

The Weekly Raleigh Register

VOLUME LVI

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1855.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, AT \$2 50 IN ADVANCE; OR, \$3 00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1855.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

The Tribunal, Judge DICK presiding, is in session the present week.

There have been so many State cases on the docket that the Court has thus far had but little time for the dispatch of civil business.

On Tuesday, Lavinia Decosty, a free woman, and Wilson Jordan, a free negro man, were jointly arraigned for the murder of another free negro, by the name of Chavis. Messrs. Edw. Gantt, W. D. G. Fowle, K. P. Battle and J. K. Marriott, appeared for the woman, and E. G. Haywood, Esq., appeared for Jordan. The Attorney General for the State, The Jury, after remaining out all night, brought in a verdict of acquittal as to the woman and of manslaughter as to the other.

On Wednesday, an individual by the name of Pinner, from Cumberland, was put on trial for altering a Bank note. For the State, the Attorney General; for the Defendant, Messrs. BUSBECK and BATTLE. The Jury, after a brief absence, returned with a verdict of guilty.

The Attorney General, in behalf of a slave woman, the property of Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., indicted for murder, submitted to a verdict of manslaughter. The Judge imposed a nominal fine, upon condition that the slave should be sold out of the State.

The Grand Jury ignored the bill of indictment against the slave of Mr. Thos. Jenkins for the recent killing of Miss Frost.

THE FAIR.

At the same time that the indications for the coming State Fair are so flattering otherwise, it is scarce, no less of wonder than regret, that its success manifestly apparently so much indifference to its prospects.

Is Raleigh about to forfeit its reputation for hospitality? We hope not and believe not—and so hoping and believing, we tried to see a full turn-out at the adjourned meeting to be held on Saturday evening.

Every private house will doubtless be filled to its capacity with guests, but it is indispensable that other and ample accommodations should be made for the immense number who will be provided for.

NOVEL PROCEEDING—WHOLESALE ADVICE.

At a recent session of the Circuit Court at Salisbury, in East Tennessee, judge, lawyers, and spectators were somewhat startled by a Mr. Dickey, who asked permission to propound some interrogatories to the Court in relation to the bearing of "the law upon secret societies of men conspiring together for political purposes, with a view to control the State, Congressional and Municipal elections." Mr. Dickey wanted to know if it was not the duty of the grand jury to present the officers and members of the secret societies. Mr. Dickey wanted to know if it was legal for a judge or magistrate to administer an oath for any purpose other than as evidence before some court? Mr. Dickey wanted to know if one citizen could administer to another "a solemn oath" with an "unplified hand," and finally, the now immortal Mr. Dickey wanted to know if the violation of an extra-judicial oath was perjury.

Judge Alexander very curiously answered Mr. Dickey, by respectfully suggesting that, as a grand juror, he would be more profitably employed in discharging the ordinary and legitimate duties appertaining to his position. The grand jurors are the conservators of the public peace—the guardians of the public morals—and the duties growing out of these considerations will give them abundant employment, without their running off after doubtful or imaginary offences.—Judge Alexander further intimated that it would be because of deep regret, if grand jurors or courts should so far forget their obligations and their duties as to be influenced in their official action by partisan or political considerations. It is to be hoped that all good, all patriotic men will set their faces firmly, determinedly, against a precedent fraught with so much unmitigated evil. It is a matter of public history and certainty that there are now and ever have been in this country political societies and associations, but we have no evidence to believe that they or any of them are obnoxious to the public laws of the country.

"I know of no statute or principle of common law which (says Judge Alexander) forbids such organizations any more than Lodges of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, or Sons of Temperance. In conclusion, I say to you that, in my opinion, the inquiry of the grand jury embraces no case calling for or justifying any examination or action on the part of the jury. If you and I will attend to our own business, and let politics alone, we shall find enough to do."

Let Judge SAUNDERS learn a lesson of wisdom and judicial propriety from Judge ALEXANDER!

THE GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

The Elections in this State took place on Monday. The struggle, as our readers well know, was between the American and the so-called "Southern Democratic" parties. We give in another column such returns as have come to hand. We have all along entertained the opinion that the so-called "Southern Democratic" party would carry the State, inasmuch as the American party was but recently organized, and was opposed by such men as Toombs and Stephens, of the Whig party, who now seem to have taken possession of the Democratic cause, and to have become its leaders.

