

The Election. For Commissioners of Town is progressing, so far, quietly and without fuss or trouble; but, of course, with considerable excitement. The count to-night will tell the result. If the citizens' anti-Know Nothing ticket be not successful, it will be the fault of the citizens themselves. Of the voters of town, a majority are of that way of thinking, or we are most enormously mistaken.

It is too late now to elect a new one. Work is the only thing. Voting the only course that can tell with effect. Do that peaceably and quietly, but do it, and then there will be nothing with which to reproach yourselves. If your ticket—the citizens' ticket—the constitutional ticket—be successful, you will have the pleasing reflection of having contributed to that result. If the contrary, you will know that you have done your duty. In success or in defeat, observe the law, respect the law, submit to the law.

If any man knows of a friend or neighbor that has not voted, see him; see that he does vote, and that he votes right. To men with true principles and honest determination, there is, there ought to be, no such word as fail. Truth, openness and honesty of purpose must, sooner or later, bear the sway.

If a voter is sick and unable to attend without being carried, carry him. Let him lose his vote, nor the cause of civil and religious liberty the advantages of it. Do your duty. Do your whole duty. Put your ticket clean through. That's the way.—That's the word. Keep to work like men until the sun goes down.

Up to the time of going to press, 12 M., there have been 700 votes polled.—Daily Journal of yesterday.

Mr. Fuller of Pa. The Fayetteville Argus takes Mr. Strange to task for his remarks in relation to Henry M. Fuller of Pennsylvania, who seems to be the candidate of the Southern members of the order for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives. How Mr. Fuller may now talk in view of the Speakership, is more than we can say, but his antecedents are precisely as stated by Mr. Strange. The Congressional elections last year in Pennsylvania were carried by a bitter anti-Southern stampede, and Mr. Fuller's election was carried, like all the others, by this movement; nor can the special pleading of any class of his friends relieve him from the responsibility of having supported Johnson and Nicholson. The Argus wants to know why, if the Southern K. N. Representatives meant to be unfaithful, they did not go at once for Banks. We presume that there are degrees even in ill-doing; but apart from this, the Argus affords another explanation; Banks used to be an old line Democrat—Fuller a Whig, and although we are told that old party lines have nothing to do with the order, we all know better.

Mr. Fuller is a jolly good fellow, and a clever enough gentleman, on his side, but he is no more the true, straight forward, national man, in whom the South can rely, than he is an angel. The K. N. representatives from North Carolina certainly act strangely, but so do those from other Southern States; and their action certainly exhibits the remarkably warping effects of the association in which they have placed themselves by their connection with an order essentially Northern in its leading features, and whose leading presses and men openly repudiate the only appearance of nationality in its so-called "National Platform."

Peace Rumors in Europe. Since the advanced season has rendered active operations in the field impracticable, the rumors of peace begin again to circulate, as we believe is usual in such cases. Some continental correspondents of the London papers speak quite confidently upon the subject; but, we think, without any tangible foundation for their conclusions. Strangely enough, it is said that the main difficulty is apprehended from the stubbornness of England, which, certainly is at variance with the opinion generally entertained. To Louis Napoleon has been usually assigned the credit, or the responsibility of the disposition manifested by the allies to push forward the war to the humiliation of Russia, if possible—from him any opposition to peace was expected to come, and not from the British Cabinet. Indeed, this new phase of the affair—the reversal of the relative positions of the allied governments, rather tends to cast discredit upon the whole rumor.

In the meantime, the parties engaged are occupied by the execution of that diplomatic manoeuvre—keeping a stiff upper lip. Russia is known to be in a state of great embarrassment, and her money, and not her credit, is her only resource. She is unable to pay her debts, and her credit is consequently blocked, her armies sacrificed by long marches and decimated by hard fighting, nor her energies strained to their utmost tension to repel the invaders of the Crimea. England and France also talk largely of "resources," and all that sort of thing, but their people and their finances are beginning to feel the effects of the tremendous expenses of the war, and to grumble at them. They see no adequate result. They hardly think that the capture of one-half of a fortress repays them for the blood and treasure of a two years' war. Even if the Russian people do suffer, that fact will not relieve the sufferings of the French and English people, nor compel Russia to a peace on any terms of solid disadvantage to herself or solid profit to her enemies. Of course, the talk about the "Independence of Turkey" is all too shallow to take anybody in at this late day, for national independence must be a thing self-sustaining, or not at all. An independence that depends upon England and France is a misnomer.

