THE STATE FAIR. The Third Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society opens in this City on Tuesday next, the 16th inst The most ample preparations have been made, and we have every reason to anticipate that they will ensure a successful exhibition. The Fair Grounds have been very much improved, and present an appearance of neatness and completeness every way credita-

We think that we may safely assure all, who expect to be in attendance during the Fair. that they will not suffer for the lack of suitable accommodations.

We re-publish the regulations, &c., of the Executive Committee

"All articles to "be exhibited for premiums must be entered and registered by the Monday night immediately preceding the day for opening the 'Fair;' Articles intended for exhibition, only, will be received at any time during the 'Fair.'entirely at the owner's risk.

When stock has been received by the "Reception Committee," and properly registered, it will be kept at the expense of the Society, and, like all other articles, cannot be removed without permission from the "Executive Committee."

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to send up their articles early, that they may be properly arranged before the opening of the "Fair. The annual address before the Society will be delivered by the Hon. THOMAS RUFFIN, on the "Fair Grounds

The "North Carolina," "Wilmington and Wel don," and "Raleigh and Gaston" Railroads will observe the following rules in transporting articles for exhibition at the "State Fair: Exhibitors will be permitted to pass a single specimen of each of their articles to be exhibited

free of charge. Live stock will be carried at half rate of fare.

at owners' risk. Visitors to the "Fair" will be permitted to pass at half rate of "fare" by buying a "Return Ticket." (which will be good for five days ; otherwise the usual rate will be charged.

Extra trains of passenger cars will be run on the North Carolina and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads, by which visitors can attend the Fair in the day, and lodge at the various villages along the line of the Roads. A schedule will be published, giving notice of the arrivals and departures of the extra trains."

## FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, with dates to the 29th ult., arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening. Her advices are a week later than those brought by the last steamer.

September 23d: "The allies have landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria, and have now 80,000 men on the Russian flank."

The allies attacked the Russian infantry on the 22d of September, when the latter retreated. The Russians are fortifying the north side of Sebastopol, and are constructing new batteries.

The fortifications of the south side of Sebastopol are to be razed and the basins of the harbor filled up. A fearful tempest visited Sebastopol on the

17th ult., causing much discomfort to the allies. Cotton had declined Id. Sales of the week,

## STATE ELECTIONS.

Elections were held in the States of Pennsyl-

vania, Ohio and Indiana, on Tuesday last. In Ohio there was to be chosen a Governor and other State officers, including two Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and also members of the State Legislature. The contest for Governor was a triangular one-the candidates being William Medill, the present locofoco Governor; Salmon P. Chase, Freesoil Democrat, nominated by the "Republicans;" and Allen Trimble, Whig. The Know-Nothings were divided. They had a controlling majority in the Convention which nominated Mr. Chase, and placed on the same ticket with him eight of their members as candidates for other State offices; but a portion of the "Order" refused to support Mr. Chase, on account of his anti-slavery antecedents, and joined in the nomination of Mr. Trimble for Governor, whilst adhering to the other Republican nominations. Opposition to the Nebraska act, of course, formed an important element in the contest in this State, as it does in all of the Northern and Western States.

in Indiana the election was confined to the choice of county officers; but, so far is the slave question from being settled by Congress, the orthodoxy of a County Commissioner or an Auditor even upon that question was to be tested at the polls.

In Pennsylvania there was but one State officer chosen-a Canal Commissioner. But the election of a Legislature upon which devolves the duty of appointing a Senator of the United States gave the contest an activity quite equal to that of former struggles. The Opposition cor. sists of Whigs and Americans. For the office of Canal Commissioner Arnold Plumer is the locofoco candidate, and Thomas Nicholson the candidate of the Opposition. Besides other questions, the liquor law was an element in the canvass, and this probably diverted some of the voters from an expression of their true sentiments upon the general issue, Many of the "old-line" Whigs stood aloof altogether; so that the true complexion of Pennsylvania politics was hardly de-

termined by the contest on Tuesday. We give, in another column, such returns as

have reached us. THE HENRY CLAY WHIGS .- The locofoco press begging the "Henry Clay Whigs" to unite with their party-the party that pursued Henry Clay to the grave with the most relentless spite. The "Clay Whigs" of Philadelaphia have published tee of the Democratic Party, for the purpose of versaries. Is there to be a fusion between the

A retiew of the transactions in Europe de suggests, calls to mind the saying of a poet "War is a game at which, were people wase,

