SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1855.

THE PAIR

The Third Annual State Pair has closed, and the thousands here, to witness the signs and the wonders, are departing. The fair has passed off

We have found it impossible to present a list of the Premiums awarded, &c., in our issue of to-day. We shall be able to do so in our next. The address of Judge RUFFIN, on Thursday, is spoken of in the highest terms as an eminently able practical essay.

ELECTION IN OHIO.

We have official and reported majorities of the result for Governor in eighty counties in Ohio,-They show a majority of 20,400 votes for Mr CHASE, leaving the counties of Adams, Fayette Gallia, Henry, Pauling, Putnam, and Vinton, to be heard from. We have also the result of the election for State Senators in forty-three counties, and for Representatives in forty eight counties .-The former elected nineteen Republicans and three Democrats, and the latter fifty-four Republicans and nineteen Democrats.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS. The Savannah "Georgian" of the 14th instant gives the following summary of the results of the late election in that State:

"Our tables are now nearly completed, a few of the least populous counties only to hear from. The whole vote in the State is 101,841, which will be increased to 104,000-a large increase over that of 1862.

"Johnson has received 52,877; Andrews 42. 952; Overby 6,012. Johnson's majority over Andrews is 9,925, which counties to hear from will increase to 10,500; over both Andrews and Overby 3,913, which will also, we think, be increased, though the prohibition returns are very

"For Congress, Seward's majority in the first district is 1,416; Crawford's in the second 170; Trippe's in the third 917; Warner's in the fourth 77; Lumpkin's in the fifth 3,496; Cobb's in the sixth 2,920; Foster's in the seventh 215: Stephens's in the eighth 2,465."

## FLORIDA ELECTIONS.

Elections have recently been held in Florida, for county officers. The American party succeeddo., by 20, in Wakulla by 40, in Leon by 170, and in Nassan by a majority not yet ascertained. The locofocos carried a few of the counties by inconsiderable majorities.

The "Norfolk Herald" has resumed publication, and will issue tri-weekly until its comappear daily. We make this announcement with unusual pleasure. The Norfolk Herald is the oldest of the newspapers of Virginia, with the exception, perhaps, of that excellent journal, the Fredericksburg Herald. It is edited by Mr. press, whose name is as intimately and honorably associated with the Herald and with Norfolk, as was that of the late Thomas Ritchie with the Enquirer and with Richmond. The good sense, sound judgment, and unvarying dignity, which have ever characterized the Herald, have always given it an elevated position among the newspapers of Virginia, and commanded the profound respect of all political parties.

It has labored long and faithfully, says the "Richmond Dispatch," in the interests of Norfolk, and to no citizen was that town more indebted for its advancing prosperity, ere the pestilence visited it, than to the venerable editor of the Norfolk Herald. We can imagine his sorrow at the dark shadows which have been cast upon the city for which he has labored with so much zeal and ability. Alas, they have been deepened into darkhas cast over his own beloved household! Yet, he still survives the wreck, and, with manly courage, prepares once more to give his canvass to the breeze, and set sail again upon the stormy eea. Whilst many a garden flower has been blighted, and many a young tree uprooted, the aged oak has been spared, and is still able to battle with the tempest. We feel assured that the generous people of Norfolk fully appreciate the long and valuable services of the able editor and noble gentleman, who has devoted his long life and his best talents and energies to their service. The absence so long of that old established journal from the galaxy of the Virginia press has been like missing one of the familiar planets of our system. We hail its return as the Herald of health and joy, the morning star of Norfolk's returning prosperity.

PRESIDENT PIEBCE AND THE VIRGINIA STATE FAIR .- The "South-Side (Va.) Democrat" sincerely hopes that the President will attend the Virginia Agricultural Pair, to be held shortly in ducing the following facts: Petersburg, because the latter is "the only Democratic city in the State—the only city that has not

A potent reason, certainly, why the President of the United States should attend an Agricultural Fair! Not that he would desire to see the fine display of horses, cattle, agricultural implements and products of all kinds, which we are confident will be exhibited on the occasion; not that he could lend, by his presence, encouragethat he could lend, by his presence, encourage-ment to the spirit which actuates the getting up thority that the first case which occurred there of such exhibitions: these are not the reasons that could not be traced to Gosport at all. 'Barry's make the South-Side Democrat "sincerely hope that President Pierce will find it convenient to attend;" but the "Democrat's" desire for the Executive to be present is entirely owing to the fact that Petersburg is the only city in Virginia that has not set the seal of condemnation on the present

Well, if the President does attend the fair on that account, (and we are prepared to believe he will,) the many hundreds who, with their Democratic agricultural brethren, have been engaged which was generally too late to effect the dein getting up the Fair, will certainly not feel pery | signed cure. exhibition is proposed, they will be apt, perhaps, to inquire whether it is to subserve the purposes. for which such shows were originally intended, or the selfish objects of administration partizans!

tropolis.