But the combatants are not yet sufficiently exhausted to mutually see for peace, and until they are, we see no very great change for the attainment of that desirable result; indeed, Louis Napoleon has some other thing in his head that will pay him better—some coup de main against England, or some other of his rich and fat neighbors, who are not quite so well prepared with soldiers and cannon as Russia has shown herself.

The Jury empanelled at New York in the case of Baker, indicted for the murder of Poole, has been discharged by the Court, not being able to agree upon a verdict. The jury it was understood, were divided as follows: seven for manslaughter, two for murder, and three for acquittal.

So all the time and money expended upon the trial is lost and the whole thing will have to be gone over, and without any certainty of a definite result. Trial by jury is getting to be next to a farce in the North-eastern States.

GENERAL BAYLY OF VIRGINIA.—We regret to learn that the health of this distinguished gentleman is so much impaired as to compel his absence from Washington this winter. The General passed through this place a few days ago en route for Cuba. We trust that the genial climate of the West Indies may have the effect of restoring his exhausted system.

Mr. Burgess Williams has been appointed Post master at Sneed's Ferry, Onslow county, in place of Mr. Wm. F. Mansson, resigned.

The Council Bluffs Bugle, of the 20th of November, states that at that place the snow was six feet deep.

Meetings, Processions, etc. Yesterday evening our town was all alive. There were meetings of both parties, music with both parties, and processions by both parties.

The anti-Know-Nothing party, previous to issuing their calls for meetings this week, had supposed themselves in possession of reliable information in regard to the movements of the opposite party, and were under the impression that the first meeting of their opponents would be at the Oaks on Monday night, at the Railroad Bridge on Tuesday night, and at the Market House on Wednesday night. The arrangements of the anti-Know-Nothing party were therefore made with a view to avoid any clashing of meetings. It turns out, however, that there must have been a mistake somewhere. It is certain that the first public notice of a meeting at the Upper Railroad Bridge, was given by the anti-Know-Nothings, as their bills were out considerably in advance of the other party. However all this may be, certain it is that there is a clashing, and that two meetings have been called by both parties, at the same times and places. It therefore only remains for both parties to act with that kindness and forbearance which we have a right to expect from each other, as fellow-citizens of a common town. We feel confident that they will do so, and that the meetings of to-night, at the "Oaks," will pass off as quietly, and in as perfect peace and good humor as did those of last night at the Railroad Bridge, which were held on opposite sides, without either difficulty or angry word. We know of.

In regard to the turn-out, there is no sort of question that the showing last night was decidedly anti-Know-Nothing. The meeting at Walton's was, unquestionably, the largest; and so was the procession, in the ranks of which we noticed gentlemen who had been confidently calculated upon by our opponents. We have no manner of hesitation in saying that if there be a full turn out on the day of election, and the full vote be got in, there can be no doubt about the result. But these conditions are essential. Victory, already within our grasp, must not be lost from any defect of energy in securing it. Vote early, vote quickly, but, at any rate, vote. Neither give no seats, but exercise your rights and the day is yours, and S. D. Wallace, J. D. Bellamy, John Dawson, T. C. Miller, Thomas H. Howey, D. A. Lamont and John A. Taylor, will be the next Commissioners of town.

The objects of the citizens' anti-Know-Nothing meeting were briefly explained by S. A. Holmes, Esq., after which an enthusiastic call was made upon Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, who responded in a speech of some length and much ability, in which he reviewed the Know-Nothing order, or party, from its first inception to the present time. Showed what it had done in the country, and what it was doing in Congress—how it prostrated national men everywhere—how it is exhibiting itself now in Congress, in regard to the election of a Speaker, and how it would come out still more vividly and plainly in its true colors. Mr. Ashe showed up the rise and progress of the order here—its assumption of a right to the exclusive control of town, and its excitement and irritation at the open action of the citizens in public meetings, with a view of resuming into their own hands the power so arrogantly usurped by an order. Mr. Ashe concluded by appealing to the citizens, as freemen, to go forward on Thursday next, assert their independence, and put an end to this intolerant dominancy. After Mr. Ashe had concluded, John L. Holmes, Esq., was called upon, and made one of the most stirring and effective speeches we have heard for a length of time. He went for sustaining the true American principles of the law and the constitution of the country—that law and that constitution which give to every man the right to worship God as he pleases, without impeachment or exclusion from any rights, privileges, or immunities enjoyed by any class of his fellow-citizens—that law and that constitution which lay open to the good and true American citizen, wherever born, the right to so much of the confidence of his fellow-citizens—so much of the preferment at their disposal as his character, conduct, and devotion to the country may merit at their hands. These were and are the doctrines embodied in the constitution of the United States, and of the State of North Carolina. No political interference with the rights of conscience; no war upon, or coercion of, any class vested by the constitution with the rights of our fellow-citizens.

