commenced, preparations for the assault the attack by the steamers, which fired were made in the camps of the allies, and broadside upon the Malakoff and the counnumerous regiments were drawn up under terscarps of the Little Redan.

The Vladimir-always so ably handled, arms at dawn. It had been considered that when anything daring was done by the proper to forward the men in detachments. and not in columns, so as to keep the ene- Russians, the French said " C'est du Vladimir"-steamed rapidly up under the very my as much as possible ignorant of our intentions. The storming was entrusted to mouths of the French batteries on Mount the Second and Light Divisions, portions Sapoune, delivered her broadside, and then in which it was originally introduced it and mutual interests which should be careof which were to form immediate support, majestically steaming round delivered a se- was adopted with only one dissenting vote while the rear was to be kept by the Fourth | cond, without eliciting in the confusion any Division, the Guards and Highlanders and reply from the French. These broadsides the Third Division. Sir William Codring- committed dreadful havoc, and threw the ton had the general command of the storm- | ranks of the assaulting columns into inexing, and was supported by General Mark- tricable confusion. Notwithstanding every adverse circumstance, however, the French

There was no visible movement on the maintained their ground at the foot of the part of the Russians, and the northern scarp and in the ditch of the Little Redan camps as well as the bridge were unusally and Black Batteries, firing resolutely at evquiet. They seemed passively to wait the ry Russian who showed himself over the cessation of our fire, answering but at in- parapet, while the Russians on their part tervals only from their guns, and either un- were equally quick in returning shot for able or unwilling to reply. At 91 all the shot when a Frenchman raised his person regiments of the Second and Light Divi- more than usual. This part of the fight sions, as well as the General and Staff, had partook, at last, of a certain Indian characmade their way into the trenches; Gener- ter, the struggle from cover to cover, real Codrington taking up his position in the sembling those of which we have all read fifth parallel, while Gen. Markham had his in the glowing pages of Cooper. in a pit called Egerton's Pit, in the third These painful phases of the combined parrallel. The stormers consisted of porassault proceeded, while the main attack tions of the thirtieth, forty-first, fifty-fifth on the Malakoff rapidly lost its early char- tial features and principles were drawn and sixty-second from the Second Division; acteristics. It is difficult to give such a from, and based upon, the Constitution of produce. They are the mainspring of our of the ninetieth. ninety-seventh, twentythird and eighty-eighth from the Light Division. The ladder parties were told off from the third buffs and ninety-seventh regiments. 'The supports of these regiments, as well as other regiments of the same Di-

vision, were in reserve in the fourth and third parallels ready for action. At the foot of the Malakoff had also been massed high. The embrasures and platforms were stormers from the French First Zouaves, and 450 men of the First Chasseurs de Vincennes, under the command of General regular shape, in which small openings M'Mahon.

The Fifth Division furnished stormers for the Little Redan and the works on the proper left of the Malakoff. The Second Division kept the trenches, while the fourth rows of gigantic beams of Norway pine, and the height of earth forming the roof was in reserve. Gen. Pellissier and his staff rode through the British camp on the way to Inkermann at 111 o'clock, passing the Quards and Highlanders as they moved up the Worcuzoff road to the trenches. possession extremely difficult. Gen. Simpson took up a position near the picket house on the Woronzoff road. There were few spectators on the hills, on account of precautions taken by Gen Simpson to stop all egress from Balaklava. But the few who were fortunate enough in gaining admittance to Cathcart hill were blinded by the dust and saw nothing, and the only witnesses of the storm were those who took part in it, or those who formed the supports of the stormers. At a few minutes before noon; the bombardment was urged to terrific blaze of fire, which poured upon the Russians from embrasures purposely kept closed until that moment. At ten minutes past 12 the signal for the storming of the Malakoff was given by the explosion of two mines close to the counterscarp, and in the confusion caused by the smoke and uproar the Zouaves and Chasseurs rushed on. They made their way over ground plowed up by the explosion of shells, and full of holes and elevations of jagged and irregular formation. The speed was scarcely impeded by this obstacle, and they jumped down the ditch and up the sides of the works without using the scaling laddoro. The Russiand, -hly taken by surprise, were driven out the redoubt or killed, and left the French complete masters of it; the short distance of twenty-five yards, which separated the ditch of the Malakoff from the parrallel, contributing not a little to the fortunate is-

[From the New Jersey Eagle ] THE AMERICAN PARTY IN CONNECTICUT. We invite attention to the following pa-