Kings should not play at." When we consider the enormous cost to the allies of one year of the present war, and the comparatively insignificant advantages they have obtained-how much they have spent and suffered, and how little they have done toward the attainment of their object, -it seems not unreasonable to suppose that one party at least-that party which is "quick at figures" and thinks nuch of the "breeches pocket"-will soon become sensible that it is driving a rousing trade he wrong way, and must "pull up," ere long, with the exclamation, "I have gained a loss! John Bull prides himself on having a sharp ble to the Committee who have had the matter eve to the "practical;" and we mistake if he does not go to his figures pretty soon, and strike the balance between the loss and gain that have fallen to his share in the war with Russia. From the financial statements recently laid before Parliament, it appears that a sum exceeding two hundred millions of dollars is charged on war account. In addition to this, the British are ompelled to pay double price for Russian productions, which it seems, in spite of the blockading squadrons in the Baltic, are exported as freely as ever by land-carriage across the Prusian frontier, and in Prussian vessels, to England. We may add, that the war has doubled the British duties on imports in the case of several of the most important necessaries of life, as cofee, sugar, &c. Bull is a tough animal, we know; but if he do not break down under all this load, we will warrant him at least an awful tit of the back-ache.

How much the French have paid for their hare in this losing game, we shall never know. They teel the force of the homely proverb quoted by Napoleon, which says, "wash your dirty inen inside of the house." But the English people have full means of knowing the exact amount of pleasure they are likely to experience, when they come to "foot the bill" at the end of the Russian war. We say nothing of the dreadful sufferings endured by the British troops in the Crimea during the last winter, nor the mmense sacrifice of human life that has attended the war. These should go for much indeed in viewing the question under a moral aspect; but, for the present, we restrict ourselves to mere financial considerations.

The French troops engaged in the war have exceeded the English three or four fold, perhaps more. But let us set down the French expenditure as only double that of the English: we shall then have the enormous sum of six hundred millions of dollars spent in one year upon a fruitless enterprise. But it will be replied. "Sebastopol is taken." Half the place, we admit; and political rule of three:

If it cost six hundred millions of dollars and whole year of war to capture half a Russian town, how much will it cost, and how long will it take, to "crumple up" the Russian Empire?

THE NATIONAL WHIGS OF NEW-YORK. We publish in another column the address and resolutions recently adopted by the national Whigs of New York. They will be read by Southern men with deep interest and pleasure, as affording a happy indication of a returning sense of reason and justice on the part of our Northern brethren. Like the conservative Whigs of Massachusetts, the conservative Whigs of the Empire State heartily respond to, endorse, and adopt, the inspiring sentiment of the eloquent Choate: "We join ourselves to no party that do not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." Even the "Standard," contrary to our expectations, is forced to compliment the patriotism and the manly firmness of Northern Whigs.

The following paragraph from the address adopted by the New York Whigs and addressed to their brethren of that State sufficiently indicates their purpose to have nothing to do with Abolitionism, Sewardism, or Fusionism;

"We are betrayed-transferred-and offered up as cattle in the shambles to mock Democrats and Abolitionists! They who have had hold of the machinery of our party have disposed of us as mere machines, and have thought no more of a transfer of two hundred and forty or fifty thousand human beings, than they would have thought of selling so many hoes, harrows, or spinning The old time-honored and consecrate principles of a Clay, a Webster, a Harrison, rittenden, a Graham, a Choate, a Granger, a Everett, a Vinton, a Bates, an Evans, a Hunt, are all declared dead !- and we are invited to a funeral procession to bury ourselves, yet living, in the grave yard of Sectionalism, Abolitionism, and of

So, also, the following resolution, which embraces in a nutshell the views of these Northern national men upon the question of slavery;

" Resolved, That the sacrifice of the interests of twenty-five millions of white men, and silence upon all the principles that concern them, to the supposed interests of some three and a half milions of negroes, is an abandonment of our own race and color to aggrandise into greater importance the race and color of the African. The Whig party was made for the American, and not

THE TWO GREAT EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF GEN PIERCE.—The Charlottesville (Va) Advocate, emulous of the fame acquired by Governor Steele, of New Hampshire, in recounting the munificence of Pierce, in bestowing an entire cent upon a crying boy, narrates the following incident:

"Young AMERICA .- While President Pierce was standing near the hotel at which he had taken rooms, a little chap, of a few summers, finding his hat band unbuckled, went up to the President and accosted him with "fix my hat band, sir." What's your name?' said the President. "De-'Do you know me?' 'Yes; you are the President, said young America; 'fix my hat band.' The President fixed his hat band, and THE HENRY CLAY WHIGS,—The locofoco press then Young America went to his play, content-throughout the country have been whining and ed and happy that he, too, was the President's

