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JOSIAS JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C. Dr. W. M. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin co. B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county. J. M. ROSE, Fayetteville, Cumberland county. VOLNEY B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

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Political Cannibalism.

We had at one time supposed that the habit of eating their enemies slain in battle was confined to certain African tribes and Southsea Islanders with whom, perhaps, animal food is scarce, and a piece of roast man, with good gravy, might be regarded as a luxury; but we find that something of the same kind is creeping into our political usages, and the body of the unfortunate defunct is publicly paraded with loud rejoicings, and no doubt devoured in secret with cannibalistic ceremonies. Never did the world-renowned Don Quixote charge upon a flock of sheep or a wind mill with more daring courage, or less real cause, than have the "Union" party of the South shown in their desperate contest with the phantom of disunion, a phantom of their own conjuration—a thing which never had any real existence save in the brains of those who trumped it up as a means of advancing themselves and their own interests. There are and have been no disunionists at the South—even the very imputation of disunion has proved fatal to every one against whom it has been brought. The elections in Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, show this. Then why is it that we find the Raleigh Register, and other "Union" papers howl so dismally over the corpse of disunion—they say that it is dead—they swear that it is dead—then why not let it rest in peace—why outrage public decency by turning resurrectionists, and exposing the "ghastly corpse"? The answer is plain. It is their own property—they made it—it is their only stock in trade, and without it they are in the position of Othello, when his occupation was gone. The "Union" party has been ruined by its victories. It has ridden its hobby to death, and can make no further use of it than by retaining its hide and hoofs to cover some new "Morgan," and for the present indulging itself in a vampire-like feast over the shalowy remains of the ghost of disunion—its own property at that.

In good sober earnest, the face of a Union party is about played out. In the very midst of the most intense excitement, we saw clearly and said plainly that the Union was in no present danger from the action of the south. The country is to be ruined it will be by centralization, and not nullification or secession. A "Union party" par excellence, while it combatted the imaginary danger of secession added force and imminence to the real one of consolidation. Depend upon it, while the south can stay in the Union with anything like safety; no party can carry her out—when the time comes that she cannot, no party can keep her in. It will be a practical and not an abstract matter.

As might have been foreseen, those democrats who in Mississippi, Georgia and other States, went out from the democratic organization, in the belief that they could better serve the south by acting with the "Southern rights" organization, have found their mistake and rectified it. They have found that the Union and the south could be better, or, at least, more efficiently, served in the democratic ranks than in those of any sectional or local party, and have acted accordingly. And as a further evidence of the real character of the democratic party as opposed to disunion, we would remark that, of the few prominent disunionist none have joined the democracy—Governor Quitman has totally retired. The "Union party" has been a very "good Morgan," but its day is over, and the people can be no longer humbugged by that cry.

Tammany Hall Meeting.

The New York Herald of the 23d, publishes the proceedings of a ratification mass meeting of the democracy of the city and county of New York, held at Tammany Hall, on the 22d. The Herald says it was a full turn out, and the gathering was characterized by a predominant spirit of exultation, of enthusiasm and confidence—of exultation in the recent elections in various States, of enthusiasm in the hearty reunion of the two divisions of the party on a national platform, and of confidence in the general result in November." The words are the Herald's, not ours.

"Mr. Sickle"—we again quote the words of the Herald—"then came forward and read the following resolutions, which were received with frequent cheers and outbursts of applause."

