Premium List,

For the Annual Fair of the Robeson County Agricultural Society, to be held at the Red Springs, in the County of Robeson, on the 19th and 20th November, 1856:

Live Stock.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES—First Class.

For best Stallion over 4 years old	$5
" " under 4 years old	4
" Brood Mare over 4 years old	3
" " under 4 years old	2
" Colt under 2 years old	1

DRAUGHT HORSES—Second Class.

For best Stallion over 4 years old	4
" Stallion Colt under 4 years old	3
" Brood Mare	2
" Draught Horse	1

HARNESS & SADDLE HORSES—Third Class.

For best pair Match Horses	3
" single Harness Horse	1
" Saddle Horse	1

JACKS & JENNETS—Fourth Class.

For best Jack	4
" Jenny	4

Fifth Class.

" Pair Mules	2
" Single Mule	1
" Mule Colt under 2 years old	50 cts.

Cattle.

DURHAM SHORTHORN OR AYRESHIRE—First Class.

For best Bull over 3 years old	$2
" Milch Cow	1
" Yoke Oxen (of any breed)	1
" Cow and Calf	1

The same classification and the same premiums offered for Natives, Devons, &c.

Sheep.

For best Buck	1
" Pen of Ewes, not less than three	1
" " Lambs " " 50 cts	

SWINE—LARGE BREED—First Class.

For best Boar	$2
" Sow over 1 year old	1
" Breeding Sow and six pigs	1
" Lot of Pigs, under 10 months old	1

SMALL BREED—Second Class.

The same classification adopted and the same premiums offered for Chinese, Suffolks, Essexes, Guineas, Natives, &c., to be regarded for their thrifty qualities.

Goats.

For best pair Goats	25 cts

Poultry.

For best pair Cochin China Fowls	25
" " Shanghais "	50
" " Brahma Pootras	25
" " Game Fowls	25
" " Turkeys	25
" " Geese	50
" " Muscovy Ducks	25
" " Common "	25
" " Guinea Fowls	25
For the handsomest Pea Fowl	25
" largest and best collection of Fowls owned and exhibited by one person	50

In awarding premiums in this Department, the Committee will, in all cases, give the preference to pure breeds raised in the County, and will require from exhibitors written statements of the correct ages, weights, &c., of the specimens exhibited.

BACON, BEEF, &c.

For best Bacon Ham, regardless of age	25
" half dozen Hams	25
" " Sides	25
" " Shoulders	25
" Cured Beef Ham	25
" " Mutton Ham	25

Exhibitors must make full statements in writing of the mode of curing, preserving, &c.

DAIRY.

For best Jar Fresh Butter, not less than five pounds	25
" Firkin Butter, 6 mo's old, not less than 10 lbs	25
" New Cheese	25

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT—1st Class.

For best specimen of Hard Soap	40
" " Soft "	25
" Loaf Light Bread	25
" Pound Cake	25
" Fruit "	25
" Corn Bread	25
" Samples of Preserves, Pickles, Jellies, &c., with full description of the process of making and preserving, each	25

FABRICS—Second Class.

For best pair Woolen Blankets	50
" Counterpane	50
" Bed Quilt, Cotton	50
" " Silk	50
" Comfort, Cotton	50
" Home-made Carpet	50
" Hearth Rug	25
" Rag Carpeting	25
" Pair Woolen Socks	25
" 16 yards Jeans	50
" " Home-made Shirting	20

WORSTED WORKS, TAPESTRY, &c.

For best Piano Cover	25
" Table "	25
" Fire Screen	25
" Ottoman Cover	25
" Lamp Map	25
" Shawl	25
" Cloak or Mantle	50
" Scarf	25
" Apron	25
" Child's Dress	25
" " Cloak	25
" " Sack or Spencer	25
" " Hat	25
" Portfolio	25
" Embroidered Collar	25
" Pair Undersleeves	25
" Handkerchief	25
" Lady's Bonnet	50

STRAW OR WAX WORK.

