From the Wilmington Herald.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE PRESIDENCY.

In view of the very slender majority by which the Democracy carried Pennsylvania, and the extraordinary efforts used by them to effect this object, that State will still be considered the battle-ground of the Presidential contest. It becomes interesting, therefore, to notice the movements of the elements of opposition to Mr. Buchanan, at this stage of the canvass.

The Fillmore Executive Committee recently held a meeting at which Mr. Saunderson, chairman of the committee, stated that, pursuant to authority vested in him, he had appointed Stacy Brown as elector in place of Caleb N. Taylor, and that he had in his possession written letters of acceptance, with a pledge that if elected they would support Fillmore and Donelson.

A committee on the part of the Republicans offered various propositions for a fusion of the two parties—

1st. That the Fillmore American Committee and the Republican Committee shall select, alternately, the electors—the said electors to pledge themselves to vote in such a manner as will secure the defeat of the nominees of the Cincinnati convention.

2d. That the Fillmore American Committee and the Fremont American Committee shall each select thirteen persons; the persons so selected for electors to pledge themselves to cast the vote of the State in proportion to the vote polled for the twenty-seventh elector.

3d. That the three committees meet in general convention for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket.

4th. That the friends of Fillmore and the friends of Fremont shall select alternately twenty-seven electors; the said electors to be pledged to cast the *entire* vote for either of the candidates named, having the highest number of electoral votes outside of the State.

These propositions were all voted down by the Fillmore men.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted by a vote of 20 to 2:

Resolved, That we deem it expedient to make any alteration in the Fillmore and Donelson Electoral ticket in this State; and we are firmly convinced that any interference with it would be the means of giving the State to Mr. Buchanan instead of defeating him.

Resolved, That we decline to accept either of the propositions of the North American State Central Committee, satisfied that the Electoral ticket already in the field is the only one which all opposed to Mr. Buchanan can successfully unite; and pledging it to the uncompromising opposition and defeat, under any and all circumstances, of his election.

The following resolution was then offered by a Fremonter!

Resolved, That if the friends of Fremont and Dayton accept and support the American Electoral ticket, at the ensuing election, we are willing that said ticket may cast the electoral vote of the State for Fremont and Dayton, in case it will defeat Mr. Buchanan—and will not elect Fillmore and Donelson.

The amendment was rejected—ayes 7, nays 16.

The following communication was subsequently received from the Republicans:

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Oct. 17.

"The Fremont American Committee having made certain propositions to the Fillmore American Committee, in order to form an electoral ticket which would unite in its support all who are opposed to the election of James Buchanan—all of which propositions have been rejected, the Fremont Committee, in reply to the propositions made by the Fillmore Committee, beg to state that it will be impossible for them to accept the said proposition for the following reasons:

"1st. Because the electoral ticket recommended by that committee has been nominated as a Fillmore and Donelson committee exclusively, and the persons on it pledged to support those gentlemen.

"2d. Because there is nothing in the proposition submitted which leads us to believe that any of those gentlemen would vote for Mr. Fremont, even if their votes would ensure his election.

"3d. Because there is nothing in said proposition which tends to harmonize or is calculated to unite elements of the opposition to the Cincinnati Convention and its candidates.

"The Fremont committee do not deem it necessary to repeat that they are extremely anxious that some method should be adopted by which Mr. Buchanan can be defeated, and the doctrines contained in the Cincinnati platform condemned. The proposition submitted requires that we should sacrifice our candidates, to a certain extent, our principles. To this we cannot consent. But we are not only willing but anxious to unite upon any plan by which the preference of both parties may be indicated. The committee beg to suggest that the second proposition, submitted last evening, is both fair and just, and calculated to accomplish the object in view. They ask, therefore, that your committee will reconsider their action in the premises, and accede to that proposition.

"An early reply is expected."

Mr. John J. Clyde moved that the resolution, in reply to the first proposition of the North Americans, be reconsidered and that the resolution embodying the finality of this committee, in reply to the propositions of the Republicans, be submitted to the North American committee, as a reply to their last proposition.

The committee then adjourned.

