RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday Morning, April, 23 1856.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

FOR YHEE-PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

PUR GOVERNOR. JOHN A. GILMER,

OF GUILFORD.

The Democratic Convention. This convention was held in this city last week, beginning on Wednesday and ending on Thursday. Of course, Gov. Bragg was nominated for re-election, and accepted that post in a speech before the convention, in which he indulged in no little self landation and glorification of the Democratic party. It was refreshing to witness the gusto with which he extended the right hand of fellowship to recusant Democrats who had joined the American party for the sake of preferment and not rising fast enough had returned to their old allegiance; and it was more than refreshing to listen to the dulcet strains with which he would tempt the "old line Whige" to come over and throw themselves into the arms of the "unterrified." Of course the American party came inffor a share of abuse, denunciation and ridicule from his excellency, which example was most faithfully copied by the speakers, both big and little, that followed in his wake. It was very evident that his excellency, entertained no little dread of the issues of the canyass, and well

him before he completes the campaign. J. G. Shepherd, Esq., of Fayetteville presided over the convention, and when he took the chair felt called upon to deliver an elaborate and ap. parently carefully prepared address, which did not, to our judgment, come with very good taste from a presiding officer. The usual number of resolutions was adopted, to which we will have occasion to make frequent reference hereafter .-Amongst others was one endorsing the present administration and recommending Pierce for renomination, and advocating the claims of Mr. Dobbin to the Vice-Presidency.

Some rich and entertaining scenes took place of which we shall take occasion to speak here-

We should not omit to say that "father Abra ham" was in attendance and went home before the convention adjourned with pretty considerable of a "flea in his ear."

## The Union Parade.

It has not been our pleasure, since our connec tion with the press, to record so interesting and beautiful an occurrence is our little "City of Oaks," as the Union Parade of the "Oak City Guards," under command of Captain Wm. IL. Harrison, the "Independent Guards" under command of Captain J. Q. DeCarteret and the Raleigh Gadets of Mr. Lovojoy's school, which came off on Thursday evening last, to the satisfaction and delight of a large concourse of spec-

We can safely say, and that too without fear of contradiction that no community with the same population, can boast of too finer military companies and as much military pride as the City of Roleigh can at the present time. Heretofore, on all public occasions which were worthy culating trust, except upon the characteristic of being celebrated by our citizens, we had no gratitude of youth, he has contributed unsparing military companies to enliven and animate such,

pones of the American press and the party everywhere to the nomination of John A. mer, as the American candidate for Governor, is most hearty and cheering. We could fill our paper with extracts from our cotemporaries em-plintically endorsing his high integrity as a gentleman, his ability as a public speaker, his win-dom as a politician, his enlarged and liberal views as a North Carolinian, and his eminent fitness to carry the standard of Americanism through the canvass upon which we are just entering. We

had intended to present the views of the American press upon the nomination to our readers, but the pressure upon our columns will not ad mit of it in this issue. We will endeavor to do so hereafter. We content ourselves, for the pres ent, with giving the following extract from a lead ing editorial article in the last Greensboro Patriot,

which will be read with much interest by our Mr. Gilmer is another in th t honorable list of American worthies, who has been the "architect of his own fortunes" whose self-reliance has been the sole element of his eminent success in life; who has struggled up from the humbler walks of

who has struggled up from the humbler walks of life, against disadvantages which would appal the effeminate one of luxury, to a position of distinc-tion and influence, where the fresh, generous, patriotic emanations of his mind are felt and ac-knowledged throughout his native State.

His ancestry were of the hardy Scotch-Irish pioneers of North Carolina, and took an active part for their country in the War of Independpart for their country in the War of Independ-ence. Both his paternal and maternal grand-fathers fought under command of Capt. Forbes, his maternal grand-uncle, who lost his life in the battle of Guilford. Thus his love of American freedom comes by legitimate inheritance, and the duty to protect it is among the most sacred be-

uests of his fathers.

