OUR "POLITICAL PESTILENTIAL PARSON" AGAIN.

Bishop McGill, the impious Catholic prelate who holds sway over the faithful in this city, and who aspires to be considered the infallible interpreter of the Almighty's dispensations to communities and in individuals, seems determined, if he can, to acquire an infamous notoriety, and to make himself stink (if he does not already) in the nostrils of the people of this commonwealth. Not satisfied with once outraging the convictions and sensibilities of the public, by his ruthless and wholesale attack upon the protestant feeling of the land, and his daring impiety in attributing the pestilence at Norfolk and Portsmouth to the "sin of Know Nothingism," he is moved again and still again to repeat his reckless conjectures and assaults, and seems even to rejoice at the abhorrence and disgust with which they are viewed by an enlightened and christian community. Disciplined to insensibility himself, he imagines that all other men are similarly conditioned, and look upon the terrible visitations that sometimes afflict their neighbors and friends as a thing not worthy to call forth their sympathies, but a thing only to mock at and to sport with. Once, twice, thrice has he declared and yet again declares in language not to be misunderstood, and in the face of a whole people in distress and affright at the melancholy march of a scourge that lays in the grave its hundreds in the moment, that to the sin of Know Nothingism is to be imputed all this suffering, bereavement, and death. We hardly have the patience to contemplate the revolting cruelty, to say nothing of the horrid impiety, and his priestly assertion. Is there nothing due to the feeling of an afflicted and suffering people? Suppose Bishop McGill *does* believe that the fearful epidemic at Norfolk is caused by the belief of its people in the doctrine of Know Nothingism, is this the time or this the occasion in which to announce that opinion? Is the hour of pain, distress and death the time to remind even a sinner of his sins? To torture him by cataloguing them right before his eyes and in his ears? Is the time, when sympathy and consolation are most necessary and most appropriate, the best time to laugh in the face of the sick and dying, and taunt and pain them with a cruel reference to their past offences against Heaven and "the true Church?" Is this Bishop McGill's method of administering consolation to departing spirits? Does he say to them at such an hour—you are sick and suffering because of the commission of *this* sin, and you are dying and bound to be damned because of the commission of *that* sin? Is this, most reverend, holy and God-like Bishop, the manner in which you practically apply your doctrine of "extreme unction?" If so, your Reverence deserves the tortures, the deaths, and the hell-penalties your goodness and piety would inflict upon all heretics. In truth, sir, we believe that you deserve to suffer the agonies of the lost even in this world, and to have them enhanced tenfold in the world to come—if for nothing else for the utterance of that heartless and abominable sentiment of yours at the time and under the circumstances you did utter it. Yet you call us a gasper—yourself a sort of a saint. We may expect to hear you say next that if *allowed*, you will be inclined to call God the Devil, and the Devil God. There is really, sir, no limit to what you call your party. It is equally at home in heaven or hell, in earth or purgatory.

Turning from a consideration of the peculiar and afflicting circumstances under which "John McGill Bishop of Richmond," thought proper to announce an opinion which all good and sensible men everywhere, equally with ourselves condemn and abhor, we inquire in what respect he has exculpated himself by his letter of a column's length in Saturday's Enquirer. Does he retract the atrocious sentiment? Does he modify it in any particular? Does he make any apology or excuse for uttering it *at the time* he did? Does he in any wise relieve himself of the suspicion, believed by all well-grounded, that he spoke it with a special view to influence the political convictions of his hearers, and to excite unworthy prejudices against a great political party? Not at all—none of these things does he do or attempt to do. On the contrary, he satisfies himself with a repetition, more emphatic than ever, of the impious and abominable sentiment he dealt out on Thanksgiving day. He still says that, "if *allowed* to judge," he would "select the sin of Know Nothingism" as "*the sin of our day*, most likely to bring down the anger of heaven"—that he is "aware of no sin more likely to provoke heaven," &c. And, if *allowed*, he would be *inclined* to impute the Norfolk calamity to the sin of Know Nothingism. And yet this learned Theban and saintly [illegible] is pleased to continue his complaints of misrepresentation and injustice on our part, because we quote his own language, and give it the only reasonable interpretation that it is susceptible of. And what will strike the reader as passing strange, if not ineffably mean and unworthy in a man who occupies, but cannot be said to adorn the pulpit, is that he tries to produce the impression upon the mind of the reader that he did not say and does not believe what he has thus asserted, and still reiterates. But this is a well known trick of a Jesuit [illegible] and will [illegible] upon any [illegible]. However, [illegible] [illegible] unworthy [illegible] [illegible] indignation, and [illegible] the reflections of his own heart and judgment [illegible] ability he has—as best he may. He has raised the storm, and he must ride the whirlwind.

