North-Carolina Star

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday Morning, June 18, 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.

In addition to his appointments already published, we are requested to state that Mr. Gilmer will speak at the following times and places:

Columbia, Tyrrell County, Saturday, June 21st,
Washington, Beaufort County, Monday, June 23d.

A press of other excellent matter must be our excuse for a want of editorial articles this week.

We republish by request the letter of O. A Brownson to Hugh J. Davis of Warren, which spiked one of the Anti-American guns so effectually in the last Congressional canvass in this District. Although our comments on that letter were more applicable to the pending canvass, they are not out of place in the present contest.

Mr. Fillmore's Acceptance.

Below we lay before our readers a letter from Mr. Fillmore addressed to a number of gentlemen in answer to one from them informing him of the action of the Convention, from which it will be seen that Mr. Fillmore accepts the nomination for the Presidency of the United States. The Democratic party have, for a long time entertained fears, or we might say *hopes*, that Mr. Fillmore would not accept the nomination, but we are glad to say to them that they may make themselves easy in relation to this matter for Mr. Fillmore *certainly has accepted the nomination* in a letter over his own signature. He is now before the masses of the American people—he is in their hands, and they are at liberty to do with him as they may see fit—either to elect or defeat him. We all know how he discharged the duties of that high and responsible station, in which he was placed at the death of old Zack. None can say that he did wrong in the least act, but on the other hand, *all* must admit that he did all that could be expected. We hope and *believe* that on the day of election the American people will remember Mr. Fillmore and vote for him, knowing that in him they find a *statesman* in deed, pure and undefiled—one who has the interests of the country at heart, one who will do all an honest man can do to advance the best interests of the American people

Let the American people then arm themselves for the conflict—let them work, and work on until their labors shall be rewarded by the election of the truest *patriot* and the truest *statesman* that can be found any where North or South.

PARIS, MAY 21st, 1856.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of you letter informing me that the National Convention of the American party which had just closed its session at Philadelphia, had unanimously presented my name for the Presidency of the United States, and associated with it that of Andrew Jackson Donelson for the Vice Presidency. This unexpected communication met me at Venice on my return from Italy, and the duplicate mailed thirteen days later, was received on my arrival in this city last evening. This must account for my apparent neglect in giving a more prompt reply.

You will pardon me for saying that when my administration closed in 1853, I considered my political life as a public man at an end, and thenceforth I was only anxious to discharge my duty as a private citizen. Hence I have taken no active part in politics. But I have by no means been an indifferent spectator of passing events, nor have I hesitated to express my opinion on all political subjects when asked, nor to give my vote and private influence for those men and measures I thought best calculated to promote the prosperity and glory of our common country. Beyond this I deemed it improper for me to interfere. But this unsolicited and unexpected nomination has imposed upon me a new duty, from which I cannot shrink; and therefore, approving, as I do, of the general objects of the party which has honored me with its confidence, I cheerfully accept its nomination without waiting to inquire of its prospects of success or defeat. It is sufficient for me to know that by so doing I yield to the wishes of a large portion of my fellow citizens in every part of the Union who, like myself, are sincerely anxious to see the administration of our government restored to that original simplicity and purity which marked the first years of its existence; and if possible to quiet that alarming sectional agitation, which, while it delights the Monarchists of Europe, causes every true friend of our own country to mourn.

Having the experience of past service in the administration of the Government, I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say, should the choice of the Convention be sanctioned by the people, I shall, with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union which then influenced my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the Constitution and laws to the Executive.

As the proceedings of this Convention have marked a new era in the history of the country, by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential canvass, I take the occasion to re-affirm my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization, which I regard as springing out of a public necessity, forced upon the country, to a large extent, by unfortunate sectional divisions, and the dangerous tendency of those divisions towards disunion. It alone, in my opinion, of all the political agencies now existing, is possessed of the power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance. It has a claim, therefore, in my judgment, upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union.

So estimating this party, both in its present position, and future destiny, I freely adopt its great leading principles as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia, a copy of which you were so kind as to enclose me, holding them to be just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe and effective American policy, in full accord with the ideas and the hopes of the fathers of our Republic.

I expect shortly to sail for America, and, with the blessings of Divine Providence, hope soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of its people with those of Europe, has only served to increase my admiration and love for our own blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without even a desire ever to cross the Atlantic again.