> per which, we understand, was recently read, approved, and ordered published, as the sentiment of the anti-Fusion American Councils of Connecticut. In the Council-

For the first time in the history of our overnment, the fearful experiment of formng a Northern sectional party-of arraying one half of our republican family against the other-based upon 'geographical discriminations,' seems to have been detertence elsewhere. nined upon in various high political quarters, and as anti-slavery orators and emissaries of fusion, are industriously at work to connect the American party of Connecticut to the same dangerous experiment, it becomes, therefore, all Americans, as well and depopulation and decay would soon folas reflecting men of all parties, to take a low. calm survey of our position; examine the inducements, and consider whether we have cause sufficient to warrant the hazardous our cities, enhance the value of our lands, consequences.

No member of the American party need vicinity. be told that it was organized as a conservative and constitutional party. Its essenpicture of the work as may furnish an ap- the United States, and the spirit of Washproximate idea of its proportions and as- ington's Farewell Address to his Country. the State. pect. But the description of it will per- No intelligent member of the party need haps be sufficient to afford some conception be reminded of these facts. The pledges of its nature, and characterize the aspect of assumed and principles inculcated, are too this as well as the Redan and other forts recent in his recollection to need other conheld by the Russians. The ditch was about firmation. The perpetuity of our Unionfifteen feet deep, and the scarp twenty feet the reformation of our naturalization laws -- and to ' resist all foreign influences against elevated above the level of the work, which the institutions of our country,' were the was divided into parts by traverses of ir- fundamental objects of our Order. The following advice from Washington's rious products, mark the direction of their

were left for the passage of men. These Farewell Address was imperatively inculcatraverses were mostly quarried works, the ted galleries of which were supported by double

"It is of infinite moment, that you should properly value the immense value of your National Union to your collective made every vault bomb proof. The tra- and individual happiness; that you should verses generally measured twelve to fifteen cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable feet in height, and being most irregular in attachment to it; accustoming yourselves their form, mast have rendered complete to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; The Redan was similarly arranged in- watching for its preservation with jealous ternally, and this peculiarity of construc- anxiety; discountenancing whatever may tion accounts for the inactivity of the Rus- suggest even a suspicion, that it can in any sians during the last bombardment, the event be abandoned; and indignantly soldiers concealing them selves in their case- frowning upon the first dawning of every mates till such time as the beavy fire should attempt to alienate any portion of our coun-

cease. It does not appear either that the try from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred same source. Our quarries and ship-yards are equally guards of these works were changed often- tics which now bind the various parts .--

(Special Correspondence of the Petersburg cious materials of manufacturing industry The South, in the same intercourse with the North, sees its agriculture grow and its

commerce expand."

RALEIGH, Oct. 17, 1855 .- The weather to-day is more propitious and charming Had Washington been endowed with the than it was on yesterday, the air being despirit of prophecy, no language could have lightfully pleasant, and scarcely 'a cloud more forcibly depicted our present condidiscernible. tion. The North and South have great There has been a perfect avalanche

arrivals since 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. fully guarded and maintained. The railroad cars on both roads have been Connecticut is dotted over with manufaccrowded on each regular and 'extra train turing villages, and manufacturing establast night and to-day, besides which hunlishments are scattered upon every waterdreds, and perhaps with truth I might add fall throughout the State; employing thouthousands, have been pouring in from the sands of her most worthy and intelligent

counties of Wake, Granville, Johnston. citizens, who would otherwise seek sub-sis-Chatham, Franklin and Nash. It may well be supposed that a largely

The agricultural resources of the State increased number visited the Fair to-day alone would hardly support one half her The grounds have indeed presented an anpresent population. Strike from their eximated and cheering appearance. Frank istence our workshops and manufactories Johnson's well-known band of music from Warrenton, occupied a prominent position,

and contributed much to the enlivening and gratification of the vast multitude Flags too were streaming in the breeze, and then the sun in all its glory beamed brightly on all around and beneath.

The marshals made their appearance about 10 o'clock. Gen. J. T. Littlejohn. of Granville, as the chief. He was ably supported by the following assistants: S Hays, Col. H. J. B. Clark, J. Averitt, Jr., Col. H. T. Clark and J. H. Yarborough They all entered immediately upon the discharge of their duties.

Express.)

THE STATE FAIR.

