tisers.
Court Orders and Judicial, advertisements will be charged 33 1-3 per cent, higher than the foregoing rates.

Our Principles.

. First. We shall maintain the doctrine that no foreigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, till he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to become acquainted with the principles, and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest inter-

Second. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from

Third. We shall oppose the election or appointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust honor or emolument, under the Federal or State govcruments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do, the opinion that the native-born cit. izens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from liberty, and property, under our institutions, without

or execution of our laws, Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the tered to all persons elected or appointed to any office morals, and more unselfish patriotism. of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such omces an persons, who said and binding force of consistent with the public good. the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any forunder any and all circumstances.

Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of the Constitution.

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union. Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the vested ights of all persons, of native or forcign birth, and

shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no polit-

ical government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form.

by any other class of persons. Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the Constitu- Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that tion as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights subject, in spirit and in substance. of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our

Eleventi. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an "American party," whose maxim

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

THE PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

L—The acknowledgement of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe,—who presides over the Councils of nations-who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation has breach of the National faith. distinguished us by some token of Providential agen-

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our caustry, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration, for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its pro-

III.—The maintainance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence:

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or sub-

2d. Uncompromising antagonism in every principle of policy that endanger it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political difference which threatened its integrity

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations. or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interfence with their rights by legis-

IV. -Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its biography and speeches of her relative. principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubt or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above :

I. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper anthority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmans up, which are to be contra-distinguished being of the nature of compacts and agreements;

laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of State Prison Inspector! immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or tired of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores, of fellons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification the Naturalization Laws.

foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territo-VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which orers and our political creeds.

AMERICAN ADVOCATE:

An American Policy for an American People.

VOL. 1.

KINSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1855.

Implicable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subscrylency, and of punishments for political independence. Disgust for the wild hunt after office which char-

acterizes the age. These on the one hand.

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VII.-Resistance to the aggressive policy and rupt tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations-executive, legislative, judicial or diplomaticthe President of the Chicago send hither such classes of those only who not hold civil allegiance, directly any government, which may send hither such classes of those only who not hold civil allegiance, directly any government, which may ample satisfaction for or in lirectly; to any foreign power whether civil or of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for or in lirectly; to any foreign power whether civil or of its subjects, and a proper indemnity against the rep-"AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proproper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful er ovment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendency over abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, any other in the State, by means of any special combination of its members, or by a division of their sperty, and property, ander our distriction, civil a legiance with any foreign power, potentate, or

IX.—The reformation of the charter of our National Legislature, by elevating to the dignified and Constitution of the United States, and to be administresponsible position, men of higher aspiration, purer

X.—The restriction of executive patronage,—especially in the matter of appointments to office-s such offices all persons, who shall not directly and ex- far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and

XI .- The education of the youth of our country schools provided by the State; which schools shall eign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence of a denominational or partizan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of American, is considered an element of once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and sponsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional lostility into a positive element of practical power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore betry and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so ex-Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, treme as those which separate the disputants, and as forward, but it was larger and longer, and by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, vic- there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, lated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by relig- the National Council has deemed it the best guaranionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or tee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and ability and influence, all who may assail them, or ei- unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislative upon the abject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the feed. Union, because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to egislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryand ceded the District to the United States, and

> XIII .- The policy of the government of the United States, in its relation with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the inter-

> nal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace. principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member sha be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there can be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councile. E. B. BARTLETT, of Ky.,

President of National Convention. C. D. DESHLER, of New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary.

JAS. M. STEPHENS, of Maryland, Recording Secretary.

The Washington Organ says: On the receipt of the news from Louisville in regard to the late riots, the Editor of a certain evening paper in this city remark ed to a Frenchman, (and in the hearing of a reliable American gentleman, whose name we can give if necessary,) that "he wished 10,000 Americans had been slain

The above is no foolish hearsay, but a fact-which we wish all our citizens-never mind what their political sentiments may be-to read and think over. Such a remark, coming from anybody, is bad enough, but coming as it does from a representative of the sentiments of the present administration—is what?