KNOW WITHINGISM

lished at Washington—regards Know-Nothingism in the free States as an invincible obstacle to Fu-tionism and Abolitionism, and calls it the mithful ally of slavery and the South. It says :

"Our readers see that Know-Nothingism is operating just as we predicted. Where it canno ule, it seeks to ruin. In States where it is donmant, it seeks to subject Republicanism to its ise; where it is not, it arrays itself in bitter opposition to it. In Indiana and some of the Western States, it holds back Republicanism from any effiient action. In Ohio, Massachusetts, and New York, where the Republicans have disentangled hemselves, it is seeking to overthrow them, thus playing into the hands of the Administration and the Slave Power, and retarding the movement for union in the free States.'

In a speech in New York, a short time since, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, the great Mo-

I saw last winter at Washington that an effort would be made to make the American Party bow down in abject submission to the Shave Power, and I made up my mind, as a member of that organization, that if it underwent a Pro-Slavery transformation, I would, if I had the power, shiver it into a thousand pieces. [Tremendous cheering.] Fcame here resolved to do what I could o save the American party from being a Pro-Slavery organization. You will remember, some of you, that in New York, early in May, I warned von of the effort that was to be made to convert the American party into a Slave organization, and I said to the organization in all candor that the Anti-Slavery men of the country ought to proclaim it, that whenever the American Party went to Philadelphia, the chiefs of the Slave power came there and asked the party to sanc-tion the institution of Slavery in all its phases, from its introduction into this country to the Nebraska fraud. And the delegation from New York stood by and sustained their demands. The American Party, gentlemen, received its death-blow at Philadelphia, from the Barkers and Lyons of New York; and, gentlemen, I say tonight, and I speak to every man, that the first duty you owe your country is to repudiate this baffled and defeated and disgraced faction in the State of New York. You owe it to yourself. say, to leave the organization and unite with the gathering hosts of the freemen of New York ! it is your first duty to crush out politically from among you the Barkers and Lyons and Ullmanns and the Hunker, Pro-Slavery Hindoos of the

### JUDGE KANE'S DECISION IN THE WHEELER CASE.

Not having room for the decision of Judge Kane, in extenso, on the subject of the Wheeler slave case, we copy the following from one of our exchanges, in which the main points of the case are embodied. We are happy to discover from ed in Alligator county by 820 majority, in Walton a hasty perusal of Judge Kane's elaborate decision, that he places the right of transit on true and impregnable grounds.

### THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.-Judge Kane delivered an opinion this morning adverse to the reception of the petition of Jane Johnson to quash the writ of harbeas corpus in the case of Passmore Williamson, pronouncing her to have no status in the court, and the matter being entirely

The opinion of the court is very elaborate, reviewing the whole case and re-affirming the former opinion. It is asserted that the law of nations guarantied the right of transit of slaves, and Thos. G. Broughton, the veteran of the Virginia every other species of property, through territory where slavery was not recognized. If the contrary principle was sanctioned, the time might come when the cotton of Louisiana, the rice of Carolina, and the rum of New England, would be restricted from transportation without the boun ds of the States producing them. He maintained that the federal constitution recognizes slaves as property, and up to 1830 is existed in the thirteen original States. The said Williamson's duty then as now, was to produce Jane Johnson and her children. If the petitioner were led to abide the action of the court, she would have the right to be heard; but, being without its jurisdiction, the records of the court cannot be opened for

On the conclusion of the reading of the opin ion of the court, John Cadwallader, a member of the bar, not engaged in the case, in order to remove a false impression from the public mind said that from his recollection of the circumstances attending the commitment of Passmore Wiliamson for contempt, the proposition was made to amend the return to the writ, when Judge er shadows by the gloom which the angel of death Kane replied : "I will not receive an amendment now, but will be prepared to receive it when the record has been completed. No such motion was subsequently made, and the public impression that permission to amend was refused is not warranted by the facts "

Judge Kane replied that the recollection of Mr was correct. He had been prepared to receive a supplementary return from the counsel, but none had been offered.

Mr. Cadwallader suggested that an addition be made to the opinion of the court, embracing the remarks of a member of the bar not engaged in the case and the reply of the Judge. He was induced to make the suggestion by the best feelings towards a worthy but mistaken man, hoping that it might lead to the adoption of a course that will end in his liberation.