I beg of you, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the results of the action of that enlightened and patriotic body of men who composed the late Convention, and to be assured that,

I am, with profound respect and esteem,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Jarratt's Hotel, at Weldon, N. C., has been purchased for $21,050, by John M. Moody.

Ten Cents a Day.

James Buchanan, says the American Organ, in a speech delivered by him in the United States Senate in the year 1838, gave it as his deliberate opinion that "*ten cents a day was enough for a laboring man.*" This will not be denied by honest men of any party. The speech was printed in pamphlet form by Blair & Rives, and many copies are still in existence.

The country at that time was passing though a commercial crisis of unparalelled severity. All the banks had suspended specie payments—the government itself was bankrupt, and business of every kind in a state of suspension! Remedial measures for the distress, which bore so heavily upon the people, were universally denounced, and this was the remedy, the *panacea* for all the ills thus endured by the American people, which Mr. Buchanan proposed. Wages are too high, said Mr. Buchanan—that is the secret of all our troubles. We can never compete with the laborers of Europe unless we reduce the wages to the rate which obtains there. Put down the wages of the laborer to ten cents a day, and prosperity will once more crown our efforts—our manufactories will again commence operations, and our commerce will again flourish with renewed vigor.

Was this counsel worthy of a man who aspired to the reputation of a statesman? Is it by degrading and impoverishing the yeomanry, the bone and sinew of the land, that a great nation is to be raised from depression to prosperity?—Can a free republic, of all other forms of government, be allowed, by the conversion of a majority of its citizens, into a horde of paupers?

The idea is too absurd to enter the brain of any but a pampered aristocrat or a heartless oppressor of the working man. Yet it did enter the brain of James Buchanan, and he gave it utterance in the Senate of the United States, and it went forth from the Capitol as "sound Democratic doctrine!"

Such is the man whom the Democratic National Convention have presented to the Democratic masses as their candidate for the Presidency. Such is the candidate of that party which has falsely assumed for twenty years to be the exclusive guardian of the rights of labor and the sworn foe of the oppression of capital. Can that man be regarded as the friend of the working man who would give him, in return for a day's labor, the insulting pittance of TEN CENTS?—Can he be regarded as an enemy to the oppression of capitalists, who would pay the laborer less than his poverty extorts from the grinding avarice of the Austrian prince or the calculating selfishness of the British landlord of an Irish estate?

The Buchanan, Pierce and Douglas Vote on the First Ballot.

It is curious to examine into the condition of the Cincinnati National Convention, at the commencement of the balloting. Mr. Buchanan received 135 votes in all. Of these, there were given by the Free States as follows:

Maine	5
Massachusetts	4
Connecticut	6
New York	17
New Jersey	7
Pennsylvania	27
Ohio	13
Indiana	13
Michigan	6
Wisconsin	3
Free States	101
By the Slave States, as follows:—	
Delaware	3
Maryland	8
Virginia	13
Louisiana	6
Kentucky	4
Slave States	34
Free States	101
	135

General Pierce received 124 votes in all. Of these there were given by Free States:—

Maine	3
New Hampshire	5
Vermont	5
Massachusetts	9
Rhode Island	4
New York	18
Ohio	4
Wisconsin	2
Free States	50
By the Slave States:—	
Maryland	2
North Carolina	10
South Carolina	8
Georgia	10
Alabama	9
Mississippi	7
Kentucky	5
Tennessee	12
Arkansas	4
Florida	3
Texas	4
Slave States	74
Free States	50
	124

It will thus be seen that while Mr. Buchanan received on the first ballot 101 votes from the Free States, and 34 from the Slave States, General Pierce received on the same ballot 74 votes from the Slave States, and only 50 from the Free. On the same occasion, Judge Douglas received 31 votes in all—namely, 20 votes from the Slave States, and 11 from the Free while General Cass received five votes in all, and from Free States.