On Friday evening, the members of the Republican State Committee, met and agreed to nominate a Union Electoral Ticket, upon the basis proposed by the Union State Committee, in their call for a Union State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 21st inst., to wit: twenty-six names in common, the twenty seventh name to be different on the tickets voted for by the Fillmore and Fremont men respectively, the vote of the electors, if chosen to be cast *pro rata*, according to the vote given for the twenty-seven names respectively. It was also agreed that the electoral ticket to be voted for by the Fremont men should be headed by the name of John C. Fremont, and that to be voted for by the Fillmore men, by the name of Millard Fillmore.

The result of all this is that there are now three electoral tickets in Pennsylvania. In this connection, it must not be forgotten that the friends of Mr. Fillmore allege that no political friend of his had anything to do with the formation of this Union ticket—that it is the production of Fremont's friends alone—and that it will be repudiated by the friends of Fillmore.

We trust after all this we shall hear no more about "fusion" between the Americans and Black Republicans in Pennsylvania.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, October 28, 1856

AMERICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW-YORK,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes,
JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland.

1st District, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie.
2d " E. J. Warren, of Beaufort.
3d " O. P. Meares, of New Hanover.
4th " Jas. T. Littlejohn, of Granville.
5th " A. J. Stedman, of Chatham.
6th " Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson.
7th " A. J. Dargan of Anson.
8th " Jno. D. Hyman, of Buncombe.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECHES.

"Permit me here, Mr. Chairman, for a moment to speak upon a subject, to which I have never before adverted upon this floor, and to which, I trust, I may never again have occasion to advert, I mean the subject of slavery. I BELIEVE IT TO BE A GREAT POLITICAL AND A GREAT MORAL EVIL. I THANK GOD MY LOT HAS BEEN CAST IN A STATE WHERE IT DOES NOT EXIST. * * * IT HAS BEEN A CURSE ENTAILED UPON US BY THAT NATION WHICH MAKES IT A SUBJECT OF REPROACH TO OUR INSTITUTIONS."—[See Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, page 2-189, vol. 2, part 2.

"In arriving at the conclusion to support this treaty, I had to encounter but one serious obstacle AND THAT WAS THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY. While I never have maintained, and ever shall maintain in their full force and vigor, the constitutional rights of the Southern States over their slave property, I *do feel a strong repugnance to any act of mine to extend the limits of the Union over a new slaveholding territory.* After mature reflection, however, I overcame these scruples, and now believe that the acquisition of Texas will be the SALVATION OF SLAVERY.

☞ We are informed that V. C. Barringer, Esq will speak in Charlotte, on to-morrow evening.

☞ The latest news from Kansas state that Whitfield a pro-slavery man, has been elected to Congress. Peace and quiet reigns throughout the territory.

Fillmore Men! To the Polls!!

One week from to-day is the day of Election. Let every man who believes that Millard Fillmore is the man for the present Crisis be at the Polls. Let not the desertion of some from our ranks make you careless—let it rather stir you up. If the desertion of Arnold in the revolution had caused apathy in the American army, we should not now be enjoying the blessings of our present form of government—it had the contrary effect—it stirred our officers up to greater effort and renewed exertion. Let us learn a lesson from them, and determine to do our duty though all others should act otherwise. Although clouds now lour over our prospects, and many are dispirited, yet a brighter day may await us if we but prove true to ourselves. With such a leader as Millard Fillmore success must be ours. Do your duty then and leave the rest to an Allwise Being for the result.

Election the 4th of November.

Mass Meeting at Concord.

We were at Concord on Tuesday last. Our business was of such a nature that we had very little opportunity of hearing what was said. There was quite a gathering. We have given in another column an article from the Concord Gazette which gives a lengthy notice of the proceedings. We stopped with "mine host" of the Smith House where we found comfortable quarters. See his advertisement.

Pennsylvania Election.

The result of the election in this State is now ascertained to be that the Democratic party has carried it by the meagre majority of 3,000, when about 400,000 votes were cast. Over this result in some places they are holding great rejoicings. But have they any cause for such demonstrations. Our readers can judge. The Hon. B. F. Butler who was sent to stump the State in aid of the Democratic party, (so says the American Organ) declared his belief in the success of the Democratic ticket, but added "there are at least twenty thousand members of the order of United Americans who will go with us at this election, who have been calculated upon for Fillmore in November."

"And a Boston paper also says: "We have a confirmation of this statement from the lips of a gentleman who is recently from Pennsylvania, and who heard a leading American declare at Lancaster, that there were fifteen thousand Fillmore Americans who were pledged to cut the Union ticket."

