



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY: FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1860.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FIRST DISTRICT. Returns received from only two Counties. The election of Rayner is considered sure.

Table for First District showing votes for Halifax, Northampton, Bertie, and Martin counties.

SECOND DISTRICT. 306 Bynum's majority.

Table for Second District showing votes for Edgecomb, Pitt, Beaufort, Washington, and Hyde counties.

THIRD DISTRICT. 161 Stanly's present majority.

Table for Third District showing votes for Wayne, Johnston, Jones, and Craven counties.

FOURTH DISTRICT. 669 Shepard's majority.

Table for Fourth District showing votes for Franklin, Nash, Warren, and Granville counties.

FIFTH DISTRICT. 4 both Administration.

SIXTH DISTRICT. We have no official, nor any satisfactory returns of the vote in this District. There is no doubt of the election of Deberry by a large majority.

EIGHTH DISTRICT. 76 majority.

NINTH DISTRICT. Hill elected by a majority of 47.

TENTH DISTRICT. 535 majority for Connor.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. Lewis Williams has been re-elected in the 8th district by a majority as we learn verbally, of 180, over Mr. Murchison.

JAMES GRAHAM, has been re-elected without opposition, in the mountains.

THE RESULT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Congressional elections in this State have resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: H. W. Connor, J. Hill, W. Montgomery, M. Hawkins, James Bynum, and Jas. McKay.

THE ELECTION IN THE 10th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We have the gratification to announce in our friends abroad, the full accomplishment of the Republican victory, which we anticipated in our paper.

So very certain were they of success that their chief organs, "the dirty sheet" of Ashboro' proclaimed that they would elect their candidate by more than a thousand votes majority; and the Editor of the "Watchman" in his farwindedness broke out in hysterical raptures on the prospect before them.

Beaten, beaten, beaten, was the triumphant shout, with which he headed his calculations to show what a terrible defeat awaited the Republicans.

But the thing has been reversed.

EDITORIAL PHILOSOPHY.

Well, Lewis Steenrod, a thorough-going supporter of the Administration, has been elected to Congress from this District. And many a tongue will now be busy in accounting for an unlooked for and unhelped for event.

They have raised one story on us, about this matter that is not true. We have heard it was currently reported that we went to bed on Saturday, as soon as we heard the news. This is not a fact.

It is said that the Postmaster General has sent an agent to England to ascertain the true details and practical working of the uniform and reduced rate of postage lately adopted there.

Rate of Interest in England.—In the reign of Henry VIII, the rate was fixed by act of Parliament at 10 per cent. In 1553, an act was passed prohibiting the taking of any interest whatever, but it was soon after repealed.

Appointment by the President.—H. L. HOLMES, of North Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of North Carolina, in the place of Thomas P. Devereux, resigned.

An Iron steamer for the Atlantic.—It is stated in a letter from London, in the New York Commercial, that the Great Western steam ship Company are preparing to build an iron steamer, to run in connection with their present ship.

The Springs.—The Saratoga Sentinel says: "The number of strangers now in the village is not less than 2500 or 3000. Every house is filled, and were it not for the constant depature, it would be impossible to find lodgings for the hundreds who arrive daily."

A Caution.—The Richmond Whig contains the following caution from James M. Garnett, Esq., to his "fellow sufferers in the Morus Multicaulis speculation."

THE MORUS MULTICAULIS IN NORTH CAROLINA MORE THAN 50 YEARS AGO.

A letter from Mr. Geo. Wilson, of Newbern, to John S. Skinner, of Baltimore, contradicts the assertion that the Multicaulis was introduced into America after its discovery by M. S. Perrotet, at Manila, in 1821, and its introduction by him into France at that period.

Wager Lost.—A German undertook to swim the Potomac the other day, says the Alleghanian, on a bet of two dollars, which he lost, just as he was making the opposite shore, by losing his life.