PIERCE'S NEW YORK FRIENDS.

The Southern wing of the Pierce party,—the "Standard" prominently among them,—have always defended the New York Softs, over-looked their opposition to slavery and apologized for their attacks upon it. Whenever the Softs were impeached, Southern seceding Democrats became very indignant,—saying which, Pierce would get excited, and immediately discharge from the public service some national Democrat of the Dickinson school, and transfer the pay and title of office to some injured freesoiler of the Martin Van Buren faction. To maintain their ascendancy with Pierce and his spoils loving friends in the South, the Van Burens played their game according to the cunning rules of Hoyle. They looked well and said nothing; being perfectly satisfied that, as long as Mr. Pierce was liberally disposed, the Southern expectations would excuse him to the people. We have frequently exposed the hypocrisy of the Northern wing of Pierce's party, its unscrupulousness, generally, and its partiality towards the abolition question, we have often written about it; and the alliance has been kept up, and the Southern Pierce man,—a slaveholder,—has worked kindly in the traces with the vilest abolitionists. The alliance is still kept up. Looked at the miscellany Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, New York! The "saturnine" black organ, the *Tribune*, boasts that full three-fourths of the members of that Convention "voted for Van Buren in 1848." The New York *Evening Post* gives the antecedents of the Democratic State ticket as follows:

"Hatch (for Secretary of State) was a Cass man in 1848, turned Soft the next year, and ran as the anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress in 1854. "Stewart (for State Prison Inspector) was a Van Buren freesoiler in 1848. "Hawley (for Canal Commissioner) was a Cass man, turned Soft in 1853, and Hindoo Know-Nothing in 1854. Last summer he was an officer of an anti-Nebraska meeting. "Jervis (for State Engineer) was a Van Buren freesoiler in 1848. "Thurston (for State Treasurer) was a Van Buren freesoiler in 1848. "Tilden (for Attorney General) was a Van Buren freesoiler in 1848. "Cagan (for State Prison Inspector) was a Van Buren freesoiler in 1848, and a Jerry rescuer in 1850. We said last week:

"On the 1st October, 1851, a fugitive slave named Jerry was forcibly rescued from the custody of the United States Marshal at Syracuse, New York, by a mob. One of the instigators of the riot was Patrick H. Agan, one of the editors of the *Syracuse Standard*, a Free Soil Democratic paper. Another editor of this paper, Moses Sumners, was actively engaged in the riot, as a ringleader, and was indicted for the crime by the United States grand jury at Buffalo. To show their sympathy for the rescuers of Jerry, and to secure their votes, the administration of Soft Shell Convention of New York have nominated the aforesaid Patrick H. Agan for the office of State Prison Inspector."

The *Richmond Enquirer* honestly says that this convention, by "their madness in flouting the banner of Free Soilism in the face of the South, have cut themselves off from an affiliation with the National Democracy."

From a long article in the *Richmond Examiner*, too, we make the following extract. The Examiner is an independent Southern Democratic journal, and its remarks are very significant: "But the vicious counsels prevailed with the Administration in this New York imbroglio.—The policy of pampering free-soilism was persisted in, and the Baltimore Platformists, pronounced the South to be a desert, and the only refuge for the office and Democratic confidence as the national Democracy of New York, lashed in the sunshine of official favor, and the Charleston Mercury and the "Buffaloes" ate federal fodder from the same trough. The administration was not alone to be blamed for this policy, but the policy itself was a will to the Democratic cause. Not only the great body of Southern journals, but many prominent Southern Democrats, supported and defended this policy and proclaimed their confidence in the New York spoilsman. The voice of the southern Democrats, however, was not heard in support of this policy, of course the Administration obeyed their behest in continuing it to the end."

