Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12th.

If ever there was a prospect that Broadway would be relieved, it has now past. The rail road which was to have stamped that avenue with the latest seal of freshness and progressiveness, must now lay on the shelf of postponement. Whalebone has been too much for iron. Our ladies skirts demand more room for their distending hoops, and the *pave* is hardly large enough for the increased majesty of the red, blue and green plaids, which now are beginning to glare, in Autumn hues, along our over crowded thoroughfares. Carriages consequently need more space along the sidewalks, and omnibusses are in a worse jam than ever before. The old is thus ever battling with the new. The high heeled shoes of our great grand mothers are usurping the place of tan-colored gaiters.

Gentlemen are going back to the ruffled shirts of '76 and short clothes, cocked hats and bright shoe buckels will incurtably turn up in a few years. Red republicans and Young America must brace for the conflict, for costumes often effect opinions, and aristocracy in government may follow knee buckels and laced waist bands.

The Free Love Union still attract a multitude of new members. We learn that the original few are about to extend the higher degress of the order to a multitude of the initiates. French classes have been organized, and new exercises are to be introduced to bring loving souls and sympathising ladies into closer contact.

The Fair of the American Institute is now in full tide of experment in the Crystal Palace. It is rather far up town, bnt the earnest few who go for instruction are frequent attendants. A larger infusion of the fair sex would relieve the severe utilitarian espect of the exhibition, but no doubt a few days will attract the angels there.

The Kane expedition returned last evening, to the gratification of hundreds of anxious hearts. Lieut. Hartsteins' expedition which had proceeded to the Arctic seas, in search of Dr. Kane's party and which has returned them to us safely, left in May of this year. Kane and his company left in May 1853.—Much important information and additional discoveries have been the results of these expeditions. Our Explorations to Foreign regions have not added much to the state of human blesfings. Our country has not been excelled by any other in the field of Northern research. But the great unexplored central regions of Africa offer inducements which should rouse the spirit of enterprise in the wide-awake adventures of our land. New contributions to science and fresh fields of Commercial operations offer themselves from a more intimate acquaintance with these vast regions and their millions of human beings. Africa is the point where modern civilization must sooner or later direct its stongest energies. The regions of the sun hold out brighter rewards to daring spirits than the cold and dead ice fields of the Arctic seas.

Our epidemic of grand jury indictments and of investigating committees into the conduct of high officials is now afflicting this unhappy city. Half a dozen Aldermen and Councilmen, the City Judge, &c., &c., are now in the hands of the Law. Before the year is past we shall most probably have the Mayor and others in the same peculiarly perplexing predicament.

Briggs and Branch are still beseiging the English rotundity of the Chief of Police. The chief however leaves it out, and persists in signing his name "George Washington." The Briggs trenches have been advanced close to the walls, and the assault must soon be successful. These are, after all, mere moves on the political chess board. The election will soon stop the game.

Immense and innumerable posters called all faithful Americans to the Hippodrome last night to raise their voices in behalf of Hon. Erastus Brooks, re-election to the State Senate. The meeting was a failure, and the great procession a fizzle. The enthusiasm of the masses can't be got to the boiling point. Brooks' chances are desperate.

These is in truth less excitement among the masses, in this city, this year, than for a long time past. The contest is so entirely for mere men, and not for principles, that the steam cannot be got up. It is true that numberless conventions are held, but they are merely the assembling of the same individuals under some other names, and their endorsement of a candidate will scarcely give him an additional vote. They are well understood as part of the humbug of politics.

We have just received reports of the doings of the city fathers last night. Briggs made his assault on the Chief of Police but was not seconded by his allies. His resolution to declare the chief 's office vacant was laid on the table to wait for testimony. It seems to be pretty clearly proved that both the chief of Police and the county clerk have never been naturalized.—Briggs will knock them yet. We have faith in Briggs.

It is rumored that the grand jury are about to bring an indictment against the Recorder of the city. There is fun ahead from these indictments.

Some of our politicirns are also endeavoring to obtain an indictment against the "Seneplars," a somewhat notorious American secret society who have been attempting to manage all sorts of politics in their own way.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19th.

Love in fetters! Broadway in tears! "The Great Bear is dead! and Venus aphrodite has gone up in a balloon!"

