bitually a man of employment. As in military life, he must train his troop to their duties, lay out their work, and superintend its execution; and by a mild and just, though firm discipline, reward and punish according to their deserts; and he must never fail in sympathy with them in regard to innocent enjoyments at proper times, and their needs in sickness and in health. Sometimes matters, very trivial in themselves, have exceedingly great effect in improving the slave and uniting him to his owner. I know a gentleman, one of the most successful planters, who produced a marked change for the better among his slaves, by the small boon of a cheap looking glass for each of their quarters. Another bound his people to him by a devoted affection, by joining with solemnity in their processions at the burial of their dead, in a grave yard, which he had protected by a plain post and plank enclosure.

It is a great error in those who do not know our slavery, to confound authority in the private relations, though it be that of slave owner, with the absolute power of a prince on a throne. A political despot is separated from his subjects. He knows them not, nor loves them. He sympathises with none of them, but their positions and feelings are in constant hostility. But authority in domestic life, though not necessarily, as naturally considerate, mild, easy to be entreated, and tends to an elevation in sentiment in the superior which generates a human tenderness for those in his power, and renders him regardful alike of the duty and the dignity of his position. It is only when the authority is disputed and resisted, that a conflict occurs; and the slaves if kept themselves, unprompted from without, will seldom give occasion in that way for rigor. Why should this propitious state of things be changed? Why should any wish a change? Especially, why should persons who have no concern in it, who are not of us, and know not what they do, officiously interfere in a relation so entirely domestic and delicate? We know that our slaves are generally humble, obedient, quiet, and a contented and cheerful race of laborers. Scattered over the plantations in rural occupations, they are never riotous or dangerous, as the same number of uneducated working men have often been in other parts of our country. Slaves are no part of the State, with no political power, and seek no violent or sudden changes in the law or policy of the country; and where slavery exists, labor and capital never come in conflict, because they are in the same hands, and operate in harmony. It is not, then, a blot upon our law, nor a stain on our morals, nor a blight upon our land. A signal instance of its beneficial political influence just occurs to me, to which I cannot refrain from asking your attention. The sad fate of the Indian tribes in the territories, now forming the United States, is familiar to every one. With exception of a few small remnants, seated among the whites, as a degraded cast, in one or two of the northern States, all belonging to that region are extinct. They had no separate property, and therefore they never engaged in the pursuits of civil life, and could not be civilized. They were killed in wars with the whites, or at their instigation, with each other, deprived of their land, and consequently, with reduced supplies of food, by the diminution of game, and brutalized by intemperance, they wasted away while they were yet savages. The same fate befell [illegible] same causes. But there are exceptions worthy of grave consideration. There were five large tribes on this side of the Mississippi—the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and the Seminoles. The two former were nearer to us, and, indeed, part of their territory was within our borders. Therefore, we are more familiar with them, and I will speak only of them, though I believe the same is true of all of them. The Cherokees and Creeks suffered losses of land and people like the other tribes; but they differed from them in one circumstance, and only one, from which, however, most important consequences resulted. It so happened, that while yet respectable in strength, they got, in some way—by capture or purchase—some negro slaves. Immediately there was a change in their own polity, which preserved their existence, and increased their numbers and their wealth. The acquisition of slaves gave them the idea of property in individuals, and in order to make the slaves beneficial, a qualified property in the lands occupied by each Indian, and worked by his slaves, was recognized by the nation, and the pursuits and arts of civilized life were established among them; farms were extended, dwellings erected, traffic practiced, clothes worn after the fashion of the whites, schools and churches opened, and the red man became as the white man in his occupations, property, education, and religion. And now those tribes form intelligent and thriving people beyond the Mississippi, with enlarged knowledge, property and power, with a printed statute book, with a legislative body, and regular tribunals of justice. Such works hath American slavery wrought upon those tribes! Is that a reproach to it? And is it not marvellous that, still, it should be pursued by persons having no knowledge of its practical operation, under a phrensy against slavery in the abstract, fatally bent on its restriction and destruction, though they should thereby desolate our fields, desecrate our altars, and cause the blood of both races of our people to flow in rivers? Such philanthropy is both fanciful and ferocious, and must gall and irritate, and may, to a certain extent, alarm some. But I believe we need not apprehend much danger to our personal rights or political institutions. Occasionally demagogues may sway popular or legislative majorities against us. But it can only be for a season, and a short season. For, in every part of our beloved country, there are men, and, I trust, many men, of sound heads and sound hearts, who are as able as we to understand and explain the constitution, and calculate the value of the Union as justly. Such men must have great influence in society, however it may be constituted, and will assuredly instruct, persuade, and lead back the masses to a due regard for the Constitutional rights of their fellow-citizens—not less their fellow-citizens, because living far apart—for multitudes, proverbially prone to change, never do so more readily, than when, under the guidance of wise and good men, they can retreat from an extreme wrong, and escape from the domination of those who dishonestly led them into it. The very excess of the error ensures its speedy perception, and a more perfect reaction. I believe we shall be one people again in good feeling; and therefore I cherish the spirit of brotherhood even towards those who may now seem to hold it in the least respect; and in that I only sympathise, I am sure, with the great bulk of my fellow citizens at home.