The Judge consented to the proposition Mr. Cadwallader to imbody his remarks and the answer of the court to them, so as to complete

BISHOP McGILL "CRUSHED OUT." A correspondent of the Williamsburg (Va.) Gazette combats the idea that Know-Nothingism was the origin of yellow fever in Norfolk, by ad-

" 1. Fact. The fever commenced in Gosport, in what is known as "Irish row"-a place occupied by Roman Catholics, and about the very filthiest spot of population known upon all this dirty earth. These filthy crowds, huddled together in small, close, filthy rooms, with cow, calf, pig. men, women, children and dogs, could not do otherwise than produce, themselves, the very disease which Bishop McGill dared to ascribe to the cause of virtue, ' the American cause.'

"2. Fact. That the fever in Norfolk was orig-Row, as regards its population and filth, is, i understand, not a whit better than ' Irish Row.' And, according to what I have learned from reliable sources in those places, the dirtiest hog-sty would be a decent abode compared to these

" 3. Fact. After the disease broke out among these Catholics, it might have been arrested, but for the influence of the ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS The physicians visited and prescribed for them the proper remedies, but they would not take them, nor could they be prevailed upon to do so, until the Priest came and gave his sanction,

highly complimented; and the next time such an The writer concludes by expressing the hope that was, to be ruled by himself and cohorts across that Bishop McGill will-be "a little more modest the water .- American Advocate. when he again attempts to solve the inscrutable doings of an All-wise Providence."

Fifteen thousand Germans have, it is said The New York Times says that the great | left Hamburg, Germany, for the shores of Texas. body of the drinking mob of that city have sub- They are expected to arrive at Indianola within stituted lager beer for the poisoned brandy and the next month or two. All these Germans are, hot whiskey which they used to imbibe. The of course, of the same stripe with those who have Times congratulates the public on this ameliora- preceded them to the same quarter - Abolitionists. tion in the character of the bibulation of that me- Wonder if they intend to make a Free German State out of Texas?

HON. WILLIAM CAMPBILL PRESTON: Re-kinled in the grand-son, has been transmitted to us While we have assembled to honor the patriotic deeds of the one upon the battle-field, let us not forget the statesmanship and elequence which have thrown a halo of imperishable glory around the other. In the fullness of age, as he the pride and strength of manhood. South Carolina de-

lights to do him reverence. What follows, we give in the graphic language of the reporter for the Charleston Standard: "When the reading of this sentiment, and the

to the stand. He had once possessed a massive

frame, but it was much wasted; his hair was white, and, even with the assistance of his crutch he walked with difficulty. This was all that is left of Col. William C. Preston, one of the most perfect orators this country has ever known. He said: "If any thing could now relume the embers of a life which, at times in my youth and manhood, has perhaps burned brightly, it would be the sentiment which has just been uttered. touches the objects which are dearest to me. points to a life which has been animated by what thought and hoped had been elevated objects of ambition, and to an ancestry whose memory has been most foully cherished; and here, in these scenes of primeval grandeur, and upon a spot with which it has been the fortune of that ancestry to be associated, it comes upon me with special force; but if I could ever speak," he said I can speak no longer, and if excuse be needed would appeal to this," raising up his crutch and to this," laying his hand upon locks as white as snow; "yet still my heart," laying his hand upon his breast—but the idea, whatever it may have been, could find no utterance; the tears trickled slowly down his sunken cheeks, and bowing low to the andience, who were scarcely less affected, he resumed his seat,"

THE ELECTIONS STILL TO COME IN 1855 onisiana votes on Monday, November 5, for State officers and five representatives to Congress Mississippi, Monday, November 5, State officers and five representatives to Congress. New York, Tuesday, November 6, State officers, but no Governor or Lieut, Governor. Wisconsin, Tuesday, November 6, State officers. Massachusetts. Tuesday, November 6, Governor, State officers, and legislature. Maryland, Wednesday, November 7, six representatives to Congress, two State officers, legislature, &c. In Tennessee, Alabama, California, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, the legislatures in each State elect one United States

HON. EDWARD STANLY .- The Asheville Spec-

"We have a letter from a friend in the city of Mr. Stanly, says: "It is thought that our favorite son of North Carolina, Hon. Edward Stanly, will be elected to the Senate. He made a speech to the Whig club last evening and advised them

and we must think, therefore, that Mr. Stunly is insidious and the more dangerous for lacking all same manner, had not his escape frustrated the

#### THE ELECTION IN INDIANA. We are without such returns from this State

enable us to determine its precise political complexion. Our administration neighbors, having been burned by picking up the Ohio victory prematurely, approach as the French Emperor may be supposed to receive a suspicious parcel. They don't know but there may be some detonating powder in them that may explode in their hands. We see it stated in a contemporary column that Messrs, Medill and Medary telegraphed the Democracy here to slay the fatted calf for prodigal Ohio. We learn from our indefatigable Plutes that already had a grand placard been prepared to announce Ohio for the Democracy. We earn from rumor that the Democrats of Ohio advised their friends here to bet upon a fiverable result, and thus "sold" their compatriots, as the Democracy of Page county are said to have sold the Americans before the Virginia election. At all events, both parties are afraid to claim the ndiana victory upon telegraphic authority alone and all parties are particularly dumb upon the subject, especially the administration organs. Inleed, the proverbial uncertainty of "white folks' seems to find new illustration in every political esult. The Tribune, the other day, was "almost afraid" to hear from Ohio, and we had serious misgivings about Texas.