His father like many other independent farm ers of the country, combined a mechanical with his agricultural employment, and reared his sons, (of whom John A. was the eldest,) in that best are angular reside, under the watchfulness of a religious mother, is instilled that high morality which is the impregnable bulwark of character, whether in social walk or in the temptations and storms of public life. By going to a neighborhood school in the winter mentles, he received a comhe might, for there will be no child's play for mon English education; and afterwards, on means raised chiefly by teaching the same school, he procured a substantial knowledge of the classic raised chiefly by teaching the same school, he procured a substantial knowledge of the classic and mathematics at the Academy of Greensbrough. Recruiting his financies by teaching a classical school for two or three years in South Carolina, he came home and engaged in the study of law, under the direction of Judge Murphy, procured a license to practice in 1832, and entered the legal forum, without money without wealthy or influential connexions—without anything but a vigorous constitution, a strong understanding, and a hopeful heart.

His associates and competitors at the bar were

His associates and competitors at the bar were such men as the Moreheads, Settle, Nash, Boy den, Mondenhall, Gorrell, Graham, Dick, Poin den, Mondenhall, Gorrell, Graham, Dick, Fon-dexter, Waddell, Kerr, and others who had achieved success and distinction in the large cir-cuit which he choose for his career. The array of talent among the older members of the profes-sion, whoo monophised the practice, would have been disheartening to a youth less hopeful or less dependent upon his own resources and energies. But he entered the field against this odds—and

commentary. He has now for many years held the position of one of the first lawyers of the It has teen truly remarked of Mr. Gilmer, that without pretending to he so, or perhaps without knowing that he is such, he is peculiarly the people's man; he is identically with them in history, in manners, in interest, and in feelings studymenthy. By his talents, industry, and courage, he has grown into fame and wealth or the sail where was norn, and where his ancestors lived. He been true to the friends of his youth, ever andful of his origin, and never desiring to tower liberal, almost to extravagance,—qualities which have been developed exclusively from his own genial nature, in the midst of earlier associations had to contend seems to have warmed his heart peculiarly towards young men in straitened cirforward young men in chosen pursuits, whather

ing confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the measure, and believed to infuse into the legislative counsels a rigor and efficiency that are now suffusing with the flush of benith and beauty the once wanting check of North Carolina. With the Central Railroad bill were passed acts for the improvement of the navigation of the Neuseand Deep Rivers, the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh and Gaston Rrilroads, of the Wilmington and Raleigh and Gaston Rrilroads, of the Wilmington and Manchester road, for the construction of the Fayettevitle and Western Piruk-road the Western Turnpike, &c., &c.

"To all these measures Mr. Gilmer gave a most cordial and efficient aid; and during his legislative career, looking on all North Carolina as one State, and as his State, he has favored the interests of every section, giving to his contemplated improvements a judicious and firm support. "To the East he has been more liberal than a majority of its own representatives, never refusing his influence in favor of any measure designed to benefit any part of that portion of the State, and anxiously desiring to see its rivers and ports grappled in wedlock, that cannot be dissolved, with the beautiful and productive West; and to this latter, his advent into public life marked the dawn of a new and brighter era."

La this death we have nothing expectated:

dawn of a new and brighter era."

In this sketch we have nothing exaggerated; but rather fallen short of a sufficiently high estimate of Mr. Gilmer's character—restrained as we have been by the apprehension that the circumstances of neighborhood and friendship might behave been by the apprenension that the circumstances of neighborhood and friendship might be-tray us into speaking too warmly for the appre-ciation of strangers. It is our conviction that the "American" standard could not have been con-fided to abler hards—the broad limits of North Carolina, among all her worthy sons, being the field of selection. And if the members of the party and the people of the State, do their duty but half as well as Mr. Gilmer will do his, in the

Риздаркориза, Feb. 26th.

To Hon. Andrew Jaceson Donesson.

Nir: -The National Convention in this City in the approaching election, having appointed the undersigned a committee to make known to you, officially, this proceeding, and to ask your accep-

tance of the position they have assigned to you In the discharge of this duty, the undersigned are happy to avail themselves of the opportunity it affords them, to express their personal gratifi-cation in the choice made by the Convention and to congratulate you upon a result no less honors ble to yourself than auspicious to the welfare o

the country.

