THE RETIRED NAVY LIST.

We have been permitted, upon application at the Navy Department, to make public the following papers, which constitute a part of the record, not yet published, upon the interesting subject of the action of the Naval Board, recently convened under the provisions of the late law of Congress. The general orders in execution of the "finding" of the Board, as set forth in their report, as approved by the President of the United States, will soon be issued:—[Washington Union.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
September 5, 1855.

SIR: By the provisions of the "act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," approved February 28, 1855, it is made the duty of the Board of Officers assembled in pursuance thereof to report to the Secretary of the Navy the result of their proceedings.

The general order carrying the [illegible] into effect was issued June 5, 1855. They assembled on the 20th of June, and concluded their labors on the 26th of July last. Their report to the Secretary, in accordance with the requirements of the law and the regulations prescribed, having been made, is herewith submitted to you for your approval or disapproval.

You have, however, informed me that you desire my views on this important and delicate subject, and I shall, therefore, present them as briefly as possible, with much deference, yet with frankness.

You will, no doubt, recollect that in my two annual reports I urged the importance of some measure of reform by which inefficient officers could be relieved and efficient be promoted; and suggested the intervention of a Board of Naval Officers, with a view of reaching more surely a correct and just result.

The great end sought to be attained by Congress was, "to promote the efficiency of the navy" by removing from "the active service list" all officers found incompetent to do their whole duty efficiently and promptly, both ashore and afloat, and by dropping entirely from the rolls such as are to blame themselves for their incompetency. Some mode, then, was to be adopted, and some persons selected to "examine" and make a "finding" of not only the incompetent, but also of those who had become so from causes for which they were to "blame." The law on this point speaks plainly and distinctly. It does not impose this task upon, or intrust this delicate duty to, the Secretary of the Navy, or even the President. It does, however, provide that the persons who are to perform this work shall be fifteen "naval officers," to consist of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants, ordered by the President. After thus selecting the persons who are to execute this work, it then provides how it is to be done. The board of fifteen naval officers "shall make a careful examination," what does the law next require? Its terms again plain. They "shall report to the Secretary of the Navy"—not an argument to sustain their conclusions—not the facts, the evidence, nor the copies of records by which they formed their judgment—but simply "the names and rank of all officers of the said grades, who, in the judgment of said board, shall be incapable," &c, &c, and recommended those "to be taken altogether from the rolls," whenever said board shall believe their incompetency has arisen from causes implying sufficient blame.

It may not be uninteresting to call your attention to the fact that this mode of proceeding is by no means novel; and on occasions when Congress directed the reduction of the army, by which many officers were necessarily dropped from the service, the delicate task was performed in a somewhat similar manner by the President appointing a Board, who, after examination, reported the names of such as in their opinion should be retained, without assigning any reasons or facts which caused them to prefer some and exclude others. I have before me the report of the board, on the reduction of the army under the act of 1815. They report names and give merely the result of their examination without facts or reasons, and their report was adopted by the President.

This finding—"this judgment" of the board—is not, however, permitted to go into execution without the sanction of the President, who is very wisely authorized to disapprove of their action, by which means a safeguard is provided to protect the public services from any flagrant abuse of power.

At your suggestion I have examined carefully their report.

The peculiar fitness of the officers selected for this delicate and arduous duty has been conceded with remarkable unanimity by both officers and citizens. They were men as many weeks, they applied for, and had possession of the records of the department; there were among them men of age and experience, whose achievements form a part of the history of the country, and young men of prudence, intelligence, observation and exalted character.

And while I should be unwilling were I to say that I should have formed the same judgment and the same [illegible] in regard to each individual precisely as they have done, without a single variation, [illegible] conviction forming [illegible] the correctness of [illegible] ber of the cases, and [illegible] judgement of the Board [illegible] ledge of what [illegible] what [illegible] with [illegible] shall make [illegible] me. I have [illegible] tant proceeding under a proper appreciation of the trying [illegible] feelings [illegible] the [illegible] be subjected [illegible]

I [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SIR: Having [illegible] rately considered the report of the board of officers convened under the "act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," approved February 28, 1855, and [illegible]

"finding" of the Board as set forth in their report. Proper orders will accordingly be issued, in pursuance of the provisions of the law.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

From the Raleigh Star.

