,70. Inferior and medium $1,25@1,45.

COTTON.—The receipts have been heavier, and the market is less firm with sales at 9½.

CORN.—Receipts small, and we quote at 70@75, the latter for small parcels.

BACON.—Virginia cured 12½. No Western yet in market owing to the failure of the arrival of the Baltimore steamers, on account of ice.

FLOUR.—The market is dull and the supply is more than equal to the demands. As prices are irregular, we omit quotations.

GUANO.—There is a steady demand for this article and the prices are firm. Sales have been heavy for the last 10 days at 57@57½.

LARD.—Virginia in kegs, 12½@15. No barrels in market.

Wilmington, March 15.—TURPENTINE.—No change in prices. Further sales of yesterday of only 354 bbls. at $1,88 for virgin, $2,35 for yellow dip, and $1,35 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. Only a small lot sold this morning at same figures.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

ROSIN.—No sales yesterday or to-day.

TAR. Sales yesterday afternoon of 344 bbls., and this morning 520 do. $1,75@1,85 ℔ bbl.; the former price for wet and the latter for dry parcels.

CORN.—5,900 bushels received since yesterday's report, and changed hands at 60 cents ℔ bushel.

BACON.—We note a fair enquiry for N. C. with very light receipts, and the price has advanced. Sales of 4,000 lbs. at 12¼ cents ℔ lb. for hog round.

FLOUR.—Has been brought in sparingly, for some time past, and the supply on market is exceedingly light. Small sales this morning of N. C. Brands at $8,25 for fine, $8,60 for superfine, and $8,75 ℔ bbl. for family.

Fayetteville, March 15.—BACON.—The demand for Bacon has improved, and the article is wanted at 11 to 11½ cents. Corn is scarce and wanted. Cotton is lower—best grades sell at 9 cents. Flour is scarce and much wanted.— Spirits Turpentine 33 cents.

Superior Teas in the Original Half Chests,

In Boxes of 6 and 12 pounds, and in Metallic Packages, of ¼, ½, 1, 2 and 4 pounds.

FOR SALE BY

JENKINS & CO.,

[ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF THE METALLIC TEA PACK.]

Wholesale Dealers in Teas only.

N. W. Corner of Market and Ninth Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Teas in Metallic Packs put up in half Chests, containing a variety of both Black and Green to suit buyers.

Printed list of prices, Terms, &c., furnished by mail to all who order them.

All Teas warranted to please or no sale.

One and the same price and terms to all and one only.

Half chests of Black contain about 35 pounds, and of Green about 50 pounds each.

March 12, 1856. 11—

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.

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 Kid Ney, 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 Canada, Early York, or Adam's Early, Tuscarora.
Cauliflower. Early Asiatic, (Imported,) Late Dutch.
Green—Pepper Grass. Brocoli—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 pickling.
Egg Plant, or Mangoes. 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, [illegible], Beechwood, (citron Sec.) Carolina Water, Mountain Sweet 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 do, 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-shaped, 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 Crook neck Summer, Dutch Winter [illegible], white, Dutch Summer [illegible], Cocoa-nut, 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 this advertisement. 10—

PATENT MEDICINES.—[illegible] hand a very extensive assortment of the patent and family medicines advertised in our papers, or known to our community, which we will sell at [illegible] prices, wholesale and retail.

PESCUD & GATLING.

Raleigh February 26, 1856.

THE SECRET ART of catching Fish with or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address [illegible] Fayetteville, N. C.

March 13, 1856. 11—

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

From Tiemann & Schell's General Advertising House Appleton's Building 346 & 348 Broadway.

SCHIEFFLIN BROTHERS & Co.

IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Perfumery, &c.,

170 William Street, New York.

INVITE the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c., &c.

In addition to their regular importations of Staple Drugs, they are also receiving, direct from the sources of production and manufacture, supplies of TOOTH, HAIR, and NAIL BRUSHES, SPONGES, COMBS, MORTARS, SPONGES, FRENCH and ENGLISH PERFUMERY, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, and many other articles usually embraced in druggists' stocks, which they are also enabled to offer on the most advantageous terms.

Orders, either in person or by mail, will receive prompt attention. 1y

June 26, 1855. 77—

First Premium Gold Medal Piano-Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS, 84 & 88 WALKER STREET,

NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to their splendid assortment of semi-grand and square Pianos, which, for volume of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty of finish, and in short every thing that renders a Piano perfect, are unsurpassed. They were awarded the first premium for both kinds in competition with the most distinguished makers from Boston, Philadelphia New York, and Baltimore.

NEW TRIUMPH!

STEINWAY & SONS have just been awarded the FIRST Premium GOLD MEDAL (over all competitors) at the late Fair of the American Institute Crystal Palace, for the BEST Pianofortes.

47—tf.

TILTON & McFAIRLAND,

33 Maiden Lane, New York.

MANUFACTURES OF THE WORLD RENOWNED Salamander Safes, Bank Vaults, &c.