And in further confirmation, that the Democratic party has no cause for rejoicing, we state that in 1840, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner was elected by a clear majority of 6,339, yet the State went for Gen. Harrison. And, again, in 1848, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner succeeded by 2,635 votes, and yet Gen. Taylor carried the State by 13,544.

Now, with these facts before them, have the Democratic party cause for rejoicing at the result in Pennsylvania. We say NO!

What are Mr. Fillmore's Chances?

Many persons in this section believe that there is no chance for the election of Mr. Fillmore. We have never de-paired of his election, yet we honestly confess from present appearances the chances are against him. But our cotemporary of the Baltimore *Patriot* argues that Mr. Fillmore's chances are better now than they have ever been. The result in Indiana and Pennsylvania shows to the friends of Fremont that he cannot be elected [illegible] and the contest being without doubt now between Buchanan and Fillmore, and the latter being less objectionable than the former, the people of the North will give him a large vote, thus rendering his election certain. The Patriot further remarks:

The chances, at present, for Mr. Fillmore's success in Pennsylvania are greater than they yet have been, whilst New York is almost sure to cast her electoral vote in his favor. We look upon Maryland as unequivocally certain. Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, California and Florida may also be confidently calculated upon; whilst Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and even Virginia, are not without the pale of hope. Neither would it surprise us to see Alabama, perchance North Carolina and Georgia wheeling into rank. All things considered, viewing the whole subject in its most plausible and comprehensive light, we are constrained to believe Mr. Fillmore's chances of success, even by the people, vastly more encouraging now than they were prior to the recent State elections. Thousands who heretofore felt anxious to give him their support, but feared doing so in anticipation of Mr. Fremont's success, and the disastrous probable consequences, are now relieved of these unpleasant forebodings, and will come forward unhesitatingly, anxious to perform a duty which otherwise might have induced them to vote for Mr. Buchanan.

The Wilmington Herald, in commenting on the result of the election in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania and believing that there is no chance for Fremont's election, makes the following remarks relative to those old Line Whigs who intend to vote for Buchanan to "save the Union."

These elections show very conclusively that there is no earthly prospect of Fremont's success, the fear of which alone drove [illegible] of the Democratic candidate. They demonstrate his weakness in so palpable a manner that the veriest tyro in politics cannot fail to perceive it. Fremont,—and it is a disgrace to the country that such a man should have been placed in nomination for such an office as President,—is purely a sectional candidate, dependent on the vote of the North alone for success. To succeed, he must carry the entire North with the exception of 28 electoral votes. But Pennsylvania has already declared against him, 27 votes, and so has Indiana, 13 more. These are more than enough to decide his fate—they extinguish the last faint struggling ray of hope. His chances are gone. The contest, then, is narrowed down to a choice between Buchanan and Fillmore; and here in all candor, we would ask our old line Whig friends, who are on the eve of voting for Buchanan "to defeat Fremont" as they say, if their object is not *already accomplished*, and if old time associations, old political opinions do not call upon them, trumpet-tongued, to support the man of their preference—the man they profess to admire above all others for the Presidency—the man from whose side they have been driven from an assumed and erroneous idea of his political strength. If, gentlemen, as you say, you have been deterred from supporting Mr. Fillmore because you thought by so doing the chances of Fremont were not lessened, and have rallied to Mr. Buchanan as the *only* means to defeat this sectional aspirant for the highest honors of the Republic, how, now that this object is already accomplished and Fremont is disposed of, can you, with any show of consistency, refuse to take up the man of your first choice, the representative, in a great measure, of your principles, in preference to the candidate of the party against which you have for years been opposed—with which you have had no political fellowship, and whose principles have not, up to this time, met your approbation? We ask the question in all fairness, for we confess that we cannot see how you can conscientiously refuse to do this thing. To secure a belief in your sincerity, you *must* support Mr. Fillmore. Your reason for deserting him in the first instance is shown to be fallacious. In any event place yourselves right, and if you will not vote for him, assign other and more weighty motives than the flimsy one with which you have so long deluded yourselves and others.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Mr. Editor: I see in the Western Democrat, that T. L. Clingman is to address the people of Mecklenburg, on the 13th of November, if Fremont is elected, on the subject of Disunion. His letter is a long one, giving a full outline of his plan of operations. Among other ideas thrown out, he suggests that there may be traitors (as he calls them) at the South—meaning those who do not agree with him, that the *mere* election of Fremont, without any attempt at actual aggression upon our rights, would be a sufficient excuse for raising the standard of rebellion: these men, he says, could be easily disposed of by "our committees of vigilance," until the work is done. Then, he argues that those who have been standing up to the Constitution among us (meaning himself and others) would *alone* be entitled to the possession of the new government, and would of course put their enemies out of the way!