But there are now three strong parties in the field: The Abolitionists, the Democracy, and the American Union party. The results of this tri-partite conflict must be extremely doubtful for ome time to come. Still let the Union give the returns from California, Indiana, and Texas, as it is proper that they should be communicated to Mr. Pierce in broken doses, lest, combining with the tertian-with which Casarian disease, we are sorry to learn, he is afflicted-they may hurry him up prematurely, which we should be sorry o see at present, since, with the blood of many American messengers upon his skirts, and such an unchristian flame burning under his waistcoat, his chances must be unimpared! So we say, long life to President Pierce, and down with the ague! Let us have the returns; no cheating round the board .- Amer. Organ.

The North Carolina Standard "by" William W. Holden has the hardihood to say something about "liberality, charity and truth." We do not believe he was accused of too much of either. If so, he was outrageously slandered. But how could speak not vaguely and spiteful as he has. We say soulless, because it is well remembered how he is general proneness to demagogueism, as shown by his never ceasing effort in aid of the abolitionby his never ceasing enort in aid of the about on-ists, to manufacture party capital out of the Sla-very question, and others, for his illustrations of "political honesty," we need go no further for a sample than the article we notice, wherein with-out the slightest shadow of evidence, of any kind, (and this is as correct as any) he "falsely called"

Ned Buntlin "the founder of the K. N. concern. This is his specimen of the "liberal, truthful and charitable!" But such "false" statements are necessary to the maintenance of his party. But who, sir, is the acting, working, head and leader of your Pierce "dry rot" [Stephens] party at the great metropolis of this country? Isiah Ryncharacterless scrape grace, in this country. sir, is the well known bully of old Tammany. You have dragged us into this sort of warfare, and in self-defence we are compelled to handle subjects disagreeable to us, however unenviable

yourself or party may appear thereby. The Editor of the Standard does not like ou ame. Can't help it. That other advocate for European supremacy, King George, didn't like the AMERICAN name much either. He, too, thought it was "falsely so-called," unless the Colonists would adopt his sort of "Americanism,"

The New York Tribune, speaking of the free negroes of the North, says that, "as a class, the blacks are indolent, improvident, servile and licentious." This is an honest confession unwillingly wrung out of the abolition organ. We would not have believed it could have made it.

Good.—The Balsam of Wild Cherry, by Dr. Wistar, is doing a vast deal of good in this season of coughs and bronchial troubles. There are few cases but what can be easily cured by this medicases. Give it one trial at least.

"No man," says Mrs. Partington, "was better calculated to judge of pork than my poor husband was; when he was a living man, he knew what good hogs were, for he had been brought up among 'em from his childhood." cases but what can be easily one. Give it one trial at least

last—a speech that breathed nothing but to the Constitution and the Union and the most fiendish hostility to the South and Southern institutions. As remarked by the Herald "there must be something in the wind" suce enough, when Seward abandons even for a moment his favorite policy of secret wire working, and boldly makes his appearance on the hustings. "Heretofore," it says, "he has been the invisible arch-agitator, never seen anywhere, but working everywhere, through the agencies of his big and ittle villains, runners, tide-waiters, and pipe-layrs. Like the old rat in the fable, his policy has heers which it occasioned, were ended, an aged been to keep out of harm's way. But the present agitation has unearthed him," &c. "Of one and feeble gentleman was seen making his way hing," it continues, "we may be assured when the arch-agitator takes the field : his stakes are directly involved in the contest, and there is some loubt of the result." This, we suspect, is the true reason why he has made his public appearance in the canvass in New York at the present ime. He sees something in the signs of the times which promises to be fatal to the success of his ong-cherished Abolition schemes and to his own nopes of political promotion, and deeming it no onger safe or prudent to rely entirely upon his big and little villains," he considers it necessary o step boldly into the ring himself. This we regard a significant sign. The re-organization of the old Whig party at the North upon a basis of national principles, and their expressed determination to oppose sectionalism and fusionism in all their form , have disturbed the equanimity of the arch-agitator, and caused him to crawfout from his

ling place, and make a desperate attempt to polster up the falling fortunes of himself and his We repeat that the various movements of a national character which have recently manifested themselves in several of the Northern and the Constitution with new hopes, and produced considerable fear and depression in the minds of the Abolition fanatics and incendiaries. The conservative men at the North have only to remain firm and organize themselves properly and the result will be such as every patriot in the and will heartily rejoice over.