Floral Hall was this morning thrown open for the reception of visitors. The room is quite spacious and pleasant, but what shall I say of its unnumbered contents. Soon after entering the Hall my attention was directed to many handsome specimens of baskets, embroideries, worked capes, collars, counterpanes, bed quilts, etc. Among these I must particularly refer to a most magnificent and elegant crotchet knit counterpane, all wool, and made by one of the fair ladies of Newbern, (Mrs. E

Cuthbert.) The middle, or ground work, is made of wool of a great variety of colors, and it has a beautiful border of scarlet, blue and white with a heavy fringe. Mrs. C. is not awarded the first premium shall be much surprised, for it is certainly one of the most attractive articles that has ever been on exhibition anywhere. I observed also in another part of the Hall pair of very nice silk socks, and a pair of black mits, which a young lady advised me

age) who has nearly reached her four-score



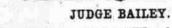
SALISBURY, N. C.: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1855. Office on Main street, a few doors Northeast of the Court House. MT II. Hogan Helper, Esq., is the

ubscriptions and Office accounts.

## BUSINESS NOTICE. DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Miller & James (the Editor and Proprietors of the Whig and Advocate) is dissolved from this date, by mutual consent. September 21st, 1855.

G. A. Miller, (the Senior Editor) has dis posed of his interest in the Office to James F. Bell jr. late the Junior Editor of the Carolina Watchman. By special agreement G. A. Miller has consented to conduct the editorial department of the Whig and Advocate until the 30th, of October next at which time the 3d Vol. of the paper will expire and he will close his editorial connection with the paper and State. All persons indebted to the late Firm of Miller and James are earnestly requested to pay up immediately to Bell and James, and those who have claims against the Firm will present them Bell and James.



The Editor of the "Watchman" affects to be outrageously indignant and tremendously brave at what he says "appears to be a sneer of contempt" flung by us Judge Bailey. We think both the mental and moral machinery of the editor must have been most awfully exercised, to place such a forced construction on mere sitalwere made of silk raised in Wake county, ics and points !" Coke, in his Institutes and by a very aged lady, (Mrs. Lucy Sav- | in his superlative laudations of Littleton,

sins.

gladden the hearts and quicken the brains of many a poor editor and printer, and teach them by that logic which never fails to convince, the Almighty Dollar, that they labored not in vain.

When however will the South understand and appreciate her true interests and resources? When will she turn a cold shoulder to abstractions, and encourage and protect her own Farmers, Merchants, Miners, Mechanics and Literary men, in the daily pursuits of their occupations? When will she cease to visit and scatter by thousands her money upon the Hotels of Cape May Saratoga and Niagara and buy from the Manufacturers of the North' every article of necessity and luxury, from a goose-quilltooth pick, to a steam engine? We answer, whenever that day shall come when demagogues and mere partisan editors and will attend to the obtaining and settlement of, orators shall be kicked from their stools by the people of the South, and their places filled by sincere patriots and statesmen.

But says the Standard, "We hope the Democratic press throughout the Union will apply the lash to it; for as it condemns the President and his administration, we cannot entertain very strong hopes that the K. N. papers, either North or South, will condemn it-this one virtue, in their estimation, covering the whole multitude of its

"Still harping about his daughter "!still like a kitten running around after its tail !-- so goes the editor of the Standard. It is not the abolitionism of Putnam's Magazine which so offends the nostrils of the editor, but "it condemns the President and for payment and settlement to the "Firm of his administration "! Were it not for "the President and his administration "-the loaves and fishes, the editor of the Standard, would roar the Southern people on abolition, "as gently as a sucking dove." As evidence of this assertion let any one turn to the same issue of the Standard where the at publishers of Putnam's Magazine are denounced as "hypocritical and unprincipled" and he will find nearly a column of space occupied by the Standard, from this same Magazine which the editor says " is only fit to be read by the putrid masses of Northsays even Littleton's &c's are full of grave ern fanatics, traitors and political desperaloes." The "Willey House" must have

These manufactories and manufacturing villages add to the growth and wealth of and create prosperity in their immediate They furnish labor for our surplus population, build our railroads and furnish a market for more than all the farmer can prosperity. The products of these manufactories are principally consumed out of

It is not unreasonable to assume, that from one-third to one tailf are consumed in the Southern States alone. It cannot be denied that the South is our best customer. If any one doubts this let him take the Collinsville Axe Bactory and trace its manufactures to their final destination. Go to Bristol or Waterbury, and among their vamillions of clocks, until they are found adorning almost every palace and cabin from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. That Sam Colt has spread his fame throughout our, Southern country, few will need remind-

ing. Wherever a railroad makes its track over Southern territory, the works of Woodruff & Beach and Tracy & Fales, are almost sure to follow. The names of Jerome, Thompson, Terry, Collins, Hazard, Sharpe, and hosts of others of our leading manufacturers, are as well known and familiar at the South as household words.

