

ELECTION RETURNS.
Macon. James W. Guin S. Thomas Tatham and James Whitaker C. Sheriff, Byuna W. Bell.
State of the Poll. For Senate, Guin 79, H. S. Brittain 72. For Commons, Tatham 362, Whitaker 341, E. L. Poindexter 267, Asaph Enloe 206, John Angel 157. For Sheriff, Bell 440, Henry Drayman 197.
Thurwell. John Beasley S. without opposition.
Daniel L. Bateman and Benjamin Sikes C. Sheriff, Ephraim Mann.
State of the Poll. For Commons, Bateman 310, Sikes 197, Ezekiah G. Spruill 183, P. Davidson 105. For Sheriff, Mann 321, Samuel Rogers 99.
Hoywood. William Welch S. Nisiah Edmondson and James B. Love C. Sheriff, James McKee.
Brunswick and Washington Counties have not yet been heard from.

The Kentucky Election.—We have no disposition to bandy words with the Editors of the Star concerning the political complexion of the members just elected to the Kentucky Legislature. We cannot however, forbear an expression of astonishment and regret at the uncandid course which they have pursued in relation to this matter. By a republication of the official returns, we could show to the satisfaction of the public, that the friends of the present Administration experienced at the late election in Kentucky, an entire discomfiture. This we would do, but that there will soon be an opportunity of testing unerringly, the truth of our respective assertions; and to this test are we willing to subject our statements. We allude to the choice of United States Senator, in the place of Mr. Rowan, whose term of service expires on the 4th March next. If he be re-elected, we will, at once, frankly admit that we were premature in encircling Mr. Clay's brows with the laurels of victory, and that our friends have published representations at variance with the fact. Should Mr. Rowan be permitted to pass into dignified retirement, we shall expect the Editors of the Star to act with equal ingenuousness. This proposal will convince even them, we trust, that we are making no desperate efforts to conceal defeat.

Illinois.—We believe the facts in regard to the vote for Governor, in this State, are these. Both candidates were avowedly Jacksonian, but Gov. REYNOLDS was also supported by the friends of Mr. CLAY, who united to his Jackson friends elected him by a large majority. We have not seen the statement doubted, that a majority of the Legislature are friendly to Mr. Clay.

A public dinner was given to Mr. McDuffie, on the 14th ult. by the citizens of Edgefield, at which a numerous company assembled. The following complimentary sentiment was drunk, to which that gentleman responded in an eloquent speech which occupied in the delivery, two hours and a half:
Our distinguished Guest.—As a Statesman, we admire him; as a friend, we honor him.—For the interests of his constituents, he has nobly sacrificed his own personal aggrandizement.—In struggling for the violated rights of his oppressed Country, he has thrown himself into the breach.—We have resolved to fall with him, or triumph in a glorious cause.

Gold.—Few persons at a distance have an adequate idea of the extent to which the working of our Gold mines has been carried. Some faint idea of it may be gathered from a fact, which has just come to our knowledge, viz: that within the last twelve months, between 70 and 80 thousand dollars worth of the precious metal, has been received by the State Bank in this City.

New Cotton.—A bale of new Cotton, raised by Capt. Wm. Moody, of Northampton, in this State, was sold a few days since, at Petersburg, for 12 cents. A wagon load from Barwell District, S. C. brought at Charleston, 11 1/2 cents. A few bales have been sold at Cheraw, for 12 1/2 cents—at Augusta, for 12 1/2 cents, and at Macon, for 10 cents per lb.

Bible Cause.—The annual meeting of the Bible Societies of Rutherford, Iredell and Rowan have just been held in their respective counties. The proceedings are too long for insertion, but we are gratified to perceive that a spirit pervaded the meetings, calculated to animate the friends of the Bible, to a more vigorous prosecution of their philanthropic efforts. At the Rutherford meeting, one person contributed \$20, eight others \$10 each, and several \$5. When the Iredell Society met, the Treasurer had but \$2 in his hands, but before the meeting adjourned, this sum was increased to \$250.

Census.—Hillsborough, in this State, contains 923 inhabitants—490 whites, 413 slaves, and 21 free colored persons.

