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tisers. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 331-3 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 be states a sufficient with the principles, and imbued with the sp r.t. o. our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest interests of our country.

Second. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are e ther paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all said or a gars of these classes as may, in violation of such law, her safer reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any giverament, which may send hither such classes any 5 worth and, which may send interest such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repstition thereof.

Turd. We shall oppose the election or appoint m at of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust honor or emolument, under the Federal or State goveruncats, 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 citizens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth ; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, under our institutions, without -se king to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of our laws,

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be adminis tered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and ex-plicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, under any and all circumstances.

Fifth. 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.

Sixth. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or forcign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vestedrights.

Seventh. 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 political government, or other human power, can rightfully

Imitation of the practice of the parer days of the Republic ; and admiration of the maxim that

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"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 our country by the advancement to all political stations-executive, legislative, judicial or diplomaticof those only who not hold eivil allegiance, directly graphed from Halifax : or indirectly; to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical and who are Americans by birth, edu-

cation and training :- thus fullfilling the maxim, "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA." The protection of all citizens in the legal and pro-

proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful en-ioyment 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 any other in the State, by means of any special combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or 17th ultimo, were only twenty-five metres from the ecclesiastic.

1X .- The reformation of the charter of our Na tional Legislature, by elevating to the dignified and responsible position, men of higher aspiration, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X .- The restriction of executive patronage, -es pecially in the matter of appointments to office-so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI .- The education of the youth of our country schools provided by the State; which schools shall 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 our political system; and as the Holy Bible is at 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 rains and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of

either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of practical power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperitive duty of the American party to

Eighth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so ex-

FROM THE CRIMEA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. PELISSIER.

The following despatch of Gen. Pelissier comprises

a fuller account of the assault on the Malakoff than rupt tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in his previous despatch of September 11th, which we published in our paper of yesterday morning. as tele-

> "HEADQUARTERS, SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 14. "MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL : I have the honor of addressing to your Excellency, as I announced in my despatch of the 11th, my report of the taking of Sebastopol by assault.

"The moment for that operation appeared to have arrived. On the left the works of the engineers had for some time reached to within from thirty to forty metres of the Flagstaft Battery (No. 4 of the Russians) and from the Central Bastian, (No. 5 of the Russians.) On the right our approaches, which had been carried on, with great activity under the well-maintained fire from the artillery, which had been opened since the salient of Malakoff and from the Little Redan of the tillery at the proper moment. In order to be prepar-

one hundred batteries in a perfect state and fully supplied, and presenting an ensemble of 350 pieces of artillery on the left attacks and 250 in those of the right. The English, on their side, although impeded

by the difficulties of the ground, had reached to withn about two hundred metres of the Great Redan, (Bastion No. 3 of the Russians.) against which their approaches were directed, and had about two hundred guns in position. The Russians, turning every moment to account, had commenced on the side of Malakoff a second line of defence, which it was important not to allow them to complete. Lastly, the Russian army on the outside had been just beaten on

Tchernaya with considerable loss, and it was not probable that it would again advance to relieve the place and attack our positions, which we had rendered stronger, and where we were prepared to repell any attempt on the part of the enemy.

"It was therefore agreed between Gen. Simpson and myself that we should make a decisive attack. The generals commanding the artillery and the engineers of the two armies unanimously conincided in this opin-ion, and the 8th was the day fixed for the attack.

"As I have already had the hon r of mentioning to your Excellency, the enemy was to be attacked on the principal points of his vast line of defences, in order

to prevent them from directing all their reserves against any one attack, and to cause them uneasiness on the side of the town where the bridge was situated. by which they could make their retreat. Gen. de Salles, with the first corps, reinforced by a Sardinian

rials had been previously collected in front close at | tion. At the same time a considerable reinforceme hand. The artillerymen were provided with every of Russians came up, and our troops were compelled thing necessary-hammers, match-tubs, &c .- to be to abandon the works which they had taken and to

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ready to spike or unspike the guns, according to cirretire to their advanced places d'armes. cumstances, or else to turn against the enemy, if possible, those which might fall into our hands. Morefully directed by Gen Lebœuf, to whom Rear-Admiover, in the first battalions of each attack a certain ral da Rigault de Genouilly lent his devoted and ennumber of men were furnished with short-handled lightened co-operation, then changed their fire and tools to be stuck into their pouch-belts, and to Le used forced the enemy to shelter themselves behind their in opening passages, filling up ditches, turning traver-ses, and, in a word, accomplishing the urgent and imparapets. Gen. de Salles, bringing up the division d'Autemare, was preparing a second and formidable portant operations of the first movement. attack, but, as we were secure of Malakoff, I ordered