Baltimore Depot, 145 Pratt,

Boston Depot, 14 Howard street.

127—1y.

FOR THE 1,000,000.

THE U. S. PATENT MARBLE CO.

(Capital $165,000.)

No. 398 Broadway, cor. Walker St. New York.

Are prepared to execute all orders for Mantles Table Tops, Columns, Pedestals, Pilasters, Slabs, &c., in imitation of Siena, Brocatel, Pyranees, Neapolitan, and all fancy Marbles; equal in strength, beauty, and durability to real marble and in some respects superior thereto, and at less than half the cost. Unlike marbleized iron, wood or slate, it is wholly free from all objections which are urged against mere surface work, where paint, copal varnish, &c., form the temporary polish and beauty of the article. Mantels from $6 to $40. Orders from Builders, Cabinet Makers and others solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Agents for the principal cities treated with.

JOSEPH LAMB, Sec. PETER RENNIE, Pres.
LOVEL G. MICKLES, V. Pres.

Raleigh October 1854. 129—1y.

NEW YORK MILLINERY.

MRS. SIMSON'S Wholesale and Retail Millinery and Straw Goods Warehouse, 351 Broadway

NEW YORK.

MRS. S. is now in Europe for the express purpose of selecting novelties for the Spring Trade, which will arrive and be ready for inspection on or about the first of March. Southern and Western Merchants and Milliners are respectfully invited to call and examine the same before purchasing elsewhere. Pattern Bonnets always on hand, and sent by express to any address. [Feb. 6.] 6—4m

Brooklyn-city Steam Engine Works.

D. P. BURDON & Co.

WATER STREET, BROOKLYN,—NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Steam Engines with Burdon's Patent cut off and Boilers.

THE subscribers not only assert the superiority of the construction of their Engines, but will guarantee to transmit one-third more power with the same surface of boiler, and 30 per cent less pressure of steam than any other Engine manufactured in the United States, maintaining an equal speed, without regard to amount of power applied to the engine.

Also from their long experience and improved facilities, they acknowledge no competitors in the manufacture of

Sugar Mills, Saw and Grist Mills, Steam Pumps, Mining Pumps and Gearing for Mines, Shafting and Pullies, Heavy and Light Castings, and Mill Machinery of every Description.

Southern Planters' attention is particularly directed to our new and improved sugar mill. The simplicity of construction, extraordinary power and great durability renders it decidedly superior to any now in use.

Orders by mail, or otherwise, attended to with promptness and despatch.

D. P. BURDON, } D. P. BURDON & CO.
W. S. CONKLIN, }
S. S. CONKLIN }

[Feb. 6] 6—2m.

The Wonder of the Age.

NO PAY!

IF Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment does not cure Cholera, Dysentery, Cramp, Colic, Croup, Dyspepsia, Vomiting, Mumps, Toothache, Headache, Chapped Hands, Cold Feet, Mosquito Bites, Insect Stings, Chronic Rheumatism, Swellings, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, and Pains in the Back, Limbs and Chest.

NO HUMBUG—TRY IT.

Dr. Tobias has warranted his Liniment for eight years without ever having a demand made for the return of the money—all that is asked is to use it according to the directions.

NO ONE WILL EVER BE WITHOUT IT

After once using it. If you do not find it better than anything you have ever tried Pills, [illegible]

GET YOUR MONEY RETURNED.

Thousands of Certificates have been received speaking of its rare virtues. Now a days it is the practice to fill the papers with certificates from unknown persons, or given by those who have never used the medicine—now Dr. Tobias offers to pay

1,000 DOLLARS

to any one who will prove that he ever published a false certificate during the time he has had his medicine before the Public.

Call on the agents and get a Pamphlet containing genuine certificates. As persons curious of the large sale of the Venetian Liniment have stated it is dangerous to take it internally, Dr. Tobias has taken the following

OATH,

I, Samuel I Tobias, of the City of New York, being duly sworn do depose that I compound a Liniment called Venetian, and that the ingredients of which it is composed are perfectly harmless to take internally, even to double the quantity named in the directions accompanying each bottle.

New York, January 9th, 1856. S. I. TOBIAS.

Sworn to this day before me,
Fernando Wood, Mayor.

Price 25 & 50 cents, sold by the Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers throughout the United States.

Also for sale, Dr. Tobias' Horse Liniment in pint Bottles at 50 cents, warranted superior to any other.

Dr. Tobias' office, 60 Courtland St. New York.

February 26, 1856 6—1y

Agents Wanted to Sell Maps,

THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

THE subscriber [illegible] Maps of the MOST USEFUL AND SALEABLE CHARACTER.

ENTERPRISING agents and others are [illegible] parts of the country are making from

$500 to $2000 a year.

[illegible]

March 13, 1856. 11—3m.

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this only valuable work. W. L. [illegible]

March 13, 1856.