Nancy N. Scott, the granddaughter of the late

ONE OF THE RESCUERS OF JERRY NOMINATED BY THE NEW YORK SOFTS .- On the 1st of October, 1851, a fugitive slave named Jerry, was forcibly rescued from the custody of the U.S. Marshall at Syracuse, New York, by a mob. One of the instigators of the riot was Patrick H. Agan, one of the editors of the Syracuse Standard, a Freesoil Democratic paper. Another and run in a short pasture during the day. editor of this paper, Moses Summers, was actually engaged in the riot, as a ring-leader, and was indicted from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their for the crime by the United States Grand Jury at Buffalo. To show their sympathy for the rescuers of and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national Jerry, and to secure their votes, the Administration or Soft Shell Convention of New York, have nomina-V.-A radical revision and modification of the ted the aforesaid Patrick H. Agan for the office of

Pat is an Irishman, as his name indicates, and wields an influence not only with the Abolitionists, but also with his own countrymen, the "constitutional Americans." Pat, moreover, is a warm friend of Gov. Marcy, and if elected to the office of State Prison Inspector, will be placed in a position to promote the The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective Presidential aspirations of that gentleman essentially. States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not nat- For these inspectors are the travelling fuglemen of the The repeal, without retrocative operation, all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized make frequent visits to every section of the State and make frequent visits to every section of the State and

pull the wires of the country conventions. It is hardly necessary to state that all the other the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our candidates on the Soft ticket, are devoted friends of

AGRICULTURAL



From the Southern Planter.

Green Corn for Soiling and for Hay. It has always been a favorite idea with us, the sowing of corn for soiling and for hay; and though we have tried it several times, and have always been disappointed on account of the difficulty of curing the a top stack frame, as it will not save well send a copy of his memorial to the "Times;" and there fodder, we have never despaired. Now that in the shock. On no account bind it in we find it. we are on a farm where the absence of cross fences, the scantiness of the herbage, and the danger of depasturing up-country cattle, make it expedient and safe to keep stock confined during the summer, me mean to

try it again. But to avoid blunders as far as possible, we wrote to Mr. Lewis Bailey of Fairfax for his experience with corn; and having received it, we shall not communicate it to the public. Mr. Bailey is known to some of our subscribers by the fine beasts he has exhibited at both of our State Fairs, where he has taken premiums on an essay on dairy management, on ploughing with oxen, and his stock of various ages and different sex es. Better stock of their kind-and they are our favorites, the Devons-have not

graced the show grounds. "I have been sixteen years in Virginia, ticability of using it as a fool for horses says Mr. Bailey, "and commenced seedour political system; and as the Holy Bible is at ing corn for summer feed the first year I came. I have never missed doing it but one summer, and then I learnt its value by being without it, more than I did any year that I had a plenty of it.

"I have sowed the early northern eightrowed corn two seasons, and found it was friend N. P. Trist, Esq., sometimes consul no earlier, and that it produced but little at Havana, who informed us that the dimore than half as much as the Virginia brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperitive duty of the American party to corn sowed at the same time. When the the island, (they use stallions there entirely,) interfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the coun- northern corn was large enough to cut or in blossom, the Virginia corn was not so produced more and better feed.

"I have often sowed in drills, and though the labor of tillage is greater, I have never found any resulting a lvantage in product. On a farm of about one hundred acres of grazing, plain and meadow land, I have usually sowed from fifteen to twenty-eight bushels of corn for summer and winter

"The ground for this crop should be ploughed in the fall or early winter for an early spring crop, and well manured at that time if stable manure is to be used: and the ploughing may be deferred for the summer crops until the spring and summer. In all cases, if the land is not rich make it so. For the first crop sow about the middle of April, or a few days earlier or later, according to the season, but at all events as early as possible. For the next crop sow again is about twelve or fifteen days. Let the interval between that and the next XIV .- This National Council declares that all the crop be still longer, and increase in for each successive sowing, as the season be comes more and more favorable to the ra-

pid growth of the corn.