Our schools and colleges receive a liberal patronage, and our book-makers and publishers find ready customers from the

sue of the storm. In the meantime two other attacks had been almost simultaneously made upon the Russians, with far less fortunate results. Gen. Codrington, hearing the signal of the assault on the Malakoff, after a short pause gave the order to storm the Redan. The ladder parties of the third and ninetyseventh dashed out, and favored by tolerably even ground, passed the abattis, which was no sensible obstacle to their progress, and planted their ladders on the salient angle of the work. The stormers, less active than they had been, were delayed by their inability to issue from the parallel except by one aperture ; and when they succeeded in reaching the scarp of the Redan, the ladder party had already mounted to the assault. The stormers followed, mounting on each side of the salient angle, and fought their way into the Redan, killing the Russians within the first traverse ; but, in their eagerness to outstrip each other, the parties on the right pressed across the work to join those on the left, and doing so fell into the concentrated fire of the enemy, whose support, upwards of 2,000 in number, were sians were unable to regain the Malakoff. rapidly coming up.

A hand-to-hand conflict followed, desperate in its nature-the Russians fighting for the hold with the tendency of bears, and using every sort of missile in addition to their arms. Stones, loose grape, stocks of broken muskets were hurled in volleys from the summit of the traverses, on our men, whose ammunition began to fail. They in their turn grasped at stones, and hurled them against the Russians; who now encourged by the arrival of reinforcements, and the diminution of our men, poured down upon our devoted stormers, and fought with them hand-to-hand. Many were the despairing efforts that then took placemen clung to men, and the death agony of and the windows in the ground floor of the both was undergone on the same post. This was two terrible to last. Either our Generals must bring on supports, or the ronades played upon the Malakoff and the stormers retreat. The former was delayed,

er than monthly, for every portion of this For this you have every inducement of quarter bore proofs of permanent occupa- sympathy and interest. \* \* \* The tion; that of the commander being filled name of American which belongs to you in with arm-chairs, pictures and luxuries; your national capacity, must always exalt while workshops for carpenters and masons the just pride of your patriotism, more than | ly or indirectly benefited by this interest; were fitted up. The very security of the any application derived from local discrimsoldiers in these strongholds must have in- inations." creased a chance of surprise, and the instant occupation of the work and destruc- text-from which the principles of our Or- of the American system-' protection to tion of its defenders in a short period are a der were mainly drawn. The slavery quesproof of it. The Russians, however, did tion, in view of its unprofitable and exciting not passively allow their enemy to enjoy elements, was wisely left alone. That his new possession. They had no sooner question remains precisely where it did been driven out than they attacked the when our party was organized, and yet it is French with the energy of despair, and the Zouaves and Chasseurs found themselves | ations as of secondary importance, and ardefenders, instead of assaulters, of the Mal- ray the American party in hostile attitude, not be an impracticable matter for them to akoff.

They fought with all the energy of pride kept up an unequal struggle against supcrior numbers. The Russians trusted more to stones and missiles of that nature than to their muskets; and from the summits of the traverses they hurled all kinds of missellaneous articles, such as stones, berms, ed upon to fight America. A crusade is to buckets, old grapeshot and muskets. The French, short of ammunition, replied with the same weapons, varying their resistance by rushes at the point of the bayonet. are to remain unmolested spectators of a They were giving way, however, before the family quarrel more dangerous to the peace advancing Russians, discouraged by intelligence of impending failure at the Redan and Black Works ; but, at the critical moment, the supports of the division marched up, and entered the work on all sides. The Imperial Guard, consisting of Grenadiers and Zouaves, swarmed into the Malakoff and commenced a desperate conflict. Hand to hand among the labyrinthine windings of the redoubt, among shell holes, bro- sponsible for, nor approve, their lawless of local interests and views. ken gabions, and irregular elevations, each acts. Is it to the repeal of the Missouri side fought and bled. They fell side by side, and in many instances above each other. The ground was strewed with them. so as to be completely invisible