"Reserves of field batteries were also kept in readiness to take part in the action at a moment's notice. At the left attacks a field-battery was placed in a

was, however, warmly disputed. By means of the batteries of the maison en croix, the guns of the quarry near the enceinte, with its horses at hand, and the artillerymen provided with strape and other things points, and the batteries on the north side of the harnecessary in order to debouch at once; two other bor, the enemy inundated us with projectiles of every batteries (1st division) were stationed at the clocheton, kind, and caused great ravages in our ranks. The and a fourth was ordered to the extreme left of the powder magazine of a Russian battery also exploded Lazaretto. At the right attacks a reserve of 24 field guns was stationed as follows : 12 at the old Lancasof the 91st regiment disappeared. A great number ter-battery and 12 (belonging to the Imperial Guard) as the Victoria redoubt. Working parties, stationed of superior and other officers were killed or wounded. Generals de St. Pol and de Marolles had met a gloriat proper places, were to prepare the way for this arous death, and Generals Mellinet, de Ponteves, and Bonrbaki had been wounded at the head of their Carcenink port. The artillery had completed nearly ed for any emergency, the 1st brigade of the division men. Three times the division Dalac and de la Motd'Aurelles was so placed as to be enabled to repel, terouge had taken possession of the Redan and the with the aid of the batteries and redoubts existing in Curtain, and three times they had been compelled to that direction, any attack of the enemy on the counfall back before a terrific fire of artillery and before

ter forts of Inkermann. the dense masses which stood in their way. Never-"On the side of our lines Gen. d'Herbillon had ortheless, the two field-batteries in rerserve came forders to defeud the positions of the Tchernaya, by havward at a trot, crossed the trenches, and, establishing ing his infantry under arms, his cavalry mounted, and themselves at half carnon shet distance, drove back his artillery ready to scart at the moment fixed for the enemy's columns and sileneed the fire of the the attack. I had moreover sent down to him Gen. steamers. One part of these two divisions, supported Forton's brigade of cuirassiers. Gen. de la Marmora in this heroic struggle by the troops of the Guard. had been informed of these measures. As to Gen. who covered themselves with glory on this day, then d'Allonville, he was, on the night of the 7th, to withestablished themselves on the left of the Curtain, from draw from the valley of Baidar, in order to take up which the enemy could not again dislodge them. an advantageous concentrated position near the bridge "During these repeated struggles on the right and of Kreutzen, in case the Russian army in the field the centre the Russians redoubled their efforts to rehad attempted to threaten us outside. conquer Malakoff. This earthwork, which is a sort

"Gen. Simpson and I had decided by common acof citadel 350 metres by 150, armed with 62 pieces cord that the assault should take place at noon. The of various calibre, crowns a hill which commands the time chosen had several advantages : it gave us the whole interior of the suburb of Karabelnaia, as well as most favorable chances for surprising the enemy, and, the reverse of the Redan attacked by the English. in case the Lusian army on the outside might have is only 1,200 metres from the southern port, and not wished to make a desperate attempt to relieve the only threatens the sole anchorage still left to the vesplace, it would have been impossible for them to sels, but also the only retreat opened to the Rusians, make any vigorous movement against our lines until viz. the bridge thrown by them over the harbor. the close of the day, and, whatever might be result of "And indeed during the first hours of this struggle our attack, we should have had until the next mornbetween the two armies the Russians constantly renewed their attempts; but Gen. McMahon had in ing to decide on ulterior measures.

On the morning of the 8th the artillery of our left order to resist these incessant attacks, been succesattacks, which from daybreak on the 5th had kept up sively reinforced by the brigade Vinoy of his division. a very warm fire, continued to shower its projectiles the Zonaves of the Guard, the reserve of Gen. de on the enemy; from the right attacks our batteries

on the left; in the centre the English were to gain some days previously, in anticip nake a last and desperate effort. Having formed in possession of the Great Redan; and on our right take place. to deep columns, they thrice attacked the gorge of Gen. Bosquet was to attack Malakoff and the small "About 8 of clock the engineers exploded two mines, the work, and were thrice obliged to retreat with Redan of the Carcening port, (Bastion No. 2 of the each charged with 100 kilogrames of powder, enormous loss before the firmness of our troops.

