North-Carolina Star

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday Morning, June 11, 1856.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN A. GILMER,

OF GUILFORD.

Congress.

Congress did nothing last week except adjourn from day to day. The Cincinnati convention was in session, and the halls of the two houses were putting on their Summer attire. Washington will be a seething, boiling, political cauldron for the remainder of the session.

Supreme Court.

This tribunal met in this city on Monday last, all the justices, we believe, in attendance. The following is the list of young gentlemen licensed to practice Law in the County and Superior Courts of this State:—

Alexander Justice,	Craven.
Henri Herrisse,	Orange.
William Badham,	Chowan.
Nathaniel A. Taylor,	Wake.
John D. Shaw,	Richmond.
Joseph A. Englehard,	Wake.
Daniel McDougald,	Harnett.
John B. Gillam,	Bertie.
William A. Cheek,	Warren.
David Scherick,	Lincoln.
Dellano Husted,	Wake.

North Carolina Coal.

We availed ourselves, on Saturday, of a polite invitation from Mr. Burns, to examine specimens of coal from the Deep River mines which he is daily using. The coal is a fine bright bituminous coal, free from all impurities, burns well, and leaves very little ash. One of the hands at the forge told us that two bushels of the Deep River Coal, were worth as much as three of the Virginia Coal. We understand that one of the companies on Deep River have expended $270,000 in opening their mine, and that they are now prepared to raise a ton a minute, and furnish it at nearly half the price of Northern Coal. Indeed Mr. Burns is so well convinced of the superiority, cheapness and excellence of the Chatham coal, that he is using it exclusively, hauling it from the mines 40 miles distant in wagons. All these mines need is an outlet. They can supply enough to keep the road from Fayetteville, the navigation company on the Cape Fear and Deep River, and a road from the mines to this place, busy all the time. Indeed we learn that the Superintendent of one of the mines says that he is prepared to load five hundred coal cars daily. Ought not every facility to be extended to these mines for getting off their coal in all directions?

The Locofoco Nominees.

The Locofoco National Convention that assembled in Cincinnati last week, nominated James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, as their candidate for the Presidency, and J. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for the Vice Presidency. The nomination of Mr. Buchanan was made on the 17th ballot, that of Mr. Breckenridge, on the 2nd.—Pierce was not here in the Convention, not having been able to secure a majority even at any ballot, which shows that all the great fuss made by the locofocos about his patriotism and nationality and such like, was only for Buncombe.

Of the nominees it is sufficient for the present to say they have both been violent partisans, and that there is nothing in the record and course of Mr. Buchanan that can recommend him to the support of Southern conservatives, and particularly to the old line Whigs. They can never, with self respect, give their support to a man who refused to do justice to Henry Clay, during his life time, in a very delicate and important matter, which he alone could satisfactorily explain, but waited until death had taken away one of the most shining lights of the country ere he had the manliness to do tardy justice to a political opponent in a matter deeply implicating his personal character. We repeat, we do not see how any old line Henry Clay Whig can give support to such a man.

The platform adopted, is after the usual model of Locofoco platforms, expressed in vague, general and indefinite terms like the Nicholson letter of Gen. Cass, capable of being construed one way in the North and another and quite different way at the South. B. F. Hallet, of Massachusetts, a noted freesoiler, was the organ of the committee in reporting their resolutions.

After reiterating and reaaffirming the Baltimore platform of 1852, they denounce the American party as unconstitutional(?); affirm the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act as embodying the only solution of the slavery question consistent with Congressional non-interference with slavery in the States and Territories; recognizes the right of the people of all the Territories acting through the fairly-expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justify it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the other States; (this admits Utah with a constitution allowing polygamy); advocates the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the Government in aid of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific; and finally declares in favor of maintaining the Union as it was, is, and shall be. This constitutes the home policy portion of the platform.

The foreign policy of the party is set forth in a series of additional resolutions. The first declares in favor of free seas and free trade throughout the world; the second declares the Monroe doctrine to be sacred; the third says that the central highways through the Atlantic and Pacific should be secured; the fourth sympathises with the people of Central America; the fifth expects the next administration to make every effort to insure an secondency in the Gulf of Mexico and to maintain the permanent protection of the great outlets into it.

All the resolutions except the last five, were adopted unanimously—New York not voting.—The Virginia delegation asked and obtained leave *to consider* the last five resolutions; and a North Carolina delegate made an inquiry after "the post road resolution," which, from its non-appearance in the platform, we suppose is still on the road.

Who was It?

What Speaker was that, at the ratification meeting, who declaring that he was almost dead himself, improved the solemn occasion to perform most impressive funeral solemnities over Franklin Pierce?