1. Resolved, That the democracy of the city of New York, now assembled in mass, hereby reaffirm the two following resolutions passed by the ratification meeting held in Tammany Hall on the 29th ultimo, viz:

2. Resolved, That we are gratified to announce to the democracy of the Union that the resolutions of the Syracuse convention were adopted without a dissenting voice, congratulating the country upon the settlement by Congress of the questions which have unhappily divided the people of the several States. That declaration of the principle offers a pledge that those beneficent measures of adjustment will be maintained by the democratic party in all their integrity.—Deprecating all sectional agitation, the country is reassured that the democracy of New York will discountenance any further agitation of the subjects embraced in the series of laws known as the compromise measures. Expressing the unanimous determination of the democrats of this State to be associated with the democratic party of the Union in the

reaffirming our devoted adherence to the resolutions of the Baltimore convention of 1840, 1841, and 1848, we present to the American people a sacred guarantee of the complete fraternity of the democracy of this State with the democracy of the Union, united upon their ancient principles, and loyal to the constitution and the rights of the States; foregoing upon all geographical parties or factions, whether formed at the North or South, East or West, and resolved henceforth to know but one enemy, and to strike but for one victim.

These are the only resolutions relating to the slavery question or the compromise, and we commend them to the special attention of the Fayetteville Observer.—They prove conclusively, that though the democracy of old Tammany laid on the table the disorganizing resolutions of Mr. Wheeler, over which that paper makes such a dismal outcry, they know how, at a proper time, and in a proper manner, to vindicate their truth and assert their fidelity to the constitution and the laws, and we honor them for it. Would that their northern opponents could be made to show their hands as openly and as fairly. We could then view the approaching political contest without fear or apprehension. We sincerely hope that they may be brought to pursue the right course. Without it, we are convinced that they cannot and ought not to receive the co-operation of the whig party at the south.

Superior Court.

The Fall term of the Superior Court of law for New Hanover County commenced its session in the Court House to-day, his Honor Judge Bailey presiding. The charge to the Grand Jury was delivered this morning. We will give the results of any State cases of peculiar importance which may come before the Court this week, as soon as they are known.

Murder in Elizabeth.

We learn that Mr. Josh. Bryson of Elizabeth, Bladen county, was killed at that place, on Saturday evening last, the 25th inst., by Thos. McLelland of the same place. We have not heard the particulars of the affair, nor the motives which impelled Mr. McLelland to the perpetration of the fatal act.

The steamer Governor Dudley, Capt. Bates, which left here yesterday for Charleston had to put back on account of boisterous weather.

Foreign News—Arrival of the Magara.

The steamship Niagara arrived at New York on the 25th instant, with Liverpool dates to the 11th, being three days later.

Intelligence had been received that Kossuth would probably reach Southampton as a passenger on one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers from Gibraltar, and not on board the American national steamer Mississippi. This has somewhat discouraged the people of Southampton.

The London Times has made an elaborate attack upon the history, character and pretensions of Kossuth; and since his address to the French Democracy, many English papers have pronounced against his claims to the popular ovation preparing for him. The London Globe vigorously defends Kossuth against the attacks of its cotemporaries.

The revenue returns for the quarter ending Oct. 10th, are of a highly satisfactory character. Notwithstanding the reductions in taxation, they show an increase over the corresponding quarter for 1851.

Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister, was still in Ireland. He returned to Dublin on the 7th, from a visit to Baron Penefather.

FRANCE.—The Prince de Joinville has been offered the nomination for the Northern Departments, but has declined it.

Reports of a pending change in the Ministry are still current. The Bourse was agitated and public securities had declined. Fives opened at 91E. 50c.

A committee had been appointed by the Democrats of Paris to receive subscriptions for a medal for the workman who swam off to the Mississippi to shake hands with Kossuth.

The celebrated Don Manuel Goday, formerly Spanish Prime Minister, and better known as the Prince of Peace, died at Paris on the 7th inst., aged 86 years.

ITALY.—It is stated that there is no longer any question of the French troops leaving the Papal States, and that there is a probability that the Pope will put himself under the protection of the Austrians in Bologna.

AUSTRIA.—Invited War in Turkey.—There is nothing decisive about the ministerial crisis in Vienna.

The Austrian Government, in consequence of its dissatisfaction at the release of Kossuth, is assembling a body of troops on the frontier of Turkish Croatia and the Herzegovina, to demand satisfaction from the Ottoman Porte for the persecution of the Christian population.

The Emperor of Austria left Lombardy for Vienna on the 24 inst.