With the highest consideration, we have the r to be
Very respectfully, your oh't servants,
ALEX H. H. STUART, of Virginia,
ANDREW STEWART, of Penasylvania
ERASTUS BROOKS, of New York.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky. WM. J. EAMES, of Massachusetts. EPHRAIM MARSH, of New Jersey.

TCLIP GROVE, near Nashville, March, 30th, 1586. March, 30th, 1586. j —
Gentlemen:—I did not receive until yesterday
your official note of the 20th of February last,
informing me of my nomination to the office of
Vice President by the American party, and asking

ly acceptance of the same.

For the flattering terms in which you have communicated this proceeding, I beg leave to offer you my sincere thanks. I accept the posi-tion assigned me by the American party with a just sense, I trust, of the responsibility belonging to it. I attended the Convention with no expectation that such an honor awaited me, and if my own feelings and wishes could have been consulted, it would have fallen upon some other member of the American party, in whose ranks are ab many distinguished individuals, better known to the country and better prepared by experience for the high dulies of the station, should the voice of the people be in accord with that of which you are the organ on this occasion. But acting upon the maxim left us by the great men of the earlier days of our Republic, that public office should be neither sought nor declined, I yield to the judgement of these who have thought

ican party.

Our leading idea is that the two old partie Democratic and Whiz, have cented to exert their former healthful influence in the management of the public interest, and that without the inter-vention of self ran which they can never effect, the beloved Constitution and Union, bequeathed to us by our Forefathers, will not long be preserv-

President Proces to the property engaged in the prose-cution of measure to avert the dangers he has brought upon the land, we see it more active than ever in scattering the reeds of sectional strife.

For the North Carolina Star. GREENSBORO', N. C., April 19, 1856.

Mr. Doub, Dear Sir-It is not often that I get

lina Standard, nor do I often give myself the trouble to contradict in any way any of the statements put in print by that pack of consistency, W. W. Holden. I let them pass, as far as I an concerned, not because they are true, but because they are generally such whoppers as to satisfy all reasonable men of their absorbity. In the standard penery "le Mr. Gilmer for or against Mr. Caldwell's great scheme for a bank to be catobiased on Railroad securities—in other words on paper."

New, when theselitors the Standard penned the above paragraph, he know he was writing a palpable and unqualified falsehood—a malignant untruth—a gross slander. I have never favored any such measure as a great bank founded on Railroad securities—in other words, on paper.—And this the editor of the Standard well know ut the time he wrote the above libel and slander, the time he wrote the above libel and slander.

The streamship Rottic, making great ravages in Nicaragua among and in Walker's army. Some of W concerned, not because they are true, but because The Bill I had the honor of introducing into the last Legislature was a precise copy of most of the Bank charters now in force in Virginia and South Carolina as regards the precious metals. It differed from the charters in those States, and they have the best banks in the Southern States, in this one particular, to wit; Instead of requiring the stockholders in the Bank I proceed to the Plenipotentiaries. They came at half-post twelve, and after the Treaty was read over, each one proceeded to sign it. the stockholders in the Bank, I proposed to charter to pay \$331 in gold or silver for every hunthe stockholders in the Bank, I proposed to charter to pay \$33½ in gold or silver for every hundred of paper they were authorized to issue, as do the Banks of Virginia and South Carolina. I required them to pay in \$35 for every hundred of notes the stockholders could possibly put in circulation. Still further, and in addition to all this—and over and above all that is required by the Banks in the States mentioned, my bill required them in addition to the specie capital to deposit with the Public Treasurer the full amount, of the discussions of the Banks in the Treaty in Rulleyard oversity. quired them in addition to the specie capital to deposit with the Public Treasurer the full amount of the circulation of the Bank in Railroad certificates of stocks, as collateral security for the ultimate redemption of the entire circulation of the Bank and as a criterion for the Public Treasurer to issue the circulation of the corporation by. In other words, my bank bill, as amended, was just other words, my bank bill, as amended, was just what the Banks of South Carolins and Virginia now are, as regards a specie basis. And as amended, just what the present State Bank now is as regards a specie basis. I repeat again, that the only difference in the bank I preposed to establish and the present State Banks, was that my bill, as amended, required after the stockholders had paid in precisely the same amount of Gold and Silver that the stockholders of the other banks had fone, and sixteen and a third dollars more from the stockholders in the Virginia and South Carolina banks were required to do, my bill required the stockholders to pledge and deposit with the Public Treasurer, the full amount of the circulation of the Bank in certificates of stockin some North Carolina banks as were made, but there was not much entirely and from the shipping of the harbor. In most other circles similar displays were made, but there was not much entirely and really. Treasurer, the full amount of the circulation of the Bank in certificates of stock in some North Carolina Bariload, as collateral security to the public for the ultimate redemption of all its noter, and as a criterion for the Public Treasurer to issue the circulation of the Public Treasurer to issue the circulation of the institution by. The bank of the State gives no such security as this to the public, consequently the bank I proposed to establish was just that much stronger than the present Bank of the State was just that much stronger than the present Bank of the State was in the present bank of the State was no such security. the State. If the present bank of the State was to fail, the stockholders would lose nothing more than the capital they paid in, while the people mould lose two dollars for every one the stock-holders did.