But the consequences of this system of folly and venality are now beginning to manifest themselves. These same New York Free Soils, in their initiatory preparations the other day for the next Presidential canvass,—with an insolence natural to unprincipled men, trusted and honored above their merit—as if in derision of the simplicity who thought they had silenced them by purchase and bargain—suddenly re-enacted the old Wilnot proviso, re-erected the old Buffalo Platform on which they had hoisted Van Buren and Adams as standard bearers in 1848, and announced their determination to go into the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati next year. Such is the position in which this rime-fungus policy has placed the National Democracy on the eve of one of the most important and arduous struggles into which it has ever entered. Its success in 1856 depends absolutely upon its carrying every Southern State. That result, depends solely upon its entire freedom from suspicion of free-soil affiliations. And here we have enacted precisely the role which threatens, more seriously than anything else could do, the defeat of both these contingents. We have a Buffalo Platform, full to the brim of federal office-holders, endorsing the Democratic Administration as its own, claiming fraternity with the Democratic party, and organizing a delegation for its Cincinnati Convention. Thus are our bright and brilliant skies suddenly shrouded with clouds of portent and disaster. The only party which the country could possibly rely upon to resist the formidable fusion of all the iniquities which are gathering together for battle against the defenders of the Constitution, is itself implicated in the same crime of fraud. Such is the brave work of Secretary Guthrie, of the Washington Union, and of their Southern aids-camp.

In a time of so much peril, of course, every one will agree that it is the duty of all true Democrats, and especially of those who have been the victims of the Southern Democratic party, to unite actively and promptly in repairing the mischief that has been done. It becomes the Southern men who have been defending, excusing and palliating the dirty and infamous affiliation which has brought ignominy upon the party, to go straightly to work with heart and hand, and unite main to break it up and obliterate it completely. Everything depends upon keeping the filthy contamination of free-soilism. Everything depends upon that body's declaring itself on national questions with an emphasis and unanimity which shall wipe this foul blot from the Democratic escutcheon, and clear its character of every shadow of the suspicion which this infamous transaction has inflicted upon it. The honest and true, the honest Democratic people must take the work of organizing this Convention into their own hands, and out of the hands of politicians. Free-soilers of every name and shade, presenting themselves under whatever garb, boasting whatever terms of confidence and intimacy with Southern Democrats, must be barred out of that assembly, indiscriminately, and driven away like howling wolves from about the camp. It must be a convention of the conservative, constitutional Democratic people of the country, and not of bargaining politicians, white washed free-soilers, and fussed incongruities. It is of the first necessity, not only that free-soilism shall be voted down and expelled from the body, but that it shall be done by a prompt, overwhelming vote, without debate. To this end it is of the first importance, not only that those firm, honest men, who will scorn all temporizing and dilatory with the whole of free-soil, shall be sent to Cincinnati, but that the vote and influence of every Southern State shall be there to swell the volume of nationality. We cannot too completely obliterate the stain of this foul New York transaction."

KANSAS POLITICS.

The agitators of Congress will scarcely permit the coming session to pass without lugging the affairs of this territory into the arena of controversy. Whitfield and Reeder will both be returned, the former by the voters whose suffrages will be cast on the day fixed by the Legislature, the latter by those who hold a lawless election on the day appointed by the "Free State Convention," held lately at Big Spring. To us it is clear that Reeder's claim will not present the conditions of a contest, and should not even be considered by Congress. He should be ejected, when he enters the Hall, by the Speaker's order to the Sergeant-at-Arms,—not by the report of a committee, and a vote of the House. He will go to Congress by no better authority than Atchison might claim a seat in the Senate, by virtue of the sham election of the boys who quizzed the New York Tribune.—But his advent at Washington will be seized upon by his free-soil friends in Congress as an occasion for transferring the whole Kansas controversy, from its legitimate tribunal, to that bear-garden of sectional milling matches. We incline to think that when this is done, Southern members should refuse to have anything to do with it—remain silent—and leave consequences to the North.