Now, sir, this letter is addressed to "W. F. Phifer, R. P. Waring, David Parks and others," and seems to have been published at their request. I very respectfully ask these gentlemen to inform the public if *they* approve and endorse the sentiments of this letter, which they have had published; and further, by what authority *they* presumed to invite an open and avowed Disunionist to address the people at large, and of all parties, on that momentous question. If they were acting on their individual responsibility, let them avow it,—if for and in behalf of the Democracy of Mecklenburg, let them so declare it; and the people can then judge, whether or not, that party is for disunion or not.

And I hope, Mr. Editor, you will publish the letter of Mr. Clingman, so that all may read for themselves.

MADISON.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

TOO LATE!

One of Col. Barringer's Democratic friends refused to go and hear him last Saturday at Concord, and gave as his reason, that he thought the Colonel and Mr. Osborne were rather late recruits! Two years ago, says he when we Democrats were fighting hard for the victory in this state, they were both against us—but now, when we've swept the state by 13,000, they come over! We dont want them! 13,000 majority is enough—If any more come over, they le ruin our par[illegible] themselves "Buchanan *Whig's*."

Q

From the Concord Gazette.

THE MASS MEETING.

We have the gratification of stating to our friends abroad that the meeting which was announced for the 21st, came off in fine style and with the most promising results.

The ball was opened on Monday night in the Court House, by Mr. A. F. Brevard, sub-elector for this County. He pitched into the sham Democracy like a thousand of bricks, and, after he concluded, announced Gen. A. J. Dargan, elector for this District. This gentleman entertained the audience for more than an hour in his usual style of humor and eloquence. The crowd dispersed about nine o'clock, happy in the enjoyment of the evening as a foretaste of the rich feast of the morrow.

Tuesday the 21st opened upon us as beautiful a day as we ever saw. At an early hour our village swarmed with eager throngs, who were impatient to hear the word.

The meeting was held on the Academy lot, where ample preparations had been made by the committee of arrangements. The crowd assembled about 11 o'clock—when Gov. Graham was introduced by Mr. Rufus Barringer. The presence of this distinguished citizen, our readers, who have ever seen him, know, is imposing. The rising of that imperial form was the signal to every man in that crowded audience, that we were to hear nothing but the words of prudent counsel and wisdom.

We cannot do justice to his speech. It was eminently statesmanlike, so different from what we are accustomed to hear in popular harangues. He exposed the miserable clap trap, by which the Democratic leaders always manage to get up a panic on slavery, at every Presidential election, and then invite whigs to come to their aid as the great Slavery-Sustainers. He lashed the profiters of these levers, who have gone a whoring after everfaction in the land and lain down in defiled beds with every issue, and now affect great horror at our imaginary fusion in Pennsylvania. He commenced on the lavish expenditures of this administration, consuming $70,000,000 for ordinary expenses, and, though professing hostility to tariffs, suffering thirty million dollars more to be collected than is needed, without even calling the attention of Congress to the subject. He expressed his belief that Mr. Fillmore would be elected, if not by the people, certainly by the House of Representatives. He clamed for him with confidence New York, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, and Louisiana, with a good hope of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other Northern State, and Virginia, Missouri and Florida at the South. Nor would he give up North Carlina. He vindicated the position of Mr. Fillmore as the Whig and American candiate, and gave a highly interesting account of the late convention at Baltimore, which as the exponent of Whig feeling, did not hesitte a minute in a choice between Fillmore and Buchanan. But that portion of Gov. Graham's remarks, which excited the deepest feeling and found the most cordial response in the bosoms of his hearers, was when he came to announce his conviction, that the election of Fremont, which he did not however apprehend, would form no ground for dissolution of the Union. We wish every man in the land could have heard his remarks in this connection. It was the first time that our people had heard this growing tendency to dissolve the Union in advance of any direct aggressive act on the part of Fremont, rebuked in the spirit of boldness and patriotism. And in view of the applau-e that greeted this portion of Gov. Graham's speech, we may declare as we do, to the ire-eaters everywhere, that when this Union is attempted to be dissolved because a party happens to be beaten in a Presidential election, the people of Cabarrus will resist the movement with their votes and their arms. The appeal of the counsellor and friend of Millard Fillmore will long be remembered by them.