There is one part of [illegible] to the temporal power of the Pope [illegible] compelled [illegible] paying our [illegible] other day. [illegible] due season.

We said the other day that [illegible] "John McGill of Richmond" [illegible] that he was "our meat"—and that we [illegible] "investigate him" and show him off to the public as in his true colors. In reply to this, our [illegible] thinks we will "find reason [illegible]" to "change" [illegible]. Well, all we have to say to this suggestion is that we are rather beginning to think so ourselves. We find that the more we investigate and analyze [illegible] [illegible] that in the progress of our investigations we shall be driven from "our meat" by sheer nausea. We promise, though, to feed upon it, until it becomes perfectly unendurable. Considering, however, that it is already horribly tainted, we do hope that this Reverence will not expose "our meat" to too much sunshine or too much shade, but that he will take sacred care of it, and use salt freely.—*Rich. Whig.*

ANOTHER CRUSADE AGAINST GEN. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

It has leaked out here that the War Department is engaged in a sharp and bitter controversy with General Scott, and that developments may be expected at the opening of Congress, which will put the famous Marcy and Scott contest entirely in the back-ground.

The affair is only remotely connected with the question of allowing the General back pay, under the act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a Lieutenant General,—though it undoubtedly has a bearing upon it. Mr. Cushing has given the President a very elaborate opinion on the legal question of the General's title to back pay under the act, which is understood to be *against* it. No action on this matter, however has yet been taken. The controversy referred to grows out of another matter.

It seems that, some months since, General Scott gave General Hitchcock, who has long been an intimate personal friend, leave of absence for six months. The Secretary of War immediately wrote to General Scott, demanding his reasons for this act of favoritism to General Hitchcock, and at the same time *countermanded* the General's order, granting leave of absence. The Secretary's letter was quite as sharp in its tone as it was insulting in its tenor.

General Scott replied that he had granted the leave of absence, he had the right to do it, and was convinced of its propriety—that he was not responsible to the Secretary of War for his action in such cases; and that he would be obliged to him if he would hereafter, in any official communications he might have occasion to address him, write in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States—as he was the only official superior whom he acknowledged. The General's letter was quite as sharp as the Secretary's.

Secretary Davis, in reply, entered into a very elaborate and detailed exposition of all the alleged breaches of order and violations of propriety committed by Gen. Scott during his whole military career! His letter is very long, and filled with the severest criticism of the General's conduct. It is intended to annihilate him completely in the confidence and respect of the American People,—which may prove to be a more serious undertaking than Secretary Davis imagines.

The correspondence is already quite voluminous, and is not yet closed. It will undoubtedly be communicated to Congress at the opening of the Session. If not, it will be called for by special resolution.

In this matter, as in all others, the Secretary of War is the autocrat of the Cabinet. He rules the President as completely as he rules his colleagues. It was he who brought the Cabinet to endorse and assume the Nebraska bill. Marcy was at first violently opposed to it,—but finally came to and electioneered actively and personally in favor of it with members of Congress.

In this affair with General Scott, Davis is equally dominant, and will undoubtedly carry the whole Cabinet with him. So you may as well prepare for another crusade against this war worn Soldier.—[*New York Daily Times.*

THE ELEPHANT.

The following pleasant description of the Elephant is from the Fayetteville Argus.