The constitution and the law is the true American principle—the proscriptive doctrines of the Know-Nothing order are opposed to both, and have no shadow of right to the name of "American." The large and respectable crowd there assembled proved that the people of Wilmington so regarded this issue, and were determined, as free and independent citizens, to go forward on the day of election and evince their devotion to their principles by the overthrow of Know-Nothingism at the ballot-box on Thursday next.

The bridge which separated the two meetings was a sort of neutral ground, and the scene of a good deal of good-humored bantering. "We have got the biggest crowd," said a Democrat and anti-Know-Nothing, to a Know-Nothing acquaintance. "That's because so many of our people have gone over to you," said the K. N. gentleman. "They have been doing that for some time," was the significant reply. We learn that the meeting of the Know-Nothing party, was addressed by Dr. Sherwood, G. R. French, Walker Meares, Wm. A. Gwyer and R. H. Cowan, Esqs.—Daily Journal, 18th inst.

Meetings Last Night. Pursuant to notice given there were meetings last night of the Know-Nothing party and of the Citizens' Anti-Know-Nothing party at Dry Pond. The meetings were a square apart and no inconvenience was experienced.

The Anti-Know-Nothing Meeting was addressed by T. C. Miller, E. D. Hall, H. L. Holmes and Geo. Houston, Esqs. Mr. Miller lead off in a frank and manly address to his fellow citizens. Neither he nor the six other gentlemen on the ticket with him, and with whom he was proud to be associated, desired the office of Commissioner from any view either to power or profit. They had no private ends to serve, no personal interests to advance, no speculative profit in view. They went for principle, they went for equal rights, they went for an exclusive dominancy of an order, they went for the best interests of the whole town and of every good, law-abiding man in it, and their best efforts would be given for the promotion of these objects.

Mr. Hall, on being called for, said that he was suffering from severe hoarseness, but still could not withstand the call of his fellow-citizens upon such an occasion; and if he could not make a long or an eloquent speech, he could, at least, exhort them to go on like men to the certain triumph of right principles. They talk about the man of foreign birth not being devoted to republican liberty; as well might they say that the starving man does not hunger after bread, or the man perishing with thirst did not long for water. He knew better. Among the down-trodden sufferers from despotism the love and desire for liberty burned with a strength and passion that suffering only could impart. He had seen it in Cuba. He had seen men there offer up their lives at the vile garrote, martyrs to the cause of liberty and independence. All the contrary assertions were so

much stuff, put forth to subvert some ulterior object. Mr. Holmes remarked that he had not been, for some length of time past, in the habit of public speaking. Politicians were fond of speaking of "crisis," when, in fact, there might be no crisis at all, but, for his part, he thought that if ever there was a crisis in the affairs of this town, that crisis was now upon us. Was it because that party issues had really anything to do with our town affairs. No. It used to make no difference what the politics of a good man for Commissioner might be, whether they were Whig or Democratic; but, of late days, a new revelation has appeared, a new order has arisen, claiming to be wiser and better than its neighbors, and entitled to take everything into its own hands. It claimed to be composed of particular, double-struck "Americans." They had suddenly, a year or two since, found out that they were "Americans." For a goodly number of years that he had lived in this world, he had thought he was an American—yes, he had known it. He had thought that all good citizens of the country were Americans in the eyes of the law; but now, forsooth, we find an order in our midst with a new revelation which says—Stand back—we are better than you—we, alone, must govern you.—Will the citizens—the freemen of Wilmington—tamely submit to this assumption—this dictation? That is the issue. Let us meet it in the proper manner on Thursday next.

Mr. Holmes proceeded at some length to review the course of the order and to show up its inconsistencies—its evil tendencies and its unconstitutionality. This portion of his speech was eminently clear and forcible, but time and space preclude any attempt to give even the points.

Mr. Houston said that the order set out with asserting that every body knew—that Americans should rule America. That was the law of the land. That was the Constitution. They said that Foreigners, by which they meant naturalized citizens who had sworn allegiance to the country, were trying to rule America, but where was the evidence. Adopted citizens were always found more numerous in the ranks of those fighting in defence of the country than those seeking to rule it. They had rallied round the country from the days of the Revolution up to the present time, and they would do it again. After a brief review of the issues, Mr. Houston ended by an eloquent apostrophe to the flag of our country.