The St. Louis Republican gives the address of the Missouri Pro-slavery Convention, relative to Kansas, which sets forth that half the slave population of Missouri is in the counties which border on Kansas. It declares to be unfounded the prevalent idea that slavery is not a permanent institution in Missouri, and avers that though some of the newspapers and citizens are in favor of emancipation, no respectable party can be found in the State prepared to support it. It represents the repeal of the Compromise of 1820 as having been a necessity to preserve slavery in Missouri, as she had free States lying on her Eastern and Northern borders, and another free State on the West would have cut Missouri off from the slave States. It says that the settlement of a free State west of Missouri would be indirect abolition of slavery in Missouri itself. It then eulogizes the principle of popular sovereignty, which was the prominent feature in the Kansas bill, though at the same time it proceeds to show that the organized and hired emigration of anti-slavery settlers was a subversion of that principle. The *modus operandi* and character of this emigration are represented in the annexed passages from the address:

"Recruiting officers were stationed in places most likely to furnish the proper material; premiums were offered for recruits; the public mind was stimulated by glowing and false descriptions of the country proposed to be occupied, and a Hessian band of mercenaries was thus prepared and forwarded to commence and carry on a war of extermination against slavery. To call these people emigrants is a sheer perversion of language. They are not sent to cultivate the soil, to better their social condition, to add to their individual comforts or the aggregate wealth of the nation. They do not move from choice or taste, or from any motive affecting or supposed to affect themselves or their families. They have none of the marks of the old pioneers, who cut down the forests of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, or levelled the canabrakes of Tennessee and Mississippi, or broke up the plains of Illinois and Missouri. They are mostly ignorant of agriculture—picked up in cities or villages, they of course have no experience as farmers, and if left to their unaided resources, if not clothed and fed by the same power which has effected their transportation—they would starve or freeze. They are hiredlings—an army of hirelings—recruited and shipped indirectly by a sovereign State of this Union, to make war upon an institution now existing in the Territory to which they are transported, and thence to inflict a fatal blow upon the resources, the property and the peace of a neighboring State. They are military colonies, planted by a State government, to subvert a Territory open to settlement by Congress, and take exclusive possession thereof. In addition to that *esprit de corps* which of necessity pervades such an organization, they have in common a reckless and desperate fanaticism, which teaches them that Slavery is a sin, and that they are doing God's service in hastening its destruction. They have been picked and culled from the ignorant masses, which Old England and New England negro philanthropy has stirred up, and have been selected with reference to their views on this topic alone. They are men with single ideas; and to carry out this they have been instructed and taught to disregard the laws of God and man; to consider bloodshed and arson, insurrection, destruction of property or service war as the merest trifles, compared with the glory and honor of subduing a single slave from his master or harboring and protecting the thief who has carried him off."

Gen. Whitfield is now the only regular candidate for Congress before the people. Mr. Perkins, who was started as an Administration candidate, in opposition to him, has withdrawn.

Gov. Shannon recently made a visit to Lecompton, the new seat of government, in company with the Secretary of the Territory, one of the commissioners, and others, for the purpose of selecting a site for the capital. Happening to pass hastily through the town of Lawrence, on his return, as a free soil meeting was in session there, and declining to work with heart and hand, and might main to break it up and obliterate it completely. Everything depends upon keeping the filthy contamination of free-soilism. Everything depends upon that body's declaring itself on national questions with an emphasis and unanimity which shall wipe this foul blot from the Democratic escutcheon, and clear its character of every shadow of the suspicion which this infamous transaction has inflicted upon it. The honest and true, the honest Democratic people must take the work of organizing this Convention into their own hands, and out of the hands of politicians. Free-soilers of every name and shade, presenting themselves under whatever garb, boasting whatever terms of confidence and intimacy with Southern Democrats, must be barred out of that assembly, indiscriminately, and driven away like howling wolves from about the camp. It must be a convention of the conservative, constitutional Democratic people of the country, and not of bargaining politicians, white washed free-soilers, and fussed incongruities. It is of the first necessity, not only that free-soilism shall be voted down and expelled from the body, but that it shall be done by a prompt, overwhelming vote, without debate. To this end it is of the first importance, not only that those firm, honest men, who will scorn all temporizing and dilatory with the whole of free-soil, shall be sent to Cincinnati, but that the vote and influence of every Southern State shall be there to swell the volume of nationality. We cannot too completely obliterate the stain of this foul New York transaction."

FOR THE REGISTER.

Reeder's followers raises some faint hope that his successor in office may prove himself to be a man disposed to act fairly at least by the South and the slave-holders of Kansas. If this hope should be realized, we trust it may not be too late to repair the mischief done by Pierce in sending Reeder to the Territory!