"The Menagerie and Circus have been in town a short time during this week; and of course we went to see the Elephant. Though a rather large specimen of quadruped race, the elephant is neither beautiful nor graceful; but still he is well worth the trouble of looking at. The specimen that visited our town is said to be about 22 years old, 2 3ds grown, weighs 11,050 lbs., or thereabouts, measures over 10 feet high, has a trunk or snout about 4 feet long, tusks nearly 3 feet, ears and eyes somewhat like a hog, tail like a big mule's with the hair shaved off, head favors nothing in the world but an elephant's, skin favors the black mud on the bank of the river, dried in the sun, with here and there a few hairs stuck in about as close together as the stiches in a pair of lady's shoes made in the North for the Southern market, legs about the size of a long pine stump, terminated with feet very much like a Brobdingnagain mud turtle, with nails trimmed short, movements about as graceful as an inebriated log smokehouse endowed with the power of locomotion. But what he lacks in grace and beauty he makes up in strength and appetite. We don't exactly recollect how much his keeper said he could consume in a day, and hate to state the quantity without data, lest our veracity should be doubted; but we saw him wrap his trunk round a watermelon, and poke it into his mouth with as much ease as a schoolboy would take in a stolen plum. Take him altogether, the elephant is rather a tall animal, and would make a fine locomotive ladder in a fruit orchard. If he were thoroughly fat, he would make an awful lot of sausages, and his skeleton, if turned upside down and well planked, would make a pretty good fishing skiff."

A Baby Elephant.—One of the females [illegible] belonging to Barnum's traveling Menagerie has recently given birth to an infant, thus disproving the assertions of Buffon and Goldsmith that these animals never gestate while in a state of captivity. Several years ago a similar occurrence took place at the Zoological Garden in London, and soon after another at the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, while this is the second instance in this country. The New York Sunday Times [illegible] perfectly formed, and [illegible] that it becomes boisterous and when [illegible] for *water* [illegible] cannot be restrained [illegible] at the oddity of the comparison. The [illegible] mother's care of her "baby" is described as [illegible] and affectionate. If an apple [illegible] is given to the latter, the mother takes it in her trunk, examines it closely, and then, as if satisfied of its wholesomeness, returns it to her infant to eat." The watchful care, the jealous fondness, the needless and untiring attention of the parent monster, are evidently worthy of imitation by many a being who makes profession of a much greater share of intelligence.

The First Paper.

We take from the Charleston *Courier* the following account of the first newspaper enterprise undertaken in the Colony of South Carolina:

In the year 1730, three printers arrived in "Charlestown"—induced thereto by an encouragement held out by the Assembly of the Province, or by the Governor in Council. These printers, were Thomas Whitmarsh, Eleazer Phillips, and Eleazer Phillips, Jr. We have indications that at least one press was put to work, during the year 1730, or early in the ensuing year, from the publication of several pamphlets, and from references contained in the *South Carolina Gazette*, the first number of which appeared on the 8th Jan., 1732, under the direction of the printer first named above. The first number was issued from "the sign of the Table Clock on the Bay," where we are informed advertisements would "be taken in and all persons be supplied with the *Gazette* at £3 a year." Gentlemen in town were requested to send for their papers every Saturday by 3 o'clock; papers for the country subscribers would be kept at the office. The second number bears imprint from the house of Hugh Evans, near the Secretary's office, on Church-street, at which place the *Gazette* was soon after located, and continued for some time.

Eleazer Phillips, Jr., died, early in July, 1732, and we find his father, nearly two years after, advertising in the *Gazette* for a settlement of all debts due himself or the estate of his son, for news, printing, &c—Special mention is made of subscriptions due the deceased son for six months of the *South Carolina Weekly Journal*—a name which does not appear in any of our earlier records of the press, and of which we have found no other trace. Was there such a newspaper published by Phillips during the first six months of 1732? If so, it was contemporary with the *Gazette*, which has been commonly regarded as not only first in time, but for many years the only newspaper issue of the city or province. The fact of three printers arriving nearly at the same time, lends additional probability to the supposition to which we are induced on the authority of the advertisement.

Waldensian Troubles Ended.—The unhappy differences which had existed between the French and Italian portions of the Church of the Waldenses, were settled at the meeting of the Synod held at Tour recently. Dr. Desanctis, the leader of the Italian party, who had been involved in difficulties with Mr. Meille, which led him to decline the professorship of the theological Seminary, was present, became reconciled to his late antagonist, and accepted the post. Each made a speech characterized by much emotion, in which the faults of the past were confessed, and buried in oblivion. The conclusion of the scene is thus described:

This done, Desanctis and Meille, "so long and so bitterly divided, obeying a common impulse, fell into each other's arms; and the whole synod, the numerous audience, and even a priest who had come there as a spy, all burst into tears. A member then, hardly able to command his emotion, offered up a prayer of thanksgiving amid the sobs of the assembly. It was a noble scene, where the power of God's spirit was universally felt. The Synod spent an hour in sweet brotherly congratulations, and then returned to its work, which was carried on unto the end in a most lovely Christian spirit."

