

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The Shortest Passage Across the Atlantic.

The Atlantic steamer CAMBRIA arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening, having made the passage from Liverpool to Halifax in about nine days, and to Boston in eleven days and nine hours—the shortest passage on record.—We give a hasty summary of her intelligence:—The demand for cotton had been large, the spinners keeping themselves well supplied, partly on account of the low price of the staple, and partly induced by the promising state of business in the manufacturing districts.

For export, too, there had been great demand, and under the influence of these combined causes, large as the stock on hand was, American cottons had advanced 1/2 per pound. The total sales of the week preceding the 15th were 72,600 bags, of which speculators took a large amount. In the Havre market, too, there had been an advance in price.

The American provision market was dull, with light stocks; but daily arrivals were looked for, which would stimulate somewhat this branch of trade.

Iron, it is stated, has proved a disastrous article for speculation, every description of manufactured iron having been reduced 20 per cent, and the tendency was still downward.

The price of American stocks was looking up. The determination of the Pennsylvanians to redeem their credit had produced this improved feeling, which exists in Paris as well as in London.

Money in the British metropolis was plentiful, and the rate of discount low.

Parliament was drawing to a close, and will be prorogued probably on the 5th or 6th August. We see nothing of particular interest in their proceedings.

Mr. John Finnes, Crampton, late Secretary of Legation in Switzerland, has been appointed Secretary of the British Legation in the United States.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelley has been appointed Solicitor General, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Sir F. Thegister to the Attorney Generalship.

The Orange processions of the 12th of July in Ireland had been attended by riots; in one instance, at Armagh, resulting in the loss of one life and the wounding of several persons. The Liverpool News Letter says:

"It appears from all accounts, and even from the admission of Mr. O'Connell, that in the actual collision the Orangemen only acted as all men, under the circumstances, would have done. The conduct of the Roman Catholics in being the aggressors was, Mr. O'Connell declares, such as to disentitle them to any support or sympathy from the Repealers."

Accounts of the disaster at the Bay of Islands, in New Zealand, had been received in England, and caused much sensation.

Most distressing accounts had also been received from the Cape of Good Hope. There was continuous fighting between the Griquas, or bastard natives, and the immigrant Boers, and at the latest dates (April 24) a collision between the forces and subjects of Great Britain was "the most probable of impending contingencies."

The Paris dates are to the 16th of July, the great topic of interest having been the Jesuit question. After Mr. Thiers' famous appeal to the Government to put the laws in force against the disciples of Loyola, M. Rossi was sent to Rome to persuade the Pope to recall the Jesuits from France, and thus save the Government from the scandal of being obliged to expel them.—In this M. Rossi succeeded, and all their communities are to be broken up, the greater portion of them ordered to leave the kingdom, and their houses and property disposed of. This is considered a great triumph over the religious party.

The session of the two Chambers was considered virtually at an end.

There appears to be no doubt that the French Government has succeeded in getting the Emperor of Morocco to ratify the treaty entered into between his Commissioners and General Delaune, although in the first instance he utterly repudiated the treaty, and caused his Commissioners to be bastinadoed for exceeding their instructions.

The dates from Switzerland are to the 11th of July. The Diet was in session at Zurich, having been opened with a speech recommending peace and union. No motion or discussion of importance had yet been made.

Prince Metternich, Minister of Austria has addressed a despatch to the Austrian Ambassador, speaking in terms of high gratification of the conduct of the party that supported the Jesuits in the late struggle.

The canton from which Dr. Stinger made his escape demanded that he should be delivered up, but the other cantons refused. Several cantons have conferred upon him their freedom, and there is a talk of getting up a subscription on his behalf.

The French papers contain the particulars of an outbreak in Catalonia, in Spain. Some of the small towns around Barcelona had been called on to contribute their levy of men to the army.

Intelligence from Algeria gives an account of the massacre of a thousand Arabs by the French. The cavern of the Dahara, where the Arabs had taken refuge, was the scene of this horrid affair. Here they were hemmed in, faggots were lighted, and the unfortunate wretches were burnt and suffocated in their place of refuge. It is thus recorded in the "Akbar," a French journal published at Algiers:

"There has just occurred in the Dahara one of those terrible events which deeply afflict those who behold them, even when convinced of their frightful necessity, and when they are justified in declaring that every thing possible was done to prevent the catastrophe."

It is known that the corps commanded by Colonels Pellissier, St. Arnaud, and de l'Admiral had been carrying on combined operations in the West. Colonel Pellissier was busy in pursuing the Ouled Riabs, who have never yet submitted, as they live in immense caverns, where it would be madness for the troops to enter. On the 18th of June, finding themselves closely pursued, the Ouled Riabs flew to their usual place of refuge.

