

HEART RENDING AFFAIR.

At this late time, we stop the press to announce an occurrence, most painful in character, our particulars are from James Jeffers, Esq., Magistrate, and Mr. Wm. M. Kerr, the acting officer. In a fit of anger one John Fee, living on Bulloch's Creek, in York District, a few days since, shot his mare, some cattle and hogs, and on Sunday 25th, he set fire to his dwelling, which was locked, and the key afterwards found on his person, in which his three motherless children, aged from five to fourteen years, are supposed to have perished. It seems a Peace Warrant had been issued against him on complaint of a neighbor, that when an officer went to arrest him he was seen to be fortified (as it were) in one of his barns, armed with a gun, and swearing to shoot any one who would approach him. There were sixty or seventy persons leaving the house when Mr. Kerr arrived, who he summoned to accompany him to the barn, but the cry was, "he will shoot somebody." So they refused with the exception of John Harness and brother; when they got to the barn strategem had to be resorted to, which was effectual in securing him.

MAGNANIMOUS ACT.

Mr. Leleve, a wealthy sugar planter of Datoucie, died recently without issue—his wife having preceded him to the grave. His estate was appraised at about \$700,000. A few days since his will was opened, when it was found that he had left the whole of his possessions to be divided equally between two gentlemen of this city—uncle a nephew to his wife, and the other the brother who had transacted his business in this city, a man in no way related to him only in the way of his business. To the astonishment of his friends, this broker, on finding that he and uncle made legacies to half the old man's estate (\$350,000, at least) went before a notary public and renounced the whole legacy, making it over in favor of the relatives of the deceased in France, consisting of nephews and nieces to the number of twenty or thirty, and all happily situated in life. The old man had previously made a will in which his French relatives were handsomely remembered; but on returning from a visit to them, not long ago, for some reason known only to himself, he tore the will to pieces and wrote a new one, leaving every thing to his wife's nephew, and his above stated.

A NEW FORM SLAVERY.

The London Times, as our readers may have observed, proposes a new system of slavery—one that, while it replenishes the stock of laborers in the English colonies in the West Indies, will strike terror to the riotous Seboys in India. This plan is nothing more nor less than to convert the rebellious and conquered Asiatic into a West Indian slave. The Times says: "Punish the mutineers by transporting them in thousands during the existence to this part of our possessions. The island of Jamaica and the mainland of British Guiana would absorb as many as the British Government could export within a reasonable time after the suppression of the revolt. Commenting on this suggestion of the Times, the New Orleans Bee says: "It is another evidence that the world is practically growing out of the British notions of sentimentality which now for so many years have been attached to the name of 'slave.' The people of that country are sick of philanthropy that does not pay, and register easily experiments which have entailed on them a shadowy reputation for humanity at the price of infinite loss and disaster. They are not content with a pretext to renew slavery in substance, if not in name, and are prepared to stock their colonies with any species of compulsory labor, so that it shall not bear the outward and visible title of slavery. We have not an earthly doubt that the British Government would readily put in practice the suggestions of the Times, if they possessed the power so to do. "There is one point palpable enough in all this—to wit, that England is gradually veering round to American ideas, respecting slavery."—Rich. Whig.

ROBBERIES.

NEWBERY, Oct. 21.—We have heard of several robberies (of a small scale) being committed in Newbern recently. Two small stores have been broken open, from one of which a few goods were stolen. A second attempt to enter the latter was made, but the owner was on his guard.—One house was entered in broad daylight, while the family were gone to Church, and about \$10 stolen therefrom. It would be well for persons to be on their guard, for emboldened by success, the thieves may be on their skill on a larger scale.—Union.

STOP THE VILLAINS.