The Cincinnati Convention has been guilty of several glaring and ridiculous inconsistencies; it reaffirms the Baltimore platform of 1852, which accepted and supported all the Compromise measures of 1850, and the then existing laws on the subject of slavery as a finality, embracing the Missouri Compromise as a part of these laws, and the most material part of them; and then tack on to the platform a string of resolutions, one of which, in the strongest language, adopts the Nebraska-Kansas act as a Democratic measure, which repudiates the platform of 1850, in this, that it repeals the Missouri Compromise. The same platform of 1852 denies the constitutional power of the General Government to engage in internal improvements; the resolution of 1856 declares it the duty of the Federal Government "to exercise promptly all its proper constitutional powers" to build up a Pacific railroad. It is true that the introduction of the word "proper" in the resolution may, and doubtless does, mark the true sense in which it is to be taken; but they that in the connexion with the old platform would destroy the force of the resolution, and make it what it doubtless was intended to be, a fraud upon all that portion of the country who desire the road built, and believe that government has the constitutional power to build it.

From Europe.

Since our last, there have been two arrivals from Europe, the last bring dates from Liverpool to the 31st ult. There was considerable excitement upon American affairs. Other news unimportant.

Why Mr. Buchanan is Voted for.

It has taken but a short time for the Democratic party to illustrate the duplicity with which the canvass for the Presidency is to be conducted. One day a platform is adopted by the National Convention, in which the Kansas bill is made the leading issue, and the next day fourteen ballots are taken, in which the united votes of the two men (Pierce and Douglas) most identified with that measure but little exceed the vote of Mr. Buchanan, who had nothing to do with the controversy, who was not in the fight, and whose sentiments respecting the question were not known till the law was passed. The explanation of this is found in the following article from the Cincinnati Gazette, a paper printed at the scene of the convention and devoted to the anti-Kansas interest:

"Opinions as to the nomination are as various almost, as the delegates are numerous. Buchanan men, last night, were, or affected to be, certain of his nomination. Some professed to think that he would be nominated on the second, others on the third vote; while the extremely sanguine believed that he would be nominated by acclamation. We think, on our part, that Buchanan has gained strength within a few weeks, and even since the delegates began to assemble here. The infamous outrage upon Mr. Sumner and the infamous proceedings of the Border Ruffians in Kansas have created such an excitement in the North, that the politicians see that without they take up some man like Mr. Buchanan, *who has not been closely identified with the Kansas-Nebraska Bill* they will have no chance of doing anything in the Northern States. Hence, they are willing to *dodge the issue* by throwing overboard both Pierce and Douglas, and nominating Buchanan who does not occupy a position quite so antagonistical to the Anti Slavery sentiment of the North, as they do. The nomination of Buchanan by the Democratic Convention, *will be a Free Soil triumph*; for although he would not be satisfactory to those who oppose the extension of Slavery, his nomination over the heads of those who have done so much to further the purposes of Slavery propagandists could only be accomplished through a consciousness that these champions of Slavery were weak, and could not be put in nomination without great risk.

We say nothing in reference to the ingratitude of the South, and the bad effect it will have upon Northern dough-faces should Pierce and Douglas be thrown over board—although we have in our eye a number of young politicians of easy conscience, or no conscience at all, who are ready to earn their promotion by doing the dirty work of the South—because it is no concern of ours. Let them take care of themselves. But we were not prepared for the exhibition of weakness, and dread of meeting the issue they have raised, which, (if the Buchanan men are to be believed,) the Democrats in the Convention are about to make. *The nomination of* Buchanan *will be virtually an admission that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a false step, and a condemnation of Pierce and his administration.*

Putting the Best Face on it.

The democracy of Washington city had a Ratification meeting on Saturday night last, and Gen. Cass and Mr. Douglas, two of the disappointed, delivered speeches in support of the nomination of Buchanan and Breckenride. This was not so bad; for Cass is too old to hope for the office, and Douglas is young enough to wait, and knows that his present acquiescence is essential to his future hopes. But what did the crowd then do but march to the President's House, to serenade Franklin Pierce on the occasion of his bitter defeat! "After the Band had played several airs, says the Union, (what they were we are not told, nor even whether they were *appropriate* to the occasion,)—a loud call was made for the President, and he came forward and delivered a speech commencing as follows: "I congratulate you my fellow citizens, upon the occasion which brings you here," and ending with, "my thanks for this *gratifying* call." Is it not true that language was given to man to enable him to conceal his thoughts?

After leaving the President's House, the party called at the residence of Mr. Secretary Dobbin, who addressed to them a few remarks "in sympathetic response to the object of the visit."