Cost of Flour.—The Boston Traveller states that some weeks since a gentleman of Boston, was travelling in the West, and while at Chicago purchased half a dozen barrels fine flour for his own use at $5.87 per barrel. He sent it to Boston, and extreme cost, delivered at his house there, was $7.75 per barrel. At that time the same brand of flour was selling at $14 a barrel, or for nearly double what the gentleman's cost him. A few days since the citizens of Provincetown held a meeting and chose a committee of five persons to proceed to the West, with full power to contract for flour sufficient to supply the families in that town.

A King Consort for Spain.—The latest piece of gossip at Paris relative to Spanish affairs is that the Duke de Montpensier, the husband of the Queen of Spain's sister, has just had an interview with the Count de Chambord, and that at such interview it was settled between the Princes that the Queen of Spain should be persuaded to resign in favor of her sister; that the Duke of Montpensier should then, in right of his wife, be named King Consort, and subsequently, by his wife's appointment, and with the universal approval of the Spaniards, be elected King Regent to the throne of Spain.

A New Dodge.—A few days since, when approaching Cleveland, Ohio, a person accused a fellow-traveller, of picking his pockets on the cars. Upon the arrival of the train a police officer (bogus) arrested him and took him to a police court-room, (also bogus,) where examination was deferred til morning, upon the defendant's leaving $100 as security, as he had no friends to sign a bond. The $100 was a dead loss.

Receipt for Making Tattlers.—Take one handful of the vine called Runabout, the same quantity of the root called Nimble-tongue, a sprig of the herb called Backbite, (at either before or after dog days,) a tablespoonful of "Don't you tell it," six drachms of Malice, a few drops of Envy—which can be purchased in any quantity at the shops of Miss Tabitha Tea-table and Miss Nancy Night-walker.—Stir them well together and simmer them for half an hour over the fire of Discontent, kindle with a little Jealousy—then strain it through the rag of Misconstruction, and cork it up in the bottle of Malevolence, hang it up on a skein of Street-yarn, shake it occasionally for a few days, and it will be fit for use. Let a few drops be taken just before walking out, and the subject will be enable to speak all manner of evil and that continually.

SMALL POX.

Whatever the disease now in this place is, by the name we shall hereafter notice its progress and results, as it is generally conceded to be such by our citizens. Within the past fortnight there has not come to our knowledge but five new cases, all of which we learn are doing well. No deaths have occurred since our last report. We shall take every pains to obtain such information as will enable us to keep our country friends posted up in this matter.—*Northern News.*

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 2, 1855.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for Sept., just to hand. *Contents:* Life in the Interior of Russia—Zaidee, a Romance—Maud, by Alfred Tennyson—Notes on Canada and the North-west States of America—The Imperial Policy of Russia—Light Literature and the Holidays; Bell's Life in London—Wagram, or Victory in Death—Our beginning of the last War.

☞ There is to be a Mass Meeting of the American Party, at Asheville, N. C., on the 18th instant. A very lively interest on the subject is said to prevail throughout the adjacent country.

WM. B. MCCREIGHT, Esq., has been engaged, by Mr. Rice, the proprietor, as assistant editor of the Yorkville (S. C.) Citizen.

The Wilmington *Journal* calls on the town of Charlotte, to redeem her early position in reference to the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail road project. The *Journal* says Wilmington has come up to the mark made for her, but that Charlotte has not, as yet, done herself the honor to realise the hopes she excited in the people of Wilmington.

FIRE.

Our citizens were aroused from their slumbers between 1 and 2 o'clock, on Friday morning last, by the cry of *Fire!* The first building on the great East square, near the Courthouse, the property of Mr. Joseph F. Chambers, proved to be the scene of conflagration. It was occupied by Dr. EDWARD SILL, the front as an Apothecary store, and the rear, as a family dwelling. The building, with almost its entire contents, comprising a large stock of Drugs and shop furniture, were quickly consumed. It was a wooden building, old enough to be most thoroughly seasoned, and large enough to make a terrific flame. The fire extended East, consuming the Post Office building and the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bencini, as a grog-shop, when it encountered Mr. John I. Shaver's new fire-proof store, occupied by Messrs. Kennady & Mills. Here its fury was stayed—thanks to Mr. Shaver for his fore-sight and liberal enterprise. But for this building every house on that street must have been destroyed. Judge Caldwell's law office, on the south street, and a kitchen and smoke-house, attached to the house occupied by Dr. Sill, complete the list of buildings destroyed.