In case the bill I introduced had passed and the bank gone into operation and failed, the stockholders would not only lose their capital, but double as much more. In other words, the stockholders would not only lose eger capital, but double as much more. In other words, the stockholders in the bank I proposed would have necessarily to losse in the event of its failure fifty per cent more than any one clse could pos-

how much truth is in the assertion of the Standard that I am in favor of a great bank to be esthat I am in favor of a great bank to be established on paper. A baser falsehood never
was coined or published than the gratuitons assertion that I favored any such a schemic. I have
fo sympathy with any such establishments. I have
desire to see stronger and better banks shan ours.
There is no other State in the Union the circulatransfer those banks is at so heavy a discount in

Provisions unchanged. Consols 93. tion of whose banks is at so heavy a discount in the adjacent States as ours, and when the paper of the adjoining States is so greatly sought after as it is in North Carolina, by our present banks. Nor is there a State in the Union where exchange is sold so extravagantly as in our good old Com-monwealth—no not even in Virginia where the The companion of where high a single project of the companion of the compa sum semi-annually in gold and silver or foreign exchage—even under these circumstances the

en, had been accomplished; that the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire had been secured; that the Treaty is honorable to all

the State was nothing more hile the people to the 15th of February; and Bombay to the 6th of March.
The annexation of Ourde had been completed

The annexation of Ourde had been completed without disturbance. Lord Canning was sword in as the Governor General of India on the first of March. The Santal District was quiet. A scarcity had been apprehended throughout India in consequence of a want of rain.

Nothing had been heard at Liverpool from the missing steamship Pacific.

At Liverpool Cotton had advanced an eighth, principally for lower qualities. Sale for the three days reached 30,000 hales. Midding Orients 6;

VERY LATEST BY TFLEGRAPH. On Monday a ceremonial announcement of the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace was made to the French Senate. The corps of legislation was informed by the Prima Minister, that the Emperor desired to return thanks to them for the

periode support always afforded him which together with the devotedness of the allied flects and armies, had contributed powerfully to a hap-py issue of the war.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER RALTIC!!

\*\*FOUR DAYS LAYER!!!

\*\*FRATIOF PEACE SIGNED!

Grand Demonstration at London and Paris in honor of the Next!!

\*\*COTTON ADVANCED—BREADSTUFFS UNCHANGED!!!

NEW YORK, April 17.—The steamship Boltic.

\*\*Capt. Comstock, after a besterous passage of nearly fifteen days has arrived off Sandy Noof, where she remains in a dense fog. Her papers have been brought up to the city in a steam tug. The Bultic sailed on Wednesday, April 2nd.

The Ralife sailed on Wednesday, April 2nd.

The Ralife sailed on Wednesday, April 2nd.

The case of Adams & Co., vs. Cohen was list. The case of Adams & Co., vs. Cohen was list.