The meeting of the opposite party was addressed by several speakers, and some of them, we understand, even exceeded themselves in bitterness. A high official of the town having charged that the Sheriff of the county was delinquent in paying over the town taxes, that officer took occasion to explain. The tax book came into his hands in July. He had paid over the State and County tax and some \$16,000 of the \$20,000 of Town tax. All this amounting to over sixty thousand dollars in all, he had done without selling the property of a single individual for taxes in these hard times. He was ready to pay the tax, but the order would not let him. Those who choose to insist upon this must take the responsibility of pressing the sacrifice of property to do so. They should neither hinder nor make votes on Thursday by this move.

The procession moved down third to market, where it was addressed by E. W. Hall, Esq., in his usually felicitous manner.—Daily Journal, 19th inst.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens opposed to the Know-Nothing party, and in favor of the citizens of Town resuming into their own hands the control of their own affairs, met at the Court House last evening in pursuance of public notice. Eli W. Hall, Esq., was called to the Chair, and explained the objects of the meeting in a few remarks, which stirred the pulses of every man present. Lucian Holmes, Esq., was next called upon, and made a capital speech, sensible and to the point.—Were it not election day, we would try to give some synopsis of Mr. Holmes' remarks; but, under existing circumstances, we feel that it would be impossible for us to do anything like justice to Mr. Holmes' other eloquent speakers who addressed the meeting, or to the remarks of Mr. Wallace, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Howey.

Every body, talked up to the point of high spirits. If the spirit which animated the large assembly only finds its due expression at the ballot box to-day, the result is secured.

Two propositions emanating from the opposite party were presented to the meeting. The first for the appointment of six prudent and discreet men from each party, to act as peace officers, and lend their influence to preserving peace and good order at the polls, irrespective of party. The second to appoint two persons from each party to act as a committee to assist the poll-holders in deciding upon contested votes.

The last proposition was respectfully declined on the ground that the pole-holders were the only legal persons charged with the matter, and that they were fully competent to the discharge of their legal duties. The propositions were submitted to the meeting as emanating from the American party; it was therefore resolved, in regard to the first proposition, that, while we do not concede to our opponents their self-appropriated title of the American party, yet, earnestly desirous that peace and good order may prevail at the polls upon the day of election, we accede to the first proposition, and will co-operate with them in effectuating its purpose.

Resolved further, that the second proposition be respectfully rejected, owing to insuperable legal difficulties in the way of its accomplishment.

Whereupon, the President, in accordance with the first proposition, appointed the following named gentlemen, viz: Wm. C. Bettsmore, N. N. Nixon, G. Houston, W. T. J. Vann, Wm. Murphy, Bennet Flanner, as a committee to co-operate with the opposition party, in preserving peace and good order.

Upon the motion of Wm. S. Ashe, it was resolved, That we all adjourn to meet at the Polls in the morning at 8 o'clock.—Daily Journal, 20th inst.

The Herald says that "not even Democratic New Hampshire, the star that never sets, and the home of President Pierce, gives any support to the Administration candidate for Speaker." This is even so, with a slight amendment; the Herald would have been quite correct if it had said "not even usually Democratic New Hampshire," &c., the fact being that the State was carried at the last election by the Know-Nothings, and the three Representatives from that State belong to the order. That's why Richardson gets no votes from New Hampshire; but Banks does, and who is Banks, and who are the members from New Hampshire who vote for him? Banks is a member of the order and an Abolitionist; so are the men who vote for him. No wonder Richardson gets no votes from New Hampshire. The fact is that the effect of the recent stampede in the Northern States is apparent. The victories over which our Know-Nothing contemporaries did so boast, swept into retirement the national Democrats of the North. Hence there are, in that section, but few so rally around a national man for Speaker, and over a hundred to go for Banks, an Abolitionist and Know-Nothing.—Another thing: Owing to the secret tactics of the order, there are, beyond doubt, men in the present House put down as Democrats, according to the loose classification of the newspapers, who are, in fact, members of the order, and this most especially holds good with regard to members from the State of New York. But even this will all come out plain before the session is over, and it will be seen that the Democratic party is not responsible for their acts of such men.

But, the stampede is over, or nearly so, and with the returning serious consideration of the people, nationalism and Democracy, hand in hand, will reassert their influence at the North, as triumphantly as they have asserted it this year at the South.