We learn that Dr. Sill has an insurance on his stock of Medicines, &c., of $5,000, which, it is estimated, will cover about one-half his actual loss. Also, that Mr. J. F. Chambers, has an insurance of $2,000 on his buildings.

In the destruction of the Post Office, very little loss was sustained beyond the building itself. All the mail matter was saved.

The destruction of Dr. Sill's Drug Store is a serious public loss, particularly at this present, there being an unusual amount of sickness throughout the whole surrounding country, and the community entirely dependant on him for medicines. We learn that it is his intention to open another store here with the least possible delay.

Judge Caldwell's law library was saved.

It has always been the calculation here, that it would be impossible for either of the four corners near the Court House to burn down, without also firing and burning it; and that in that case the fire must inevitably spread to all the corners alluded to, and as a consequence the entire business portion of town destroyed. Experience has shown that these conjectures were false, at least in part. Friday morning was remarkably calm, and it is probably owing to this circumstance that the Court House was saved. It took fire several times, but the fire company, with their engine, found it quite an easy task to keep it in check. Had a high wind prevailed, however, it might have been very different.

Frightful Scene and Narrow Escape.

A frightful and most exciting scene—horses running away with a vehicle and its occupants—was witnessed here on Wednesday evening last, and drew into the street a large crowd of anxious spectators. Mr. Thomas E. Brown, had hitched to a light, two-horse buggy, a pair of uncommon strong and metalsome horses, and taking Mr. Myer Myers in with him, went upon a drive about Town. The horses soon evinced a restive temper, and, at length, despite Mr. B's skill and watchfulness, broke into a run. And such a run!—right through town. Mr. Myers jumped out at the on set, receiving pretty severe damage all over—from head to foot. Mr. B. then had the buggy to himself, and the horses had both; and they ran, leaving merely a blue streak behind them, and the track of a wheel here and there. It is impossible to describe the scene. Suffice it to say, Mr. Brown displayed remarkable coolness and courage, and that after a furious run of about one mile, up hill and down, he alighted from his shattered buggy without personal damage. All things considered, a more remarkable escape from fatal injury has seldom occurred in our community.

☞ The subscription made on behalf of the State to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company was $500,000, instead of $600,000 as published in our last.

☞ The Maine Liquor Law is now no longer enforced in the city of Portland, the people having voted it down at the last election. The next Legislature, it is expected, will repeal the law.

The "Oldest Inhabitant" Dead.—Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph, believed to be the oldest inhabitant of Western Carolina, died in Yancey county on the 21st ult. The Asheville News says she was born in 1747, and was at the time of her death in her one hundred and ninth year. She joined the church and was baptized when 85 years old!

From the Columbia Carolinian, Sept. 28.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AMERICA.

Fall of Sebastopol!

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.

The steamer America has arrived with Liverpool dates of Sept. 15. She brings the important news that Sebastopol was taken by the Allies on the 8th, after three days bombardment and six unsuccessful assaults.

The loss of the allies was 30,000 men. The French lost five Generals, including Bosquet. The Russians evacuated the town, after blowing up the defences, sinking the ships and burning the houses. Nothing but smouldering ruins left.

The allies were marching along the coast to cut off the retreat of the Russian army.

Breadstuffs dull.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Wheat had advanced 1d. The weather was favorable and the crops promising.

Provisions dull. Sugar had advanced 1s.

Money was more stringent.

The loss in the storming of Sebastopol was 15,000 men on the side of the allies, and 1[illegible],000 on that of the Russians. This is the statement of the French and English journals from whom these reports are derived.

Immense materials of war fell into the hands of the allies.

It is stated that the allied Generals have received orders to demand the unconditional surrender of all Russian troops, stores and defences, including Odessa.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

The intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol was received at London with extravagant demonstrations of joy. The fact was officially announced in the theatre and all public places.