TURKEY.—Letters from Zara dated Sept. 24th, state that the Governor of Bosnia had set out for Constantinople. Most of the troops in Bosnia are to proceed to the Herzegovina, on the frontier of which province the Austrian forces are assembling.

The Arminians have revolted against the Turks, and a conflict had taken place in which several were killed on both sides.

A capitation tax throughout the Turkish Empire has been levied.

SPAIN.—There is nothing important from Spain. Lord Howden, the English minister, resident at Madrid, has subscribed five thousand reals in behalf of the soldiers wounded in the Lopez expedition.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued his proclamation setting apart the 27th of November as a day of public thanksgiving throughout that State.

THE VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI.—Below we give the vote of Mississippi by Congressional districts, in the recent election for members of the State Convention:

Table with 3 columns: Districts, Union, State Rights. Total Union 38,402, State Rights 21,240. Majority 17,162.

Virginia Election.

Richmond, Oct. 25.

The following are all the results ascertained in regard to the election in this State:

- First Dist.—Samuel Millson, dem., elected. Second Dist.—R. K. Meade, dem., elected. Fourth Dist.—Thomas S. Boveck, dem., reported elected. Fifth Dist.—Still in doubt; the contest close between Powell, dem., and Goggin, whig. Sixth Dist.—John S. Caske, dem., elected. Seventh Dist.—Thos. H. Bayly, dem., elected. Eighth Dist.—A. B. Holliday, dem.—no opposition. Ninth Dist.—J. F. Strother, whig, elected. Tenth Dist.—C. J. Falkner, independent whig, elected—a whig gain. Eleventh Dist.—John Letcher, dem.—no opposition. Twelfth Dist.—Edmundson, dem.—no opposition. Thirteenth District.—F. B. McMullen, dem.—no opposition. Fourteenth Dist.—Not heard from. Fifteenth Dist.—George W. Thompson, dem., elected.

The New Constitution of Virginia was approved by an overwhelming vote of the people of that State, at the recent election.

From the Washington (Vt.) Daily Sentinel, Oct. 20.

The Naval of the Elections.

The result of the recent elections, both at the North and South, has clearly proved that no man or party whose attachment to the Union is not clearly defined and unequivocally expressed, can long enjoy the confidence of any considerable portion of the people of the United States. The people have no sympathy for disunion in whatever form it may present itself. Whatever may be said by the opponents of republican institutions about the danger of trusting to the public sentiment of any community, the experience of our own country is every day proving to the world that the deliberate judgment of a virtuous and enlightened people can be relied on. Their sober second thought is almost invariably right.

The people of the United States have passed their judgment upon the agitators of the North and the disunionists of the South. Disunion and nullification, though fostered by local prejudices and sectional interests, have been signally defeated whenever they have been brought before the people. They are effectually crushed. Disunion meetings may, indeed, be held at the South and fanatics at the North may re-enact the scenes of Christiana and Syracuse; but they can never have the sympathy of any considerable portion of the people. Restless spirits, disappointed aspirants, and broken-down politicians will always exist; but their influence is fast waning, and themselves finding the oblivion and contempt they deserve.

But the great body of the people are steadfast in their adherence to the Union. For it they are willing to conquer their prejudices, and give up their sectional animosity; they know its blessings too well to wish for anything but its perpetuity and onward progress.

Fugitive Slave Trouble on the Mexican Frontier.

It seems that sundry slaveholders have recently set up claims to be the owners of certain negroes belonging to Wild Cat's company, on the frontier of Mexico, near San Antonio de Bexar.

Goffe John, the chief of Wild Cat's negroes, and the same man who commanded the negro warriors in the Florida war, and a lad by the name of Mungo, son of Wild Cat's chief interpreter, have been recently seized by the sheriff near San Antonio de Bexar, as fugitive slaves. The free papers of one were promptly produced, and he was released. General Jessup, it is said, certifies to their right to freedom, and the Mexican government have claimed John as a Mexican citizen and soldier. Wild Cat is furious on account of their seizure, and it is feared that he will make this an excuse for once more assuming an openly hostile attitude towards the whites, and ravaging the frontier settlements, which it is thought he has been recently but too much inclined to do.