After having surrounded the caverns, some faggots were lighted and thrown by the French troops before the entrance. After this demonstration, which was made to convince the Arabs that the French had the power, if they pleased, of suffocating them in their hiding-places, the colonel threw in letters, offering to them life and liberty if they would surrender their arms and their horses.

"At first they refused, but subsequently they replied that they would consent if the French troops would withdraw. The condition was considered inadmissible, and more burning faggots were thrown. A great tumult now arose, and it was known afterward that it arose from a discussion whether there should be a surrender or not. The party opposed to surrender carried their point, and a few of the minority made their escape."

Colonel Pellissier, wishing to spare the lives of those who remained in the cavern, sent some Arabs to exhort them to surrender. They refused, and some women, who did not partake of the savage fanaticism of the majority, attempted to fly, but their husbands and relations fired upon them, to prevent their escape from the martyrdom which they had themselves resolved to suffer. Col. Pellissier then suspended the throwing of the burning faggots, and sent a French officer to hold a parley with the Ouled Riabs, but his messenger was received with a discharge of fire-arms, and could not perform his mission.

"This state of things continued till the night of the 19th, when, losing all patience, and no longer having a hope of otherwise subduing these fanatics, who formed a perpetual nucleus of revolt in the country, the fire was renewed and rendered intense. During this time, the cries of the unhappy wretches were dreadful, and then nothing was heard but the crackling of the faggots. This silence spoke volumes. The troops entered and found five hundred dead bodies. About one hundred and fifty, who still breathed, were brought into the fresh air, but a portion of them died afterward."

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From the Petersburg Intelligencer.
Col. Johnson, Tecumseh and Maj. Figg.—The great unknown is likely to become known. The man who killed Tecumseh, it appears, was not Colonel Johnson; the Colonel has been trading on borrowed capital. When history, hereafter, shall record the name of the hero who did this feat of fame she will write upon her enduring page the name of Figg!

The revelation has happened thus:—Major Lewis Figg is a candidate before the people; he wishes to be popular—to be elected in fact. When he killed Tecumseh he was not a public man; his friend and messmate, Colonel Johnson, was. With generous liberality he made over to his friend all his right and title to the credit of having dispatched the Indian warrior—with this proviso, that if he, the said Figg, should at any time become a candidate for popular favor, an event which he thought not likely to happen, the aforesaid conveyance should be null and void, and the right and title as aforesaid should revert to the grantor, as though the same had never been transferred. Col. Johnson accepted on these terms; the credit became capital; he wore a red vest and was made Vice President of the United States. Let the correspondence of these illustrious personages tell the rest of the story.

Major Figg writes to Col. Johnson. "In the course of human events," says the Major, "it has become necessary for me to present myself before the people for office. I opine that I shall need all the external aid I can get. I am therefore compelled to ask your permission to make public the true secret of the death of Tecumseh, and the slayer thereof. I hope this will put you to no public inconvenience."

To this friendly and considerate epistle Col. Johnson replies. Here is his letter:—

GREAT CROSSINGS, June 6, 1845.

My Dear Figg: Your note of the 1st inst. was received by me this morning. I hasten to reply. After declaring in all sincerity, my delight at hearing once more from my old friend and messmate, I will say, I will remember the circumstances of that eventful day on which Tecumseh was slain. Now that I am no longer a candidate for public office, and having retired to the shades of private life, I have no cause to regret your making known to the public the real Tecumseh killer. I surely ought to rest satisfied with what the reputation of it has done for me, and am now willing that you should reap all the advantages from it you can. The girls beg to be remembered to you, and we would be pleased to see you at the Great Crossings.

Yours, truly,
R. M. JOHNSON.

With this permission thus frankly given the Major occupies three columns of the Bardstown, (Ky.) Gazette in proving that he, Figg, did really and truly give a last quietus to the Indian known as Tecumseh.

We believe that Col. Johnson did never actually affirm or declare that he killed Tecumseh; but he never said publicly, at least, that he did not. The "reputation" of the act he wore very quietly and used successfully. The generous Figg remained discreetly silent—not being ambitious.—But the love of glory at length has fastened upon his heart; he now claims his own!

We understand that the Bardstown Gazette containing the whole matter has been issued in numerous extra copies for the benefit of debating societies before which the question may come—Who killed Tecumseh?

