

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—We hear and read a good deal about the peaceful position in which our relations with other countries were left by Mr. Fillmore...

Improvements at the Railroad.—So far as the comfort of passengers is concerned, a great improvement has been effected by the erection of the passenger depot at the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE N. C. RAILROAD held their regular meeting Friday at Goldsboro'.

Amongst the business brought before that Board was an offer from the President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, to make a through ticket from Charlotte, and intermediate points on the N. C. Railroad, to Weldon, Wilmington, and all places intermediate, and also to allow persons coming from the N. C. Railroad to participate in the through ticket to New York, Philadelphia, &c.

When we learn all the facts in this matter we may refer to it again. At present it seems strange to us. We cannot believe that a majority of the Directors in the North Carolina Road are influenced by any feelings of hostility to the Wilmington & Weldon Road, or that any of them are wilfully recreant to their duty to the State or to the Company, yet, still, it does appear unaccountable that they should refuse to make a through ticket for the benefit of all their line unless on condition of also making an arrangement prejudicial to a part of it.

THE NEPHEW OF ANDREW JACKSON.—We see that Mr. Donelson, in a letter in which he disclaims being the adopted son of General Jackson, says that he is his "nephew." He is the nephew of General Jackson's wife. No earthly kin to the old General save in this connection—not a drop of Jackson blood in his veins—not a drop, and there is no use in trying to humbug anybody with such stuff as that he is old Hickory's nephew.

It is, to say the least of it, rather presumptuous in Mr. Donelson, who owes all the position he ever had to this accidental connection with Gen. Jackson, to take upon himself to give in the adherence of the departed hero to Know Nothingism. Andrew Jackson, who was born but a few months after his parents arrived from Ireland—whose elder brother, born in that country, fell fighting for American independence in the revolution. Andrew Jackson a Know-Nothing! Oh, no, Mr. Donelson, you were the plague of the old gentleman's life—do forbear abusing him now that he is dead.

The Washington (N. C.) Times, of the 5th inst., says that on Sunday morning last, a few minutes past 2 o'clock, the cry of fire again roused our citizens from their peaceful slumbers. The large Carriage establishment occupied by Mr. N. S. Palford, was discovered to be on fire, and was entirely consumed, together with the smoke-house on the premises occupied by Mr. Dimock, and the shed attached to the stables of the Lafayette Hotel. Mr. Fulford's loss is about \$2,500—no insurance. The building belonged to H. Wisswall.

"We Want a Jackson." Such is the expression of a great many, who, when pinned up to the record, cannot deny that President Pierce occupies, and has occupied, the true constitutional ground. "How do you like Pierce's Message?" "Oh, it's very good, but Pierce is not the man—we want a Jackson." Now, the very man that "want a Jackson," at least the older set, who give the cue, are of the very crowd that when they had a Jackson denounced him more bitterly than ever man was denounced before. When they had a Jackson, there was no term of opprobrium too opprobrious to be applied to him—his administration was the very ne plus ultra of tyranny and corruption, and he himself was as obstinate and as stupid as a donkey. Why, we have repeatedly seen copper cents, got out during Jackson's time by the Whigs, with the figure of a jackass, holding back, encircled by the words "Roman firmness," and with references applying the whole thing to Jackson's refusal to sign the charter of the United States Bank. You "want a Jackson," and if you had a Jackson, you would abuse him just as much as you abuse Pierce, and yet if Jackson were where Pierce is, what more or better could he do? What do you want a Jackson for? In plain terms, the whole thing is but a cuckoo cry to evade the obligation of rendering to the present executive the mode of praise which is justly due. Jackson never took the responsibility in defence of the constitution more fully than Pierce has done—he never stemmed a wilder torrent of dangerous innovation, nor enunciated bolder and purer constitutional doctrine, nor held himself higher amid the clamor that rages around.

Everybody says that a collision between the United States and Great Britain would be among the gravest calamities that could overtake either country. Nearly everybody says that such a collision would be the next thing to a crime against civilization and progress, and all agree that the most terrible responsibility would rest upon the party chargeable with bringing on such a state of affairs. Reasoning thus, the press and the public are too apt to regard such an event as impossible, or, at least, so highly improbable as to amount to the next thing to an impossibility. Still we must say, that a careful perusal of the diplomatic correspondence in relation to the open questions pending between the two countries, leaves no such feeling of perfect security upon the mind as to justify the assurances given out, and nothing can give value to these assurances but a resolute attitude, and a state of preparedness on the part of the United States. Otherwise Great Britain may, and we think will, carry her assumptions to a point from which she cannot back out, without such an additional blow to her already shaken prestige as she cannot afford. If the skies be perfectly clear, this cleanness must be sought elsewhere than in the official correspondence.