The latest sensation in Gotham is the dissolution of the "Grand Order of Recreation," otherwise called the Free Love Union. Last night the Police of the 8th and 14th wards exhibited a new spasm of vigilance by an irruption into the meetings of this society, and an arrest of some of its leaders, among others, of the well known Albert Brisbane. On Monday eve the 15th inst., the rooms of the Association were crowded by an assemblage of many of the most beautiful ladies of the concern, and many of our prominent citizens, political and literary, who were no doubt present merely from curiosity. The Editorial corps of the Times and Tribune were especially well represented. About 10 o'clock P. M. a prominent Senatorial candidate and a moustached prospective assemblyman the one sweat on candy and the other a writer of tales, delivered themselves of pent up eloquence. The consequence was an indefinite amount of cheers, and the uproarious endorsement of the American ticket. An indignant Fourierite proclaimed that the ubiquous and all powerful "Order of the Templars" had taken possessien of the meeting. The ladies vanished and the dance lanquished. A faint discussion about the "centre of the peripherey" of passional attraction continued in some secluded corners, but the "Templars" seemed to "have it," and the meeting ajourned. The next day the Tribune and the Express offered their heavy guns against "Free Love." Consequently the Police last night were called in to assist and therefore Love was put in the Station House. Broadway is in tears. No further meetings will be held until the ADVENT of Brigham Young.

During the week we have had an exhibition of the "Dark Lantern" in the Park. A Know Nothing Mass Meeting was held on Wednesday evening, but the masses wouldn't come out. From the Express we extract the most important items. That very "fast" sheet states that it was a "most numerous" meeting, that a *live eagle* was "an amusing incident," and that a certain Col. May made a speech to "stay the infatuation" of the multitude. The procession dwindled down to nothing. We opine this is the last kick of "Sam." Where's Capt. Toone? and where is Brooks, the next Governor of the Empire State? Echo! Wait for the wagon!

The *Reformers* have been galvanized into life for the last time and have nominated a ticket composed of about an equal number of Whigs and Democrats. Old Peter Cooper, as usual was made the cat's paw. How often good hearts accompany soft heads.

The most successful literary effort of the day is the Biography of Geo. Law. It is distributed gratis, at every county fair, at every K. N. Council, and even usurps the seats of the railway cars, and if the Presidency is to be given out by contract to the lowest bidder, George will be the man.

The Temperance folks have not yet made their nominations. They and the Republicans are about the last in the field. They have a chance to make a pole long enough to knock the persimmons. The political batteries of New York send their electric vibrations over the Union. Therefore each move of the operators is worth noticing.

A straight out Whig State convention is to assemble in this city on the 23d proximo. The probable result will be merely the endorsement of the American State Ticket.

The exposure of Mayor Wood's contract for raising the ship "Joseph Walker" has been but the beginning of a series of disclosures and indictments which create much excitement at home and abroad. The Mayor has obtained the indictment of half a dozen city officials, and, *per contra*, Alderman Henick is publishing, in the Sunday Atlas, a sort of biography of the Mayor under the title of "Records of Rascality." Both parties are exceedingly bitter. It is well for for lookers on to remembers that a very small sum of money will purchase an affidavit upon which charges may be preferred against almost any man in public station. It is probable that neither party is as corrupt as they are charged to be.

Rachael is going to Boston next week and Mons. Raphael Felix will have an opportunity to commence in a now field, and profit by the lessons he has received here. His popularity needs an airing, and would be improved doubtless, by a visit "down east."

From the Raleigh Standard.

Amount of State Taxes for 1855.

We are indebted to the politeness of the faithful and efficient Comptroller of Public Accounts, Mr. Brooks, for the following list of taxes paid by the different Counties for 1855, under the new revenue law. We have given also the amounts paid in 1854, so that the reader may see at a glance the increase in the different Counties. The aggregate increase, it will be seen, is $89,325 69.

The returns from Halifax and Jackson are not as yet entirely correct, and the amounts may be slightly changed when correct returns are received. Johnston County appears to have fallen back, but this is owing to a heavy tax paid by that County last year on collateral descents.

This large addition to the revenue is owing, in a considerable degree, to the increased tax on merchants and to che re-assessment of lands.*

A Stateuent of the Nett Taxes as paid by each County in the State of North Carolina:

COUNTIES.	1854.	1855.
Alamance,	$2,356 13	$3,104 07
Alexander,	612 01	831 94
Anson,	2,872 10	4,190 72
Ashe,	2,095 97	1,543 22
Beaufort,	3,201 69	5,517 73
Bertie,	3,309 41	5,170 24
Bladen,	1,784 30	2,752 63
Brunswick,	1,236 89	2,105 52
Buncombe,	1,553 73	2,479 16
Burke,	1,459 04	1,913 06
Cabarrus,	2,327 65	3,276 07
Caldwell,	824 93	1,203 10
Camden,	1,217 24	1,644 44
Carteret,	869 86	1,326 67
Caswell,	4,252 37	6,616 99
Catawba,	1,384 09	2,023 73
Chatham,	3,843 79	4,631 28
Cherokee,	654 41	1,136 87
Chowan,	2,373 30	2,229 83
Cleaveland,	1,242 47	1,908 07
Columbus,	1,032 31	1,860 53
Craven,	5,261 77	7,879 14
Cumberland,	6,143 00	7,927 71
Currituck,	1,383 28	2,062 23
Davidson,	2,474 80	3,743 69
Davie,	1,280 74	1,959 10
Duplin,	2,684 36	4,262 71
Edgecombe,	6,340 00	6,776 37
Forsyth,	2,432 14	3,437 06
Franklin,	3,100 53	4,298 63
Gaston,	1,255 55	2,068 58
Gates,	6,769 91	2,666 39
Granville,	5,239 72	7,671 64
Greene,	1,459 83	2,364 16
Guilford,	3,826 12	5,651 09
Halifax,	4,825 59	7,000 00
Harnett,		1,211 32
Haywood,	540 20	786 50
Henderson,	1,128 09	1,889 30
Hertford,	2,568 80	3,603 72
Hyde,	1,441 54	2,289 46
Iredell,	2,617 07	3.357 97
Jackson,	386 20	491 10
Johnston,	4,395 23	3,993 65
Jones,	1,181 67	1,808 63
Lenoir,	2,326 15	3,230 62
Lincold,	1,393 21	2,556 31
McDowell,	829 34	1,235 38
Macon,	478 36	664 90
Madison,	429 02	767 86
Martin,	2,336 90	3,487 36
Mecklenburg,	5,109 46	6,632 22
Montgomery,	991 38	1,423 47
Moore,	1,245 34	1,984 46
Nash,	2,322 51	3,657 33
New Hanover,	9,466 00	17,366 34
Northampton,	2,986 43	4,513 67
Onslow,	1,500 77	2,178 27
Orange,	3,769 85	5,145 25
Pasquotank,	2,223 82	3,299 80
Perquimans,	1,742 66	2,726 05
Person,	2,166 24	4,361 02
Pitt,	3,096 20	3,958 84
Polk,		572 30
Randoldh,	3,425 26	3,618 11
Richmond,	2,187 78	2,805 54
Robeson,	2,069 85	2.831 78
Rockingham,	3,097 33	4.297 19
Rowan,	3,334 66	5,774 91
Rutherford,	2,142 89	2,542 43
Sampson,	2,596 01	3,933 99
Stanly,	913 57	1,440 28
Stokes,	1,220 43	1,757 91
Surry,	940 07	1,582 02
Tyrrell,	909 32	1,302 49
Union,	1,367 29	2,070 51
Wake,	8,054 63	12,404 50
Warren,	4,823 79	6,108 01
Washington,	1,661 46	2,340 34
Watauga,	426 71	583 89
Wayne,	3,745 09	5,053 48
Wilkes,	1,115 05	1,878 10
Wilson,		510 03
Yadkin,	1,099 14	1,658 66
Yancy,	365 68	594 92
	$193,180 09	$282,505 78

*The *re-assessment* of lands had not taken place when the last summer's taxes were collected. The augmentation of the revenue from the lands and polls was owing to the *increase of taxes* on these sources, as provided for by the last Assembly, viz: 12 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land, and 40 cents on the poll, instead of 6 and 20, as formerly.

The *increased tax* on the *re-assessment*, as will be collected next summer, will still further increase the revenue of the State.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

FOREIGNERS AND SLAVERY.—Noticing Mr. Berrien's letter, the Chicago *Democratic Press* says:

"We may rest assured that Mr. Berrien's fears are "not painfully excited on account of the peril in which "our "noble system of government" is placed by the "influx of foreigners. He fears the *rivalry of free "with slave labor. He sees that an overshadowing "North has grown up through the all-conquering activity of free heads and hands*, AND THAT EVE-"RY FOREIGNER WHO LANDS UPON OUR "SHORES IS A FRESH ALLY IN THE NO-"BLE WORK OF BUILDING UP FLOURISH-"ING COMMUNITIES OF FREEMEN."

The Chicago *Democrat*, unlike his brethren in the South, takes the true ground. "EVERY FOREIGNER WHO LANDS UPON OUR SHORES IS A FRESH ALLY" OF THE FREESOILERS.

THE

AMERICAN ADVOCATE.

"Put none but Americans on Guard!"

KINSTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1855.

JOHN COLLINS, Warrenton, N. C., is our authorized Agent for the American Advocate.

A. G. EUBANK, Esq., Pollocksville, is our agent who will collect and receipt for us.

S. M. PETTENGILL, & Co., 119 Nassau St. New York, are our authorized agents to receive subscription and advertising.

Mr. Barringer, the Standard, and the Nuncio Affair.