We learn that a bold and daring attempt was made by two men who stopped a short while in this place on Saturday afternoon last, to kidnap slaves. They succeeded, it is supposed, in carrying off one boy, named "Buster," the property of Miss Sarah Davidson of this town, (as that boy is missing) and made proposals to another boy named Jerry, the property of Mr. Jas. H. Greenlee, of McDowell county, who soon after revealed the whole affair, but too late to insure the arrest of the rascals. Jerry says they offered him a gold watch and twenty dollars if he would go with them, and that they would pay the same price for seven more if he could knock around and procure that number. They were to allow the white men to sell them several times, divide the money, and carry them to a free State. The missing boy is a tall mulatto with whiskers.

YEATES' KNOB.—During our recent visit to the mountains we heard the following curious story of the manner in which this peak (a peak of the Black) obtained its name. A hunter by the name of Yates found himself about night on the top of this peak, and concluded to remain on it until the next morning. Having leaned his rifle on a tree, he took off his shot bag and hung it on what he supposed to be a broken limb of a tree. Judge of his surprise on awaking the next morning to find his shot bag gone, as an Irishman would say. After a little reflection he came to the conclusion that it must have been the horn of the moon which he mistook for a broken limb; so he waited until night, and as the moon came round he took his shot bag off, made his way down the mountain, told his story, and ever since the peak has been called by his name.—Rat. Standard.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

The average annual imports of cotton and woolen manufactures are about fifty millions of dollars; the average annual imports of iron, manufactures of iron, and steel are about twenty-five millions of dollars; the average annual imports of manufactures of silk are about twenty-five millions of dollars; total one hundred millions. There is no actual necessity for importing a dollar's worth of cotton and woolen goods, because we manufacture them ourselves; and there is no actual necessity for importing a dollar's worth of iron, because we have enough of that in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, to supply not only ourselves, but the residue of world; and there is no very pressing necessity to import so largely of manufactures of silk. Without entering into arguments, it is merely suggested that if the imports of the articles under these three heads were reduced one-half—say fifty millions of dollars—there would be no occasion for panics and financial revolutions. Exporting fifty millions of dollars in gold per annum is a serious matter to any country; we can stand most things, but not that long. Exporting fifty millions of gold annually, quite another affair, and this or any other country can stand that to the end of time, as under it there would be no panics and revolutions.—Nat. Intelligencer.

A SINGULAR FACT.

A SINGULAR FACT.—A stock raiser of Fayette county, Ky., lost eight colts one season, four of them thorough breds, and four of them common scrub stock. He amputated the legs of all of them, and boiled off the flesh, cleaning the bones thoroughly to learn, by examination, what difference in respect of bone, there was between pure blooded and common ones. On taking the bones of the thorough breds, and holding them to the light, he noticed they were almost transparent, as much so as white corn. He tried the same experiment with the bones of the inferior stock. They were opaque, and transmitted light no more than buffalo horn. He then tested the bones by weight, and found the thorough breds far the heavier, showing their superior substance and solidity.—They were hard and dense as ivory.

EXAMINE THE GIZZARDS.

EXAMINE THE GIZZARDS.—A cook in the family of one of our citizens, found in the gizzard of a chicken, on Wednesday last, a cone, shaped piece of solid gold, worth about five dollars. The chicken cost at the market house thirty cents, and its gizzard alone was worth five dollars. We may look out for an advance in the poultry trade, and a very close examination of the gizzards of slaughtered shanghaies for the future.—Asyuta Constitutional.

LIUT. MAURY AND THE LEGION OF HONOR.

LIUT. MAURY AND THE LEGION OF HONOR.—The National Intelligencer contains an interesting correspondence. Count Walewski, French minister of foreign affairs, writes to our minister of marine and himself intend to solicit from the Emperor the nomination of Lieut. Maury to the Order of the Legion of Honor, in consequence of "the great services daily rendered to navigators of every country," by Lieut. Maury's works. He wishes to know if there will be any objection to this. Mr. Mason replies in fitting terms, but expresses the opinion that Lieut. Maury cannot accept the proposed honor without permission of Congress, while he holds an office of profit and trust as a lieutenant in the United States Navy. He forwards the letter and his reply to the Secretary of State, who concurs in Mr. Mason's opinion, and transmits the whole correspondence to Lieut. Maury. This offer is very honorable to the French minister, and justly complimentary to Lieut. Maury.

DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.

SAVANNAH, October 22. The barque David Nichols, of Searport, Maine, from Mainizes to St. Marys, Georgia, had put into St. Augustine, Florida, in distress, on the 18th inst. The captain had been lost overboard, when the first mate and two of the crew lowered a boat and went in search of him, and it is supposed they were all lost. The second mate Charles Smith, and two of the crew and the cook are left on board the vessel.—The pilots are searching for the missing men, but nothing is yet known of their fate. AN ACCOUNT THREE MILES LONG.—The last quarterly returns or account of the business of the New York City post office, which was received at the Department in this city a day or two after the close of the quarter, if stretched out page by page continuously, would make a string of paper quite three miles long. Washington Evening Star.

A SOUTHERN STATE.—The Choctaws and Chickasaws, located on the South of Kansas and West of Arkansas, in a territory of defined limits secured to them by solemn compact with the United States, are agitating a plan for admission into the Union as a State. They have attained a high state of civilization, are regular cultivators of the soil, many of them large planters and extensive slave-owners—have schools and newspapers, and have all the habits and necessities of civilized communities—and some aspire to those of fashionable life. They have their fundamental law and legislative council, and have been permitted to enact their own laws. They have been almost an independent nation, under the tutelage and protection of the Union. It is already a slave territory de facto and under the Dred Scott decision, slavery would be held to be legal and constitutionally established by local law.

A PASSENGER SCALPED.—On Tuesday night a collision occurred on the Camden and Aniboy railroad, about fifteen miles from Philadelphia. A passenger train from Philadelphia was backing down, when a freight train ran into it from behind, smashing the cars somewhat, and delaying the passenger train three hours. An old gentleman, one of the passengers, was scalped by a splinter. The railroad employers did not know his name.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—MRS. B. JOHNSON, a printer, employed in the office of the St. Louis Republican, twenty-one years of age, and married but a few weeks since, died suddenly last Friday. She was suffering excruciatingly from the toothache, and resorted imprudently to chloroform to allay his distress. His wife, having left him a short time, returned and found that he was dead. He was from Harrisburg, Pa.

DISTRESSING DEATH.—Miss Margaret Coffey, of Nottingham district, in this county, was burnt to death in a shocking manner on Friday last, at the residence of her father, Mr. Francis Coffey. While dressing over the hearth the skirt of her dress took fire, in a few moments her garments were in a blaze. Three or four men were in the immediate vicinity, on whom she called for aid; but so alarmed were they that their presence of mind entirely forsook them, and instead of enveloping her in a blanket they advised her to run to the spring. She reached the spring, but was so much burnt that she expired on Saturday evening or Sunday morning. The deceased was an amiable lady, and much beloved by all who knew her.

IMMENSE FRAUDS.

The New York Tribune prints a startling report, by Councilman Franklin, on the finances and financial management of the city of New York. It shows a total of nearly eight millions of dollars now due to the municipal treasury, and is classed as follows: Arrears due from collectors, &c., \$133,121; Unpaid taxes, 2,836,670; Unpaid assessments, 4,757,959. Total, \$7,727,750. It course (says the Tribune) some considerable portion of this sum has been in the hands of brokers, and a fraction of it may have come into the possession of the city, though the books in the Comptroller's office do not show this. But the greater part of it was never paid at all, or has been embezzled by dishonest functionaries, so that it is lost to the treasury. Wilmington Herald.

THE DROMEDARY EXPERIMENT.—The Galveston News states that the camels and dromedaries, imported by the Government some years ago into that State, for the purpose of trying the experiment how they would answer for the purpose of our great American deserts or in the extreme west of the State, have proven eminently successful, and come up to the full expectations of all. At last accounts they were on their journey heavily laden, to the extreme frontier of New Mexico. All are now satisfied that the importation of camels was no chimerical flight as was anticipated, but a wise, judicious and economical scheme, reflecting credit on the originators of the plan. There are now employed nineteen dromedaries, and thirty-two camels on the frontier. The climate agrees with them admirably, and but few accidents by disease or otherwise, have occurred.