Who Causes the Riots at our Elections?

The Dublin Evening Mail of the 13th ultimo, contains the following description of the election scenes in Caven county, Ireland, which go far towards showing what outrages and excesses the Irish are capable of committing in their own land. If the Irish resort to the bludgeon, and roast their opponents over a slow fire until their ribs can be seen, in their own country, we may not reasonably expect to see similar, if not larger, indulgence in similar outrages when they come to America? Mob violence and intimidation were the arguments used at the election at Caven, and mob violence and shot guns were the arguments used upon the Americans at the elections in Louisville.

The Mail's description of the conduct of the Irish electors at Caven, shows very plainly what we may expect of the Irishman when he becomes a citizen here. If the Irish are permitted, in this country to exercise a controlling influence at our elections, we may look for the day to arrive very soon when Americans will likewise have flesh roasted off their ribs for refusing to vote for a Tipperary favorite!

"A body of upwards of two thousand men marched into the town, brandishing formidable sticks in a truly independent manner, and shouting for tenant right and Hughes. Other large bodies followed in quick succession, and the approach to the Court house was soon blocked up; the aspect of affairs, which had previously worn a rather quiet appearance, becoming very visibly altered. A line was formed of fellows brandishing their sticks, through which the voters going to the court house were obliged to pass. The position of the soldiers and police were somewhat altered in order to keep this mob back.—After a while they began to seize voters and drag them into Mr. Hughes' committee rooms."

* * * * *

"A party of armed men went, between nine and ten o'clock on Tuesday night to the house of an elector at Lavanagh, for the purpose of making him promise to vote for Mr. Hughes.—He refused to do so, and then they demanded that he should swear not to vote for Mr. Burrowes; and, on his refusing this also, *they threw him across the fire, and held him there until the flesh was burned off his ribs.*"

"They put him on his knees, and tried to compel him to swear that he would not vote for Mr. Burrowes; but he resolutely refused to do so. They then dragged him back into the town to the court house in the roughest manner, and kicking him and knocked out one of his teeth. They detained a rumpsteak for him in the liberal committee room; he refused to take it into his hand, and it was thrust into his breast. He was then brought into the booth, but he objected to voting on the ground that he had been kept under constraint, after sitting some time in the court house he was enabled, with the aid of a gentleman named Gaffney, to return to his home."

Now, let it be borne in mind that these outlaws are electors of Ireland, and claimed as the respectable, responsible and intelligent portion of the population. If those classes prostitute the ballot-box, and bid defiance to all law and order, what may we expect, we repeat, from the less intelligent and more reckless, who flock to our shores by thousands.

DEDICATION OF A NEW MASONIC HALL IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.

The Masonic parade this morning, on the occasion of the dedication of the new Masonic Hall, was a grand affair. About 4,000 members of the order were in the procession, exclusive of numerous bands. Delegations were present from the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, South Carolina and Illinois, and from a number of subordinate lodges in the neighboring States and towns.

The procession marched to Independence Square, where interesting ceremonies were performed. An ode composed for the occasion was sung by a powerful choir, assisted by an orchestra; a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Grand Chaplain, was offered up; and was followed by an oration from Jas. King, of Pittsburgh. Music by the choir and a benediction, closed the proceedings in the square.

The procession then reformed and marched to the new Hall, which the Grand Lodges will enter, while the subordinates will dismiss.

The Grand Lodge and Delegates from other States are to have a banquet in the Hall this [illegible]

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Mr. James [illegible] who for some time past, has been trading in negroes for Col. Joshua Beam, of Cleaveland county, N. C., appears to have suddenly disappeared without any known cause, leaving the impression that he has been murdered, or has absconded.

James is a young man, about twenty six years old, of neat address, and pleasing manners. He is about five feet, eight or nine inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, and fair hair, inclining to [illegible] the end of his nose inclines to one side. He had, in his possession about four hundred dollars of Col. Beam's money, at least three thousand five hundred of which were on the Branch Bank of the State [illegible] at Charlotte.

He was last seen in Charlotte, N. C., on the [illegible] of August, preparing to leave for [illegible] [illegible] by his numerous friends.

