W D Haywood

North Carolina Star.

VOLUME XLVII. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1856. NUMBER 25.

North-Carolina Star.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM C. DOUB,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

If paid strictly in advance, two dollars per annum; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within six months; and three dollars at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Those of greater length will be charged proportionally. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Book and Job Printing done with neatness and despatch, and on accommodating terms.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendant of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.

J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treas.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—Edward Harris.
" William Andrews.
A. Adams, Weighmaster.
E. Harris, Clerk of the Market.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December

Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, "

Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk; Ham. C. Jones, Reporter; J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.

Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia; Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville; District Attorney; Robert P. Dick; Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood, Sr., Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

John C. Moore, Clerk.

Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November. Jeff. Utley, Clerk.

Chairman of the County Court.—William Boylan.

County Solicitor.—K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County—William H. High.
Coroner—Willis Scott.
Register.—H. Hutson.

BANKS.

Bank of the State of North Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1000.

Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President.
Charles Dewey, Cashier.
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public.
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.

This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro' Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.

On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, ex-officio, L. O'B. Branch and Wm R. Poole.

On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.

Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Domestic Bills and Bills of Exchange discounted every day.
Business hours from 10 till 2 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of the Cape Fear
William H. Jones, Cashier.
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.—Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg, and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day Monday, Discount day Tuesday

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer.
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent,
Mail train leaves at 7 o'clock, A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President.
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer.
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail train arrives 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives at 32 minutes after 4 o'clock, P. M. Departs at 20 minutes before 5 o'clock, P. M.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

(ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS AT RALEIGH

NORTHERN MAIL—(BY RAILROAD.)

Through Mail closes daily	at	6½ a. m
Way Mail " "	at	9 p. m
Arrives daily	at	6½ p. m
The Cars leave the depot	at	6½ a. m

SOUTHERN MAIL—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK.

Closes daily	at	1 p. m)
Arrives daily	at	6 p. m
The Hack leaves	at	7½ p. m

WESTERN MAIL—(BY RAILROAD.)

Closes daily	at	9 p. m.
Arrives daily	at	4½ p. m.
The Train leaves	at	5¼ p. m

GOLDSBORO' MAIL—(BY RAILROAD.)

Closes daily,	at	9 p. m
Arrives daily	at	5 a. m
The Cars leaves daily	at	10m after 5 a. m

TARBORO' MAIL—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK.)

Closes on Sunday, Tues. and Thur.,	at	9 p. m
Arrives Tuesday, Thurs. and Sat.,	at	7 p. m
Hack leaves on Mon. Wed. and Fri.,	at	5 a. m

PITTSBORO' MAIL—(BY THREE-HORSE HACK

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday,	at	9 p. m
Arrives on Monday and Thursday,	at	7 p. m
Hack leaves on Sun. and Wed. about		7 a. m

Splendid Stock of Goods!

WE are now receiving the largest stock of *staple and fancy dry goods*, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Crockery, and Groceries, that has ever been presented in Raleigh, and as they have been bought carefully they will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.

We shall be pleased to show them to our customers, friends and the public generally.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

8 pt. 1855 41—

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES.

MEN's' Boots, Heavy Waterproof Boots, Brogans do. Heavy Brogans for servants, best double sole Brogans, Kip Brogans.

LADIES' Walking Shoes, Ladies' Coarse Shoes, Ladies Goats Boots, Ladies' Morocco Bootees, Black and Colored Gaiters.

The above mentioned Boots and Shoes will be sold at the lowest market prices. Call and examine them at

H. L. EVANS'.

Oct. 4, 1855. 100—

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

From Vissher & 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, BRONZES, CORKS, 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.

The Wonder of the Age.

NO PAY!

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

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 an 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 envious of the large sale of the Venetian Liniment have stated it is injurious 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 in double the quantity named in the Direction 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 20. 1856 8—1y

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
EDWARD P. DICKIE,
144 Chambers Street, N. Y.

Two doors west of Hudson River Railroad Depot.

OFFERS to Dealers and Consumers his celebrated brands of French Window Glass on favorable terms. Parties wishing information will be furnished with prices on receipt of their address. Glass cut to any desired pattern, and packed free of charge.

April 1856. 17—1y

FOR THE $1,000,000.
THE U. S. PATENT MARBLE CO.
90 Thompson st., N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS of Marble Mantles, Table Tops Columns, Predestals, &c., in Seneia, Brocatelle, and all Italian Marbles. This article, which is a preparation of Marble Dust, chemically combined with mineral colors, so as to be moulded into any form and color, by which a marble can be manufactured at less than half the cost of the common material, while it excels it in durability and beauty. Unlike Marbleized Iron and Slate there is no surface work, the color running into the mass of the material, while no varnish is used to give a temporary beauty to the surface. Mantels from $8 to $30. Table tops, &c., equally cheap.

