

ingly intelligent and agreeable gentlemen. The areopagus and the ladies of the tea-table soon claimed our devotions, and I was then presented first to Miss Pellet, a relative, and then to Mrs. Fuller, her mother, who entered the room afterwards, the younger lady doing the honors and hospitalities of the occasion with easy grace. The meal was a social and cheerful one, without formalities or embarrassing ceremonies, every one being made to feel perfectly at home, in the enjoyment of both the physical and the colloquial feast.

The social tea having been thus pleasantly despatched, the gentlemen returned to the drawing room, and there we resumed and continued, with unflagging zest and interest, our colloquial discourse on political and other subjects, until past 10 o'clock, P. M., when I retired, my host pressing for a longer stay. It would not be proper to lift the curtain of private life, and make public the conversers of the parlor, but I may say, without any violation of social propriety, that I regard the evening spent with Mr. Fillmore and his friends, as one to be marked with a white feather in my life. I may add that he and his friends were confident of carrying, in the coming election, New York, Maryland, Delaware and Tennessee, with strong hopes of Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Kentucky, California, and with no despair of Virginia and several other States, especially since Ex-Governor Floyd's declaration, (in his speech at the New York Merchants' Exchange,) as one sure to be chosen a Democratic Presidential Elector for his own State, that a compromise or fusion should take place between the Buchanan and Fillmore parties, in order to defeat the Southern renegade, and that he stood ready, if necessary, to cast his electoral vote for Mr. Fillmore, and that the democracy of his State would back him in so doing. I repeat to you that Fillmore stock is on the rise, and that rapidly; and it need not surprise you should the Buffalo prove an animal of such speed and bottom combined as to beat the old Buck of Pennsylvania, and the Pathfinder of nowhere in the Presidential race.

I have the satisfaction of being able to state on Mr. Fillmore's own authority, from his own lips, that he is against repealing the Nebraska Kansas Act, or restoring the Missouri Compromise line, and is utterly opposed to any further agitation of the slavery question, and for restoring harmony and giving permanent repose and peace to our now distracted country. He agreed, too, with me that he and Buchanan at the North were fighting each other's battle, and were waging common war against the common enemy that were seeking to poison our political Eden with the serpent and destructive element of political free-soilism.

I took leave of the noble, the conservative, the constitutional, the patriotic Ex-President, who was true to the South, to the Union, and to the Constitution, when a Southern slaveholder had proved a broken reed, and who seems commissioned by Providence to save the commonwealth from impending evil, strife and convulsions.—His course then was most conspicuous in its results; and his investiture now with the Presidential mantle would again pour oil on the troubled waters, restore halcyon days to the republic, and give conservatism a triumph that would sweep political free-soilism and fanatical abolitionism from the land, and establish the peace and prosperity of the Union on the Rock of the Constitution.

N. C. State Agricultural Society.
This body held meetings in the Commons Hall on every evening during the late Fair. The President, Judge Ruffin, presided.

Prof. Emmons, State Geologist, spoke on the importance of improving the stock of the State, the advantages of soiling, in producing manures, and increasing the products of the dairy.

The meeting was also addressed by Maj. C. L. Hinton, of Wake, Edmund Ruffin, of Va., Robt. R. Bridges, Esq., of Edgecombe, and F. P. Devereux, Esq., of Halifax, on the subject of composting, and on the necessity of rotation or alteration of crops, and on the great benefit to be derived from the pea crop.

The time of holding the Annual Fairs was changed from the 2d Tuesday to the 3d Tuesday in October, by a vote of 31 to 25.

A premium of \$50 was directed to be offered at the next Fair, for the best Essay on the methods of horizontal ploughing and hill-side ditching.

On motion of Mr. Devereux, the constitution was so amended as that a payment of \$20 shall constitute a Life Member.—The amount so raised to be invested as a permanent fund.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Mitchell for his address 500 copies of which were ordered to be printed.