The Yacht America, it must not be omitted to mention, was built by a Scotman, Mr. George Steers, of Baltimore. Had the citizens of the South an enterprise corresponding with their genius, his skill in modelling would have been exercised in Southern rather than Northern waters. It is, perhaps, the very worst characteristic of a people, that they refuse to cultivate the soil that God has planted in the soil; leave it to neglect and decay; and see its fruits transferred to other regions which are better prepared to foster and enjoy them.

Char. Ec. News.

Uses of Iron.

There seems to be no end to the uses to which iron is destined to be put. A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, in New York, writes:

"The invention of a wrought iron railroad car, just announced here, has created an immense sensation. I saw yesterday a model of it at the great depot of iron inventions, at 210 Broadway, one of the most curious and interesting spots in the city for the stranger to visit. There is nothing kept here but iron in the hundreds of different forms in which it is now being applied to the ordinary comforts and luxuries of life. I saw there a hundred varieties of elliptical spring iron chairs, a great variety of iron bedsteads and iron tables and ornaments of every description for parlors, lodging rooms, reading rooms, stores and saloons. They surpass any article I have ever seen made of wood, in lightness and airiness of appearance, exquisiteness of finish and artistic design. It is astonishing to see the progress being made every day in the application of iron. It seems destined to take the place of wood altogether in domestic life. People are beginning to give up burying even in wooden coffins, and iron coffins are going into very general use. The idea of interring our friends in corruptible coffins which at once go to decay, and render it almost impossible in a short time to identify the remains of the dead, is becoming disgusting, and being looked upon as a barbarous practice for civilized and enlightened nations. Equally disgusting is it to think of filling one's house up with wooden furniture which so soon goes to decay; which is so large, bulky, and clumsy, which serves as a habitation to the most disgusting insects and bugs, the very thought of which is loathsome. The superior beauty, neatness, healthfulness, economy and desirableness in all respects of elegantly ornamented and graceful designed iron furniture seems likely very soon to drive wood out of use for all these purposes.

Whether you are playing on the stage or the world, your characters should always be well dressed. Good broadcloth is always received with a smile, though covering a rascal—while linsey woolsey is rather run upon, though it covers a patriot."

George, the Hungarian Teacher.

Mr. Bruce writes to the New York Tribune, the following description of George, the Arnold of Hungary:

In regard to George, one of my friends here, lately remarked, that he was the opposite of Kossuth—Kossuth was a Hungarian and nothing else—George was anything but a Hungarian."

There is much truth in the remark. Georgia never has had the least sympathy with either the virtues or the weaknesses of his countrymen. A man of a cold stern nature, of few words and tremendous deed; he always laughed over the Magyar fire, eloquence and patriotism. Despite the falsehoods he displayed at last, there is something very striking about his character. If he was a traitor, he was no common one.

His career commenced in a characteristic way, by his hugging up, when he was only a major, one of the first noblemen in Hungary, for treachery, as sternly and indifferently as if the man had been a runaway drummer. The affair made a great noise, and brought his name very prominently before the public. His after course was consistent with this—as cool in a discharge of grape, his officers say, as he was at the council board.

They have told me they have often seen him in the midst of a fearful charge around him, sitting quietly on his horse, with a pistol in hand—but not for the enemy. The moment he saw a man flinch, he shot him as unreluctantly as if he had been a dog. He seemed to others utterly indifferent to what men usually long after. He always professed, amid his most splendid achievements, he would rather be teaching chemistry than leading an army. When Kossuth sent him, on one occasion 200,000 guldens (100,000) to make a provision for his future, and in order not to offend him, he took it to his wife, he sent it back, with the remark: "If I fall I shall not need it, and my wife can be governess again, as she was before; if we are conquered, and I escape, I can be professor abroad, if I conquer, and I survive the victory, I need no money now!"