Rights for the Manufacture and Sale of above for the different States, which will ensure immense returns to those interesting themselves. Information furnished on application to PETER RENNIE President or JOSEPH LAKE, Secretary. NEW YORK

April 23 1856. 17—1y.

PLATE & WINDOW GLASS.
HEROY, STRUTHERS & CO.,
No. 42 Cliff St., New-York,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS' Agents, Chance's English Sheet, Crown and Crystal Plate Window Glass. Fluted glass for Sky-lights, Green Houses, etc., etc. Colored, Ornamental, Optical and Microscopic glass. The London and Manchester plate glass Company's thick polished plate for store windows &c., &c., Rough glass for floors and sky-lights.

Attention is invited to the above various descriptions of window glass in use for Stores, Dwellings and other purposes. The quality of these articles is inferior to no corresponding description, and in many respects superior. Our Sheet Glass will be found better than the French in its freedom from Stain, Rust, &c.

Being Agents for two of the largest Glass Manufacturers in Europe, we are enabled to offer dealers and others every advantage in prices and large stocks. Price Lists will be furnished on application. April 23, 1855. 17—6m.

A. ARNOUX & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
567 Broadway N. Y.

THE late firm of A. & G. A. Arnoux having been dissolved on the 1st inst., A. Arnoux, the founder of the original firm, has associated with himself his son WILLIAM, (also of the late firm) for the purpose of continuing the business as Merchant Tailors. They have taken the store No. 567 Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, where they have just opened a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the newest styles.

Our customers are assured that our aim will be to enhance the reputation which forty years attention to business has earned for the senior partner; and that our constant care will be to have every garment made up in a manner that, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed.

June 24 1856. 23—6m.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sewing Machine Spool Cotton.
ORR'S & MACNAUGHT'S
Superior Improved Six Cord 200 Yds
SPOOL COTTON THREAD.

WARRANTED 6 Cord to No. 60 inclusive, being 20 Nos. above other Thread sold as 6 Cord; 4 Cord to No. 80 inclusive, 10 Nos. above other Thread, and 3 Cord from 90 to 150.

Full assortments of this superior article, (which is now preferred by those who use SEWING MACHINES, for both Upper and Lower Thread) just received and for sale by the case of 100 doz. or packages of 600 doz., by ALEXANDER KNOX.
No. 5 Pine Street, New York.

General Agent for ORRS & MACNAUGHT, Glasgow. Sample for trial given free to buyers.

June 2, 1856. 23—1m.

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

Asparagus.
Large Giant.
Beans.
(Bush or Snap Shorts.)
Early Six-Weeks, or Early Mohawk,
Red Speckled Valentine, or Red Marrow,
Brown Speckled Valentine, Refuge, or Thousand-to-One,
Red French,
Cranberry Bush,
Extra Early Victoria,
Royal Dwarf, or White Kidney.
Early Yellow Six-Weeks,
China Red Eye, or Early China,
Large Lima, or Butter Beans
Carolina Sewee or Saba.
Beet.
Extra Early Turnip-rooted,
Early Turnip-rooted Red,
Long Blood Red,
Silesian or Sugar,
Mangold Wurtzel,
Early Orange do,
Early Half Long Blood,
French Amber Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early Dutch,
Early York,
Landreth's Large York,
Early Sugar Loaf
Early Battersea,
Early Drumhead,
Green Curled Savoy,
Large Drumhead Savoy,
Red Dutch, (for pickling,)
Large Late Drumhead,
Flat Dutch,
Green Glazed,
Mammoth.
Carrot.
Long Orange,
Early Horn,
Altringham, or Field,
Large White, or Field,
Celery.
White Solid,
Red Solid.
Corn (Indian.)
Evergreen Sugar,
Sweet, or Sugar,
Early Canada,
Early York, or Adam's Early,
Tuscarora.
Cauliflower,
Early Asiatic, (Imported.)
Late Dutch.
Cress—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 Cherkin, for pickles.
Egg Plant, or Melongena.
Large Purple,
Early Purple.
Lettuce.
Early Curled, or Cut Salad,
Early Cabbage,
Butter Lettuce,
Brown Dutch,
Royal Cabbage,
Imperial,
Philadelphia Cabbage,
Curled India, or Ice,
white Cos,
Green Cos,
Palestine.
Melons.
Ward's Nectar,
Pine apple or Persian,
Skillman's Fine Netted)
Beechwood, (extra fine,)
Carolina Water,
Mountain Sprout Water,
Dudley, or Mountain Sweet,
New Orange,