Edmund Ruffin, Esq., of Virginia, by request of the Executive Committee, addressed the Society for an hour and a half on the means of improving the agriculture of the State, viz: by lime and marl, rotation of crops, &c. The pea crop, he said, which is peculiarly adapted to our State, was perhaps the greatest improving crop that could be used.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, President.
Jno. S. Dancy, Esq., Edgecombe, 1st Vice President.
R. H. Smith, Esq., Halifax, 2nd
W. R. Holt, Esq., Davidson, 3d
Hon. W. A. Graham, Orange, 4th
J. F. Hutchins, Esq., Wake, Treasurer.
Jno. C. Partridge, Esp., Wake, Secretary.

Executive Committee.—Jno. S. Dancy, of Edgecombe; R. H. Smith, Halifax; Maj. C. L. Hinton, Wake; Robt. A. Hamilton, Wake; Wm. H. Jones, Wake; Paul C. Cameron, Orange; Wm. R. Poole, Wake; Wilson W. Whitaker, Wake; W. A. Eaton, Warren; and Wm. R. Holt, Davidson.

Committee to invite Speaker to deliver the Annual Address at the next Fair.—Dr. E. A. Crudup, of Franklin; R. A. Hamilton, Wake; W. R. Holt, Davidson.

Lexington and Yaddin Flag.

LEXINGTON, N. C.
Friday, October 31, 1856.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTION TUESDAY, NOVEMBER
THE FOURTH.

We insert a column of tickets in this week's issue, which we hope each of our subscribers will clip out and distribute.—Let every man have a Fillmore ticket.

Postponed.
The sale of the Mills and lands belonging to Reubin Holmes and others has been postponed until the 3d day of December, it being the 1st Wednesday in the month.

The Craver tract of Land belonging to the heirs of Joseph Sowers has also been postponed until the 11th of November or Tuesday of Court. See advertisements.

Appointments.

Gen. J. M. Leach, the American elector for the 6th Congressional District, will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places:

Madison,	on	Friday	24th inst.
Leaksville,	"	Saturday	25th "
Wentworth,	"	Tuesday	28th "
Walnut Cove,	"	Friday	31st "
Kernersville,	"	Saturday	1st Octo

To the Polls!

Before another issue of our paper can reach you, the election for President of the United States will be over. We therefore take this last opportunity to appeal to Whigs and Americans and to all who prefer the election of Fillmore, to rally to the polls. We appeal to you in the name of this glorious Union which was purchased with the blood and treasure of our fore-fathers. We appeal to you in behalf of our public institutions. Act the part of Freemen—think for yourselves, determine to vote for the man of your choice—for the man whom you think to be most reliable, the most suitable for the crisis which is now upon the country—determine to do what you think is right, and leave the result to Providence. We appeal to you to come up on the day of the election, let no trifling cause, or little inconvenience prevent you from attending. If it is a beautiful day we shall expect you certain, and if it rains we shall expect you—for there is as much necessity of saving and serving our country on a rainy day, as there is when the sun shines forth in all his meridian splendor.—Are our liberties worth preserving, and is it of any importance to us that this Union should be preserved? If so, then show your love of Union and devotion to country by attending yourselves, and urging your friends and neighbors to attend the coming election. The election of next Tuesday may decide the destinies of this country. It may give a new impulse to our energies and be the means of showering upon us innumerable blessings—or it may be the means of bringing about a dissolution of the Union, with the attendant train of curses and wars too horrible to contemplate. Remember, then, that our country on the 4th of November next expects every man to do his duty; and let every patriot—every man who loves his country, who loves his home, his wife and his children feel it his duty and his privilege to go to the election and to exert his influence in behalf of those principles upon which we all believe depends the safety and prosperity of our Union and our Southern institutions. Let one and all be there, let none stay away. It is your country's call, let none hear it lightly. It may be the last call of the kind that will ever be made. Before another four years roll around, the cry of disunion which is now only whispered, may be heard resounding from every hill, and instead of a call to elect a president of these United States, the drum may be calling the people of the South to bathe their hands in the blood of their Northern brethren.—Now's the day and now's the hour to serve our country and to roll back the waves of disunion, now's the day and now's the hour to stifle fanaticism, and to allay sectional strife and to put to rest forever the agitation on this everlasting nigger question. Come out ye bold and true sons of the old North

State, and administer to these dis-unions and agitators a rebuke that will long be remembered. Recollect that Fillmore has been tried, and found not only faithful but able to contend with any danger or difficulty which may beset the ship of State. Recollect that in 1850 he calmed the troubled waters and gave peace and quietness to our country, and that he is again able to save our glorious Union.

