

Fair of the Duplin Agricultural Society.

The Annual Fair of the above society was held on Thursday and Friday of last week, at the Fair Grounds, within a short distance of the town of Kenansville.

Anxious to meet our Duplin friends, as well as to escape for a time from the confinement of our office, we got into the cars on Thursday afternoon, and before many hours arrived at our destination. We learned that on Thursday, which was the opening day, there had been some very good trotting done at the grounds, but this, of course, we did not see, not having got to Kenansville until after dark.

On Friday morning it commenced raining with an energy and perseverance worthy of all imitation by every one who may feel the consciousness of being engaged in a good cause. Spite of the rain, however, the people kept pouring in by every avenue and mode of conveyance, and when we got to the grounds, about 10 o'clock, the concourse of people was such as to afford a convincing evidence of the interest felt in the occasion which had drawn them together in spite of the exceedingly unfavorable state of the weather.

On entering the enclosure, we could not fail to be struck by some circumstances which brought forcibly to our mind the deep interest which the people of Duplin take in the progress of education. The room occupied as "Floral Hall" was the central recitation room of the excellent Male Academy under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Sprunt.

On the grounds, and not far distant from the building, were drawn up a youthful, well-drilled military company, formed out of the scholars of the "Franklin Military Institute," a flourishing institution under the superintendence of Messrs. Millard and Denon. The institute, we believe, is situated some sixteen miles from the Court House. We understand that, but for the state of the weather, the young ladies of the Kenansville Female Academy would have favored the grounds with their presence in procession. This most charming feature of the programme had, of course, to be omitted.

"Floral Hall," being under the special charge of the ladies, was, of course, the most tasteful and attractive portion of the exhibition; beautiful specimens of Embroidery and Fancy Work, combined with the more solid results of housewifely experience in the way of butter, preserved fruits, jellies, domestic wines and many other things beautifully put up, all, no doubt, very good, certainly pleasing to the eye and pronounced to be good by the several committees. One side of the Hall was taken up with specimens of homespun, which looked just as well, and would, beyond doubt, wear much better than "store goods."

The room was draped with evergreens, and the tables decorated with beautiful bouquets, arranged, as we learn, by Mrs. and Miss Sprunt. The flowers were magnificent.

Near the centre of the grounds stood a large shelter, "Farmer's Hall," in which were displayed specimens of the products of the farm. This portion of the exhibition struck us as being eminently successful, and this, we believe, was the opinion entertained and expressed by others, better qualified to judge. We saw there such beautiful wheat, corn, potatoes, turnips, meal, lard, hams, and, in fact, everything of that kind; and oh! such pumpkins—the largest that we have ever seen. It is due to the pumpkins to state that they were universally conceded to be "sun pumpkins," as, indeed they were.

Running around the inside of the fence forming the enclosure of the Fair Grounds, were the pens for stock on exhibition. Ordinarily, the arrangement is no doubt excellent, but during the chilly and soaking rain of Friday last, the horses and cattle did not show to as much advantage as they deserved, for there was present some very fine stock. We learn, however, that, generally speaking, the display of stock was not as fine nor as large as Duplin county can make. We saw some remarkably fine hogs, one in particular, belonging to Mr. Daniel Moore, which must have weighed—we are afraid to think how much. But we cannot pretend to particularize, especially as we shall be enabled to publish the awards of the committees before the day for putting our weekly edition to press. We also noticed near Farmer's Hall several coops or cages containing remarkably fine poultry of the Chittaugo, and the Shanghai, and the Brambling, and the Game, and all manner of breeds, away beyond our science in henology. They, too, felt the influence of the weather, for not a crow did we hear during the whole day; even Frank Johnson's music failed to stir them up.

It being impossible, on account of the rain, to occupy the usual stand under the grove in front of the Hall, notice was given about noon that the address would be delivered under the shelter in the middle of the grounds, where, spite of the weather, a large and attentive audience listened to a remarkably able and practical address from our talented friend, Wm. A. Allen, Esq., of Duplin county, who was introduced by Jere. Pearsall, Esq., President of the Society. Mr. Allen opened, first, by saying that, although for some years past his attention had been engaged by other pursuits, he still looked fondly back to those early days when he himself was engaged in the practical pursuits of a farmer's life, which he still regarded as the happiest and most independent calling upon earth, although too frequently underrated by farmers themselves, who evinced an undue anxiety to press their sons into the so-called learned professions, until these latter were overcrowded. He contended that the successful pursuit of agriculture demanded as much tact, observation, business capacity and industry as any other avocation, and offered as fair rewards for the exercise of these qualifications. He referred that education was just as necessary for the farmer as for the lawyer, the doctor or the clergyman, but that no mere school education could supply the place of that practical knowledge to be acquired on the farm itself, or make up for the absence of habits of work and devotion to all the practical details of rural economy.