An Extraordinary Surgical Triumph.

An Extraordinary Surgical Triumph.—The Lowell News says that some twenty-seven months ago a young man named W. K. Foster had the whole of one elbow joint torn out by an accident. He was taken to the hospital, where Dr. Kimball, advised by Drs. Graves and Dickory, proceeded to saw off the fragmentary bones, shortening them some two and a half inches, and then uniting them so as to make a new joint and arm. He moves the joint with perfect ease, though not quite so fully as the other, and can, he says, hold out twenty two and a half pounds with the hand at arm's length. The arm is now nearly three and a half inches shorter than the other, and is a good and reliable one. The purpose of labor for which Mr. Foster is called.

A Good Example—Let others Follow.

A Good Example—Let others Follow.—The Superintendent of the South Western Rail Road, has ordered his supply of negro clothes to be made of the cotton from the Houston County Factory, (Took's Mill) Georgia cotton, Georgia wool and Georgia mills! They are to be cut by a Georgia tailor, and given out to be made up by seamstresses in Macon; thus distributing more than a thousand dollars at home, instead of going to the North.

This is the true way to achieve Southern independence, and particularly in these hard times. Let all our Southern people follow this liberal policy.

This is the fall season of the year! Apply and poetically named! So called, because the leaves fall. But, alas! there's a more terrible fall than that leaves. It is the fall of many a proud mercantile house, of many a corporation, of many an enterprise that promised golden returns. Every mail brings tidings of the fall of merchants and of business everywhere. So that now the question on "change is," "Who's broke to-day?" This is a melancholy state of affairs! Just at the beginning of the busy season, and the wheels of trade and business perfectly clogged—every thing at a dead lock, with tidings of bankruptcy from abroad, and heavy losses consequent at home. Truly, The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year. Wil. Herald.

North Carolina Argus:

AT FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1857.

FAYETTEVILLE. The will of the people is the source, and the support of the people the end, of all legitimate government upon earth. We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.

C. C. McPherson, Esq., is the authorized agent for the Argus, and will attend to the settlement of subscription and advertising accounts.

MATTERS AND EVENTS.

Money matters, and the hard times, are now the subjects of most general comment throughout the newspaper world. Very various, too, are the conjectures as to the effect of the pressure upon the country. Some deplore it, on account of the vast number of persons thrown out of employment, and with their families subjected to all the rigors of the "hard times," and wistful also, without any means of providing for their wants. Others rejoice, as they hold that the security of specie will have a tendency to bring down provisions to a reasonable price.

A New York paper speaking on this subject holds forth in the following jubilant spirit: Yes, fellow citizen, rents must come down! The high rates of the flush times of 1856 cannot long co-exist with the leveling tendencies of the revolution of 1857. Rents must come down—real estate must come down—fast horses must come down—fast young men must come down from their fast horses, and stretch their legs by a little wholesome walking. Provisions must come down—the pews and other charges of our fashionable churches must come down—bread must come down, and the great enormous spread of eripolines must come down, notwithstanding the awful letting down in dry goods. Every luxury and almost every necessity must come down to the new specie standard, excepting, perhaps, lager beer, which will probably remain at four, five and six cents a mug.

This would indeed, be a pleasurable consideration, but for the fact that many of our most industrious mechanics and enterprising merchants, who have hitherto found abundant, and lucrative employment in our manufactories, and leading mercantile establishments, must come down perhaps to penury and want, on the failure of the houses in which they have been employed. The Boston Courier takes a more sober view of the pressure. It says: The chief alleviation of the present financial difficulties is to be found in the fall of prices going on, and which must continue until the necessities of life reach a proper level of cost. The inflated charges made for all such articles, for several years past, have been symptoms of the disease, not the health of pecuniary affairs, which has just reached its crisis. They have compelled persons in our cities, in great numbers to incur expenditures beyond their means; and it has been a hard struggle with very many, now in comfort. The condition of things will be much more healthy as these prices go down. To persons in moderate circumstances, and to the poor, the blessing of a change in this respect will be incalculable. Recent prices have been founded on no permanent reasons, but were speculative and unnatural, and the idea ought to be gradually contemplated, and insisted upon of a general reduction, to last far beyond the severity of the present pinch.