Mr. Fillmore.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald writes as follows, under date of May 21st: "Mr. Fillmore arrived here yesterday from Copenhagen. He left Rome with a view to go to Russia, but found the Baltic blocked with ice. So he returned here, and will, in a few days, leave for England. You may expect him home in four or five weeks. He looks remarkably well, and I venture to say is the most composed candidate for the Presidency now extant. Mr. Fillmore received the first official information of his nomination by the American party in Venice, and a duplicate of it here the day before yesterday. His acceptance goes out by the same mail which carries this letter. Mr. F. endorses the general principles of the platform, and condemns all sectional agitation. He accepts the nomination as a national man."

H. W. Miller, Esq.

We understand that this gentleman, when on a visit to Norfolk last week on professional business, was prevailed upon by the Americans of that place to deliver an address. Though the notice was short, we are assured that Ashland Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Miller's speech is represented to have been an able and powerful one, completely reputing the foul charges made against the American party, and triumphantly sustaining the principles and position of our candidate and our party before the American people.

The New York Herald, in an article headed "A Little Plain Talk About the Presidential Election," thinks that the election of either a Democratic or Black Republican candidate for the Presidency will have the effect of perpetuating sectional feeling, and of finally endangering the Union. The mass of the *people* throughout the country, at least the most intelligent and patriotic, both North and South, have come to the same conclusion, and will give their votes to Fillmore and Donelson, in preference to the candidates of any other party.

Candidates for Elector.

The American Convention which met in Wilmington on Tuesday, selected O. P. Meares, Esq., as the American candidate for Elector for the 3rd District.

The following are the sub-Electors:

AMERICAN PARTY.

New Hanover—R. H. Cowan and Geo. Davis.
Duplin—Dr. H. W. Faison, Dickson Stanford.
Robeson—R. E. Troy, Jas. C. Davis.
Richmond—Gen. Alfred Dockery, B. F. Little.
Bladen—Duncan Kelly, J. K. Melvin.
Brunswick—D. L. Russell, Jas. Green.
Columbus—Dr. A. J. Drake, A. J. Troy.
Cumberland—Jno. W. Baker, jr., R. Buxton.
Harnett—Jno. A Spears.
Sampson—J. F. Shine, C. A. Harrison.

Blackwood's Magazine.

Contents of the May number: 1. England's Political Future, 2. On Fish Ponds and Fishing Boats, 3. Letters from the Banks of the Irrawadee 4, Metamorphoses A Tale.—Part I., 5. The Scott abroad. The Man of the Sword, 6. The Art of Travel, 7. The Peace. Republished by L. Scott & Co, New York, at $3 a year, or Blackwood and the four British Quarterly Reviews for $10.

The Northern Candidate.

It cannot be denied that the North gained a great triumph in the nomination of Jas. Buchanan for the Presidency. He was their candidate while Pierce was the candidate of the South. On the first ballot Buchanan received 101 votes from the free States, and only 34 from the slave States—135 in all; while Pierce received 74 from the slave States, and only 50 from the free States.—The slave States that supported Buchanan, were Delaware, Maryland, (in part,) Virginia, Louisiana and Kentucky, (in part,) only five. The slave States that supported President Pierce, were, Maryland, (in part,) North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, (in part,) Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida and Texas—eleven in all.

It is evident that the North succeeded in forcing their candidate down the throats of the South, by party discipline alone. Look at the determined resistance of North Carolina, for example. She could not be induced to vote for him until opposition was out of the question. She fought against him so long as hope remained, and then with a wry face was forced to bolt the unpalatable stuff.

This nomination is a direct condemnation of Pierce's administration, which, we are told, has been eminently Southern in its character. And, in confirmation of this charge, we have Democratic testimony. The Columbia (S. C.) Times says: The selection of Buchanan is a repudiation of Mr. Pierce's administration. Mr. Pierce had made some atonement to the South for his affiliation with and official patronage of Northern freesoilers, by his late annual message to Congress, in which he clearly set forth and ably vindicated the constitutional rights of our section. That very message, however, utterly destroyed his availability, and proved the very means, in the hands of his Northern opponents and truculent Southern politicians, of defeating his nomination. We care nothing now about the motives which prompted him to write such a message; we predicted that it would lose, and now know that it has lost him the nomination. He has been pointedly reproved, censured, condemned for writing it—for expressing merely in cheap words his views touching the rights of the South. Another has been selected in his stead, who dares not utter, even if he entertains, such conservative sentiments—selected because he has never expressed such sentiments—selected for the very purpose of repudiating the annual mesage of Mr. Pierce.