"The ground having been got into good order, I harrow in the corn, and if after 4 or 5 days I find much of it uncovered, the boys go over it with sticks about an inch diameter and three feet long, and mash down the grains that are not covered. But on clover sod, or other fresh ploughed land. after spreading the manure as evenly as posdeep enough to give a good covering. follow the first plough with Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's subsoil plough. The first plough, with a sharp point, and share, is worked feed. with one horse, and runs about three inches deep; the subsoil plough, a light one, is worked as deep as the horses can pull it to advantage. Both have the guage wheel at-

"I sow from 3 to 4 bushels per acre. For four horses and fifteen milch cows I have used about two acres per month. My cows are fed morning and night in the stables, My horses are fed in the stable all the time. The first and second will not yield as much per acre as latter sowings, because the season is not so well adapted to the growth of

"I begin to feed it as soon as the tassel appears, cutting after the dew is off in the morning, and hauling in the evening. But when the corn gets its full growth, cut and feed at your convenience.

"I have found much difficulty in making hay of it. That which is intended for early winter fodder I cut and stand up in the field, never laying it on the ground. I make field, never laying it on the ground. I make medium sized shocks, using two bands, either of straw or fodder, (straw is best,) to seer of straw or fodder, (straw is best,) to secure it, and tie one quite near the top, the cure it, and tie one quite near the top, the cure it, and tie one quite near the top, the cure it, and tie one quite near the top, the cure it, and tie one quite near the top, the cure it, and tie one quite near the top, the skimming the pans.—Ex.

Becertain that It is one coagulated milk or coagulated milk, and it will keep sweet forever. In Scotland a cyphon is sometimes used to se months ending Sept. 1.

Borraurr—According to a table published in the Express, the interments in Blandford cemetery, near Petersburg, for the three months ending Sept. 1.

Browness the interments in Blandford cemetery, near parate the milk from the cream, instead of skimming the pans.—Ex. medium sized shocks, using two bands, eithother as low as convenient. What I wish skimming the pans.—Ex.

for later feed I cut and lay in swathes, like The "Late Governor President of Hungary." wheat left by the cradle, only spread more over the ground. It is left there to wilt for 3 or 4 days, then taken up, if free from rain-water, and laid on a top stack, or as we term it, fodder house, with both ends open. It is put on the frame, just as tops are, from two to two and a half feet thick, to the President of the United States a memorial resec uring the top with the corn, straw, or coarse grass to keep out the rain. If the corn lodges or blows down, and does not rise again, you will be obliged to lay it on induces the "late Governor-President of Hungary" to sheaves, as the rain gets under the bands, and will produce rob.

"I estimate the yield to average from 7 to 8 tons of dry winter feed per acre.

Here, then, according to the statement of a man with fifteen years experience, in Virginia, is a certain resource for abundant grass and hay in one and the same plant and here is a quality which gives our noble and beautiful maize an additional claim to rank first among the cereals in this country. It is the only plant we know of which gives bread, grass and hay in one.

We know that repeated failures have discouraged the many persons who have tried it, but we hope they will not yet despair. We hope that intelligent persons, who will admit the suitableness of this product for cows and hogs, will yet discredit the practhat are hard at work; but, in refutation of the arguments they can addice, we beg Mr. Buchanan's strong republican feelings, and how to remind then that Mr. Elmund Ruffin, among his memoranda as commissioner. stated to us a good many years ago by our minutive but hardy and vigorous horses of fed on nothing else, will go on the gallop, the common gait, sixty miles of a day, with a heavy rider. The splendid mules they have, too, for their volantes, or huge gigs, tories of which the memorial was the vehicle. eat no other food, though they all are Ken-

hardest fallowing on green clover for rack food, and never hurt a horse by it. Indeed. for ten years, when we practiced soiling grass or clover all night through the late than the liberties or happiness of his countrymen. spring and the whole summer, we lost only one per cent, of our team, or one horse in ten years out of an annual team of ten horses. We know farmers who make their corn, and summer-fallow pretty light land, with scarcely a grain of corn, by fallowing Mr. Gilmer's plan of spelling their horses

alternately. It is true that a horse with his belly full of green food must be treated in a somewhat different manner from one who has only a moderate portion of highly stimulating food, or colic or broken wind will be the consequences; but it is only necessary to give him more time to eat and digest his food, and to give it to him heavily at night and more sparing at mid-day, when he requires any how most generally more rest