If [illegible] will most likely make for Texas, California, Nebraska, or some other new country.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Important Invention to Printers.—Mr. Samuel Weed, an ingenious mechanic of this town, (Middlesex, Mass.) has invented a machine for making printers' types, embossing and embellishing types of all descriptions, of steel, iron, brass, copper and type metal, at an expense less than the ordinary mode of casting. The importance of this invention will be fully appreciated by printers and the craft in general. Human ingenuity has to the present been unable to form any metal or combination of metals, from which perfect types can be cast. The best that has been found, and which is in general use, is formed of lead and anti money in proportions of three of the first to one of the last, called "type metal." This is found to cast a more perfect figure or letter than anything else. Yet this is subject to several imperfections, to wit: that of compression of the matrix, or mould, a latent and therefore irremediable defect, as all metals will expand by heat and contract by cold. But the greatest objection arises from the exceeding softness of the metal; from the constant handling of all types, there is an attrition or wearing which every printer well knows renders worthless a font of the best type. In addition to that, the acid for cleansing off the ink corrodes, and of itself soon destroys and renders them worthless. In Mr. Weed's invention these great difficulties are superseded, and types as beautiful as human ingenuity can form are made of any malleable metal. This valuable invention has been of several years study and many experiments. We have before us several specimens of the types, perfectly formed and symmetrical, made of copper, brass and iron. There is, therefore, no further experiment to be made to test its abilities or usefulness. The object sought for is obtained—the secret found. It is justly one of the most important inventions of the age. A patent has been applied for in this country and in Europe.—*Middlesex, Mass. Journal.*

The Lunatic Asylum.—We had an opportunity to go through this establishment, a few days ago, from bottom to top, under the kind escort of Dr. Fisher, the gentlemanly and experienced Superintendant, and of one of the Commissioners who has gratuitously devoted much of his time and thoughts for a year or two past to the humane and benevolent work. We were struck, not only with the magnitude of the buildings, the main one being between 700 and 800 feet long, but with the many arrangements provided for the comfort of the poor unfortunate beings for whom it is intended, and who will thus be rescued from their only previous refuge in this State, the dungeon of the incarcerator. The arrangements for warmth in Winter and ventilation in Summer, for cleanliness, for supply of meals and water, seem to us to be perfect and exceedingly economical. The main building will accommodate all the officers and their families, and 250 patients, each one of the latter being provided with a separate room, of course.

It will be ready for occupation by the first of the coming year. We have no doubt that in course of time it will be the means of returning to their friends, with the incalculable blessing of restored reason, thousands of human beings, such as have heretofore been without the aid of those systematic and intelligent efforts for their restoration which are common and often successful in many other of the States and in other parts of the world; and such as we have reason to believe, from what we have heard of his experience, Dr. Fisher is fully competent to supply.

We left the institution with a warmer affection and a deeper respect for our State, which so readily and handsomely yielded to the first earnest appeal for the Insane, by Miss Dix, whose labors in their behalf, throughout the civilized world, have been so richly rewarded.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

SOMETHING RICH, RARE AND SPICY.

We received, on Monday of last week, the following letter, bearing Postmark, "Jonesville, N. C., Sept. 22," and as the writer wishes it "put in public," we take great pleasure in spreading it before our readers. And for fear the writer may object to any "hi-edication" changes in his style, orthography or punctuation, we give it just as he wrote it, as near as our types can print it. Here it is:

to the so called Editor off the wod be spirit off the age

sir I se in a september number off your trashy paypor what you hev made another attempt to expiogerate the keractor off the hard shelled bap tee as you call em

you her published what you kall a sarmont preacht from an he plade on a harp with a thous ut strings, &c, which you no is as lykely to be fales as true and I make bold to tel you so

I will let you no that I am won off the primativ baptis an a tenprence man two, an will contend for the fathe wonst delivered too the saintes

and will preech a gin al the folts waste of the day such as meshone sons, masons, od fellers, no nothings, [illegible] hi-edecation and so on

an if you had bin at my metin tother day you wod off got what you deserve for I prached a sarmon a gin folts waise and diddent preache on a harp of a thousand strings nother I tuk my tex in pauls second epistle to moses [illegible] [illegible]

I [illegible] kongregation spel bound for thre ours [illegible] what de gif you ef I seconn [illegible] hard shels an if you [illegible] make you feel like you ort to feel

I [illegible] the above [illegible] you no [illegible] I will not ax you to put [illegible] for you dont want folks too no that we aint too take our own part

I wish this cud git in your paper but wood make foks open thare ise—an I'l sen my more hard shel stuf in your paypor de gin you a gaul braker

ARTER MANGUM.

