[From the Liverpool Times.]

BLACK AND WHITE LABOR.

The London Times contains a very significant communication, which is raised by the editor of that paper to the dignity of his own leader type, and it has this imposing heading:—"I see by the last advices that Sir Henry Barkly is about to return home for the sake of his health. If the Government could be induced to replace him by the Rev. G. Hemming, and if that reverend gentlemen would enforce his views of the respective duties of employer and laborer as vigorously amongst the negroes as he appears to be doing amongst his own parishioners, we venture to say that in a couple of years Jamaica would double her crop." This savoury epistle is signed, "Muscovado," and it combines a happy quiz with a mournful fact.

The writer is evidently a shrewd fellow, and the reference to the deplorable want of labor in Jamaica, and its superfluity in England, induces the introduction of the name of a clergyman who has been prominently before the public during the last few days, for an act which cannot fail to produce a marked sensation in the West Indies. Two men named Collin have been committed by this clerical magistrate to hard labor for fourteen days in the jail of Chelmsford, because they felt their work in the field to witness a military review in the neighborhood. These men, agricultural laborers, had given notice previously, that they intended to be present at this review, and on the day of its occurrence they were at their work an hour and-a-half before the usual time, in order to compensate for the loss to which their absence would put their employer. This forethought did not save them. The considerate complainant wanted to secure his hay in the field; he knew that in England the elements are fickle; that a fail of rain, which would impair its value, could not be averted in compliment to a grand military review, and the poor men paid the penalty for their love of sight-seeing by being sentenced to the treadmill for a couple of weeks. Some humane person, made a representation of the circumstance to the Home Office; but Sir George Grey very coolly replied that "he could see no sufficient ground for interfering with the prisoners' sentence."

This is the law in England—law administered by a minister of religion, and endorsed by her majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. If the offenders, instead of having white skins, had the good fortune to be blacks, with curly heads and flat noses, the pulpit of every conventicle in happy England, would have rung with denunciation of the base and brutal wrong to which they had been subjected. A white laborer who acts in the way we have described—a hard working industrious Englishman, with a large family and small means, who rises early and retires to rest late, who fares indifferently, because he is indifferently paid,—is thus treated in one of the freest and most constitutional countries in the world. But look at his sable rival in the Isles of the West, handsomely remunerated for his labor, well cared for, a freeman, who can indulge with impunity in the hereditary laziness of his race; and the contrast must induce the poor European to curse his hard fate that he was born with a white skin, and a roseate complexion, that he has the misfortune to be a countryman of Bacon, of Shakspeare, of Wellington and other celebrities, who have largely influenced the destinies of mankind; that the Legislature which makes his laws, acts in this unfeeling manner towards him, while he vends the only commodity by which he lives—the labor of his hands; and that the *nigger*, "a man and a brudder," can leave his labor in the tropics when he likes,—can refrain for any length of time, and at his pleasure from gathering the fruits of the earth,—can *curn*, in a word, the soil which he encumbers, and is privileged to do all this because he is possessed of that sturdy sense of independence and the immunity from punishment which modern refinement and civilization have conferred upon the happy descendants of Ham.

Certainly, the Rev George Hemmings is the man for the West Indies, and Sir George Gray ought, as Muscovado suggests, to award him promotion in that ill-fated portion of the British possessions. He would be master of the situation,—emphatically the right man in the right place, presuming always that his sternness towards a white skin was not relaxed in the presence of a black one.

Cash paid for Hides.

THE highest price paid for HIDES in CASH, 3 doors South of Sadler's Hotel.

S. M. HOWELL.

Oct. 30, 1855. 139

I. O. O. F.

THE GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F. of North-Carolina, will hold its annual communication in Wilmington, N. C., on the fourth Monday in November next, being the 26th day of the month. Subordinate Lodges will take notice and send delegates accordingly.

THO. N. GARDNER, *Grand Sec'y.*

Oct. 30, 1855. 143

LARGE SALE OF

Land, Negroes, &c.

HAVING qualified as executor of the last Will and Testament of R. King, dec'd., of Mecklenburg county, I will expose to public sale at his late residence in said county, on the 20th day of November next, the following property, viz: His stock of

Horses, Cows, Hogs & Sheep,

his crop of

CORN and WHEAT,

A large lot of Rafters, 2 good Road Wagons, 1 Carriage, 1 Buggy, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

1 set of Blacksmith's Tools,

a quantity of

Finished Leather & Ready-made Harness, Tanning Implements, Thresher and Wind Mill,

9 likely Negros,

consisting of men, women and children,

5 shares stock in the C. & S. C. Rail Road, which is paying 6 pr. ct. per annum; also,

25 shares in the N. Carolina Rail Road.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell that

Valuable Plantation

on which R. King, dec'd., lately resided, containing about **450** acres, more or less, on which is some very valuable land and a

Valuable Tan Yard

in good repair. Also, at the same time and place, many other articles too tedious to mention. Any person wishing to purchase land in a good neighborhood, would do well to attend. All persons wishing to examine the above property will call on the subscriber or Mr. Elam King, who now resides on the place and will give any information desired.

Sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Terms known on day of sale.

R. R. KING, *Executor.*

Oct. 23, 1855. 138

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, October 30, 1855.

Thanksgiving.

Thursday last was observed very generally by our citizens as a day of Thanksgiving.

☞ See Mr. Howell's advertisement. He has some fine work on hand and all who desire to supply themselves with articles in his line can call on him.

Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance.

This body commenced its annual session in this place, on Tuesday evening last. The attendance of Delegates from a distance was not large, several being kept away by indisposition, among this number was Dr. Deems, who we were desirous to hear, as his fame as an able advocate of the cause of temperance had long won for him a crowd of admirers. Mr. Carey was also expected but did not reach here. It is expected that he will pay this section of the State a visit shortly.

On Wednesday, we understand, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Prof. R. STERLING, of Greensboro', G. W. P.
Col. W. H. MORNING, of Smithfield, G. W. A.
A. M. GORMAN, of Raleigh, G. S.
Dr. W. M. JOHNSON, of Alamance, G. T.
J. G. AREY, of Fayetteville, G. C.
P. J. LOWRIE, of Charlotte, G. S.
Rev. P. J. CARRAWAY, (N. C. Conference) G. C.

At night, the Grand Division marched in procession, to the Methodist Church, where, after prayer and music, the audience was addressed by the Rev. J. R. Pickel, who made one of his happiest efforts, keeping the audience enchained by his numerous sallies of wit and humor. After Mr. Pickel concluded, the Rev. P. J. Carraway, Grand Chaplain, addressed the audience. His address, although it did not abound either with wit or humor, in fact he said he had neither in his composition, was attentively listened to and was well received. On Thursday the Grand Division marched in procession to the Methodist Church, where Prof. Sterling delivered an excellent address. As it is to be given to the public we shall say nothing about it.

At night, the Rev. Mr. Wetmore, of Mocksville, inflicted on the audience a speech about 3 hours long. Seeing that the audience was leaving he concluded, when A. M. Gorman, Grand Scribe was called out. He soon, by his witty remarks, restored the audience to good humor. He gave the ladies especially some good advice, and that was, when they saw young men searching their vest pockets for cinnamon or cloves, to suspect that something was wrong, and to refuse to run their arms hereafter through a jug handle.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Grand Division before its adjournment:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Division are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the citizens of Charlotte for their generous hospitality in entertaining the members of the same while sojourning with them.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Division are respectfully tendered to the Trustees of the Methodist Church for the use of their edifice for public meetings; to the Masonic fraternity for the use of their Hall; to the Charlotte Saxhorn Band for their musical entertainments and to the different Railroad Companies for passing the Representatives to the Grand Division at half rates.

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of this Grand Division be tendered J. A. Sadler, Esq., Proprietor of "Sadler's Hotel," for his free entertainment of the members of this Grand Division on their first arrival in Charlotte.

Resolved, That copies of the above resolutions be furnished the public journals of Charlotte with a request to publish.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Division are due and are hereby tendered the Committee of Arrangements for their courteous attention to the Grand Division.

The next Session to be held at Fayetteville on the 1st Tuesday in December, 1856.

Burglary.

We understand that the Mill of Mr. L. Springs of this place, was broken open last night, by some person or persons intent upon plunder, who broke open a desk which fortunately contained no money; being disappointed in this, the room of the Miller was entered, and he being asleep, his coat and pants were carried off, in the pocket of which was four dollars, which is all that has yet been missed. The Mill was entered by prizing up a window which was fastened down by a nail. The escape was made by the door which was found open in the morning. Our citizens would do well to be on the alert for those light fingered gentlemen of "elegant leisure," who roam about at night seeking what they may pick up.

The Japan Treaty.

But a few short months have gone by since we were receiving the congratulations of both the old and new world at our success in negotiating a treaty with Japan that would unlock her gates, and open her ports to the commerce of the United States, a project which all Europe had failed to accomplish after centuries of vain and unsuccessful effort. Already, in our anticipation, we beheld another nation of the East added to the list which, either by trade or plunder, was to feed and fatten the [illegible] of the great and growing West.

But our songs of rejoicing are likely to be turned into wails of disappointment, and matters are not likely to turn out as [illegible] as early [illegible] promised. It seemed to be the general impression at first that the way was clear to emigrants and adventurers of every kind and character, and that all they had to do was to go in and possess the land. But it has been found, upon closer examination that the treaty grants no such privileges.