The Standard of the 10th inst. after gratifying his predominant propensity, in abusing and misrepresenting Mr. Rayner, in connection with the correspondence on the Nuncio affair, seeing the barefaceduess of his position to allow the matter to pass off so, towards the close of the article makes the following comments on the course of Mr. Barringer:

"And now an observation or two, in conclusion, in relation to Mr. Barringer. *The course of that gentleman* in this affair, up to the publication of his last letter, has *certainly not* been characterized by that *directness and frankness* which the public had a *right to expect*. If he had been *more explicit at first*, we should probably *have had less of this charge;* but the conclusion is irresistable, that *in his conversations with prominent Know Nothings* on this subject, instead of unequivocally branding the charge as untrue, *he evaded it by* referring to the *interest taken in American politics by the higher order of the Catholic clergy in Europe*. In the end, however, when it become important to his own reputation and to the cause of truth that he should fully and clearly define his impressions on the subject, he did so in a manner and with a force which left nothing to be said or asked by those who regarded the charge as clamour and unfounded. We gave our honest convictions on this subject, and do not propose to show the train of thought by which we have arrived at them. Mr. Barringer has added *nothing ta his reputation* by *his* connection with this affair."

If the conclusion of the Standard be correct, as expressed in the language above, which we have placed in italics, the reader will readily perceive the censure and abuse which has been heaped upon Mr. Rayner was prompted by a bitterness of feeling towards that gentleman.

If "in his conversations *with prominent Know Nothings*," he "referred to the interest taken in American politics *by the higher order of the Catholic* clergy in Europe" and at the same time he "EVADED the charge," (and the Standard says this conclusion is *irresistible*) and also made a statement of the fact that the Popes Nuncio was the *first* to inform him of Mr. Campbells appointment in Gen. Pierces Cabinet and that he was a Catholic, and that while the Cabinet appointments was a "subject of conjecture in Madrid," was it not also "irresistible" that the proof of the charge was very materially strengthened by these facts? If so, and this cannot be denied, then Mr. Rayner and those "Know Nothing's who have used this statement of facts by Mr. Barringer, were unjustly censured—were fully justified in so doing. Mr. Barringer and every one else (who knows any thing about it) well knew that Mr. Rayner and the K. N's. had made opposition to the anti-republican tendency of Romanism a prominent feature in their creed and it were reasonable to suppose that this, or any other fact which would prove their position would be used. And while these partizans loudly abuse Mr. Rayner, themselves forced into requisition arguments of far less weight than the Nuncio affair *now* presents, to say nothing of it as it come from Mr. Barringer. Any body or any party would have brought so important a fact into requisition. If, therefore, the Standard be correct in his comments on "Mr. Barringer's course," of course Mr. Rayner and others were entirely justified, and the "conclusion *irresistible*," that the censure bestowed on them is to gartify an intense feeling of hatred, engendered by political or personal (or both) prejudices.

We are aware that every body is tired of this affair. But even a tired jury should not allow injustice to be done, although a full investigation of the case prove wearisome.

"No Mixing Religion with Politics."

Such has been the stereotyped phrase of those politicians who have been seeking to array in their behalf, the large ballance of power elements in the voting population,, when—[aye, yes, that's it, *when?*] it has promised to inure to *their* benefit But *now* when the "Know Nothings" are to be denounced by implication or innuendo, it is all marvelously proper to "mix religion (?) with politics!" But just say aught against the anti-republican tendency and *practices* of the Roman Catholic "Church," and forthwith you have the whole "party" from the highest to the lowest and least responsible, up in arms, perfectly furious about this "mixing religion and politics."

To see how these time-serving slaves bend their "principles," we ask the reader to bear in mind the frequency of the repetition of this phrase recently, and then read the following, which we have clipt from a Democratic paper, and which we have seen copied in to several anti-American papers:

The following resolution, offered by *Rev. B. Temple* was passed, unanimously, by the Little River (N. C,) Baptist Association in session last week:

"Resolved, That the Churches composing the Little River Baptist Association have long stood opposed to secret societies, either religious or political as being detrimental to the best interest of a free and intelligent people; and we would reccommend to the brethren composing said Association to carefully abstain from all secret organizations unknown in the sacred Scriptures."

For the sake of getting at the "Know Nothings," this "*Little* River Baptist association" [we presume they are what is known as the Hard Shell Baptists] bring under the ban of their "opposition," the Masons, and the Odd Fellows, two worthy and valuable institutions, as will be attested by the very best men of almost all parties in this country. They forget that it is the *principles* of an association which constitutes it good or bad. There are many *very* open and even noisy collections of men, and even "associations," which can show very little to recommend them to say nothing of what there is to condemn. But it was only our purpose to show the *consistency* of many persons who *have* been very loud in condemnation of Roman Catholicism heretofore—even *persecuting* it, who are now either defending it and denying its dangerous features—or are apologists therefor, or rather, how "mixing religion with politics" comes right—*sometimes*.

☞ The recent rains have raised the river so as to set the steam boats in motion between this place and Newberne.