The speech of Senator Seward is only a repe tition and rehash of what he has frequently dis gusted the country with before. He offers nothing new, but contents himself with reiterating his old threadbare notions about the equality of all men and all races. He calls the slaveholders of the South a "privileged class," and argues that the existence of such a people under a Republi-can form of government is fatal to its continuance and that it ought to be done away with, if we would preserve our institutions and our liberties intact and unimpaired. He says :-

"Think it not strange or extravagant when say that an Aristocracy has already arisen here, and that it is already undermining the Republic. An Aristocracy could not arise in any country where there was no privileged class and no special foundation on which such a class could permanently stand. On the contrary, every state, however Republican its constitution may be, is it has a privileged class standing firmly on an enunprivileged classes growing weaker and weak- to meet his helpless victim in another world. to abandon their organization for the present, and er. It is not at all essential to a privileged class to assist the K. N.'s, or any other party, in de- that it rest on feudal tenures, or on military command, or on ecclesiastical authority, or that its densed the above particulars,) was an unprovok-This is from a gentleman who was present at rights be hereditary or even that it be distinguish- ed, cold-blooded act, and the general belief is that the time referred to, and in every way reliable; ed by titles of honor. It may be even the more he would have made way with Bayliss in the these things, because it will be less obnoxious to

"A privileged class has existed in this country from an early period of its settlement. Slavehollers constitute that class. They have a special foundation on which to stand, namely, personal dominion over slaves. Conscience and policy forbid all men alike from holding slaves, but some citizens disregard the injunction. Some of the lect or refuse to enforce it. In each of the States there are three hundred and fifty thousand citizens who avail themselves of this peculiar indulgence, and those protected by the laws of these States constitute a privileged class. They confess themselves to be such a class, when they designate the system of slavery as a peculiar insti-

leged class," as he maintains Southern slave-hollers are—that, at the period of the revolution, oth America and Europe were firmly and earestly engaged in prosecuting what was expected be a speedy, complete, and universal abolition African slavery—that, at that time, Southern slave-holders themselves admitted that slavery, as a permanent system, was indefensible, and fa ored its removal-and that then they only askd for some securities against a sudden, rash, and violent removal of the evil. He then points to the provisions of the Constitution, which contain guaranties of the slave property of the South, and says such concessions would never have been made by Northern men at that time but for the conviction among them that the Southern States bemselves would soon, without federal interference, take prompt steps to abolish slavery from

All this, and much more, he says, which he has he wicked and wily intellect of William H. Sevard is unequal to the task, we trust, of organizing a great sectional party whose sole object is the prostration of the South and the destruction of the Union. We know the Black Republican movement is formidable both in the number of its dherents and advocates, and their quality. Reckless from principle, unscrupulous in their tactics, and indomitable in their perseverance, they have it in their power to accomplish much mischief by sowing the seeds of discord and alienation between the North and South, and keeping up that started back for South Carolina, was arrested and vstem of perpetual irritating agitation, which estroys the peace of the country, retards legislation, and constantly opens before us that fear-ful abyss of Disunion, from which patriots and good men of all sections shrink with unutterable fear and trembling. But notwithstanding all poured out his whole soul for" Mr. Clay, "Hence | this, we have faith that the "sober second thought" of a majority of even the Northern people will vet rally to the rescue of the Constitution and the Union, and save them from the fate to which Abolitionism, in its madness and its fury, would consign them. There is, we believe, enough conscience, enough patriotism, and enough of the spirit of genuine nationality and love of liberty pervading the masses of the Northern people to constitute an all-sufficient bulwark against the frantic assaults which Abolitionism and Sewardism are making upon our institutions sion. If so, the administration will do a very and our rights. If in this we are mistaken, then silly thing. Mr. Mason has a right, as the repthe sad story is soon told. The Union becomes a thing of the past; and its separate fragments, like kindred estranged, will be to each other irreconcilable and warring enemies.

In conclusion, there is one feature of Mr. Se attention of Southern Demograts. It is that wherein he denounces the American Party with extraordinary zest and vim-calling it "proscriptive and opposed to the principles of universal equality." When it is recollected that Southern Democrats have uniformly alleged that the Abolitionists of the North were the special friends and allies of the American party, it will sound a little singular to hear the great and anoin ted lea-der of the Abolition hosts denouncing said party. But so it is, and we call particular attention to the significant fact.—Rickmond Whig.