It is true that the Japanese made a treaty with us in which they [illegible] concessions of a most important and valuable nature. It is true that they greatly relaxed in their stringent exclusion to foreigners, and evinced a most amicable and conciliatory spirit towards the United States. But it never entered into their heads to consent at a blow their institutions or to open Japan to free trade with American citizens; still less to permit them to reside and live permanently in their midst. Commodore Perry saw this, and the application of the principle of the treaty proves it. He expressly stated that the Japanese were unwilling to make a commercial treaty with us, and would expel any who attempted, by a perversion of the treaty made, to establish themselves permanently in that country. All this, doubtless, seems strange enough to us, but it is thus written in the bond, and we are in honor bound to abide by it.

We have little doubt but that our government is prepared to observe towards a people to whom it has professed a sincere and cordial amity, a disposition to abide strickly by the very letter of the treaty. The Japanese have really made great concessions to us, and have departed widely from their established custom, and the way to gain further concessions, and lead them forward in the faith of civilization, is, not to disgust them with steps already taken, and revive with new intensity the old aversion towards strangers.

European Trade.

The last news from Europe is far more interesting to us as it bears upon commerce, than as it concerns the prospects of the war. The latter are in fact, not at all changed, unless perhaps in the opinions of the few who supposed that a single reverse would break the spirit of the Russians, or that a single success would satisfy the ambition of the Allies. We know not that either party looks to present peace, and that all considerate men anticipate a long war, the end of which is to be the possession of Constantinople by France, and of a certain Island of Barataria by England.

But the recent developments in regard to commerce have an immediate and lively interest for this country. The drains upon the Banks of England and France have had the effect to shake public confidence in the national securities, and are likely to interpose difficulties in the way of contracting new loans. Thus far, they may affect indirectly the operations of the war. They will also tend to force American securities upon the market at reduced rates. But the worst results is the general unsettling of confidence, an uneasy and forboding feeling in the minds of men, that wants but a single impulse to convert it into a panic.

Such a feeling seemed, at the last accounts, on the eve of breaking forth in France. A deficiency, to the value of at least fifty thousand dollars, is admitted in the year's product of breadstuffs. This deficiency is attendant upon an exceedingly stringent money market. Symptoms of desperation have already begun to show themselves—those terrible popular cries and throes which the strongest despotism is often impotent to suppress. And now we have the assurance that the French Government has determined, cost what it may, that the people shall have cheap bread. It is, we doubt not, a wise determination but it simply amounts to this, that the nation shall be taxed, in order that the people may be fed. It will add another and a heavy item to the accumulation of debt that has attended the Eastern war. The laborers of France are cultivating the harvest of death in the Crimea.

Independent, then of any question of peace, it is certain that the prices of breadstuffs and provisions will be sustained at a high price through this season, and equally certain that the adverse action of the Banks of England and France, will tend to depress all other articles of commerce, except such as directly supply the necessities of the war.

From our Correspondents.

Charleston, Oct. 24, 1855.

The poet sang truly when he said "this is a world of change;" I don't mean silver change, for the money market is a little tight just now, but the change of every thing changable beneath the Sun. Last week we were shivering with a most wholesome and bracing autumn atmosphere. It drove away the *ennui* and lassitude of the summer solstice, and added elasticity to the limbs, and new life and buoyancy to the spirits. But this week we seem again to be thrown back into the midst of dog days, and are being scorched and wilted beneath an almost tropical Sun. The heat, however, was somewhat moderated yesterday by a light shower, the first we have had for about six weeks.

The business season has now fully opened, with most auspicious indications of unusual activity in the fall and winter trade.—The entire exemption of our city from disease of every kind, and the increased facilities of access both by land and water, will throw into the lap of our populous and thriving Metropolis an immense amount of trade and travel from all parts of the country. I have often before, took occasion to notice, in favorable terms, the commercial movements of our city, and to call attention, at different periods, to the prospects opening before our mercantile enterprise by our growing connections with the broad and fertile valleys of the West. Our systems of communication may be considered as but in their first stages of progress, and yet the results, in actual and authentic figures afford the best arguments in favor of all measures necessary to keep up and extend the connections already established.

In the important articles of grain and flour, there has been, not only a growing increase for sometime, but within the present year a large and impulsive advance which indicates the most favorable results, and which has already had the effect of establishing new lines and marts for own exports, both foreign and coastwise. The most convincing and gratifying illustration of the movements to which I refer, may be found in the following brief statement which I have obtained from a source altogether reliable and trust-worthy.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Cotton, Grain and Flour received at Charleston by the South Carolina Rail Road, from the 1st of July to the 20th of October, 1853, 1854 and 1855.