The Disunion Abolition papers of the North have something of an ally in the Charlesa card, in which they allude to "the deceitful ton Mercury, the organ of the Distinion men in and ungrateful conduct of the Democratic Party | South Carolina. The Mercury says that the Fuand say that it is not entitled to any sympathy gitive Slave Law is an "infringement upon one of from the Whigs." It appears that a committee the most cherished principles of the Constituwas appointed by the Clay Whigs in that city, tion." That's just what the Abolition papers some time since, to confer with a similar commit- say. This is playing into the hands of our ad-

If we find flot a small washington that those of our propenitors, who have passed away from the stage of life, now see "clearly face to

face," it would be no irreverent amusement to call them up, in fancy, from the sleep of death, and show them the wonders of these days. How they would rub their eyes, and stare at every-day things to us, but not dreampt of in their philosophy !-Could they rise from their repose, with only the same knowledge and experience as when they went to their final rest, how much there would be to astonish them! That quiet river, once gently furrowed by the lazy keel of the weekly sloop, now dashed into foam by the thundering course of the hourly steamer! The old country road, over which some overburdened team dragged wearily along, now traversed by the iron horse at his thirty mile an hour gait! The postman, who used to deliver his budget of wonders, with commendable punctuality, once a fortnight, now superseded by the lightning pen! The itinerant artist, who slowly journeyed through the country, limning the short waists and narrow skirts of our grand dames, now thrown into the shade by the Daguerreotypist, who, with a stroke of a sunbeam catches us as we are! In fact, the improvements of the present day are such as cannot be properly understood by us, and are only appreciable by comparison with the condition former times. We are born, and grow up amids them, and regard them no more than the growth and expansion of an old familiar tree.

But Franklin might view with a different eve the fruit of his first essays with his kite and key when he saw it applied to the transmission of human thought, in the twinkling of an eye, to the remotest points of his country. Newommer and Worcester might wonder at the development of their crude experiments, when they saw the ocean crossed by the magnificent steamers of this age, and the land chequered with railways. over which freight and men are transported at a miraculous rate of speed. Newton, speculating upon the principles of light, and resolving each my into its components, might wonder at the skill of the artist, who, with his simple apparatus permanently fixes nature as she passes, and holds her up to the gaze of the world. Could Washington arise and stand in the magnificent capital planned by him, what a scene would he behold No longer a wilderness, but a city such as he designed, connected, we hope forever, with the most extreme point of this vast country, by the triumphs of modern genius! Railways, Steamers and Telegraphs now make Washington city virtually the centre of the country. Without those improvements, it would now be a mere frontier town, and our laws would be promulgated

from beyond the Alleghanies. But every day adds to the wealth of modern science, and, perhaps, fifty years hence, our present boasted improvements will be obsolete; and thereupon we offer the following problem in the we might feel the same wonder with our ancestors, when called from our graves.

THE KING'S MOUNTAIN CELEBRATION

The Charleston Standard contains a very long and interesting description of the patriotic civic and military celebration of the Battle of King's Mountain on Thursday kast, The "Wilmington Herald" condenses it as follows:-

"On the day previous, crowds of people, men, women and children, thronged to the spot, and the notes of preparation for the next day's exercises were rife. The ground white with tents, "the tables loaded with unpurchased plenty, the camp-fires which illuminated the forest, and sent their curling smoke to the welkin, studded with nnumerable stars, the crowd of visitors who hovered around in animated enjoyment of the strange and gorgeous exhibition, the bands of martial music, which at different places responded to each other and the shouts which occasionally broke from various points, and which were echoed and re-echoed from the distant hills, -- presented together a range of objects that were strangely in contrast with the scenes of common life.

Early on Thursday, a procession was formed which, preceded by music, "wound its way along the base of the first acclivity to a level spot in view of the battle ground, where a stand and seats had been erected, and where the forest trees cast a grateful shade over an immense assembly of every sex and condition." Here, after prayer Col. J. D. Witherspoon introduced the orator of the day, Col. Jno. S. Preston, who delivered an address, which is described as being worthy of the spot and the occasion. A sketch of the orator's remarks is published in the Standard. At the conclusion of Mr. Preston's speech, the Hon. George Bancroft was introduced, and spoke in eloquent and bruthful terms of the great event they were celebrating.

After these exercises, a dinner and barbecue were served up, appropriate toasts were given. and the hill was searched for relies of the battle. some of which were found. The festivities were closed by a grand ball at night. Two incidents celebration. A citizen of Yorkville came too near one of the sentries stationed by the military companies, and not responding to the challenge was fired on. The gun was charged with powder only, but the wad caused a very serious wound. A member of the Columbia Flying Artillery was dangerously hurt by the premature lischarge of a cannon he was loading. The whole affair seems to have passed off hap-

DETENTION .- The Eastern train on the North-Carolina Railroad, due daily at 5 A. M., did not reach here, on Wednesday, until late in the afternoon. The detention was occasioned, we learn, by the cars running off the track about ten miles from this City. Fortunately, no person was in-

pily, with the above exceptions.