Mr. A. next alluded to the institution of fairs, State and county—and to the benefits which had resulted from them—the friendly emulation they had stimulated—the knowledge they had diffused—the kindly relations they had promoted. He referred also to the agency of "inter-mental improvements in elevating the character of North Carolina, and rendering her independent—a State in deed, and not a mere strip of land between South Carolina and Virginia, to whom she had been too long tributary. He trusted that the good work would not stop half-way, but would go on until the position of the State should be placed above the reach of contingency, whatever should be the political future of the confederacy, or whatever should be the result of the sectional agitation which now disturbs the harmony of the country. To that agitation, Mr. Allen referred modestly but firmly, avowing his readiness, as a lover of the Union, to do all that could honorably be done for the preservation of that good which has come down to us from the patriots of the revolution; but at the same time his determination to unite with those who, failing to obtain justice and an equal Union, would prefer separation to slavish submission.

In the course of Mr. Allen's remarks, he referred to a matter which struck us as being especially pertinent to the occasion—that is, to the necessity existing in the Cape Fear counties for the devotion of a larger degree of attention to the cultivation of the soil, and a less reliance upon the mere products of the forest—naval stores and lumber—since agriculture is reliable, progressive, self-sustaining, while the other business which had at one time snatched its place is necessarily exhausting and inevitably tends to work itself out. He also urged with much force of reasoning the propriety and expediency of

directing attention to the drainage of the rich swamp lands lying in large bodies in the various counties of Eastern North Carolina, referring particularly to Goschen swamp in Duplin. Mr. Allen's address was received with much gratification. We trust that a copy of it may be furnished for publication. We did not pretend to take any notes, and still less can we pretend in this brief and desultory sketch to do anything like justice to a discourse truly admirable in composition and delivery.

At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's address, Mr. Pearsall arose, and, on behalf of the society, returned him his sincere thanks for his able and instructive address. Mr. P. then made a most amusing address of his own, which he said he got out of a book, but which a literary [single] gentleman of Duplin, contends that he made up himself, out of his own head, for the special use and behoof of him, the single gentleman aforesaid, and others in like manner offending. Mr. P. then read out the awards of the committees but stated that they were very confused and would have to be revised before publication. So ended the official doings, a revised and corrected copy of the result of which shall hereafter appear.

Shall we confess it—the great charm of the Fair to us was much less in the display of agriculture, or its products, than in the cheerful determination of the people to enjoy themselves even under the depressing influences of the weather—to make up by the warmth of kindly smiles and friendly greetings for the lack of outside sunshine—in the reunion of old acquaintances and young ones, too, to cement the bonds of neighborly association. We found visitors from Sampson, Onslow and other counties, but nobody grumbled or found fault because of the weather, or because of anything. We, at least can never forget the kind welcome and genial courtesy of the people of Duplin, nor ever fail to rejoice at each and every evidence of her growing prosperity.

The good town of Kenansville contains several large and handsome stores, filled with excellent stocks of goods, and kept by very clever merchants; still the main growth of the village has not been in the neighborhood of the Court House. It has spread out in all directions—tasteful and commodious residences have gone up—near churches have arisen, and a large and handsome building has been erected for the use of the Female Academy.

By the way, we ought to add that there was a party on Thursday and Friday nights, and that the young folks enjoyed themselves, and that Frank Johnson was in his glory.

The German Volunteers are out this morning for parade and target practice. The company presents full ranks and marches and maneuvers remarkably well, by the several committees. One side of the Hall was taken up with specimens of homespun, which looked just as well, and would, beyond doubt, wear much better than "store goods."

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Later from Europe. The Steamer America, arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult. The telegraphic reports say that signals had been received from Trinity Bay at Valentia by Dan J's battery, which were very distinct, and orders were at once given to open Daniell's battery at Valentia, but nothing further had been yet developed.