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Bales Cotton, . .	40,764	79,184	67,579
Bushels Grain, . .	23,687	21,909	495,014
Barrels Flour, . .	7,467	13,359	28,817

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Charleston District, commenced its fall term on Monday last, his Honor Judge Glover presiding, who is on his first tour of duty; and our new Sheriff J. E. Carew, who also officiates for the first time in the Court of Sessions. The Sessions Docket is likely to be a heavy one, as there are no less than three murder cases to go before the Grand Jury, besides numerous cases of misdemeanor.

Since the departure of the Campbell Minstrels, we have had very little in the way of amusements except the Theatre, which is crowded every night, by those who love to see the mirror held up to nature, and life in all its changing phases reproduced upon the stage. Miss Fanny Morant is the star in comedy, and Grattan Dawson in tragedy.—The stock company is good—seems to draw good houses, and the indications, thus far, are in favor of a profitable and successful season.

The Rev. Dr. Cross, Pastor of Trinity Church, Hasell street, preached a sermon on Sunday last in behalf of superannuated and wornout preachers, and the widows and orphans of those who have died in the work, and at the close of the services a collection was taken up which amounted to 150 dollars. It was the most powerful and searching charity sermon I ever heard, and was preached to a crowded church, in the Doctor's most eloquent and happy vein.—He is given up to be the best sermonizer of any denomination that we have in Charleston, or perhaps I might say, in the State, or in the South.

Our cotton market is rather dull, and has experienced some further recent declines. The fall of Sebastopol seems not to have had the anticipated effect, but perhaps it does not indicate a speedy close of the war. The sale of yesterday, in our market was limited to 1200 bales, at prices generally in favor of buyers, and ranging from 8½ to 9 cents.

Some sensation has been produced in the literary circles by the appearance of a work entitled *Rose Milton*, written by a Charlestonian, and proposes to represent the state of Charleston society among the upper ten, some twenty years since. It sketches the character, talents and personal appearance of some of the eminent characters of that day, such as Hugh S. Legare, Robt. Y. Hayne, James Hamilton and others. A critic who is thoroughly versed in literature says that the book possesses rare merit, both as a historical and literary production. I have merely had time to glance over its contents, and can express myself altogether pleased with it. I am now reading *A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, which I can recommend to lovers of sarcasm, wit and humor. The chapters entitled, "evenings at our club," and "Romance and Reality" are deeply and thrillingly interesting. It has rather an uncouth and uninviting name, "Basket of Chips;" but still it is a great book for an idle hour. It is made up of odds and ends of every thing, and is written in a gay lively style that can never tire.

Speaking [illegible] reminds me that I heard a few days since from a confidential friend, that our fellow townsman, novelist, historian and poet, W. Gilmore Simms is preparing for the press a work comprising the history of Charleston from its earliest settlement, up to the present time, illustrated with cuts of all the public buildings. Such a work from such a pen, cannot fail to meet the success that its merits will deserve. Simms has written a great deal of twaddle, a great deal of trash, but amidst the rubbish may be found some gems of the first water. Our city is justly proud of him, and well she may be, for he is the only author by profession, that we can boast; he has won his laurels, well, and may he wear them long is the wish of one who has read his works with pleasure and profit.

ASHLEY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Newton Oct. 19, 1855.

We have hastily traced the relations between Russia and Turkey up to the commencement of the difficulties which gave rise to the present war. Some over two years ago a difficulty arose at Jerusalem, between the Greek and Romish churches in regard to the custody of certain of the Holy Places. The two parties were supported in their quarrel by Russia and France as protectors. In fact it was more a matter of dispute between those two powers and one in which Turkey was interested only as being the sovereign power of the country.

These difficulties were finally settled by the Porte in a manner acknowledged by both powers to be satisfactory.

At the same time certain wrongs had been done the Greek christains in Bosnia, and the Turks were at war with the Montenegrins who also profess the same faith. These circumstances justified the Czar, in his own opinion, in demanding of the Turkish government formal guarantees of the rights of the Greek church. He claimed that by tradition and by treaty he had a special right to do so, as the natural defender of the faith, and if we are to believe his oft repeated word, he felt it his duty so secure and extend its privileges.

While the French were pressing upon the Porte, the affair of the Holy Places, the Czar offered to the Sultan his assistance in repelling the menaces of the French.

The grievances of the Bosnian christains were redressed by the Porte, and a moderate course was pursued towards the Montenegrins. Still the Czar was not satisfied. He sent Prince Menchikoff, attended by a long train of generals and admirals to Constantinople who made known his mission on the 22nd of March, 1853, by demanding a Senate or convention which should guarantee the privileges and immunities of the Greek Church. The demand was repeated on the 29th of April, and again on the 5th of May, coupled with the assertion that a longer delay than five days would impose upon him painful obligations. At the same time he had conducted in an insulting manner towards the Turkish officer of state, which caused that functionary to resign.