To sum up. The more conservative of the rights of the South, Mr. Pierce has shown himself—and he has by no means been as conservative as we would have him to be—the less acceptable he has become to the Northern freesoil Democracy. The consequence has been his rejection at Cincinnati. We conclude that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan should not be acceptable to the South, because it is virtually a repudiation of the little regard which Mr. Pierce has shown to the rights and interests of the South.

Not only should the nomination be rejected at the South because of its acceptability to Northern freesoilism, but it should be rejected for other cogent reasons. Mr. Buchanan though an able statesman, who would no doubt manage the foreign relations of the Federal Government with skill and success, yet entertains such views upon various questions affecting our internal relations as should render him extremely obnoxious to the South, and especially to South Carolina. He is not sound on the paramount question of the times—the slavery question. He is a high protective tariff advocate. For these weighty reasons he ought not, in our view, to receive the support of the South."

What more can we add? Is not this sufficient and more than sufficient to demonstrate our position? The fact cannot be denied that the candidate most agreeable to the South, was rudely set aside, and the candidate most agreeable to the North was nominated. The North triumphed over the South, and yet the South is called upon to sing hallelujahs for it.

Wilmington Herald.

Worship of the Rising, not the Setting Sun.

We are told, in the account of the closing scenes of the Cincinnati Convention, that "three tremendous cheers were then given for Buchanan, three equally enthusiastic ones for Douglas, and three moderate ones for Pierce."

Thus it is ever in political life. The man who has no more favors to bestow, is whistled down the wind, whilst the supposed dispensers of the spoils are greeted with "tremendous cheers."—The same fate awaits these, in their turn. Should Buchanan be elected, even with as overwhelming "tremendous" popularity as wafted Pierce into the Presidency, he will go out four years hence with very "moderate" applause. Happy the officer who can take with him *his own* approbation, the reward of a faithful performance of duty. Such a man is Millard Fillmore. He is worth a thousand Buchanans, Douglases, and Pierces.—*Fay. Obs.*

JUNE 10th, 1856.

At a meeting of Raleigh Chapter, R. A. M., No. 10, called in consequence of the intelligence, that James T. Marriott, has departed this life at Helena, Arkansas, on the 28th of May 1856, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that we have heard with the profoundest regret, and the deepest sorrow, of our much respected and beloved companion, James T. Marriott, who, far from the home and friends of his youth, and those who knew him best, and to whom he was most endeared, in a land of strangers, has been cut down in the prime of life, and with a prospect of usefulness before him, by the hand of violence; but, whilst deeply deploring his fate, and solemnly impressed with such regret and sorrow, we shall ever cherish in lively remembrance his many virtues, those high and generous qualities of heart, which so endeared him to his friends and companions, and secured to him a place in our affections.

Resolved, that we bow with submission to this afflicting dispensation, knowing that the immortal spirit of our beloved companion has passed to the presence of Him who is too wise to err and too good to do wrong.

Resolved, that to the bereaved wife, friends and relatives of the deceased, we tender our heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence.

Resolved, that as a testimony of respect for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be communicated to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the City papers.

A VITALIZING ELEMENT!
TO CONSUMPTIVES.

A Physician of high standing, and formerly a Professor in one of the Medical Institutions of this country, now retired from active practice, who has been suffering from Pulmonary Disease, discovered, while travelling in South America for his health, a cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and general debility; and being aware that Thousands are suffering and dying annually from this most dreadful of all diseases, he is desirous, from the principles of humanity, of making known this most valuable remedy. Upon receipt of Fifteen Cents, in Postage Stamps, or Change, he will send a Receipt, with full directions for making and successfully using it. The amount required, is applied for Postage, and the payment of this advertisement.

Address—R. P. DEVEREUGH, M. D.,
Box 23, P. O., Brooklin, N. Y.
June 16, 1856. 45—tf.

For the Star.

Democracy in a Stew.