☞ The Bethel Conference of the Disciples of Christ of this State closed its session on Saturday last. Public Divine Services have been protracted from day to day, to the present writing (Wednesday morning). Seven persons have been Baptized, and we learn that there are several other candidates for Baptism to-day.

Read It!

We ask every Southern man to read carefully the letter we publish this week from the HON. JOHN A. WILCOX, a Democratic member of the last Congress from Mississippi. He writes from Texas where he has been for some months, and has seen for himself all that he relates about the foreign population there—their abolition feelings and efforts to promote abolition sentiment. Is it possible, that, in view of these and an hundred other facts that the South—we mean the slave holders and those who feel an interest in Southern property and Southern institutions, will be led astray by demagogues who seek only to *catch votes*. Shall we listen to the speculations and sophistries of so called "Southern rights men" who are betraying our interests into the hands of our worst enemies and refuse to listen to the facts which crowd upon and warn us to look to our own interests while we *have* the power? Already says Mr. Wilcox, have more than *ten thousand* of these *votes* been made. They are *now* seeking to abolitionize Southern states. Talk about some *Northern* abolitionist! Here they are by *thousands in the South* getting up abolition papers at home, and circulating Northern ones! *And how do they now vote?* The reader *knows* that the answer is as Mr. Wilcox states *against the Know Nothings* 9-10th of them! Yet Demagogues refresh us with flumery about the free-soilism of a portion of the American Party at the North! We hope the people will see for themselves and act accordingly.

"Jefferson."

We ask attention to the communication in this week's paper with the above signature, in relation to Judge Manly's recent novel [in this State] decision, rejecting Universalists as witnesses in a Court of Justice. We believe that what is termed the Common law, does prohibit persons who deny *future* rewards and punishments, from becoming witnesses. Where there is no statutory enacted repealing or rendering null and void such provision, we are decidedly of the opinion that a Judge were bound by the established rule of the courts, as we understood them to refuse to admit as witness those who deny future rewards and punishments. But whether or not there be such enactments in our State, we refer the reader to the communication.

We are clearly of opinion that such a principle is not only anti-republican in the extreme, but is so absolutely despotic. The Universalists believe, as we understand them, not only in the Divine authority of the Bible, but they adopt the Protestant Bible and recognize and teach obedience to all its requirements as thoroughly as the Baptists, the Methodists, Episcopalians or other denominations, also in rewards and punishments as certain and unavoidable as any of them. Recognizing then, all the Divine Law which is obligatory—of the punishments consequent upon a violation thereof, and a principle which would prevent them from testifying in Courts of Justice, strikes at the very foundation of the great principles which underlie our Republican government. The reason why infidels are rejected as witness, is obviously, that they do *not* recognize the authenticity of the Bible and deny the existence of God. Therefore an oath on what a man does not recognize, were simply mockery. It is not the Universalist who is the worst sufferer by such a decision. Others, in whose behalf he is introduced as a witness, are the sufferers. It seldom so happens that he is a witness in his own behalf. Such a desecision would seriously effect the rights of property throughout the community. We might or might not, as we choose, *vote for* one to hold office, as we do Whigs, Americans or Democrats, but we would not think of rejecting one of these latter (for instance) as a witness in our Courts.

The American Party at the South

Have abundant cause to rejoice that although they have existed as a party but, comparatively, a few short months, they are yet in time to effect much good. The enemy to those great priciples are mustering every influence into service. While with the cry of "stop thief" they would turn public attention from themselves, we see that the very large and miscellaneous influx of Foreigners are flocking to our shores and immigrating in thousands to our States, in the language of Gen. Washington on this subject "pouring in upon us *like a torrent, adding to our present* BURDEN," in bringing with them their taught and established opposition to Southern institutions. See the resolutions of the Free League Germans of Richmond as embodied in the speech of Judge Smith of Ala., also those of Louisville and of Texas, to say nothing of those North. Gentlemen traveling in Europe testify to the feeling there on the subject of slavery. See the abolition sentiments of the great Irish repealer, Daniel O'Connel. He exerted an influence in Ireland previous to his death, which no other man could. His precepts, his teachings are yet warm in the hearts of the mass of the Irish. O'Connel was a great man, and was anxious for the emancipation of Ireland from the oppression to which she had undoubtedly been subjected. But he, in his zeal for the promotion of his objects advocated *the abolition of slavery* as it existed in this country. That feeling and sentiment is imported.

They are taught abolition from their infancy. It grows with their growth and strengthened with their strength. There are a few exceptions we know, but these only form the rule. The American party then is the party for the South. On all other questions that party is equal to any other, and on *that one*, the only one that takes a firm, forward and bold stand. No wonder so many abolition papers at the North, abuse and denounce us as rabidly as do the anti-American organs in this State. No wonder that Senator Wilson of Massachusetts *withdrew from the party* when he saw it was not his place.