For best Bonnets, Hats or Caps, each	50
" Wax Work in Fruit or Flowers	50
" " specimen in Shell Work	25

FRUIT.

For best and largest variety of Apples	50
" " Peaches	50
" " Grapes	25
" " Quinces	25

Each variety of Apples named must be labeled and accompanied with description of tree, its history, origin, &c., and not less than half dozen apples to be exhibited.

FLORICULTURE.

For the best collection of Green House plants	50
Finest collection Dahlias	25
" " Roses	25
" " Verbenas	25
For the most beautiful Boquet.	25

HORTICULTUE.

For the best and greatest variety of Garden vegetables for table use, raised by one person.	50
" " and largest variety of Garden seeds not less than 10 different varieties raised by person	50
For the best dozen Turnips	25
" " " Beets	25
" " " Raddishes	25
" " " Rutabages	25
" " Cabbage head and stalk	25
" " Collard head and stalk	25

AGRICULTURE.

For the largest crop Corn grown on one acre up land not not less than 40 bushels,	$5
" " " grown on low grounds as above, not less than 60 per acre	$5

[The period of planting, the mode of cultivation, kind of Corn, kind and quality of manure applied. The Land and Corn measured in the presence of two disinterested reliable witnessess and their certificates delivered to the Executive Committee.]

For the largest crop of Cotton per acre, not less than 800 pounds, land meased, cotton weighed and certified as above	$5
" " " Wheat sown broadcast, grown per acre, not less than 20 bushels, weighing 60 pounds per bushel the land and wheat measured and certified as above	$5
" " " Low land Rice, per acre, not less than one hundred bushels	$4
" " " Oats raised per acre	$2
" " " Rye	$1 50
" " " Sweet Potatoes raised per acre, one eighth dug & measured as above.	$1 50
" " " Irish Potatoes measured as above,	1 50
" " " Field Peas,	1 50

[Exhibitors of all the above crops must state in writing all the requisitions as laid down above, to the Secretary, when the articles are entered upon his books, with the certificates of the witnesses, otherwise the judges will be requested to withhold their awards, and the parties so failing to comply with these requisitions shall not be allowed to compete for the premiums.]

SAMPLES OF FIELD CROPS.

For the best Bread Corn with one bushel of ears as sample	50
" " Corn for stock, one bushel of ears to be tested by weight	50
" " Wheat one bushel as sample	50
" " Sweet potatoes 1 " "	25
" " Field Peas " " "	25
" " specimen of Cotton, 2 stalks	25
" " " Rice, 1 bushel	50
" " " Oats " "	25
" " " Rye " "	25
" " Irish Potatoes, one bushel	25
" " quality of Grass seed adapted to the South for Hay or Grazing	50

MECHANIC ARTS.

For the best wrought iron side throwing Plow for 1 horse	$1 00
" " 2 horse Plow	75
" " Subsoil Plow	50
" " Iron tooth Harrow	50

[The Plows to be new, framed and ready for use.]

For the best 4 horse road Waggon	$1 00
" " 2 " "	1 00
" " 1 " Cart	1 00
" " Ox yoke	50
" " plan for Farm Gate and hinges	50
" " Fan for cleaning grain by hand or horse power	50
" " Secretary and book case	50
" " Bureau	50
" " Sofa	25
" " Bedstead	25
" " Close Family Carriage combining convenience, safety and lightness	$4 00
" " Buggy or Sulkey	2 00
" " Waggon Harness	25
" " Saddle & Bridle (gentlemen's)	50
" " Saddle (ladies')	50
" " Pair of Boots	50
" " Set of Harness for carriage, &c.	$1 00

CLOTHING.

For the best suit of Clothing made in the county to consist of Overcoat Dress-coat Vest and Pants.	2 00
" " Suit of Clothes made of home-made material as above	2 00
" " Shirt made of any material.	50
" " Half dozen farm Hats.	50

As many articles of merit in the various departments of labor art, &c., which are not specially provided for in the Premium List, may be presented for exhibition and premiums, a committee on miscellaneous articles will be appointed to examine and report on, all such, and award premiums at their discretion.