On the remaining point, on which the interests of agriculture, and, indeed, of all other employments depend—namely, the facility of transportation, I have to offer to all North Carolinians heart-felt congratulations. The carriage of bulky and cheap articles long distances in wagons over bad roads, was a great draw-back on the profits of capital and labor for a long time here. Some relief in particular parts of the State was derived from even the imperfect improvement made in the navigation for boats on a few of our rivers. But it was far below the wants and demands of the people; and afterwards resort was had to Rail-roads. The wonders worked by steam, and railways are indeed astonishing throughout the world. In no part of it can they be more requisite or beneficial than in this State, the extent of which and the want of navigable waters at only a short distance from the sea, rendered them indispensible. Every one, therefore, ought to commend the legislative policy in providing them, and in extending them from time to time as the funds of the State may be found adequate. It will not, I trust, be going out of the way, while on this subject, to say a word in honor of the memory of a great and good man, who first presented the utility and construction of Railroads to the notice and patronage of this State; I allude to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, the late eminent and zealous president of the University. Upwards of thirty years ago he visited Europe on the business of the college, and there saw such roads in use; and soon after his return, I remember, he published a series of essays under the signature of "Carlton," in a newspaper printed in this city, explaining the practicability of their construction, and earnestly urging a central one from Buncombe to Beaufort. The novelty of the subject and the dread of the expense, operating upon timid counsels, prevented his suggestion from being then adopted. But it is honorable to his sagacity, that at the late session of the legislature, charters were granted for completing a line of Railroad on the very route recommended by him, when probably it was unknown or had been forgotten by the active generation of legislators, that he had ever advocated the measure. I shall be pardoned for desiring to rescue from oblivion for a brief space longer his early service in a cause now so generally and justly advocated, and of such surpassing importance.

I have thus endeavored to lay before you the resources and advantages enjoyed by North Carolina, and her capacity to supply the wants of man, and satisfy his reasonable desires for accumulation and the higher enjoyments of both laboring and educated and more refined men. It has been done, without setting up any claim for her, in which I do not expect your concurrence. In truth I have said nothing new, and I have not sought so much to impart information, as to excite reflection on what you already know. For we take no note of things that we see every day, and it is a more common fault not to make a proper use of knowledge than it is not to possess it; to fail in duty, not because we are ignorant of it, but because we are indifferent to it. My purpose has been to present to you, with much plainness of speech, things that none can deny and are fully known among us. You know that all these things are true. If they be, let them make their impress on our minds and hearts, that we may be duly sensible of, and thankful for, the goodly bounties of health, competence, and wealth, [illegible] and other occupations of North Carolina.

I am quite sensible that I have performed most defectively the task set for myself. After the lapse of more than thirty years since I engaged in public discussion, I ought not to have undertaken it, and regret that I did so, especially as this address has been hastily prepared under many disadvantages. I beseech your forgiveness, and will use the best reparation now in my power, promising not to offend in the same way again; and, as I have very nearly arrived at the scriptural limit of man's life, I think, I may, in conclusion, easily make the promise. I cannot close, however, without asking you once more to cleave to North Carolina. Stay in her, fertilize her, till her, cherish her manufactures, extend her rail-ways, encourage and endow her schools and colleges, sustain her institutions, develop her resources, promote knowledge, virtue, and religion throughout her borders, stimulate State pride, and exalt her to renown: And may the blessing of Almighty God be upon each one of you, and on all North Carolina, and make her good name and fair fame endless!