The South is interested in this question and the facts which stare us in the face should warn us, in the language of Washington "to beware of the wiles of foreign influence."

THE AMENDE.—In a note at the end of No. 4 of the communications of "Investigator," our Spring Hill Correspondent, under a misapprehension, we made a few comments, defending Hon. E. Stanly and others, from what we then supposed an attack on their motives, for their course on some internal improvement question while Mr. E. was a member of the legislature. In this matter we totally misunderstood our correspondent and did him injustice, his chirography being *somewhat* difficult to decipher after it "gets cold." He intended to attrribute *patriotic* motives, instead of "particular" motives. For the want of a little "particularity" on his part *or ours*, we make him say several provokingly funny things. But the intelligent reader can make due allowances for these, while he peruses his valuable communications. The writer will soon reveal his Plan of Finance, when we shall have something to say thereupon for ourself and shall gladly open our colums to others, as the subject will excite some interest.

☞ We ask attention to the forms of initiation of the order of Sag Nichts, the three degrees of which we republish to-day. It is a "secret political society" as will be seen. How many of these societies are there in this section?

See also Senator Wilson's speech of *withdrawal from the Know Nothings*. It is about a good companion for some other *withdrawals* we have seen accounts of.

The Agricultural Fair

At Raleigh last week is said to be of less interest than former ones not only in the number and quality of the articles on exhibition, but also in the number of persons present. We see by the papers that they had Horses, Cattles, (long and short horns and Durham.) Work oxen, fat Cattle, Milch Cows, Sheep, Swine, (large, small, natives,) Poultry (including Brahmas and Shanghai's,) Corn, Wheat, Butter, Dried fruits, Wheat Flour, Corn Meal, Vegetables of various kinds, Ploughs *ditto*, Farm Vehicles, Pleasure Carriages, Machinery, Hand-power, Saddlery, Cabinet Work, Shoes and Hats, Mill Fabrics, Quilts Counterpanes, Blankets, Hose, Bedspread, Rifles, Kittles, Edge Tools, Turpentine and *Brandy Stills* (? ????) "Wax Works," Collars, Under-sleeves, Patch-work Chains, Jackets, Bramha down Tippets, Knit Cloaks, Ambrotypes, Bees Wax, Medicine Chests, *Sundries, &c. &c.*, to say nothing of *several* other articles too "tedious to mention."

Premiums were awarded to Dibble & Bros., of our town for the best two horse Carriage. This was a superb article we know—the finest we have seen in many a day. To Nelson & Daugherty, of Greenville, for best open Top Buggy, also for Top Buggy.

For best lot of Wheel Hubbs, Cob, Hilton & Co., of this place. To the same also of the best Wheelbarrow.

Among the premiums awarded, we also notice the following: "*Trial of speed in Trotting in Harness.* Bay Horse, Major, belonging to J. B. Whitaker, of Goldsboro—*Silver Cup*" of course. They might have *expected* the Major to "rake the *silver*." Why, his "boss" is our co-ex-*Telegraph* and by all means, would surely win where speed was at stake.

The Address of Judge Ruffin we hear spoken of very highly, as altogether worthy of the distinguished orator of the day.

The CAROLINA CULTIVATOR AND THE ARATOR, were *ignored*, it seems, by the State Agricultural Society. Perhaps that was all proper enough, under the circumstances. Both of them ought to be liberally encouraged. There is patronage enough for both if it could be obtained. We see that W. D. Cooks Map of the State was also on exhibition at the Fair. Everybody ought to have a copy of that. It will be ready for delivery sometime next spring we learn. We append the following from the Standard:

In closing this report, it is due to ourself to state, that if any inaccuracies exist, they are due to the great want of facilities afforded the press. It is somewhat stange that the managers of this Fair should be so blind to the importance of the press as one of the chief ingredients of success. The pitiable business of charging the reporters 25 cts. every time they passed in, is bad enough. But the most glaring oversight, is the total want of facilities when on the ground. We should not have been able to present to our readers even the slight sketch of the performances of the horses, but for our friend, Jas. F. Taylor, Esq., through whose exertions we were enabled to occupy a place on the stand, after having made several futile attempts to get there. The judges are exempted from all censure, as they certainly did all in their power to aid us. Chief-Marshal, Gen. Littlejohn, is entitled to the thanks of the public generally, as well as our own. The press may justly complain of not merely a want of facility on this occasion, but also of an amount of disrespect. It may afford, as it certainly does, to perform a large amount of profitless labor, but it cannot afford to lose its self-respect.

REPORTER.

☞ There has been a recent arrival of 333 ton of Railroad Iron at Beaufort, for the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, and another arrival daily expected.