MR. EDITOR—According to promise, I send you a few lines, for your excellent paper in regard to the state of politics in this section.

Some time since, the Democracy (!) of Martin and Washington counties, held a grand encampment at Williamston; and after a great deal of *secret* caucusing and *wire pulling*, they succeeded in nominating Josiah Collins, Esq., of Washington county as a candidate to represent this senatorial District in the next Legislature. And, sad to tell, after all their *hard work* Mr. Collins *declined*.

The American party is now, as it should do, holding back and watching the movements of the the *unterrified*. (We Gilmer chaps really expect a little *fun* about the 4th of August.) This county will send an American to the next House of Commons, and very likely this District will send an American Senator. The probabilities strongly favor this result.

About this time the Democracy are certainly "down in the mouth," and there seems to be no help for them. A good dose of Cherry will not recruit their languid spirits or animate their troubled countenances.

The prospects of the American party are better now than they have ever been in this section; and the days of forty with the "Log Cabins and Hard Cider," were never more flattering than are these days, in which the cry of FILLMORE AND THE UNION! are echoing from North to South, from the East to the West.

The Democrats do not seem to like old Buck; Pierce was their choice, but of course they "will support the nominee of their party whoever he may be." The prospects of our county elections are very flattering. Gilmer will very certainly get as good a vote in this section as any man has since the days of William A. Graham.

RECTUS.

Congressional.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1856.

SENATE. Mr. Bright being absent, Mr. Stuart was elected president pro tem. and took the chair.

Mr. Adams moved to take up the bill to amend the naturalization laws and make it the special order for Saturday next; which was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to restore order and peace in Kansas, by annexing that territory to Nebraska, and abolishing its present form of territorial government.

Mr. Trumbull thought that this proposition was worthy of some consideration, as there was a state of things now existing in Kansas which all good men must deplore. He said he did not care about the bill being referred, as that would withdraw it from the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Douglas advocated the referring of the bill to the Committee on Territories, who would make a report at an early day. He was glad to see that the opponents of the Nebraska bill were beginning to acknowledge the principle of that bill.

Mr. Trumbull, in reply, said he regarded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the cause of all the mischief, and would be glad to restore things to their former position.

Mr. Douglass said that if the people of Kansas would yield implicit obedience to the laws of the land, there would be no difficulty in Kansas, or anywhere else. As to the Nebraska Kansas bill it is understood by all true Democrats every where alike; and he would refer his colleague to the proceedings of the late Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. Trumbull, in reply, said that the language was ambiguous, and each section understood it to suit its own views.

Messrs Douglas and Trumbull further continued the debate when the bill of the latter was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Foot delivered his views with referrence to subjects growing out of the proceedings of the late naval board; arguing against the power of the President to dismiss any commissioned officers of the army and navy, except in his executive capacity to carry into effect the laws of Congress and the sentences of courts martial.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved a correction of the journal, to strike out the notice given on Saturday, of his intention to introduce a bill to remove the seat of government from Washington to the State of Ohio, and within five miles of the city of Cincinnati. He contended that the notice could not be given, in asmuch as there was no quorum present on that day.

The question was taken; but no quorum voting—yeas 41, nays 51;

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 10,

SENATE. Mr Foster submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to enquire into the expediency of authorising the issue of a register to the British built barque Resolute, which was abandoned by that Government, and found derelict in the Arctic ocean by the American whaleship George Henry, and by her brought into the port of New London, where she is now lying; all claim to said vessel by the British Government having been relinquished to the salvors.

Mr. Mason proposed that the vessel should be purchased by the Government and refitted, and then sent back to the British Government as a present.

Mr. Foster expressed his gratification at this suggestion, and in order that it might be carried out, withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Crittenden submitted a resolution, requesting the President of the United States, in view of the difficulties existing in Kansas and the employment of the military force for the restoration of peace and harmony there, to send General Scott to take command of these forces.

Mr. Crittenden said that Congress had been in session six months, and yet had done nothing towards restoring peace. There had been too much debate, which had the effect only to exasperate, and to inflame passions, and lead to crimination and recrimination. It was humiliating to witness the spectacle in Kansas. If not civil war, there was the next thing thing to it, and the whole Union might feel the serious consequences. Gen. Scott was the proper person to send thither. He would carry in his left hand the sword, and in the right peace, quiet peace.