MESSRS. CLINGMAN AND VANCE.—We believe that we have thus far omitted to allude to the fact that Mr. CLINGMAN, in a speech made some time since at Asheville, took occasion to abuse the editors of the *Spectator*, accusing them of perpetrating a "base calumny" upon him. To this Mr. VANCE replied, and applied the following epithets to Mr. Clingman: "I feel no hesitation in branding the man who makes the charge as a liar and a scoundrel. Unlike the mean and contemptible demagogue who has received the suffrages of the people of this district, I desire to maintain some vestige of private character and truth, and the fact that a blackguard is a placeman in the nation, shall not protect him in his low-flung assaults upon private citizens."—Mr. Clingman will find that, although it may be very convenient to abuse editors, it may not prove "very healthy."

UNNATURALIZED VOTERS.—Large numbers of foreigners annually vote, without having been naturalized. An instance of the kind has just been developed in Philadelphia. Mr. William Moran, in addressing an American meeting on Tuesday evening, said:

"He had been on the United States Grand Jury, of which the Hon. Thomas B. Florence was the foreman, and although sworn on that jury, yet he thought himself, now that he had left it, at perfect liberty to speak of what had transpired there. Out of the persons who were charged with enlisting parties for the foreign army, three of them had enlisted, under oath, that they had voted the Democratic ticket before they had been in this country one year. He the speaker had asked them the questions, and the above was the result of the answers made by them."

This is doubtless often done. Foreigners help to swell Democratic majorities—and the Democrats sustain the foreigners in their illegal acts and invidious assumptions. It was such abuses as this which created the necessity for the American organization, and which have given that party the active sympathy of all right-thinking and patriotic natives of the country.

THE POLICY OF THE ALLIES.—Alluding to the fall of Sebastopol, the London World contends that in order to complete the triumph, the Russian army must be absolutely crushed in the field, and every source of supply, whether from the North or the East, completely cut off. The editor asks, what is to prevent the allies from landing with from fifty to sixty thousand men in Empatrin and communicating to that basis a new series of operations? The Russians would, in the end, be compelled to general battle, and be driven into that barren strip of ninety miles between Simpheropol and Perekop, where his defeated and dispirited army, encumbered with its wounded, without water, without the means of transport and without shelter, would perish by thousands of starvation and fatigue. Easier said than done!

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Western and North Carolina Railroad Company convened in Salisbury on Thursday.

MAYOR BRAXTON BRADY, U. S. A., and family, are at present in this city.

HON. JOHN KERR, a distinguished gentleman, at a barbecue given by the Democrats of Granville, as a compliment to Mr. Branch and himself, declared himself now a member of the Democratic party.

From rumors which have frequently come to us, we confess that this act on the part of Mr. Kerr was not altogether taken us with surprise. Though of late differing with us with regard to the American party, we had hoped that those principles which he held in common—principles which he had so long and so ably advocated, would never be deserted by him, and especially for the purpose of affiliating with a party between which and himself so little good feeling has heretofore existed. When, during the late canvass, he was taken in his own papers in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that he was now as ever a Whig; that he still cherished Whig principles; we did not expect so soon to hear of his saying that "the only hope of the Union now rested with the National Democrats, and that he did not hesitate to declare himself now a member of that party." As personal, and heretofore political friends of Mr. Kerr, we regret deeply that he has adopted a course which must be very disastrous to his fame. We think he has selected an unfortunate time to declare his adhesion to the Democratic party. We cannot perceive any change that has taken place in the relations of the two parties since the 1st of August, that can justify his course, and the inference forces itself upon the mind that his disaffiliation with the Whig party is the consequence of his defeat in the election.

Some of our contemporaries are placing in juxtaposition the violent abuse which the *Standard* heaped upon Mr. Kerr, a few years ago, and the fulsome eulogies with which it now extols him. But it gives us no pleasure to add to the humiliation of Mr. Kerr, and we only hope that his future intercourse with his new friends will be more pleasant than his past.—*Littell's Recorder*.