To add to the horror of the moment, the shells from the Redan and steamers fell in numbers upon the portion of the work in possession of the French, and added to the heaviness of their losses. But the Rus-As the French poured in fresh supports every moment, and brought in field artillery over a hasty bridge into the redoubt, the Russians slowly yielded, and commenced a retreat which ended in a rout. The scene of it was the way leading from the Dockyard to the Malakoff, a road traced inside of the second line of defence to which the Russians trusted as a means of retrieving their losses. A long series of batteries had been crected from the foot of the Malakoff to the Naval Hospital, part of them bearing upon the Redan and part up-on the Malakoff. A large six-gun battery at the base of the southern front of the hospital had been armed with 68-pounders. hospital on the eastern face had been turned into embrasures, from which ships' car-

ascent to it. and the remnant of our men gave way in The rapidity of the French movement, disorder from the parapets and embrasures when the Russians first commenced their stirring up such passion and prejudice as which they had so gallantly stormed. At retreat, prevented the latter from using will enable us to triumph, what good will this time there were several regiments in their second line of defence efficaciously. we have accomplished to either white or the 3d, 4th and 5th parallels, which did The hand to hand conflict down the descent black? Have we made one slave the less, not move sufficiently quick, and were not did not enable them to kill a foe without or set one fetter free? Has one tie been in time to serve the relics of the stormers. destroying a friend; and thus the Freuch The Redan was thus won and lost. passed down from the Malakoff toward the

This is the spirit of the address-the now proposed to suspend all other consideragainst native born American citizens. Instead of cultivating respect and attachment for one Constitution and Union, we are called upon to 'enfeeble the sacred ties' of fraternal feelings which bind us together.' and turn loose the demon of sectional strife. Disguise it as we may, there is no avoiding this inevitable result. Americans are callbe commenced against one half of the States of our Union. The Pope of Rome, the Jesuit, the foreign despot and pauper. and welfare of our Union than all the combined for eign influence which can be brought

Compromise, a measure which was consum-

forbids such a conclusion.

retted that act was, justice forbids our olding the South entirely accountable for t, when we remember it was a measure for which the South had not asked, and which received almost an equal support from both North and South, (sixty Northern and eighv-eight Southern votes.) It is now too ate to remedy that mistake. It is easier to commit a wrong than to remedy one.-Congress can take away. It might as well of Kentucky, November 19th, 1850: attempt to restore California and Texas back to their original condition. The thing is constitutionally impossible. We

admit it with regret, but "reason is better than revenge.' Why, then, should we at this late hour

commence a warfare upon such untenable luced, but where much angry feeling is sure to follow ? Suppose by systematic agitation of the

principled 'isms' of the day, we succeed in tution and the Union.

that day.

nterested in the same benefit; in fact, th ears. enumeration would be endless. There is not a city, town, or neighborhood within the limits of the State which is not directwith blue silk. and view it in whatever light we may, it is a patronage we cannot well dispense with.

No inducement was ever offered in support of the American system—' protection to ent varieties of apples from the extensive home industry '-that does not apply with stronger force to the preservation of this interest. This interest is reciprocal, and should be continued so; but is much less a matter of necessity with the South than with us, and once aroused to a sense of unnecessary denunciation and attack, it will to their own borders, or find their supplies very large and in the burr; and then, too, from other sources. A disposition to that jars of sweetmeats, preserves, &c., which result is strongly when ng inself in the South ; while the workshops of the halfstarved and pauper labor of Europe stand ready to supply their demands. As Americans, would it not be well for us to consider before we wantonly exasperate, or strike an ungenerous blow at this important and friendly interest, whether we have sufficient justification for so doing. Let us once more quote from the Address of Washington, and see if we find nothing in it applicable to the present time :

"Contemplating the causes which may against it. And to what assignable cause disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of can we refer for this proposed change in serious concern, that any grounds should our origial purpose and principles ? To the | have been furnished for characterizing par-Kansas troubles? Certainly not. The law- ties by geographical discriminations, Northless conduct of a few Missouri ruffians can- ern and Southern, Atlantic and Western : not be visited upon the heads of the citizens | whence designing men may endeavor to exof fifteen slave States, who are neither re- cite a belief, that there is a real difference

"One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, mated before the institution of our party ? is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of Consistency, as well as honor and honesty, other districts. You cannot shield yourself too much against the jealousies and However faithless and much to be re- heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other, those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection." In conclusion, let us set our faces against any radical change in the principles of our party, or any transfer to the ranks of abolitionism or sectionalism, in whatever form it may arise. Before committing our bark to the tide of popular error, to be conduct-We believe no lawyer, who regards his le- ed by reckless pilots, let us rather resolve gal reputation, will hesitate to admit that of the American party, in the language of he act organizing the territories of Kansas that departed patriot and statesman, Hen- "Arator" and the " Cultivator," are the and Nebraska, invested in the citizens of ry Clay, in speaking of the Whig party in those territories rights which no power of a speech in the House of Representatives nized organ of the society.