Citron, for preserve,
Mustard.
White,
Brown,
Okra,
Onion,
Silver Skinned, or White,
Large Yellow Strasburg,
Large Red Wethersfield,
Top or Button Onion,
White Portugal,
Yellow Dutch,
Danvers Yellow, [new,]
Large Red,
Early Red, [extra]
Parsley.
Curled, or Double,
Plain or Single,
Parsnip.
Sugar,
Hollow Crowned, or Cup,
Peas.
Landreth's Extra Early.
Early Frame.
Early Washington,
Early May &c,
Early Charlton,
Bishop's Dwarf Prolific,
Dwarf Blue Imperial,
Royal Dwarf Marrowfat,
Blue Prussian,
Early Champion of England
Large White Marrowfat,
Pepper.
Large Sweet, Bell-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 Crookneck Summer,
Dutch Summer Scallop, white,
Dutch Summer Scallop, yellow,
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. 16—

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—

Hats, Hats, Hats.

REMEMBER for your Spring style of Hats, You must visit TUCKER'S.

REMEMBER their prices are in proportion to the quality.

Remember that their Hats are unapproachable in beauty, style and durability.

Remember at their establishment you will be sure of getting a good article. In the language of the Ghost of Hamlet's Father:

'*Remember*'—to call on W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. Customers and Strangers! 'Remember' this. At W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, you can get *almost everything.*

April 1st, 1856. 15—

WANTS SUPPLIED.

IT is a conceded fact, that Mourning Dress Goods are always difficult to procure, to suit one's taste, and to remedy this, we have paid particular attention to this department.

This week, we have received our complete stock of the most desirable goods. Namely:

Black Queens Cloth—something entirely new.

Black Winter Bombazine, Black Summer Bombazine, Black Cannon Cloth, Black Barege and Tissues; Black and White Collars and Under Sleeves; Black Silk and Kid Gloves; Black Ginghams and Lawns.

Ladies may be assured they can be suited, by calling on

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

April, 16, 1856. 16 tf.

AGENTS WANTED!!
Make Money when You Can!

THE Subscribers desire to procure the undivided attention of an Agent in every County of the United States. Efficient and capable men may make several dollars per day, without risk or humbuggery of any kind. Full particulars of the nature of the business will be given by addressing the subscriber, and forwarding ONE Post Office Stamp to prepay return postage. [4] FURRY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES.—You will find in our establishment a very extensive assortment of the patent and family medicines advertised in our papers, or known to our community, which we will sell at proprietors prices, wholesale and retail

PESCUD & GATLING.

Raleigh February 20, 1856 8—tf

20,000 IN ONE MONTH.

ERNEST LINWOOD,
By Caroline Lee Hentz.

ALTHOUGH but a single month has passed since the first copy of this brilliant book was issued, yet so great has been the demand for the last and most beautiful work from the pen of its lamented authoress, that we are now printing the

TWENTIETH THOUSAND,

with an unabated demand still pressing us. Since the days of the Lamplighter, no book has sold so rapidly, or become so universally popular.

Col. Fuller of the New York Mirror, in one of the most elegant articles ever penned, in regard to authors or their productions, uses the following beautiful language:

Ernest Linwood.

"Death darkens his eye, unplumes his wings,
But the sweetest song is the last he sings."

In the volume entitled "Ernest Linwood," just issued by Jewett & Co., of Boston, we have the dying song of the elegant and gifted Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.—Mournfully sweet like the sigh of an Æolian lyre, yet deep and oracular as the voice of many waters, it seems to have been poured forth while her soul floated down to the ocean of Rest. On almost every page we can trace the shadow of the death-angel, who bore her away when her song was ended. Mysterious gleams from beneath the uplifting veil of Spirit-land stare — we read. The book is a bread-cast farewell—a lingering hand-grasp from one we loved. If we mistake not, its impressive passages are revelations of the inner life of the writer—wonderfully vivid and absorbing, because wonderfully real.

We will not attempt to follow out, in this notice, the thread of an inimitable tale; in so doing we should only anticipate scenes and events, which come, with beautiful linkings and fine effect, before the eye of the reader. We would not rob the book of half its charm.

Sweet Gabriella Lynn will tell her own story.

☞Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No. 117 Washington Street, Boston. For sale by all Booksellers. [March 1856.] 13—

NEW GOODS.

