INTERESTING DETAILS BY THE BALTIC.

Advices from Marseilles state that great exertions were making to complete the embarkation of a division of 10,000 men, under General Laubert.

The English have bound in the Karabelnaia, immense stores of ammunition and clothing, valued at £70,000.

The Daily News says that General Eyre has been recommended by General Simpson, as his successor, but that Government will not accept Simpson's resignation.

According to the latest from the Crimea the advanced posts of the allies were within five leagues of Baktchi Serai. The Russians were retiring slowly. General Liprandi intended apparently to defend the line of the Belbec. A battle is soon anticipated here.

The North of Sebastopol has been surrounded with new fortifications, and placed in a state to support a siege.

The Russians, in the attack made upon Kars, were repulsed with immense slaughter, 4,000 being reported as lying dead under the walls.

Some accounts from the Crimea state that the Russians have surrounded the north side of Sebastopol with a chain of new fortifications, and placed it in a state to support a siege. All the plateau on the north side are, it is said, covered with redoubts and earthworks, and on the line of the Belbec new works, in the form of the Mamelon, have been raised.

The Cavalry affair at Eupatoria, briefly alluded to in telegraphed in the last despatches, is thus described by Marshal Pelissier, in a despatch published in the Moniteur:

"A brilliant cavalry engagement took place on the 29th September at Kougbill, five leagues Northeast of Eupatoria, in which the Russian cavalry, under General Korf was completely defeated. The action inaugurates very auspiciously the series of operations of which Eupatoria will not be the point. As the result of the action we have taken six guns, (three cannon and three mortars) 12 caissons, and one field forge with their horses and harness; 169 prisoners, of whom one is an officer, and 250 horses. The enemy left on the field about 50 killed, among them Colonel Andreawski, who had the reputation of being a cavalry officer of great merit. We have six killed and twenty-nine wounded."

The Russian accounts state that the Russian force concerned in this action, was a corps of observation, consisting of a regiment of lancers, and a battery of horse artillery, under Gen. de Korf, and another regiment of lancers, commanded by Gen. Terveleuski. They had instructions to fall back, if attacked by a superior force. General Korf, having lost sight of the enemy, who were pursuing Terveleuski's lancers, halted and caused his men to dismount. Not having placed vedettes in proper order, Korf was surprised by between 2,000 and 3,000 French cavalry appearing suddenly on his rear and right flank, and he had neither time to get his force in order nor prepare for a combat. The lancers were therefore, compelled to scatter and fall back fighting. Loss 150 lancers, a subaltern officer six guns, and some of the gunners.

By an imperial ukase the embodiment of the militia in the provinces of Orenburg and Samara to commence on the 15th November and end on the 15th December, the proportion of men being 23 in every thousand souls.

A commission has been instituted by the Emperor at Kieff to examine all prisoners from the foreign legions in the service of the allies. They are not to be treated as prisoners of war but handed over to their respective governments.

The allies are extensively engaged in road making and hut building, not only along the Plateau de la Chersonese, but all along the Tchernaya line up to Aaa. The line of the railway has been adopted for the main road from Balaklava to the Champs in the neighborhood of Sebastopol.

The correspondence received from the Crimea this week describes the sailing of a grand expedition, consisting of 15,000 French and nearly 4,000 British troops from Balaklava, for a destination imperfectly known in the camp. Telegraphs, however, of a later date, have intimated that the expedition made its appearance, but an appearance only, before Odessa, and later telegraphs announce that on the 16th a detachment of the allied fleet effected a descent upon the Spit of Kinburn, near the Saltwater Lake. The peninsula of Kinburn is now one of the most important military and naval positions on the South coast of Russia, at the mouth of the Bong and Dnieper, and opposite Nicolaieff. The telegraphic despatch describing the landing of the detachment (and which comes from Nicolaieff received at St. Petersburg,) states "that the number of troops disembarked was inconsiderable.— Towards the close of the day six steamers began to cannonade the town of Kinburn. The fortress, however, replied in such a manner as to keep them at a distance, and damage one of the steamers."

By their position at Kinburn the allies placed in close blockade the naval arsenal and port of Nicolaieff, the towns of Kherson and Beridaff, and the whole regions watered by the Dnieper, Bong and Ingoul.