After one of his grand victories, the ministry sent him certain decorations and orders of honor; he put them aside with a sneer, that such gew gaws were not the things for a republic.

People have told me that after the storming of Olen, the only words on the lips of the people and of the army, was "George! George!" but with all the demonstrations before his quarters, he never showed himself, and remained calmly within, indeed, expressing himself, that "this very bombardment was the ruin of Hungary!"

He always sneered at everybody, even the friends who idolized him; and was almost the only man in Hungary who was perfectly indiffrent under Kossuth's eloquence. Amid the splendidly dressed Hungarian officers, he always appeared in his old major's coat and in boots, which he had not taken off, perhaps for a week.

A lady told me that she met him after the taking of Olen, in a vile looking coat, with a great glebe in one of the elbows.

She remonstrated with him for wearing such a thing. "Foh!" said he. "I'll be known through all my rags!"

"He" said she pointing to the front, "see the Diogenes peeping through the hole!" at which he seemed very unusually disconcerted. And I have no doubt the lady had hit the matter exactly. It was not that he was indifferent to people's opinion. He took this very course to show his own pride—his ruling trait—to have been a mean, selfish pride. He was unscrupulously jealous of Kossuth, and would rather see Hungary a hundred times ruined than that it should conquer under him. There is a little difference of opinion, even now, in Hungary, about the amount of his treachery. The general voice, however, pronounces him a traitor. I may speak more of the details hereafter, for myself, I have no doubt, that he was meanly, basely false to his country. But in consistency with his character, he was determined his treachery should not be forced upon him, and he did not consummate it until he had shown, by a manly retreat and a series of splendid manoeuvres, what he might have done, had he willed.

Whatever may be said of his early course, for his last act of unconditional surrender and betrayal at Fehers, no excuse or palliation can be found. He could not have lost more, had he fought out the war, to the last inch of ground on the Hungarian Pustas. All his faithful comrades who had stood by his side in many a hard fought field, and had messed at his table, were left to the gallews or the axe. The brave soldiers who had followed him through his long and weary retreat, with unshaken confidence and love, believing that their "George" would come out right at last, were abandoned to Austrian dungeons, or left to be drafted into the imperial regiments.

He saved nothing but his own miserable life. No man in Hungary believes that he did this malignant treachery for gold. It was all from his diabolical pride. His regard has been paid through a residence in a small town of Syria, under the inspection of Austrian spies; a narrow stipend from the government, and the howl of detestation and wrath following him from the whole Hungarian nation. He is said to be pursuing his study of chemistry quietly in Klagenfurt, where probably he will die. The bitterest punishment for the proud man, the scorn and contempt of the world, has met him, and we may leave him to it.

A WHITE PREDICTION VERIFIED.—It is so seldom that the predictions made by our whig friends before an election are verified by the result, that we feel like giving them the benefit of all that do prove correct. Especially is this due to Governor Johnson, so many of whose predictions of his own election have been so lamentably falsified by the returns as to render him no exception to the rule that supposed a prophet to be without honor in his own country.

Let us do the governor's prophetic powers justice, then, and place on record the fulfillment of a prophecy made by him at Winchester some time during the canvass, that "a demagogue would be shelled on the 14th of October." The governor is a living monument of the truth of his prediction, and doubtless will often exclaim, when he thinks of it, "Oh, my prophetic soul!" &c.—Penn. Keystone, Oct. 21.

The removal of the Crystal Palace from its position in Hyde Park has already commenced. It is to be re-constructed in the new Battersea Park, about two miles from its present location, where it will be used as a winter garden. The weight of iron of which it is composed is four thousand tons, and the quantity of glass used is 896,000 superficial feet.—The total cubic contents of the building are 33,000,000 feet. The space which it occupied will be marked, after its removal, by four granite monuments, placed at points indicating the position of the angles of the building.