THREAD LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

The Subscribers have just received from New York, a full assortment of the below named goods which have been selected with great care from the most recent importations, embracing all the newest styles of

Collarets and sleeves, in sets to match,
Chemizetts and sleeves " "
Lace Collarets and sleeves " "
Lace trim'ed collars and sleeves, "
French worked Chemizetts and sleeves, "
Lace trimmed French worked Collars and sleeves.
Embroidered Cambric, in setts to match,
Embroidered Sets, on linen and linen Cambric,
Thread lace Collars and sleeves to match,
Mourning Sets, in both black and white,
Embroidered Handerkerchiefs, in great variety and new styles.
Embroidered Skirts for open dresses
Embroidered Swiss and Cambric Flouncing,
Embroidered Dimity and Jackonet Bands,
Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertings,
Real thread lace Berthes and Collars,
Thread Laces and Edgings of all widths,
Wide Black Laces for Flounces, &c.,
Together with many other new and desirable goods adapted to the present and approaching seasons, such as—
Flounced Silk Dresses, in great variety,
" Organdis Muslins,
" Jackonet Muslin,
French prints in Robes,
Flounced Berage Robes, a great variety,
Ohene Silks, striped and figured, new styles
Light plain Silks for evening dresses,
Colored Silk Illusions "
Black Silks in every variety &c.

All of which, together with a complete assortment of seasonable goods both foreign and domestic, in fancy and staple, will be offered at the lowest prices to cash or punctual dealers.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

April 1, 1856, 15—

THE Subscriber desires to give notice that he has for sale the following new and attractive Colored Prints, which are fully equal, if not superior to any that has heretofore been issued.

LIFE ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER,
From Paintings by A. F. TAIT.

THE PURSUIT.—Size 23 x 30.

Representing a skirmish on the Praire. A Mounted Trapper in full pursuit of an Indian Chief, decked in his war paint and plumes. The savage warrior seems urging his horse to his utmost speed and attempting to dodge the impending bullet from the levelled pistol of his foe. In the distance, the rest of the band are retreating before the rifles of the hunters.

THE LAST WAR WHOOP.—Size 23 x 30.

The unerring bullet has brought the grim warrior to the ground, from which he partly raises himself to give the last death yell of defiance to his enemy, who seated on his saddle with the discharged pistol still in his hand, seems to regard him with a look of mingled pity and hate. The fiery mustang steed of the Indian wildly endeavors to break the lasso with which the Trapper holds him. The position of the beautiful blood bay horse of the latter, is particularly fine, as he regards the fallen savage with starting eye, ears laid back, and fore feet braced, as if shuddering at the unearthly sound.

Two Spirited Illustrations of American Lake and Forest Scenery, in Winter.

DEER SHOOTING "on the Shattagee" Size 23 x 30.

Two hunters in the foreground are crouching behind the thick cedar bushes, one of them aiming his rifle at a noble buck which with two does seem to have come down to the opposite side of a small stream to drink. The fresh snow on the ground and fallen trees, broken only by the hunters foot marks, is finely represented, and the whole scene one that will delight the eye of every lover of hunting and wood craft.

TROUT FISHING, (through the ice,) on Chateaugay Lake. Size 23 x 30.

On the frozen surface of the lake in the front of the picture, stands an enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton, who, through a hole cut in the ice, is pulling up a fine Trout to be added to the group of "beauties" of the same sort," which are lying on the Hemlock boughs beside him. In the back ground is seen the snow capped hills, and mid way the wintry blast whirls the light snow in a cloud before it. This is an extremely pleasing and natural picture, in all its details, and gives a vivid idea of our vigorous northern winters.

THE CARES OF A FAMILY.—Size 23 x 28.
From the Original Painting by A. F. TAIT, lately exhibited at the Boston Athenæum, and at the National Academy of design, at New York.

A very elegant and interesting picture of a group of Quail and young, (life size.) The male bird mounted on a moss grown log, with head erect, and eye intent on the watch, lest danger shall menace his charge, and the mother bending down with open mouth, apparently calling her children to feast on a tiny fly resting on the grass before her. Two of the little fledglings are running with eager haste to secure the tempting morsel. The solicitude of the parent birds, and the timid reliance of the young brood are represented in this beautiful group in a manner which elicits at once the admiration and sympathy of the beholder, and would successfully appeal to the forbearance of the keenest sportsman.

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh May, 1856. 20—tf.

TO MERCHANTS.