Mr. Mason said he was not prepared either to approve or disapprove of the resolution. He expressed a doubt as to the propriety of making such a request of the President, who, as the commander in chief of the army as well as the navy, has sole power over the subject.

Mr. Seward was in favor of sending General Scott to Kansas, but thought it should be done by a joint resolution.

The resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate passed a bill for the relief of certain actual settlers in Mississippi, and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Burlingame presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts in earnest condemnation of the assault on Senator Sumner. They were laid on table and ordered to be printed; and for want of a quorum,

The House then adjourned.

SOUTH LOWELL
MALE ACADEMY AND MEDICAL SCHOOL.
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

Rev. JESSE P. BAGBY, A. B., Principal.
Mr. JAMES H. SPEED, A. B. Associate.
Mr. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant.
Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Medical School.

The Fall Session of the Male Academy will commence on the 15th day of July. The corps of Instructors has been increased. The character of the School is so well known, that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that its locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health and morals.

Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion, yet at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is at all sectarian.—While the Teachers propose going over the same ground usual in the first class Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be *thorough* than *extensive*. Every effort will be made to induce fondness for study, and to check vicious propensities.

Terms: Tuition in English Department, $12,50, and in the Classical, $15,00 per session. A contingent fee of $1 is required of each student. Good board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, for $7,50 per month. The Associate Principal of our school is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sidney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon Colleg. His brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended, from the Junior Class of Randolph Macon College.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of instruction will be by Lectures, Examinations, and Medical conversations. Each student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays in the various branches of Medicine, and will be practiced in applying bandages for fractures, &c., and in the use of Surgical Instruments.

Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of Surgical Instruments, and also apparatus for the adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and as occasion requires, drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy, and in the Practice of Medicine. In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in practical Anatomy. Instead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a Physician enables him to appreciate the importance of such facilities for Medical Instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral deportment will of course be expected of gentlemen who may attend the Medical School.

TERMS.—The usual rates fixed by the Medical Profession—$100 per annum. Rates of board as above stated.

Rev. JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chm'n.
Rev. H. ARNOLD,
Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS,
Mr. WILLIAMS HARRIS,
Col. D. C. PARRISH, Secretary.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine. Dr. Scott is a native of Orange county N. Carolina. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, Washington, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming *eminently* qualified for taking charge of a medical class. Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him, for exercises in Practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course, before attending Lectures for graduation; as the anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy, is generally neglected.

RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D.
June 11, 1856. 24—12 2m.

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. 18mo. muslin, $1.25.

"Visitors to the Springs, for health or relaxation, will find it greatly to their advantage to procure such a valuable vade mecum 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 catch-penny 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 Reliable 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—

Greensboro' Female College.

THE Fall Session of 1856, will commence on the 31st day of July.

TERMS.—Board (including furnished Rooms attendance, Fuel, Washing and Lights) with Tuition in all the English branches $75,00
Incidental tax, for repairs 1,00
Day scholars, for fuel, 2,00
EXTRAS—Music on the Piano or Guitar, $22,50; Drawing, $4, Studies in Heads, Crayon Pastile, $10. Oil Painting, $20. Latin, $5. French $10. Regular fees are to be paid one half in advance, the other half at the end of the Session. Lecturers 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 3d. 1856. 41—2m.

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 13 miles from Henderson, at each of which places Hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, 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, $25 00
" " week, 8 00
" " 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.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE still carrying on the Book Binding business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them from any part of the State with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address

JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 19—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions May Term, 1856.
Petition to sell Lands.
W. M. B. Brown, Adm'r, vs. heirs at Law, &c., William A. Womble, Dec'd.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Bennet Womble is a non-resident of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Star, published at Raleigh, for six successive weeks, commanding the said Bennet Womble to appear at our next Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next then and there to answer and show cause, if any, he had, why the prayer of petition be not granted, or this notice will be taken pro confesso as to him and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greenville the first Monday of May, 1856.