A LIST OF PREMIUMS

To be awarded at the Annual Fair of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society to be held at Charlotte, on November 29, 1855:

	1st Prize.	2d Prize.
Best managed Farm, 1 Silver Cup.		
" Essay on Agriculture,	$5.00	$3.00
" Stallion 7 years old, and under,	5.00	3.00
" Brood Mare, " "	5.00	3.00
" Colt 2 years old, or under,	3.00	2.00
" Jack " " "	5.00	3.00
" Jennet " "	3.00	2.00
" Jack colt 2 years old, or under	1.00	50
" Mule 7 years old, or under	5.00	3.00
" " Colt 2 years old, or under,	3.00	2.00
" Durham Bull,	4.00	3.00
" " Cow,	4.00	3.00
" " Calf 2 years old, or under,	3.00	2.00
" Boar 2 years old,	2.00	1.00
" Sow 3 " "	2.00	1.00
" Pig under six months old,	1.00	50
" Buck Sheep,	2.00	1.00
" Ewe,	1.00	50
" Indian Corn, largest number of bushels per acre,	5.00	3.00
" Wheat, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Oats "	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Cotton " lbs. "	5.00	3.00
" Turnips greatest quantity produced on ¼ acre	2.00	1.00
" Best Barrel of Flour,	2.00	1.00
" yield of sweet potatoes per ¼ acre,	1.00	50
" yield of Irish potatoes, per ¼ acre,	1.00	50
" yield of hay per acre,	3.00	2.00
" Doz. Cabbages,	1.00	50
" Two-horse Plow,	2.00	1.00
" One-horse "	1.00	50
" Scythe and Cradle,	1.00	50
" Buggy, " "	3.00	2.00
" Bushel of fall Apples,	1.00	50
LADIES DEPARTMENT		
Best 5 lbs of fresh butter,	1.00	50
" Jar of preserves, home made,	1.00	50
" Pickles " "	1.00	50
" 10 yds of Jeans cloth,	2.00	1.00
" 10 " Domestic carpeting	3.00	2.00
" Pieced bed quilt,	3.00	2.00
" Double woven counterpain,	2.00	1.00
" Pair of knit socks or stockings,	1.00	50
" Album or Rice basket,	50	25
" Specimens of needlework,	2.00	1.00
" 5 lbs of domestic soap,	1.00	50
" 1 Doz of tallow candles,	1.00	50

CYRUS WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH H. ROSS,
B. W. ALEXANDER,
W. WALLACE,
BENJ. MORROW,
Committee.

Just Received,

BY the subscribers, at the Charlotte Bakery, ORANGES, Lemons and other West India Fruits. Also, fresh CAKES of all kinds on hand.

MOORE & MOODY.

Charlotte, Nov. 6, 1855. 39tf

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, November 13, 1855.

☞ We are requested to state that the Fair of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society is postponed until Thursday the 29th instant.

☞ The Fall Term of our Superior Court, Judge Bailey presiding, is now in session.

THE AMERICAN PARTY.

We intended giving the resolutions adopted by a convention of the American Party, lately held in Raleigh, but they are crowded out by the length of Judge Ruffin's Address. We will give them next week.

Judge Ruffin's Address.

We lay before our readers this week the Address of Judge Ruffin, before the State Agricultural Society on the 18th October last. It is worthy the head and heart of the author and it shows that he is a true son of the Old North State. Let every man who loves the State read it and acting upon the advice of the speaker resolve to make her a pride and a boast among her sisters.

The Elections.

The American Party seems to be going ahead in some sections. By next week we hope to be able to give the full returns from New York, Louisiana, Maryland &c., when the party so far is successful.

Government Minister Imprisoned.

We see it stated that Col. J. H. Wheeler, our Minister to Nicaragua, was imprisoned two days by the Government forces. No reason is assigned for this outrage.

Rail Road Meeting.

We understand that a meeting of the friends of Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail road will be held to-day at the Court House.

No Appeal from the Pope.

If any one still doubts that the Romish Church claims temporal as well as spiritual allegiance from its disciples in the United States, let him read the pastoral letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Province of St. Louis, just issued. The document explicitly says:

"*We maintain the superiority of the spiritual over the temporal order.* We maintain that the temporal ruler is bound to conform his enactments to the Divine Law. We maintain that the Church is the Supreme Judge of all questions concerning faith and morals, and that, in the determination of such questions, the Romish Pontiff, as Vicar of Jesus Christ, constitutes a tribunal, from which [illegible] Church must yield obedience."

As remarked by the New York Express, after this authoritative and official announcement, let us have no more wire-drawn distinctions between spiritual allegiance. We see here that both are binding alike.

Discharge of Passmore Williamson.

We learn from Philadelphia, that on the 3d instant, Passmore Williamson was brought into the U. S. District Court by the Marshal and made affidavit before the Court that in his answer to the writ of habeas corpus he did not intend any contempt of Court or to evade its process. An interrogatory was put to him by the Court relative to his power to produce the Slaves of Col. Wheeler, in accordance with the mandates of the writs, which he answered negatively, when he was discharged and left the Court with his friends. Col. Wheeler has instituted a suit against him for damages in the U. S. Circuit Court. The South may judge from the final decision of the case for damages what they have to expect from the North.