Wilks N C 1855

The Rev. Mr. Mangum, we have no doubt, feels perfectly able to hold "a large kongregation spel bound for thre ours," especially when preaching from "pauls second epistle to moses." We would not therefore pluck a single feather from his cap; but we hope he will give us all due thanks for giving him a chance to read a lecture to all who dare "expiogerate the keractor of the hard shelled babtise as you cawl em." The Rev. Arter is anxious "to let folks no that we aint too take our own part," and of course is not *offended*. It has "spel bound" sermons! could have afforded us more amusement than his letter has, we should have been glad to be there. Rev. Arter Mangum is into us, and we confess the corn. Do let us hear from you again. Suppose you try "the harp of a thousand strings." The whole people will doubtless be "held spel bound" from "Wilks" to Raleigh, as the music comes rolling and swelling with euphonious noises—unless stopped in their entrancing strains by the "hi edecation fellers" on the way. String up the harp, Arter.—*Raleigh Spirit of the Age.*

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 9, 1855.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD.

According to previous notice there was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above road held in this place on the 4th and 5th instant, for purposes of organizing and making other preliminary arrangements for commencing operations. We have not been furnished with an abstract of proceedings, but have gathered, from reliable sources, the following:

ROBERT C. PEARSON, Esq., of Morganton, was elected President.

ROBERT F. SIMONTON, Esq., of Statesville, was elected Treasurer; and thereupon resigned his office as one of the Directors. His place in the Board was filled by the election of OTHO GILLESPIE, Esq., of Iredell.

JAMES C. TURNER, was elected Chief Engineer.

Hon. JOHN W. ELLIS resigned his place as a Director, and JOHN I. SHAVER, Esq., appointed to the vacancy.

Mr. CHARLES F. FISHER also resigned his place as a Director. Vacancy filled by the appointment of A. HENDERSON, Esq.

This looks as if posts of honor were bags of sand—burdens to be shifted to other shoulders, as gentlemen find it convenient so to do.

The Board passed a resolution directing the whole route from Salisbury to Morganton, to be surveyed located and put under contract with the least possible delay. This, then, will be the first "Division" of the road. Suppose the $1,200,000 subscribed by the State and individuals should prove insufficient (as we think it certainly will) to complete this Division, "so that such division shall be put in full operation before the State shall be called upon to subscribe any further sum," where will the money to finish it, according to the terms of the charter, come from? It will have to be raised by private subscriptions, or else the Legislature will have to amend the charter so as to admit of the State's coming in with additional aid, or in some other way provide against the lost consequent upon the suspension of the work in an unfinished state. What right have we to presume that the State will do this? On the ground of interest, rather than sacrifice what she has already given? Such a game is unworthy of honorable gentlemen, and we trust the sons of Western North Carolina will scorn it. But perhaps the dependence is on individual subscriptions, as it ought to be; and if so, the man who shall successfully assume the task of rescuing the enterprise from failure, will deserve more praise than he who first conceived it.

These remarks may be upon false premises, for we are not *officially* informed such a resolution was passed by the Board. If it be true, however, the Board has determined to put under immediate contract more work than they can complete with the money now subscribed, we apprehend that they have departed from the letter and intention of the charter; and that it must, in the end beget trouble, and produce, in the public mind, a state of feeling at least unfavorable to the success of future enterprises of a public nature, if not actual distrust among the private stockholders of this work in regard to their Board. Of all things, public confidence in their wisdom and integrity is most to be desired. Let trickery and "management" become the rule of action, and it will surely bring forth mischief.

☞ Mr. H. H. HELPER has been appointed Clerk of the Superior Court for Rowan county, the office having been vacated by the resignation of O. Woodson, Esq., recently appointed mail agent on the Western end of the North Carolina Rail Road. Mr. H. has had business training, and it is likely will make a good clerk.

We regret to learn that it is probable Capt. Woodson will hardly be able, from constitutional inability, to endure the hardships of his new position.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The returns, so far, indicate that H. V. Johnson, democrat, the present Governor, has been re-elected by about 5,000 majority. It is probable that three Americans and five Democrats have been elected to Congress. The delegation in the last Congress stood six Democrats to two Whigs.