Some old bachelor, sour with the vinegar of accumulated years—becoming inspired at the incoming stock of hard times, to be added to the already heavy stock of that commodity accumulated on his hands, thus tunes his lyre after an ineffectual attempt to borrow an X: Gentleness in want—Willing to pay double—Find that one can borrow Nothing now but trouble. Brokers all are breaking. Credit all is cracked. Hooped skirts still expanding As the banks contract.

The prospect is indeed gloomy. The Banks throughout the country—North, South, East and West, are daily suspending or breaking. When all will become righted—and the notes of the suspended Banks resume the "even tenor of their way," it is, at present, hard to conjecture through some of the knowing ones think it cannot be very long.

We see that Gen. Walker, the Nicaraguan filibuster, is about to sail with his forces to take possession of that country. Two expeditions one from Galveston, Texas, and the other from New Orleans, are to leave for Central America, or about the first of November. Walker, it is said, would have left the country before this time but for financial difficulties. His whole available force numbers about 2,000 men. Walker will doubtless meet with more serious opposition from our government this time, than he did in his previous attempt on that distracted country. Our Government has recognized that of Nicaragua—and its Minister has been received at Washington. Orders have also been given to our vessels of war, to seize upon all armed vessels or parties who may be on their way to invade Nicaragua, or any part of Central America. It is further stated that the English Minister has instructed naval commanders of England, to cooperate with American vessels in putting down and arresting, all such unlawful expeditions against the peace of a friendly power.

This is as it should be. Walker should receive no "aid and comfort" in his ungeneral like effort to subjugate a weak, distracted and unoffending country. If he must exercise his war-like powers let him remain in his own country—and go out on a lawful expedition against Young, and his saintly followers in Utah Territory. This is a field in which his talents might be brought into requisition.

England's difficulty with India, still continues to create much excitement. India holds out as rebellious as ever against England—the rebels now being under the command of European Generals, who it is said, are making every effort to prevent a union of the British forces. Accounts say that five years fighting will hardly suffice to allay the difficulties now pending.

The Indian natives are said to be most bitter and determined in their hostility to England, and the latter country cannot regain her former foothold in that country without the sacrifice of an immense amount of life and treasure. The insurgents have already massacred several families of Missionaries. In their outbursts they are utterly destitute of mercy—trebling age as well as helpless infancy are alike made victims to their vengeance. It is impossible to tell to what an extent the Indian Mutineers will go in their savage hate against England. Ignorant and heartless as a people—they are not governed by the restraints of reason in their enmities. It is to be hoped that the superior power of England will be sufficient to bring them speedily into proper subjection—and thus stay the horrid butcheries which life of such frequent occurrence, as the country now stands. The following touching appeal to the English soldiery, after reading the Indian bulletins, we clip from Blackwood's Magazine: Wilder than war, more deadly far than death! Oh warriors, soldiers, captains, men of might! Though yours be still the guidance of the fight, The quarrel is of all who draw their breath From life of women! Oh, ye mothers' sons! Rise up and hear the intolerable cry Rending the parent sky—Death groans of all those tortured tender ones, Feasting 'mid horrors worse than fire or knife, He who stands silent, I swear, and sees this strife, Never loved woman yet, in all his barren life! Oh tender blood, loud crying from that shore! Oh untold agony, too great for speech! Oh perfect death, which no more harm can reach! Thank God that never, never, never more The insatiable life can thrub within those veins; Thank God that no one lives to tell the tale That nothing but a wall Of this, which is unspeakable, remains! Oh women slain! Over each tender head, While we vow vengeance dread, This comfort sore we take—thank Heaven that ye are dead! The prospect is at present extremely gloomy, whatever after results may prove.