Peterson for December.

We have received the December No. of this truly interesting periodical. It is now equal if not superior to any similar periodical in the country, and we understand great improvements will be made in it for 1856. The reading matter will be increased *to nine hundred pages a year.* Each number will contain a steel engraving; a colored fashion plate, and about forty wood engravings. The fashions are always prettier and later in "Peterson" than in any other magazine. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the celebrated author of "Fashion and Famine," is one of the editors, and writes exclusively for it, assisted by all the best female authors. No other magazine has such stories as this; and morality and virtue are always inculcated. The terms *are a dollar less than those of* other magazines of similar rank, viz. $2.00 a year, *instead of* $3.00. To clubs the *terms are* cheaper yet, three copies being sent for $5.00, five copies for $7.50, and eight copies for 10.00, with a splendid premium to the person getting up the club. [illegible] Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Specimens sent on being written for.

Terrible Rail Road Accident.

We have accounts from St. Louis, Mo. which state that a most horrible accident occurred on the Pacific rail road on the 2d instant. The particulars are as follows: As the excursion train of 11 cars which left St. Louis, on the 1st to celebrate the opening of the Pacific rail road to Jefferson City, was crossing the Gasconade river the bridge fell, precipitating ten of the cars, with all their passengers, nearly 30 feet into the river. It is reported there were at least 700 persons in these cars, and not more than 200 escaped uninjured. Twenty-two were killed. Great excitement prevails.

Agricultural Papers.

We have received the Arator and Cultivator for November. They contain some interesting articles for farmers.

Carolina Times.

The Columbia S. C. Times has been much enlarged and improved. We wish the enterprising editors much success.

Salisbury Herald.

We have received the first No. of this paper under the management of Messrs. Bell & James. It takes the place of the Rowan Whig and Advocate.

The Sound Dues.

A National Congress has been summoned by the Danish Government consisting of representatives from all the powers interested in the question of Sound Dues, which is to assemble at Copenhagen in February next. To this Congress, Denmark is to submit her case, from which she anticipates a favorable consideration.

But it will be impossible for the Government of the United States to take any part in this Conference, as it would be submitting the adjudication of the question to nations whose interest in the matter are antagonist to our own. The Government of Denmark is evidently deeply disturbed at the position taken by the United States, for the reason that it may influence Prussia and England to take the same course, and upon these two Nations she chiefly depends for the revenue from Sound Dues.

The English navigating interest has long complained of this oppressive burden, and the Russian Government has co-operated with ours in remonstrance against it. With us, it is, and ever has been a mere question of principle, more than the amount of money involved. It is pretty much a similar question to that which we made with the Barbary powers against paying them tribute for the free navigation of the Mediterranean.

But it does not seem to us to follow, as a matter of course, that we are about to resort to hostilities against Denmark, or force a free passage for our vessels through the Sound, simply because we have given notice of the termination of the treaty of 1826. When the treaty shall expire next May, our vessels will still be subject to such duties as Denmark may demand, even though it be at a higher rate than those paid by the most favored nations, and even higher than that which our vessels pay under the present treaty. Shipping from Denmark will also be liable, in our ports to other and higher charges, than the shipping of other nations, with which we have reciprocal treaties. At this point, a new negotiation will be commenced upon merits of the exaction by Denmark, and free from any implied obligation on our part, in virtue of any clause of the treaty of 1826, to pay those dues. There is nothing so hostile or so formidable in our position on this question as seems to be supposed by Denmark. The present is a favorable time for her to invoke the protection of England and France while the latter will court her alliance in opposition to Russia, and Russia it is known, has always maintained the right of Denmark to the Sound Dues.

Notice of Books

FOR SALE AT LOWRIE & ENNIS' BOOK STORE.

"LIPPINCOTT'S PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER OR GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE WORLD."

"This magnificent work is not only a credit to the enterprise and liberal spirit of the Publishers, but an honor to the literature of the country. It is not only the most elaborate and comprehensive *but the most accurate publication of the kind that has as yet issued from either the European or American press.* It is at once a complicated Library of classical and Modern Geography, Political and Commercial, statistics and Etymological reference as regards the origin of local names. Its chief feature, however, is that it gives the exact pronunciation of these names in the language of the locality, a desideratum to all those whose classical, and lingual acquirements do not enable them to master it readily, and who have found but little aid from previous works of this class. Of the immense magnitude of the work some idea may be formed from the statement of its editors that it contains about two and a half times as many names as the imperial Gazetteer, and more than twice as many names, and nearly three times as much matter as Johnson's Geographical Dictionary."