THE LAW OF NEWSP PERS.

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

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all cash charges are paid.

8. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bill, and ordered their paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without in-

forming 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 paper or periodical from the office, or removing and paving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

NO. 20.

"Our batteries on that part of the attacks, skil-

him not to make it. The possession of that work

and increased our losses, and for a moment the eagle

Gen. La Marmora was kind enough to place at my disposal to reinforce the first corps, bore the terrible cross fire which swept our trenches with the coolness of veteran troops. The Piedmontese were burning with desire to be engaged, but, as the attack upon the Flagstaff Bastion did not take place, it became impossible to satisfy the ardor of those brave troops.

"As usual, Monsieur le Marechal, our wounded and even those of the enemy, have received the most careful, intelligent, and complete attention. We owe the pleasure of saving the lives of a large number of wounded to the good organization of all our hospital establishments, and to the devotedness of the persons entrusted with their management.

"I will not terminate this report without telling steamers, field-pieces posted on the most favorable your Excellency that on this occasion, as on all others, I have to give the highest praise to Major Gen-eral Hugh Rose and Lieutenant Colonel Foley, Commissioners of her britannic Majesty to the Commander-in-Chief of the French army, for the numerous relations which I had to maintain during the action with General-in-Chief J. Simpson. Receive, &c.

> A. PELISSIER, "Marshal and Commander-in-Chief."

From the Asheville Spectator Slavery--Episcopal Church.

We wish to call the attention of the readers of the Spectator to the following communication from the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Rector of the Episcopal Church in this place, in reply to a note addressed to him by ourself, in relation to the slavery question, as will be explained by the communication itself. We will take occasion here to say that during a residence North of some three years, we became acquained with several Episcopal ministers and with many laymen of that church, with whom we were in the habit of freely conversing in reference to the question of slavery; and of the whole number of our acquaintance, we did not converse with one who was not decidedly opposed to the Abolitionists. Yet, with Mr. Buxton we think there may be individuals at the North with. in the Communion, who are determinedly opposed on It moral grounds to slavery as it exists at the South .-The Rev. Mr. Baird's letter is a triumphant vindication of the Presbyterian Church against Mr. Keitt's charge, so far as that church is concerned.

ASHEVILLE, Sept. 19.

DEAR SIR -Your note has been received calling my attention to the letter of Rev. Mr. Biard, in which he vindicates the Presbyterian church North from ical government, or other human power, can right any time, in exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form. Salles, with the first corps, reinforced by a Saldman interfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the coun-try and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience any place, or in any form. Salles, with the first corps, reinforced by a Saldman interfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the coun-try and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience any place, or in any form. Salles, with the first corps, reinforced by a Saldman try and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience ing the plan of proceeding which they had adopted ing the plan of proceeding which they had adopted North, by Hon. L. M. Keitt in his speech at the late pulsed them. However, the Russians determined to North, by Hon. L. M. Keitt in his speech at the late celebration in Spartenburg, in which according to Mr. Baird, he made the remarkable statement. "that the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches were in a state of great agitation upon the subject of slavery, and were on the eve of disunion, and that disunion was inevitable." Mr. Baird is right in saying, in regard to the Episcopal Church," that no division on the subject of slavery has been anticipated, or is likely even to occur."-I would very willingly communicate, according to your request, the history of the Episcopal church North in its connection with the question of slavery. but really there is no history on the question to be yet written, inasmuch as the subject of slavery has never once been named for discussion, or in any way, posed of Clerical and Lay members from all parts of the Union. This body is the binding link of our Communion throughout the United States. It would be asserting too much, perhaps, that there are not to be found private members of the Episcopal chruch at. for a moment gain a hearing upon the floor of any of the Episcopal Convention, North and South, ever has been to ignore all matter of discussion whatever. that was foreign to their Constitutional purposes of branch of the Church, as such, has heretofore been exempt from every participation in the political and

KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1855.

An American Policy for an American People.

Thrilling account of the final assault upon the City of Sebastopol.

by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, vioby any other class of persons.

Ninth. We shall maintain and defend the Constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or either of them.

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

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

THE PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

I.-The acknowledgement of that Almighty Be ing, 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 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 country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration, for the herois a that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its pro-VISIORS.

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

Lst. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subv.rt it.