The Yaddin Pill Maker.

We have been absent so much attending Mass Meetings, that we have been compelled to defer many things we wish to notice. Among others, the little pill carrier of Yaddin, who is so successful that—

Ev'n them he canna get attended.
Altho' their face he ne'er had kend it,
Just spit in a kale blade and send it,
As soon's he smells't,
What will mend it,
Baith their disease, and what will mend it,
At once he tells't.

And them a doctor's saws and whittles,
Of a' dimensions, shapes an' mettles,
A' kinds o' boxes, mugs an' bottles,
He's sure to hae;
Their latin names as fast he rattles
As A B C.

Calces o' fossils, earth, and trees;
True Sal-marium, o' the seas;
The farina of beans and peas.
He has't in plenty:

Aqua-fontis, what you please,
He can content ye.

Forbye, some new, uncommon weapons,
Urinus Spiritus of capons;
Or mite-horn shavings, filings scrapings;
Distilled per se;
Sal-alkali o' Midge-tail clippings,
An' monie mae."

We will attend to the pill man hereafter as we will also the Salem riots—

"The de'il came fiddin' thro' the town
And danced awa' with the register man,
And ilka wife cry'd, 'Auld Mahoun,
We wish you luck o' the prize man.'"

The Concert.

On last Thursday night the most interesting concert we ever witnessed came off in the Court House. Mr. Simril, who had been teaching vocal music in our village for the last few weeks, on the night of the 23 inst., brought out his juvenile class, consisting of about forty-five children from four to twelve years old, and it was truly astonishing to witness with what accuracy and taste they sung quite a number of pieces. The audience were perfectly delighted and carried away, and unanimously pronounced it the finest treat they had ever enjoyed. Mr. Simril has formed a second class of Juveniles numbering 70, but where they all come from is a novel to us, for we had not supposed that there were over half that number of children in the village under or between the years of four and twelve.—Go to your Sunday schools and you would think the number of children small, and go to our other schools, and you would not suppose that there were twenty in the place. Mr. Simril certainly has a great tact for teaching children, and if parents wherever he goes will form for him a Juvenile class, they will feel themselves amply repaid in the enjoyment and improvement which their children will derive from his instructions.

Jackson Hill Mass Meeting.

We had not the pleasure of attending the meeting at Jackson Hill on the 24th inst., but we learn that the Whigs and Americans had a glorious time of it, and that much good has been effected. Gen. Dockery was there, and made, we understand, an able eloquent address. The General is devoting his time and energies to the good cause, he is enlisted for the war. If a few others would imitate the example set them by Gen. Dockery, and manifest the same zeal, how easily it would be to carry the State for Fillmore. Mr. Kittrell was also present, and made a speech which we have heard spoken of in the highest terms of praise, as an able effort and calculated to do much good. J. W. Thomas also addressed the crowd, in that forcible and impressive style which characterize all his efforts. It is reported that Dr. Newsome and William Harris, became considerably fatigued as the meeting progressed, but whether they finally gin out, we have not yet ascertained.

The Mass Meetings.

