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# Rowan Whig and Western Advocate.

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G. A. MILLER & J. W. JAMES. MILLER & JAMES, EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS. TWO DOLLARS for paid in two months; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months; and Three Dollars if not paid within the year.

New Arrangement of Advertising Terms. The Proprietors of the Newspapers in Salisbury, have agreed upon the following arrangement of uniform advertising rates:

By the Square.	One Insertion.	Two Insertions.	Three Insertions.	Four Insertions.	Five Insertions.	Six subsequent Insertions.	Each subsequent Insertion.
1 square.	25	50	75	100	125	150	43
2 " "	40	80	120	160	200	240	66
3 " "	55	110	165	220	275	330	99
4 " "	70	140	210	280	350	420	132
5 " "	85	170	255	340	425	510	165
6 " "	100	200	300	400	500	600	198
7 " "	115	230	345	460	575	690	231
8 " "	130	260	390	520	650	780	264
9 " "	145	290	435	580	725	870	297
10 " "	160	320	480	640	800	960	330
11 " "	175	350	525	700	875	1050	363
12 " "	190	380	570	760	950	1140	396
13 " "	205	410	615	820	1025	1230	429
14 " "	220	440	660	880	1100	1320	462
15 " "	235	470	705	940	1175	1410	495
16 " "	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	528
17 " "	265	530	795	1060	1325	1590	561
18 " "	280	560	840	1120	1400	1680	594
19 " "	295	590	885	1180	1475	1770	627
20 " "	310	620	930	1240	1550	1860	660
21 " "	325	650	975	1300	1625	1950	693
22 " "	340	680	1020	1360	1700	2040	726
23 " "	355	710	1065	1420	1775	2130	759
24 " "	370	740	1110	1480	1850	2220	792
25 " "	385	770	1155	1540	1925	2310	825
26 " "	400	800	1200	1600	2000	2400	858
27 " "	415	830	1245	1660	2075	2490	891
28 " "	430	860	1290	1720	2150	2580	924
29 " "	445	890	1335	1780	2225	2670	957
30 " "	460	920	1380	1840	2300	2760	990
31 " "	475	950	1425	1900	2375	2850	1023
32 " "	490	980	1470	1960	2450	2940	1056
33 " "	505	1010	1515	2020	2525	3030	1089
34 " "	520	1040	1560	2080	2600	3120	1122
35 " "	535	1070	1605	2140	2675	3210	1155
36 " "	550	1100	1650	2200	2750	3300	1188
37 " "	565	1130	1695	2260	2825	3390	1221
38 " "	580	1160	1740	2320	2900	3480	1254
39 " "	595	1190	1785	2380	2975	3570	1287
40 " "	610	1220	1830	2440	3050	3660	1320
41 " "	625	1250	1875	2500	3125	3750	1353
42 " "	640	1280	1920	2560	3200	3840	1386
43 " "	655	1310	1965	2620	3275	3930	1419
44 " "	670	1340	2010	2680	3350	4020	1452
45 " "	685	1370	2055	2740	3425	4110	1485
46 " "	700	1400	2100	2800	3500	4200	1518
47 " "	715	1430	2145	2860	3575	4290	1551
48 " "	730	1460	2190	2920	3650	4380	1584
49 " "	745	1490	2235	2980	3725	4470	1617
50 " "	760	1520	2280	3040	3800	4560	1650

Longcherished Revenge. A tale of the Old World and Early Michigan. The history of jurisprudence embodies among its dusty archives many a tale of love, of sorrow, of blighted affection, of bitter, remorseless persecution, and long-cherished vengeance, which needs not the pen of a Warren and a Dickens, to invest them with every attribute of startling interest which can mark the narrative of fiction.

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LIVERY AND SALES STABLES!! THE SUBSCRIBER IS HAVING ERECTED in the Town of Salisbury, a large and very convenient LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, entirely new and capable of accommodating 125 Horses, and having also supplied himself with good milk breaks and gentle horses, either for driving or working in harness, respectfully solicits the patronage of the travelling public.

NEW SUPPLY OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY! JAMES HORAH HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK and Philadelphia, the largest and best selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry ever offered for sale in the Town of Salisbury, comprising a general assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear Bobs, Cuff Buttons, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Breast Pins, Finger Rings, fine Gold Pencils, & Cases, Gold, Silver and Steel SPECTACLES.