ABOLITIONISTS CAUGHT.
We have failed to publish, before, an account of the arrest, in the western part of Virginia, of three characters who are charged with aiding negroes to escape from Virginia. It appears that three men named Garner, Thomas, and Loraine, were making arrangements to carry a number of negroes belonging to the citizens of Wood County, into the State of Ohio; but fortunately, the owners of the slaves got wind of the schemes of these abolitionists, and had them arrested, in the act of carrying their calculations into practice. The Parkersburg Gazette furnishes the following in regard to this matter; and we sincerely hope the violators of the laws may be made to suffer the penalty consequent on such a violation.—Alex. Gaz.

"The trial of Garner, Thomas, and Loraine, confined in jail here, under the charge of aiding the escape of slaves, from this county and commonwealth, occurred on last Friday, in the presence of a considerable assemblage of persons from the country on this and the other side of the Ohio River. Messrs. Stringer and Spencer, of this place appeared for the prisoners; and of the two gentlemen of the bar from Marietta, who attended for the purpose of assisting in the defence, the prisoners accepted one, (Mr. Whittlesey;) constituting together a very able and faithful defence, as was admitted on all sides at the close of the trial. In the absence of Gen. J. J. Jackson, the attorney for the Commonwealth in the county, the prosecution was conducted with a high degree of fairness and ability, by P. G. Van Winkle, Esq. of this place. The result was the remanding of the prisoners for further trial to the Circuit Superior Court, on the 1st September.

Our Trade with Texas.—In 1842 the balance against the United States, was \$76,953. In 1843, against the United States, \$302,446. In 1844, against the United States, \$401,003.

FROM TEXAS.

The Washington Union of Wednesday night, contains official despatches received by special messenger, from Maj. Donelson, in which are included the authenticated documents relative to the proceedings of the Texan Convention. We published yesterday from N. Orleans papers the news of the ratification by the Convention of the annexation resolutions.—This having been communicated to Maj. Donelson, he replies as follows:—Ball. American.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, Austin, Texas, July 6, 1845.

Sir:—The undersigned, charge d'affaires of the U. S. has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 5th inst., transmitting a certified copy of the ordinance adopted by the convention of Texas, accepting the proposals, conditions and guarantees contained in the first and second sections of the joint resolution of the Congress of the U. States for the admission of Texas as a state of the Union.

This ordinance shall be immediately forwarded by a special message to the President of the U. States, who will receive it with the gratification its dignity and importance are so well calculated to produce in every patriotic heart. Texas has thus manifested to the world, with a unanimity unparalleled in the disposition of a debated political question, her preference of an association with the republican states composing the federal Union, over all the advantages, real or imaginary, that were held out to her as a separate nation.—With a discrimination quickened by her contact with foreign influences, and her learned in the battle fields, and in her civil experience, the necessity of union among the votaries of freedom; and in voluntary agreeing to take her place hereafter as a sovereign member of the American confederacy, she has paid a tribute to the cause of popular government, which will command the admiration of the world.

From the date of this ordinance, Texas will have acquired a right to the protection of the U. States; and the undersigned is happy to inform you that the President of the United States has taken steps to afford this protection in the most effective manner against future Mexican and Indian invasion.

That the deliberations of the convention, thus far distinguished by calmness and prudence, may produce a constitution for Texas, as perfect as her trials in the achievement of her independence and liberty have been great and triumphant, is the sincere hope of both the government and the people of the United States; to the expression which, the undersigned begs leave to add the satisfaction with which he subscribes himself, with sentiments of great regard for yourself, and the honorable body over which you preside, your very obedient servant.

A. J. DONELSON.
To Hon. Thos. J. Rusk.

Resolution relative to the introduction of the U. States forces into Texas.

Be it resolved by the deputies of the People in Convention assembled, That the President of the United States of America is hereby authorized and requested to occupy and establish posts without delay upon the frontier and exposed positions of this Republic, and to introduce, for such purpose and defence of the territory and people of Texas, such forces as may be necessary and advisable for the same.

Adopted in convention, at the City of Austin, Republic of Texas, July 7, 1845.

THOS. J. RUSK, President.
Attest: JAS. H. RAYMOND,
Secretary of the Convention.

FROM MEXICO.

An arrival from Mexico at N. Orleans brings dates to the 3d inst. from Vera Cruz, and from Mexico to the 25th July last. Almost the only news of interest is the proclamation of Herrera, President ad interim of Mexico, convokeing an extra session of Congress—for the first of July, says the New Orleans Bee; for the 17th, says the Tropic. This extra session is convened to consider, 1st, Constitutional Reforms—2nd, Review of the acts of the Provincial Government—and 3d, Review of the two Chambers relative to the United States and Texas. This indicates that Mexico had not yet determined what line of policy to pursue towards the United States.