The Times continues its attacks on Commissioner Reed, characterizing him as a catspaw of Russia. The Bank of England still refrains from reducing its rate of discount, notwithstanding the money market, so easy that loans on government securities can be obtained at 1 per cent.

The Paris journals reiterate the report of an insurrection in Servia, and intimate that Austria is disposed to intervene for the interest of Europe. The Greek Christians in Bosnia, who have been committing terrible outrages on the Mussulman population, have a belief that they will have the support of France and Russia in a dismemberment of the Turkish empire.

The London Morning Post understands that the channel fleet has been ordered to Lisbon. A French vessel had arrived in the Tagus with a French attaché, but no definite arrangement had been consummated.

Further Items of European Intelligence by the Halifax. ENGLAND.—The projectors of the Galway line have purchased the screw-steamship Circassian. She takes the place of the Prince Albert from Galway October 26th. A correspondence between Mr. Lever and Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a subsidy for the Galway line and the renewal of its Messageries contract is published. The latter says the extension of the Cunard contract was assented to in March last before the Galway undertaking was mooted, but that there is nothing in it to interfere with the arrangements for the postal service via Galway. Also that Mr. Cunard has undertaken the increased service, and submitted to the additional conditions. A deputation of Messrs. Cunard, from America, to London, to see Mr. Cunard on the subject of a transatlantic service on the Shannon.

It had been finally agreed, with the consent of four-fifths of the stockholders of the Great Eastern, that the company should be dissolved, and that the cost of building and launching the ship (620,000) should in the new company be reduced one-half.

A formidable insurrection is reported as having occurred in Passavia, in which many Mussulmans were killed. The French have been ordered to prevent further difficulties and punish the offenders.

FRANCE.—There are reports that Portugal is not disposed to concede the demands of France. M. de Penes, charged with despatches for the French minister at Lisbon, had arrived in the city, and delivered his instructions. M. D. Paiva, the Portuguese minister, was to arrive at the end of the month.

Considerable modifications in the recent stringent passport rules were being made. The Minister of the Interior had sent orders to the frontiers and seaport towns for the authorities to consider passports henceforth as a title to aid, and not a cause for delays and annoyances.

The Paris journals reiterate the report of an extensive insurrection in Servia, and intimate that Austria is disposed to intervene for the interest of Europe. The Russian possessions on the Amoor river are being rapidly developed to accommodate the expected trade with China under the new treaty. The government engineers propose the construction of a railway from the Gulf of Caspian to a contingent bend of the Amoor river.

INDIA.—Operations from Bombay to the 24th of September had cost the Government 83,570,000 (including the interest) there being a larger number of men employed in auxiliary trades than in connection with any other manufacture, raw cotton and silk being wholly imported, and flax very nearly so. The wages of those engaged in the woolen manufacture would average 12s. 6d. a week for each man, woman, and child, making for the 150,000 workers, 48,450,000 a year. The annual value of the woolen trade of the Kingdom might be 250,000,000; rent, wear and tear, interest, profit, &c., 43,381,000; making a grand total of 200,190,000 as the value of the woolen manufacture of the Kingdom. The paper occupied an hour and three quarters in reading, and Mr. Baines referred, in illustration, to nearly a score of clobrate tables. Amongst many other things dwelt upon Mr. Baines minutely explained the peculiarities of the trade of the three districts united, to wit, the Leeds clothing district. He especially described the origin and growth of the shoddy and mungo trades, of which Batley is the centre; and he argued that—fairness of dealing being of course implied—those trades were in almost every sense an advantage, especially for their making again useful cloth of rags once thrown aside as useless.