☞ At a regular Meeting of Mecklenburg Division No. 48 Sons of Temperance the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this division are eminently due and are hereby tendered to those citizens of Charlotte who exhibited generous hospitality to the members of the Grand Division during its late Session in this town.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Division are respectfully tendered to the Stewards of the Methodist E. Church for the use of their Building for Public Assemblies during the session of the Grand Division.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Division be tendered the Brothers of Phalanx Lodge, of the ancient and honorable Fraternity of York Masons for the use of their Hall.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Division be offered to the Charlotte Saxhorn Band for their Musical entertainment during the late session of the Grand Division.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the N. C. Whig and Western Democrat with request to publish.

From our Correspondents.

Charleston, Nov. 8, 1855.

The agony is over the battle is lost and won—lost by the Americans, and won by the Democrats, by a majority of four hundred votes. The election went off in a very quiet and orderly manner no fights at all, and very few drunken men, although the excitement was deep and intense, but any noisy or tumultuous outburst was carefully avoided by both parties as a matter of policy.—Every man was expected to work, and do his part of the labor with quiet nerves and a steady hand, and with an eye firmly fixed upon the main chance.

The result has astonished both parties.—There is certainly some mystery about the matter which it is not my province at this time to attempt to solve. Miles the Democratic candidate made a speech on Monday night at the Hall of the South Carolina Institute, in which his sentiments were thought to be sufficiently American for all practical purposes. He read and re affirmed the following passage from a speech which he delivered before the *alumni* of the Charleston College in March 1852.

"This "Asylum for the oppressed of every Clime," in the cant phraseology of the day, is in some danger of becoming a sort of Lazar-house for all the social and political diseases of Europe—crowded in which, as in a hospital, they may in time taint and infect the moral atmosphere. What is to be the fate of a nation whose nationality is daily diluted by such copious foreign streams, many of them but the drains and sewers of the Old World, it is difficult to say. Whether there is good enough to leaven the mass and keep it sound and wholesome—or whether the bad will gradually vitiate and corrupt the whole, time only can show. Meanwhile, it is clearly the duty of every true lover of his country to direct his earnest attention to what is admitted on all hands to be a serious and increasing evil. And here I desire to be distinctly understood. I wish not to repel the honest, industrious, and order-loving Emigrant who seeks on our shores a refuge from misery and suffering in his own land, and a new field for the earnest development of his energies; who grateful for the blessings we freely extend him, works quietly and heartily with us in elevating the condition of what is thenceforth for us and for him, a Common Country. Such a one I would cordially welcome. A country new, and but partially reclaimed from the wilderness, needs him. But I do not welcome him who thanklessly grasps, without any feeling of gratitude, the boon of Civil Liberty as if it were merely his due; who, uninformed and without preparation, at once thrusts himself with clamorous bully into every contest; and who, while casting back a revengeful scowl across the waters at the Rulers who he thinks have so long tyrannically kept him out of his natural inheritance, shrieks at the restraints of Law and Society in his new home as partaking in some sort of the same tyranny. Such a one we do not desire. Yet such I fear, constitute no small portion of those who flock to the "Asylum." It is not for me to presume to suggest a remedy in a matter involving so many nice considerations, and, confessedly, of so much difficulty and delicacy. It is an evil, perhaps, which cannot be reached by Legislative enactments. But the truckling of so many of our larger cities to what is openly and unblushingly called "The Foreign Influence," and the attendant bribery and corruption which mark their municipal elections, are tending not only to denationalize us as a nation, but to degrade us as a people, and behooves the educated and intelligent citizens at once to interpose their influence, and say authoritatively that these things shall no longer be."

These, fellow citizens, said he, was my sentiments on the 30th of March 1852, and these are still my sentiments on the 5th day of November 1855, and these, fellow citizens, will be my sentiments forever. These sentiments were but feebly applauded, and took his friends rather off their guard, as they had expected that he would attempt to dodge, or explain away those unpalatable sentences in his unfortunate speech of 1852. But the manner in which he met the issue and re-affirmed his former sentiments was truly gratifying to all true lovers of American principles. He is one of those independant politicians who is too proud honest and consistent to be led by his party, but, he had the boldness and decision to lead them. I have great confidence in the man and his principles, and believe him to be made of the right kind of stuff, and I feel satisfied that the foreigners need depend very little upon his good will, for place or power. He has already shown himself to be a man above the trammels of mere party—he knows his duty, and will dare to do it, regardless of the consequences.