On the 24th, according to previous announcement, the freemen of Guilford, Davidson, Forsyth, Randolph and the adjoining counties, met in Grand Mass Meeting at High Point on the N. C. R. Road, and it was indeed a glorious meeting. For several days previous the weather had been most delightful, but the morning of the 24th was rather gloomy and threatening rain, which no doubt prevented many from attending the meeting, who would otherwise have been present to participate in the councils of the thousands of their fellow citizens who had assembled to do honor to Millard Fillmore, the patriot Statesman of the age. We reached High Point about 11 o'clock in the cars, when we found a large crowd collected around the depot, and scattered thro' the adjoining groves amusing themselves in various ways, while many were busily engaged in fitting up their tents. About 12 o'clock, M., the crowd assembled at the stand, when the meeting was organized by calling Col. Henry B. Elliott of Randolph to the Chair, and appointing Joseph Spurgeon of Davidson, Col. Rush of Randolph, George C. Mendenhall of Guilford, and D. H. Starbuck of Forsyth Vice Presidents.—Mr. Elliott, in a brief but eloquent manner, returned his thanks for the honor conferred

upon him in calling him to the Chair, and closed by introducing to the audience, A. J. Dargan, Esq., Elector for the 7th Congressional district. Mr. Dargan was greeted with rounds of applause as he took the stand, and was frequently cheered during the delivery of an able and interesting speech. Mr. Dargan's effort was a very happy one; his speech abounded with historical facts intermixed with anecdote and humor, and at times he was very eloquent enchainning the audience for over an hour. When Mr. Dargan had closed, it was announced that there would be a recess for an hour, when Mr. Rayner would address the meeting. At the appointed hour, and at the firing of the cannon, the people again assembled at the stand to listen to Mr. Rayner, who delivered a most eloquent and patriotic speech of more than two hours in length. The evening was cold and inclement, but no one left his seat or scarcely changed his position during the whole time occupied in the delivery of the speech, while the pathetic and eloquent strains of the speaker frequently moved the audience to tears. Mr. Rayner's exposition of the principles of the American party, was able, eloquent and conclusive. We regret that we have not time and space to follow Mr. Rayner through the many arguments and points of his speech, though perhaps it is better that we have not, for we should fail in the attempt, to do the Hon. gentleman justice, for it is necessary to hear Mr. Rayner in order to have the least conception of his ability and of the power and force of his eloquence.

The abuse which Democratic speakers and newspaper scribblers have heaped upon Mr. Rayner, is strong evidence of the great fear in which they hold him, and of the deadly blows he deals among their ranks. Although the owner of over two hundred slaves, a constant effort has been made to impress upon the public mind, that he is tainted with abolitionism. We wish that every Protestant in the land could have heard that part of Mr. Rayner's speech in which he dwelt upon Romanism and its tendencies. He showed from Roman Catholic authority, that they regard marriage as a sacrament and not a civil contract, and it not solemnized by a Catholic Priest, it was nothing more than a state of concubinage, and the offspring illegitimate. "Go home" said Mr. Rayner, "and tell your wives that the Roman Catholics say that they are living in a state of concubinage, take your little daughters on your knees, and tell them that they are bastards, then tell them that Buchanan is the candidate of the Catholic party, and that Fillmore is the candidate of the Protestant party, and if you do not know how to vote, let slandered virtue and prattling infamy tell you." So great and so constant has been the effort to prejudice the people of the West against Mr. Rayner, our people had learned to look upon him with distrust, but all such unfounded and unjust prejudices are fast fading away, and by his appearance and his speaking among us, he is making an impression, that newspaper scribblers and little party hucksters will find it impossible to overcome and useless to resist.

After Mr. Rayner had closed, the crowd dispersed to their tents and to other places of accommodation fitted up for the occasion.

After supper, quite a number collected in front of the station house, where they were entertained by short speeches from Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, A. G. Foster, Wilson, Armfield, Scott and the editor of the Flag. We were kindly entertained during the night, by our host Jeremiah Pickett, and early next morning, in company with Messrs. Dargan and Caldwell, we left to attend a Mass Meeting at Cotton Grove, in Davidson County, so that we can only speak of the second day's proceedings at High Point, from what we have heard, and that is, that there were nearly three times as large a crowd on the second as on the first day. That they were addressed in the morning by Mr. A. G. Foster of Randolph, and Mr. B. A. Kittrell of Davidson, in able and eloquent speeches, which reflected much credit on the speakers themselves, and highly delighted the large and intelligent audience which had assembled to hear them. In the evening Gov. Morehead closed the exercises of the day, and of the occasion, by one of the most able and happiest efforts of his life, from all accounts it must have told with most thrilling effect upon the crowd. North Carolina has many able and talented sons, but no one, to whom we have ever listened, can so easily and so completely take captive his audience and sway them to his will, as Gov. Morehead.