The Bon-Mots of Talleyrand. A wonderful wit was Talleyrand. His bon-mots, which for thirty years were the delight of Frenchmen and the rest of mankind, are marked not merely by the brevity which is always the soul of wit, but by subtlety of thought and delicacy of expression which constitute their highest charm. Besides this, his keenest sarcasms had usually a certain air of good breeding that distinguished them from the bores of the day. From the jests of Rogers and the rough retorts of Douglas Jerrold, Nothing in the way of a witty and civil rebuke could be finer than his reproof of a young gentleman who was boasting of the extreme beauty of his mother, apparently implying that it might account for the same advantage in the person of the son: *C'est dit, sans dire*, said the great diplomat, *handy, Monsieur votre pere y n'est pas si fier.* "It is not that you are so handsome as your father." Lord Holland, in his Foreign Reminiscences, gives another bon-mot of Talleyrand which is not to be found in the old list of his clever sayings. At the time when the celebrity of Chateaubriand, the vaillant of all Frenchmen, was rapidly on the wane, it happened to be mentioned in conversation that he was growing quite neglected, and that Talleyrand, in reply, *on a cessé de parler de lui, si ce n'est pour dire: "I understand; since every body has ceased talking about him he believes himself dead!" The only ungalant remark that is recorded against his innumerable jests is his saucy comment on the tender regard that had been once entertained for Madame de Stael: *Il faut avoir aime Mme. de Stael pour se faire un si bon homme.* But by his finest wit, and as happy a sarcasm as ever came from any man, is told in Lord Brougham's Times of George III. This has all the politeness as well as the subtle wit that usually characterized the bon-mots of Talleyrand. Not long after his breach of friendship with Madame de Stael that very intellectual and extremely masculine woman wrote her novel of Delphine, in which she satirized her former friend on a case of an old woman, while she intended all the delicate charms of the heroine to be taken as her own. Chancing to meet Madame de S. soon after the publication of the book in a fashionable assembly, he said to her, bowing politely, "I understand, madame, that in your last novel you and I figure disguised as Fenelles!" She retorted, "I certainly am stunner, and for been wit the rest of no other man could have made." But never was a wind-bag so humorously punctured as when he took the "sublime" out of an egotistical and vainglorious speech of Mirabeau. At some important political crisis the great orator was descending in society on the qualities which a minister required to extricate the nation from its difficulties, namely, great knowledge, genius, familiarity with the affairs of the day, and a certain amount of the gift of writing. Talleyrand, who was then in the class, the gift of writing was the one which he was deficient in. Talleyrand, who was then in the class, the gift of writing was the one which he was deficient in. Talleyrand, who was then in the class, the gift of writing was the one which he was deficient in.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—It will be recalled that several months ago the government of Great Britain suggested, in general terms, that some mode ought to be adopted for verifying the nationality of vessels, which could be mutually used by both parties without offense to either, but the distinct form of the proposition has not been fully settled. It is not, however, His Majesty's government will recommend. It is not, however, considered to be necessary for the United States to take the initiative in this matter, as the law of nations is acknowledged by Great Britain to mean that for which our government has always contended; and this to the latter is satisfactory. If England desires any modification of it, her proposition will, of course, be entitled to consideration.

The substance of the dispatch of Lord Napier to the State Department is represented to be in effect that the Nicaragua government will avail itself of the aid of the British fleet to prevent the landing of filibusters. Our government considers itself able to enforce the neutrality laws. Should, therefore, Walker and his followers fall into the hands of the British, and thus be prevented from carrying out their designs, it would prove an occurrence much to be deprecated, as it would produce an unpleasant state of feeling against the British government.

General Herran, who has had recent interviews with the Secretary of State concerning the Cass-Herran treaty, will return to New York on Friday.—Balt. Sun.

Conviction of Murder.—Policeman Shot Dead. BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Henry Gambrell, one of a notorious gang of rowdies who infest the southern part of the city, and who murdered Policeman Benton about a month ago, was this afternoon convicted of murder in the first degree. This evening Policeman Rigdon, who was the principal witness in the trial of Gambrell, was also shot dead about an hour ago, in the western part of the city, by the same gang. The murder was committed in the office's house, in the presence of his wife and children. Rigdon was an active and faithful officer. The murderer's name is Corra. Great excitement prevails in that part of the city, and threats are made of lynching him.

Officer Benton, who was killed by Gambrell, was one of the best officers in the city, and was the chief witness against Gambrell's brother on a charge of incendiarism.

The Michigan Election. DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Cooper (Dem.) is elected in the first congressional district by about 100 majority. The fourth district is still in doubt. From present indications the legislature stands: Senate, 22 republicans, 10 democrats; House, 46 republicans, 33 democrats. The whole republican State ticket is elected by from 6,000 to 10,000.

Illinois Election. CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—If the counties yet to hear from poll the same vote as in 1856, the democratic State ticket is elected.

Wisconsin Election. CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Larragee, democrat, is elected in the 3d Congressional district.