Democratic Meeting at Smithville. We learn that the Democrats of Brunswick held a large and enthusiastic meeting this week at Smithville, and passed some capital resolutions, endorsing the National and State administrations, and the principles of Democracy.

Delegates were appointed to the State Convention, and, also, to a Senatorial District Convention. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Forney George, Esq., of Columbus, and Capt. Certain, of Brunswick county.

Southern School Books.—We find upon our table a series of Southern School Books, comprising "The Southern Child's First Book," "The Southern First Spelling Book," "The Southern First Reader," and "The Southern Reader and Speaker," all of which appear well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed, and free from the objectionable features which exist in nearly every Northern compilation. Charleston: Published by Wm. R. Babcock, and sold by all the principal Booksellers in the Southern and South-Western States: 1856.

Cold.—After a few days of mild, genial weather, we are again in the enjoyment of freezing weather. When Spring does come in earnest it ought to stay come, for surely no one can suspect it of prematurity.

Murder on the High Seas. One of the most singular incidents connected with the annals of crime occurred on a late voyage of the ship Owen Williams, from the African coast to Liverpool. It appears that a few days before her arrival, one of her hands, John Simmonds, a Manilla boy, had been guilty of some act of insubordination or theft, and to escape punishment he took to the rigging, carrying with him a man's spike. He was summoned to descend, and on refusing to do so, a seaman was sent after him. After time, the lad tumbled sharply around and struck him a violent blow on the head. The man fell on the deck a corpse. The young ruffian was again summoned to surrender himself, but he persisted in maintaining his elevated position, where he remained the whole night. On the following morning several men were fired at him, to intimidate him into descending, but these not having the desired effect, a loaded pistol was fired and the ball taking effect the lad came tumbling down the rigging. The wound caused by the shot was not of serious moment, but in the fall his collar was broken, and he sustained several severe contusions. On the vessel's arrival in Liverpool he was conveyed to the Northern hospital, where he will remain until sufficiently recovered to be handed over to the police authorities.

Russian Churches.—The most interesting church in St. Petersburg is devoted to St. Peter and Paul, otherwise called the "Fortress Church," as it stands within the citadel of the city. Its slender spire rises to the height of 340 feet; it is said that 12,000 denials have already been expended in the gilding of this spire. Upon the walls and around the pillars of the church hang trophies taken from the Turks, Persians and French. In this way the Russians have decorated all their churches, and hardly a nation but is thus represented in St. Petersburg or Moscow. The chief part of interest pertaining to the "Fortress Church" is that beneath it rest the remains of all the Czars since Peter the Great.

OFF FOR KANSAS. We are requested to state that a meeting will be held in this place next week, (it being our March Court week,) in order to assist young men who wish to go to Kansas Territory. A number have expressed their determination to go, if they can get the means. Others will go if they can get the means. In view of the present alarming aspect of the slave question, it is a most laudable and patriotic movement, and should receive the applause and support of every true man in the State.—Taylor's Southerner.

Changing its Tune. Only four months ago, the Providence (Rhode Island) Journal was solemnly assuring its readers that the administration was recklessly forcing the country into a war with Great Britain, on questions of the least importance, merely that it might save its waning popularity. If, indeed, it ever had any. On the first of March the Journal enters its own words after this fashion: "THE ENLISTMENT CORRESPONDENCE.—The correspondence between the British government and our own is very long, and so far as we have read it, is altogether creditable to the administration, which has plainly a good case, and has managed it with prudence, discretion and dignity. It will hardly fail to have a strong effect upon the English mind, which is already half made up against its own government on this question."

MEDIATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—A Paris correspondent states quite positively that a proposal had been made by the French government to arbitrate the differences now existing between the governments of England and the United States, and that England has already given her assent to it.

The Fayetteville Observer, in its last issue, reminds us of Donna Julia, in Byron's Don Juan, who swore she'd never consent, and then—consented. It swears it will never more attempt further witticisms at the expense of the citizens of certain portions of this County, and then—attempts them.—The Observer, in the same article in which it becomes Don Juan-ish, as above stated, makes out a fancy programme for the Journal,—it says that we ascended Black River, Moore's Creek, and then Long Creek—all of which is purely imaginary, and we went by land. Evidently the Observer is in a poetical vein, and gives full scope to its imaginative faculty. As for what it counts as two grave errors—voting the Democratic ticket and reading the Wilmington Journal—it evidently had not reflected when it made its count—they are, beyond doubt, included in its mind under the one general head. We, of course, differ totally from the Observer in the whole matter—thinking, as we do, that, instead of being counted as a fault, the predilections of the people of the County, in these subjects, are eminently praiseworthy, and, like charity, would cover a multitude of sins, even supposing it possible that good Democrats and constant readers of the Journal could have any sins worth talking about, to cover. Indeed, it seems to us that the constant reader and paying subscriber of the Journal must necessarily acquire a certain measure of impeccability, even though not a Democrat—the highest attainable point of perfection being, of course, reserved for him who takes the above-mentioned super-excellent good and particularly valuable paper constantly, pays for it promptly, and believes in it potently. Yea, verily.