The effect of our financial trouble are seriously felt in Europe. It is reported that the Bank of England is already losing specie at the rate of two and a half millions of dollars every week—if this state of things continues long it is very probable that the Bank may be compelled to suspend. The Bank of France also reports a loss of four millions of dollars since its report in September. Letters from England recently received in Boston, report the failure, in Manchester of a dozen Houses devoted to the sale of silks and fine goods. Several large manufacturing establishments in Glasgow, are reported as failed. The depression in the money market is very general throughout most of the European countries.

The Election recently came off in Kansas, and the National Democracy met with a signal defeat. After all the high hopes held out by certain Southern journals, that the pro-slavery Democratic ticket would be elected, and Kansas saved to the South, it turns out, as we learn from Democratic authority, that Ransom, the democratic champion was about as favorable to the South and Slavery as any most of our National Democrats. Speaking of the Election, the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, a staunch Democratic journal thus expresses itself: "The election in Kansas for State officers, and for a member of Congress, has resulted in a Black Republican victory. Parrott has beaten Ransom, the Democratic candidate, by some thousand or two votes. It is said that the real pro-slavery Democracy of the Territory refused to vote for Ransom, because he was considered unsound on the slavery question. "The Walker journals have nothing to say upon this subject, and we do not blame them. For ourselves, we are gratified at the defeat of what is called the "national democracy" in Kansas. It is a debauched set—made up in most part of political and personal rascals and Knaves. Ransom was not one whit better than Parrott. Both are Black Republicans in principle if not in name and pretension. The idea of a pro-slavery party running an anti-slavery candidate for Congress, in order to make Kansas a slave State, was nothing but mockery and insult. It was the result of a base betrayal of the cause of the South in Kansas, and its authors have gotten the just reward of their treachery. We have an utter and execrable contempt for such a Democracy, and cannot conceal it."

Such is the plain language of a Democratic patriot, relative to the National springs of its own tattered party. In the very face of all the "hopes" for the ultimate securing of Kansas to the South—through the influence and agency of the immense number of the pro-slavery National Democrats in the Territory. The Republican says—"The idea of a pro-slavery party running an anti-slavery candidate for Congress, in order to make Kansas a slave state, was nothing but mockery and insult." This is very plain language but undoubtedly true. We are only surprised that the Democracy of the South should either wonder, or complain—as it is but a step towards the completion of the well studied design of Buchanan and his prime agent Walker.

Judge Potter, of this town, who was reported by the Elizabeth City Pioneer as lying dangerously ill at Edenton, is, we are happy to learn rapidly improving. He is at his residence in this vicinity, and still suffering slightly from influenza, but it is expected, will be able to attend to his Court duties in a few days.

We see that wrapping paper of good quality, has been made from the Chinese sugar cane. An exchange says the "Boston Journal" has seen a fine specimen of wrapping paper made from the Chinese Sugar Cane. It says, the specimen proves conclusively that paper can be made from that plant.

We learn from the Wilmington Herald that our minister in France, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Dodge, minister to Spain, both design giving in their resignation on their return to this country in the spring.

HARD TIMES.

We learn from the Wilmington Herald, that there are upwards of sixty vessels now lying in the port of Wilmington, owing to the difficulty of procuring freight. This says the Herald, is the largest number that has been in our port for some time. We hope that this state of things may not continue long, but that times may brighten in a few days, so that our shippers may send their vessels over the "briny deep" laden with the products of our State, to their several destinations.

It is to be hoped that the times will brighten—and produce rise sufficiently, to induce the farmers to bring in the fruits of their labors, but present appearances do no indicate such a result speedily. The whole country now leans upon the tillers of the soil—in the derangement of the money market they hold the balance of power—the sovereign helm; let them disown of their produce, and the country will soon arise from the stupor into which it has fallen, and go on its way rejoicing in its usual prosperity.