New Oblians, April 16. The agent of the Nicaraguan Government publishes a card this afternoon, in which he demounces the story of Col. Schlessinger's defeat as a falsebood, and says that an account had been received at head quarters, that Col. Schlessinger had only 250 men attacked by nearly 3000 Costs Ricans, when they retreated to San Juan.

The celebration of Henry Clay's birth day on sturday the 19th inst., at Slash Cottage, in Hanover county, Va., the spot of his nativity, according to the Richmond papers, was a brilliant affair. Among those who were present are named: Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General of the United States: Hon, John J. Cristenden of the United States; Hon, John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Hon, A. P. Butler, of South Carolina; Hon, James C. Jones of Tennessee; Hon, James M. Mason of Virginia, and others—members of the United States Senate. Hon, W. L. Underwoud, of Kentucky, Hon, John Cadwallader, of Pansylvania, and others—Representatives in Congress.

During the dinner, which came off in the Contract Appendix were made by Hon, Calab. Contract.

During the dinner, which came off in the Cot-tage, speeches were made by Hon Caleb Cushi-ing, Senators Butler, Douglas, Crittenden and Jones, and Messre. Bigler and Sidney Webster— During the progress of the festivities the vicinity known as the Slashes, was christened Ashland.

Mayora Office.

Raleigh April 23rd, 1856.

Persons who have failed to under their City
Tax List for the present year will have an
opportunity of deing se, by calling at this Office
any day during the next week.

W. Dallas HAYWOOD.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge, M AY he found Coffee, Sugar, Adamentine and Talline Candies, Nails of all sizes for common ure. Cruckery and tin ware, of all sizes and dispre, rauff and Tohacce and Cigare, Masi and Flour, Cura and Pear, and Shore, and a small amortment of Dry Gonda, and Candies, and many other things community found has growery; all of which will be sold Cheap for each or Cauntry Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.

Baleigh, April 23, 1856.
Standard please copy.

North Carolina Rail Road Schedule For Mail Train on and after Monday the 21st day of April, 1866.

Arrivo	Geldsbore', at at Raleigh at Hillsbore', Graham, Granabare', Jamestown,			21,58	A. M. P. M.
4 2 2 2	Lexington, Nalisbury, Concord, Charlotte,			8,10 0.06 7.97 8,49	
233		EAST.	1000	3363	No.
Leave Charlatte, at Arrive at Concord at Ballsbury,		F	8,45 6,55 8,09	A. M.	

wanted, sussequently the improvement mentioned does not report to them.

Connectine demond is limited and we quote at 55 to 70 ets, with but little doing.

Corros—The receipts continue light and demand good. We hear of few transactions a prime let would bring 10].

Tonacco—The receipts continue light and we notice an increased activity in the market. We quote Lags at \$4½ to 1; Lead \$7 to 12.

Grano—We hear of more enquire for this acticle. The stocks are small and with the almost certain prospect of a further advance by the Feruvian Agent. Holders are them and we altrance our quotations to \$57 to 53.

Stra Tune—Last sales at 40 ets.

Wilmington, April 19.—Toureaving—Sales posterday of 224 bids at 1,85 for ringin, 2,35 far posterday of 224 bids at 1,85 for ringin, 2,35 far posterday of 224 bids at 1,85 for ringin, 2,35 far posterday of 1,50 far ringin, 2,35 far posterday of 1,50 far posterday of 1,50 bids at 1,25 per bid. We note a decline to day of 5 cts per bid with sales of 100 bids at 1,20.

Corress—There is some animation in the market, and we note an advance, with sales yesterday of 320 bales middling to good middling at 104 to 11 cts per 1b. 1, and of 44 do, good middling to middling fair, at 11 futs per lb.

Corss—A cargo of 2,300 bushels received, but had not been sold when we closed longuives.

Yellow Dip turpentine \$1.85 per harrel. Scrape Solves, Solves, Receipts of Cotton small, sales have been returning the week for Factory use.

PEACE PROCLAMATION!

THREAD LACE GOODS, EMBRODDERIES

April 1, 1858.