REGULATIONS OF THE FAIR FOR 1856.

All persons paying One Dollar and registering their names shall become members of the Society for 1 year, and be entitled to exhibit their articles or animals on the Ground and be furnished with a ticket admitting them and their families within the inclosure during the Fair.

Exhibitors must pay one dollar to have their animals and articles entered at the Secretary's office before taking them into the inclosure. All who intend to compete for premiums must have their articles on the gound before 5 o'clock P. M. on the 17th day of Nov. in order that they may be arranged in their respective departments.

On Wednesday the 19th November the public will be admitted by ticket at 25 cents each, to be delivered to the keeper of the gate on entering. Children under 12 years old at half price.

Animals may be entered at any time previous to 9½ A. M. of Nov. the 19th.

The citizens of the adjoining Coanties of Richmond, Cumberland and Bladen, are respectfully invited to attend and will have the privilege of competing for premiums under the rules and restrictions of the Fair, on equality with the citizens of Robson.

ALEX. McMILLAN,
JOHN C. McMILLAN,
W. C. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL, } Ex. Com.

WM. J. STEWART. Sec'y.
Oct. 18.

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Saturday, October 18, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

Electors for President and Vice President:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st District—	WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d "	W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d "	M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th "	GASTON H. WILDE, of Wake
5th "	S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance
6th "	THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham
7th "	R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg
8th "	W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

THE OLDER I GROW, THE MORE INCLINED I AM TO BE WHAT IS CALLED A *STATE'S RIGHTS MAN.*—*James Buchanan's speech on the admission of Arkansas, in* 1836.

I FULLY ENDORSE THE RESOLUTIONS, AND MAY FURTHER SAY THAT I AM WHAT IS CALLED A *STATE'S RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.*—*John C. Breckinridge in response to his nomination for the Vice Presidency.*

BUFFALO, October 17, 1838.

SIR: Your communication of the 13th inst., as chairman of the committee appointed by the "Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie," has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:

I. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

II. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

III. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional powers it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

IV. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

Answer. I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument or explain at length my reasons for my opinions. I shall, therefore, content myself, for the present, by answering all your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion on the subject. MILLARD FILLMORE.

"As to the assertion that the administration [of Fillmore] is entitled to the credit of standing up to the measures of the Compromise in good faith, IT IS TOO RIDICULOUS TO REQUIRE A DENIAL, AND TOO PREPOSTEROUS TO DEMAND REFUTATION. Every free white citizen, who is not an infant, idiot, or lunatic, or woefully forgetful, knows that it is UTTERLY AND ENTIRELY without foundation. All the measures of the Compromise, except the fugitive-slave law, were self enacting. As to THAT LAW, Mr Fillmore was UNWILLING TO PERMIT IT TO BECOME A LAW before he CONSULTED Mr Crittenden on the subject—a fact which the Republic [his organ] mentioned at the time, in order to justify Mr Fillmore before his northern higher-law friends for not returning the bill with his objections." A. JACKSON donelson.

☞ C. C. McCRUMMEN is our duly authorized agent for the collection of all claims due this office.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB.

In another column will be found the Secretary's report of the last meeting. We trust that the committees appointed will go zealously to work in the good cause, and prove that old Cumberland is not undeserving the high compliment paid her by Mr. Dobbin, that she "is full of the *best Democrats in the country.*"

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

We are prepared to furnish any quantity of ballots—Democratic exclusively—to our friends in the country at the low price of $4,50 per thousand. This price barely covers the expense of printing, and scarcely that. For lesser quantities our charges are 50 cts. per hundred: $3.00 for five hundred. Look out for *bogus tickets!*

Those Antlers.

A gentleman in our town, a few days ago, dropped a note to a friend of his in Harnett, a sterling democrat of the old school and an inveterate Nimrod, informing him that the Buchanan and Breckinridge Club intended having a pole-raising shortly, and requesting him to send down a pair of antlers for the occasion.