150 NEGROES WANTED! THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW IN MARKET for the purchase of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEGROES, of all descriptions, for which he will pay the Very Highest Prices in Cash.

RICHWINE & HARRISON, General Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Crockery, AND Grocery Merchants, No. 76, SALISBURY, N. C.

A. CALDCLEUGH, House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

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where, Hon. Peter Moray, then Attorney General; Hon. A. H. Hanscum, Hon. T. J. Drake, Hon. E. H. Thompson and George W. Wisner. During the twelve days occupied by the trial, the prisoner Damm remained impassive and unmoved throughout, except upon permission being granted by the court, the bones of the murdered man, which had been wired together and placed under a covered table, were suddenly drawn out at the very feet of the prisoner—when a deathly paleness spread over his face, and a strong and involuntary shudder passed through his frame. The evidence, as may be gathered from the foregoing sketch, was entirely circumstantial, there being no direct testimony whereby to connect the prisoner with the death of Ulrich and the jury found themselves unwilling to convict; and giving the unhappy prisoner the benefit of the slight doubt by which the conviction was surrounded, brought in after a lengthy consultation, a verdict of—not guilty! The prisoner left the court house amid a deep and thrilling silence, and was never more seen in Laper county.—Detroit Inquirer.

SHAMYL. The mountain chief, whose exploits for so many years have won the admiration of Europe, Shamyl, the warlike prophet of the Caucasus, was born towards the end of the last century, at a town called Hirmi, situated in one of the wildest parts of Circassia. He was early educated in the two chief departments of Oriental knowledge—religion and arms; and many traits of truly Spartan courage are related of him. On one occasion, while a mere child, he was attacked and wounded by some comrades; but, although his life was endangered, he continued to conceal what had happened, because he would not consent to admit that he had been vanquished even by numbers. For a long time, Shamyl occupied a comparatively subordinate position in the Murides, or body-guards of Hassan Bey, the Imam. It was only after the assassination of that chief, in one of the civil contests which weakened Circassia and favored the advance of Russia, that the celebrated warrior made himself known. He was elected to succeed the fallen Imam by general acclamation, and having ruthlessly avenged the crime that had been committed, began that career which has since afforded him a world-wide renown. The means by which he obtained his popularity are not well known. As yet, we are in possession only of fragments of Circassian history for the last twenty years. But it appears certain that Shamyl, though despised by many of the Circassians, possessed noble qualities, and is eminently fitted to rule over a barbarous people.

He is of middle height, with gray eyes and red hair. His complexion is white, and as delicate as that of the Circassian beauties who are sometimes exposed for sale in the private bazars of Constantinople. Perhaps the contrast of his feminine appearance with his extraordinary courage and impassibility in the presence of danger, may have strongly contributed to excite admiration among his rude and cowardly countrymen. All reports speak of him as gentle even when ordering acts of the greatest cruelty. He is sober in food, and scrupulously obeys the injunction of the Prophet to drink no wine—allowing his followers, however, full liberty to intoxicate themselves. A few hours of sleep suffice for him; and whilst his full-bodied body-guard snore around, he rises, and somewhat ostentatiously employs himself in reading and prayer. A post of Daghestan has said, that "he has lightning in his eyes, and flowers on his lips;" for, like all popular leaders, he has the gift of eloquence, and gains his victories as much by conquest as by generalship. All his proceedings are in the gorgeous language, and it is said that nothing can equal the effect of the short orations he delivers to his troops before he leads them on to victory.

The first residence of Shamyl, after he was raised to supreme rank, was Achulge, where he built, in the center of the fortress, a little house in the European style, with the assistance of Russian prisoners and deserters. Here he lived in the humblest possible style, depending even for daily bread on the spontaneous offerings of his people. The fortress is built of the rudest rocks; and in 1839 was surrounded by the defenses of earth, with passages covered with wax, and mounds according to the best rules of science. The solid wooden towers, sloop against artillery, had been removed, so that when Gen. Grabbe appeared before it, after having taken Arzhan, and forced the passage of the Koi-sou, he at once understood the necessity of a regular siege. His first impulse, indeed, was to retreat; but remembering the orders of the Emperor; hoping, too, to terminate the war with glory by the capture of Shamyl, he determined on an attack. The difficulties to be overcome were immense; but the troops under his command were numerous, and accustomed to passive obedience. The mountaineers by degrees found their communication cut off. They were completely surrounded, and hunger and thirst began to tell upon them with more fatal effect even than the dreaded cannon of their enemies.