Stebbins, Morgan & Allen,
46 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Drugs, Dyes, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

HAVING selected their stock from the best that the *domestic or foreign* markets afford, can, with confidence, offer great inducements to the *Merchant, Physician or Manufacturer*, to obtain goods they can rely upon, and on as reasonable terms as any similar house in this country.

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Health of American Woman.

Miss Catharine Beecher's excellent book has directed some attention to the subject of the health—or rather ill health—of our country-women. A spicy article in Harpers' for June discusses the same matter, as far as city residents are concerned. It is unfortunately true, however that, delicate and fragile as are metropolitan ladies, our country dames outvie them in this respect. This, too, in spite of the purer air and the early hours kept of necessity where there are few public amusements and large assemblies; in spite, too, of more active household employment. The causes, then, must be somewhat different, which yet produce the same result.

It is true that a portion of the physical suffering of city women who are exempt from labor may be due to the want of mind and body, and to indulgence in indolent habits. But the daily saunter in Broadway, even though the fair pedestrian be hampered with half a dozen skirts of whalebone, haircloth, moreen and flannel, or swathed and manacled in other fashionable monstrosities, is favorable to health; while her intellect finds, if not full development, a little mincing excitement—enough to keep it from stagnation—in combinations and comparisons of dress and shopping, and the small gossip of her circle of acquaintance.

We should go to the root of the matter, and assign, as the chief cause, the want of proper development in fancy and childhood. If mothers were bent on having their offspring grow up sickly, deformed and imbecile, they could not adopt a surer method of effecting the purpose than the prevailing system of training. From their birth, babies are excluded from the air and light and kept in overheated apartments. As soon as they can make their wants understood, their intense craving for the blessings of fresh air and sunshine are manifest. They plead, supplicate and weep for what nature made essential to their vigorous growth; but in most cases it is denied to the little wailing innocents.

Almost the first word lisped by a babe is a petition to be taken out. But this earnest voice of nature is stifled, and the victim compelled to suffer imprisonment—as a general rule—though, perhaps allowed the small relief of an hour every pleasant day of doors—till an unatural condition of the system is superinduced, and the child actually shrinks from, or is injured by, the atmosphere out side of the four walls.

We knew a lady who would not suffer her children even to stand at the closed windows with out being muffled—"The are sure to take a cold," she would say—and so they were; for habitual confinement had induced a morbid susceptibility hardly to be overcome.

Too prevalent in the city is the custom of keeping young children in the house, or, at the best, allowing them but partially and occasionally the free use of their limbs in the free air—and so mighty and prolific are the evils, without any mixture of good, flowing from the practice—that it cannot be too often or too forcibly pressed on public attention. Several gentlemen in this city have constructed gymnasiums in the upper part of their houses, with every imaginable contrivance for exercising all the limbs and increasing their strength.

This drop to the ocean may answer the purpose for their families in inclement weather; but nothing can compensate even to them for the want of the invigorating process devised by nature's self—in the stimulus of pure air, the bright, joyous sunshine, and perpetual variety sights and sounds; and good as gymnasiums may be, there is no possible way of their general introduction.

No contrivance, no device of man can produce a substitute for the pure air and exercise which nature demands, and which common sense teaches us are necessities for children.

How will the Whigs Act?

The New York Commercial Advertiser, a Whig journal, thus expresses its opinion on this head:

There is that in the platform of the Democratic National Convention which should make conservative Whigs pause ere they join the Democratic ranks. It is, in our minds, the great drawback to a nomination that otherwise would have led men of all parties to feel a firm confidence in the well-being and peaceful prosperity of the country, whether Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Buchanan should be elected. We refer to the latent filibusterism contained in five resolutions on foreign affairs.—These resolves, alike from the novel element they introduce and from their sentiment, have awakened, and must yet awaken, painful apprehensions in the minds of all conservative citizens. By many conservative Democrats, even, they are regarded as a drawback to Mr. Buchanan's nomination; and had they been followed up, as it was at one time generally reported that they were, by the nomination of Gen. Quitman, of filibuster notoriety, would probably have proved fatal to the success of the ticket. Is any true Whig disposed to go the length of those resolutions?

It cannot be denied that some Whigs hesitate to avow themselves supporters of Millard Fillmore, because they entertain discouraging views of his prospect of election. It has been the policy of his most violent opponents, the Republicans, to encourage this gloomy view of the future, and circumstances have perhaps favored their misrepresentations. We suspect that time will show that his prospect of success is by no means disheartening. At any rate, it will be the course of true wisdom to wait Mr. Fillmore's return to the United States, and the fuller development of public sentiment that will be made when all the candidates are before the country. The party which nominated Mr. Fillmore is known to be not only numerically strong, but perfect in organizing, and adroit in the conduct of electioneering campaigns. We are assured by leading members of that party that Mr. Fillmore's prospects are good, irrespective of the Whig and other conservative support which it is expected he will receive. These gentlemen express the belief that if the Whigs generally give him their aid, his election will be secured, and they add that ere long some demonstrations will confirm this assurance.