The old gentleman looked round upon his numerous trophies of the chase, and, declaring that he had none worthy of the occasion, shouldered his trusty rifle and went forth resolved to sacrifice a noble buck to Buck and Breck. Like the ram in the sacrifice of Abraham of old—providence seemed to have sent within reach of his unerring bullet a lordly patriarch of the herd; and soon "the branching honors of his brow" were on their way to the Club. They now grace our press, and soon will cap the lofty hickory which we'll raise right soon to celebrate the cause. The buck weighed 180 pounds, and was killed by Daniel Love, Esq., of Harnett.

SOMETHING LIKE.—Ask a know-nothing or an old lyin whig, synomymons terms however, what are his principles; what the policy by which his candidate, if elected, should govern himself—and he'll answer you 'Mr Fillmore is platform enough for me.' We are reminded, whenever we hear that declaration, of the following anecdote:

"My lad," said a traveler to a little fellow, whom he met, clothed in pants and small jacket, but without a very necessary article of apparel, "my lad, where is your shirt?"

"Mammy's washing it."

"Have you no other?"

"No other!" exclaimed the urchin in surprise, "would you want a boy to have a thousand shirts?"

"Mr Fillmore is my candidate," says the old lyin whig.

"But what is your platform?" asks the Democrat.

"Platform!" exclaims the old lyin whig in amazement, "would you want a man to have a thousand platforms?"

TELEGRAPHIC.

RALEIGH, Oct. 15, 6 p. m.

Telegraphic dispatches received at this place up to the present writing, state that in 25 counties heard from in Pennsylvania, the fusion ticket has 8,000 majority.

Another Dispatch states that the State had gone for the democrats; and another, that the union or fusion ticket had triumphed.—The matter is in doubt.

Respectfully, *

P. S. *Later Still.*—Dispatches from Petersburg say the State has certainly given a large democratic majority.

GOOD, TOO GOOD.—'There is one way by which this election may be made advantageous to the country, and only one, so far as we see, and that is for all lovers of the union, of whatever party, to unite upon the only Union man who can be elected by the people. Mr Fillmore is that man. Mr Buchanan cannot carry New York or Pennsylvania, to say nothing of any other Northern State; and without one of these two he cannot possibly be elected.

This is not a time to stand doggedly by party, but to go for the safety of the South and of the Union!'

Ha, ha, ha! will somebody pick up our vest buttons and hold our hat while we guffaw? Well, we never knew what brass, inpudence, assurance and the like were until we read that paragraph. Don't it beat all? Well we never—Gracious! Let us look to—Buchanan and be dismissed.

☞ An intelligent gentleman writes us from Troy N. C.,—"The Know Nothings in this section are striving very hard to get up an excitement in favor of Fillmore: but it is no go. The Presidential election in this section will not vary materially from the Governor's."

We hope it *will* vary very materially in favor of Buchanan. We think our friends can *make* it, if they will.

☞ We received a short time since a copy of an address, delivered on the 4th of July last, by W. W. Holden. Esq., of Raleigh, and it affords us pleasure to bear our mite of testimony to its many merits of style, sentiment and spirit.

Unlike nine tenths of the latter-day 4th of July orations, it is neither a turgid, swelling piece of bombast, a straining after effect, nor a tame description of the events of the Revolution—but an eloquent, manly, spirit-stirring address, full of the fire of true patriotism, and containing several passages of extraordinary power and originality. Some sanctum visitor has incontinently taken our copy of the address away. Will our brother of the Standard send us another?

The Western Democrat.

We observe with much pleasure the affectionate and fraternal farewells bidden by our town cotemporaries to our worthy editorial progenitor of the Carolinian, Mr Yates, upon his departure to take charge of the Western Democrat in Charlotte. It is not often that the kindest amenities of editorial life are extended to a political opponent—and when we consider the uniform kindness, consideration and respect evinced by those journals for the Carolinian under Mr Yates' control, we can but believe that their adieus were unaffected and sincere. We join them in wishing him increased prosperity in the conduct and management of the sterling Democratic Democrat over whose columns he is hereafter to preside.