Respect and Sympathy.—"I should be very happy," says Col. Bee, the Texian Envoy to Mexico, in his letter to the Mexican Minister.

co, he found the country torn to pieces by internal factions, and was enabled, by employing the disaffected chiefs, to raise a force to seize upon the capital. Those chiefs believed, if they could destroy the power of Montezuma, they could easily dispossess the Spaniards, and have the control of the country in their own hands.

They travelled for many weeks, and at last came to the great river of the North, (the Rio Grande,) where they encamped, and sent out twenty chosen men to examine the adjacent country.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE AT NIAGARA. An occurrence of most thrilling interest took place at Niagara Falls yesterday afternoon, attended with imminent peril to the lives of two individuals, but resulting in a most happy and providential deliverance.

The new bridge to Iris island is planted in a frightful rapid where the current is from 50 to 30 miles an hour, and is only about 100 to 150 yards above the great precipice or perpendicular fall.

There is a man at the Falls by the name of Robinson, of extraordinary muscular powers, great intrepidity, and withal an admirable boatman.

He proceeded with great deliberation and consummate skill, darting his little boat across the rapid channel, and at the intervening eddies holding up to survey his situation and recruit his strength for the next trial.

There the spectators assembled to give them a cordial greeting. A scene of great excitement ensued—the boat was drawn up the bank, and it was moved and carried by acclamation that a collection be taken up on the spot for Chapin and his noble hearted deliverer Robinson.

Table showing the Tobacco crop of the United States, with amounts for Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, and Ohio.

Table showing the Crop of 1859 for Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, and Ohio.

The Exports to foreign countries is usually about four fifths of the entire crop. We see no mention of the Tobacco produced in North Carolina, which is very considerable.

most respectable lady, a Miss Northrop of that State. Major Ridge and his son were both considered wealthy, and were extensively engaged in mercantile business.

Major Ridge was formerly one of the principal chiefs of the nation, and commanded a battalion of his countrymen under General Jackson against the Creeks during the last war; and although unlettered was altogether a man of strong and discriminating mind.

It is reported that the United States Dragoons have been called to the scene of murder.

The intercourse with the whites and Cherokees passing to and fro, has not as yet been interrupted. Persons having business in the nation and at the forts, go as usual, though there is some tenority at present manifested.

We have just learned by a gentleman from Fayetteville, Ark. that the Ridge and Ross parties are increasing, and that already each party numbers from two to three thousand warriors.

The Ridge party are represented as the most numerous, and as determined to revenge the death of their chiefs.

We learn, also, that Gen. Arbuckle had sent two hundred dragoons to demand the murderers of Ridge, who was murdered within the limits of this State. Also that he had ordered home the Creeks and Senecas who had joined the two hostile parties, who are said to have obeyed his order.

The departure of the Steam Ships.—About the hour yesterday, at which it was announced that the British Steam Ships would leave their moorings at the wharf, on their return voyage, our streets usually so thronged with people, were comparatively deserted, and the shores on either side of the river were literally swarming with the multitude.

On the New York side, the vessels at the wharves were crowded from their decks to their main-tops, every spot from which a sight of the river could be caught, and the house tops, was filled and the battery in particular, the great resource on such occasions—seemed teeming with human beings.

On regarding the scene, which the East River and its shores yesterday presented, the thought that would probably first suggest itself to a reflecting mind would be,—How insignificant are the objects which have called this mass together—though these objects are the work of human intelligence in one of its highest efforts—compared with the imposing spectacle of such a concentration of human beings, of the great city they have reared for themselves, of nature's hand seen in the broad expanse of water, which courses along its shores!

But a truce to philosophising. Our task is to tell of the departure of the Steam Ships. At about twenty minutes past one, the firing of a gun from the Great Western announced her departure from the wharf and she proceeded, occasionally firing as she went along the usual channel to sea. The British Queen left her moorings at ten minutes past two, made a slight curve up to the Navy Yard, and then stood on her course.