How MARBLES ARE MADE.—The common mode of grinding children's marbles is a curious nstance of simplicity in machinery. A number of stone chips, broken to a suitable size, are put together in a tin-box and fastened to the rim of

In Richmond, Va., on Tuesday night of last week, two negro men disappeared from their owners, and were supposed to have run away.— On Friday night, one of them re-appeared before his master in great agitation, and informed him that they had been enticed away by a Northern white man named Francis Aubourine, who had arrived in Richmond three or four weeks ago, and who persuaded them, against their will, to let him carry them off to the North in his brother's vessel, then lying at Richmond. For this they were to pay \$75 each. He took them, on Tueslay night, to a house which he had rented, in the ed story of which he kept them carefully locked up, staying with them himself at night, and carrying them their food. On Thursday night, Carter, one of the negroes, (who had paid his \$75 of "passage money"—Bayliss, the other negro, having paid but a few dollars,) complained of sickness, and requested the white man to procure him some medicine. He went out, and brought a mixture which he administered to Carter, who in a few moments commenced having spasms and very soon died. The man then directed Bayliss to help him carry the body to the cellar. This accomplished, the murderer took a knife and cut and gashed the body in a horrible manner, telling Bayliss he had been a physician, and wished to observe the effect of the drug upon the system. The next morning, the white man told Bayliss that he would go out and procure a shovel and bury the body in the cellar-that he had rented the premises for five years, and no one would discover it. He went accordingly, and Bayliss was subsequently made to act as grave digger and the burial was soon completed. These circumstances very naturally alarmed Bayliss. who expected his turn would come next. He asked the man why he killed Carter, and he replied that he didn't like him much; but as for him (Bayliss) he would stick by him and send him to the North, where he would have a lucrative situation. Bayliss, however, was not satis-States have animated the friends of the Union fied; and on Friday night, (his white acquaintance happening to leave the key in the door,) he slipped out; went from the third to the second

> At the entreaty of Bayliss, his master and number of policemen went to the house, where they found the body of Carter, horribly gashed. Setting a watch about the premises, they saw Aubourine enter at a late hour of the night. They followed, and found that he had taken the alarm and secreted himself in a coal house in an adjoining lot. When they came upon him, he at tempted to repel them with a revolver and knife; but was safely secured. At this moment he blew a quantity of powder from his mouth into the face of one of the officers, from which that officer felt a disagreeable sensation. On his way to prison he admitted that he killed Carter, and said he had done a very foolish thing. He also apologized for blowing the powder into the officer's face, and told him to drink some water, which would prevent any injury. This advice the officer very prudently declined.

story, opened a window and immed out

Shortly after arriving at the cage, the prisone was seized with the most horrible spasms, which succeeded each other with fearful rapidity, and before any medical assistance could be procured he was dead! He had, it appeared, swallowed San Francisco, lately received, which, speaking of sure to become an Aristocracy sooner or later, if large dose of strychnine, and it was a portion of the same deadly poison that he had puffed into during special foundation, and if that class is con- the watchman's face. Thus, the murderer, by tinually growing stronger and stronger, and the his own act, and with all his sins upon him, wen

> "The murder of Carter (says the Richmond Whig, from whose detailed account we have conplan. The public must form their own opinion of his ulterior design. That he contemplated aiding the escape of the negroes is controverted derive temporary gratification from the perusal by the murder of one of them; and the only con- of such things, and, least of all, that they can to secure their money, and then get rid of them and self-respect to such influences. by the shortest possible method. No one seems to know any thing of the murderer's previous history, although a woman testified at the inquest er, his tone of thought, and his very household tates enforce the inhibitation; other States neg- that he came to her house and stated that he was from New York; that he had recently clandestinely married a lady in the British Provinces, and that while on the way to New York they were overtaken and the lady was carried back. The witness also stated that Aubourine offered her \$500, if she would go to the British Provinces and induce the lady to come hither; and that she saw in his possession two vials which he said contained shrychnine, with which he said he would the revolutionary age was adverse to such a "priv- end his life, if he was convinced that he would never again see her upon whom his affections were centred.

This horrible affair produced the most intense excitement in Richmond, and crowds of persons flocked to see the dead bodies. Aubourine was a carver and designer by trade, and had worked a short time at his trade in Richmond. He had hired the house for the purpose of establishing a restaurant, as he said. He told the negroes that the plan was a safe one; that they would be placed on his brother's vessel on Thursday night, and would be in no danger, as sail vessels were

The Petersburg Express says : "There can be ittle doubt that the murderer was the agent of Northern society, sent to the South for the purpose of seducing negro slaves to escape from servitude, and that the house rented by him, under the pretext of being designed for a restaurant. was really to serve as a rendezvous for runaways, where they might be secreted, until an opportunity for escape was presented."

And the Express cites the case of Blevins, now n the Virginia penitentiary, convicted under similar circumstances as the agent of a society of women at Worcester, Mass.