His name is a tower of strength in North Carolina, and the election on the 4th of November, will show that he is exerting a powerful influence in this State.

As we stated above, we in company with Messrs. Dargan and Caldwell, left High Point on the morning of the 25th for Cotton Grove, where we arrived about 12 o'clock, and found quite a large crowd who had assembled for the purpose of hearing public speaking and partaking of a free barbecue furnished by the liberality of John Miller, Esq., and others, to whom all praise is due; for it certainly was as fine a barbecue as was ever served upon an occasion of that kind. The tables were covered with nice white cloths, and every thing was as neat and as clean and tempting as could be

imagined. So much so, that it was very evident that some ladies of taste and refinement had had the ordering and arrangement of matters. And upon inquiry, we found that Mrs. Miller had shown her patriotism and zeal in the good cause by superintending the arrangement of the tables. You may call it a barbecue or whatever you please; we call it a feast, at which hundreds partook and were all satisfied. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Charles L. Payne to the Chair, who introduced to the audience Mr. Dargan, who if possible made a better and more eloquent speech than he had the previous day at High Point. He was listened to with the most marked attention and deepest interest. Mr. Dargan's reputation as a public speaker had preceded him, and he well sustained himself. His exhortation of the old line Whigs "who are going round the green pastures of Democracy and reaching over licking the outside blades," was terrible and decidedly rich; though we must confess it was rather cruel, considering that these gentlemen, when the great Democratic feast is spread out will have "to wait in the kitchen," as Mr. Dargan said he had to do when a boy when folks come, "and will not get to the first table," standing on the Cincinnati platform, in the language of Mr. Dargan away off in one corner, like an old goose in cold weather with one foot up.

After Mr. Dargan had closed, the crowd were invited to partake of the barbecue;—and having done so, they assembled again, when Mr. Caldwell entertained them with a most elegant speech. Mr. Caldwell spoke with great force and energy, and gave the Democracy some pretty heavy blows from which they will not easily recover. We always listen to Mr. Caldwell with pleasure—he speaks from a full heart, and there is no man in the country better posted or better informed in politics.

The Mass Meeting at High Point passed off well and will long be remembered with pleasure by the thousands who participated therein. We were glad to see so many ladies in attendance at both places. We are opposed to ladies dabbling in politics, but we rejoice in seeing them showing their patriotism and devotion to their country, by attending on such occasions and by their countenance encouraging their husbands, fathers and brothers.

Brutal Murder.

The most brutal, unfeeling murder we ever heard of, was perpetrated in the western part of this county, on Saturday evening last. A young woman by the name of Martha Pinnix, started on that afternoon, to go from one neighbor's house to another; but not arriving, her friends and neighbors, becoming alarmed, made diligent search from Saturday night till Monday morning, when her dead body was found in a thicket in the woods, having been shot through the head with a shot gun, and her throat horribly cut. She had evidently been enticed into the woods by some devilish fiend in human shape, and then brutally murdered.

We refrain, at present, from prudential considerations, from publishing the names of any suspected of this foul deed, or to give currency to the many rumors connected with the matter. The girl and her parents were highly respectable. This shocking affair has created the most intense excitement throughout the whole neighborhood.

Greensboro' Patriot.

From Nicaragua.

By the arrival of the Tennessee, at New Orleans, we have later news from Nicaragua. From a somewhat disconnected despatch, it seems that Walker's forces and the Guatemalians have had two collisions at Massaya and Granada, from both of which places the Guatemalians were driven, with a loss in the last encounter of 1,100 out of 4,000 men, all told, of whom but 16 were killed, and 30 wounded. The details are possibly somewhat exaggerated,—though there can be no doubt of Walker's victory.—The most serious part of the business would seem to be the murder by the natives of three Americans, entirely disconnected with Walker. Of this, however, no particulars are given.