Ratification Meeting.

The "Unterrified" of this city held a meeting on Saturday night to ratify the locofoco nominations for President and vice-President. We learn that there were about fifty persons present, and that the speaking generally was rich, rare and curious. The speakers occupied much of their time in apologizing for the action of the Cincinnatti Convention in setting aside Pierce and nominating Buchanan. The only respectable speech was a premeditated, carefully prepared one by the Standard man, whose chief argument was drawn from the alliteration of Buchanan, Breckenridge, Bragg, Branch, Bushee, Biedsoe, not recollecting that, dropping the poetical "buzzing," and taking up the practical, ballot box "Bill" it may read as follows: Beaten, Blown up, Backed off, Bunged up, Bruised, Bedraggled, Buncombed Bruisers, who can be cured only by the application of the briny blisters made of the productions growing upon the breezy banks of that classic Brook called in the common vernacular Salt River.

Try again, ye gallant soldiers, who stickle at a letter and swallow a whole alphabet.

The Roman Catholics threaten the Democracy.

The good understanding which has so long prevailed between the Irish Roman Catholics and the Locofoco party, by which Mr. Clay was defeated and Pierce elected in 1852, appears to be in some danger of interruption. We see that Archbishop Hughes's paper in New York lashes the House of Representatives and particularly the Locofoco portion of it, for refusing to institute an inquiry into the killing of the waiter at Willard's by Mr. Herbert. The waiter was an Irish Roman Catholic; and the organ "calls aloud for vengeance on the murderer." That sin, it says, "is on the Democratic party, as a party, and accursed be he who helps such a party into power, until that blood is lawfully purged away."

It then proceeds a little more clearly to point out, that somebody in particular has the matter in hand. It says:

"Let them not suppose this matter is going to drop here. *One who seldom drops anything has it now in hand, and he distinctly warns the Democratic Representatives at Washington, that if justice is not done on the murderer, Herbert, they will be held accountable*, as the party who interposed to screen and protect him from the penalty of his guilt."

The tendency of all this is to a union of the Archbishop and his sect with the Black Republicans.

Enforcement of Decorum in the Senate.

When Mr. Calhoun wrs the presiding officer of the Senate he established the rule that he was neither bound, nor had he any power to call Senators to order, or to preserve the decorum of debate. That power, according to him, belonged wholly to the Senate itself. After this absurd rule had been set up by Mr. Calhoun, no presiding officer of the Senate ever ventured to question its propriety, and his practice came to be regarded as an authoritative precedent. But, says the Buffalo Commercial, when Mr. Fillmore was elected Vice President, with a characteristic independence, he determined that a precedent so unreasonable should not be binding on him. He, therefore, on assuming the duties of his office, made an address to the Senate, in which he informed that body that he should consider it his duty to preserve decorum, and should reverse the rule which had so long prevailed, that Senators were not to be called to order for words spoken in debate. The Senate ordered this address to be entered at large on their journal.

Another New State—Deseret.

The good people of the Salt Lake country have held a convention and adopted a constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State, to be called Deseret. The constitution is brief and simple. It tolerates all religions, is silent on the subject of slavery, and says not a word about how many wives a man may have.—Messengers have been sent to Washington to lay the application before Congress. Every form has been observed in the preliminaries—the whole people of the territory have ratified the constitution; and on the outside there is no ground for exception. Bot beneath the surface is that horrible moral and social pest—polygamy. It is difficult to say what should be done. Congress has no right to dictate the domestic laws of any State; but it has the right to refuse to admit a territory into the Union as a State. It will be a terrible disgrace to the Union as a State, tolerating and encouraging polygamy; but it may be that is the best means of reforming that deluded people. This comes of conquest and the admittance of all the offcourings of Europe into our country.

Rather Severe.

The absence of Edward Everett, Rufus Choate and Robert C. Winthrop from the "indignation" meeting at Faneuil Hall, having been made the subject of severe comment, on the part of certain factious persons, the Boston Courier, while disclaiming any intention to offer any apology in behalf of the absentees, deems it a duty to say "that the character of the preliminary meeting of Friday evening, and of those who occupied the platform on that occasion and spoke, were sufficient to justify any rational man for absenting himself from the subsequent meeting."

THE Dismissal of Mr. Crampton calls to mind the case of Mr. Jackson, the British Minister, who was dismissed in 1809, for grossly offensive conduct. He had just returned from Denmark, where he had been insolent and overbearing. Our government would not submit to his arrogance. The Secretary of State informed Mr. Jackson that no further communication would be received from him. Mr. Pinckney, our Minister to England, made a representation of Mr. Jackson's conduct to the British government, and he was recalled. Fifteen months elapsed before a successor was appointed.