Gov. Graham spoke some two hours—The people then dispersed to do something for "the inner man" and at 2 o'clock reassembled.

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner was announced. This gentleman has been the subject of unmeasured obloquy and abuse for some years. There was, in consequence, great anxiety on the part of our people to see and hear him. He had been represented by Democrats and Whig deserters as an eloquent talker merely—but without point or substance—not only have his abilities been underrated, but it was industriously circulated among our people, that he was unsound on Slavery.

Now that he has been heard—now that he has spoken for himself, there is but one opinion among us. His power of mind, as a debater, are not questioned by anybody and have surprised all. His speech had every good thing in it—wit, humor, fancy, logic, eloquence—everything. We declare that we have never heard any public speaker who communicated so much valuable information and instruction on his subject, in a way not merely pleasant but irresistably attractive.

He addressed himself wholly to the three cardinal principles of the American party—opposition to foreignism, Romanism and disunion. He handled this great theme as it has never been handled before in this region. We will not attempt even a synopsis of his speech. We advise everybody to go and hear him. He kept the attention of his hearers chained for three hours—the people gathering up around him,—and the only regret felt was when he closed. We heard one man say he would give ten dollars to hear the speech spoken over again. We know it has done good. We are satisfied more than ever that Americanism is the most potent question that can be submitted to the public mind. The most striking thing about Mr Rayner is his independent and liberal spirit. Our people like this, and we can assure him he has infused something of his own fire into our hearts. And now that we have seen him and heard him, the tongue of slander is forever hushed in this community against Kenneth Rayner.

Genl. Dargan followed. We never heard him more happy, though we are not accustomed to his efforts. The General seemed absolutely inspired of the goddess of humor and he elicited roar after roar of laughter by his unique and graphic pictures.

At night the crowd again assembled and were addressed by Mr V. C Barringer, Rufus Barringer and A. F. Brevard. These gentlemen all made telling speeches—and now we think of it, we wish everybody who has been circulating the report, that Major Rufus Barringer has turned *his* coat, had been present to hear him.

The meeting closed with three cheers for Fillmore, Donelson and the Union—all's well that ends well.

It was a great meeting—great in its speeches—great in its spirits—great in its results. We say to our friends that, despite defection, Cabarrus will be right side up on the 4th of November.

A STRANGE DOCUMENT.

The Columbia, S. C., *Times* (Democratic) received recently a pamphlet, under the frank of the Hon. S. A. Douglas, bearing the title of "READ AND REFLECT," from which it makes the following extract:

1. Let every lover of his country remember that during the present Congress, as will be shown by the official records, the Republican (Fremont) party have voted to violate the most solemn treaties of the United States with the Indians.

2. That they have voted to violate the compact with Texas, by which the United States purchased all that part of Texas north of 36 30 and included it in New Mexico, with the guarantee "that when admitted as a State the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

3. That they have, by their votes, repudiated the compromise measures of 1850, which contained the same guarantee in respect to the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, and in the support of which every Whig and every Democrat stood pledged by the platform of the two great parties in 1852.

4. That they have voted to legalize and establish hereditary slavery in the whole of Kansas, and to introduce and establish slavery in a part of New Mexico, and to declare children who shall be hereafter born to be slaves for life, and their posterity after them, in violation of the great principles of self-government and State equality, which should leave the people of each State and Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The *Times* says it is evident that this document never was intended for this latitude, but as it has fallen into our hands, we give the above extract simply to show to what extent election tricks are carried on by men in high position.

The document thus furnished by Senator Douglas was intended for Northern and North-Western circulation doubtless, but through inadvertence was wrongly directed, and came down South. Senator Douglas has been held up in the South as its peculiar champion and friend; but here he is detected franking documents aiming to propitiate the free-soilers by representing the Republican as the pro-slavery party!

We understand that the Boston *Post*, a Democratic paper, was detected in a little sharp business the other day, a number of its impressions for Northern circulation having been sent to a Southern latitude by mistake.—*Wilmington Herald.*

MR. DOUGLAS' SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES.