H. SHEPPARD, C'k.
May 22, 1856. 22—6w

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,
" Bl'k Fr. L. " " " Tipped
" Col'd " " L. L. " "
" S. C. " " " " "
" Brown " " " Hd. " "
" Stitch'd " Bootees,
" Engh. Kid Gaiters,
" " " Bootees,
" " " Slippers,
" Cur. " Th'k & Thin J. Linds.
" Mor " " "
" " Kid " " Paradise.
" " " & Mor. " Slippers.
" " " " " Buskins.
" Bronze " " " Slippers,
" " " " " Paradise.
" " " " " J. Linds.
Ladies White Kid Gaiters,
" " Cash "
" " Kid Slippers,
Misses Cur. Kid " Rosetts.
" Bl'k Mor. Hd. Bootees,
" Col'd " " "
" Bl'k Fr. L. " Gaiters,
" Col'd " "
" Kid Mor. and Gt. Bootees Th'k Soles.
" Bro. & Col'd R. R. "
Chs. Gt We't & Mor " " "
" Ass'd. Col'd Lace Gaiters,
" " " Mor. Bootees,
" Bl'k " "
" " " Ank. Ties.
" Col'd " " "
" Cash Hd. Button Gaiters,
" Pat. Lea. Strap Shoes and Pumps.

With a large assortment of Gent's Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, Also, Trunks, Valeices, 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 PORTER.
Raleigh, May 9th, 1856. 20—6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions May Term, 1856.
Attachment Levy on Def't interest in Copper Mines.
S. McLenehan vs. S. S. Simmons.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that S. S. Simmons resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court or so absconded or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Star, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, notifying the said S. S. Simmons personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Chatham at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the 2d Monday in August A. D. 1856, Then and there to replevy or the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy this recovery.

Witness, W. P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Pittsboro' on the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and of American Independence the 80th year.

W. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.
22—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MARTIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions April Term, 1856.
F. W. Moore against William Tinder, Daniel J. Hartsook, Rob't J. Ellis and William Bess, trading under the firm of William Tinder & Co.—Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said William Tinder, Daniel J. Hartsooke, Robert J. Ellis and William Bess are non residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Star for six weeks notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Williamston, on the 2d Monday in July next and replevy, or Judgment final will be entered up against them and the property levied on applied to the payment of the debt.

Witness, [illegible] Johnson, clerk of our Court, at office in Williamston the 2d Monday in April, 1856.

May 24th, 1856. 23—6w

NEW BOOKS.

Married Not Mated
Music Life by MraRitchee (Mowath,
Ballad for the Social, by the Author of Ballad for the Solitary,
Ernest Linwood by Mrs. Carolina Lee Hentz,
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1856.
Rogers Table Talk,
Gardening for the South,
A Forest Tragedy and other Tales by Grace Greenwood,
Shoepac Recollections a wayside Glimpse of American Life,
The Old Dominion by G. P. R. James,
Travels in the United States and Cuba by the Hon Miss Murray,
Italian Lights and Papal Principles seen through American Spectacles by James Jackson Jarves,
Harpers Magazine for June

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
May 27 1856. 23—tf.

PERUVIAN GUANO at lowest cash market price.

COLUMBIAN GUANO, containing large proportions of Phosphate of Lime and free Phosphoric Acid, in bags of 160lbs each.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME in bags of 160lbs each, or in barrels as preferred.

Allen's celebrated REAPING and MOWING MACHINES that cannot clog.

Every description of PLOWS and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL Implements.

A full assortment of the choicest FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water St N. Y.
New York, May 1st, 1856. 19—

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY be found Coffee, Sugar, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Salt of all sizes for common use, Crockery and the ware, of all sizes and shape, Rod and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.

W. W. WOODS.
Raleigh, April 25, 1856. 15—tf.
Standard please copy.

NEW BOOKS.

The Great American Battle by Ann Ella Carroll of Maryland.
A Defence of the American Policy as opposed to the Encroachments of Foreign Influence by Theo. Whitney.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
May 27, 1856. 23—tf

Tax Books. Tax Books.

I HAVE for sale a few Tax Books, made expressly for the use of County Court Clerks and Sheriffs, with printed headings of each item of taxable property, under the late revenue act of the Legislature of this State.

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, N. C., May, 1856. 15—

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Monday the [illegible] at 12 o'clock M.

JNO. G. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
June 14, 1856. [illegible]

IRVING'S
LIFE OF WASHINGTON.
For Subscribers only, at
POMEROY'S.