☞ We are authorized by the gentlemen below named, all of whom have hitherto acted with the "American" party, to state that they cannot support Mr Fillmore in the coming contest, and that they will no longer act with a party which can claim as little nationality as is attached to the Know Nothing "Order." We commend the course they have pursued, and urge them not only to do their own duty at the polls, but to exhort their friends and neighbors to "go and do likewise." They are: Messrs John Parker; T. O. Johnson; Jno. Spencer; A. Bradley; Wm. Prince; A. Stewart; Rich'd Baker; P. Johnson; J. Gilbert; A. L. Branch; E. Branch; J. Riels.

☞ Our Sampson friends have gone to work in good earnest. Our readers will see, by reference to another column, their proceedings in Clinton on the 11th. Clubs ought to be formed in every county, and every exertion made to raise our majority from 12,000 to 20,000. It *can* be done—we hope it will be.

Organize clubs; appoint your committees—and most especially let every Democrat constitute himself a *committee on ballots* to watch for spurious tickets. The ball has started finely keep it rolling!!

☞ There is a great deal of would-be very sly humor indulged in by some journalists we wot of, respecting what they are pleased to term "the chivalry" of S. Carolina: and occasionally we find them sneering at the courage of the South Carolinians. Now did any of these very spunky editors ever hear of the Hon Wm. S. Ashe, morality, pillars of the church &c &c in connection with a very courageous affair, some years ago? eh!

Look on this Picture.

Lancaster, Pa.

"*Political rejoicing.*—The Americans of this town are rejoicing over the victory in Baltimore; and the Fillmore Club is firing thirty one guns in honor of the event."

Then on This.

Baltimore, Md.

"*Funeral Notice.*—The friends and acquaintances of Charles Brown, killed while on his way to the polls, are invited to attend his funeral this morning from his residence on 6th street."

Yes, while the Fillmore Club are firing thirty one guns and rejoicing over the bloody victory of their party in Baltimore, the funeral bell is tolling its solemn dirge, and the black draped hearse is taking to his long home one of the victims immolated upon the altar of Democracy by know-nothing priest-craft. And while jubilant shouts are being raised throughout the country "in honor of the event," the widow's wail in her lonely chamber, and the orphans' cry in their desolated home, are echoing the shoutings. Louisville and Baltimore, there are terrible records against your "Americanism," a fearful reckoning against your know-nothingism! The day of vengence is not far distant.

The Ten Cent Calumny.

At this late date, when this ridiculous charge has become an old exploded roorback, do we find it trumped up by the Argus, and several columns devoted to a labored and tedious effort to prove that a great and wise statesman is the advocate of a policy whose execution would degrade the laboring man to a position below the level of the slave. We do not sit down to a serious refutation of this despicable and unfounded charge. It is too contemptible to merit an argument—and it will doubtless be sufficient for our readers to know that no journal whose respectability is above par has stooped to the paltry and pitiful business of revamping that idle misrepresentation which, sixteen years ago, Mr Buchanan himself exposed and denounced.

We have, before us, and we have carefully perused it, Mr Buchanan's splendid speech upon the Independent Treasury, from which this perverted statement is wrested. We simply wish to let Mr Buchanan speak for himself, and we call the earnest attention of every one of our readers to his plain and convincing defence of himself from this calumny, which, so far back as 1840, Senator Davis of Massachusetts had fixed upon him. After re-stating further his arguments, as presented in his original speech of Jan. 22, Mr Buchanan said, in reference to the reduction of the wages of laboring men:

"I contended that it would not injure, but greatly benefit, the laboring man, to prevent the violent and ruinous expansions and contractions to which our currency was incident, and by judicious bank reform, to place it on a settled basis. If this were done, what would be the consequences? That, if the laboring man could not receive as great a nominal amount for his labor as he did 'in the days of extravagant expansion,' which must always, under our present system, be of short duration, he would be indemnified, and far more than indemnified, by the constant employment, the regular wages, and the uniform and more moderate prices of the necessaries and comforts of life, which a more stable currency would produce. Can this proposition be controverted? I think not. It is too plain for argument. Mark me, sir, I desire to produce this happy result, not by establishing a pure metallic currency, but 'by reducing the amount of your bank issues within reasonable and safe limits, and establishing a metallic basis for your paper circulation.' The idea plainly expressed is, that it is better, much better, for the laboring man, as well as for every other class of society, except the speculator, that the business of the country should be placed upon that fixed and permanent foundation, which would be laid by establishing such a bank reform as would render it certain that bank notes should be always convertible into gold and silver.

"And yet this plain and simple exposition of my views has been seized upon by those who desire to make political capital out of their perversion; and it has been represented far and wide, that it was my desire to reduce wages down to the prices received by the miserable serfs and laborers of European despotisms. I shall most cheerfully leave the public to decide between me and my traducers. The Senator from Massachusetts, after having attributed to me the intention of reducing the wages of labor to the hard-money standard, through the agency of the Independent Treasury bill, has added, as an appendix to his speech, a statement, made by the Senator from Maryland, (Mr Merrick,) of the prices of labor in these hard-money despotisms; and it is thus left to be inferred that I am in favor of reducing the honest and independent laborer of this glorious and free country to the same degraded condition. The Senator ought to know that there is too much intelligence among the laboring classes in this highly favored land to be led astray by such representations."

Now is there a reading man, a man of the commonest sort of common sense, who can peruse the above and entertain for a moment any other opinion than that this charge is a base and reckless fabrication? To what extremities are our opponents forced when they resort to such attacks upon Mr Buchanan! Why, sixteen years ago this same idle and futile charge was urged against him by the abolitionists and bank monopolists of the north; and not only did he then nobly vindicate himself from the aspersion, but declared that he had "fixed upon John Davis the charge of grossly misrepresenting his remarks, and there it should stick like the poisoned shirt of Nessus."

Some time back we were referred by the Argus to the Congressional Globe of a cotemporaneous date with Mr Buchanan's speech, for *proofs* of the ten cent charge.

Now, if our friend of the Argus will turn to the Globe of March 3d 1840, he will find Francis P. Blair, then editor; himself vindicating Mr Buchanan from the charge. *Par parenthesis*, Mr Blair is now opposed to him.

In connection with this subject, we will here introduce an extract from the speech of the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Va., at the ratification meeting held in Washington City, and then we will leave the subject to that oblivion whence it has been plucked by petty tricksters and little demagogues:

"I see that some of our leading Democratic journalists are gravely occupied in vindicating Mr Buchanan from this "ten cent and low-wages" calumny. It is all waste time. The great mass of the people understand that subject far better than the Know-Nothing editors who publish such stuff. I have not met with a laboring man of ordinary intelligence in my district, who does not understand the origin of this "low wages and ten cent" story; who cannot tell you how the lie was gotten up; what temporary purpose it was intended to serve, and how justly the whole affair deserves the scorn and contempt of every fair mind. The laboring men of the country look upon the whole story as one that has passed into the sewer of forgotten calumnies, and not to be recollected, except as a scar received by Mr. Buchanan in his gigantic conflict with bank monopoly and bank corruption, or referred to as a memorial of those days when he stood up in the Senate house—and there were giants in those days—as the unflinching advocate of the interests of honest labor against the outside pressure of swindlers, shavers and speculators.

"Fillmore stock is looking up." No wonder. It's on it's back: cant look any other way.

Victory! Victory!!

Pennsylvania gone for the Democrats by upwards of 10,000 majoriy. The news is certain: the Democrats may crow lustily. Huzza!!!

The Original "Sam"

There have been numberless conjectures as to the remote origin of the Know-Nothing Order. Some have given Ned Buntline the credit (?) of its paternity; others have assigned it to the abolitionists, and not a few have supposed it be a shrewd stroke of policy on the part of the Catholics, with Archibishop Hughes at the bottom of the dodge, to get up an enthusiasm in their favor.