At another point in his speech, speaking of the Roman Catholic influence, he said that it was at most but a delusion, and those who would, might enjoy it, but it was perfectly harmless. We all know, said he, the present condition of the papal power.—Sooner or later will the Roman head of the church be expelled from his dominions. It was not long ago that he was flying, in terror and dismay, from his own chair, upon which he was only placed, and in which he is only sustained, by French and Austrian bayonets. Would such a monarch, said he, stretch his already infirm and palsied fingers across three thousand miles of ocean, to interfere with our rights. It was too ridiculous an idea for him to bring his mind to dwell upon.

I was at the City Hall this morning when the result was made kown, and saw the storm of hats that was thrown in the air, some with dirty pipes in them, and some with bricks; and I heard the shouts of triumph pronounced in low Dutch and mongrel Irish, the more respectable native citizens, though of "the same faith and order" refusing to join the rabble, and showed that they were really ashamed of the company they were caught in. The alliance is decidedly a disagreeable, as well as an unnatural one, the democrats only tolerating them for their votes, and looking forward anxiously for the time when they will be able to shake them off and purge the party of its foreign taint.

The present administration, with all its officers, employees and hangers on, will go by the board, from the Mayor down to the street scavenger. Many long faces will be seen to day about the Guard House and city Hall, the owners of which may exclaim with the fallen Wolsey, "farewell! a long farewell to all my greatness!" It is a fearful thing to hold office unless it is for life. It is hard to wean the child that has become accustomed to live on public pap; when their mother's breast is taken from them, they know not where to look for nourishment—and in fact it is difficult to relish the rough and homely diet of sweat and toil, often having been turned out of the public larder, like Adam from his lost Eden.

I have filled my letter with news and speculations about the election which I hope will not be found devoid of interest. I will try and weave into my next some more of the spice of variety. ASHLEY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

NEWTON Nov. 2, 1855.

The Eastern Question has mazes as perplexing as those of the labyrinth, which can only be solved by plunging into the equally perplexing mazes of the diplomatic palaces in Constantinople.

The ambition of the Ministers resident there, is expended in overreaching each other, and in controlling the Porte. There the representatives of the Great Powers have had ample scope for the exercise of their chicanery, and intrusted with almost unlimited powers by their governments, they have made good use of their opportunities.

Recently the most powerful among these has been Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and if all rumors are correct he has not scrupled, more than once to employ the same means as Prince Menchikoff, by going directly to the Sultan, to accomplish by personal menace what he could not before by craft.

A recent instance will illustrate his course and that of his compatriots.

At the commencement of the present war Mehemet Ali, the brother in law of the Sultan was the Minister of war. He is a man of energy and will, the favorite of the Moslems, and the representative of their peculiar ideas. He is earnestly opposed to Western influences, was one of the first to take active measures against the Russians. After the Allies reached Constantinople he was banished to Asia. Not long afterwards Lord Redcliffe went to the Crimea and while there, Mehemet was recalled. The Sultan did not dare to give him any employment until during a second absence of Lord Redcliffe he was appointed Capudan Pasha or Chief Admiral. Lord Redcliffe, it is said, has refused to acknowledge his authority, and we are told by the London Times that in a personal interview, "he addressed the feeble but not spiritless sovereign with such a want of courtesy as to throw him into a nervous fit," while remonstrating against his appointment. It is said his recall has been demanded and granted, if so English diplomacy as well as English skill in arms must [illegible] French.

Without dwelling upon the brilliant events of the war let us try and ascertain what has been accomplished.

The Turks long ago were tired of the war, for they are beginning to see that their power is passing away. Their brilliant defence of the Danube has been almost forgotten, and they themselves are hopelessly tied to the fortune of war and the will of the Allies.

When the Allies went to the Crimea, the Russians were nearly all withdrawn from the Principalities.

Just at that time, as if in the performance of a neighborly act the Austrians stepped in ostensibly to prevent the Russians and Turks from coming in contact there, but without doubt with selfish ends in view, either to retain possession of them if there is any chance for spoil, or when she leaves them to pass them over to Russia. Austria, through the whole has played a part entirely consistent with her character. Without unmasking her real intentions, without taking any open step, she has preserved the diplomatic good will of all the contending states, and placed herself in the best position to secure her own interests or to throw her weight in either scale.

Nicholas told the British Ambassador, a little over two years ago, that when I speak of Russia I speak of Austria as well; what suits one suits the other: our interests as regards Turkey are perfectly identical;" and no one can say that they are not now the same. The neutrality of Austria has been the best favor to Russia she could have conferred, for her whole southwestern frontier has thus been defended without her striking a blow, while an active Austrian alliance would only have extended and exposed her frontier and complicated her position.