Extreme Caution.

The Speech of a certain factionary in the ratification meeting, reminds us of the anecdote of the man who, being present in a crowd that were abusing his Satanic majesty, took occasion to speak up in defence of his Excellency, declaring that none of them knew into whose hands they might eventually fall.

Who can tell?

Can any one tell which of the speakers of the ratification meeting were rejoicing for Buchanan and which were mourners for Pierce? Why did not the President telegraph for father Abraham?

Texas Debt.

The Treasury department has paid, for the three days, up to Thursday night, to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, under the act of Congress of February 28, 1855, $4,688,956 58.

Democracy Illustrated.

No more apt illustration of the character and principles of the Democratic leaders and their organs, can be furnished, than is afforded in the two following paragraphs from the Richmond Enquirer one of the leading organs of the party: *From the Richmond Enquirer of May* 14, 1856.

Every mind of the least sagacity must foresee the recognition of the existing government in Nicaragua will involve the United States in hostilities with Great Britain. The filibuster impulses of the country will not be satisfied with the simple recognition of the legitimacy and stability of Walker's ascendancy in Nicaragua, but support him in his audacious schemes of ambition. In an invasion of Mexico he would be equally entitled to our sympathy; and if the Government at once abandon its conservative policy, who can predict to what perilous extremities it may be driven! The only just and safe policy for the country is to adhere with scrupulous fidelity to conventional engagements, and the obligations of international law.

The above, the reader will perceive, is a full and unqualified endorsement of the refusal of the President to receive the Nicaraguan Minister.—Now, let us turn to the following paragraph, which appeared five days thereafter in the same paper, and see to what a state of abject servility one of the leading organs of the party is reduced. Can any patriot look upon the two pictures without a feeling of humiliation and loathing?

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 19, 1856.

In the recognition of the *de facto* government of Nicaragua, the President no doubt was determined by exigencies of State, which the public are not prepared to appreciate, for want of information on all the possible bearings of the measure. For ourselves, though averse originally to the establishment, at this particular crisis, of diplomatic relations with the Walker-Rivas administration, and though not yet entirely satisfied of the necessity, and wisdom of the policy, still we can unhesitatingly rely upon the approved patriotism and discretion of the President, until ampler information will justify us in a final and deliberate declaration of opinion.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder, an old line Whig journal, which has up to this time refrained from taking a position on the Presidential question, comes out now in favor of Mr. Fillmore. In referring to Mr. Haven's letter, it says:

It removes all doubts in regard to the position of Mr. Fillmore, and his acceptance of the nomination. Mr. F. always has stood by his country. He will do so still. He will sink or swim with those national conservative Union men, who stood by him and the Constitution in 1850, and saved the country from disruption and anarchy. Unless we greatly mistake the signs of the times, the country will now stand by him. Factions, sectionalism, fanaticism will war against him, but the honest and patriotic masses, who love country more than party, will rally to the support of Fillmore and Donelson, the people's candidates; and with the "Constitution and the Union" as their battle cry, they have in prospect a glorious victory.

Mormons.

Every few days companies of Mormons, varying from two to seven hundred persons, are peticed as landing at some of the Atlantic ports, and proceeding westward. It seems that Iowa City has been selected by the leaders of the church as the place of rendezvous for some 5,000 of their adherents, previous to their final starting for Utah, in July or August. They are principally recruited from England and Scotland. The company which arrived at New York some months ago are temporarily lodged in the railroad buildings in Iowa City, and an encampment of tents has been formed about two miles from the town.

Senators Seward and Sumner.

The Albany Argus says, in allusion to the statement of Senator Douglas, that Mr. Sumner's speech was deliberately written out and rehearsed before delivery:

"Senator Seward was present at the rehearsal and listened with regret to the extravagant propositions with which it was filled. He entreated the Massachusetts Senator to make it less offensive; and advised him to curtail those very passages, and to strike out those accusations which proved afterwards so offensive to the Senate and the public.

"We regret that the advice of the New York Senator was not heeded. It might have averted an occurrence, for which it is true there was no justifiable provocation, but which can only be regarded as a calamity."

A Flourishing School.

The Salem, N. C., Female Academy in a flourishing condition, if we may judge from the number of scholars in attendance during the past session. There were from this State; 142; South Carolina, 55; Alabama, 25; Mississippi, 24; Georgia, 23; Tennessee, 22; Virginia, 12; Texas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Florida, California, and Arkansas, each 2; Kentucky, Indian Nation, and Maryland, each 1—in all, 327.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church, in General Conference, at Indianapolis, has had the subject of slavery before it for several days, on a proposition to introduce into the church discipline a general rule forbidding the traffic in slaves and the holding of slaves for selfish or mercenary purposes. The Conference, after a long debate, voted it down—123 to 92—as unwise to introduce this subject now.