Another case in point. A negro belonging to Dr. Crawford, of Lancaster C. H., S. C., is now in jail at King & Queen C. H., Va., ; he was enticed by one of these abolition "agents," who got as far as Virginia and there sold the negro making off himself. The negro was dissatisfied

MR. MASON IN TROUBLE. Not Mr. Senator Mason, (though he is said to be somewhat under a cloud respecting his reelection next winter,) but Judge John Y. Mason. our Minister to la belle France. It appears that when the news of the victory of Sebastopol reached Paris, a Te Deum was ordered to be celebrated n the catheurals of that city, in honor of the success of the allied arms. This celebration was attended by Judge Mason; and his attendance is said to have given great offence to the administration at Washington, which is understood to sympathise with Russia. It is even reported that Judge Mason will be recalled, unless he can satisfactorily explain his conduct on that occaresentative of a neutral nation, to sympathis with whichever side he may choose, and if he is gratified at the success of the allies, it is no business of Marcy's, Forney's, or the Kitchen Cabinet's, whatever. We are coming to a pretty pass, when our representatives abroad are not only have the cut of their coats prescribed to them, but even their personal movements to be controlled. But Marcy had to cave in on the coat-tail question, and he will, in all probability, do the same in this. A good run is always better than a bad stand,—Nat. American.

UTILITY OF THE TELEGRAPH.-A peasant re ceived lately by mail a letter from his son Joseph, a Zouave, before Sebastopol. The young man mentioned the fact that his legs were yet whole, but that his shoes were the worse for wear. of nine-and-a-halfs, was perplexed as to the means of forwarding them. At last he thought of the telegraph; the line to Marseilles run through his village. He put the address on one of the soles and slung the shoes over the wire. a water-wheel, and there left to grind themse lves into shape.

A pedlar, passing by, struck by the solidity of their workmanship, appropriated them and placed h's used-up trampers in their place. The next morning the old daddy returned to the spot to see if the te agraph had executed his commision. He saw the substitution which had been effected. "I vow," he exclaimed, "if Joseph has nt sent back his old ones!"

liberty of the press has had an existence. The liberty of the press is a thing with which the people have little familiarity in any other country than the United States and England. Several of the nations of Europe have had occasional brief and spasmodic grant pressure. the hands of the people. And such seasons have been superseded by the exercise of a power most odious and tyrannical, and essentially hostile to every other form of human liberty. In fact, i requires no attempt at demonstration to convinc any intelligent man that hostility to the liberty of the press is totally irreconcileable with freedom of opinion and freedom of speech elsewhere. It is a declaration of the power of the few against the rights of the many, in every particular.

A common pretence against the liberty of the

oress, by those who do or would suppress it, is

he tendency to licentiousness of the press. But this is a prefence that does not admit of an argument. Just laws for the protection of the person, impartially administered, are all that is required in common with the utmost freedom of opinion, of speech, and of the press, wherever the rights of the people are duly recognized.— Perhaps this applies exclusively to the United States. Even in England, the press would hardly be permitted to discuss the expediency of de-throning the Queen and establishing a Republian government at the will of a general convention chosen by the people. They all know very well that nothing of this sort could be attempted but as an act of "treason" and by a revolutionary war; consequently, liberty of the press exists in England only to the extent that the liberty of the people is telerated by artificial power. In this country alone, therefore, does the liberty of the press exist as a power in the hands of the people, unrestrained by any other power But while this liberty exists as a constitutional right, licentiousness is prohibited by law. It is tendencies of a free press are towards licentious ness; and there has rarely been a period in our history when the press has been more effectually tested, in this respect, than the present. And what is the result? Why, that the licentiousness of the press is, as ever, a marked exception

The great majority of the newspapers of the ountry, even those most devoted to party, exhibit a prevailing respect for personal character, and even for the political antecedents of their opponents. They adhere to fact, and evidently avoid misrepresentation, however sedulously they may press home inconsistencies or aberrations when detected. The press, moreover, as a rule of action, professes a sincere regard for the existing rights of all, whatever the future purpose may contemplate. This is, of all things, essential to the integrity of our republican character, and we are glad to meet with the evidences of it in the midst of an unusual form of political conroversy. It is true that exaggeration and declamation prevail to a great extent, but so long as existing rights and the exercise of them are held sacred, there is little cause for dissent.