We see from the late foreign news, that a great race between thirty four horses, including the American horse Priocem, recently came off in England. The first trial for the prize, a purse of over £2,000 sterling, Priocem, Elham and Quond Hess came out even. In the deciding heat the American horse Priocem came out a length and a half a head of all competition, amid great cheering and won the prize.

"N. C. PRESBYTERIAN."

The late Presbyterian Synod, held in Charlotte, resolved on the publication of the North Carolina Presbyterian Newspaper. It is to be published in Fayetteville—Rev. George McNeill and Bartholomew Fuller, Esq., to be Editors. Both these gentlemen possess a high order of talents and are well fitted for the Editorial chair. The paper will doubtless meet with a liberal support at the hands of the Presbyterians of the State.

We learn from the Charlotte Democrat that a fire occurred in that town on the night of the 23rd instant, by which a dwelling house and kitchen belonging to J. S. Means, Esq., was destroyed. By the timely arrival of the Fire Company, it status, the flames were prevented from making a further spread. The loss is said to be small—as the buildings consumed were both old.

THE STATE FAIR.

The North Carolina State Fair commenced in Raleigh on Tuesday the 20th instant, and closed on Friday following. The attendance, we understand was very large. The articles on exhibition are said to have been numerous and interesting and not surpassed in their variety or excellence by those exhibited at any of the previous fairs.

Among the premiums awarded, we notice that Dr. Holt, of Davidson, took the first premium for cattle and sheep; B. J. Perkinson, Esq., of Raleigh, took the first premium for the best open buggy, and R. H. Smith Esq., of Halifax, the first premium for Chinese Sugar Cane Syrup. Mr. O. S. Baldwin, of Wilmington, won the silver cup—his horse having outstripped all competition at the trotting match. The Floral Hall is said to have been particularly attractive, and most of the articles on exhibition there, were the result of the ingenuity of North Carolina ladies. Very few articles were contributed by the ladies of sister States.

Mr. Bridgers delivered the Annual Address. It is spoken of in high terms by the papers of Raleigh. Judge Ruffin has been re-elected President of the Society, and Messrs K. H. Hunter, Dr. Holt, Hon. Wm. A. Graham and J. L. Daney Vice Presidents; W. D. Cook, Secretary, and J. F. Hutchins Treasurer.

Pick-pockets, it is stated, were about the grounds and managed to rob quite a number of persons of their "loose change." One lady was robbed of \$150 while playing a piano at Floral Hall. The Fair, from what we can learn, was one of very great interest and from the very full attendance, from nearly every portion of the State, it is evident that an increasing pride is taken in its meetings.

FADING AUTUMN.

The season of decay is upon us.—The trees are rapidly disposing of their summer foliage, and Nature,—but a short time ago, smiling in all the splendor and magnificence of garments of such faultless texture, and matchless beauty; that "Solomon arrayed in all his glory" could not equal them, now, brown and bare and unattractive—mourns in the wail of the winds and weeps through the "saw and yellow leaf." Tom Hood beautifully says!

"Summer's gone and over, Fogs are falling down, And with sunset tinges Autumn's doing brown. Boughs are daily shed By the gusty thief, And the Book of Nature Getteth short of leaves, Round the tops of some Swallows as they sit, Give, like yearly tenants, Notices to quit. Skies of bleak temper Weep by turns and laugh— Night and day together Taking half-and-half."

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

A terrible fire occurred in the City of Chicago on the 19th inst. The fire broke out in the business part of the City, and raged for awhile with unparalleled fury. Six persons are known to have been killed during the fire, and a great many more are missing. The loss of property is estimated at about \$600,000, about half of which is covered by insurance. By late foreign intelligence brought by the North America, it appears that an appalling shipwreck recently took place on the Gulf of Finland. The Russian Man-of-War, LaForte, captured between Revel and Cronstadt, and out of fifteen hundred persons on board, only six were saved.