Austria may prefer that Russia should be weakened to secure her own interests, but not too much for she would much rather rely upon a firmly seated ally like the Czar, than upon his brother autocrat of France, whose throne firm as it now seems, another year may shatter in pieces.

There is every reason too why both Austria and Russia should be unwilling to see a new state established on the Danube, with a liberal constitution, a free press and western ideas. There is no foreseeing what Austria may do, and there never was an Austrian sovereign yet, that could be relied on. At this moment they are particularly anxious. There is a cloud rising in the south of Italy which may soon burst with a storm like that of 1848 upon her head.

In the meantime the Allies, the English especially are anxious and suspicious in regard to the Austrian occupation, and the accumulation of troops at Silistria and Schumla now going on, has undoubtedly for its object its removal, either by taking position there and doing away with the pretext for remaining, or expelling them by force if necessary.

The inhabitants of the Principalities are impatient under the actions and insults of the Austrians and would prefer the Russian to the sullen Austrian or the moody Turk.

Besides their religion is the religion of the Russian and they are beginning to look upon the war as a crusade against their faith.

The Allies are evidently bent upon establishing a Danubian state under their protection, but without a standing army they can no more control the sympathies and tendencies of the people than they can those of Greece.

How stand the contending nations? Sebastopol has fallen and the Allies have a strong foothold in the Crimea. Odessa may be by this time a mass of smouldering ruins and yet Russia shows no sign of faltering. "Russia never makes peace after a defeat" is the determined word of the young Czar.

She may be crippled but she cannot be conquered. She may lose the Crimea, be driven back from the Black Sea, lose her strongholds upon the Baltic, only to return with crushing power. She would only have to withdraw within herself, surround herself by "circles of starvation" instead of earthen ramparts, and there her foe cannot reach her. The Allies will never dare to march very far from their ships. The loss and the cost to Russia has been very great and it will take her long to recover them. Yet she will do it for she has within her the principle of life. Her race is fresh and vigorous and destined yet to play an important part in the world's history. The Allies are straining their resources and adding to the load which is already dragging heavily upon them. France is groaning under our approaching financial crisis and a similar panic is stalking abroad in England.

Meanwhile the war has done the English public good. It has opened more plainly to their eyes the folly of their routine and the unfitness of their civil and military leaders. John Bull had grown proud and conceited, and thought he had only to say, be [illegible]

Scarcely a victory has been gained without the accompanying mortifying proof, that his officers were worthless if his soldiers were brave, and we may add that scarcely a victory would have been gained had he been alone. The laurels of Sebastopol belong to Pelisier and the French.

Lord Raglan, timorous and humane, by his fatal delays saw his soldiers fall around him by thousands; and his successor Gen. Simpson, during the last terrible assault, set in the trenches with his cloak over his head, while his soldiers unsupported were falling like sheep in the terrible fire of the Redan.

The French army, take it all in all, stands confessedly the first in Europe.

The Russian army must not be underrated. The mind that could conceive and execute those amazing defences, that could for so long a time, resist that storm of fire and iron hail which belched forth for so many days and weeks from those miles of blazing trenches all pouring in their fury upon their devoted sides, will be remembered as long as those blood dyed hills shall stand.

Splendid as has been the triumph, yet when considered in reference to the waste of blood and treasure, the miseries it will entail, the propriety of its attempt; the consequences that will spring from it seem paltry and meagre, and the details sickening.

Great as the events of the past year have been greater are yet in store. The elements of convulsion are only slumbering beneath the soil of Europe; they may break out at any moment and baffle all the plans of the ruling powers. S.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD

FROM THE 6TH TO THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER.

Hoke, W. & Co., Harper, J. & Co., Moss & K., J. Ramsour, W. B. Withers & Co., W. J. Brawley, J. C. Jenkins, Withers & C., J. Falls & Co., J. H. Stevens & Bro., J. A. Jetton, Watts, T. & Co., Stockton & M., J. Ramsour & Co., J. H. Fulenwider, A. E. Jackson, J. Warlick, H. D. Carrier.

Late from Paris.

MRS. SHAW informs her numerous friends in Charlotte and the surrounding country, that she has received, at her Rooms, 4 doors South of the American Hotel, her Fall and Winter supply of

Millinery,

which she will afford to her friends on the most accommodating terms.

She is in receipt of the latest Fashions and will therefore be able to execute work in the latest and most fashionable style.