We shall return to this subject at another time, and treat it more elaborately. It has a very important bearing on the rural economy of the whole South. For the present we have written enough. But not too much, if the advice we give is followed, and our subscribers decide, not to try an experiment, but to follow the simple rules of When the Convention met at Columbus, a man who Wm. Whelan, of the Naval Burea, Washington; sible over the surface, I sow it with plaster, Mr. Bailey. We feel confident that an obthen sow the corn and turn it all under with servance of them, a patient and intelligent a light two-horse plough, ploughing only observance, will save thousands of dollars me. The Convention was not an abolition convento the community. It is not too late to lion, but was composed of opponents of the present will have lost by our delay in this article not have received the vote of any of the abolitionists while there was no look out kept on the back part of in it, for it is well known I am not one of them. the train, which was then in front. The gentleman

Making Butter.

Not one pound in five of the butter sold member these few short rules:

The newer and sweeter the cream the sweeter and higher flavored will be the butter. The air must be fresh and pure in the room or cellar where the milk is kept .over thirty-six hours.

Keep the cream in tin pails or stone pots, into which put a spoonful of salt at the be- rious confederacy. Gen. C. occupies precisely the his neck, ready to be drawn tight in case of any acciginning, then stir the cream lightly each ground which all true national men of the free States dent happening to his charge, and our words for it. morning and evening; this will keep the hold, and which we of the south insist upon, viz: let he would be much more careful. The idea of revercream from moulding or souring.

Churn as often as once a week, and as tice in this mafter much oftener as circumstances will permit. Upon churning, add the cream upon all the act of justice to a true, conservative man-one who milk in the diary.

ing and packing. Be certain that it is entirely free from every particle of buttermilk or coagulated

If any thing could surprise us in these days of 'startling events," and particularly coming from a source from which has flowed such a continued stream of exciting political opinions, it would be the knowledge we have recently derived, from a letter addressed by "L. Kossuth" to the Editors of the New York Times, that a year ago he procured to be forwarded lating to certain possible issues of the present war in Europe. The fact, highly honorable to our President. that "up to this very day not so much as a simple years. acknowledgement of its receipt" has been returned,

This is not the first time that we have seen an appeal by a foreigner from the President to the People of the United States. But in the other case the foreigner was an accredited agent of and acknowledged independent Government-a fact which we do not mention as an extenuation of the insolence, but in contrast to the present appeal from a private individual, representing nobody, acknowledged nowhere as a public agent, and clothed with no authority from any source either to memorialize the President of the led around and made to force the creek. After cross-United States or to appeal from his silence to the ing he started up the hill, and was called to by his sympathies or passions of the people. This fact iso- keeper and stopped, but a few minutes after he atlates his case and gives it a prominence which merits tempted to take a wrong road at a fork. The keeper severe rebuke.

In his letter to the Editor of the "Times" Mr. Kossuth affirms that, our distinguished Minister at London, after having examined his memorial, assured him that he not only "felt it perfectly consistent with the duties of his positioton to submit it officially to the President, but that he thought himself authorized to recommend it to his prompt and favorable consideration." Upon what principle, other than urbanity and official courtesy, our Minister could have thus expressed himself with regard to the memorial we are at a loss to imagine. We are not unaware of readily his compassion might be excited by an act of oppression. We know his opinions as to the right of states the fact that the Cuban horses of all every citizens of the United States to memorialize or him, with proper regard for his duty to the public, sorts eat nothing else. The same fact was petition the President or the Congress for a redress determined to have him put to death. Rifles were he could derive the opinion that a foreign subject possessed the same right, and more especially upon matters not personal to himself but relating to the possible issues of disputes between foreign nations.-We can hardly bring ourselves to believe, notwithstanding the confidence with which it is asserted, hundred more, he finally yielded and died. that Mr. Buchanan could have counselled the President to a "favorable consideration," or to any notice at all, of the (to say the least) impertment interroga-

We suppose, as a matter connected with the histotucky raised and accustomed to corn in the ry of the day, it is our duty to give publicity to these ear. We have ourselves done some of the extraordinary papers; but we confess it is a duty which we perform with great reluctance. We have been unwilling at all times to lend our columns to minister to the vanity of a man who, as we have always believed, has more at heart his own aggrandizehabitually, or pasturing the horses on good ment, in his unceasing efforts to revolutionize Austria, National Intelligencer.