CHILLS.—The editor of the *Concord Gazette* has been enjoying the friendly shake of those unwelcome visitors—the chills. He says that every other person you meet with in Concord, looks as if he or she had been undergoing a bleaching operation.

Sickly place, sickly place that Concord. We would rather take our chance in a healthier town, as for instance, Goldsboro'.—*Golds. Tele.*

☞ And the editor of the Wilmington *Herald* offers like sympathy to our brother of Concord. It is a happy circumstance that *Salisbury* is so accessible to our afflicted brother: he was here, one night last week, and went buzzing about from place to place, like a *June* bug, or a bee among flowers. He is well now.

☞ The Yellow Fever has made its appearance in Montgomery, Alabama, among the members of the Relief Committee, several of whom have fallen victims. It is surmised that the disease had slumbered in the clothing worn by these parties during their tour of service last fall and has been brought out by the assuming of this apparel upon the return of the fall season. The fatal cases have been scattered through the town, and are so far mostly among the members of this band of brothers who bravely [illegible] the disease during its last visit.

☞ The wife and daughter of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, died at Old Point, on Sunday week—the daughter, from yellow fever. They were laid together in the same grave and coffin.

Promotion in the Navy.—The Washington papers publish a list of promotions to fill the places of the officers dropped, furloughed, &c. They are, 36 Commanders promoted to be Captains, 75 Lieutenants to be Commanders, 2 Masters to be Lieutenants, 159, Passed Midshipmen to be Lieutenants, and 18 Passed Midshipmen to be Masters.

These will all be subject, of course, to approval or rejection by the Senate, before which, of course, the late summary mode of creating vacancies will come up for consideration.—*Fay. Observer.*

HOGS.—The Quincy (Ill.) Whig says: No doubt our farmers are anxious to know what the prospect for pork is, and what price it will command the coming season. We find great difficulty in getting reliable information, but it is conceded that the hog crop is considerably less than last year. We hear of but few sales as yet. We notice a sale at St. Louis of 1,000 head, to average 200 pounds. November delivery, at $5.50, and a sale of 34 head at $7 net, the latter for butchering, and of course no test of regular prices. We notice a sale in Cass county at $5; to be delivered during the season, and offers at $5 in McDonough and Knox counties.

We learn that 2,000 head of slop fed hogs have sold in this city recently, to be delivered in December and January, at $5. Taking into consideration the time of delivery, and the difference between slop fed and corn fed hogs, this sale seems to indicate that figures for the latter description cannot be less than $5.50 at the opening of the season, perhaps more.

A NEW GOVERNMENT.—We are called upon to chronicle the advent of a new Government. The people of Greytown or San Juan del Norte, met in convention (!) on the 7th ult., and after adopting a preamble and series of resolutions recognizing certain fundamental principles of government, proceeded to elect a civil and military Governor, when Col. Kinney was elected by acclamation. Certain gentlemen were then chosen city Council, and the Governor was authorized to appoint subordinate officers, which he did with despatch. Governor Kinney took the oath of office and delivered an inaugural address, which seems to be sensible and moderate in tone. He has established a paper there called the Central American, and is probably by this time "developing the resources."—*Wil. Herald.*

The North Side of Sebastopol.—At the latest advices the Allies were not in possession of the North side of Sebastopol, where the fortifications are of great strength, and command, on account of their elevated position, the opposite shore. An American, who is serving as an officer of the medical staff in the Russian army, gives the following description of the forts on the north side of the bay:

"On the north side of the bay is also a succession of hills, some of which are very high and running in every direction. You find on them all bastions facing in every direction. These bastions and redoubts extend up the bay for a mile or so from the city, and some of them are very effective, pouring nearly a continued stream of balls across the bay into the enemy's battery which is nearest the bay. I think it very doubtful whether the French would be able to hold this city for any length of time, if they could get it, from the fact that the hills on the north side are taller than those on the south."