On the 10th of May, the Turkish government, temperately but firmly refused to enter into this convention, asserting its willingness to make any reasonable concessions in regard to the Holy Places, since that act would not impair its sovereignty, that it always considered it a duty to maintain the rights of its Christain subjects; but that it could not enter into any engagement with any power which would impair its sovereign rights, such as a Russian protectorate over the Greek christains would be. It was the same as if France should demand a protectorate over the Catholics in this country, an act entirely subversive of national sovereignty.

In the mean time ambassadors of England and France arrived at Constantinople. Their course seems at first to have been uncertain, and not altogether free from censure. Indeed their whole course seems like that of petulant guardians. Two parties raged in the capital, one comprising the larger part of the Turkish people in favor of war, which the French influence encouraged; another which the English minister influenced, were in favor of peace even at a sacrifice.

That idea of the balance of power, which hangs like a shadow over Europe, and under whose baneful influence both justice and right have been too often sacrificed, was the guiding policy of the Western powers. It was not Turkey as a nation, but Turkey as a foil to each other, that was the object of their solicitude.

To preserve the peace of Europe, or in other words the status quo of despotism, they were willing to constrain the Turks to make concessions beyond the bounds of right. They and the world have been too apt to consider the Turks incapable of conducting their diplomacy or defending their territories. Their able and manly State papers on this subject, and their gallant defence of the Danube are a sufficient refutation of the charge.

In the meantime a confidential conversation was going on between Nicholas and Sir C. H. Seymour in which the former was endeavoring to sound the latter as to the policy of England provided the "sick man" Turkey should die on their hands, and endeavoring to come to some understanding on the matter. At the same time he was collecting forces in Bessarabia and at Sebastopol in anticipation of a rupture.

In the midst of all these things the action of the Turkish government was dignified and manly. After the first rejection of Menchikoff's demands, he again renewed them and extended the time three days. The Turkish ministers sought an interview with the Prince on the 13th of May to secure a more amicable state of things.

He instead of going to their meeting went directly to the Sultan's palace. It was in vain that he was told that the Sultan was keeping his apartment and could not be seen, on account of the death of his mother. He remained there three hours at the end of which the Sultan gave him a brief audience to inform him that his ministers were acquainted with his intentions.

In consequence of the offensive proceedings the ministers resigned. On the 15th of May their successors requested of the Prince a delay of five days, but he on the 18th gave his reasons for considering his mission terminated. On the 19th they replied, referring to the firman recently granted to the Greek Patriarch as a sufficient guaranty of the privileges of that church. On the 21st he left Constantinople protesting, that if that firman was found to invalidate any of the privileges of the orthodox religion, it would be considered an act of hostility to Russia.

On the 26th a note explanatory of the situation of the Porte was sent to the four powers who had been parties to the treaty of 1841, affirming that they would maintain all the privileges hitherto granted to Christains, and that as they had no assurance that war would not follow, the fortifications beyond the Balkan would be examined and strengthened.

On the 31st count Nesselrode wrote to Reschid Pasha that in a few days the Russian troops would receive orders to enter the Principalities, "not to make war upon a sovereign, who has always been considered a faithful ally, but to secure material guaranties until the time, when the Ottoman government, animated by more equitable sentiments shall give to Russia "moral sureties" which she had sought in vain."

On the 4th of June the Allied fleets received orders to approach the Dardanelles and soon after anchored in Besika Bay. On the 16th Reschid Pasha replied to Nesselrode moderately yet firmly, reminding Russia that her threatened invasion was at variance with her peaceful professions, and that the military preparations of the Sultan were purely defensive.

On the 11th of June a circular was sent by count Nesselrode to the Russian Ministers and agents, notifying them of their intention to invade the Principalities, followed by another on the 20th of July, reaffirming the design and alleging as the immediate cause the presence of the Allied fleets at Besika Bay, claiming that they had thus taken the initiative and forced them to that step.

On the 9th of July Nicholas issued a manifest to his people, declaring that he was taking these steps, not for the sake of acquiring territory but to secure the Orthodox faith.

There the active interference of the Allied Powers commenced and here we will leave the subject this week. S.

From the Raleigh Standard.

STATE FAIR.

The third annual Fair of the Agricultural Society of North Carolina, commenced in this City, on Tuesday last, and will close to-day, Friday.

The number of persons in attendance was considerably greater than heretofore; and in some departments of the exhibition, [illegible]ly done.

Very handsome knit counterpane, Mrs. E. L. Taylor, Raleigh.

Knit counterpane—very fine—by Mrs. E. Cuthbert, Newbern. Handsome knit counterpane, Mrs. Henry Clark, Pitt Co.

Samples of jeans and cassimeres from the factory of Carson, Young & Grier, Charlotte, N. C. These samples reflect much credit upon the skill of the manufacturers the exhibitions of previous years have been surpassed. We present below a list of some of the articles on exhibition.