Nov. 12, 1855. 39tf

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

PERSONS accustomed to procure subscribers for Books, Magazines &c., or get up clubs for newspapers, are requested to send us their names and address, and we will forward them free of charge, a specimen number of a publication for which they will find ready sale; and we will allow them a commission of 50 per cent. for their services.

J. BRADFORD & BROTHER,
No. 3 Courtland st., New York.

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold on the 21st of December next, at the residence of Adaline Sample, in Hopewell neighborhood, a valuable Plantation containing 225 acres, more or less—50 acres cleared, the balance woodland. Joins W. A. Patton, Wm. A. Samples, and others. Terms made known on the day of sale. Persons wishing to view the land can call on Wm. A. Sample or Robert Henderson.

ADALINE SAMPLE, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 13, 1855. 5w

LIVER COMPLAINT.

☞ This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world *the Great Specific* for that complicated malady, which has attained such widely spread celebrity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:—

"*Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with lax; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility, nervous irritability; feet cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, lassitude, with disinclination to exercise, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's CELEBRATED PILLS, and take none else.—There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Nov. 13, 1855. 140

HYMENEAL.

Married, in Charlotte, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. A. W. Miller, Dr. J. EDWARD A. DAVIDSON, of Quincy, Fa., to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. W. W. Elms, of this place.

News from the Crimea!

THE subscriber desires to inform the citizens of Charlotte and the "rest of mankind," that he has also received a new supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he will sell on as accommodating terms as his neighbors. His Stock is new and fresh and is comprised in part of the following articles, viz:

DRY GOODS,

***Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries,* Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.**

He has also for the Ladies a fine assortment of

Cloaks, Talmas, Mantillas, Shawls,

and a great variety of choice Silks, Satins, and many other articles that will be certain to please. All he wants is a call, and he feels certain of effecting a sale.

B. W. DAVIDSON.

Nov. 13, 1855. 39tf

Exactly So!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he is still carrying on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

opposite Kerr's Hotel, where can be found at all times a full assortment of

PLAIN & JAPAN'D TIN-WARE,

which will be sold low, either by the wholesale or retail. I have added to my STOCK OF WARE,

Planished Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea Trays, Table and Tea Spoons, Toilett Sets, Spice Boxes, Nurse's Lamps, Tea and Coffee Cannisters, Cook's Ladles, Glass Lanterns, Lard Lamps,

and a great many other articles in that Line. I have also a few sets of

Brass And-Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Sad or Smoothing Irons, &c., &c.,

all which will be sold as low as they can be bought in this place. I have also on hand, a few

COOK & PARLOR STOVES,

which will be sold unusually low for **CASH.**

☞ JOB WORK, such as

Roofing, Guttering, Stove Pipes, &c.,

executed at short notice and at moderate prices.

☞ Thankful for past favors I would solicit a continuance of the same.

SAML. T. WRISTON.

Nov. 13, 1855. 39tf

Confectionery & Bakery.

QUINN & KINZEL

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public that they have purchased the Bakery and Confectionary Establishment lately kept by E. Lonergan on Main street, 2 doors east of the American Hotel. Mr. Kinzel being an experienced Baker and thorough workman they are prepared to furnish **Bread, Cakes** and every thing in their line of the most superior description. They will keep on hand an Extensive variety of

Choice Family Groceries,

and all kinds of

CANDIES.

TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

And indeed every thing usually found in their line. WEDDINGS and PARTIES will be supplied at very short notice.

If a desire to please, and reasonable terms, will insure patronage they are determined to have it.

QUINN & KINZEL.

Nov. 13, 1855. 1m

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to me by open Account who do not come forward by January Court and settle by Cash or Note, may expect to settle with an officer.

B. H. DAVIDSON.

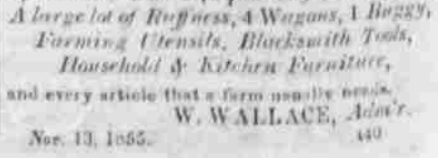
Nov. 13, 1855. 39tf

IMPORTANT SALE.

HAVING qualified as administrator of P. H. Young, dec'd., late of Mecklenburg county, I will expose to Public Sale, at his late residence, 8 miles east of Charlotte, on the Wadesborough road, on Thursday, the 22d November, the following property, viz:

35 Likely Negroes,

Men, Women and Boys,



25 HORSES and MULES, 60 head of CATTLE, 125 SHEEP, 2,500 bu. of CORN, a quantity of WHEAT, A large lot of Roughness, 4 Wagons, 1 Buggy, Farming Utensils, Blacksmith Tools, Household & Kitchen Furniture,

and every article that a farm usually needs.

W. WALLACE, *Adm'r.*

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