Explation.

The Boston Post says that Mr Herbert, M. C. from California, who killed the waiter, Keating, at Willard's hotel, in Washington, has given to the widow of the deceased, a neat house, settled upon her a handsome annuity and provided for the education of her children.

Senator from Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., June 5.—The Legislature today elected James Dixon (American and Republican) United States Senator from this State. The vote stood: Dixon 115, Toucey 101, scattering 7. Charles McCurdy was elected Judge of the Supreme Court.

Lexington Flag.

Mr. James B. Shelton, has retired from the "Flag."—and this able and spirited paper will in future be conducted by James A. Long and Alphonso W. Ingold.

Apt Simile.

What orator was that who said in most beautiful and appropriate metaphorical language that the "United States was enlarging its borders and spreading her wings like a green bay tree?"

The Nominees.

The Convention of the American Party, held in this place on Thursday last, nominated Josiah Turner, jr., Esq., for the Senate, and William N. Patterson and Frederick N. Strudwick for the Commons. We were not able to be present at the meeting, but we understand that there was great unanimity of feeling among the members, and that the nominations were responded to unanimously. *Hills. Recorder.*

Democracy—Extravagance.

Under the present Democratic Administration the expenditures of the Government during the current fiscal year amount to some $60,000,000; while the estimated expenses of the ensuing year nearly reach the enormous amount of $75,000,000! An increase of about fifteen millions in one year. If the Democratic party shall be continued in power and these expenses continue to increase in this ratio, the country must inevitably be ruined. This immense amount of money comes out of the pockets of the people—equal to about *three dollars* for each man, woman and child in the United States.

Now the root of this evil is the expenses of Congress itself, and the vast jobs and contracts it votes to establish printing presses and keep up party interests. If members of Congress would apply their attention to this and other proper business, within the sphere of their duties, they would find less time to interfere in elections at home, whether for Governor or President. The Democrats have had a majority in both Houses of Congress and a President for nearly a full term, and, instead of reducing the expenses of Government, make them increase at an enormous rate. They are, therefore, unwilling or unable to economize. Parties, like men, must be judged by their fruits. The Democrats have had a fair trial and failed. Let them therefore surrender power, and give place to men who will administer the government upon more just, patriotic, and economical principle; whose watchword will be "retrenchment and reform."

The Tariff of 1846 yields with the sale of the public lands more than seventy millions of dollars. But this amount is barely enough to defray current expenses; while there is the interest on the national debt to be paid, not to mention the principal, which at certain intervals must fall due and should be paid to save our national credit. But, as we have before remarked, the democrats, (who are for economy and low duties,) have had over three years of administration and majorities in both Houses of Congress for two, but are incompetent or unwilling to reduce the heavy burthens of the people. Is it possible that members of Congress can sleep of nights, with such heavy and unnecessary burthens on their constituents, much less find leisure to write pamphlets on Presidential elections, nine months beforehand, and before it is known who the candidates are to be?

We wish our friends to read and inwardly digest what we have above presented; and thus seeing the evil complained of and knowing what the appropriate remedy is, let them bestir themselves for the contest—let them talk to their neighbors and impress them with the necessity of reforming the government. If there are those listless or asleep, let them arouse from their lethargy, shake off the dew drops that glisten on their garments, and let us all march forth to battle and to victory!

Asheville Spectator.

Gov. BRAGG, prior to his election to the chief office in the State, was by no means a popular man even in his own county. It is true that the people of Northampton sent him to the Legislature in 1842, but two years afterwards, when he was a candidate for re-election, *he was beaten*; and two years after, 1846, he was again a candidate, and was *again beaten*. After that, he quit running for the Legislature in Northampton county.

The county, since, has sent Locofoco members to the General Assembly, and is, indeed, classified as Democratic property. Now, does not this fact prove that Mr. Bragg has not the confidence of the people of his own county?

How different this from Jno. A. Gilmer's case?—His name is a household word in Guilford. The people there universally love and respect him. They believe in his patriotism, his ability, his sleepless industry, his devotion to the immediate interests of his constituents and of the State. They know him to be the architect of his own fortune, a good, generous man, a kind neighbor a useful citizen. They have manifested their confidence in him by repeatedly electing him to the General Assembly, and in August next they will pile up such a vote as will overwhelm his enemies with confusion.