The packet ships Ontario for London, Orpheus, for Liverpool, and Baltimore for Haven, and the transatlantic ship Adromedia for Liverpool, also went to sea at about the same time.

The British Queen has on board one hundred and three passengers, exclusive of children and servants, and the Great Western about sixty.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph. TEXAS—DERIVATION OF THE NAME.

We have seen a couplet from some wag in the United States, which gives rather a ludicrous etymology of the name of our republic, by deriving it from "Take us." He introduces the following lines:

"When every other land rejects us, Here is a land which freely takes us."

It is a very good hit, and if all who attempt to ridicule our country which would show as much wit, we should never be offended at them. But it reminds us of a legend of the Comanches, related by Isowacany, the principal chief of that nation, when on a visit to San Antonio, last summer.

rage and all to an apartment with a good fire in it. The consequence of this was, that in a few hours he recovered, and the first thing which he did was to attack his board of provisions, which he devoured voraciously, still in a fever, showing a strong preference for the flesh.

From the New Orleans Bee. The Exposition for planters to raise their own bread-corn, is a favorable indication for the South.

Experience has shown that it is extremely hurtful for a planter to be dependent on other States for necessary plantation supplies, and should the southern planters generally adopt the practice of raising their own corn, and as far as practicable, their own meat, as immediate improvement in the condition of the country would take place.

It has been said, with more truth than would strike a superficial observer, that a country that begs all it uses, and sells all it raises, can never grow rich. It argues certainly a great want of foresight, for a farmer to be dependent on others, for such necessities as can be produced upon his plantation.

The idea that man's wealth is in proportion to the quantity of produce sent to market, is a too prevalent fallacy. In rural economy, wealth, may more justly be said to be, an independence of external supply.

It would be absurd to say, that the Southern farmer cannot raise corn for less money than it can be brought in the west for, and boated to the South, and engaged to the plantation.

General Intelligence.

THE CHEROKEE WAR.

The following letter published in the St. Louis Republican, contains the most particular account that we have yet seen of the causes of the present hostilities among the Cherokees who are settled in their own homes east of the Mississippi.

NEWBORN COUNTY, Mo., June 29, 1859. MESSRS EDITORS: A bloody tragedy has just been acted near the State line in the Cherokee nation, which, for brutality, almost beggars description, and which I give you an account of as I have been able to learn.

On the 24th instant about forty half and full blood Cherokee Indians came to the house of John Ridge, Esq., a distinguished Cherokee, and just before daylight entered the chamber of Mr. Ridge, unperceived by any of the family, and lacerated a cup at his head, which awoke him, who then saw and felt his impending fate, no doubt, and called on his assassins for mercy.

The party, after killing Mr. John Ridge took up the line of march in pursuit of Major Ridge, the father of J. Ridge, who had the day before started with his servant to visit some friends in Van Buren, Arkansas. Report reaches us that the party overtook Major Ridge in the evening of the 23d, and killed him on his horse by shooting him. The report is doubtless true. It is also reported that the well known Edin Boudnot and Col. Bell, and six other principal men of the Ridge party, have shared the same fate of the unfortunate John Ridge and his father.

The cause which led to this melancholy event had grown out of the disaffection of perhaps a majority of the old Cherokee nation, in opposition to the treaty familiarly called the "Ridge Treaty," and those other persons said to be killed are some of the most prominent men, who with the Ridges, and others, concluded the treaty with Mr. Schenckens and Governor Carroll, a few years since, the history of which is well known to our readers.

The recent congregating of the whole nation, has exhibited fresh these old feuds, and they have now consummated the threats of killing Ridge, for some time past made.

The friends of Major Ridge and his son John Ridge, have as I am informed sworn eternal vengeance against some of the head men of the nation, when on a visit to San Antonio, last summer. John Ridge was a gentleman of highly cultivated mind, having received a liberal education at one of the colleges in Connecticut, where he married a