ELOPEMENT.—The Thomasville (Ga.) Enterprise, says:

A correspondent from Telfair co., writes us that on the 4th ult., John Quinn, of that county eloped with Miss Martha Wilcox, of Telfair co., and corried her into Coffee co., to Mr. J. Hill's, where they were married by Alexander Mobly, Justice of the Inferior Court.

After they had been united, the youthful couple started for the house of the bridegroom's father; but while passing a small creed on the road, John Quinn was shot in the back and instantly killed. His wife went to the first house, which was Mr. Johnathan Ashley's, and gave the information that her husband had been killed.

Suspicion rests upon the father of the young lady, who has given bonds for his appearance at the next Superior Court of Telfair.

Miss Clara Haskin was found dead in her bridal dress and chamber near Natchez, Miss., on the 2d ult. After being dressed by her bridesmaides she requested them to retire for a short time, and when they returned they found her lying lifeless upon her couch, with an empty phial which had contained prussic acid, still clasped in her hand. She had adopted the desperate alternative of self-destruction, rather than marry a man she could not love, in obedience to parental authority.

READING IN THE CARS.—Several instances are lately recorded where persons who were in the habit of reading much in railway cars had become nearly blind, and an express agent near Boston had totally lost his sight, it being imputed to that cause. It appears the jolting motion causes the eye to strain in catching the seperate letters, and makes their effect on the retina very injurious.

Fatal Duel.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19.—A duel was fought at Fort Pulaski, on Saturday last, between John Chaplin, Ex-Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and his brother-in-law Dr. Kirk, of Savannah, which resulted in the death of the latter. The former was slightly wounded in the foot.—*Columbia, S. C. Times.*

HEAR HIM.—The editor of the Washington Star (administration) says, "the three great nuisances of New York are rum, emigration runners and the *Tribune*, it being hard to determine which effect the most mischief."

IMPORSANT HINT TO PARENTS.—Few parents realize how much their children may be taught at home, by devoting a few moments to their instruction every day. Let a parent make the experiment with his son of ten years old, for a single week, and only during the hours which are not spent at school. Let him make a companion of his child, converse with him familiarly, put to him questions, answer inquiries, communicate facts, the result of his reading or observation awaken his curiosity, explain difficulties, the meaning of things, and all this in an easy, playful manner without seeming to impose a task, and he will himself be astonished at the press which will be made.

MRS. JUDSON.—It is said that the executors of the estate of Mrs. Emily C. Judson have made arrangements with the Rev. Rufus W. Griswold, D. D., to prepare a memoir of her life and letters. It is expected the book will be published next spring.

EPISCOPALIAN STATISTICS.—In New York city there are eighty Episcopal clergymen; in Brooklyn, N. Y., twenty eight; in Philadelphia, Pa., sixty six; in Boston, Mass., twenty two; in Baltimore, Md., twenty four; and in Charleston S. C. twenty one.

Distressing Casualty--Five Persons Burnt to Death.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A fire occured in State Street last night, and melancholy to state, two women and three children were burned to death. Two other women escaped, with serious injuries.

COMMUNICATION.

For the American Advocate.

Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in the Streets of Askelon! lest the daughters of the uncircumcised rejoice!! In the nineteenth century, in the "Golden Age" of religious freedom and liberality, a Judge sitting on the Beach of a Superior Court of the respectable State of North Carolina, has decided that a man who does not believe in "Hell Fire" is a competent witness in our courts of justice. Thus saying down the principle fit only for the dark ages that no man would be deterred from the crime of perjury unless restrained by the fear of punishment beyond the grave—no matter what may be the purity of character, his attainments or position in society. According to this decision the immortal Dr. Benjamin Franklin the benevolent Dr. Benjamin Rush patriots of "the Revolution" and signers of the "Declaration of Independence"—nay, the illustrious "authors" of that "Declaration" Thomas Jefferson were they now living, would be incompetent to give evidence in the courts of North Carolina. The gallant Gen. Greene who defended the soil of our State from British aggression, who led our troops at Guilford Court House, and laid the plan by which Cornwallis was eventually captured at Yorktown, would be told to "stand aside." And John Murray the first man who preached Universal salvation in the United States, who was appointed a chaplain in the continental army by the father of his country, George Washington, and who daily offered up prayers to the ever living God for the success of our arms, would be treated as a *slave*, and placed upon a footing with the felon who has been branded with the letter M. for the slaughter of a fellow-being. Hereafter let it not be said that we have no "established religion" in North Carolina. This decision has told the freemen of North Carolina what religious doctrines they shall *not* entertain—it remains only for some Special Court to be created to tell them what they *shall* believe.