The fact is, the two candidates are utterly dissimilar. Gov. Bragg is a mousing politician skilled in the tricks of the trade, adroit in political strategy, well versed in making "the worse appear the better reason." You listen to him, and while the argument seems specious enough, you feel that the premises are not sound. You go away with the impression that he would take advantage of you if possible. In short, you doubt his sincerity.

But, in listening to Mr. Gilmer, you feel that an earnest, practical, sincere thinker and speaker is before you. There is so much honesty in the man, so much candor and truth, that no one can doubt or mistrust him.—*Wil. Herald.*

Grand Chapter of North Carolina.

This body convened in regular annual communication in this town on Monday last, and is still in session. There are quite a number of delegates present from the various subordinate Chapters of the State, and the transactions have been marked with the decorum and kind feeling so illustrative of the tenets of the Order. Nothing of special interest, apart from the ordinary business of the Grand Chapter, has been done. We learn, however, that the affairs of the institution are in a prosperous condition.

Yesterday, an election of officers for the ensuing year was had, with the following result:

M. E. Peter Castle, of New-Bern, G. H. P.
E. E. F. Watson, of Graham, D. G. H. P.
E. Z. M. Paschall, of Oxford, G. K.
E. T. Page Rizzard, of Wilmington, G. S.
T. W. Brown, of do. G. Treas.
T. B. Carr, of do. G. Sec'y.
A. M. Campbell, of Fayetteville, G. M.
Jas. Mebane, of Tarboro', G. P. S.
Thos. J. Utley, of Raleigh, G. R. A. C.
J. W. Blount, of Duplin, G. M. 3d V.
J. S. Gibson, of Germanton, G. M. 2d V.
H. C. Hurdle, of Alamance, " 1st "
Rev. J. Reid, of Louisburg, G. Chaplain.
E. Turlington, of Wilmington, G. Tyler.

Wil. Herald, June 5d.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren was thrown from his horse on Thursday, and received a severe though not dangerous injury.

Franklin Pierce vacated, by the nomination of Buchanan, a very hard fall from the Presidential chair on the same day.

This is a singular coincidence. Martin, the first Northern man with Southern principles, is permitted to occupy the Presidential mansion but one term. Franklin, the second Northern man with Southern principles, experiences the same fate. Martin went in almost with unanimity, and retired with the same; Franklin do. Martin falls from his horse, at Kinderhook; Franklin in Mexico. Martin is a used up politician, and so is Franklin.

We tender our condolence to both the unfortunates. *Wil. Herald.*

Congressional.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1856.

SENATE. Mr. Bright being absent, Mr. Stuart presided. He laid before the Senate a message about Central America already published.

A resolution was adopted that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday next, it be to meet on the Monday following.

The presiding officer laid before the Senate a letter from P. S. Brooks to Mr. Bright, in which he disclaims any intention of offending against the privileges of the Senate by his assault on Sumner, but says that he felt bound to chastise him for insults to his State and to his relative, and having sought him in vain elsewhere, deemed it proper to inflict that punishment here.—The Senate not being in session, he did not think he was committing any breach of privilege.

The letter was read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed, when the Senate adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the select committee on the subject of the alleged assault upon Mr. Sumner, submitted a report, signed by himself and Messrs Pennington and Spinner, concluding with a resolution, "that Preston S. Brooks be and he is forthwith expelled from this House as a representative from the State of South Carolina," and "that this House hereby declares its disapproval of the said act of Henry A. Edmundson, a member from the State of Virginia, and Lawrence M. Keitt, a member from the State of South Carolina in regard to said assault"—the committee implicating them in the affair in the following language:

"It further appears from such investigation that Henry A. Edmundson and Lawrence M. Keitt, sometime previous to said assault, were informed that it was the purpose of Preston S. Brooks to commit violence on the person of the said Sumner for words used by him in debate, as a Senator, in the Senate, and took no measures to discourage or prevent the same, but, on the contrary, anticipating the commission of such violence, were present on one or more occasions to witness the same as friends of the assailant."

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, made a report from the minority, taking the general ground that no breach of privilege under the constitution had been committed.

Both reports were ordered to be printed, and The House adjourned.

Gov. Bragg stated, while alluding to Mr. Gilmer's proposition for financial reform, that the profits of Banking come out of the people. Admitting this to be true, is it not better that these profits should go into the State treasury to pay the debts of the State, than go into the pockets of monied capitalists? We are bound to have banks, and if their profits come out of the people's pockets, had they not better go to their own debts, than to increase the rich man's wealth?—The answer is too plain.

Asheville Spectator.