21. Une unpromising antagonism in every principle of policy that endanger it.

31. I'us alvocacy of an equitable adjustment of ail political difference which threatened its integrity or perpetuity.

4t.a. 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 Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constiernment, of all interfence with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.-Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly the cow-for there is a house full of children already obligatory upon its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its 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 :

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

laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of State ticket !- Am. Democrat, (Ala.) immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or tired of oppres BISHOP HUGHES AT WORK .- The following from the asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and the English were compelled to evacuate the place known to your Excellency, but that will be a work Bloomville, Delaware Co., Murror, tells its own story. which they had gained. but they did so in such per-fect order that the enemy did not dare to follow them. "On the left, at the signal agreed upon, the col-umns of the division Levaillant, commanded by Genprotection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transthe South, but the Hon. Mr. Keith may be safely To place these troops, our trenches had been di /i-It is time for Americans to be awake when Archmission to our shores, of fellons and paupers. challenged to adduce any single instance in which ded into three quarters, each of which was to contain, bishop Hughes and his agents take the field !--VI.-The essential modification the Naturalization Read (!) :-the floor of an Diocesan Convention of this church, in its advanced part, nearly the whole of the division "NOT DISAPPOINTED-OUR HAT OFF JUST BELOW OUR" of attack, and the reserves were to find room both in Laws. erals Couston and Trochu, rushed forward on the left diversion ; but the wind blew violently from the norththe old trenches, well calculated to contain them, and It was the remark of Mr. Calhoun in his last speech, The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective EARS.—The Roman Catholic Post Master General, Jas. that the strongest bonds which united this Governfront of the Central Bastion and the left Lunett. In west and threw up such a heavy sea that they could in the revines of Karabelnaia and Careening Bay .-States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not nat- Campbell, has removed us from the Post Office in spite of a tremendous shower of shot and projectiles of all kinds, and after a very sharp struggle, the en-thusiasm and vigor of those brave troops triumphed In order the better to deceive the enemy it was essential that the assembling of all these troops should The repeal, without retrocative operation, all acts Catholic Scotchman, in our place. We know no rea-Bloomville, and appointed Walter Hill, a Roman take place without awakening their suspicion ; hence of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized places of arms had been carefully followed by our over the obstinate resistance of the enemy, and, not- occasions, the sailors who had been landed and the see that in more than one of these large Communions foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territoson for our removal other than because at all times I men, and wherever it was possible for the enemy to see our troops in movement the covering crests had been raised so as to afford a sufficient defile.
withstanding the difficulties accumulated before them they ponetrated into the two works. The enemy, they ponetrated into the two works, The enemy, they ponetrated into the two works, The enemy, they ponetrated into the two works. The enemy, they ponetrated into the two works, the enemy is a soft of the engineer corps and of the artillery, furnished with the necessary implements; were appointed to head each attacking column. The sappers of the engineer corps were, with the auxiliary parties of the engineer corps were, with the auxiliary parties of the engineer corps were, with the auxiliary parties of the engineer corps were, with the auxiliary parties of the same that been had been killed, and several small mines which the enemy fired caused a momentarry besite.
which the enemy fired caused a momentarry besite. withstanding the difficulties accumulated before them marine artillery were remarkable for the vigor and these, ties between brethren have, been sundered by and on all occasions we denounce Roman Catholic VII.-Hostility to the corrupt means by which principles as dangerous to the cause of Liberty and the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our the welfare of the American Union." urers and our political creeds Implicable enmity against the prevalent demoraliz WEATHER AND CROPS OF SOUTH CAROLINA .- The ing system of rewards for political subserviency, and Greenville Patriot, of Thursday last, says : of punishments for political independence. The crops are everywhere in the upper country re-Disgust for the wild hunt after office which charmarkably fine, and the farmers and planters have acterizes the age. which they had been taught to do; the proper mate- which the enemy fired caused a momentarry hesita- "The Sardinian brigade of General Cialdini, whom been remarkably favored by the seasons. Never had they better weather for saving fodder or picking out These on the one hand. On the other, cotton.

treme as those which separate the disputants, and as lated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by relig-ionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of

Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance. And regarding it the highest duty to avow their

opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and 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 subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may

exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the 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

legislate 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 Mary- of the same bastion. Lastly, the division Bouat (4th land ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XIII .- The policy of the government of the United weakest ; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.-This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall 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 any unexpected event, I had caused the 30th and 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 UNION MAN IN LUCK .- Eastman, of the Nashville Union, has been presented with a fine cow and The taking of that must necessarily lead to the succalf. Hear what he says about it ;

" Our friend Capt. Bennett, of Bedford county, has sent us, by railroad, a present of a beautiful cow and calf. We have never received a present which we have valued more highly. There are few finer cows in the country than ours. The present is opportune tution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Gov- and thoughtfully. Printers are constitutionally poor men, with an occasional and safe exception, of which we do not happen to be one. Our Bedford friend

what she says."