It is very easy for gentlemen to talk about thousands of Whigs deserting their standard and their principles, while declaiming before a party to whom they have themselves deserted; but in our humble judgment Whigs generally are made of such flexible stuff, and do not readily or slowly go through such transmutations. The large portion of true Whigs, and especially such as have stood firm during recent trials of their consistency, are not office seekers. They ask no patronage, and desire no reward beyond the consciousness of having performed their duty and served their country to the best of their ability. They are not eager, therefore, to be of the majority, and do not desert to the enemy as soon as they perceive themselves in the minority. They prefer justice to expediency, and however far they may be driven from the possession of power, will yet adhere to principle. We hold therefore, that Mr. Preston spoke without authority when he made the declaration before the Democratic Convention which elicited applause from flattered listeners, and that Mr. Fillmore, Whig, and not Mr. Buchanan, Democrat, will receive the body of Whig votes through the Union.

Brownlow's Swearing.

In a late reply to a Roman Catholic, Brownlow has the following significant paragraph:

"But one word more about swearing. During our Circuit Court, some of your Catholic scavengers were brought into court by Mr. M Adoo, the Attorney General, to testify in cases of unlawful gaming, and retailing of Spirituous Liquors—they were sworn upon our Protestant Scriptures, and every one of them swore lies, by the testifying that they knew just nothing! The Attorney General then produced a Catholic Bible, with a Cross on its back—made them examine it, swore them on that, and they disgorged more than it was supposed they knew! Can Protestants suffer such men to be called into one of our courts to give testimony against them? Never!"

Alien Influence in the United States.

Some one has not inaptly described great cities as "sores upon the body politic." This is a harsh and not very elegant expression, but there is, doubtless, a great deal of truth in it, especially with reference to the subject of politics. It is a singular fact that so many of the annual emigrants to these shores prefer to settle down amid the filth and obscurity of our large cities, rather than push forward to the open lands of the West. Thousands thus suffer and starve, who might otherwise live comfortably and rise to respectability as mechanics or tillers of the soil. There seems to be a natural affinity between the great body of emigrants and that kind of degradation which is only to be found in densely populated towns. But even this is not so great an evil as the one which, under our institutions, naturally flows from its

Were this vast annual accession to our population to be scattered over the land, though their aggregate strength might be as great, their power would be neutralized by such a distribution of their numbers; while, by swelling the ranks of voters in our large cities and towns, they soon reach a point where they hold the balance of power, or else control, by numerical strength alone, the municipal, and, to a great extent, the State elections.

In order that we may be fully understood, we give below a table showing the relative number of aliens and natives who make up the population of our most important cities, according to the census of 1850, viz:

	Natives.	Foreigners.
Baltimore	130,481	35,492
Boston	88,948	46,667
Chicago	23,603	15,683
Cincinnati	90,258	54,541
New Orleans	50,470	48,006
New York	277,752	235,833
Albany	31,162	16,291
Detroit	11,655	8,937
Milwaukie	7,191	12,782
Louisville	25,059	12,421
Philadelphia	286,346	131,694
St. Louis	36,529	38,397
Newark, N. J.	26,561	12,322

It will be seen from the above table, that in most of the cities named the aliens comprise more than one-third of the entire population: in New York, and New Orleans, their numbers are nearly equal, while in Saint Louis and Milwaukie, the foreign population considerably exceeds the native portion. The effect of this is readily seen. The elections, of all kinds, in the places named, are unquestionably controlled by the alien portion of voters, either by their possessing sufficient numerical strength, or by holding the two great political parties in such positions that one or the other, in order to be successful, must accede to any demands they may choose to make.

The effect of any political movement or enterprise, in any large city, upon the political action of the State at large, is too well known to need more than a passing reference. People in the country towns are apt to be influenced more or less by the fashions and customs of the great cities of their respective States, and this principle applies as well to politics as to everything else.

The great thing to be feared is this: that, as is now the case to so great an extent in our large cities, this foreign influence will become paramount all through the land, and the reins of government be finally wrested from those hands to which they were originally confided by the framers of our constitution, and from which it was never intended they should pass, viz: those of our native-born citizens. The evil having grown so great, as is plainly evinced by the foregoing table is it any wonder that our patriotic citizens are aroused throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that the popular watchword has become "None but Americans shall rule America!"