It was on the 23d of August, 1839, that the advanced ramparts having been taken, the Russian general ordered his men to storm the citadel. The Circassians now displayed almost supernatural courage. Even the women took part in the struggle, sword and pistol in hand. "Never," says a Russian eye-witness, "have I beheld so horrible a spectacle. We swam in blood, we climbed over barricades of men. The death-rattle was our martial music. I was clambering at the head of my battalion, already decimated, up a steep ascent, the cannon had ceased to roar; the wind blew away the somber curtain of smoke; we suddenly beheld, on a platform overhanging an abyss, a number of Circassian women. They knew that victory had declared against them, but firmly resolved to perish rather than fall into the hands of the Russians. They rolled enormous blocks of stone from the summit of the precipice. A huge mass whirled past me, and carried away several

of my soldiers. I thought of the Eumeneid, as we approached, she arose, dashed her infant's head against a rock, and then leaped with it into the abyss below. The others followed one by one, and all were dashed to pieces!" The great object of this sanguinary attack was to take Shamyl; but the prophet was found neither among the dead nor among the wounded. A whisper went abroad that he was concealed in a cave, and every rock was searched without success. Towards midnight some sentinels heard a noise. A man descended a precipice by means of a cord. When down, he examined the ground, gave a sign, and immediately came a second, and then a third, wrapped in a white cloth, such as Shamyl was accustomed to wear. The Russians now disclosed themselves, and took all three prisoners. But their joy threw them off their guard; and the real Shamyl—for he in the white coat was only a decoy—darted by, leaped into the Koi-sou, and swam across, untouched by the shower of balls sent after him. This wonderful escape of course added to the prophet's reputation; and it is not surprising that his people believe him to be the especial favor of Allah. The lovers of the marvellous pretend that on one occasion Shamyl allowed himself to be taken prisoner under another name, was conducted to St. Petersburg, obtained the rank of colonel in the army, and having learned the art of war and the secrets of the enemy, escaped back to his own country. This extraordinary man, however, has no need of fiction to exalt his merits as a patriot.

Having been driven out of Achulge, Shamyl removed his residence to a place called Dargy Wedeno, situated in the midst of dense forests and frightful precipices. It is a fine place that he has since, with various success, directed the operations of the war, issuing forth at critical periods, and exciting his people by his presence, but taking care not needlessly to expose his person, or to diminish the prestige of his name by too frequent appearance. Sometimes he has been reduced almost to the last extremity of despair. The Russian general, Woronzoff, by far the most formidable enemy ever sent against Circassia, cut roads through the country; and, instead of making periodical attacks on a grand scale, endeavored to weary out the mountaineers by marching to and fro in every direction. Many tribes were surrounded and compelled to submit; and at length the Tchetches found themselves unable to maintain the independence. They resolved, therefore, to send ambassadors to Shamyl, asking him either to come and assist them, which they knew he could not, or to allow them to submit to Russia. No one, however, would venture voluntarily to carry such a message; and four men were chosen by lot. They set out for Dargy, and determined, by means of gold, to buy the intercession of the mother of Shamyl, that he should at least hear what they had to say, and accept of her submission. They succeeded in securing the poor old woman to speak for them. What passed at the interview was kept a secret; but horrible results were feared, for the prophet immediately afterwards retired to the mosque to fast and pray. He remained there until late next morning; and then appearing amidst a general assembly which he had ordered to be called together, announced, with many circumstances, that the Tchetches had formed the impious project of submitting to the Ghaour; that they had sent messengers to plead their excuse; and that these messengers had returned a woman to make him the disgraceful communication; but that he had asked counsel of the Prophet; and that the Prophet had ordered him, from Allah, to give a hundred lashes with a whip to the woman who had been suborned. "That woman!" he roared, in a terrific voice, "is my mother!" There was a thrill of expectant horror, and the mother of Shamyl, with a shriek, fell upon the ground. The stern chieftain continued: "What was my amazement when I heard this order! I wept bitter tears. Mahammed then obtained from Allah that I might substitute myself for the sinner. I am ready!" So saying, he descended from his position, and ordered two of his guards to perform the office of executioner upon him. They refused at first, but were compelled to obey. At the first blow the blood started; but the people now rushed forward, snatched the whips from the hands of the men, and insisted that so painful a scene should not continue. The Tchetché ambassadors now expected that their time was come; but to their surprise, and that of every one, Shamyl pardoned them and said: "Go back to your countrymen, and tell them what you have seen!" It would be impossible, within any reasonable space, to give an outline of the various operations which Shamyl has directed against the Russians. Indeed, accurate details are not yet known; and it is to be feared that tradition alone will hand them down to posterity. But it is not only as a warrior and enthusiast that Shamyl is distinguished. He is remarkable, also, as a legislator. By his influence the people of Daghestan, previously divided into rival sects and tribes, have been melted down into a mass almost homogeneous, and he has established many useful institutions. His country is partitioned into twenty provinces, each under its naib, or governor. Four of them are invested with absolute authority; the others are obliged to give periodical reports of their actions. Each naib is obliged to raise three hundred horsemen—one from every ten families under his jurisdiction. The soldier's family is exempt from all taxes; the others pay his expenses. Every man, however, from fifteen to fifty, is, properly speaking, a soldier, ready to act on any great emergency. Shamyl himself has a body-guard of one thousand men, kept under rules of monastic severity. By their means he restrains the insubordination of such among his people as occasionally grow impatient of his iron yoke. Formerly, all contributions were

EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ENDORSMENT.—Some people are so unskilful as to believe and hold an editor responsible, personally, individually, socially, and pecuniarily, for everything that appears in the paper with which he is connected, including as well extracted or compiled news, advertisements, communications, marriages, deaths and births, as what appears as editorial. It is more than we can bear. Ours are sufficiently manifold, without there being added to them all those of taste, grammar, assertion, fact, etc., which are conglomerated into those departments of a journal to which the public have access by advertisements, communications, and the like, under certain rather loose rules of journalism.

A YANKEE IN THE WRONG BOX. A recent session, while the judge and jury were eating their dinners, a young man from the "cedentary," being somewhat anxious to see the manner in which justice was meted out, walked into the court-room, and, as he afterwards expressed himself, "took a squint at all the seats, and seeing there wasn't nobody in the nicest one, with a raised all around it, thought he'd make sure on it 'fore the fellows got back from dinner."

"Silence in the Court?" "Silence in the Court?" repeated the broad-shouldered constable, leaning on the railing in front of His Honor, who immediately resumed the occupation of picking his teeth with a pin.

"Silence in the Court?" echoed the speaking-tones of a small, red-headed constable near the door; and the latter speaker immediately commenced elbowing the crowd, right and left, to let them know that he was *awoosid*.

"All ready?" says the Judge. "All ready!" replied the attorney. "Command the prisoner to stand up!" says the Judge, "while the indictment is being read."

"What do you say to the charge? Guilty or not guilty?" inquired the Judge, peeping over his spectacles, with a look cold enough to freeze a man's blood. "Guilty or not guilty?"

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR. The undersigned takes pleasure in stating that a public meeting of the citizens of Raleigh was held at the City Hall, on the 25th inst., for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements to accommodate visitors to the Second Annual State Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, beginning on Tuesday the 17th of October next. There was much interest expressed at present; and from the desire manifested, there will doubtless be ample accommodations offered to all the agriculturists, mechanics and others, of the State, who will be present there, so that they may have the true interests of the country at heart; and every assurance was given that it would be properly accommodated.

Three committees were appointed by the meeting to attend at each of the three principal Hotels of the city, for the purpose of referring visitors to places where they can comfortably lodged, after the rooms of the Hotels and other public houses are occupied.

All those who may desire to be relieved from a trouble of looking out for themselves, all please call at the *Yarborough House*, where there will be a committee, consisting Messrs. Yarborough, J. K. Marriot, T. U. Uley, P. F. Pescud, S. J. Gales, and J. P. F. Taylor; at the *City Hotel*—Capt. Lawrence, Col. R. I. Wynne, O. H. Perry, J. M. Towles, and T. H. Selby; at the *Guion's Hotel*—Capt. Guion, R. S. Tucker, J. H. Biggs, Wesley Whitaker, jr. and C. W. Hutelings. These committees will give visitors directions, whereby they may be suitably accommodated.