The "Declaration of Rights" of the people of North Carolina declares "that all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences;" which implies that they shall not be interrupted in their estate, person or privileges, on account of any religion, creed or mode of worship. And shall this glorious principle of universal and untaunted tolerations solemnly set forth as a great fundamental principle of our Republican Government, be set aside and a "higher law" which has been skulking in some musty old *British* tome, ever since the dark ages, introduced in its stead! If so our revolutionary sires when they drew their swords in behalf of religious liberty and cut the guardian root which united Church to State, but half did their work; and have gained for their descendents only the privilege of choosing their future field of battle

The 32nd section of the amended Constitution of North Carolin declares; That, no person who shall deny the being of a God or the truth of the Christian religion, or the divine authority of the Old and New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State shall be capable of holding any office or place of truth or profit in the civil department within this State.—If all persons, who come *under this description*, are incapacitated by the Constitution, it follows of course that all others *who do not*, are eligible to any office within the State.

In the work, written by Rev. Thos. Whitmore, a Universalist Clergyman of high standing in the city of Boston, which is adopted by Universalists throughout the Union, the following "Profession of Faith" is laid down to be used in constituting churches.

Article 1st. We believe in the existence of *God*, the creator of the Universe, the giver of life and every blessing, who is infinite in wisdom, power and goodness, and in every possible perfection.

Article 2nd. We believe in *Jesus, the Christ, the Son of God, the promised Messiah*, and the Saviour of the World.

Article 3d, We believe in the Scriptures of the *Old and New Testaments, as being a revelation of our God*, as containing rules for the regulation of our conduct in all the relations and circumstances of life—as declaring the character and government of God, the records of virtue, the punishments of vice; and also realising the great truth of the final reconciliation of all things to God, so that He at last shall be all in all.

Article 4th. We believe it to be the duty of Christians to meet together on the first day of the week for public worship; to seek advancement in knowledge and virtue, by reading the scriptures and attending to the means of grace; to abstain from vice of every description, and to imitate, as far as possible, the perfection of God, and the example of the Lord Jesus Christ. May not the humble *believe* in such a noble confession of Faith, though reviled, slandered, and *persecuted* by these, having authority, lay his hand upon his heart and exclaim in the language of Paul when brought before Agrippa, bound in chains for worshipping God according to the way which they call *heresy*. Would to God that not only they, "but all men" were not only almost, but altogether such as I am, *except these bonds*. It will not be denied therefore, that according to the Constitution of North Carolina, a Universalist may fill the chair of the executive, may be a senator in Congress, Judge of the Supreme Court, or hold any other office of "*trust or profit*" to which the people may choose to elect him. But when your Governor, your Senator, your Chief Justice, is summoned to testify in your Courts of law, he will be told that inasmuch as he does not believe in a state of *future* punishment, according to the principles of the "common law" he is not a competent witness, and may therefore stand aside.

Such a desecision would be a disgrace to the State. And it is a duty which the witnesses who were set aside by the late decision, owe themselves, their country, and their God, to have this matter tested before the tribunal of ultimate rest. It is a duty which the Counsel, who introduced those witnesses, own to their clients to take this question up to the Supreme Court. Let them show that they have imbibed a portion of the spirits of that learned English lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, who did not hesitate to resist oppression, whether it came from the Bench or the Crown, and who in the language of Sir Francis Bacon "preserved the vessel of the "common law" in a shady and consistent course, which by this time had been like a ship without ballast.

In the 3d parliament summoned by Charles 1st, this extraordinary man, though in his 79th year, assented and defended the Constitutional rights of the people of England with all the energy of youth, and all the sagacity of age. Let the Supreme Court of North Carolina say whether the Bill of Rights is a dead letter—whether the Constitution, which declares that there shall be no establishment of any one religious church or denomination in this State, in *preference to any* other, is still the Supreme law of the land—whether man's religious opinions are to be left between himself and that "Almighty Being" to whom alone he is responsible in matters of conscience, and

Who binding nature fast in fate
Left *free* the human *will*,

or whether any poor frail mortal, who by any combination of circumstances may happen to be clothed with a "little brief authority" shall be allowed to

Snatch from His hand the ballance and the rod,
Re-judge His justice be the God of God.

JEFFERSON.

The First Premium Carriage.

The carriage to which was awarded the first premium at our State Fair last week was built by Dibble & Bro., of Kinston, N. C., and was a superb piece of work, incontestably proving that as good work can be done in our State as in the Northern States. The iron and wood work was neat, well proportioned and substantial; and the trimmings and general finish were such as cannot be excelled, either in the materials or workmanship. The body is placed on "platform" springs, and has glass pannels and windows, with fine silk curtains inside. The whole interior is rich and beautiful, ant the skill and taste displayed by the mechanic being in unison with the costly materials used.

We understand that this carriage was purchased by Council Wooten, Esq., of Lenoir, for $1200.—Messrs. Dibble & Bro. would no doubt be pleased to fill orders for similar carriages. We learn that