Floral Hall.—Daguerreotypes in oil, and ambrotypes, by Mr. Havens, of Raleigh—very life-like and handsome. Some fine daguerreotypes, by J. D. Nott, of Fayetteville.

Leather work frame and bird cage, Mrs. J. C. Partridge, Raleigh. Also, by the same lady, fine fur tippets and muffs. Also, several pieces crotchet work, &c., all excellent.

Knit counterpane, by Mrs. E. Munday, Person. Fine coverlid, by Miss Ann Munday, Person; also, one by Martha Munday, Person.

Felt bed blanket, W. D. Andrews, Chatham Co.

Knit counterpane, by Mrs. Southerland, Warren. Bed quilts by Mrs. Sadler, Raleigh—Miss Steele, Alamance—Miss Holt, Johnston—Mrs. Jones, Franklin—Mrs. Braswell, Pitt, a quilt, the "North Carolina Rose Vine"—and a counterpane, the "Rose of the Rio Grande," by Mrs. Gollett, Newbern.

Very handsome curtains, knit by Mrs. Kreth, Raleigh. Also, bureau cover, by Mrs. Kreth.

Counterpane, by Mrs. Harris, Franklin. Bed quilt, Miss M. A. Davis, Lenoir; nice bed spread, Mrs. Williams, Martin. Two counterpanes, Miss M. Johnson, Wayne.

One beautiful chair, silk and velvet patchwork, by Mrs. William Hill, Halifax.

One case of fine *paper-mache* work-boxes, fruit baskets, writing desks, &c., exhibited by Henry D. Turner, Raleigh, and a variety of other articles we have not time to mention.

Very handsome silk bed quilt, by Mrs. Geo. W. Mordecai, Raleigh.

Medicine chest, by A. O. Bradley, Wilmington. One case of mineral teeth, Dr. Benbow, Fayetteville.

Fine gun and gun case, by C. H. Thompson, Raleigh. Also, a case of rich and elegant silver ware and jewelry.

The exhibitors of fruits, with the exception of the small samples mentioned, were Messrs. J. & O. Lindley, of New Garden; Mr S. W. Westbrooks, of Guildford; and Mr. T. W. Aiken, of Eastern New York. Mr Lindley exhibited about seventy five varieties of apples, and Messrs. Westbrooks and Aiken nearly as many. All these fruits—apples, pears and quinces—were superior, the native being evidently the best.

Mechanic's Hall.—Two cotton gins were exhibited, one by J. H. Carlisle, of Ringwood, and one by Wm. Miles, of Northampton.

There were three fine carriages—one by Dibble & Co., of Kinston, one by A. McKethan of Fayetteville, and one by Gorman, Sparks & Co., of Raleigh.

A fine two-horse buggy, by Nelson & Daughtry, of Greenville, N. C.

One-horse buggies, very fine ones, by Potts & Phelps, of White Hall, and by Dibble & Co. We saw several other buggies, but could find no label on them except, "Hands off," and we kept off.

Farmer's Hall.—A fine lot of vegetables of every description.

Fine Irish potatoes, by Sol. Allen, of Snow Camp. There were other potatoes on exhibition, but we saw no label for them.

Machinery; &c., on the Ground.—Threshing machines and fan mills were exhibited by J. M. Barnes, of Henderon; Rev. J. A. McMannen, of Orange; J. H. Gooch, of Granville; J. M. Towles, of Raleigh; and R. Sinclair, of Baltimore.

A wheat fan, by J. Montgomery, & Bro.

A small engine, by S. Burns & Co., Raleigh.

Horse power for propelling all kinds of machinery, by J. H. Gooch, of Granville, and Jno. Simpson, of Atlanta, Ga.

Smut machines by Rev. J. A. McMannen, of Orange.

Plows of various kinds, by. J. H. Gooch, of Granville; W. B. Williams & Co., of Warrenton; Wainright and Vanhook, of Oxford; Dr. W. R. Holt, of Davidson; and J. M. Towles, of Raleigh. The most of these had harrows also, of various kinds.

Clod Rollers, by J. M. Towles, of Raleigh.

Corn and seed drills, by R. Sinclair, of Baltimore.

Straw cutters, by J. Womble, of Raleigh; Stafford, Clark & Dixon, of Fairmount; and R. Sinclair, of Baltimore.

Horses.—The number of horses was not so great as might be wished; but was compensated for, in some measure, by those exhibited.

Live Stock.—A very scanty supply of live stock was painfully apparent. Nor can much be said in praise of the little presented.

Cattle.—The stock of cattle was also meagre, but included some fine specimens.

Poultry.—A tolerably good supply of poultry was on hand, including, however, few specimens of our native stock.