HEROIC STRUGGLE WITH A BEAR.—A large black bear was killed by an Indian on the 14th instant, near the source of the Castor river. The animal weighed upwards of 700 lbs. A desperate struggle, not unusual, however, in such cases, took place between this enormous animal and the Indian who killed him. Being but wounded by the shot, he closed upon the Indian, who, in this desperate struggle, managed to plunge his knife into the bear's heart, although the brave Indian had one arm broken at the time. At Antioch, where bears are perhaps more numerous than in any other part of America, a single Indian or hunter will never shoot at a bear, as he is rarely killed by the first shot, and almost invariably attacks his pursuer if he is wounded. The escape of the Indian, in the present instance, will be regarded as a matter of surprise by his race, who look upon a struggle with a wounded bear as utterly hopeless.—*Townsend's Columnist*.

STRANGE INDEED.—Said a Scotch girl: "I linnis ken what mak's brother Willie like the lasses so. For my part, I'd rather have one laddie than two lasses!"

PUBLIC MEETING—THE STATE FAIR.

On Wednesday evening last a meeting took place at the Town Hall, in this City, for the purpose of providing suitable and sufficient accommodations for the visitors to the ensuing State Fair.

A call for this meeting had been made for the previous day, but had resulted in a complete failure. The attendance on this evening was as numerous as usual on such occasions—there being some fifty to sixty persons present; but strange to say (and we say it with regret) they were almost entirely persons from the surrounding country, in attendance on the Superior Court, now in session here, and were doubtless attracted to the meeting by the prospect of a few remarks by A. W. Venable and L. O. B. Branch, who addressed them. Neither of these gentlemen, however, was present; and at about half-past eight o'clock, Dr. Crutcher, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, on behalf of that body, made a few remarks, and then the object of the meeting and what he deemed to be the duty of the citizens of Raleigh in that behalf. He regretted to see the apparent apathy of those citizens whose interests were so deeply involved in the permanent location here of the Annual State Fair. He thought that if no higher motive could incite them to action, that the State Fair added some thirty to fifty thousand dollars per annum to the commerce of Raleigh should also do so. That was the lowest ground upon which the State Fair could stand, and he thought it was a sufficiently important one to the keepers and merchants of the City. It was notorious that the wants of visitors at the previous Fairs had not been adequately met. People coming here did not require to be fed and lodged gratuitously; but they did expect that their money would procure for them at least the necessities of life. People will not go anywhere if these cannot be had. And the question is well and legitimately asked, why do not the people of Raleigh meet in this matter? It appears incredible to people in all other parts of the State and of other States, that the tradesmen and owners of property in Raleigh should be so blind to their own interests even. The people of Wake County were deeply interested in this matter, as were those of the neighboring counties also. The opinion was expressed abroad, and it was rapidly gaining ground, that something must be done or the Fair must be removed elsewhere. Thus narrowing the question to one of immediate, constant and incessant pecuniary benefit, it was well worthy of the consideration of the citizens of Raleigh. Why the City of Petersburg and those of other States than Virginia contributed largely to the support of their State Fairs, held in their vicinity. This was not expected of Raleigh. Dr. Crutcher knew she could not afford to do it; but it was expected that she would do it, in doing the best she could for her duty, in having in her lay, for those who visit her State Fair. Dr. C. disclaimed all intention to be meddling or dictatorial in this matter. He simply desired to call attention to the subject on behalf of the distinguished gentlemen who were expected to be present, as they doubtless would have more fully impressed this matter upon the minds of their hearers. But as they were not present, and as he saw almost a total absence of those citizens most interested, he saw nothing left but to move an adjournment.

P. F. Pusey, Esq., hoped that something would be done before they separated, and on his motion the meeting organized by the election of J. Bobbit, Esq., as President, and of Mr. John Speelman, as Secretary.

After the transaction of some preliminary business, on motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to consider what arrangements can be made to accommodate the great influx of visitors to the State Fair, and the necessary ways and means, and to report to an adjourned meeting, viz: Col. W. H. Tucker, Lynn Adams, Esq., Capt. J. Q. DeCarteret, Dr. Cooley and Thad. McGe, Esq.