We should'nt be at all surprised if the latter were the case—and, in support of our opinion, we call the reader's attention to the following little scrap of ecclesiastical history which perhaps not many readers have recollected. In looking over a work, compiled by the friends of the great reformer, and entitled "Luther's Table Talk," we find a condensed sketch of an "Order" which existed in his day, between which and the latter-day "Order" there are many striking points of resemblance. They called themselves "*Fratres Ignorantiae*," or Brothers of Ignorance, and whenever they were questioned respecting their society, the invariable answer was "*nescio*," I know not! We need not inform our readers that it was a Jesuitical Society, established for the purpose of enlarging strengthening and enriching the Church of Rome. What the Jesuits were in Europe the Know-Nothings are in America. When the "Order" first came into notice, its members were emphatically Brothers of Ignorance, and they were sworn to answer, when questioned respecting their society, "I know nothing about it." Is'nt there a curious resemblance between the two "Orders?" The one was a secret politico ecclesiastical society to build up Catholicism; the other is a secret politico orthordox society to pull it down. Their titles are the same. "*Fratres Ignorantiae*," "Know Nothings." Their watchword the same—"*Nescio*," "I don't know." There is a world of curious speculation into which we might enter, respecting the probabilities of "Sam" being but the English of Pio Nono; and we could very plausibly theorize upon the possibility of this Know Nothing order being nothing more nor less than a Jesuitical trap to strengthen the Papal Church in America, But we have'nt time to dwell longer upon this subject. Two things, however, are certain. The Know Nothings got their idea from the German Jesuits, and this same Know Nothing party has done more to strengthen and build up the Catholic Church in the United States than any other scheme for that purpose could possibly have accomplished.

Notice Your Ballots.

We give you warning in time—there is a villainously shrewd trick on hand, to cheat Democrats out of their votes. The know nothings have commenced too early—or rather they did'nt get up quite soon enough in the morning, to play that game successfully. Tickets are being printed, we know not where, but we shrewdly suspect in Raleigh, headed "DEMOCRATIC TICKET" and containing the names of the know-nothing electors upon them. They are intended for use in the country, to deceive and swindle the honest yeomanry, the unsuspicious farmer and the unwary voter. We have seen some of them—and again we urge you, Democrats, to beware of the imposition. We would especially direct the attention of the Democrats at the different country precincts in this and adjoining counties to this attempted fraud.

The Elections in this Month.

In Connecticut the Democrats have nobly sustained the good old cause—and we rejoice to announce that the decided victory we have achieved in that State is but the precursor of the splendid triumph which will crown the hosts of Democracy in November next.

Delaware has done her duty too, and in the teeth of the fact that last year the Know-nothing majority was over 1000 in that state, the Democrats have scattered them like chaff to the winds, and rolled up a majority which is but a murmur to the thunders which will "tell of their coming" on that day whose work is to decide the fate of this republic.

And Florida, the land of the orange and queenly magnolia, she too has triumphed in the skirmish. She has driven in the outposts of the enemy, and in November the Democratic flag will wave in victory over the citadel.

Baltimore has rolled up a bloody majority for the Know-Nothings. Death presided at polls, and tears and heart-breakings, widows and orphans were the result of that day's contest May the God of nations grant that no Democratic triumph may ever bring in its train such consequence.

The Fayetteville Female High School.

The exercises of this popular and excellent institution were resumed on Monday last, under scholastic auspices of the most encouraging character. With an experienced and highly accomplished board of instructors, and every facility at hand for a finished education, our institute bids fair to rank among the very first Female Seminaries in the Southern country. We pay no compliment of fulsome flattery when we say that at the examination we last attended, we saw more evidences of thorough intellectual training and discipline, as well as accomplishment in the ornamental department, than we have ever before met with in a similar institution.

We wish our High School what it certainly merits, an abundant patronage and the attainment of position in the highest rank of female educational enterprize in this State.