The canvass for President, whose election takes place in August, was quite animated.—Herrera seemed to be the favorite.

The Mexican Government had made a new division of the Republic into ten military Departments. The fifth comprises Nueva Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas and Texas—thereby intimating that she still intends to provide for the Texans as citizens of the Mexican Republic.

The Diario Del Gobierno announces the entire peace establishment of the Mexican army to consist of about 30,000 men, viz:—19,000 foot, 8,500 cavalry, 2,200 artillery, and 1,300 sappers, etc., some portion of which are at present engaged on the frontier, against the Indians.

General Bustamante had reached the city of Mexico, and was received with demonstrations of respect and good feeling on the part of his admirers.

The public roads in Mexico still swarm with brigands, who attack and rob all who fall in their way.

The intended march of our troops to Texas was known in the city of Mexico the middle of last June.

The New Orleans Bulletin contains a letter from Mazatlan, dated "April 23d," in which it is stated that an American mercantile house—Parrott & Co.—had been treated in a very summary and oppressive manner. Their goods, to the amount of 45,000, were embargoed for a

CLAIM OF \$4,000, UNDER A TRAFFIC LAW OF 1834,

which was repealed in 1837. This law was enforced against no other merchants, and in the process against Parrott & Co., a military force was employed, and the members of the firm treated in a very insulting manner. There was an attempt to take the same steps towards the House of Mott, Talbot & Co.; but one of them, being an English, the British frigate Thalia interposed and stopped the proceedings. Mr. Parrott was Consul of the United States, at Mazatlan; but all diplomatic intercourse between this country and Mexico having ceased, he could not seek redress from the Mexican Government, but simply called in the French Consul to witness the treatment he had received, and drew up a protest against it.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, No. Ca., AUGUST 9, 1845.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR OLD ROWAN!

THE GOLIATH OF MODERN DEMOCRACY BEATEN!!

110 maj. for BARRINGER instead of 2 or 300 for FISHER!

With feelings almost inexpressible, we set ourselves down to inform the Whigs of the Old North State and of the United States, that the Whigs of old Rowan have just achieved one of the greatest Victories ever achieved by them on any former occasion. They have given the gallant BARRINGER a majority of 110, and that too, under the most disadvantageous circumstances. The Whigs of Rowan have just beaten the wheelhorse of Modern Democracy! One whom the Loco Focos thought invincible—a man who was never beaten for any office in his life but once before, but who has at this time, for his shuffling from the real democracy to that of Loco Foco Dorrite Democracy, received a most righteous rebuke, and what is better, it has been done by his own neighbors and county men—men who have stood by him on all occasions before, but who valued their principles—yes principles instilled into them by the very man whom they have so signally and so gloriously rebuked for his desertion of those principles, and for attaching himself to the very party whom he once denounced in the most unsparring language. Never was a victory more glorious! Never have we seen the true "Republicans" of Rowan county so delighted upon any occasion—the victory of 1840, not excepted! They went, with a determination to succeed, if possible, by all honorable and highminded means: and they have the satisfaction to know, that notwithstanding all the efforts (and strong efforts they were) of the Loco Focos for their candidate, (for the Loco Focos were well aware, that this was his last gasp) they have gained a triumph that will tell for years to come. We think we are perfectly safe in saying that Col. BARRINGER is triumphantly elected, and that the Whig Banner now floats gloriously over the Second District! Well done Whigs. Here is the result:

PRECINCT RETURNS OF Rowan County.

PRECINCTS.	Barringer.	Fisher.	Talbot.	Kerr.	Johnson.	Woodson.
Salisbury,	453	474	534	359	561	311
Neely's Mill,	147	44	152	36	157	31
Morgan's,	83	70	96	29	121	19
Mr. Tins,	65	5	38	27	54	14
Attell's,	75	70	9	132	33	109
Litcker's,	14	56	8	61	18	51
Erley's,	58	66	66	52	88	94
	895	785	903	716	1032	559
	755		716		559	
	110	187			473	

117 Barringer's majority in Rowan over Craigie, in 1843, was 99.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

It will be seen from the subjoined letter from a friend of Col. BARRINGER, who was in this place on Thursday last, that little Cabarrus has given a blow to Loco Focoism that will last for all time to come.—She has proved herself worthy to be the mother of our champion, and has given the lie to the ridiculous falsehoods circulated over the district, that such was the hatred of Col. Barringer's own neighbors towards him, that they would desert their principles for which they have so often contended and which they desert him and go for Fisher! But did they desert? The result shows for itself! As soon would we expect the sun to leave its place as to expect to see the Whigs of old Cabarrus desert their principles so gallantly defended by BARRINGER. Hurra, we say for Cabarrus county. True from first to last!