Senator Douglas is stumping the West for Buchanan, and in his speeches claims to be an anti slavery man. In one of these, delivered at Galena, he is reported by a Democratic paper to have said:

"They call me a pro slavery man. But I am, like you, opposed to slavery, and rejoice in the policy which has made the slaveholding States of Seventy years ago free States at this time. I am proud that my adopted State of Illinois is a free State, and will remain so. *All Northern Democrats are opposed to slavery.*"

We commend this extract to the attention of the people of the South. It is certainly a very fine commentary upon the devotion of Senator Douglas to the South and her interests. Yet we hear Southern Democrats constantly shouting the praises of DOUGLAS, while they profess to be the exclusive guardians of Southern rights and interests. It is only a few weeks since, we are informed, that Mr. STEPHENS asked the people to whom he was speaking, in an adjacent county, to give "three cheers for DOUGLAS," which they did. To those who united in giving those cheers, this report of Mr. DOUGLAS' speech will be particularly interesting; especially when taken in connection with the recent declaration of BRECKENRIDGE, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, and Gov. WICKLIFFE, of Louisianan, and ROBT. G. SCOTT, of Virginia, all prominent Democrats, that they "*did not desire the extension of slavery.*" Men of the South, think of these things, and pause and take observation to see whither you are drifting in cheering DOUGLAS, and supporting BUCHANAN.

Augusta Chronicle.

Arrival of the Tennessee.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.

The steamer Tennessee has arrived, with Nicaragua advices. Walker left a small force at Granada, and with 1,000 men attacked and defeated 4,000 of the enemy at Masaya. In the meantime 400 of the enemy attacked Granada, and Walker returned and drove them off. He proposed to return and again attack Masaya.

MECKLENBURG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to notice, the Mecklenburg county Agricultural Society held an adjourned meeting in the Court House on the 1st Saturday in the present month to make arrangements for holding a County Fair.

The attendance was large and a determination evinced to make the Fair worthy of the reputation of the county.

The committee to purchase a lot made their report, recommending that the lots at the west end of the town be purchased, which was concurred in, and an order made for the purpose.

The committee on premiums made their report, which was concurred in and ordered to be published.

H. B. Williams was appointed to wait upon the Intendant and Commissioners to request an appropriation.

The committee to procure the services of a distinguished agriculturist to address the Society on the Fair Grounds, reported that they had invited Col. Cad. Jones, Jr., of Hillsboro', and expected his acceptance.

The Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. R. F. Davidson, David Parks, Thos. Trotter, Charles Overman and J. A. Young, were instructed to act as a Committee of Arrangements, and from their well known energy and zeal, the Society feels confident that all will be done to make the Fair pass off creditably and satisfactorily to all who may attend.

It was resolved that we hold our County Fair on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st of November, and that P. J. Lowrie be requested to procure badges for the members, and also to collect the annual dues.

The Society hope that the citizens of this and the adjoining counties will send whatever they may deem worthy of exhibition, and by their presence will give encouragement to the experiment made to improve the agriculture of the County.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published, and the Society adjourned.

A. SPRINGS, Pres't.

R. P. WARING, Sec'y.

Executive Committee of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society for the year 1856.

David Parks, J. A. Young,
Thomas Trotter, B. F. Davidson,
Wm. F Phifer.

LIST OF COMMITTEES TO AWARD PREMIUMS at the Fair to be held in Charlotte on Thursday and Friday, November 20th and 21st.

ON AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

Rev. H. B Cunningham, D. D., Rev. J. B. Watt, J. W. Osborne.

ON FARMS.

A. Springs, Maj. B. Morrow, E. C. Davidson.

ON HORSES, MULES AND JACKS.

W. F. Phifer, Jas. Patterson, A. A. N. M. Taylor.

ON CATTLE.

James H. Davis, Gen. John A. Young, John L. Springs.

ON HOGS AND SHEEP.

J. S. Davis, J. B. Kerr, Rich'd Peoples.

ON COTTON, HAY AND FLOUR.

W. R. Myers, T. N. Alexander, J. M. Strong.

ON GRAIN.

A. B. Davidson, Leroy Springs, B. W. Alexander.

GOODS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

H. B. Williams, John Walker, Dr. E. N. Hutchison.

ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

C. T. Alexander, T. H. Brem, M. D. Johnston.

ON MACHINERY.

Wm. Johnston, Asa George, S. Berryhill.