Sebastopol was attacked on the morning of the 8th at four different points. The French under Bosquet assailed the Malakoff, the English attacked the Redan, and a combined force of English, French and Sardinians assaulted the Central Bastions. All these attacks were made simultaneously, with great energy and spirit, supported by a terrific cannonade, but the assailants, nevertheless, were six times thrown back, with terrible slaughter. Finally, however, the divisions of Bosquet and McMahon succeeded in effecting a lodgement in the Malakoff, and the Russians finding all efforts to drive them out fruitless, evacuated the south side of Sebastopol, destroying everything, and leaving nothing but ruins behind. They crossed the harbor to the north side, destroying the bridges behind them. After the capture of the Malakoff, Gen. De Sales attempted twice to take the Central Bastion, but was driven back by the Russians with frightful loss.

Gen. Bosquet, to whom the honors of the day are principally due, perished in the final assault. The losses of the allies were enormous.

The following are the despatches relating to this great event:

Gen. Simpson telegraphs on the 9th that the south side of Sebastopol was in the hands of the allies; the Russians having evacuted the place on the preceding evening, after exploding their magazines, setting fire to the town, and burning all their shipping except three steamers. The bridge communicating with the north side was destroyed by the retiring Russians.

The French Minister of War says: "Karabelnaia, and the south side of Sebastopol, have ceased to exist. The enemy, perceiving our solid occupation, evacuated the place, after blowing up nearly all the defences.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian commander, telegraphs on the 9th as follows: "The defenders of Sebastopol, after sustaining "a fire of hell" for three days, and repulsing six assaults, could not drive the enemy from the Malakoff. Our brave troops resisted to the last extremity, and the enemy found nothing in the southern part of Sebastopol but blood-stained ruins."

The successful assault on Sebastopol was made by the divisions of Gen'ls Bosquet and McMahon.

The allies were doing great damage along the Sea of Azoff. They had destroyed Russian merchandize valued at several millions.

The latest despatch relative to Sebastopol is dated at Paris on Saturday, and states that 25,000 allies had left Balaklava, for the north side of Sebastopol, and that the Russians were in full retreat. Other accounts, however, state that the Russians were in possession of all the forts on the north side, and that the fleets could not enter the harbor until Fort Constantine was reduced.

Bellemere, who attempted to assassinate Napoleon, was clearly shown to be insane, and will not, therefore, be tried; but will be sent to an asylum.

It is reported that Austria has offered to mediate between Denmark and the United States.

Further Accounts from Sebastopol.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

All the accounts relative to the fall of Sebastopol emanate from the Governments of France and England, with the exception of Prince Gortschakoff's despatch. It is generally conceded that the allies hold the city proper, embracing the works on the south side, while the Russians hold the promontory and forts on the north side of the harbor. The works on the north side are immensely strong, and it is generally understood that the Russians will defend them to the last extremity, contesting every inch of ground. The report in London that the Russians were falling back upon Bachti Serai is not credited. The Paris papers are discussing the question whether the south side of Sebastopol can be held by the allies while the Russians hold the forts on the north side. The aggregate loss of life in the battle of the 8th, is estimated at something between 30 and 40,000.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

Admiral Brust telegraphs on the 10th, that the mind cannot conceive the multiplicity of the works of defence, which by far exceed anything in the annals of war.

The capture of the Malakoff placed in the hands of the allies immense materials.

On the 12th, he says the allies were hastening preparations to prevent Gortschakoff's retreat inland.

The Moniteur says the French lost 2,000 in killed and 4,500 wounded, and the English 2,600 in killed and wounded.

Gortschakoff says 500 Russians were wounded in the attack, and 100 killed in crossing the Bay. The accounts are very indefinite and contradictory.

The Brussels "Du Nord" says that Sebastopol of the south has been replaced by Sebastopol of the north, a formidable position, bristling with innumerable guns, which a compact army will henceforward defend. Gortschakoff, by a momentary sacrifice, avoided the useless effusion of blood; preserved his army, and placed it in a situation which enables him to command the south side of the harbor.

N. C. State Fair.—The third annual Fair for the State of North Carolina, will be held in Raleigh on 16th October inst.

About Locating.—The Lynchburg Virginian announces that Hon. Bedford Brown, formerly United States Senator from North Carolina, and Col. Bragg, of Buena Vista reputation, are looking at the lands in the vicinity of that place, with the view of purchasing.

☞ Mr. EVERETT'S Pavilion of Science and Art, gave entertainments in this place on Friday and Saturday evenings last, to large and gratified audiences. He is a *prince*, in his way.

MURDER.