N. Y. Express.

Pennsylvania.

The Fillmore State Committee has published an address repudiating the Union Electoral Ticket, as it is called, and presenting their own Fillmore and Donelson Ticket, which is nothing but a Fillmore and Donelson Ticket. They deny having any connection with the Fremont Ticket, and declare that the State can and will be redeemed on the 4th of November.

We like this. Especially do we like the refusal to unite with the Fremont party. It is manly, patriotic, National; and whether in triumph or defeat, deserves honor.

STRAY SHOT.—It is with ideas as with pieces of money, those of the least value generally circulate the most.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

Educational Convention.
This Convention organized on Tuesday evening last, by the appointment of Dr. J. T. Wheat, of the University of N. C., President; E. W. Orburn, of Greensboro', Vice President; C. C. Cole, of Greensboro', and R. H. Brown of Asheboro', Secretaries; and Prof. Kerr, of Murfreesboro', Treasurer.

We are not prepared to give in detail the proceedings of this highly interesting Convention, which continued its sessions until Friday evening last. There were a large number of delegates in attendance, representing nearly all portions of the State and many of the most important Institutions of learning within its bounds. Teachers of Common Schools were there, and the friends of education. We have rarely seen a body, which presented an assemblage of men of greater intelligence.

Among the most important subjects which occupied the time and attention of the Convention, we would name the following:

The permanent organization of a State Educational Association was determined on; and Committees appointed to mature the plan, draft a Constitution, &c. This Association will have subdivisions, with District and Country Associations.

Mr. R. H. Brown, of Asheboro', presented to the Convention a Manuscript Spelling Book, of which he is the author, which was described as possessing new and important features and improvements, and asked the Convention to appoint a Committee to examine it and report upon its merits. The Convention received the application, and appointed a Committee accordingly. We learn that Mr. Benjamin Sumner, of this vicinity was appointed on this Committee, which, by the way, was a most capital selection, there being few more critically accurate scholars.

A number of learned and labored essays were read to the Convention, all bearing upon the general subject of education, in some one or the other of its various interests. Some of these were designed in especial reference to the free schools of our State, and their authors devoted themselves to the development of plans and suggestions looking to the greater efficiency and success of that system. These essays, in the main, were interesting; and as they were open to discussion, gave rise to frequent and able debates. They will probably be published, and may hereafter become valuable as instituting changes and improvements in our educational system.

Mr. B. Sumner moved a Resolution, declaring that we ought to have a Military School in this State; or a school designed on the plan of the West-Point Academy. He sustained his motion by reading to the Convention and able paper, prepared by himself, in favor of such an establishment, which met a very flattering reception. The resolution was adopted, and the Convention requested the author to furnish the Executive Committee with a copy of his views as read in their hearing.

Mr. D. A. Davis, of this place, offered a resolution to memorialize the Legislature, for the establishment of a Normal School in each Judicial or Congressional District of the State, for the purpose of qualifying young men to become teachers in the Common Schools of the State.

This we think, if carried out as we heard it explained, will prove a most important acquisition to the free school system. According to the plan as detailed, the pupils of these schools are to be educated at the charge of the school districts, each district contributing for this purpose, its pro rata, (which will not exceed two or three dollars,) to a sum sufficient to pay the teachers' salary, being all that will be required. The pupils, thus educated free of charge, will be required to teach school in this State, for a term not less than that they were in the Normal School. The plan is calculated to supply a force of competent teachers to the common schools of approved qualification, and as such, is deserving of serious attention.

There were many other things said and done, as will appear more fully in the published proceedings of the Convention, which we suppose will be given to the public in the course of a few days.

We congratulate the State on this first educational convention assembled in North Carolina; and feel confident if the work so propitiously begun is prosecuted with a zeal equalled by the importance or merits of the cause it was designed to promote, education, in the old North State, will ere long flourish here as it does in the most favored portions of our Country.