But, as we said above, there are exceptions to the rule; and never before have we witnessed anything like the low, virulent, scurrilous stuff with which some of the party papers are teeming every day. What may be the influence of such papers with their readers, we cannot con-children but if it is at all companyate with Children jecture; but if it is at all commensurate with what the influence of a well-conducted journal is supposed to be, the households into which they are received must in time become fetid with the poisonous exhalations of partisan strife. cannot suppose it possible that any considerable number of the people of any community can clusion we can arrive at is that he merely wished | voluntarily surrender their own sense of decency

At the same time, it is hardly to be disputed that ultimately the mental character of the readsentiment, may all be warped from the proprieties of genial citizenship, to the most bitter and uncompromising malignity. It is well to consider these things in time; to institute a healthy self-examination, and to ascertain how far the passions and prejudices are already compromised with regard to an opposing party. To discriminate between the liberty and licentiousness of political sentiment, and thus to determine how far the liberty of the press has verged towards that licentiousness, we may not personally or politically indulge. No honest man will justify the virulence of the press; and much less will he acquit himself of malignity towards his fellow-citizens of any class, because he has imbibed that malignity from the spirit of the press which he sustains. — Balt. Ex.

FOR THE REGISTER. BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS. Winston. Oct. 29, Evening Oct. 31st. Trinity Chapel, Beaufort, Co. Nov. 2nd. Nov. 3rd and 4th Washington, Zion Chapel, Beaufort, Nov. 5th. St. John's Church, Pitt Co. Nov. 7th.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS a certain Remedy for Indirestion and Liver Complaint .- Maria Armstrong 27), of Edgartown, New Jersey, suffered more than most people from indigestion, accompanied by liver complaint. Several very clever medical men told her she was in a consumption, and her friends despaired her ever recovering, as she had tried every thing they thought likely to benefit. her, without success. At last she tried Hollo-way's Pills, which quickly assimilated with the blood, removed the obnoxious matter, and thoroughly cleansed and renovated the system. The result is that she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. These Pills are also a certain cure for all diseases of the stomach and

OPINIONS OF REGULAR PHYSICIANS. EXETER, Mr., Sept. 30. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for liseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and nany bottles, to my knowledge, have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In wo cases, where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effect-E. BOYDEN,
Physician at Exeter Corner,

Dr. William A. Shaw, of Washington, N. C. writes : "As Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry the only patent medicine to which I have ever given my public recommendation, I shall not be suspected by the candid of giving rash or preipitate testimony." If genuine, signed I. BUTTS.

# ONE PRICE JEWELRY STORF. MYERS & JANKE.

DEALERS IN Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, Silver Ware, &c. No 754 Main Street, Richmond, Va. WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED. Oct. 1, 1866.

Merino-Silk & Lamb's Wool Shirtis A S the cold weather approaches, it must re-mind those in need, of the necessity of taking look for THE ARTICLE to protect health at E. L. HARDING'S. 1 Town of The No. + 1 82.

Office Greenville & Roanoke Rollroad Co. ) PETERSBURG, October 8th, 1855.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Greenville & Rossoke Stall
Road Company will be held at their
Office on Tuesday, 18th of November, (proximo.)
at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time the proposition
from the Stockholders of the Petersburg Railroad Company to unite the two Companies into one will be laid before them Those who cannot attend in person will please send proxies as it is very important that the stock thould be fully re-

A Marvellous Remedy

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE

By the aid of a microscope, we see million skin, is carried to any organ or inward parti Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Line, afeases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Line, af-fections of the heart, Indomination of the Langs, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, are by its means ef-fectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any think ness. This hedling (Jutment fat more read) penetrates through may bone or fleshly part of the fiving body, caring the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other ERYSPPELAS, SALT RHEUM & SCORBUTIC

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Contment. No case of falt Rheum

Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Cintment, giving advice as to its application, and has that been the means of restaring constless numbers.

Some of the most scientific surgeons desciely on the use of this wonderful Ointmen

have to cope with the worst cases of wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and to Professor Holloway bas; by command of the wounds, alcers, glandular swellings, and tumor Professor Holloway has, by command of the A lied Governments, dispatched to the hospitals the East, large shipments of this Ointment to used under the direction of the Medical Staff, the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any uses glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of tipoints, even of 20 years' standing. PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints rubbed in over the parts affected and by other wise following the printed directions around each

Sors Legs and said Ha Sore Bressts Sore Heads Stiff Joints Veneral Seces Sore Throats

Scalds kinds

\* \* \*Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HorLO WAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York and 244
Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists
and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in Pots, at 25 cents, 621 cents, and \$1 each.

Bea. There is a considerable saving by raking

he larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. Oct. 18, 1855.

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Steam Engines, of any power of style, Saw Mills of every variety.
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Parker, Turbine and other Water wheels, Rice-field Pumps and Engines, Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher, Shingle Machines, Shafting Hangers and Pullies, Cotton Gins and Gearing, Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns Brass ... Locomotive and Tubular Boilers, Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers, Blacksmith work of all kinds, Iron Doors for Houses and Jails. THE ESTABLISHMENT

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202 &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Tickets, \$10,00—Halves \$5 Quarters \$2.5 Quarters of Pkg's of 26 whi. tickets, \$140.00 do do 26 quarter do 36.00