The experience of every Editor in the South will probably confirm the following truths which we find in the columns of the "Memphis

"Every editor is "blessed" with Advisers. They encourage him to write violently, and use language which blurs his own character and hurts not the adversary. They kindly "pat him on the back," and desert him in the bour of trial. We have met these "men of mark," They should be daguerreotyped for the benefit of posterity. During the progress of an exciting election they are particularly active, and regularly morning and evening make their appearance in the editor's silent chamber-a silence broken only by the rustling of paper. As the canvass progresses, the excitement increases, and bad blood fills the veins; and then the advisers are in their pride of place and glory. Fire and rolling smoke are belched from their bowels,

Undoubted sign That in their womb is hid metallic ore. The work of sulphur.

Their talk is warlike and their carriage belligerent. In prowess they are wonderful—until their metal is tried. They are always "loaded to the guards" and are sure to "run light." They can

· 我还是一项。 在 是 · 海、森、海

NATIONAL WHIGS OF NEW YORK. A large and respectable meeting of the National Whige of New York was held on Thursday evening last. Hon. George Wood presided, as by Mr. Phonix, Henry C. Davies, Willis Blackstone, D. O. Cushman, Thomas Childs, Jr., Wm. V. Leggett, and other well-known citizens. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Wood and Hon James Brooks,

At the conclusion of Mr. Wood's address, Mr. dellows read the following address and resolu-

We are betraved, transferred, and offered up cattle in the shambles to mock Democrats and Abolitionists. They who have had hold of the machinery of our party have disposed of us as mere machines, and have thought no more of a trans fer of two hundred and forty or fifty thousand human beings, than they would have thought of selling so many hoes, harrows, or spinning jen-

The old, time-honored and consecrated princioles of a Clay, a Webster, a Harrison, a Crittendom, a Graham, a Choate, an Everett, a Vinton. a Bates, an Evans, a Hunt, a Granger, are al leclared dead, and we are invited to a funeral proession to bury ourselves, yet living, in the gravevard of sectionalism. Abolitionism; and the isme in mass! We are summoned to create "a great Republican party," to be bounded on the South by the State of Delaware, on the North by the Jiagara Falls, and East by Cape Cod or Cape ann, inasmuch as Maine has declared herself as ot belonging to this new geographical party! The cason given for inviting us to this suicide of our carty, and for joining this more Northern party. with none of the North ,vet in it, is that the South has repealed the Missouri line of slavery lemarcation, when a Northern President, sixteen Northern Senators in Congress and forty-Representatives from the North helped to do it, and when the line of demarcation itself is in the State esolutions of the New York light "Republicans" lectared "illegal."

The Father of his Country thus wrote to you in his farewell address, especially against Nor-thern, Southern, Atlantic or Western parties: "The unity of government which constitutes you one people is dear to you. o o Rnt it is may to foresee that from different causes and om different quarters, much pains will be taken. many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth. • It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the nmense value of your national Union to your colective and individual support; o discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and inhighantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country om the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties, which

ow link together the various parts." The great father of our party, Henry Clay, foreeeing, in the geographical ambition of certain men, this attempt to merge the Whigs of the North in a mere abolition party, cried out from

Kentneky in 1850. 'If the Whig party is to be merged into a conmptible Abolition party, and if abolitionism is be engrafted upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step further: If I am alive, will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive

This attempt to separate parties iff the North and South is not the first attempt in our country; for it was attempted in Columbia, S. C. and in Nashville, Tenn., and in the famous Hartford Convention, during the last war-but the people of the country, ever true to the advice of Vashington, have "discountenanced" and put down all such attempts. Northern and Southern churches of the same denominations of Christians may exist, jeoparding, however, but not dismembering, the Union, because they look up to a common God and have a common Bible; but Northern and Southern political parties must begin with abandoning their common country, and end in abolishing their Federal constitution, the new

ommon political Bible. Whigs of New York, the so-called Fusion Convention has thrown to the wind every Whig principle, that, under our Clay and our Webster ve have been struggling for these 26 years. It is silent upon all Whig measures, and upon all Whig policy. It presents itself before the country as for he quarters of century past having been fighting for a sham, and only to cheat the people. To make the sham palpable, it picks out for us to vote for the most obnoxious and ultra men of the long opposed Democratic party, and it gives us, on ticket of nine persons, but two or three Whigs, at the most! To falsify itself to the utmost, even upon its anti-slavery pretensions, it asks us to ote in as law officer of the State him who, in the State Legislature in 1826, and Congress in 1885-6, voted against even the right of petition to Congress upon the subject of slavery And it asks us again to vote into the State Department him who is on the record, not only amainst the right of petition, but who made the compact to admit into the Union four or five