> ed into a contemptible abolition party, and vet a step further ; If I am alive, I will

meaning, but this is the first instance we My attention was subsequently called to a very pretty tippet, exhibited by Mrs. J. C. Partridge, of this city. It is made of were construed into contemptuous allusions! Brahma Pootra feathers, and neatly lined

The exhibition in the fruit line, too, is We "esteem" the "public worth and private excellencies" of Judge Bailey fully nurseries of the Messrs. Lindley, of Chathas much as the editor of the Watchman, Some of them were very tempting, but it may be our fault, or our folly, never and no doubt many who looked at them to have imbibed what is familiarly known thought within themselves that an ocular as "boot-licking" propensities. We have examination was very good as far as it went ! . There were also fine specimens of never been a hanger-on to the skirts of eipeters-some of which were of mammoth ther small or great men, and while we have size besides a variety of other fruits, such due respect for dignitaries, all the titles of transfer their mills and workshops from us as peaches, figs, pomegranates and chesnuts, Judge, Squire, General, Captain or Governor heaped on one man, could never jars of sweetmeats. preserves, &c., which looked remarkably well, and confirmed a command our "esteem," without such tifact, generally acknowledged, that the la- tles were associated with individual honesdies are hard to beat in the preparation of ty and intelligence. We have known the many good things which are so much Judge Bailey for many years and have alrelished and enjoyed by us all.

ways regarded him as a Christian gentle-There was on the course a very fine trotting match, which attracted very general man, and we cannot but regret that truth attention, and seemed to elicit much inter- compels us to say we consider the man est from the spectators. It came off. just who would place any other construction on previous to my entering the gate, but from our "italics and points" as a base slana distance of about five hundred yards I could see that there was no scarcity of good | derer.

trotting horses in North-Carolina. Messrs. Wm. B. Church & Bro., of Pe

tersburg, are, I think, the only exhibitors. from Virginia .- They have a variety of plows in the implement department.-Among their assortment, I noticed the 'Adjustable" and "Hill Side" plow. W. D. Cooke, Esq., the indefatigable the docket, is one highly reprehensible and superintendent of the Asylum for the Deaf Dumb and Blind of this State has, on exally to their credit, repel such approaches hibition at the Fair a finely drawn map of with true independence, dignity and integ-N. C. I learn that the map will soon be placed in the Engraver's hands, and that rity, but others again find it very difficult it will be ready for delivery about the first to close their ears to the whisperings of petof April next. It should meet with, as it tifoggers. richly deserves, a large and ready sale. Chief Justice Hale, to his eternal honor.

The Agricultural Society held a meeting never suffered a case which he might be last night in the Hall of the House of Commons. Ex-Chief Justice Ruffin, the called on to try and determine to be men-President of the Society, occupied the chair. tioned in his presence in any manner ex-The attendance was manifested in the procept before him in open Court. If the exceedings, though there was no subject of great importance acted on. The subject of ample of this great and good man and illustrious Judge was followed by his learnselecting an Agricultural Journal as the organ of the Society was taken up, but a ed successors, law which has, or should motion to defer to a subsequent time pre- have, "its seat in the bosom of God" vailed, and the matter was dropped. The would not be so often spoken of as any thing which is "boldly asserted and plauscompetitors, both wishing to be the recogibly maintained"-truth, justice and innocence would be oftener vindicated, and