The body of Wm. Arant was found in a public road near his home on Wednesday last, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Arant had been to a store, and became intoxicated, and was on his return home when he was waylaid and murdered, by whom we cannot say. He was a native of Chesterfield District.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

Ravages of the Horn-Bug.—The Horn-bug is said to be committing serious ravages on the growing crops of Tobacco, in the counties of Dinwiddie and Prince Edward, Va.

Interments in Norfolk.—There were 217 interments in Norfolk, during the past week. The present population is said to be about 4000.

GRASSHOPPERS AS FOOD.

A correspondent of a California paper says: "In our rides in the grasshopper country we saw thousands of deep holes which had been dug in the earth by the Indians to entrap their luxurious (?) food. These holes contain about a half bushel, and we believe we saw holes enough in Yuba, Butte, and Sutter counties, to have collected fifty thousand bushels of grasshoppers. The Indians will grow fat this winter.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

The steamer Granada, with Havana dates of the 24th, has arrived. She brings no news of moment. Sugar has further advanced—brown 7¼ a 7¾ cents.

The Fever Abating.

NORFOLK, Sept. 25.

At last the mighty angel of destruction seems to be less rapid and terrible in the appalling work of death. The change in the weather has no doubt, had a favorable tendency with regard to the fever. The number buried to-day, was only about 15. On Saturday there were about 40 interred, and on Sunday 25 or 30.

Rail Road Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

Last night a freight train on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, from the former city, ran over an unknown man at the Bell road station. He stepped from the platform on to the track, not perceiving that the train was approaching. Efforts were made to save him, but they were unavailing, and he was torn in fragments.

A GOOD REASON.—A grand jury out South ignored a bill against a huge negro for stealing chickens, and before discharging him from custody, the Judge bade him stand up to be reprimanded; he concluded as follows:

"You may go now, John; but (shaking his finger at him) let me warn you never to appear here again."

John, with delight beaming from his big white eyes, and with a broad grin, displaying a row of beautiful ivory, replied:

"I wouldn't bin dis time, Judge, only the constable fotch me!"

Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.

There were 40 deaths from yellow fever, at Vicksburg, last week; and 20 at Canton, Miss.

GRASSHOPPERS AN ARTICLE OF TRADE.—Grasshoppers have made their appearance in this vicinity in innumerable quantities, says the Nashville Daily Gazette. They infest every spot on which there is any verdue, as well as make their appearance everywhere else. Several of the juveniles of this city have seized upon them as an article of traffic, and may be seen about the streets with strings of them, yards in length, vending them for bird-feed. As a great length of time intervenes, after they die, before decomposition takes place, they are well adapted for food of birds during the winter. Fortunately the appearance of these insects is too late to affect crops of grain or grass.

Plank Roads.—We learn that 9 miles of the Uwharie Branch of the F. & W. Plank Road, beginning at the 74 mile post and extending to the Uwharie river, have been cleared and grubbed, and 4½ miles of plank laid down and put under toll, by Col. Thornburgh and his associate contractors. The road will be completed to the river by the end of this year.

We have been a good deal surprised to hear that numerous frauds have been practiced on the F. & W. company by persons exhibiting *pretended* tickets to the toll keepers. In one instance, a respectable man in one of the upper counties who had two wagons along, stuck a piece of paper in his hat band, as is the fashion in Rail road cars, and pointed to it as "his ticket;" but the toll keeper had his suspicions, insisted on an examination, and detected the fraud. The consequence was, that instead of the reasonable toll for an honest passage over the road, the wagoner had to pay $20 in fines for his two wagons down and up. The Directors have in consequence ordered a strict examination of all tickets.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

How to Get an Acquaintance.—If he is poor, lend him some money; if he is rich, ask him to lend you some. Both means are certain.

OCTOBER 2.—We have reports from Norfolk to the 27th September. The fever was still abating. There were seven deaths on the 26th and eleven on the 27th; and the number of new cases constantly decreasing.

Fayetteville Bonds.—Our readers will find among the advertisements in to-day's paper, one of the Town Treasurer, offering for sale $50,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, redeemable in 20 years.

The object is, of course, to meet a portion of the Town subscription of $100,000 to the Western Rail Road.

The bonds will be beyond all question secure, since not only will they be represented by the 1000 shares of stock in the Rail Road, but the whole real estate of the town, public and private, worth from half a million to a million of dollars, will be liable for the debt. There can be no better security, therefore, and we hope to see the bonds taken by capitalists in our own vicinity.