more slave States from Texas. But we are not dupes or fools to be thus used upon a pretence or principle concerning "slave-" or "Kansas." There is only one feeling, one impulse in the whole North against the violators of every principle in the Kansas and Nebraska bill-but the excitement on that is not going to carry-us blindfold into an organization whose acts, the last winter, in our Legislature, are one of a melancholy character occurred during the prolonged record of canal franchise and corporation plander-and whose adjournment sine die enabled every woman and every man in the State to breathe freer. No-no! If our good old venerale Whig party is dead, the immortal spirit in

it festers not in such rank corruption. Whigs of the State of New York, we await your decision and deliberations in State Convention to decide what to do-but as for ourselves, we here declare-in the words of a Massachusetts Whig, just uttered: "We join ourselves to no party, that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union!"

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Whig party was established by its great founders, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and others, to maintain and to vindicate certain Whig principles-such as the development and protection of American industry from the undue competition of foreign labor and foreign industry, and the development of the internal resources of the country in its rivers and for these "he-ish women,"—Rich. Dis. harbors, and the resistance of encroaching Federal Executive power against the rights of the Leople,—the recent abandonment of all these principles by men possessing themselves of the mere machinery of the party at Syracuse, and the transfer of it to the mock Democracy and Abolitionism of the State, is treacherous to a trust and treasonable to our principles. Therefore

Be it Resolved, That the spirit and principles

of our immortal Clay and Webster yet live and breathe in us, their associates while living, and their vindicators though dead-and that principlest founded upon the Constitution, and the ights and interests of our fellow man, never die, and never can die, but are as immortal as the great statesman that bequeathed them to us as lying legacies to be cherished, and to be promulrated to the world forever.

Resolved, That the invitation to us Whigs vote for such Democrats as Preston King and Abriah Mann, men well known in Congress, and with whom for twenty five years we have not had Whig principle in common, is only adding insult to injury. They have not changed—and have we? They are as they have been for twenfive-years; but where are they who have nomin-

tee of the Democratic Party, for the purpose of agreeing upon one ticket to be supported at the recent election. But "after repeated efforts and numerous meetings, they were utterly unable to come to any truthfull understanding with the Democratic Party."

\*\*Senator Jeas: Lemens, of Alabama, has the best of the interest of some three and a half militions of nyroe, is an abandoument of our own and interest of some three and a half militions of nyroe, is an abandoument of our own are some to the support of the interest of some three and a half militions of nyroe, is an abandoument of our own are some to the supposed interest of some three and a half militions of nyroe, is an abandoument of our own are some to the supposed interest of some three and a half militions of nyroe, is an abandoument of our own are some the party."

The Clay Whigs finally concluded that there was not used to the supposed interest of some three and a half militions of nyroe, is an abandoument of our own are some and so of the derivative of the party. The server of some three and a half militions of nyroe, is an abandoument of our own are some and the truth terrific office room the first to the lowest is replicated by the sound of the supposed interest of some three and so of the service of some three and so of the service of the service of some three are they who have normal states then did to the three did the determined to the supposed interest of some three and a half militions of nyroe, is an abandoument of our own as an abandoument of our own as and to to the form and the three to "fun light." The service and the test the supposed interest of some three and a half militions of nyroes, is an abandoument of our own as an abandoument of our own as an abandoum of the truth terrific office from the first to the lowest is requested to the supposed interest of some three and the derivative of some three and the

of the Whig party, at Syracuse, over to moch is treathery to all our pris for a quarter of a century cry ought to be resisted in such treachery ought to be resisted in ever sible and honorable way.

Resolval, therefore, That the Whigs

State of New York be invited to assemble in State Convention, in Constitution Hall, New York, on Tuesday, October 28, to take such measures as may be deemed advisable to maintain our ntegrity and our honor.

The address and resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and without a dissentient voice.

THE HUMILIATION OF ENGLAND.