In his late pamplet, Mr. Clingman says that the Democratic Party has been modified of late—that in 1852, for the first time, did they adopt the resolution of '98-'99, as a part of their creed. We suppose from this that Mr. C. considered them Federalists before. We have always been told that Democracy was unchangeable—"without variableness or shadow of turning." But Mr. C. had to give some reasons for turning his coat and joining his ancient enemies, and he gave this among others without thinking, perhaps, of the conclusion it leads us to.

Asheville Spectator.

The American Party.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* says and says wisely and well:

There is an American Party in the United States which is diffused over the whole country. Let us thank God it is so. The origin of this American Party was necessary to purge the ballot box from foreign influence and its incidents.—There is no well informed gentleman in the United States who will aver that the ballot box has not been, for years past, and annually is the depository of abominable frauds, and that these frauds are usually practised by demagogues, to obtain for their party the votes of venal or ignorant foreigners. The American Party desire to secure the franchise to that kind of intelligence that understands the Constitution of the United States, its views, and legitimate tendencies; and when emigrants are thus qualified, they may be admitted to the privileges of native-born citizens. Such being the views of the American party, it cannot be put down. As well might you plant the acorn in a flower vase, and expect the oak that may spring from it not to burst its frail boundaries.

Raleigh Female Seminary.

The examination of the Young Ladies in the Raleigh Female Seminary came off this week. It was *impartial*. The readiness and ease with which the young ladies answered questions and solved problems, showed that they were familiar with their text books and had been thoroughly instructed. The Rev. Mr. Christian, the Principal, has confirmed the high reputation as a scholar and instructor with which he came to the charge of this institution. He is aided by able assistants.

On Monday evening, the sermon to the young ladies was preached by Rev. Dr. Carter, of Louisburg. The Doctor remarked, in setting out, that he came not to teach them the philosophy and science of man, but teach them the science of salvation. He then proceeded to present to them in a clear, able and masterly manner, the plan of salvation. His heart warmed as he advanced with his theme, and with it he warmed the hearts of his audience before he concluded. On Tuesday evening, Rev. H. T. Hudson delivered the Literary Address. This was a chaste, elegant production, delivered in a pleasant, attractive manner. Many of his thoughts were not only well conceived, but eloquently expressed.

On Wednesday evening an entertaining concert was given by the young ladies. Everything passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily. The friends and patrons of the Seminary have increased confidence in its management and success.—*N. C. Christian Advocate.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on the 6th inst., by O. L. Burch, Esq., Hillery Rabey, of Goldsboro', to Miss Martha Yeargin.

At Chesterfield C. H., S. C. on Friday evening, the 16th ultimo, by James C. Craig, Esq., Mr. L. N. Keith (Printer) formerly of this city, to Miss Caroline E. Pasell, of Cheraw, S. C.

"May their passage be pleasant,
Over life's stormy sea,
In whatever country
Or climate they may be,
With the gales of prosperity,
May they reach Canaan's shore;
Where joys are perpetual
And partings no more."

City papers please copy.

Later from Europe.

QUEBEC, June 3.—The steamer Indian arrived here from Liverpool, which she left on 31st May, with four days later news.

The demand for cotton was more limited.—Breadstuffs dull. Wheat from 3 to 6 pence lower. Flour declined 6d to 1s.

There was a better inquiry for corn, and the political news is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, May 21.—Flour had but little speculative demand; Canal at 32s 6d to 33s; Southern at 37s to 38s. Wheat buyers were holding back for lower prices; Red at 9s 6d to 10s. White Corn at 30 to 30s 6d; Yellow at 29s to 29s 6d.

POLITICAL NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the Indian which has just arrived at Quebec, we learn that in the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Clarendon in answer to a question from Lord Elgin, stated that the letter signed by Mr. E. Hammond, was the genuine document, and that the agents of Costa Rica and some South American States, had ever since Col. Walker's first attack, been appealing to England for assistance.

A great variety of proposals had been made to the British government, including an offer for protectorate to England.

And also a grant of material assistance, all of which Her Majesty's government refused.

They disapproved of the present state of things in Nicaragua, and thought that such would throw a shade upon the reputation of the U. S. He, Lord Clarendon, knew no better plan than that the United States and Great Britain should combine for the protection of their subject.

Despatches were received from Vienna stating that the convention had been concluded between the Porte and the Western Powers.

The weather in England had been very boisterous, and several vessels were cast ashore on the coasts.

Consols were 94¼.

Cotton had been depressed since the news per Arabia, the sales during the last three days previous to sailing of the steamer, being 24,000 bales.

Money easy.

The estimated revenue of Great Britain for the current year by the report of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is £67,000,000 sterling, this shows a deficiency of nearly £9,000,000.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

THREE DAYS LATER.