Resolved, That we place every confidence in the ability and sound democracy of Gov. Briggs, and the triumph achieved for the democracy of the Old North State two years ago, and the statesmanlike manner in which he has conducted our State government, should endear him to every citizen of North Carolina, and we feel perfectly confident that his high-toned honor, gentlemanly bearing, and sound democracy will, in the approaching State election, sweep away the last vestige of Know Nothingism and elevate the democratic party to that position which the most sanguine opponent could not deny.

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So wrote this gentleman when he found it his interest to write, and now that the Federalists have revived the principles of the alien act with the super-added outrage of religious persecution, from which His Excellency, the elder Adams, would have shrunk with loathing, who is the valiant defender of the rights of the foreign born citizen? Where is he when the prostrate "native party" is again in arms against the Constitution and the rights of the people? Why, valourously blowing the trumpet and fighting the battles of these natives and federalists!—South State Democrat.

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From the Carolinian.

Democratic Meeting in Sampson. According to previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic party was held in Clinton on Saturday the first day of March, and was organized by calling Dr. Thomas Bunting to the chair and appointing Thomas H. Holmes and Richard W. Millard, Secretaries.

The chairman in a very appropriate speech explained the objects of the meeting, and on motion appointed Dr. Thomas R. C. Holmes, Wm. Devane, George H. Daughtry and Blackman Crumpler, a committee to prepare resolutions for its action. The committee through their chairman, W. S. Devane, Esq., made the following report which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the time and place of holding said convention, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent Sampson county in the same.

Resolved, That we place our faith in the Democratic cause still remains steadfast, and notwithstanding the attempts of Know Nothingism to invade the dearest rights of the American people, yet we are determined to crush the monster, by upholding and advocating the true principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That we place every confidence in the ability and sound democracy of Gov. Briggs, and the triumph achieved for the democracy of the Old North State two years ago, and the statesmanlike manner in which he has conducted our State government, should endear him to every citizen of North Carolina, and we feel perfectly confident that his high-toned honor, gentlemanly bearing, and sound democracy will, in the approaching State election, sweep away the last vestige of Know Nothingism and elevate the democratic party to that position which the most sanguine opponent could not deny.

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From the Pea Dee Times.

At a meeting of the citizens of All Saints Parish, held at the Club House on the 29th day of Feb. 1856, the Hon. Andrew Hasell, was called to the Chair and William M. Post, M. D., appointed Secretary. The Chairman having acknowledged the very high honor conferred on him, stated that the meeting had been called at the request of a number of gentlemen, who had met at the same place a few days previous and had manifested an earnest desire to see some step taken by the Parish, to forward the success of the great cause, now at issue on the plains of Kansas. That on that occasion there seemed to be an unanimous opinion expressed that some more general notice should be given in order that friends, now absent from the Parish, should be enabled to see the call made by the State at large understand that our small neighborhood though remote from the stir of State affairs and contracted in limit, were yet keenly alive to the critical state of things presented by the contest in Kansas and were willing to do their part, as far as their means would allow in aiding such of their friends and neighbors who desired to emigrate to that territory.

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The Malakoff March.

Three times the Frenchmen charged, with cheers, to win the Malakoff. Three times they rolled in tumult down, and heard the Russian song. What's to be done—'their hearts grow cold, that Vire P. En. Falls faint and dead—a broken spear, a battle-cry no more. Ah, one there was—remembered still—of glory's brightest. They murmur, they pronounce a name—that name, the 'Malakoff'— From man to man, 'The Malakoff'— 'Long live the Malakoff!'"

The murmur grows; they talk aloud: 'Our fathers' song to them; 'Heard round their lovely tricolor, in the gallant times of O'er battle-fields and battered walls they sang it, marching from the Alps and the Pyrenees, all round, to the rolling Zuyder Zee. We'll try the conquering charm, this day, and, though the port-foles blaze, We'll give you that bloody Malakoff—but give us the Malakoff!'"

Grave looks the stout Pelissier, when he hears that starting word, Says, 'Nonsense! Go!' but well I know his Frenchman. 'Those English fly from you Redan; they're quashed, and on my soul, Unless I win our Malakoff, good-by, Sebastopol! Well, from them, in God's name, fresh, and left the battle, he says, 'If they're recovered well enough, lead off the Malakoff!'"