The Corscican vendetta is nearly accomplished or the humiliation of England approached its consummation, when Queen Victoria stood reverentially before the tomb of her country's mortal nemy in the weird torch-light which flickered long the walls of the Invalides. She stood there as the dependent of his nephew-a suppliant to the mercy of the Napoleonic race which knows an old man, requested permission "to pray over no mercy for its foe—a Queen in name beside an his old master." His fellow-slaves and fellowno mercy for its foe—a Queen in name beside an Emperor in fact. Did the spirit of Sir Hudson Lowe hover around the scene? Did the laugh of the "Old Guards," which, according to the German legend, attends the nightly review of te petit corporal on the dreary shore of St. Helena, ring cornfully through the sombre walls? was but fancy, but the vengeance of the Napoleons was a reality

The visit of Queen Victoria to Paris was little more than a conqueror's pageant, in which she acted the part of a distinguished captive, which could not be endured by her for a moment, if a singledrop of Boadicea's blood remained in the reins of modern royalty. She was received with magnificence which threw her efforts at display on the occasion of Napoleon's visit to London into the shade, and showed, as Sterne says, that "they do these things better in France ;" but the cheers with which the Emperor was greeted in London were not bestowed upon the Queen in Paris, and she passed enward to St. Cloud, a spectacle to be gazed at and not a guest to be honored.

Some years ago this same Victoria refused to permit a distinguished English actress to appear at the private theatricals in Windsor Palace, because her character was not sans reproche; and yet she was compelled to accept the companionship, during her ten days' sojourn in Paris, of the Emperor's cousin-the notorious Mathilde, who is the Ninon d'Enclos, the most brilliant and brazen courtesan of the present day. Mathilde is livorced from her husband on account of her innumerable infidelities, and is living in open adulery with a "fast" attache of the court. In the same carriage with her the prudish Victoria rode to the Grand Opera, and beheld Albert-somewhat noted for his susceptibility—exposed to all her witchery and fascination; while beside her sat her superior and her master-the "madman of Boulogne," who was one of her special constables in '48! Who says that truth is not stranger than fiction? Who hints, after this, that history is not a greater romance-maker than Wal-

ter Scott or Alexander Dumas? "I noticed," says a correspondent of the Lonlon Press, "that while the Emperor conversed with the Queen in the Royal box at the Opera, a sinister smile, half of triumph and half of sarcasm, parted his lips occasionally and flickered over his inscrutable countenance." What did that smile mean? It was a faint revelation of the proud thoughts which were swelling within Parvenuis the master of the hereditary Sovereign. The triumph of France is almost complete. The nouseless wanderer—the madman of former years -the prisoner of Ham-the dependent of Mrs. Howard-the special constable of London-is the ruler of France to-day, and France is the ruler of England. Craft has done the work of the sword; out the final retribution—the grand denouement of the drama-has not arrived yet: not, O Destiny !- not yet. It advances, however, darkly and steadily "as the shadow of the gnomon."-Gaze on, poor gilded puppet, at the pantomime on the stage, and dream not of the tragedy which awaits your country and yourself. So said that smile. Such was the meaning of the faint reve-

lation of the secrets of that hitherto inscrutable Victoria has returned to England amid the ongratulations of the London press. But what has she learned during her visit? has a magnificent army on her own soil, while England has scarcely a single soldier; that the 50 years standing. French people are aroused and invigorated by the Eastern war, while the English are crushed and depressed; that the birthright of genius is more potent than the birthright of blood; that she is a mere pawn, though bearing a royal crown, on the chess-board of European politics, in the hands of the most skilful and masterly player of his time. Such is the bitter lesson she must have learned, unless the imbecility of George III. be inheritable with his crown .- N. O. Delta.

HON BEDFORD BROWN We rejoice to learn that this distinguished gentleman has purchased his former residence in this county, and will soon become a resident of our county again. We congratulate the people of Caswell upon his return among them. His vovage in life, since his removal from among us, has, indeed, been one chequered with change. Milton Chronicle.

TRUE AMERICAN PRINCIPLES We will stand by the American flag, we will maintain the Union and its guarantees, and we will beat back those who would invade these sacred objects, careless even whether we strike those who have desecrated the holy pledges of patriotism conferred by the American Order, by committing themselves to a war against that very public harmony which it is the first principle of the American Order to preserve. We denounce and repudiate, with the same detestation, the negro nullifiers, the disunionists, and the infamous adventurers, who, for the chance of an office or a salary, will involve the country in an interminable war of sections .- American Organ.

LADIES' RIDING MATCHES. It is said that no less than thirty-eight exhibiions of female equestrianship have been made at the various fairs in the Northern States within the last month. Such displays, as well as Women's Rights Conventions and Baby Shows, we do not covet for the South. We have no fancy

LATER FROM NORFOLK. Norrolk, Wednesday noon,-The fever continues to abate, but few new cases have made their appearance, and only an occasional death, There have been about sixteen deaths during the past several days, most of them being those of

returned refugees. We learn from the American Eagle, that church in Benton county turned out members, because they believed in the principles of the American party, although they had never joined the order. We suppose that spelling-books and Testaments are scarce among the members of that church. We would advise Perry to go up there and establish a few schools—though we presum they would "turn the school-master out" also.

old man would'nt let a hog-drover stay all night, because he lit a match by drawing it down his coat-sleeve—it being the first the old gentleman had ever seen; and he declared that no man could "raise fire" so easy with a "little stick," without being connected in some way with the devil Mr. Tennesseean had to drive his hogs out of the old man's lot, though late at night, and look out for equilarly every year.