Speculations of all sorts are the order of the day, still there is no Speaker. The scattering votes seem to have concentrated upon Fuller, but without bringing him above 41. The Banks' men hold on hard and so do the Richardson men. The N. Y. Tribune and Times say that Banks' friends will hang on to the end, and that end must be the election of their candidate. Really there seems to be a very slim chance of their leaving him. It appears to be the impression, in some quarters, that a resort to the plurality principle would result in the election of Richardson. The members would be forced into immediate action and the smaller body of Banks' opponents would be expected to come over to the largest, or take the responsibility of electing so obnoxious an individual.

By the way, Mr. Banks, apart from his radical defect upon the sectional issue, is, beyond doubt a very suitable man—a man of the very first ability, away ahead of Fuller, Pennington, or any of that crowd; indeed he has no superior of his age in New England. Mr. Richardson is a native-born Kentuckian, connected by various ties, including those of interest, with the South. He is a bold, prompt speaker, perfectly familiar with all the business of the House, and is, besides, a gentleman of high-toned, chivalrous character, ready at all times to meet a friend or an enemy, and never to turn his back upon either. He is a straight-out National Democrat and nothing else, with no sympathy for kinks or isms.

CONGRESS.—No Speaker. Members generally good natured, but getting rather fretted. The Democrats, being most Southern men and in a great measure old members, generally get the better of their opponents in the little cross-frings. The Democratic members from the North are all old hands and men of experience and ability, so that, in fact, the immortal "seventy-four" possess a power and influence which holds the opposition in check, far beyond what the mere show of members would indicate.

On Saturday the House balloted but twice having got essentially tired of the fruitless operation. The last vote stood—Banks 105; Richardson 74; Scattering, 6.

CONGRESS.—Actually nothing done. No daylight yet. The factions have wrested the control of the House from the Democrats, but they cannot agree among themselves. They are not only unfit for the government of the country, but even for self-government.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY. New York, Dec. 17.—The Empire City arrived at her dock at nine o'clock this morning. She has been inside the bar for forty-eight hours, but, owing to the dense fog, could not come up.

The Empire City left Aspinwall at midnight on the 6th. She brings \$1,500,000 in treasure, which was brought down by the John L. Stephens. The John L. Stephens spoke the Sonora on the 3d instant, bound up with the New York passengers of the 20th of November. All on board were well. There was nothing important from the isthmus. Valparaiso dates of October 21, Lima of November 10, and Paipa of the 15th, had been received at Panama.

Business at Valparaiso was improving. Flour was \$11 59 a \$13, with a full stock. It was reported that Atequipa and some southern cities had declared in favor of General Vivarico. The revolutionary movement in Bolivia, under Avila, had been put down.

LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, Dec. 18.—The steamer Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. Asia, with the news from that quarter, arrived at Halifax yesterday.

The latest news from the Crimea states that the military operations in that quarter are unchanged. In London peace rumors are still abundant, but they are unauthenticated.

Decision in Mrs. Gaines' Case. New Orleans, Dec. 17.—The Supreme Court has decided in Mrs. Gaines' case, that Clarke's will of 1813, be probated, and that Gaines be put in possession of the property.

From Havana. New Orleans, Dec. 17.—The steamer Eldorado has arrived, with dates from Havana to the 12th. The news from Cuba is unimportant. The Crescent City had not arrived at Havana, though she was due on the 18th.

Wreck of the Crescent City. New Orleans, Dec. 18.—We have information here that the magnificent steamship Crescent City, en route for Havana, was wrecked off the Great Bahama Banks on Friday the 7th inst. Her passengers, crew and baggage are all safe. The vessel bilged, and it is supposed will be a total loss. A brigantine was chartered to carry her passengers and mails from Nassau to their place of destination.

The scene in the House. The dull routine of voting which has gone on day after day in the House of Representatives for the last eight days had not come to an end at the adjournment yesterday. There was the same solid Northern abolition vote fronting the Southern representatives like a fortress threatening their dearest rights—the same stubborn divisions among the majority—and the same unyielding and dignified bearing of the democratic numbers. The House of Representatives has in fact become a great know nothing and abolition caucus room; and the public time is squandered in vigorous but vain efforts to bring the dominant power together on a single candidate.—Left to themselves, the opposing advocates of respective aspirants might come into conflict; but the restraining presence of the democrats keep them in check, and admonishes them to peace. For all practical purposes, the House might as well adjourn till the majority agreed upon a Speaker. The democrats have done their part. They had a plain duty to perform, and they performed it. They asserted their faith in the truth, and nominated their candidate; and now they calmly await the issue.

Others cannot follow this lead. It is not the fault of the democrats. A democrat like Col. Richardson, covered with the armor of a just cause, may well say to his Northern foes, "Come and take me, if you can;" but when they take him, it must be as a captain, and not as a captive.