Halifax, June 5.—the Niagara with three days later intelligence from Europe, has arrived.

Her political news is quite unimportant.

ADDITIONAL BY THE NIAGARA.

Halifax, June 5. The excitement on the Italian question continues.

The British Ministry had again triumphed on a motion censuring them for the abandonment of the question of the Maratime Law, touching neutrals.

There is nothing decisive touching the Sound Dues.

Russian successes in Circassia are confirmed.

ENGLAND.

Lord John Russell gave notice to Parliament, that it was his intention to ask the question, whether the Government intended to interfere between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The *Times* thinks England and the United States must combine for the adjustment of Central American affairs, and suggests that the Czar be called in as umpire for America in the Mosquito coast question.

The Danish proposition, to which Russia, Sweden, and Oldenburg, have agreed, has been published. Denmark renounces all right to the Sound and Belt Dues, for 35,000,000 six dollars. All the Maritime powers must first assent, Denmark reserving the right to treat separately with them. Denmark demands security for the payment of the money.

MARKETS.

Cotton—Lower qualities slightly declined.—Upper and, middling firm. Breadstuffs a shade lower. Provisions weak.

Liverpool, May 24. Flour a trific lower, with but little speculative demand. Western Canal 33s.; Ohio 36s. (@37s.; Southern 35@36. Lower grades of wheat declined. 2d. Southern is quoted at 10s. 2d, @10s. 6d.; White 10s. 10d. @11s. Corn declined 6d. to 1s, Closed firm. White 29s. @ 30; yellow 28½ @ 29

Forty millions had been subscribed to the new loan, and the deposite was paid without pressure.

Bullion had increased in the Bank of England 23000 pounds.

American securities unchanged, with a limited business.

Guide to the Springs.

THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS.—Containing an account of all the Principal Mineral Springs in Virginia, with remarks on the nature and medical applicability of each. By J. J. MOORMAN, M. D. Second edition, greatly enlarged, with a synopsis and maps of the routes and distances, and plates. Also, an appendix, containing an account of the natural curiosities of the State. 12mo. muslin, $1.25.

"Visitors to the Springs, for health or relaxation, will find it greatly to their advantage to procure such a valuable route manual as this; and those who, like ourselves, remain at home, can also appreciate anything which bears upon Physical Geography in its combination with the healing art. The work is got up in capital style, and the public may be sure that it is no catchpenny production."—*Watchman and Observer.*

Burke's Virginia Springs.

THE VIRGINIA MINERAL SPRINGS. With remarks on their use; the diseases to which they are applicable, &c. accompanied by a map of Routes and Distances. A new work. Second edition, improved and enlarged. By WILLIAM BURKE, M. D. 12mo. muslin, $1.25.

"No portion of the world is more favored by Providence in Mineral Waters of great value and undoubted virtue than the mountains of Virginia. A Scientific and Digested Account of their Qualities and Effects, with directions as to their Use, by a competent medical gentleman, is here offered to the public; also a Map of the Routes, by which the several watering places are reached. To invalids especially, who are directing their attention to Nature's remedial agents, we commend this as a travelling companion; it will direct their choice and guide their journey, in search of the dearest boon on earth. They will here obtain more information respecting these Fountains of Health, than from any other source whatever.—*Methodist Quarterly Review.*

For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, June, 1856. 24—

Jones' White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs.

Warren County, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS are situated in a healthy and pleasant section of country, 12 miles from Warrenton Depot and 44 miles from Henderson, at each of which places Hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is celebrated, the medicinal qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of sixteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS, same as last year, viz:

For Board per month,	$21 00
" " week,	9 50
" " day,	1 50

For children (under 12) and servants, half price.

Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.

A DAILY MAIL will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.

WILLIAM D. JONES.

June 1st, 1856. 24—2m.

Greensboro' Female College.

THE Fall Session of 1856, will commence on the 21st day of July.

TERMS.—Board (including furnished Rooms attendance, Fuel, Washing and Lights) with Tuition in all the English branches $19.00
Incidental tax, for repairs 1.00
Dry Substance, for fuel, 1.00
EXTRAS.—Music on the Piano or Guitar, $22.50 Drawing, $5. Studies in Heads, Crayon Pastils, $10. Oil Painting, $10. Latin, $5. French $10. Regular fees are to be paid one-half in advance, the other half at the end of the Session. Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered, *free of charge*, to those ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting science.

Circulars will be sent on application to the President, to those desiring full information.

T. M. JONES, Pres't.

June 24, 1856. 41—3m.

WE are requested to announce W. B. JONES, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Wake Co.