Trotting Match.—Mile heats. Five horses were entered for this match; viz: Bay horse "Jim," W. H. Harford; gray horse, "Ole Bull," J. Ives; sorrel horse, "Ben," E. H. Rhodes; sorrel horse, "George," W. C. Williams, and sorrel horse "John," Norman Alston. This was a well contested race and was cleverly won in two straight heats, by J. S. Ives' "Ole Bull."

The celebrated pacer "Jerry" who carried off the prize last year, came upon the track now, and made his time, for the benefit of the audience.

Pacing Match.—Mile heats—H. Lassel, of Rowan, entered his grey horse, "Sleepy David," and Junius B. Whitaker, of Goldsboro', his bay horse "Major." The "Major" won two straight heats without an effort. Time each heat 3,10. It was evident that the "Major" can "do" his mile in 2,40, *without* a "plank."

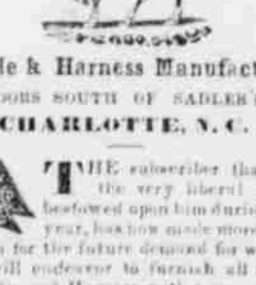
Harness Horses.—A trial of the relative qualities of trained horses now followed. The entries were as follows:

Monroe Oliver, of Caswell, pair of greys, 6 years old; P. Hudson, of Randolph, pair of greys, 4 and 5 years old; W. H. Holderness, of Caswell, pair of bays, 5 years old; J. H. Yarborough, of Franklin, pair of bays, 5 and 7 years old; J. L. Dunn, of Halifax, pair of clay banks, 5 years old; J. K. Marriott, of Raleigh, pair dark chestnuts, 5 years old; H. Lassell, of Rowan, pair of greys, 7 and 8 years old. The judges award was in favor of W. H. Holderness's horses.

The trial of the various qualities of horses on this day was highly satisfactory to the spectators, and very creditable to the State.

In closing this report, it is due to ourself to state, that if any inaccuracies exist, they are due to the great want of facilities afforded to the press. It is somewhat strange that the managers of this Fair should be so blind to the importance of the press as one of the chief ingredients of success. The pitiable business of charging the reporters 25 cents every time they passed in, is bad enough. But the most glaring oversight, is the total want of facilities when on the ground. We should not have been able to present to our readers even the slight sketch of the performances of the horses, but for our friend, Jas. E. Taylor, Esq., through whose exertions we were enabled to occupy a place on the stand, after having made several futile attempts to get there. The judges are exempted from all censure, as they certainly did all in their power to aid us. Chief Marshal Gen. Littlejoin, is entitled to the thanks of the public generally, as well as our own. The press may justly complain of not merely a want of facility on this occasion, but also an amount of disrespect. It may afford, as it certainly does, to perform a large amount of profitless labor, but it cannot afford to lose its self-respect.—Reporter.

S. M. HOWELL,



Saddle & Harness Manufacturer,

THREE DOORS SOUTH OF SADLER'S HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE subscriber thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, has now made more extensive preparation for the future demand for work in his line, and will endeavor to furnish all that may want Saddles and Harness, with a superior article at the lowest possible prices. He has now on hand a very large assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness,
Saddlery Hardware,
Whips, Buffalo Robes, Saddle Cloths,
Skirting, Hog Skins,
Patent, Enamelled & Harness Leather,

together with every thing usually kept in my line of business.

☞ All kinds of Saddles and Harness made at the shortest notice.

☞ REPAIRING promptly executed.

S. M. HOWELL.

October 30, 1855. 37tf

Notice to Creditors.

Wallace & Davis vs. Elizabeth Darnall and Susan Darnall, et al. } Bill for Sale of Land to pay debts.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Elijah C. Darnall, deceased, are hereby notified to present and establish their demands before me, on or before the first day of June next.

J. L. MILLER, C. E. Y. D.

Yorkville, Oct. 16, 1855. (O. 30) 37-3m

Copartnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership to carry on a GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS in the City of COLUMBIA, S. C. and in the Town of CHARLOTTE, N. C. The business in Columbia to be conducted under the name and style of BEARD & EDWARDS, and under the name and style of EDWARDS & BEARD in Charlotte.

JOHN BEARD,
B. F. EDWARDS

Columbia, Oct. 16, 1855. (O. 30.) 139

Suicide in the Bridal Chamber.—Miss Clara Haskins was found dead in her bridal chamber near Natchez, Mississippi, on the 2nd instant. After being dressed by her brides maids, she requested them to retire for a short time, and when they returned they found her lying lifeless upon her couch, with an empty vial which had contained prussic acid still clasped in her hand. She had adopted the desperate alternative of self-destruction rather than marry a man she could not love in obedience to parental authority.

The Mexican Boundary Survey secures to the United States both the mountain passes to the Pacific.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

FROM THE 23D TO THE 30TH OF OCTOBER.