[Wash. Union, Dec. 12th.]

Important from Kansas. CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Mr. Parsons, of Massachusetts, furnishes the Tribune this city with some information as to the condition of affairs in Kansas on the 3d instant, when he left. He states that there are 700 men in Lawrence under arms, and upwards of 300 Missourians at Antank Creek, seven miles distant, with rifles, shotguns, and pistols. Parsons met also a company of Missourians on the 4th instant, just over the border, with arms, baggage and wagon stores. On the 6th he saw another squad of Missourians, with three pieces of artillery, stolen from the Clay County Arsenal. The squad was talking violently, and avowing that they would burn Lawrence and the abolitionists.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] The St. Louis Democrat has news from Kansas that 2,000 armed men are at Kickapoo, with six pieces of artillery; and says it is estimated that there are from three to four thousand armed men, regularly organized into companies, and chiefly from Platte, Buchanan, Clay and Jackson counties, Missouri, now in Kansas. Twenty of the most respectable citizens of Westport, Mo., have gone to Lawrence to endeavor to prevent the shedding of blood. The citizens of Lawrence have held a meeting and resolved to obey all the demands of the authorities, but to resist mob violence.

STRANGE HALLOWEEN.—At a sale of the estate of the late Samuel Rogers, in Halifax county, the sum of \$600 was paid for a mad stone—a mineral supposed to have wonderful healing virtues.—Richmond Whig.

For the Journal. Mr. Editor.—Allow me, if you please, a small space in your paper to express my views and opinions on matters and movements temporal and political, and for the improvement and well being of the town of Wilmington.

They say we used to have a clique, and that the town and country were under the control of this clique. Well, I think we had this clique; and you, I know, think we had not; so we needn't squabble about the matter now. One thing is certain, the Whigs were powerless. And who were the Whigs? The laboring portion of our community? No! Every body knows better than that. They were more like aspiring to be a sort of aristocracy in our town; some of them, at least; with control of the Banks, and a great deal of the business of town in their hands, ready to go as one man for any person of what some folks call the "short-horned Durhams," to rule the roost, no great matter what his other claims were, or whether he had a thimble full of brains in his skull. But not being in a majority, although, I must confess, their name was Legion, or less; for they claim to have all the talent, and pay almost all the taxes; it would not do. A shrewd Yankee, so my informant says, devised the "American Order," and it stirred up the country like the sound of a trumpet. American liberties were in danger from foreign and papal power—the tone of the rally cry, it took at once with the people, who did not stop to examine the motives or see into the sincerity of the prime movers. The Whig party saw and embraced the last chance to re-establish their power. To prove this, let us look for the great old Whig party that elected Harrison and Taylor and followed the teachings of the immortal Hamilton. With a few noble exceptions, that party is sunk in the Know-Nothing, or, as it calls itself, the "American" order.

But it is not with the Whigs and Democrats, nationally, that I have now to do. It is with the parties at this time dividing the citizens of our town—Know-Nothings and anti-Know-Nothings, or, if you will, Democrats. Mr. Editor, fell into the snare of the insidious foe to freemen's rights. I too have visited and participated in the councils of the order. Yes, fellow-citizens, I too confess that I, with many others, was most wretchedly duped.

That each and every purpose acted on in the council was apparently on the most liberal Democratic principle, none can deny. That it was well planned to deceive, none can deny, and I here assert, and challenge contradiction, that in this place, as in the whole Southern portion of the Union, it was gotten up to break down the Democracy of the South; and at the North to possess itself of the government and ruin the South; that, instead of slavery, they might pour out their surplus population on our fair fields, and turn the negro adrift from his master to shift for himself as best he could.

But to return to our own immediate interests—to our own friends. We are now on the eve of an election for Commissioners—men to whom we, the people, are to delegate as our agents or servants one year's brief authority—paid—yes, how? In a coin more valuable than gold—honor. The end and aim of life is that. I ask no equivalent. The mineral has not yet been discovered on this earth that can honestly purchase it.

I think I hear some Whig friend say—you have betrayed your trust, you can lay no claim to the precious boon. But stop, sir; did you honestly tell me that your sole purpose was to break down the Democratic party—to get control of the government—establish a United States Bank—a high Tariff, and make the rich richer and the poor poorer, until you could buy up the town and country, divide it into lordships, and live as you could wish?

Such, in my opinion, is the aim of some, at least, that are now seeking power at the hands of their fellow citizens, and I have only now to say to my fellow Democrats—follow working men of all shades of opinion—pause and consider. Take the sober, second thought, ere it be too late.