Letter to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, dated ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen Co., Nov. 2. I have just heard of a horrible afflic and outrage committed in this county about 20 miles below this place. I have heard them as follows: A company of young men, five in number, in a drunken spree on last Tuesday night, went to the house of a very poor man of the name of Baker, and went in, apparently friendly, when one of the crowd threw a pail of water on the fire and put it out, leaving the man in total darkness. One of them then threw Baker's wife on the floor with great violence. The poor fellow seized one of his two little children, his wife springing up took the other, and they ran towards the house of his old father, a distance of three or four hundred yards; but they were overtaken and Baker was most cruelly whipped, after throwing him upon the ground and choking him until he could not call for help. They then left him, and he went on to his father's. On arriving there, his mother told him his house was on fire and looking back he saw it was in a light blaze, and every thing the poor fellow had in the world was destroyed. The same lawless crowd then went to the house of his brother, another Baker, and broke open his door, knocked down his wife, tore off his shirt, and ran the whole family off the place. His house and every thing in it was also burnt.

The Dakers were remarkably harmless and inoffensive men. There is great sympathy for them in their neighborhood. An old free negro by the name of Young, and his wife, who live close by the Bakers, were also most cruelly beaten, and nearly all their household furniture destroyed. It is generally believed this too was the work of the same lawless rioters.

Storer, Sons & Co.'s Liverpool Circular says of European Crops: "Our grain crops are now all secured. What is a full average crop, and in addition our farmers have still large stocks of old grain on hand. In France the crops have also been good. In Spain and Portugal they are deficient, which necessitates foreign imports. In Germany they are under an average. In the Black Sea and Danubian localities they are but moderate. In the United States they appear to have been far from abundant. It is not probable that our farmers have had more than a fair crop of wheat, and in some of our sections the crop of wheat and barley is but a very moderate one; that of oats is under an average, and those of beans and peas are decidedly bad. Potatoes is a very large crop; corn is a fair crop, but some of the best is being extensively raised, but of late we have heard much less about it. The root crops have improved much from the late rains; this is of great importance, as feeding stuff has been much too high for a considerable time."

The British Woolen Trade. At a recent meeting of the British Association, Mr. E. Baines read a valuable paper on "The Woolen Manufacture of England." In 1799 the British imported 2,263,000 lbs. of foreign and colonial wool, and in 1857 127,000,000 of which 90,000,000 was retained for home consumption and the rest exported. "The total value of the woolen and worsted goods and yarn exported in 1857 was £1,000,000. It having been checked during the last thirty years by the introduction of the cotton manufacture, of which, in goods and yarn, £38,269,000 worth was exported last year." He thought it not safe to assume that there were more than 150,000 operatives engaged in the woolen trade and 125,000 in the worsted trade, making 275,000 together, while the total number of persons directly dependent upon the woolen trade of the Kingdom might be 400,000. The trade of the three districts united, to wit, the Leeds clothing district, is worth £4,717,000; 80,000,000 lbs. of British wool, £5,000,000; 30,000,000 lbs. shoddy, at 1-2d., and 15,000,000 lbs. mungo, at 4-3d., worth £609,000; cotton and cotton wares, £206,000; making a total of 10-12 millions sterling for materials. There are some 400,000 operatives, 83,570,000 wages, £4,875,000; rent, wear and tear, interest, profit, &c., 43,381,000; making a grand total of 200,190,000 as the value of the woolen manufacture of the Kingdom. The paper occupied an hour and three quarters in reading, and Mr. Baines minutely explained the peculiarities of the trade of the three districts united, to wit, the Leeds clothing district. He especially described the origin and growth of the shoddy and mungo trades, of which Batley is the centre; and he argued that—fairness of dealing being of course implied—those trades were in almost every sense an advantage, especially for their making again useful cloth of rags once thrown aside as useless.

Health of New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—There were eighteen deaths from yellow fever, on Thursday, in this city.

Rail Road Stock. Ten Shares of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Stock, was recently sold at Halifax at the reduced price of \$57 per share.—Tarboro' Southern.

Death of Mr. Thompson.—Mr. Thos. Thompson, who was accidentally shot a few days ago by Mr. Verbin Castlebury, the particulars of which we gave in our last paper, died from the effects of the wound about 9 o'clock on Tuesday last. The wound was not supposed at first to have been fatal, but it has unfortunately proved so. The ball, which was not extracted up to the time of his death, must have pierced some vital part of the body. Raleigh Register, 6th inst.