From the Spirit of the Age. A Word of Defence.

A short time since, the Raleigh Standard made mention that Gen. Samuel F. Cary was put in nomination for the office of Governor of Obio, in the Convention that nominated Chase, free soiler, thereby, by implication, seemingly identified him with the abonition movement in that State. When Gen. C. was n North Carolina last spring, seeing his name menioned in the Ohio papers in connection with political official station, he authorized us to state that he could not and would not accept of any. It will be remembered that we did so. As soon as he returned home farther, on the abolition question, we addressed him a letter, advising him of the innuendo accusation by the Standard, and asking to give us the history of the way his name was brought before that Convention. In a Postscript to a letter dated August 22d, he uses the language following:

"On my return from the South, I found my name prominently before the people as a candidate for the ffice of Governor as well as Lieut. Governor. The next day after I arrived, I wrote a letter and published it, declining to be a candidate for any office .- Dieut. Henry Ingersoll, of Philadelphia; the Hon. had not seen my letter of declination, presented my Commander Joseph M. Smith; Spencer McKorkle, of name; when a friend of mine announced that I would not be a candidate; and not a single vote was cast for I am a "Union man for the sake of the Union."-Slavery is a State Institution, and being a State Rights man, I hold that non-interference on the part Yours as ever,

SAMUEL F. CARY. We think the frank and patriotic sentiments avowed in this letter will meet the approbation of the peowe should hear nothing of the mad spirit of fanaticism us alone! We hope all will do Gen. Cary full jus-

We have said and published thus much as a simple has often been denounced and vilified by abolition fa-Use nearly an ounce of salt to a pound natics, because he would not lend himself to their mischievous schemes. The South will not show her Work the butter over twice, to free it ingratitude to such a man by misrepresenting him from the buttermilk and brine, before lump- when he comes here to labor in the pure and philanthropic cause of temperence.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their sub-

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all cash charges are paid 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their pa pers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible untill they have settled their bill, and

ordered their paper discontinued. 4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a NO. 14. paper or periodical frem the office, or removing and paving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of

The Elephant Romeo.

"The Columbia Times of Monday, says : We regret to learn that the elephant attached to Bailey & Co.'s Circus, while crossing a bridge between this city and Camden, yesterday, became unruly in consequence of the breakage of a plank, and killed one of the horses belonging to the company. The seeper of the elephant, in the attempt to punish him, omitting to take the precaution to secure him, was instantly killed by the enraged animal. The name of the keeper, we understand, was West, and he had had charge of the elephant for eight or nine

The South Carolinian says: The elephant was landed in New York in 1846, was 30 or 40 years old, and belonged to Bailey & Co.'s Menagerie and Circus Company. For nearly nine years Mr. Geo. West has been his keeper, and had him under good control.

After leaving Camden, on Sunday morning, on his way to Columbia, he showed an unruly temper, as he had occasionally done, and it became necessary to use some severity with him to control him. Upon reaching a bridge, a few miles on the road, he broke a plank and refused to cross, and upon being pressed, struck a horse a blow which knocked him off the bridge, ripped him open, and killed him. He was seized him by one of his tusks to turn him, as was his custom, and probably struck him, when he became enraged, and struck with his tusks a blow which broke Mr. West's back and instantly killed him .-He then threw him up and caught him on his tusks, and kept at it until he was completely mangled-the arms, legs, thighs and bones generally being broken. the intestines torn out and scalp pealed off. The dogs which usually aided in controlling him were set upon him, but his motions were so rapid that all was done before any interference could be made.