Before leaving the Fair Grounds to-day, But if it (the Whig party) is to be merg- I noticed in friendly conversation, Governor Bragg and Hon. A. Dockery, who were if abolitionism is to be engrafted upon the a short time since rival candidates for the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce | Gubernatorial honors. It may be recollectlaws had been properly and impartially adthe party and cease to be a Whig. I go ed by many of your readers, that the conministered, that justice had been tempered test was a very exciting and bitter one, and with mercy, that no "excessive fines were. give my humble support to that man for that the candidates themselves partook too grounds, when no possible good can be pro- the Presidency who, to whatever party he much of the feeling that many of their arimposed," or " cruel punishments inflicted " may belong, is not contaminated by fanat- dent friends manifested during the canvass and that the same poisoned chalice had icism, rather than to one who crying out -hence I was glad to see the extended been presented by an even handr to the all the time that he is a Whig, maintains hand and the kindly manner evinced by big and little villains-to Lazarus in rags, slavery question, and fusing with the un- doctrines utterly subversive of the Consti- each of those distinguished gentlemen in and Dives in purple. their friendly interview

have ever known where "italics and points" "His must be optics, sharp, we ween, Who sees, what is not to be seen."

na Standard, and it must have appeared in that print, only to convince Southern "fanatics, traitors and political desperadoes" (and we will add-renegades) that the literature of the North, and especially Putnam, should be read and admired- if he only omits his criticisms and condemnations of "the President and his administration."

## MR. WISE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

been read by some putrid mass of South-

ern corruption, or it never could have found

a place in the columns of the North Caroli-

The Washington correspondent of the Orangeburg Southron writes to that paper :

"Wise we think unavailable. The "old line Democrats" will never forgive his fierce denunciations of Gen. Jackson ; and the State Rights men will scarcely forget his almost equally violent invective against Mr. Calhoun and State Rights, as they understand them. He once gave a toast-"Calhoun and Nullification, "Dust to dust -ashes to ashes." Immediately after the Virginia election, Wise would have stood a good chance for the nomination. The Democratic party was in dread and consternation, because of the success of the Know Nothing order, and looked to the future with something like despair. Virginia was the first State which met and defeated the organization, and Wise led Virginia in the struggle. This victory re-animated the Democratic party, and it gratefully turned to Wise. It felt that his bold bearing and magnificent popular oratory had done much to rally the disorganized and the desponding party, and beat down the castle of the enemy's strength. Since then, however, successes have followed successes, and the party is now as confident as ever. Confidence weakens gratitude and stirs up jealous and rival ambition. Mr. Wise's chances are buried in the victories of the party."

Yes, "confidence weakens gratitude."-Mr., Wise may stand forever by the side of his ocean home, with his "nostrils expanded," (as he says) and his shirt (we hope it is not speckled) unbuttoned, to tempt the Southern States-and write to Boston Abolitionists as many letters as he chooses, to catch Locofoco woodcocks, still "the old line Democrats" will never forgive, nor the State Rights men, forget the past.

Yes, Mr. Wise, you may yet live to learn that however much "old line Demoerats" and Calhoun Nullifiers love treason, that their confidence and gratitude is always changed into distrust and hatred for the traitor, so you may at once lay down the Presidential "fiddle and bow," and take up the very common musical instruments-the "shovel and hoe," to the tune of Hog-Eye or the old Virginia break-

OUR JUDGES. WE believe the custom of some few of our Judges on the Circuit, in permitting Lawyers and others to approach them in private conversation in relation to ef ses on deserving of censure. Our Judges gener-

vice, immorality and crime be punished and

even the guilty would be satisfied that the

The French attack on the Little Redan town until they came to the base of the hill, and on level with the dockyard. and works upon the Gareening Bay were From that spot they reccded, moving to failures for other reasons. The troops moved resolutely on, rapidly crossing a broad space their right, and driving the Russians through which lay between them and Russian rethe streets of the Karabelnaia suburb; whilst the field artillery and some of the doubts. They were thrown into considerable confusion by rows of holes called trous lighter guns left in the Malakoff were turna loup, into which the men stumbled in ed against the second line of defence, which the darkness caused by dust and smoke. it successfully enfilladed. Darkness now Their attack was deprived by this of its supervened, and the Russians, under its firmness, and was repulsed by the enemy. cover, withdrew from the works of the The struggle, however, was maintained Karabelnia, Little Redan, and the Black doubtfully for a considerable time. The Battery .- Correspondence London News. first body of stormers, almost annihilated by the musketry of the Russians, covered

Elections have recently been held in the parapets of the works with their bodies. Florida, for county officers. The Ameri-can party succeeded in Alligator county by when fresh supplies came up and struggled to gain the summit of the scarp; but at ev-320 majority, in Walton do., by 20, in ery fresh attempt they fell back discomfit-Wakulla by 40, in Leon by 170, and in ed into the ditch, covering the ground with Nassau by a majority not yet ascertained. dead and dying. The Russians not only had advantage of position, but they had The Democrats carried a few of the connbeen materially assisted in this portion of ties by inconsiderable majorities.