Raleigh, June 11th, 1856. 24—tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

RETAIL MARKET.

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

Norfolk, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS.—The receipts of Flour have continued very light but the demand is limited and prices show a slight decline from our last quotations. We quote family $8¾ @ 8¾. Extra 37½ @ 7. Sales of mixed Corn at 56c., Corn Meal 68c., Red Wheat $1.30 @ 140c, White $1.50 @ 1.60c.

PROVISIONS—N. C. Hoground 11½c.; Hams 12; Western Sides 10½c.; Shoulders 9½ @ 9½c.; Lard 11 @ 11½c.; Mess Pork $20.50.

COTTON—A very light stock and no sales to quote from. We quote nominally 10 @ 10½c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has again declined to 37c. in New York which must affect our market. We quote last sales in small parcels 40c. Full lots 37 @ 38c. Common Rosin $1.5-16 per tale brl. per 310 lbs. sales fine White Rosin $3.50c. No transactions of note in Tar which continues in heavy stock. We quote nominally $1.50c.

STAVES—R. O. hhd. $27 @ 28.; W. O. hhd. $45.; Pipes $60., Heading $65 @ 70.; W. O. bbl. $30.

SALT—L. B. $1.75 @ 1.87c.; G. A. $1¼ @ 1½; T. I. none.

GUANO—Peruvian $52½ @ 53; Mex'can $28 @ 30.; Lime scarce, Thomaston 1.20, W. C. 1.40.

Petersburg, June 6.—WHEAT—The market to day is considerably lower, and we hear of nothing doing. To effect sales lower prices would have to be submitted to. In the absence of actual sales we omit quotations.

COTTON—Small sales at 10 to 10¼. A strictly prime parcel might bring a fraction more.

CORN—Market dull—sales at 55 to 57½ from the wharf—for country lots 60; 65 is asked.

TOBACCO—The market continues very active and all descriptions are in good demand at full prices. Fine manufacturing is wanted. A very fine hhd. sold to-day at $30.

GUANO—The demand continues active. Holders are not quite so stiff, and we quote sales in large lots at $56 per ton.

Wilmington, June 7.—TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday of 200 bbls. at 2.60 for new, and 1.68 for old virgin, 2.10 for yellow dip, and 1.10 for hard. None on market this morning.

SPTS—No transactions, and market quiet.

ROSIN—Sales yesterday of 200 bbls Common, at 1.05 for medium, and 1.10 for large bbls.

TAR—Sales yesterday of 125 bbls at 1.30 per bbl.

Fayetteville, June 7.—But little change in price of Bacon—some few sales at 12½ cts. Corn wanted at 75 cents. No change in the prices of Cotton. Flour in good supply—prices same as last week.

Spts. Turp. 30 cts. per gallon. Raw do., Virgin Dip, $2 10; Old $1 90; Yellow Dip, $1 60; Hard 90 cts. to $1.

Spring Stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he has just received a large and well selected stock of the below named goods:

Ladies Cur. Kid Cong's. Hd. Gaiters.
" Bt'k Fr. L. " " " Tipped
" Col'd " " L. L. " "
" S. C. " " " " "
" Brown " " Hd. " "
" Snitch'd " Bootees.
" Engh. Kid Gaiters,
" " " Bootees,
" " " Slippers,
" Cur. " Th'k & Thin J. Linds.
" Mor " " "
" " Kid " " Parodlas.
" " " & Mor. Slippers.
" " " " Bootees.
" Bronze " " " Slippers,
" " " " " Parodlas
" " " " J. Linds.
Ladies White Kid Gaiters,
" " Cash "
" " Kid Slippers,
Misses Cur. Kid " Rosettes.
" Bt'k Mor. Hd. Bootees,
" Col'd " " "
" Bt'k Fr. L. " Gaiters,
" Col'd " "
" Kid Mor. and Gt. Bootees Th'k Soles.
" Bro. & Col'd R. R. "
Chs. Gt Welt & Mor " " "
" Ass'd. Col'd Lace Gaiters.
" " " Mor. Bootees.
" Bt'k " "
" " " Ank. Ties.
" Col'd " " "
" Cash Kid. Button Gaiters.
" Pat. Lea. Strap Shoes and Pumps.

With a large assortment of Gent's Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, Also, Trunks, Valeises, Carpet Bags, Satchels and Bonnet cases, with every other article usually kept in a regular Shoe Store.

All in want would do well to call and examine before buying, as I will sell cheap for cash or on six months time, to punctual dealers.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture in his usual style, all kinds of work in his line in the most fashionable and durable manner and at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the times will afford.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

HENRY FORTUNE.

Raleigh, May 9th, 1856. 20—tf.