Eastman is certainly "a lucky dog." But a few weeks ago, he was presented by the Sag Nichts of Davidson with a fine set of silver service, weighing about 45 pounds .- Pulaski American Odizen.

13" "Dallas and Davis," is a Sag Nicht Presidential ticket for '56 spoken of in some quarters. Dallas of Philadelphia, and Davis of Mississippi :-- a

IF The Louisiana Democracy profess an extraor dinary love for foreigners, and yet they have taken

Russians,) waich were the salient points of the line of against the Central Baston, and at the same hour defence of Karabelmaia. they fired three chambers, charged together with

"The following arrangements had been made for in order to break the lower galleries of the Russian each of these attacks : On the left the division Lemines. The possession of Malakoff being to decide vaillant, (2d of the 1st corps ; the brigade Couston, ninth battallion of foot chasseurs, Comman.lant the fate of the day, the other attacks were made sub-Rogic ; 21st of the line, Lieut. Col. de Mallet ; brig- ordinate to it ; and it was agreed with Gen. Simpson | er fought bravely or been actively engaged at their ade Trochu, 46th of the line, Lieut. Col. Le.Banneur ; S0th of the line, Col. Latterrada.) charged with the Redan until I had made a signal that we were in seattack on the Central Bastion and its lunettes, were cure possession of Malakoff. Gen. de Salles was also placed in the most advanced paralleis. On its right ordered not to move his troops until I should indicate

was the division d'Autemarre, (brigade Niol, 5th battallion of foot chasseurs, Commandant Garnier; 19th of the line, Col. Guiguard; 26th of the line, Col. de Sorbiers; the brigade Breton, 39th of the Salles was ready, Gen. Bosquet was at the post which line, Col. Comignan; 74th of the line, Col. Guyot de Lespart,) which was to follow the traces of the divis- he had chosen in the 6th parallel, and I had arrived if necessary, a nocturnal attack of the enemy, and to church, which meets once in four years and is comion Levaillant and take possession of the gorge of the with Generals Thiry of the artillery, Niel of the en-Flagstaff Bastion and adjoining batteries. The Sar- gineers, and de Martimprez, my chief of the staff, at Little Redan of Careening Bay, the maison en croix, dinian brigade of Gen. Cialdini, placed next to the division d'Autemarre, was to attack the right flank regulated together. At noon precisely all our battories ceased their fire on the works, and afterwards of the 1st corps, Gen. Lefevre ; 10th foot chasseurs,

Commandant Guiomard; 18th of the line, Col. Ban- took a longer range, so as to bear on the reserves of the enemy. At the orders of their chiefs the divisions tin; 79th of the line, Col. Grenier; 2d brigade, Gen. States, in its relation with foreign governments; is to de la Roquette; 14th of the line. Col. Neguier; 43d McMahon, Dulac, and de la Motterouge left the exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the of the line, Col. Broutta) and the division Pate (3d of trenches. The drums and bugles sounded a charge, the 1st corps; brigade Bouret, 6th battalion of foot and to the cry of 'Vive I'Emperour,' a thousand times chasseurs, Commandant Fernier de la Prevotais; 28th repeated, along the whole line, our intrepid soldiers of the line, Col. Lartigues; 98th of the line, Col. Conseil Dumesnil; the brigade Bazaine, 1st regiment solemn moment.

of the Foreign Lenoin, Lieut. Col. Martenot de Cor-doue; 2d regiment of the Foreign Legion, Col. de "The first brigade of the divisions McMahon, the 1st Zonaves at the head, followed by the 7th of the Chabrieres) from the reserve of the division Levail-lant. Moreover, in order to be fully prepared for against the left front and the sailient of the Malakoff on this scene of desolation. work. The breadth and depth of the ditch and the 35th of the line to come up from Kamiesch, and put height and steepness of the slope rendered the ascent under the orders of Gen. de Salles. These regiments extremely difficult for our men; but they at length were placed at the extreme left, and strongly secured reached the parapet, which was filled by Russian artillerymen, who were immediately killed on the spot, the possession of our lines on that side. and who for want of muskets defended themselves