On motion, the meeting adjourned till Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

J. S. SPELMAN, Sec'y.

J. BOBBIT, Chairman.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 2. The following returns of the election held yesterday in Georgia, for Governor, State Legislature, and eight Congressmen, have come to hand:

The candidates for Governor are as follows: Garrett Andrews, American, and Herschel V. Johnson, Democrat, the present Executive of the State.

Garrett Andrews, the American candidate for Governor, has majorities in the following counties: Bibb county, 150—at the last Governor's election he got 94 majority, for Johnson. Muscogee county, 300—at the last Governor's election it gave 68 maj. for the Whigs. Spalding county, 33—at the last Governor's election it gave 46 maj. for the Whigs. Monroe county, 300—at the last Governor's election it gave 36 maj. for the Whigs. Taylor county (three eyes wide) astonishingly at the last Governor's election it gave 140 maj. for Johnson. Houston county (Fort Valley precinct), 43—at the last Governor's election it gave 49 majority for Johnson.

Trippie, American candidate for Congress in the 1st District, has for his opponents, Fort Valley precinct, 43 majority in Spalding County. Chatham county gives Andrews 97; Johnson, Democrat, 970. Seward, Democrat, for Congress in the 1st District, has 89 majority. This county gave at the last Governor's election 127 majority for Johnson, Democrat.

At the last Governor's election, with which the above returns are compared, Johnson, Democrat, carried the State by 510 majority.

THE EDITOR and the PREMIER.—Black, the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, was a great favorite with Lord Melbourne. On one occasion, the Peer said: "Mr. Black, you are the only person who comes to see me as a man, and not as a minister. You forget that I am the Prime Minister; every body else takes special care to remember it, but I wish they would forget it, for they only remember it to ask me for places and favors. Now, Mr. Black, you never ask me for any thing, and I will not mind, for seriously I should be most happy to do anything in my power to serve you." "I am truly obliged," said Mr. Black, "but I don't want anything; I am editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; I like my business, and I live happily on my income." "Then," said the Peer, "you would, for I envy you, and you're the only man I ever did."

GREAT RISE IN UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The St. Louis Republican of Thursday last has a despatch from Dubuque, which states that the river has risen four feet, and is still rising. The Republican says: "This will be good news to our merchants and steam boat men. Immense rains have fallen in that direction, and it is probable that navigation will now be uninterrupted until it is closed by the ice."

DETAILS OF THE FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

The English journals generally regard the success of the allies against Sebastopol as complete enough for all useful purposes.

The Paris Debats contains the following notes, on the present occupation of the allied army, from the pen of Col. St. Ange:

"It has been asked if Sebastopol is tenable, so long as the Russians remain masters of all the forts on the north side, which lie between in front of the town? Undoubtedly; it may be held in spite of this. It is true that the occupation of the north by the Russians prevents our entering the roadstead and the port. What need have we of them when we already possess an excellent harbor? Have not our fleet already passed the winter without incurring any danger in these waters? It has also been asked, if the allies will have to undertake, now or later, the siege of the forts on the north side? There appears to be no absolute necessity for so doing."

"The forts on the north side can neither prevent our occupation of Sebastopol nor can they thwart our operations in the interior of the Crimea, on account of their eccentric situation. We should not be surprised at their being blown up or shot into the Russian army is compelled to retreat from the north side of Sebastopol. The present the allied army holds its strong position until the occupation of the town shall have been properly arranged, and its chief defenses thoroughly repaired. It does not appear to have any thing else to do at present. The Russian army, for its part, occupies the excellent position of Mackenzie strongly entrenched and lined with redoubts like our own. The Russians will probably continue in observation before us within their strong positions until the allied army gives signs of some movement."

LOSS OF THE RUSSIANS AT SWEBORO.

A letter from an English merchant at Elisnor, who has received letters from Russian merchants at Heisingfors, states that the loss sustained by the Russians in the late bombardment of Swabrook is enormous. The three-deck and two-deck ships were more or less damaged, and some were severely injured. The Russians have lost the third explosion which did so much damage was a magazine of 80 tons of powder; it killed 700 men, and destroyed in a great measure the principal fortifications, and, in fact, scattered destruction in every direction, as it communicated to the shell magazine, and it was rapidly spreading. All the winter stores of provisions were completely destroyed, and, as we justly expect, everything that could burn is most effectually consumed. The Russians admit a loss of 2,500 men.