The probability of a war between the United States and Denmark with regard to the tax on vessels entering the Baltic sea, called the "Sound Tolls," is being discussed by the papers generally in this country and in Europe. The U. States notified the Danish government on the 12th of April last that these tolls would not be paid by this Government after the expiration of one year from the date of notification. The Danish government has signified her intention to continue to exact tribute from U. S. vessels, and unless the treaty is renewed the tax will be increased.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

Politics must be in a delectable state in California. The latest advices from the gilded humbug, (as Helper would call that land of gold,) represent the political cauldron as boiling and bubbling with strange ingredients. The very latterest party spirit prevails, or rather did prevail, for the election is over. All parties seemed to be disgusted generally. Many of the Know Nothings, it is stated, withdrew on account of the doubtful character of some of their candidates, and we read that a large number of respectable Democrats were so disgusted with some of their men that they were ready to join any counter movement. Things must be in a pretty pass in the distant El Dorado; where men of violent deeds do congregate—where the word is followed by the blow, a difference settled on the spot with bowie-knives, and

"All night long thro' the village
You hear the soft note of the pistol
And the pleasant shriek of the victim."

Wil. Herald.

Return of Fugitive Slaves.—A few days ago three runaway slaves were arrested near Morgantown, Va. Two of them belonging to John P. Porter, and the other to Geo. McDaniel, of Bath county, Va. They say they have been to Indiana, found they could get no work, found the colored population in the vicinity which they visited in a state of nudity and starvation, and they were struggling back in search of something to maintain themselves; got back to Pennsylvania, wandering about almost in despair, and finally returned to Virginia, after an absence of about two months.—*Pet. Int.*

Tragedy in Salem.—We learn from a passenger by the Western cars, that Dr. Richards of Salem was shot by a Mr. Caldwell, of New Castle, Craig co., on Monday last. It seems that Mr. Caldwell had learned that Dr. Richards had made some remarks derogatory to the character of his wife, and went to his office to demand a denial of the report. Dr. Richards refused to give a satisfactory explanation of the remarks attributed to him, or deny them, and Caldwell drew a pistol and shot him, killing him almost instantly. Both were men of families. Caldwell has been arrested and is now in custody.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

HON. BEDFORD BROWN.

We rejoice to learn that this distinguished gentleman has purchased his former residence in this county, and will soon become a resident of of our county again.—*Milton Chronicle.*

From the Columbia Carolinian, Oct. 4.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Pacific.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 3, 8.20 a. m.

The steamer Pacific has just arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of September 22.

The news is chiefly confined to the details of the recent assaults.

The Allies had made no fresh movements and the Russians continue to hold the North side of Sebastopol.

The Czar had issued an address to the army calling on it to repel all future assaults, and expressing the determination never to make a peace derogatory to Russia.

The Czar and the Grand Dukes are going to the Crimea. There was more talk of Austrian mediation.

Cotton was dull and had declined ⅛ a ¼ cents. Money was in demand.

Still Later.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

The steamer Pacific arrived this morning, bringing Liverpool dates of the 22d ult. She arrived out on the 16th, in 9 days and 23 hours.

The English Government had received despatches from Gen. Simpson describing the capture of the Malakoff. He says that at noon, on the 8th, the French, under Bosquet, McMahon and De Mattinge carried the works, after terrible slaughter. The British columns stormed the Redan, but after a bloody combat, were driven back with frightful loss. The officers especially suffered. A second assault was organized for the next morning, but, in the meantime, the Russians had blown up their works and retired.

The reported retreat of the Russians to Perekop turns out to be incorrect. They still hold the North forts, but the allies surmised that they would not be able to hold them long for want of provisions. The allies had made no further movement, and their future intentions were unknown.

Four thousand cannon, fifty thousand ball, and large stores of gunpowder were left by the Russians.

The Czar, however, is undaunted by these events. In an address to his army he says: "I rely on your courage with confidence to repel all future attacks;" and in a [illegible] the King of Prussia, he declares that "he [illegible] accept of [illegible] conditions of peace derogatory to the power [illegible] Russia."

The Czar and his brothers, the Grand Dukes Constantine, Michael and Nicholas, have moreover [illegible] of immediately proceeding to the Crimea with fresh reinforcements.

From the Baltic there is nothing of moment.

There is more talk about negotiations. It is said that Austria is again willing to undertake the task of mediation.

It was reported that Russia had offered her mediation between Denmark and the United States in the matter of the sound dues.

Mazzini's revolutionary appeals to the Neapolitans were being published.