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6 - Restart House

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RICHMOND.

A most destructive fire occurred in Richmond the 18th inst. destroying property to added to the bond of our union, or one in- the amount of over \$250,000. It commencterest of our State promoted ? Admitting ed about half-past two o'clock in the mornthe bare possibility of uniting the sixteen | ing and was not extinguished until a late free States in one great anti-slavery party hour in the day. The large furniture store until it should triumph on a sectional issue. of Habliston and Brother, was burned with God grant that we may never live to witness | several large stores adjoining it .- Raleigh Star.

# If then there are no sound reasons why

we should form a sectional party, let us see if there are not many and strong ones to ington correspondent of the New York rested. forbid it. Let us again quote from the pa- Times states that the Japanese interpretaternal language of Washington : tion of the treaty is sustained by Adminis-" But these considerations, however powtration, and of course no efforts will be erful they address themselves to your senmade on our part to compel the reception sibility, are greatly outweighed by those of Ameircan merchants as residents.

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the second and a second of

which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country

BO Wc understand that the passenger finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Un- train of Cars on the N. C. Rail Road, came ion of the whole. The North, in an unre- in contact on Tuesday night last with the strained intercourse with the South, pro- express train. The latter train was left Esq., one of the Proprietors of the Baltitected by the equal laws of a common gov- standing on the track by those who had it more American, was barbarously murdered

crnment, finds, in the production of the lat-ter, great and additional resources of mari-were crushed but 10 lives lost. Excellent Bis student was also killed. These horrid time and commercial enterprise and pre- management this !- Greensboro' Patriot. | crimes were perpetrated by a German.

Yours &c., VISITOR.

#### About a year ago some very offensive articles appeared in Putnam's Magazine, and Ninety-eight and ninety-nine, and all for Wise. A TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK. it was denounced throughout the South .--NEW YORK, Oct. 15 -A freight train It then changed hands, or pretended to do from the North due here at 5 o'clock this so, and by a course of hypocritical consermorning, on the Harlem Railroad, was vatism soon regained its losses and won its thrown from the track near Williams' way again into the favor of our people .--Bridge, in consequence of a rail having been placed across the track by some infamous miscreant.

the seeds of mischief in our midst, it again, The engine and two cars were shattered in its number for the present month opens and the engineer and fireman both killed its batteries upon the South and upor Pres-They were brothers. The perpetrator of ident Pierce and his administration. THE TREATY WITH JAPAN .- A Wash- this most shocking crime has not been ar-

> cle in the North Carolina Standard, dated FOREIGN CRIMINALS SENT BACK. Oct. 20. We join the Standard in its de-NEW YORK, Oct. 15 .- Mayor Wood has sent back four German criminals brought to this port by the ship Dutchland from Hamburg.

## HORRID MURDER.

the the partition

Wind they be the Participation .

people of the South cannot too soon, for the above, supposing it to mean what it BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.-Dr. J. C. F. Hadel, orother-in-law of Charles C. Fulton, their own peace and happiness, discourage may be construed to mean !"

such publications as Putnam's Magazine or Mer Hon. Townsend Harris has sailed

odicals, was expended at home, it would treaty.

\* このして 記録の意 おいせい 読んのあ

Since the rejection of Virginia of such native Statesmen, Warriors and Patriots as Clay, Scott, Harrison and Taylor, the other States will searcely permit such a Having obtained a circulation among us fossil as H. A. Wise to be foisted into the that presented an opportunity for sowing Presidency.

Such a game is unworthy of honorable gentlemen, and we trust the sons of Western North Carolina will scorn it .- Caroli-We take the above extract from an arti- na Watchman, Oct., 9th.

A MARCEN AS A PARTY AND A TRANSPORT

And The The Ander I.

What does this mean? Is it a charge of corruption against the Directors of the nunciations of the abolition sentiments Western N. C Rail'Road? If so, we know scattered broadcast throughout the South the road and directors have " many friends by the agency of professed neutral and lit- in the private walks of life whose warm eserary journals, published at the North. The teem would instantly resent a thing like

down-Possum fat, and hommony, and everything nice,