All the troops (General Bibikoff has been dismissed from the post of minister of the interior.)

PROJECTED CAMPAIGN ON THE DANUBE.

The Vienna correspondent of the Independence speaks of a new and important diversion by the Western Powers on the lower Danube, and it is said that the co-operation of Austria has been declared necessary for the complete success of the operation. It is said, however, that the expedition is actually decided, and that Gen. Letang is expected daily in Vienna.

DEATH OF MRS. CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY, &C.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—At Norfolk up to noon yesterday, three deaths had occurred from Yellow Fever.

Mrs. Roger B. Taney and daughter died at Old Point on Sunday—the latter of Yellow Fever.

AN AMERICAN IN SEBASTOPOL.—The Nashville (Tennessee) Gazette publishes a letter from Sebastopol, written by Dr. J. H. Morton, of Williamson county, who is prosecuting his profession in the service of the Czar in Sebastopol. We make some interesting extracts from the letter, which was written between the 4th and 8th of July.

I believe there is at least half as many killed in the city while off duty as there is at the bastions at the present time. During the time that they are attempting to destroy a battery, of course more are killed at the bastions. All the fighting, save that which is done during the assault or sortie, is done from behind the bastions. You know something of the construction of a bastion, I suppose. It is nothing more than an embankment of dirt, with places cut through for cannon. The French have the same as we do, and in this particular we have no advantage over them; and then they have a decided advantage of us in their artillery, which will carry much further than ours; we have excellent artillery though, but it is very heavy.—Another thing they have that does a great deal of execution—the Minie rifle. You have heard of execution in high terms, but its value as an instrument of war has never been spoken of in terms too high.

We lose a great many men from them, and these French know so well how to take advantage of every little rise in the ground to make a shot; four or five of them get in here, and they do a vast deal of execution to our artillerymen.—These pits are thick all round the city, and you may shoot at them with a cannon, but with little effect, for as soon as he fires he dips down in his hole, and if he rises again, and they are pretty sure to get a man, and the balls, which are conical, and very heavy for a gun, generally go through, and through; you never find them lodged without they have struck a bone, which is sure to be broken and shattered in every direction, rendering amputation necessary. But Russia has the best artillery in the world. They have no fear about this in this particular.—They are different from the soldiers of all countries; it is impossible to get up a panic in the Russian army; they will stand with the stubbornness of a mule, and be shot down by thousands, and never think of running without they are ordered to do so. They know nothing but to obey; you might order out a thousand of them against a million, and tell them to stand and fight; if they had an officer with them that would stand, I believe the last one might be shot down, and you would never see the least movement towards running.

The number of Students at the University of Virginia, this year, it is thought will be six or seven hundred.

It saved Her.—A lady friend, whose lungs were so much diseased as to alarm all her friends, was completely restored to her usual health (always delicate) simply by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is worthy of confidence.

CONSUMPTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The abstract of deaths, prepared by the Secretary of State, for 1852, shows an average of twelve deaths a day of this disease alone. Can nothing be done to stay this fearful mortality? If the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has cured thousands who had tried all other remedies in vain. This can be substantiated by a mass of reliable evidence. The genuine is always signed I. BUTTS.

For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, Raleigh, N. C.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC!

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE! SANDY HOOK, Oct. 8.—The American Mail Steamer Pacific arrived off this point this morning with Liverpool dates to the 22nd ult., one week later than previous arrivals.

The latest news from London, Saturday 22d ult., says there was nothing important from the seat of war.

It was rumored that Baron Procep had arrived at Paris with the ultimatum of Austria. If the Western Powers agree to these proposals, Austria will send them to Russia; and if the latter refuse to accede to them, Austria will declare war against the Czar and join the Allies.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—The corrected reports quote Cotton dull. The prices had given way from an eighth to a quarter of a penny. Fair colors of Fair Mobile 66. Fair Uplands 64. Uplands middling 6.

BEANS—Richardson, Spencer & Co. quote four firm with an upward tendency. The money market was excited, but no advance.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.—JO