Amer. Organ.

Mr. Buchanan's Weakness.

The New York Express thus exposes Mr. Buchanan's weakness:

The measures of the Pierce administration are already endorsed. Mr. Buchanan has held office under it abroad, and he has, in advance, announced his adherance to measures which he before condemned. He has stood upon the Missouri Compromise flat footed and in his recent declarations has acquiesced and approved of its repeal. He has a record against the extension of slavery, and a record against arresting the extension of slavery. He has a Democratic record and a Federal record, as red and blue as Lucifer himself. His antecedents as a politician are of the worst possible sort, and of so mixed a caste that it will lead all cautious men to mistrust him. He has been aspiring for the Presidency for twenty five years, and a public man for forty. He has held Federal certificates of election under the worst regime of Federalism, and Democratic certificates of election since the time fortune first favored Andrew Jackson.

He has been an extreme party man, too, and as such wanting in magnanimity to political opponents, as witness his treatment of Henry Clay, and his attacks on John Davis, of Massachusetts, for exposing his inconsistency and want of Americanism in regard to American labor. Too ambitious to be consistent, too timid to be just, and ever ready to be all things to all men, a "fifty four forty" man by professions, a "forty nine" man by action, very English in England, very American in America, very free tradish in the United States Senate, very protective in Pennsylvania.

We hardly know a man against whose political professions and practices more can be said.

This record, of course, is to be met fairly and fully, not abusively or unkindly, we hope, but nevertheless in the full light of an intelligent and manly canvass. We neither like Mr. Buchanan's antecedents, his politics, his principles, nor the platform on which the Cincinnati Convention have placed him. He wants firmness, consistency, fairness. He will, from the necessity of the case, be compelled to walk in the footsteps of the present administration, and we pray a kind Providence to save us at least from such a public calamity as this.

A Rather Tough Bear Story.

A subscriber of ours, in Missouri, a No. 1 Irishman, lately had a hair-breadth escape from a bear, the details of which adventure he was good enough to send us. It appears he left home without a weapon of any kind, and after proceeding some distance, came across Bruin, who put after Patrick, and a race of some miles was the consequence. At length our friend became convinced that he would have to call upon his "witts" for aid, as his legs and wind were fast failing; so taking off his coat as he ran, and making for a stout stump, which he saw in the distance, he buttoned it on the stump, and clapping his hat on the top of it, stole off, keeping the stump between himself and the bear. P. proceeds—"When I turned round to see if he was still after me, there he was, with his two paws round the stump, striving to look under the leaf of my hat, to ascertain, I suppose, what kind of a customer I was. Though lost in the woods, and in the darkness unable to define my position, I found my way home next morning, told my neighbor, Mr. Payne, who agreed to accompany me to recover my hat and coat. I did not forget my gun this time. We had not much trouble in finding out the place, and there was the bear, hugging the stump, as fresh as when I left him, grinning terribly at it. I suppose he thought he never met an Irishman or anything wearing an Irishman's coat, so hard to bring to the ground. Let that be as it may, Mr. P. and I soon despatched him; P. putting a rifle ball through his skull, and I letting him have two charges of buckshot in the latitude of his gizzard. My coat was nothing the worse for being in his arms all night, but my hat he used up badly. I made an excellent cap of his skin, however, which repaid me for my hat. I have had many encounters, but none to fill me with so much terror as the one just related.

New York Spirit of the Times.

New Committee Rooms.

A visit a day or two since to the two wings of the Capitol now in process of building sufficed to furnish some idea of the manner in which these noble structures are intended to be decorated.—The room in the extreme northeast corner of North wing appears to be very nearly finished, and the work in it has been done in a most elaborate and beautiful way. The floor, in common with those of the whole suite on the same (ground) story, is beautifully inlaid with Italian pavement; but the ceiling is what will chiefly strike the attention and draw out the admiration of the beholder. The designs for the ceiling, which is frescoed, are extremely rich, almost to exuberance; in fact, the eye becomes well nigh bewildered with the luxuriance of ornament presented to its gaze. Beautiful as the sight of this room is by daylight, yet one perceives that under the softening effect of a galaxy of gas burners it will be like a veritable fairy temple.