CONCORD, Aug. 7, 1845.

Dear Sir: You have about 835 or 850 majority in this county! Ford is Clerk by 19 votes, and Hunt Superior Court Clerk by about 140 majority.

I think your majority is exactly 335. The returns are here, but not official and not complete, from the fact that the polls were not closed, but it was thought that all the votes were given in. I will send you complete and official re-

DAVIE COUNTY.

Nobly have the Whigs of Davie maintained the Whig cause! Nobly has she given the Loco Foco party to understand that she is not to be duped by them into the support of men and measures so entirely at variance with her interests. The prosperity of "New York, Charleston and Boston," and of the whole United States is of greater importance to her than that of Manchester or Liverpool! Whigs of Davie, gallantly have you done your duty!

PRECINCT RETURNS OF Davie County.

CONGRESS. C. C. CLERK. S. C. CLERK.

PRECINCTS.	Barringer.	Fisher.	Talbot.	Kerr.	Johnson.	Woodson.
Mocksville,	380	269	375	171	375	148
Fulton,	67	49	77	41	79	38
Rich House,	147	33	54	115	62	28
Cheshire's,	36	30	38	32	39	31
Total,	530	371	544	359	555	303

OH! HOW MISTAKEN!

The Loco Focos were bragging long before the election that they would carry the Box at this place by more than 100 or 200 votes, and to sustain and make good their assertion made every effort that a party in their desperate fix could make, to carry it by that number. But the Whigs went to work, and made such an onward upon the majority of Craigie, two years ago, as to reduce it from 67 to 21! We were prepared for this, and we could see defeat depicted plainly in the countenance of the Loco Focos long before the votes were counted out. But when the result was known, we do not remember ever to have seen them look so woe-begone. Their strong man had been bearded in his den, a thing so unexpected, that it seemed almost impossible for them to breathe. They may as well give up the ship in future.

RAIN—CROPS—BREADSTUFFS.

On last Saturday night we had a most delightful rain in this section, which was followed with another on Monday, and although the corn crop has greatly suffered and must fail to at least one-half its ordinary yield, yet the rains on Saturday and Monday are worth thousands of dollars to this County alone. A great many farmers—perhaps a majority—will make Corn enough to "do them," economical used. Up to Saturday the price of breadstuffs was upward! upward! upward!—Corn, and Corn-Meal, was selling at 81 per bushel, with a prospect of rising even above that. Since then it has ceased to rise, and in several instances has come down 25 per ct. A lot of corn and meal sold, on Tuesday at 75 cts. per bushel. On Wednesday another lot of meal sold at the same price, and corn was offered freely. If we have good seasons from this time until the last of September, it will greatly relieve the prospective condition of man and beast: It will not only help the corn crop, but the potato, the late vegetable, and particularly the turnip crop. And by the way, it would be well that special pains be taken to raise as large crops of Turnips as possible. They will be found to be a valuable make-shift in wintering stock.

"RASCALITY OF PROSCRIPTION."

Is a term of Loco Foco origin. It was not long since, applied to the ruthless system of removals pursued by Mr. Polk, by the Charleston Mercury—a paper which rendered essential service to Polkery throughout the late Presidential election. The following is a specimen of that system, furnished by the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune:

"One of the most distressing removals from office has been that of an aged, most respectable and much afflicted citizen, who had for some years discharged for \$400 a year, the humble duty of delivering the powder, &c., from the U. S. Magazine. This individual, Mr. Hebb, was at one time very opulent, and his house was a resort for the most respectable citizens, who freely partook of his liberal hospitality. Reduced by circumstances, which reflect no dishonor on him, he was placed in this small office by General Jackson, and has ever since respectably supported a numerous and estimable family from the scanty proceeds.

"He has become of late bed-ridden, but the public interests have not suffered from this personal affliction, as the duties of the office have been discharged by members of his family with a punctuality which defied complaint. A hungry Loco-Foco wanted this trifling appointment, and Mr. George Bancroft appointed him; and, without the humane formality of a notice, directed him to go at once and take possession. Mrs. Hebb, a well-educated and highly respected lady, immediately went to Mr. Bancroft to state the condition of her family but was treated with a brutal incivility which has never, to my knowledge, been equalled in official intercourse. The application of course, was in vain."

The New Orleans Tropic of the 23rd instant says—

A letter received here yesterday, by the arrival of the schr. Carman, from Laguna, via Campeachy, states that a Mexican steamer and three launches were fitted out for the purpose of retaking Tobasco from the revolutionaries.