CITIZEN. The Speakership.—Logarithms. Surprise, mortification and even indignation, are freely expressed by the friends of Mr. Banks, at the turn things are taking in Congress on the Speakership. In their opinion, Congress on the Speakership, he has earned the speaker's chair; and his name ought to have promptly placed him in it.

The feeling is growing, too, if Messrs. Sumner and Wilson, to say nothing of others, had discharged a title of the debt of gratitude they owe to Mr. Banks, he would have occupied, with his accustomed grace, the high position, and be now packing up his sixteen dollars to go home.

Well may Mr. Banks' friends remember the obligations of the Massachusetts senators to the eloquent champion of the coalition. How could Wilson in 1851 have gone up to the presidency of the Massachusetts senate, and Sumner have gone to the United States senate, if Banks had not urged it might and main? Are these the men to be cold, indifferent, or inefficient now? The eyes of Mr. Banks' friends here, are turned to these senators, to say nothing of the other freesoil representatives in congress, and expect to see them crown their labors with success.

They look also at his efforts in the freesoil cause. Did he not stand up square in congress against the Nebraska Bill? Did he not follow up the matter at home? Has he not struck blows for freedom? Has he not been in laborious meetings, led in the van of the republican hosts, and been acknowledged as a true and faithful worker against the aggressions of the slave power? Could anybody do a taller business in this line than he has done? Ought not this consideration, they ask, secure the freesoil support? They next put in the know nothing claim. Who has more work for this cause than has Mr. Banks? Who has done more for the cause? Did not he find in him a justifier of the floor of congress? Who, better than he, they say, portrayed to the whole country, the enormous danger to it of the pauper? Who better than he defended the widows and rights of the builders of that secret, subterranean, "low browed cavernous avenue"—his own words—through which in "three months" eighty thousand men went to vote for Gardner? Has any speech exceeded the length of his? Was there a word that did not set the secret councils hall with a glory shout? Did it not make it out that their secrecy was high toned republicanism? Ought not such able and extraordinary service to secure the know-nothings?

Once more, Mr. Banks' friends say, take the two elements of know nothingism and sectionalism, and who can personally then better? Can anybody put a foot further into sectionalism than Mr. Banks has put his, from the time of his first pronouncement against "the black heere" down to the crowning glory of the "let the Union slide" Maine speech? Can know nothingism go deeper than to defend the policy of secrecy of political action? Is all this to be like water spilt upon the sand? If such fidelity to party and principle does not command success, in the name of all that constitutes fidelity, what will?

We repeat: Mr. Banks' friends are anxious to express their feelings. They are deeply and justly moved. They say that he has done all that man might, in conscience, to be asked to do; and great is their mortification and poignant is their grief at his non-election. What way they will take to manifest their feelings, time only can show. They are unanimous in the opinion that something must be done, that abolitionism and know nothingism must arise and protect their children or they will be lost forever.—Boston Post.

From the North Carolinian. The Fair in Sampson. The First Annual Fair of the Sampson County Agricultural Society, was held in Clinton, on Thursday and Friday of last week, and excited an unusual degree of interest among those who participated in the enterprise.

The Exhibition was indeed the inauguration of a new epoch in the industrial pursuits of a county of that sterling old county, and we trust no efforts will be spared to foster and keep alive the spirit of emulation and kindly feeling which so happily prevailed on the occasion.

The address of Maj. Joseph T. Rhodes, delivered before the audience at the Fair grounds on Friday, was an eloquent production, and fully sustained the reputation of that gentleman as a fine scholar and popular speaker. His allusions were all happy, and his quotations as timely as one could wish for, showing clearly that he was gifted with fine taste in his selections. We have received a list of the premiums awarded by the several Examining Commissions, also, sundry communications on the subject now before us, and owing to their great length, and our want of space, we are compelled to omit their publication. We will present, however, such extracts as we think will interest the majority of our readers.