ON VEHICLES AND HARNESS.

Williamson Wallace, B. H. Davidson, E. C. Grier.

ON VEGETABLES.

Jos. W. Ross, M. D., Robert Henderson, P. J. Lowrie.

ON POULTRY.

C. Overman, J. P. Smith, W. A. Lucas.

ARTICLES IN LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Col. W. A. Williams, Thos. W. Dewey, R. P. Waring, A. C. Williamson, J. M. Davidson.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

To be awarded at the Annual Fair of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society to be held in Charlotte, on Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st of November next:

Best managed Farm	$10	2d best	$5
" Essay on Agriculture	5	"	3
" Stallion, 7 years and under	5	"	3
" Brood Mare	5	"	3
" Colt, 2 years and under	3	"	2
" Pair Harness Horses	3	"	2
Single Buggy Horse	2	"	1
" Jack, 10 years & under	3	"	3
" Jennet	3	"	2
" Jack Colt, 2 "	2	"	1
" Mule, 10 "	5	"	3
" " Colt, 2 "	3	"	2
" Durham Bull	4	"	3
" " Cow	4	"	3
" Devon Bull	4	"	3
" " Cow	4	"	3
" " Calf, 2 years and under	2	"	1
" Native Bull	2	"	1
" " Cow	2	"	1
" " Calf, 2 "	1	"	50cts
" Boar, 2 years old, of any breed	2	"	1
" " 3 " "	2	"	1
" Pig, 6 mos old or under	1	"	50cts
" Sow and Pigs	2	"	1
" Buck Sheep, of any breed	3	"	2
" Ewe " "	2	"	1
" Yield of Cotton, in the per acre	5	"	3
" Bale of Cotton, quality and weight	3	"	2
" Yield of Hay per acre	3	"	2
" " Corn per acre on improved land	5	"	3
" Single bushel of Corn	1	"	50 cts
" Yield of Wheat, per acre, on improved land	5	"	3
" Single bushel of Wheat	1	"	50 cts
" Yield of Oats, per acre, on improved land	2	"	1
" Single bushel of Oats	1	"	50 cts
" Yield of Rye, per acre, on improved land	2	"	1
" Single bushel of Rye	1	"	50 cts
" Yield of Barley per acre on improved land	2	"	1
" Single bushel of Barley	1	"	50 cts
" Yield of Turnips on 4 acres, 1 bush. exhibited	2	"	1
" Yield Sweet Potatoes "	2	"	1
" " Irish "	2	"	1
" Barrel of Flour	2	"	1
" Dez. Cabbage Heads	1	"	50 cts
" 2 Bush. Sugar or other Beets	1	"	50 cts
" ½ Bush. Carrots	1	"	50 cts
" " Parsnips	1	"	50 cts
" Bushel Fall Apples home grown	2	"	1
" 2 Horse Plow, home manufacture	2	"	1
" 1 " " "	1	"	50 cts
" Threshing Machine "	5	"	3
" Scythe and Cradle "	2	"	1
" Corn Sueller "	1	"	50 cts
" Buggy "	5	"	3
" " Harness "	3	"	2
POULTRY.			
" Pair Turkeys, native,			
" " Geese "	1	"	50 cts
" " Brahmas or Shanghai Fowls	1	"	50 cts
" " Game "	1	"	50 cts
" " Dorkin "	1	"	50 cts
" " Aylsbury or Rouen "	1	"	50 cts
" " Common "	1	"	50 cts
" " Muscovy Ducks	1	"	50 cts

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

" 5 Lbs Butter, home made	1	"	50 cts
" Jar Preserves "	1	"	50 cts
" " Pickles "	1	"	50 cts
" 10 Yds Jeans Cloth "	2	"	1
" " Domestic Carpeting "	3	"	2
" Pieced Bed Quilt "	3	"	2
" Double woven Coverlets "	2	"	1
Socks or Stockings "	1	"	50 cts
" Alum or rice Basket	1	"	50 cts
" Specimen Needle Work	2	"	1
" 5 Lbs domestic Soap	1	"	50 cts
" 6 Dez tallow Candles	1	"	50 cts
" 25 Lbs Grapes	2	"	1
" Bottle Wine home made	1	"	50 cts

Telegraphed for the South Carolinian

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF CITY OF BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

The steamer City of Baltimore has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 7th.