Brave soul, be heard, all undeterred, an oner and a sign, Beyond the despot's guarded camp, beyond the laughing line; Lead yet a wilder, worthier strife—a mightier fortress fair, Against our banner still holds out, on the deadly heights of Redan; And then the charge—the last, wild charge! down tumbled Hever sang that air to nobler feet, through battle's fiery haze; Well may the Czar, and his men of war, lament the Malakoff!'"

Francis P. Blair's republican party in Maryland turns out to consist of three persons, and they say Blair exceeded at Pittsburg the authority delegated to him. Blair has been afflicted with a pain in his stomach ever since President Polk rejected his services as official organ, and the present cramps in his abdomen indicate a fatal and speedy termination of his political malady.

LOANS OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—The celebrated banking house of the Rothschilds loaned during the past year \$515,000,000, as follows: England, \$80,000,000; Turkey, \$40,000,000; Sardinia, \$10,000,000; Austria, \$120,000,000; Russia, first loan, \$130,000,000; Russia, second loan, \$100,000,000; England, on exchange bills, \$35,000,000.

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PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA. ARRIVED. March 6.—Schr. Senora Isabel, Pigott, from Shalotte, D. Piggott, with cargo. March 7.—Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shalotte, to Anderson & Sage, with naval stores. March 8.—Schr. Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliot. March 9.—S. Mail Packet David Reid, Potter, from Smithville, to Master. March 10.—Schr. Enterprise, Dickey, from Robinson's Landing, to George Harris. March 11.—Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, from New York, to H. Blossom, with mize. March 12.—Schr. Anna, Taylor, from New York, to George Harris, with mize.

DEPARTED AT LARGE. Aaron Plumer, Venago? Henry D. Foster, Westmoreland; David R. Porter, Dauphin; and James L. Reynolds, Lancaster. DISTRICT DELEGATES. 1st district—Edward G. Webb and John McCarthy. 2nd district—James C. Vanduyke and Chambers McKibben. 3rd district—John Robbins, Jr., and Charles W. Carigan. 4th district—Joseph Lippincott and John G. Brennan. 5th district—Owen Jones, Montgomery, and Thomas J. Roberts. 6th district—John Rutter, Chester, and Charles D. Manley, Delaware. 7th district—John D. Siles, and Ed. Nicholson. 8th district—J. Glancy Jones and P. K. Miller. 9th district—H. R. Swar and Joseph B. Baker. 10th district—John Weidman and J. M. Kreider. 11th district—Wm. L. Dewar and C. M. Strach. 12th district—H. B. Bright & J. G. Montgomery. 13th district—John N. Hutchinson, and H. B. Beardsley. 14th district—V. E. Piolet and C. L. Ward. 15th district—W. F. Packer and John H. Munson. 16th district—Henry Welsh and John Stuart. 17th district—A. P. Lusk and John Crossman. 18th district—John C. Eberhart & Richard White.

CHICAGO, March 1.—M. Dyer, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of this city, yesterday elected by 400 majority. The council stands four Republicans to five Democrats.

NEW YORK CHARLES ELECTIONS. ROCHESTER, March 5.—At our charter election to-day Hon. Samuel G. Andrews was elected Mayor by 2,185 majority. Mr. Andrews was run on the Republican, Citizens' and Reform ticket. The ward officers elected are nearly all anti-k. n.'s by large majorities.

SARASOTA, March 1.—Charles F. Williston, democrat, was to-day elected Mayor of this city by a about 100 majority. UTRICA, March 1.—Alick Hubbell, republican, is probably elected Mayor of this city by about 100 majority.

THROWING DUST IN THE EYES OF THE SOUTH. Boston, March 5.—Last evening's session of the American Council, Mr. Brewster's Convention, and at the Philadelphia Know-Nothing Convention, and made a bitter attack on Senator Wilson, in regard to the latter's remarks at the Banks' dinner. The Council finally adopted a resolution pledging the Republic of Massachusetts to support the Springfield platform, and refusing to adopt the Philadelphia nominees until assured that they heartily endorse the American principles and will vindicate the just rights of the freemen of the North. The resolutions were passed by a large majority.

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.—The statement of the operations of the mint in Philadelphia for the month of February shows that the deposits of gold for the month were \$3,901,800; of silver, \$105,700. The coins of gold were \$1,077, and of silver, \$308,388. The total number of pieces coined, including cents, was 2,026,088, of the value of \$2,318,226 90. The gold coinage is mostly in pieces of such denominations as are calculated to go into circulation—only about three-quarters of a million being in double eagles.