W. M. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Intendant and Chairman. Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854.

THE FAIR! THE FAIR!! It gives us great pleasure to state the preparations at the Fair grounds for the approaching Fair are progressing with cheerful expedition. We understand that several extensive halls are to be erected for the accommodation of the various classes of articles on exhibition, and an amphitheatre, with seats rising in successive tiers, at a convenient point for observation. The halls will be a large Reception Hall at the principal gate, a Planters' Hall, a Mechanics' Hall, and Floral Hall, and a Ladies' Refreshment Saloon. Floral Hall has been very considerably enlarged. The other buildings now on the grounds are to be enlarged also, and better fitted up for the purposes for which they were designed.

We understand, further, that the committee recently appointed by the citizens to ascertain the amount of accommodation for visitors that can be procured in the city, are succeeding in a most flattering manner, and that there is every probability that all who come will be agreeably and cheerfully entertained.

Delegates have been appointed to attend the Fair of the Granville County Agricultural Society at Henderson, and of the Maryland State Ag. Society at Baltimore. The Executive Committee are very desirous that all the members of the Society and those who design becoming such, should be present at the meeting of the Society in the Commons Hall, on Monday night the 16th of October. At that time the Judges will be appointed.

Members of the Society will procure their badges from the Treasurer—Mr. Hutchings—on the morning of the 17th, at his office in Reception Hall. Exhibitors are particularly requested to have all their articles at the grounds by Monday the 16th, in order to give the several committees time to arrange every thing before the opening of the Fair, and to secure to themselves a good location for their articles.

Power will be provided for the purpose of testing the different kinds of machinery that may be on exhibition. We publish below the result of the deliberations of the Executive Committee, including the names of the special committees and their respective duties. It will be seen that a rigid and efficient system has been adopted, which we trust will contribute greatly to the success of the Fair.

1. COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION. John C. Partridge, Chairman, James P. Jordan, Wm. D. Cooke, Jere. Nixon, Geo. T. Cooke, Wilson W. Whitaker, Seth Jones.

2. FLORAL HALL COMMITTEE. Dr. W. R. Scott, P. F. Pescud, W. L. Pomeroy.

3. MECHANICS' HALL COMMITTEE. John C. McCrae, Chairman, C. B. Root, C. W. D. Hutelings.

4. PLANTERS' HALL COMMITTEE. Wm. R. Poole, Chairman, Wm. A. Eaton, E. P. Guion.

It is the duty of the Reception Committee to receive every article intended for exhibition, and if found worthy, cause it to be entered upon the Register. They shall also see that each article is properly labeled and sent to its proper destination. It is the duty of the branch of the Committee on Stock, to examine all stock offered for exhibition and decide whether it is worthy to be received. When received, they will give to the exhibitor a card of acceptance, which must be presented to the Committee of Reception at Reception Hall, whereupon the stock will be duly registered.

The duties of the Committees in Floral Hall, Mechanics' Hall, and Farmer's Hall shall be, to receive all articles sent to them by the Committee of Reception and arrange them in the best manner in the several Halls. They shall have the sole charge of the Halls, and will not permit any article to be placed in them unless it has been labelled by the Committee of Reception. No article shall be removed from the Halls without the consent of the Executive Committee, or without a receipt being given for the same.

Getting rid of Caterpillars.—We have standing in our back yard, says the editor of the *Thomasville Watchman*, a beautiful mulberry tree, the leaves of which, some three weeks since, were being entirely eaten up by caterpillars. Being informed of a process to get rid of them, we tried it and are happy to announce the success of the experiment. With a common size gimblet, we bored a hole into the body of the tree, some two inches deep, perhaps, which we filled with sulphur, and the plugged up the hole. In a short time, say forty-eight hours, they were seen crawling about the yard, and in less than six days not one was to be found remaining on the tree. Young leaves are now putting forth from the limbs which they had stripped.

A GOOD ANSWER.—A little girl, meeting a countryman with a load of slaughtered swine dropped a courtesy. The rustic laughed without returning the civility. "What?" said he, "do you courtesy to dead hogs?" "No, sir," replied the little maid, "I courtesied to the live one."