He then started off, and several ineffectual attempts were made to secure him. Mr. Bailey, the owner, being satisfied that it would be unsafe to trust him again, and that under the most favorable circumstances there would be apprehension and danger from procured, and many of the citizens of Camden gave their aid on the occasion. On Sunday afternoon and evening, about one hundred and fifty balls were fired into him without effect. His eyes were shot out as a matter of safety, as he showed a disposition for violence. On Monday morning he got into a pond, where after an immense number of shots, nearly two

The estimated value of the animal was \$10,000, and the loss a heavy one to the owner. His conduct is deserving of high praise, as he did not hesitate to make the sacrifice of his private interest to the public safety. We trust a generous public will amply renumerate him for the proper spirit shown on the

From the Fayetteville Argus. Dreadful Rail Road Accident.

On the 29th August, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, a short distance above Burlington, N. J., one of the most terrible Rail Road accidents occurred that it has ever been our misfortune to record. 25 persons were killed, and some 60 seriously wounded. The facts, so far as we can learn them, are as fol-

The train which met with the accident left Philadelphia for New York at 10 o'clock this morning .-The accident occurred two miles above Burlington.-The engineer, hearing the down train approaching, suddenly reversed the engine and ran over a vehicle which was crossing the track, thereby throwing the whole train from the track. One car ran completely through the next, killing twenty-five and wounding

The following persons are killed; Catharine Bigelow; John Dallam and Thomas J. Meredith, Baltimore merchants; Maj. Boyce and wife, U. S. Coast Survey; Mrs. Margaret Prescott, wife of Rev. Mr. in June, he published a Card in the Cincinnati pa- Prescott, of Salem, New Jersey; Baron De St. Andre, pers, postively refusing his name in any such connect the French Consul at Philadelphia; D. F. Haywood. tion. Knowing these facts, and knowing his views, G. W. Ridgeway, C. M. Barclay, Edward C. Bacon, Wm. Kent, Alexander Kelley, of Philadelphia; M. J. Stoughton, Martin Connell, of Wilmington, Delaware; Jacob Howard, Lebanon, Tennessee; Harry Rush, Georgetown College; James Lincoln, Ellicott's Mills; and Mrs. Barclay, of Philadelphia, who was on her way to Europe,

The following persons are among the wounded :-The daughters of Maj. Boyce; Wm. C. McClay, a member of Congress from New York, seriously, Mrs. King, of Charlestown, Virginia : Mr. Ingersoll, son of the Coast Survey; and Dennie O. Kane, of Washing-

begin this year, for the most that any one administration generally. If my name had been perwill have lost by our delay in this article mitted to go before that Convention, I know I would ductor, or both, in backing the train at a high speed. who was driving his carriage over the track, which was the immediate cause of the accident, saw the train of the free States, is a duty. I believe that the pass up the road a short time before, and, not thinkmasses of honest men both North and South agree ing of the train passing down again, drove along in in our cities, under the name of "Goshen," with me in sentiment on this question. Whether fatal security, not noticing the reversed motion of the &c., and very little "country butter" is fit they do or not, my opinion is an honest one, and captrain until it was too fate. We believe the gentleman not be modified to suit any particular locality. whistle. He had his wife in the carriage; but though the horses were both killed the carriage was not

It is sickening to read about such accidents; and ple of the South every where; and if such were en- the only way to stop them would be to hang every The cream should not remain on the milk tertained by the people of the free States generally, officer engaged in the management of such trains. and disunion which threatens to dismember our glo- or conductor of a train know that the haulter is round sing a long train of passenger cars at the rate of 25 or 30 miles an hour, without any look out, shows, to say the least, an awful recklessness of human life.

> VETERAN DEAD .- Peter Cunningham, the mail carrier between Bath, Va., and St. Johns, died last Thu s lay. He was an Irishman and fought under Wellington, at the battle of Waterloo.

Remer.-At the Agricultural fair in Greenbrier. Tuesday, \$80 was subscribed for the relief of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers.

HIGH SALE OF TOBACCO BY BARRSDALE AND READ. _J. D. Long of Caswell county, North Carolina, No. 1, \$33 50; ditto, No. 2, at 23 75. Bought by George W. Gilliam for his celebrated brand "Wine Sap."