Latest.

LONDON, Saturday.

There is nothing further from the seat of war.

It is rumored that Baron Prokesch has arrived in Paris with the ultimatum of Austria, which if accepted by the Western Powers, will be sent to Russia. If the latter rejects it, Austria will declare war against her.

Liverpool Markets.

Cotton is dull at ⅛ to ¼c decline. Sales of the week 33,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6¾d—Middling 6 3-16d. Fair Upland 6½d. Stock 547,000 bales, including 346,000 American. Breadstuffs unchanged. Canal Flour 38 to 39s. Southern 38 to 40s. Wheat firm. White 12s. Corn lower. Yellow 39. 6d.

Provisions are firm and advancing. The government had contracted for 47,000 bbls Pork and Beef. Naval stores active. Money was in active demand, and the market excited. Consols 90¼. American stocks dull. At Paris the rate of interest had advanced to 5 per cent.

Arrival of the Nautilus.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.

The Steamer Nautilus has arrived, with Brownville dates of the 22d. Castro was still in command at Matamoras, but the garrison were divided in feeling, some favoring the plan of Vidauri. The insurgents, numbering 6 or 1,200 demand the unconditional surrender of the town. Gen. Vidauri was marching on the place. The insurgents had captured San Louis Potosi, and Gen. Gaitan had been killed.

Tampico had pronounced for Vidauri, and driven out Gen. Cassanora.

Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 3.

There is no doubt of the election of Johnson Democrat for Governor by 5,000 majority.

To Congress 5 antics and 3 Know Nothings, are probably elected.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

Fair Orleans cotton has declined ⅛ a ¼ cent. Sterling Exchange is dull, closing at 9¼. Flour is firm, with sales of 24,000 bbls. Wheat unsettled, sales of 63,000 bushels at $2.06 for White and $1.90 for Red. Corn higher, mixed 87c. Pork firm. Turpentine steady.

Yellow Fever at Vicksburg.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.

There were 36 deaths from Yellow Fever at Vicksburg last week.

Charleston Market.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 4.

The sales of cotton for the week amounted to 8,000 bales, at a decline of ¼ cent since the Pacific's arrival. The decline for the week is full ⅛ to ¼ cent. Receipts of the week 12,000 bales. Stock on hand, exclusive of that on shipboard, 10,000 bales.

Prices of Rice full, and $5 per hundred was paid to-day. Receipts of the week 1,250 tierces. Stock 650 tierces.

The stock of wheat is light, and sales limited. Red $1.82 to $1.85. Flour is selling at $8 to $8.50 per barrel, and $8.87½ to 4 for bags.

Freights to Liverpool cotton ⅜ cents. Havre 1⅝ cent.

Latest and Authentic from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.

The boat arrived this morning from Norfolk, bringing Drs. Briggs and Rizer, of Philadelphia; also, Messrs. Reside and Butler, apothecaries, of this city, and seven nurses—among them, we have the names of Floyd, Butrick, Wilson, Kelly, and John Mills, the latter having in charge the luggage of Mr. Cole, of Philadelphia, and Singleton Mercer, Esq., both of whom died in Portsmouth. Dr. Briggs has been in Portsmouth thirty-three days, and Dr. Rizer forty, and both have had the fever, the latter only just able to ride, and is in the care of Dr. Briggs. They left in the 9 o'clock train for Philadelphia, and Dr. Hunter, of New York, both volunteers, died on Sunday—the former was ill only 24 hours, and was attended by Dr. Briggs. This makes 9 volunteer physicians who have died in Portsmouth, all of whom were from the north of that place. Only 4 resident physicians have died. Dr. Thomas of Cincinnati, was taken suddenly ill on Friday, but was convalescing, and strong hopes were had of his recovery. He is the only one now left in Portsmouth of the volunteers. Dr. Webster is nearly well, and will return probably in the next boat.

Up to yesterday at noon there were 5 deaths in Portsmouth; on Sunday 7, and on Saturday 13—so that the disease is greatly abating, but this is owing to the want of material. There are now 125 down, and among them there are many of the Irish who have recently returned from the precincts, and most of the recent deaths are of this class. In Norfolk there is much greater abatement than in Portsmouth, the deaths being some 5 or 6 a day. A very few have resumed business; and all the volunteer physicians and nurses are getting ready to leave.