1 137

POR THE REGISTER. MASS MEETING LINE There will be a Mass Meeting and Free Bar rauville, on the 23d and 24th October. Messrs, H. W. Miller, E. G. Reade, Kennet dayner, James B. Shepard, and other distinguished speakers, are expected to attend. Oct. 12, 1855.

> FOR THE REGISTER. MASS MEETING!

The Windsor Council invite the attendance the members and friends of the American Party throughout the District, at a Mass Meeting at his place, on the 1st day of November. tinguished gentlemen will be present and address

the assemblage. Windsor, Oct. 2, 1855.

AFFECTING SCENE.-Col. John Darrington, a fficer of distinction in the war of 1812, died at his residence in Clarke county, Alabama, on the 12th inst. At his barial his slaves collected in large numbers near the grave, and one of them. mourners joined in a hymn which he gave out from memory, when he offered to the Throne of Mercy a prayer, which, for deep pathos and profound humility and adoration, could not be excelled. The tears of a large concourse of white persons present showed how deeply they were moved by the fervor and earnestness of this good old slave.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES WASTED IN NEW HARP-SHIBE.—Archbishop Hughes lately declared to the unsophisticated people of Newfoundland that there was "no ground of reproach against President Pierce.". Per contra, the Independent De mocrat, of Concord, N. H., says that "no man can go about among the old democrats of this State, and hear their indignant denungiations of Pierce and his corrupt minions, without seeing and feeling that the party which follows him is dead, and deserves to be dead." The Archbishop is wanted at Concord. Let him go up and comfort the faithful .- N. Y. Herald.

DON'T TRY TO TALK LATIN .- "No use of me trying to collect that bill, sir," said a collector to his employer, handing the dishonored document to the latter. "Why?" "The man who should pay it is non est." "Then take it and collect it, sir. A non est man will not fail to meet his ob

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- There is little or no loubt but that Santa Anna, with his wooden leg, is privately quartered at the residence of General Almonte, in this city. It is supposed he has been here for several days.

MIDDLETON, CONN., Oct. 9th .- Samuel D Hubbard, Postmaster General under Millard Fillmore's administration, also ex-member of Congress, died last night, at his residence in this

THE LAST YANKEE CRY .- No English! rish! no German! no Taxes! no Government! no Babies !- Know Nothing ! !- Punch.

Kossuth has written another letter to the New York Times, in which, after alluding to the fall of Sebastopol, he says :- "What, then, is next to come? In my opinion, for the next Winter the mea, and next year it will still continue there while, on the other hand, the naval operations in the Baltic will be resumed with augmented forces, and on a more effective scale."

Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina reached a most able and eloquent sermon in St. Paul's Church, on Sunday night last. Bishop A. as a vigorous reasoner, a learned scholar, and an elegant and eloquent speaker, has few equals in the Episcopal Church of this country. Richmond Dispatch.

The statement that Marshal Radetzky is the oldest general in Europe is contradicted. That distinction is claimed by General Despaux, of the French service, aged 94, who entered the army in 1776, was appointed general of brigade in 1793, and general of division in the following year; so that he is a general of 61 years' standing, while Marshal Radetzky, aged 89, is only of

MARRIED.

In Christ Church, in this City, on Wednesday afternoon last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Matt. I Taylor, Esq., of Virginia, to Miss Mary, daughter

of the late Hon. Louis D. Henry. In this City, on Thursday morning, 11th inst. by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. Wm. R. Richardson, formerly of Richmond, Va., to Miss Ellen, eldest daughter of Albert Johnson, Esq., of

In Newbern, on Wednesday evening, 3d inst by Rev. N. C. Hughes, Mr. Theodore J. Hughes and Miss Clara Stevenson, fourth daughter of Mr. J. C. Stevenson.

DIED.

At Beaufort, on the 1st of October, in the 24th year of his age, John Daves, eldest son of the late John P. Daves, of Newbern.

Masonic.

THE Officers, Members, and Representative of the GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CARO-INA are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of this MASONIC BODY will be held in this City, on Monday evening, the 8d December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for its consideration The Officers of the Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper Representatives to be appointed, in conformit with the Constitution and general regulations the Grand Lodge.
WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,

Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1855. Star and Standard copy.

SILK AND WOOL CASHMERE VESTS. TEW article, which is now worn more for fashionable vest than any other. Call and supply yourselves at E. L. HARDING'S.