"Before Karabelnaia, as I have stated, our attack with the rammers of their guns, with pickaxes, stones, was to be made in three directions; to the left upon and in fact any thing that came in their way. A Malakoff and its redoubt; to the right on the small Redan and Careening Buy; and in the centre on the curtain which connects these two works, Mulakoff was evidently the most important point of the enceinte. cessive fall of all the defences of the place; and, therefore, I had added all tho infantry of the Imperial Guard to the troops already under the orders of

Gen. Bosquet. "The left attack on Malakoff was entrusted General McMahon, (1st division of the 2d corps ;) 1st brigade, Ool, Decaen ; 1st Zouaves, Col. Colineau, and 7th of the line, Col. Decaen ; 2d brigade, Gen. Vinoy; Ist battallion of foot chasseurs. Commandant Gambier ; 20th of the line, Col. Orianne ; 27th of would have enjoyed the delight of the children with the iine, Col. Adam, who had in reserve the brigade Wimplen; 3d Zouaves, Col. Polhes; 50th of the line, Lieut. Col. Nicolas; and Algerian tirailleurs. at our house, and Mrs. Union says-but no matter Col. Rose, drawn from the division Lamon and the two battallions of Zouaves of the guard, Col. Janin. The right attack on the Redan was entrasted to Gen. Dulac, brigade Saint Pol; 17th foot chasseurs. Commandant de Ferussac ; 57th of the ine, Col. Dupuis: 85th; Col. Javel ; 2d brigade, Gen. Bisson ; 10th of the line, Commandant de Lacontrie ; 61st of the line. Col. de Taxis, having in reserve the brigade Marolles: 15th line, Col. Guerin ; 95th line, Col. Malherte, of the division d'Aurelles; and the battalion of foot chasseurs of the guard, Commandant Cornulier de

ime after for that on the town. "The space of ground which the English had to t Luciniere. Lastly, Gen. de la Mottorouge (brigade of Gen. Boúrbaki: 4th chasseurs a pied. Command-ant Clinchant; 86th of the line, Col. de Berthier; 100th line, Col. Mathieu ; 2d brigade, Col. Picard; 191st of the line, Col. Kerguern.) commanded the cen-tral attack on the middle of the curtain, having in the Grenadiers (Cols. Monter and Douxy and the Grenadiers (Cols. Blanchard and Dalton) of the guard, under the direct orders of General of Division Mellinet, of the guard, having under the direct orders of General of Division Mellinet, of the guard, having under the direct orders and De Failly. To itace these troors, our trenches had been divi-2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of weak concern. A sort of Kangaroo affairs strongest Luciniere. Lastly, Gen. de la Mottorouge (brigade in the tail, and the tail not very strong at that ! of Gen. Bourbaki : 4th chasseurs a pied. Commandstatesmanship, which are to be contra-distinguished in the tail, and the tail not very strong at that ! from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy. V.-A radical revision and modification of the especial pains to exclude all adopted citizens from their

"After this last struggle, which ended about five in the evening, the enemy appeared resolved to give up 1,500 kilogrammes of powder, in front of Malakoff, the attenut, and their batteries alone continued until night to throw a few projectiles at us, which did ns but little harm. The detachments of the engineers and artillery, which during the engagement, had eiththat the English should not advance on the Great special business, immediately began, under the direction of the officers, to execute the urgent works required in the interior of Malakoff.

"According to my orders, Generals This y and Niel caused Generals Beuret and Frossard, in command of the artillery and engineers of the 2d corps, to take the necessary measures for definitively strengthening our position in Malakoff and on the part of the Curtain which had remained in our hands, so as to resist, to my knowledge, in the General Convention of our be ready on the morrow to force them to evacuate the

the redoubt Brancion, which I had selected as my headquarters. All our watches had been previously "But these measures became unnecessary, as "But these measures became unnecessary, as the enemy, despairing of retaking Malakoff, came to a great resolution, that of evacuating the town. Towards the close of the day I had a presentiment that the North, who hold extremely erroneous sentiments, they would do so, for I had seen long files of troops or are even fanatically influenced, upon the subject of McMahon, Dulac, and de la Motterouge left the and baggage crossing the bridge to the north side; slavery, but such persons, it is well known, could not and soon fires breaking out on all points removed all doubts. I could have wished to push forward, to Diocessan Convention in the land, not to say of our reach the bridge and to cut off the enemy's retreat, General Convention. Indeed the well known policy rushed forward on the enemy's defences. It was a but the besieged at every moment blew up their defences, powder magazines, edifices, and establishments :

and, as these explosions would have destroyed us in detail, this project could not be executed. We ac- meeting together, whether it were Abolitionism, Modline, having the 4th chasseurs on the left, advanced cordingly remained in position until day should dawn ern Prohibitionism or any other 18M. Hence our own