It is ascertained that there have been 2000 deaths in Norfolk—among them were 10 resident and 11 volunteer physicians. In Portsmouth the deaths have reached about 650, as near as can be estimated.

We learn from the report of the Norfolk Board of Health, that the following deaths occurred on Monday morning: Mrs. W. B. Ferguson, Miss Margaret Kennedy, and Miss Catharine Redman, matron of orphan asylum. That there were 4 deaths on Saturday, 7 on Sunday, and 3 new cases on Sunday. Forty two nurses left for N. Orleans on Sunday; and 7 Doctors and 12 nurses left on Monday for Savannah and Charleston.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford ton Rail Road.

The first general meeting of the subscribers to stock in the above named Rail Road, was held at Wadesboro', Anson county, on the 3d instant.

Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, was President of the meeting.

An examination in regard to the amount of stock taken and represented, proved that there was a sufficiency to answer the requisition of the charter, for an organization.

A set of by laws, and a number of important resolutions were adopted.

On proceeding to an election for Directors, the following gentlemen were chosen almost unanimously: Alexander McRae, A. H. VanBokkelen, and Robert H. Cowan, of Wilmington; A. G. Logan, of Rutherfordton; C. C. Henderson, and R. W. Guion, of Lincolnton; W. R. Leak, of Anson; W. L. Steele, of Richmond; and R. S. French, of Lumberton.

Among the resolutions passed was one providing that the town of Wilmington shall not be called on for any portion of her subscription, except a due proportion of the expenses of surveys, &c., until six hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed, additional to hers, for the work *East* of Charlotte, and exclusive of the subscription for the portion of the route West of Charlotte.

Another resolution passed directing that the route West of Charlotte shall be thence to Lincolnton, crossing the Catawba at or near Toods Ford, by the way of Hopewell settlement, provided the Directors shall deem that most expedient after surveys, and from Lincolnton to Rutherfordton via Shelby, in case the Cleaveland county subscription shall be made so wisite.

The Directors made the following appointments:—President, R. W. Guion; Secretary and Treasurer, R. S. Johnson, of Lincoln; Chief Engineer, John C. McRae, of Wilmington; General Agent for soliciting subscriptions, D. C. McIntyre, of Richmond.

The salary of the President was fixed at two thousand dollars per annum, that of the Chief Engineer at three thousand.—*Wil. Herald.*

☞ The congregation who worship at the Methodist Church in this place, is in the midst of an interesting and extensive revival of religion. Several have made public professions of conversion and have joined the Church; and many others are serious and interested on the subject. At the close of the sermon on Wednesday night, we learn there were between thirty and forty who knelt as humble penitents, asking the prayers of God's people. The Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Bobbit, is assisted by the Rev. R. C. Maynard, of Franklinton, who preaches with much earnestness and power.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Rail Road Accident.

On Tuesday as the up train on the Charlotte Road was within four miles of Chester, the locomotive ran off at an embankment, and made a summersault of fifteen feet, turning bottom upwards. It parted company with the cars in turning over, and they kept the track. Mr. A. Gribble, the engineer, and one hand, remained on the engine, and escaped injury.

The attention of the Superintendent is specially urged to the minute examination of the track as this is a second accident of the same kind.—*South Carolinian.*

Opposition to high Prices.—In Boston, on Thursday last, a meeting of citizens was held at Faneuil Hall, to consider some remedy for the present high prices imposed upon the people by dealers in food and wearing apparel. A good many interesting statistics of the profits made out of the million were given. Samples of loaves of bread were shown, costing 5 cents and weighing 9 ounces, upon which bakers make 30 per cent. Shoes were exhibited, the price of which was $2, cost $1.25, and others at 87½ cts. which cost 40. Steps were taken to make a combination among the people to resist these high prices.

Col. Wheeler's Slaves.—We are glad to see that a suit has been commenced in the U. S. District Court of Pennsylvania, against Passmore Williamson, for the value of Col. Wheeler's negroes, taken from him in Philadelphia. If a proper judgment can be obtained in that court, as is more than probable, it may deter some others from imitating the robber example of Williamson and his dark associates.—*Fay. Ob.*

—Happiness can be made quite as well of cheap materials as dear ones.