One of the rooms of the South wing is also near completion, and is well calculated to astonish the visiter, especially if it has not been his fortune to have gone the rounds of sight seeing in Europe. The South and North walls are illustrated with large sized heads of Washington and Jefferson respectively, in which the likenesses seem to be remarkably well preserved. On the Eastward, just below the cornice, is a scene in fresco representing Cincinnatus at his plow when called upon to become the leader of his people against a ruthless foe. Directly opposite to this, on the West wall, is a scene from American history parallel to that of Cincinnatus; that is to say, Putnam at his plow receiving the intelligence of the battle of Lexington. Above, on the ceiling, are spirited emblems of the four seasons, also done in fresco. Other ornaments decorate the room.—Whilst passing from this room, which adjoins the apartments in use by Capt. Meigs and his assistants, we glanced at a drawing of the Capitol as it will be when completed and surmounted with the dome. The sight was enough to swell the patriotic mind with honest pride, such are the magnificent proportions and surpassing beauty of the American Capitol as it will, by God's blessing, shortly be. *National Intelligencer.*

Gold and Silver in the World.

A Russian Counseller of State has recently published a work styled, "Gold and Silver—their origin, and the amount extracted from all countries of the world, from the most remote times till the year 1855." The following particulars are of interest:

"The amount of gold and silver annually taken from the mines of Europe, including Russia, is 25,805 kilogrammes of the former, (27-10 pounds to the kilogramme,) and 151,444 kilogrammes of the latter, valued together at $25,000,000.

"In America, including California, the annual product is 159,834 kilogrammes of gold, and 755,180 kilogrammes of silver, worth, in all, $146,000,000.

"In Asia, the annual product is 27000 kilogrammes of gold, and 110,000 of silver, amounting in value to 22,000,000.

"In Africa, no silver mines are wrought, and only 4020 kilogrammes are produced, valued at $2,600,000.

"Australia, too, yields no silver, but the annual product of gold amounts to 290,360 kilogrammes, valued at $200,000,000.

"Sum total in all parts of the world, 510,199 kilogrammes of gold, and 1,025,624 kilogrammes of silver, valued together at 1,988,000,000 francs, or over $397,000,000. The whole sum extracted from the earliest times up to the present will amount to 15,314,843 kilogrammes of gold and 254,410,170 of silver, worth together something more than $20,536,000,000."

The annual production of the precious metals at the present time is enormous. At the present rate, we gain more in fifty years than our ancestors did in fifty centuries. The annual increase of gold and silver for the period of three years ending in 1851 more than doubled that of any previous year amounting to 601,000,000 francs, and in the last four years ending 1855 it has increased nearly 150 per cent, and now amounts to 1,592,631,651 francs, or $318,527,340.

America has furnished more gold and silver—double the amount—than Europe, Africa and Australia put together, and only $20,000,000 less than Asia has furnished from the beginning of the world.

Beautiful Passage.

In Mr. Benjamin's recent speech in the United States Senate, in the Kansas debate, the following fine passage occurs:

What then is the principle that underlies that whole principle of our common government and which we should all instinctively feel to have been outraged by such abuses? It is, sir, the equality of the free and independent States which that instrument links together in a common bond of union—entire, absolute, complete, unqualified equality—equality as sovereigns, equality in their rights, equality in their duties.

This was the spirit that presided over the formation of the Constitution; this is the living spirit that breathes through every line of it; this is the object professed by it of forming "a more perfect Union"—

Great were the thoughts, and strong the minds,
Of those who framed in high debate
The immortal league of love that binds
Our fair broad empire State to State.

Take away this league of love—convert it into a bond of distrust, of suspicion or of hate, and the entire fabric which is held together by that cement will crumble to the earth, and rest scattered in dishonored fragments upon the ground.

Some Nose.

The following incident we had from a friend who knew the party: Deacon Comstock, of Hartford, Conn. is well known as being provided with an enormous handle to his countenance, in the shape of a huge nose, in fact it is remarkable for its great length. On a late occasion, when taking up a collection in the church to which the Deacon belongs, as he passed through the congregation every person to whom he presented the bag seemed to be possessed by a sudden and uncontrollable desire to laugh. The Deacon did not know what to make of it. He had often passed round before, but no such effects as these had he ever before witnessed. The secret, however, leaked out. He had been afflicted for a day or two with a sore on his nasal appendage, and had placed a small piece of sticking plaster over it.—During the morning of the day in question the plaster had dropped off, and the deacon seeing it, as he supposed on the floor, picked it up and stuck it on again. But alas for men who sometimes make great mistakes, he picked up instead one of those pieces of paper which the manufacturers of spool cotton paste on the end of every spool, and which read:—"Warranted to hold out 200 yards." Such a sign on such a nose was enough to upset the gravity of even a puritan congregation.

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