Cotton was firm, but the upward tendency in prices was checked by the advance in the bank rate of interest to six per cent., and the stringency in the money market. Sales of two days 16,000 bales. Breadstuffs were advancing. Wheat had advanced 1d. a 2d., and flour 1s. Red wheat 9s. 4d. a 9s. 6d.; white 10s. 3d. a 10s. 6d. Baltimore flour 32s. 6d a 33s.; Ohio 34s. 6d. White corn 34 a 34s. 6d.; yellow 33 a 33s. 6d.

Further by the City of Baltimore.

The reports of the suspension of the Bank of France were exaggerated. The report of the Minister of France on the subject had restored confidence. The bank was again purchasing gold.

A People's Convention had assembled in Switzerland, and resolved that popular sovereignty was endangered by monarchical intrigues.

The King of Naples was less disposed to make concessions, but the allied expedition was still detained, although no other alternative seemed to be left.

The Bank of England had advanced the rate of discount to 7 per cent. on bills over 2 months, in consequence of the Bank of France resolving not to discount rates over 60 days.

The difficulties regarding Montenegro and the Isle of Serpents were still unadjusted, and the allied squadron was still at Constantinople.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) Oct. 23.

The steamer Arabia has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 11th. The Atlantic arrived out on the ninth.

Cotton had advanced 1-16 a 1d. Sales of the week 64,000 bales, including 13,000 to speculators and 11,500 to exporters. Fair Orleans 7¼d; Middling 6 9 16d; Fair Uplands 6¾d; Middling 6 7-16d. Stock 500,000 bales, including 438,000 American.

Manchester market steady. Wheat had advanced 1 a 2d. and flour 6d. a 1s. Corn steady—white corn 33s. 6d. a 34s. 6d.; yellow 33s. Red wheat 9s. 6d; white 10s. 6d. Canal flour 30 a 32s.; Ohio 36 a 37s. Consols closed at 92.

HAVRE, Oct. 7.

Sales of cotton for the week 5,500 bales, at 102f. for Orleans. Stock 57,500 bales. The French 3's closed at 66f. 80c.

The King of Naples had been induced to make concessions, and a favorable issue was expected.

The French Embassador at Neufchatel had interfered in behalf of the Royalist prisoners, but the confederation refused to release them unless Prussia relinquishes claims to the Canton.

The Sound dues question had been settled.

NATIONAL AMERICANISM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.

The following resolutions passed the Fillmore and Donelson Executive State Committee to-day by a majority of 20 in the Committee composed of 22:

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to make any alteration in the Fillmore and Donelson Electoral ticket in this State; and we are firmly convinced that any interference with it would be the means of giving the State to Mr. Buchanan instead of defeating him.

Resolved, That we decline to accept either of the propositions of the North American State Central Committee, satisfied that the Electoral ticket already in the field is the only one on which all opposed to Mr. Buchanan can successfully unite; and pledging it to the uncompromising opposition and defeat, under any and all circumstances, of his election.

This action renders any further union of the Fremont and Fillmore parties in Pennsylvania impossible. The original Electoral ticket will be run.

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned has purchased the interest of D. L. Rea in the Tailoring Establishment on Main Street, to a door west of Huggins & Berry's Dry Goods Store, at which place he hopes to see his friends, and the citizens generally, of the town and country—he will be happy to wait on them, hire their measures and give them fits of the latest style and fashion.

☞ All Work warranted.

Call one and all and encourage home industry.

Mr. Rea will remain as a clerk for the present.

JAMES F. ALEXANDER.

N. B.—D. L. Rea requests all persons indebted to him for the years 1853-'54-'55 and '56, either by Note or Account, to call and settle by cash or note—cash is preferable as money is very much needed.

D. L. REA.

Oct. 28, 1856. 36tf

Encourage Home Industry!

HAVING PURCHASED the CONCORD FACTORY, I am prepared to fill all orders for

YARNS.

Osnaburgs, *Threshing Ropes,*
Sheetings, *Bed Cords,*
Shirtings, *Well Ropes,*
Grain Bagging, *Carpet Chain,*
Heavy Drilling, *Wrapping Twine.*

I am making an article of Cloth for the purpose of **Shipping Paper**, Wheat and Corn. Farmers and Produce buyers will find it to their advantage to see it. All orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness.

J. McDONALD.

Concord, Oct. 28, 1856.