The Fall of Algiers.—There have been a variety of rumors about, within the last ten days, all tending to encourage the hope that the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British West India Islands, will be speedily renewed. This news, we fear, is too good to be true. Let it be accomplished however, and if the equivalent given for it be not too great, we shall rejoice most heartily at it and will be foremost in placing it to the credit of General Jackson's Administration. We are influenced in our opinion by honest views, and have no wish to extenuate on the one hand, or set down aught in malice, on the other.

Drawing and Painting.—We observe with pleasure, (see advertisement) that Mrs. MARLING has resumed her instructions in Drawing and Painting; and we congratulate the young females in our Schools and private families, on this opportunity of creating or improving a taste for these branches of polite Education.

We are requested to mention, that in the list of Supreme Court cases recently published in our paper, it was incorrectly stated that the case of Den on demise of James Sewell v. Bank of Cape Fear, from Cumberland, and the State v. Pleasant Ellington from Franklin, were decided. They were not decided, but continued under advisement.

Petersburg Rail Road Company.—This Company has been at length organized by the election of an able directory, composed of the following gentlemen:—Donald McKenzie, President; Wm. H. McFarland, Robert Bolling, H. P. Heath, Jas. S. Brander, and S. Mordecai, Directors. The papers of that place publish a Resolution, defining the duties of the President, which makes it incumbent on him to acquaint himself with the principles of Rail Road constructions; and to this end, requires him to visit the principal Works in this Country, and to ascertain, as nearly as practicable, what plan unites the greatest durability with the least expense in the construction. He is also to examine into the qualifications of Engineers, with a view to a proper selection. It is also made his duty to cause an application to be made to the Legislature of this State, for her consent to the charter of incorporation, and for such other aid as she may in her wisdom be inclined to bestow.

Georgia and the Cherokees.—We have published, on the opposite page, an interesting correspondence which has recently taken place between Mr. WIRT, late Attorney General of the United States, and Governor GILMER of Georgia, in relation to the right of that State to extend its laws over the Cherokee Indians. The former gentleman having been consulted in his profession as a lawyer, by the Cherokees, for the purpose of obtaining his opinion on the constitutionality of the act passed by the Legislature of Georgia, extending laws over the territory occupied by them, deemed it respectful, as he says, to acquaint Governor Gilmer that he was employed to bring the question before the Supreme Court of the Union. A suggestion is also thrown out by Mr. Wirt, that the matter may be expeditiously terminated, if Georgia will make a case by consent, to be thus submitted. This letter elicited the reply which follows it, from Gov. Gilmer, the piquancy of which is chiefly attributable, we presume, to the circumstance that Georgia is asked, in so many words, to become a party by consent, to the suit about to be instituted.—But the correspondence will speak for itself, and to it we recommend the reader's attention, as comprehending a subject of vast moral and political importance.

Cause of Temperance.—A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, proposes to the friends of Temperance in this State, that the several Temperance Societies, together with individuals who may be friendly to the measure, unite what each may be willing to contribute towards creating a fund for the purpose of employing an Agent to travel and labor to promote the great cause of Temperance in North-Carolina. He offers to give, himself, \$25 towards the accomplishment of the object.

Fire.—At a late hour on Monday night, says the Cheraw Republican, of the 26th ult. it was discovered that several bales of Cotton were on fire in the rear of A. Murhead's store, on Front-street. It was fortunately soon extinguished. There is no doubt, but that it was the work of an incendiary. A reward of \$100 is offered for the detection of the offender.

The Savings Nomination.—At the Convention of the Mechanics and Workingmen of New-York, held at Salina, in that State, on the 26th of August, 150 delegates appeared. Erasmus Root was nominated for Governor and NATL. PITCHER for Lieut. Governor.

The fall of Algiers.—What we copied in our last as a rumor, we announce to-day as a fact. Algiers, that den of Pirates, which has so long been the terror and shame of Christendom, and which has so repeatedly baffled the attacks of European potentates, has fallen into the hands of the French, almost without bloodshed. The particulars will be found under the appropriate head. Already, conjecture is busy as to the probable disposal which the Conquerors will make of the vanquished City, but the opinions are various and conflicting. The New-York American in commenting upon this important event, remarks as follows:

"The French are the only Christian nation who in the course of three centuries have completely vanquished these corsairs. Other powers have contented themselves with chastising their insolence, & after driving the barbarians to some stipulation of indemnity, have left them to renew their habits of cupidity & violence with as much industry and as little remorse as ever. Whether France will retain possession of Algiers, is a question that is now earnestly agitated by the politicians of Europe. We hope that the spirit that has carried them triumphant with in the walls of Algiers, will maintain them there, in spite of the jealousy of England or the continental powers. By their capitulation with the Algerines, they may without any breach of faith to them, either declare it a French colony, or transfer the right of dominion to any power whom their policy may point out; or, in case of the rest of Europe being too eager to share the spoil, they may restore it to the barbarous despotism of its late masters. The first of these is evidently the measure by which the world would be most benefited. A French colony on the Barbary Coast would have more influence in civilizing those regions, than all the missions which Christendom could send there. A very few years would find thousands of Frenchmen with their national adaptability to circumstances, planting sugar canes and rearing camels in Africa, as naturally as if these had always been their occupation. Cultivation would not only be extended and commerce increased, but new channels of trade would be opened, whose benefits would be shared by other maritime nations; while the interests of science, so far as a knowledge of Africa is concerned, would be more advanced in a single generation than they have been hitherto in centuries."

The Indians.—The U. States Telegraph states, as the result of advices from Nashville, which "may be fully relied on," that the Cherokees have notified the President, officially, that they would meet him on the 25th August, to conclude a treaty for their removal and exchange of lands.

Lightning.—On Monday night last, a small house in the heart of our town was struck by lightning, and considerably damaged; but fortunately no fire was communicated to the building. Fayetteville Observer.

The citizens of Charlotte invited the Hon. WM. GASTON of Newbern to partake of a public dinner, as a token of their esteem. He very politely declined the invitation in consequence of the necessity of his immediate presence at home. Western Carolinian.

A Warning.—We have been informed by a respectable gentleman from Lincoln, of an event, which ought to serve as a warning to the intemperate. A man named John Ferrell, aged about 30, a hatter by trade, and a native of the State of Maryland, where he says he served his apprenticeship with a Mr. Carson of that State, met an untimely fate in Lincoln, on the 18th inst. The circumstances as related are these: Ferrell had not been long in the place and had conducted himself in a sober and proper manner until the morning of the Election, when he set out for a "spre." During the day he continued to pour down ardent spirits in repeated and immoderate draughts until he became completely intoxicated; and laid in the street, opposite the door of the tavern during the night. In the morning he made an effort to again enter the tavern, but did not succeed in gaining the top of the steps and fell backward upon his neck. He was dragged by some persons into the shop where he had worked, and suffered to lie a considerable time to recover from his inebriety; but on examination by some person it was discovered that he had been dead some time. Rutherford Spectator.

Casualty.—A correspondent in Buncombe, informs us of the death of Maj. Richard Stephens, a young man, who was much respected and whose untimely death is greatly lamented. He was killed on the 11th ult by the accidental stumbling of his horse, which fell and precipitated him beneath his body. He survived about 48 hours, during which time he was not able to speak or move.—Ibid.

Nashville Tennessee, August 29. The work commenced.—On Monday last, the first tree was cut and the ground

broken, on the turnpike road about to be constructed between Nashville and Franklin. This enterprise, so interesting on account of its own intrinsic importance and as the commencement of a system of internal improvement in this section of country, is thus actually begun, and we have every assurance that it will be prosecuted with vigor, and completed with the utmost practicable expedition. The perseverance, public spirit, and energy of a few enterprising individuals, to whom we are indebted for these favorable prospects, have had to contend with much cold indifference, sordid parsimony, and even the active opposition of some who will reap a large share of the benefits which must result from the success of the undertaking. We hope soon to announce the commencement of the Gallatin turnpike, and we wish we could speak with confidence of the probability of speedily witnessing the undertaking of a similar enterprise between this place & Mufreesborough. This is the true American System, which should be supported, according to his ability, by every American patriot.—Whig.