Our Know-Nothing friends are giving in the anticipation of a jolly time this winter. They calculate confidently upon a Kilkenny cat fight among the Democracy over the Senatorial election, and their faces, which but a short time back were elongated to the length of a hand saw, and nearly as sharp, are now drawn up like the merry phiz of a Dutchelman, over his cup of Calumny at a luscious frolic, when he means nothing offensive by the comparison—never presented an appearance more intense and concentrated happiness, than do these amiable gentlemen at the prospect of a little trouble in the Democratic family. Well, well, we are not so selfish as to wish to deny them this morsel of gratification, and when we remember that the only enjoyment which fate ever permits them to have is in participating some event near to happen, we are rather disposed to encourage them, and to put a damper on their hopes. Laugh on, then, gentlemen, at the expected breakup in our ranks; perhaps it may be to your wishes; but don't forget one thing, that we can lick you out of your boots at any and all times, no matter what little affairs of our own we may have to settle.—Elizabeth City Pioneer.

From the Elizabeth City Pioneer. DEAR SIR:—I hold that when a public servant discharges his duties in such manner as to merit approbation it should not be withheld. I therefore ask that I may, through your columns, express my appreciation, and I believe of all my countrymen, (Perquimans) who came in contact with him, as suitors, witnesses, jurors, &c., of Judge Shepherd, as such.

He caused by his course more business to be transacted during the term of our Superior Court than I have ever known before in any three terms, commencing Monday at 11 o'clock, and thereafter each day at 10, (and frequently carrying the sitting into night) until Saturday evening, when no more business could be paraded by the bar. He is learned, of sound judgment, calm, laborious, urbane, prompt, decisive, and ready; just, without being cruel, and in all a model Judge.

I do not mean to say that, in point of legal ability, he is superior or equal to some of his senior brethren, for such would perhaps be presumption in a member of the bar, much worse in an outsider; but this I do say, that as a jurist he is an ornament to the bench, and that there was so much of common sense and justice in his opinions, that it would strike one if it was not law it ought to be.

By his general demeanor the impress of his integrity was such that I predict, if he continue on the bench until he shall have made a circuit of the State, no man will have the confidence of the people in a more eminent degree, and certainly none more deservedly.

Cape Fear has given two of the very best Judges (in my humble opinion) that have graced the bench of North Carolina in my day. Yours, &c., Y.

Such are the facilities in Indiana for obtaining a divorce that the Indianapolis Journal says there are five thousand cases now before the courts, four-fifths of which are from out of the State. Some legislative action on the subject will be taken at the next session of the Legislature.

PLANTATION GOODS. KERSEYS, BLANKETS, Oznaburgs and heavy Woolen Goods for Plantation use, cheap by HEDRICK & RYAN, Nov. 4th.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. WITH A VIEW of supplying the Wholesale Trade, we have put on hand a select assortment of the best agents, a larger stock of Staple Goods than ever before offered in Wilmington, and at prices which will defy competition. HEDRICK & RYAN, Nov. 4th.

The Approaching Methodist Conference.—A Storm Ahead. The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of North Carolina is to assemble in Newbern in December, and we fear that some of those unpleasant scenes which characterized the last Conference at Goldsboro', are to be enacted over again here. We learn from good authority that one Dr. Carter—the doctor in his case, we believe, is bogus—a member of the Conference, has preferred charges against Dr. Deems, and that he will be arraigned and have to defend himself at the next meeting of the Conference.

Now of Church quarrels and sectarian animosities and pickers, we know nothing at all care less, but we think that it requires but little perception to see through this war upon Deems. Whether the charges be preferred by Dr. Carter or Dr. anybody else, it matters not, it all resolves itself into this: It is Dr. Smith vs. Dr. Deems. Dr. Carter, and the other Doctors and brothers are only the mouth pieces, or more properly, the tools of Smith, and all belong to that Virginia wing of the North Carolina Conference, who have never forgiven Deems for his brilliant victory which he gained over Smith, in Petersburg, a few years ago. They may persecute him as much as they please, and continue to prefer charges, but the more they endeavor to traduce him the higher will he rise, and when Dr. Carter, and other doctors, who have endeavored to elevate themselves by abusing Deems and forging Smith's boots, shall have passed into oblivion, the brightest ornaments that adorned the M. E. Church during the 19th century.