A fine and well written paper was given up, with unusual haste, but through the energy of its friends, all things were placed in a state of convenient preparation in due time. There were 347 lots of articles registered for exhibition. The display of paintings, embroidery, &c., in Floral Hall, was superb. Among the conspicuous paintings were to be seen the Falls of Niagara, by Mrs. L. C. Graves; a vase of flowers, by Miss Kate E. Wright; two beautiful landscape paintings, by Miss Rainer and Miss K. Jernan. The 'Rose Vine,' a quilt by Miss Kate Fryer, took the first premium. Besides these, there were many specimens of patch-work and embroidery, rich and rare. The stock on exhibition transcended the expectations of all present. Mr. Owen Pease's bay was considered the best buggy horse; Mr. Pease's gray mare, the best rocker—saw 3 min. 30 sec. Mr. Frank Williams' bay was considered the best saddle-horse; and a finer looking horse was scarcely ever exhibited. Mr. M. J. Faison had the best Durham bull; Mr. Everett Peterson, the best sow and pigs; Mr. Curtis Thomson, the finest large hog. Mr. Alfred Johnson, the largest turnip, weight 10 lbs.; Mr. John L. Boykin, the finest lot of pumpkins, 67, weighing 1385 lbs., the product of one vine. There were many, very many, articles worthy of note, too tedious to mention here. In the poultry line, Mr. Augustus Shanghai Postra, Esq., a snow-white peafowl was a curiosity among the poultry. Master James Cox's four goats, in a carriage, was an odd sight. Mr. Bryan's artificial snake, carved from a gum root, looked as much like a snake as a snake does like itself. Mrs. T. M. Lee's Ostrich egg was a sight not often seen by many. And, finally, the ladies—the ladies—a larger and more beautiful collection of this kind seldom falls to the lot of man to witness.

We subjoin a few of the premiums awarded at the Exhibition: Isaac W. Lane, Jacob Newman and Wm A. Faison, Wheat, 1st premium; J B Cox 2d do. Wm Willardson, Rice, 1st premium; R C Holmes 2d do. [Mr. Holmes raised 135 bushels of rice on one acre.] Thomas Bunting, bale of cotton, extra, 1st premium. R C Holmes, J H Williams and Thos Bunting, Potatoes, 1st premium. James H Stevens made upon one acre, 67 1/2 bushels of Corn. Boykin & Underwood, iron gray Stallion, 1st premium. Thos I Faison, 2d premium; W C Draughton, Wm A Faison, Brood Mare, 1st premium. [Mr. Faison's man, pair of Mules, 1st premium.] A McMay, Milch Cow, (native) 1st premium. J C Williams, (blooded) 1st premium. Thos Bunting, yoke of Oxen, 1st premium. J C Williams, Boar, 1st premium. Everett Peterson, Sow and Pigs, 1st premium. W C Draughton, pair Pigs, 1st premium. Curtis Thomson, Hogs, 1st premium. Jas C Faison, American Bantam. Mrs R C Holmes, Counterpane, 1st premium. A N Matthis, 2d premium. Owen Fenell, Piano Cover, 1st premium. Miss C E Matthis, 2d premium. Laury Murphy, Ottoman, 1st premium. Kate Jernan, 2d premium. Mrs I C Wray, Carpets, 1st premium. L C Graves, Wax Fry, 1st premium. Miss Anna L Holmes, emb'd Shoes, 1st premium. S E Rhodes, Scarf, 1st premium. C Bunting, Hair, Wreath, 1st premium. C Nixon, Watch Case, 1st premium. Anna R. y., 2d premium. S E P. Rhodes, worked Collar, 1st premium. C Nixon, 2d premium. Mrs Isaac W Lane, Jar of Butter, 1st premium. A A McKey, Jar of Jam, 1st premium. Miss A B Bader, Portrait, 1st premium. Mrs Ann Balden, Loaf Cake, 1st premium. A Johnson, Bread, 1st premium. E J Beatty, Preserved Citron, 1st premium. B R Wood, Machine for tanning w. beel spokes, 1st premium. Wm T Beaman, Spirit Bbl, 1st premium. David Gee, Moleskin Hat, 1st premium.

TEXAS AND GEN. HOUSTON. It appears that Gen. Houston has already been on a visit to Austin, where the Texas Legislature is in session, and that a resolution to invite him within the bar of the House was amended by also inserting the name of Com Moore, and then adopted. Gen. Houston, it will be remembered, has a deadly quarrel with Moore, which he made the occasion of an elaborate speech against that gentleman in the United States Senate. Gen. Houston states that the Texas Legislature has further condemned the course of Gen. Houston in relation to the slavery question, by unanimously adopting resolutions endorsing the principles contained in the Kansas-Nebraska act of the last National Congress, denouncing any attempt to repeal it, and approving the course of Samuel Houston in voting against it.

Texas is, judging by this vote, nearly unanimous for the Nebraska bill. "LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT."—As a very interesting young lady was passing down Main street yesterday morning, she was somewhat startled upon hearing some one behind her in earnest entreaty that she should stop; looking around she beheld a man apparently well dressed, but with a wild look, rapidly approaching her. With admirable coolness, she waited