Eruption of Mount Atna.—Letters from Sicily give the most deplorable details concerning the eruption of Mount Atna on the 16th of May. The terrible explosion, which opened seven new craters on the volcano, destroyed eight villages near the mountain, where the lava and fire of the volcano had never before extended. All the dwellings have disappeared under heaps of calcined stones of reddish cinners, which the new openings of the mountain threw to a great distance over the country. Although dreadful explosions announced the event, the inhabitants of the fatid villages remained quietly in their homes, secure in their distance, which had saved them from preceding eruptions however violent. The destruction of these villages, and of two farm houses in their neighborhood, has of course caused a great number of victims, both man and beast. On the 24th May, the edifices which had been consumed were still smoking; and this unfortunate region was inaccessible in consequence of the heat from the ashes, stones, and lava, with which it was strewn. It was not till eight days after this disaster that it was possible to approach to endeavour to assist the sufferers. But search was fruitless. Never was calamity more terrible, more unforeseen, or more general. The coasts of Calabria, and some parts of Italy, towards which the wind blew from Sicily on that disastrous night, were covered with the same reddish dust under which the country near Atna was buried.

The following memorable instance of converting mercy is mentioned in the writings of Dr. Payson, in reference to a revival in North Yarmouth, Me. in the autumn of 1847: "Three females, the wives of three sea Captains, who were at sea in different parts of the world, were deeply impressed, and after severe convictions obtained comfort. Just about the same time all their absent husbands were converted at sea. The wives, meanwhile were anxious for the spiritual welfare of their husbands; and the husbands were no less concerned for their wives. Judge what a happy meeting they must have had, when they found what God had done for each other during their separation."



Washington City, Sept. 3. Recent arrivals at Boston & New York, bring English advices to the 22d of July, (three days later than those by the Calcutta) but they furnish no intelligence of the opening of the West-India Ports. The New-York Journal of Commerce received by the Calcutta, a letter from its London correspondent, of July 6th, in which is the following paragraph: "There is some reason to apprehend that the American public will count too confidently upon a successful result in the West-India negotiation. The Administration here stands pledged to the British North-American colonies not to grant you a direct intercourse with the islands, without previous notice. The colonies have not as yet had any notice whatever."

Algiers.—There seems to be nearly an unanimity of opinion among the London and French editors, with regard to the propriety and expediency of precluding the revival of the Algerine power. Christendom in general, and the cause of commerce and civilization, would obviously gain much by the establishment of the French rule over the entire kingdom of Algiers. In due time the whole Barbary coast might be purged of the piratical hordes, and a way opened to the full and safe exploration of central Africa.

The London Express quotes, respecting Algiers, a curious document which is not generally known. It is certain that Napoleon long cherished the idea of seizing the Regency. The secret history of the Cabinet of the empire cites a secret paper on the treaty of Tilsit. We give a copy of this very singular document, the authenticity of which is unquestionable, and which unveils the policy of Napoleon.

Secret Treaty of Tilsit. "1. Russia shall take possession of Turkey in Europe, and shall push her conquests into Asia, as far as she may think fit. "2. The dynasty of the Bourbons in Spain, and that of the Braganza Family in Portugal, shall cease to exist: a Prince of the family of the Emperor Napoleon shall be invested with the crown of these kingdoms.

The temporal authority of the Pope shall cease, and Rome and its dependencies shall be united to the Kingdom of Italy. "4. Russia undertakes to lend France the aid of her marine to conquer Gibraltar. "5. The cities of Africa, viz: Tunis, Algiers, &c. shall be French possessions; and after a general peace all the conquests which the French have made in Africa during the war, shall be given as indemnities to the Kings of Sardinia and Sicily. "6. Malta shall be occupied by the French, and never be at peace with England until she has ceded this island to France. "7. Egypt shall be occupied by the French. France, Russia, Spain and Italy, shall have the right of navigation in the Mediterranean—all others shall be excluded. {The 8th article is not given.} "9. Denmark shall be indemnified in the north of Germany and the Hanseatic towns, if she will resign her fleet to France. "10. Their Majesties of France and Russia shall make an arrangement, by which no power shall henceforward have the right to send sea merchant vessels, unless they send to them a certain number of vessels of war. (L.S.) "C. M. TALLEYRAND, (L.S.) "France de benedicte. "Tilsit, 7th July, (25th June,) 1807."

LATER ARRIVAL. The Packet ships Charlemagne & George Canning, arrived at New-York, on Tuesday, and bring Paris papers to the 20th and London papers to the 23d of July.