Goodson & S., J. M. Craton, A. Hoyle, L. Springs (D. College,) C. C. & J. L. Jones, J. H. Stevens, J. K. Potts, W. H. Michal, Long & O., J. P. Henderson, W. R. Rankin, G. Mosteller, Watts, T. & Co., Jno. Darien, Jas. Harper, J. A. Caldwell, Hickerson & G. Rosboro, C. & Co., J. B. Gordan, W. Murphey, A. C. McIntosh, Withers & Co., W. B. Wethers & Co., H. F. Shuford, J. A. Leland, Feimster & F., Flow & C., B. R. Smith, S. W. Craig & Co., J. & E. B. Stowe, Harper, J. & Co., Davidson College.

WORMS! WORMS!!

☞ There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms. They are highly detrimental to the constitution; and their presence should be carefully guarded against by parents. On the first manifestation of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. M'Lane's Vermifuge is well established as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady; and all who have the management of children should keep this invaluable medicine at hand. In addition to its perfect safety, it never fails to produce the desired effect.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the U. States and Canada.

Oct. 30, 1855. 138

HYMENEAL.

Married, at Mount Mourne, Iredell county, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. RUFUS J. REID, of Marion, Alabama, to Miss SARAH L. REID, daughter of the late Maj. Rufus Reid.

Died,

In this place, on the 22d instant, after a short illness, Mr. JAMES FAGAN, a tanner by trade, a native of Newry, Ireland, aged about 26 years.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordton RAIL-ROAD.

PURSUANT to an order of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Rail Road Company, books are again open for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Road, at the Rock Island Store, and the offices of Wm. Johnston, C. J. Fox and S. W. Davis. All who feel interested in the honor and prosperity of the old North State, are solicited to come forward and aid in this great work, the only real public enterprise that has ever sprung upon our people.

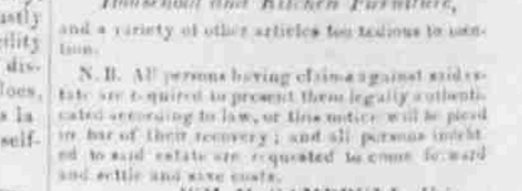
CHARLES J. FOX,
S. W. DAVIS,
WM. JOHNSTON,
JNO. A. YOUNG,
JOHN WALKER,
LEROY SPRINGS,
B. H. DAVIDSON,
Commissioners.

Oct. 30, 1855. 37tf

Public Sale.

AS Executor of Elizabeth Campbell, dec'd., I will sell at public auction, on Wednesday, the 21st day of November next, the following property, viz:

A quantity of Corn, Wheat and Oats, Hay and Straw,



Horses, a number of Cattle, Hogs & Sheep, 1 Wagon and 1 Buggy and Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them legally authenticated according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and settle and save costs.

WM. H. CAMPBELL, *Ex'r.*

Oct. 30, 1855. 140

Property Sale!

ON Monday, the 12th of November proximo, I will sell at Public Auction at Mill Grove, my

Plantation and Mills.

The tract contains **465** acres. One-half cash will be required for the land, and the remainder in 12 months after date.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, I will sell my

Stock of MULES,
35 head of CATTLE, including 10 milch Cows,
40 head of Stock HOGS,
Several thousand pounds of PORK,
1,000 bu. of CORN, 400 bu. of WHEAT,
150 bushels of shelled OATS,

—ALSO—

Wagons, Carts, Farming Tools of various descriptions.

Terms made known on day of sale.

CHARLES W. HARRIS.

Oct. 30, 1855. 1w

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell in Concord, on Tuesday of the Superior Court, (being the 19th November) a tract of Land containing 160 acres, lying on the waters of Cubbs Creek, in Cabarrus county, 8 miles west of Concord, joining the lands of Charles J. Harris, John C. Ross and others. There is about 50 acres of open land, 25 of which is fresh. The land is well watered and several beautiful sites for building. Persons desirous of purchasing can examine it for themselves before the day of sale.

R. W. ALLISON, jun.

Oct. 16, 1855. 137

Yadkin River Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plantation on the Yadkin River, six and a half miles from Salisbury. It lies just below the Trading-ford and within half a mile of the Holtburg Station on the N. C. Railroad. On it is a good Dwelling House, and Negro Houses sufficient to accommodate 40 or 50 Negroes. The Tract contains

725 ACRES

of which one hundred and sixty or seventy are first rate bottom. There are about five hundred and fifty or seventy-five acres of woodland. In point of fertility the land is unsurpassed in Western North Carolina. If not sold privately before the 1st Wednesday in December next, it will be sold to the highest bidder at the premises, on that day.

CHARLES L. TORRENCE.

Oct. 23, 1855. 38tf