"The sun, on rising, lighted up the work of destruction, which was much greater than we could have Moral Reform excitements of the day. The Editor thought. The last Russian vessels anchored on the of the Church Quarterly Review, and published in previous evening in the roadstead were sunk; the New Haven, remarks truly-"that the great mass of bridge was removed ; the enemy had only preserved our Clergy at the North have avoided the subject of their steamers, which were carrying off the last fugi- slavery, generally if not exclusively, on the ground tives and some frantic Russians who still sought to that it is a State institution, subject to the regulations spread the fire through the unfortunate town. But of municipal Law, and a subject which therefore, hand to hand struggle then took place, one of those in short time these men and the steamers were con- we at the North have nothing to do.' animated seenes in which the intropidity of our sol- strained to move off to seek a refuge in the creeks of Elsewhere he observes, "we are satisfied that in diers and of their chiefs could alone give them the up- the north side of the roadstead. Sebastopol was ours. the North there is no just conception of the extent

which the army outside has been thrice beaten in pithched battles, and in which the means of defence and attack attained colossal proportions. The be sieging army had in battery, in the different attacks, about 800 guns, which were fired more than 1,600,000 times; and our approaches, which were formed in

the course of 336 days, of open trench, in the midst than 80 kilsmetres, (50 miles,) were executed under the constant fire of the place, and in the midst of incessant combats by day and night.

Allied armies defeated an army almost equal in num- or rather infamous Passmore Williamson. It cannot ber, not invested, entrenched behind formidable de- be supposed that we can feel the least sympathy in fences, provided with more than 1,100 guns, protec- his behalf or do otherwise than heartily approve the ted by the guns of the fleet and the batteries on the firm course and righteous decision of Judge Kane; north side of the roadsted, and still disposing of im- who will not fail we hope to maintain the majesty of mense resources-will remain an example of what the law in this and all similar cases." may be expected from a brave, disciplined, and expe-

rienced army. "Our losses in the day were : 5 generals killed, 4 wounded, and 6 contused ; 24 superior officers killed for the attack on the Great Redan, and in a short 20 wounded and 2 missing; 116 subaltern officers

"Thus terminated this remarkable siege, during and success of the efforts made to christianize the slaves at the South. We have heard it affirmed and have no reason to doubt it, that there are more professing Christians among African slaves in the United States than there are converts to christianity in all the Protestant Missions of Christendom." As a further specimen of the spirit of our church press, take the following paragraph concerning the recent Wheelof rock, and which presented a development of more er case, which I cut out of a late number of the

"Banner of the Cross," published in Philadelphia: "ABOLITIONISM.—We know not why the Friend's Review, of this city, should be continued to be sent "The affair of the 8th September-in which the to us with marked articles in relation to the notorious

Banner, Aug. 25.

It is true, per contra, "the Churchman," published in New York, having unfortunately fallen under the editorial management of an English Abolitionists, made, some six months ago, a flerce attack against

on Malakoff, to be no more torn down. "On the right and centre, with the same enthusiasm which overthrew every obstacle and drove back the enemy, the divisions Dulac and dela Motterouge, led on by their chiefs, had carried the Little Redan of the Careening port and the Curtain, and even pushed forward as far as the second line of defences in construction. Every where we were in possession of the works attacked, but this first and striking success

the ditches, opening passages, and throwing over

time after for that on the town.

per hand. They soon after leaped into the work. drove back the Russians who continued to resist, and in a few minutes after the flag of France was planted

had nearly cost us very dear. Gen. Bosquet was struck on the right side by a large splinter of a shell, and was compalled to leave the field of battle. I then

confided the command to Gen. Dulac, who was ably seconded by Gen. de Liners, chief of the staff of the second corps. The engineers, who had marched with the columns of assault, were soon at work filling up

bridges. The second brigade of Gen. McMahon rapidly advanced to reinforce the troops in Malakoff. I then made the signal agreed upon with Gen. Simpson