The names of 385 Deputies to the French Legislature had been returned, of which there was a majority against the Ministry of 114. There are 43 more only to be returned.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 23d, by the King in person. The following Extract from his Speech is the material part of it:

"I cannot put an end to this Session and take my leave of the present Parliament, without expressing my cordial thanks for the zeal which you have manifested on so many occasions for the welfare of my people. "You have wisely availed yourselves of the happy opportunity of general peace and internal repose calmly to review many of the laws and judicial establishments of the country, and you have applied such cautious and well considered reforms as are consistent with the spirit of our venerable institutions, and are calculated to facilitate and expedite the administration of justice. "You have removed the civil disabilities, which affected numerous and important classes of my people. "What I declare on this solemn occasion my fixed resolution to maintain, to the utmost of my power, the Protestant reformed religion established by law, let me at the same time express my earnest hope that the anomalies which have prevailed on account of religious distinctions, and that the decision of Parliament, with respect to those distinctions having been irrevocably pronounced, my faithful subjects will unite with me in advancing the great object contemplated by the legislation, and in promoting that spirit of domestic concord and peace which constitutes the surest basis of our national strength and happiness."

MARRIED.

In Lexington, by the Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, Mr. Wm. Adderton, to Miss Amanda Hatch. In Rowan county, by the Rev. James Staff, Julius J. Reeves, Esq. to Miss Margaret Gillette. Also, Mr. Daniel Seaford to Miss Lydia Preece. Also, Mr. Michael P. Shaping to Miss Molly Freeze. In Iredell county, Mr. Abraham Nash to Miss Sarah Mason. In Iredell county, Mr. Samuel Kester to Miss Tabbs Miller. Also, Mr. James Rankin to Miss Franky Mayhew. In Cabarrus county, Mr. Charles Ludney to Miss Catherine Bost. In Burke county, Mr. Christopher Reinhardt to Miss Elizabeth Eller.

DIED.

In Robeson county, Mr. James Tuten, formerly of Fayetteville. In Cumberland county, Neill McKay, Esquire, one of the most estimable and respectable citizens of the County. Another Hero of the Revolution gone!—It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Capt. Richard Graham, of Rowan county, State of North-Carolina. He departed this life suddenly on the night of the 12th ult. at the advanced age of about eighty years.

The writer of this cannot in justice to his feelings, permit the subject of the above notice to pass from this vale of tears without making known some of the noble traits which adorned the character of Capt. Graham while living. He was a kind affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, and a noble friend. In early life he sought his God, and has for forty years been a professor in the Presbyterian church and I believe a possessor of religion; his generous heart always felt for others worse, as much so, that he is often accommodated himself to assist his fellow men.

In that glorious struggle for independence, which our forefathers achieved with so much suffering and bravery, Capt. Graham took a conspicuous part: He received the appointment of Lieut. in the Militia of the State of North-Carolina, and was at the battles of Stone Mountain, Colston, and many others; indeed he was ever ready both with life and fortune, at his country's call, as well against the Tories who then infested our land, as the invaders and oppressors of our country; and a circumstance occurred during our last war with Great Britain which I must here relate. The only son that lived at home with him at the time, and indeed the only person he had to take care of him in his old age, was drafted for a tour of service against the Creek Indians. Capt. Graham (like righteous Abraham when he was about to offer up his son Isaac,) instead of making any excuse or wishing to prevent his son from serving his country, had him well equipped for service, and when about to part with him, made the following remarks: "Now, said he, my son, you are going to defend your country, you are now a soldier, and if ever you disagree that character, never return to me, I would sooner see you dead, than know you to be a coward." What true American must venerate the man, possessing such feelings as these.—Western Carolinian.

In the same county, on the 23d ult. Mr. Wm. Pinkston, ren. after a lingering illness which he bore with christian fortitude. He was a good citizen and an honest man. In Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 26th ult. of a pulmonary complaint, John E. Mahan, Esq. an old and respectable citizen of that place. Also in the same county, Miss Sarah Wilson, daughter of Wm. B. Wilson, in the 21st year of her age, with only two days sick. In Burke county, Mr. Jacob S. Council, in the 51st year of his age. In Lexington, on the 26th ultimo, Jacob, eldest son of Michael Zink, aged 19 years. In E. county, Mrs. Frances Junk, aged 108 years. A few years since her husband died, also upwards of 100 years old.