It has been our good fortune to know Dr. Deems, and while those who know us know that we don't take on much about preachers of any denomination, we know him to be a high-toned gentleman. We have known him and heard him preach, occasionally, for the last fifteen years, and we believe him to be a zealous follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. His friends need not fear—in any contest between Dr. Deems and Doctor Carter, it will be easy to be determine who will gain the victory. As for ourselves, we would much prefer that the Conference pass off in peace, whether its members can exhibit brotherly kindness to each other or not.

Next Monday's Daily Progress. Of Dr. Carter we know nothing. Dr. Deems we have had business intercourse with—have heard him preach—have marked his daily walk and conversation for years, and can truly say that, in all things he has borne himself as a quiet, unobtrusive Christian gentleman. He is known and admired as a scholar and a man of genius—an ornament to the State and to the Church to which he belongs.—We regret exceedingly the existence of the unfortunate difficulties referred to, which, however, are not strictly cognizable in the columns of a secular paper.

Suicide of a Cotton Broker. NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—Robert H. Chilton, a Cotton Broker in New Orleans, committed suicide this morning.

Health of New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—There were eighteen deaths from yellow fever, on Thursday, in this city.

Rail Road Stock. Ten Shares of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Stock, was recently sold at Halifax at the reduced price of \$57 per share.—Tarboro' Southern.

Death of Mr. Thompson.—Mr. Thos. Thompson, who was accidentally shot a few days ago by Mr. Verbin Castlebury, the particulars of which we gave in our last paper, died from the effects of the wound about 9 o'clock on Tuesday last. The wound was not supposed at first to have been fatal, but it has unfortunately proved so. The ball, which was not extracted up to the time of his death, must have pierced some vital part of the body. Raleigh Register, 6th inst.

Our Know-Nothing friends are giving in the anticipation of a jolly time this winter. They calculate confidently upon a Kilkenny cat fight among the Democracy over the Senatorial election, and their faces, which but a short time back were elongated to the length of a hand saw, and nearly as sharp, are now drawn up like the merry phiz of a Dutchelman, over his cup of Calumny at a luscious frolic, when he means nothing offensive by the comparison—never presented an appearance more intense and concentrated happiness, than do these amiable gentlemen at the prospect of a little trouble in the Democratic family. Well, well, we are not so selfish as to wish to deny them this morsel of gratification, and when we remember that the only enjoyment which fate ever permits them to have is in participating some event near to happen, we are rather disposed to encourage them, and to put a damper on their hopes. Laugh on, then, gentlemen, at the expected breakup in our ranks; perhaps it may be to your wishes; but don't forget one thing, that we can lick you out of your boots at any and all times, no matter what little affairs of our own we may have to settle.—Elizabeth City Pioneer.

From the Elizabeth City Pioneer. DEAR SIR:—I hold that when a public servant discharges his duties in such manner as to merit approbation it should not be withheld. I therefore ask that I may, through your columns, express my appreciation, and I believe of all my countrymen, (Perquimans) who came in contact with him, as suitors, witnesses, jurors, &c., of Judge Shepherd, as such.

He caused by his course more business to be transacted during the term of our Superior Court than I have ever known before in any three terms, commencing Monday at 11 o'clock, and thereafter each day at 10, (and frequently carrying the sitting into night) until Saturday evening, when no more business could be paraded by the bar. He is learned, of sound judgment, calm, laborious, urbane, prompt, decisive, and ready; just, without being cruel, and in all a model Judge.

I do not mean to say that, in point of legal ability, he is superior or equal to some of his senior brethren, for such would perhaps be presumption in a member of the bar, much worse in an outsider; but this I do say, that as a jurist he is an ornament to the bench, and that there was so much of common sense and justice in his opinions, that it would strike one if it was not law it ought to be.

By his general demeanor the impress of his integrity was such that I predict, if he continue on the bench until he shall have made a circuit of the State, no man will have the confidence of the people in a more eminent degree, and certainly none more deservedly.

Cape Fear has given two of the very best Judges (in my humble opinion) that have graced the bench of North Carolina in my day. Yours, &c., Y.

Such are the facilities in Indiana for obtaining a divorce that the Indianapolis Journal says there are five thousand cases now before the courts, four-fifths of which are from out of the State. Some legislative action on the subject will be taken at the next session of the Legislature.