As to the Rail Road itself, we have said but little of late, simply because a year or two ago we said more than enough. Difficulties, then arose which put a stop to the enterprise, and made us fear that it could not be revived. We are happy to say, however, that these fears have been dispelled. All is now going on well. The public confidence is restored, as the best evidence of which we may state, that we have learned with unalloyed pleasure, that nearly every subscriber, has even in the dull months of Summer, paid all the installments called for, and given notes for the full remainder of their subscriptions. We have, therefore, reason to hope that the road will soon be in operation, despite the injustice of the Legislature and the indifference of other communities.

We could enter more particularly into the evidences of the cheering condition of things, but will content ourselves with this, and let the progress of the work speak for itself.—*Fay. Ob.*

Charleston, Cheraw, and the Coal Fields.—The continuation of the North Eastern railroad from Cheraw, S. C., up through Richmond, Moore, and a part of Chatham counties, to the Coal Fields, on Deep River, is occupying the attention of the people of those counties. A meeting was held in Moore county on the 8th inst., the proceedings of which we publish to-day. As an extra inducement to build the road, the preamble suggests "that by completing the link from the coal fields to Raleigh, for which a charter is already granted, *a great Southern thoroughfare* will be opened from North to South, which will be a convenience to the travelling community, as well as profitable to the stockholders."

The people of Carbonton on deep River, we see, have held a meeting and passed resolutions favoring the project.—*Wil. Herald.*

FLOUR.—This staple having fallen, is now exported to a considerable extent, not less than $134,000 worth having been shipped from New York last week.

We learn that many farmers of the up country are bringing flour to this market and storing it, being unwilling to take less than $8, and the offerings being $7 to $7 50. How easily we get accustomed to such things. Eighteen months ago, many thousands of barrels were rushed into the market because the unusually high price of $6 was then paid. Now, the same persons are not content with less than $8.

Fayetteville Observer.

FRENCH BROAD RAIL ROAD.

We are requested to state that public meetings will be holden on the Tuesdays of Henderson, Buncombe, and Madison Superior Courts, respectively, for the purpose of organizing the French Broad Rail Road Company, &c.

Asheville Spectator.

Underground Railroads.—The Louisville (Ky.) Courier says, that at least one slave per day effects his escape on the cars of the New Albany and Salem (Indiana) Railroad.

Interesting Remains.—A quantity of musket balls some nine hundred in number, were dug up a few days ago on a plantation in St. Thomas's Parish, near Quinby's Bridge. They are believed to have been secreted during the Revolutionary war by Marion's men, who it is well known, made that region famous with their valorous exploits.—*Charleston Mercury.*

☞ The corner-stone of the immense granite monument, commemorative of the landing of the pilgrims, is to be laid at Plymouth on the first of August, 1856.

POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY.

By the Census recently taken in New Jersey the population of that State is ascertained to be 569,499, being an increase of 80,166 upon the Federal Census of 1850, or about 15 per cent in five years.

PAY UP.—Mr. Mendenhall, the Treasurer of the N. C. Railroad Company, gives notice through the columns of the Raleigh Register, to all delinquent stockholders to make payment of balances due on stock by the 1st of November next—otherwise, the said stock will be sold after ten day's notice.

John Bell, of Tennessee, one of the greatest of living American statesmen, is out, heart and soul, for the American Party. John Bell is a recruit who joins after the battle has been fought, and must do good service, in the intervening four years. Gen. Jas. Yell, another of the leaders of the Arkansas Democracy, also comes to the standard of the new party.—*Asheville Spectator.*

Destructive Fire in New Orleans.—Quite a destructive fire occurred in New Orleans on the night of the 28th instant. Before the progress of the flames could be arrested, four stores on Charles street, and other property valued at $60,000, were destroyed.

Convicted of Bigamy.—Samuel Taylor, was convicted of bigamy before the circuit court of Buckingham, at its recent Fall term, and sentenced to five years in the State Penitentiary.

Danville Register.

Great Liberality.—The contributions from New York to Norfolk and Portsmouth have amounted to $31,257. And from Baltimore to $45,683.

Newbern has contributed $750 to the relief of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The whole amount sent from various parts of the country considerably exceeds one hundred thousand dollars.

There have been but four or five new cases of the Small Pox discovered since our last report, and no deaths.—*Newbern Journal.*