THE FAIR. THE subscriber will board some TWELVE or

FIFTEEN persons during the continuance of the Fair. T. R. FENTRESS.

Superior Silk Velvet Vests.

OUR assortment is much better than usual in Fine Silk Velvets of the newest and most de-E. L HARDING.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS. TUNING, &c. G. KERN, late of Baltimore, would rea

pectfully inform the ladies and gentleman of Baleigh and vicinity, that he is making his third annual tour of the state, and will be in town

Creat Longing or .

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL PENNSYLMANIA RESECTION. A despatch from Philadelphia, last evening says the Democrats appear to be carrying abuse everything in Pennsylvania. In all the countie

heard from, there are entire Democratic infor ties reported. Some borough towns only hav given American majorities sal and La In the city of Philadelphia, the Des candidates for Sheriff, Register, Clerk of phans Court, and Canal Commissioner. elected by majorities ranging from 1000 to
In the old county of Philadelphia, the
cratic Assembly ticket is elected by ove

In the city of Philadelphia, two American a two Democratic Assemblymen are elected.

In Berks county, the Democratic majority about 4000. about 4000.

In Reading, Kein, American, has about to majority for the Senate.

OHIO ELECTION and unuse Washington, Oct. 10.—By despatches just received, it is stated here that Onlo has given large Democratic majorities,—Medill and the whole Democratic tickat having been elected.

Cincinnati, Oct. 10.—The returns of the election held yesterday in this State come forward slowly. Trimble, the American candidate for Governor, has received a larger you than was generally anticipated, but the contest lies and th

generally anticipated, but the contest lies a between Chase, Republican, and Medill, D crat. Thus far the returns favor Mr. Chase Cincinnati, Oct. 10.—It is conceiled here Chase, Republican and Know Nothing, it el by 10,000 majority. The Doublers n Hamilton county is about \$,000.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. The returns indicate a Democratic pair and a American loss in the city of Philadelphis. Fr this we were perfectly prepared. If the cans of Pennsylvania choose to repudiate principles of the national harmony, and comheir fortunes to the miserable raft of patched up by such tricky workmen as Wilson Johnson & Co., they cannot expect the since friends of the Union and reform to continue their company. I not into the Democratic organization or are in indignant neutrality, amidst a fraudule of factions, no one of which can claim much cedence in rascality over its competitors. heir company. Thousands, have either

NEW ARRIVALS 1 FALL GOODS FOR 186511 R. PENTRESS would tender his warm ac

knowledgments to the public for the libera patronage which he has received at their hands He trusts, by the judiciousness of his selections, the style of his workmanship, and a prompt attention to his business; to merit, not only a full continuence. continuance, but an increase, of the same.

He has just returned from New York with the most attractive FALL STOCK ever brought to this market, to which he respectfully invites general attention. This stock embraces the latest and most fashionable styles:

Black, Blue, Olive and Green French and English Cloths; French and English Casaltieres, a every color; Vestings of every quality.

Also, Dress Shirts, Silk and Flannel Shirts;

Drawers, Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves;

Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.

He has also on hand a small stock of READY. MADE CLOTHING, which he wil slight advance above cost. Call, then, if you Want cheap Clothing Paris and American fashious for the Fall of 1855 just received. All persons indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle immediately, either by cash or note. The last six months business fell due on the 1st instant, and accounts bear interest from the expiration of each term'

Those debtors living at a distance will

oblige the subscriber, even in the default of a settlement, by communicating their place of residence. Otherwise, he may be driven to a disagreeable necessity. Oct. 12, 1855, Star and Standard copy three times.

Niemyer & White AVE RESUMED BUSINESS, and are pre-pared to receive consignments, all orders for MERCHANDIZE, and forward goods to may on-

Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 12, 1855. Notice, has his bridge of the last 8 my wife, Dolly Raines, has left my bed and board without my cousent, this is to notify all persons, under the penalty of the law not to harbor her, or aid her in any such way as will enable her to stay away from my premises. I also notify persons not to trade or traffic with

her upon my credit, as I am determined not to pay debts contracted by her, while she is away from my home. Merino-Silk & Lamb's Wool Shirts.

look for THE ARTICLE to protect health at
E. L. HARDINGS. WANTED

THE Subscriber wishes to JOURNEYMAN, and also

JORTH CAROLINA, COPPER COMPANY. --The undersigned will sell at public a action at the office of the Company, No. 89 Beaser Street, New York, on THURBDAY, the 18th day of Cotober, 1855, at 12f o'clock, the following stock of the North Carolina Copper Company, to-wit:

SHARE DE SMI APT SHE ITTO