A despatch from Admiral Bruat, and a letter from Lieut. Col. Read, announce that on the 24th September a successful attack was made upon Taman and Phanagoria, in the straits of Kertsch. The expedition consisted of 10 gun boats. Read says all the troops and [illegible] were destroyed.

Sixty six [illegible] found at Phanagoria, but were unserviceable. At Taman, eleven twenty-four pounders were found buried in the sand.

[illegible] of the Russians at Kars.—We have accounts of the repulse of the Russians, with great loss, in an attack which they made on the fortress of Kars [illegible] Gen. Moravieff [illegible] attack was [illegible] withstanding [illegible] took fourteen [illegible] blockade of Kars [illegible]

The account [illegible] ulars, and states the [illegible] were determined to raise the siege. [illegible] Russians [illegible] before they had time [illegible] or even to spike [illegible] them with such vigor as to regain possession of the batteries and decide the fortune of the day. The Russians furiously repulsed, fell back upon their comrades, who were thrown into confusion. The Pasha [illegible]

[illegible] sacred an enormous number. This account states that, though a large number of killed and wounded Russians were removed, 4,000 were left dead under the walls. Two hundred were taken prisoners, and some pieces of ordnance captured.

Several Russian officers of high rank were killed, or wounded, early in the action, which lasted eight hours.

On the 24th September, five days before this event, 4,000 men of Omer Pasha's army, sent to raise the siege of Kars by threatening the Russian provinces of Abasia, Mingrelia, Imeritia, Georgia and Tiflis, (the capital,) landed at Sukhum in Abasia. Their active operations, however, it is understood, will be much retarded by the lateness of the season.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Macaulay, the historian, intends retiring from the representation of Edinburgh, at the next Dissolution. Several candidates are ready to step into the field.

Sir Charles Napier, in a letter to the Times, demands a "Baltic Committee," to inquire whether the Admirals in the Baltic and the Admiralty at home have done their duty. If the fleet had been provided this year with a sufficient number of gun and other mortar boats, Sweaborg, he contended, might have been completely destroyed.

A grand Crimean banquet, attended by 500 officers, who took part in the campaign, has been held at Glasgow, the Duke of Hamilton presiding. Sir Archibald Allison made a speech.

Mrs. Charlotte Binds, the purchaser of the Irish estate, under the encumbered Estate Act, has been furiously maltreated by some refractory tenants, who waylaid and attempted to assassinate her. Her leg and arm were broken, and two balls lodged in her head. She is not expected to survive. Rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators.

At the ensuing Conference, Denmark will propose that the Sound Dues be capitalized for the purpose of redemption.

Sir Henry Ward, Governor of Ceylon, has been assassinated.

The Belgium Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company are likely to commence running their steamers fortnightly between Antwerp, Southampton and New York, in November.

A paper called *L'Homme*, published in Jersey, and edited by refugees, having indulged in abuse of the Queen of England, has been denounced at an indignation meeting held by the inhabitants, and is to be suppressed.

Later letters state that the editors and publishers of it have been banished from the island.

France.—The Paris letter of the Times says: That the restrictive measures lately adopted by the Bank of France are beginning to be felt in every branch of trade, and transactions have accordingly become difficult. Manufacturers have limited as much as possible their purchases of raw materials, and retailers are slow in laying in their usual winter stock. Orders, however, continue to be received from the United States, from South America, and England, and the winter export trade promises to be active. The price of corn has again increased.

The Duke of Braban, heir to King Leopold, and his Duchess, sister to the Emperor of Austria, are on a visit to the French Emperor.— Magnificent fetes for their amusement have taken place.

The international association, for bringing about a uniform system of coins, weights and measures, assembled on the 17th at the Exhibition Palace, Paris. Mr. Field attended from the United States. A permanent international committee to set in Parliament was constituted.

Austria.—The house of Rothschild has been commissioned to establish an Austrian Bank of Credit Mobilier, with a capital, it is said, of sixty millions of florins.

A "Concordat" has been concluded between Austria and the Holy See, which gives most important privileges to the latter. The document is published at length in the papers.

Greece.—The new ministry took the oaths on the 3d. M. Tricoupi is President of the Council. The ministry has published a manifesto stating that the execution of obligations to foreign powers, the maintenance of neutrality, and reformed administration, will be the leading features of the new Government.

India.—The dates from Bombay by the Overland Mail are to September 12th. Trade was dull, and freights unprecedently low. Scarcity of food was anticipated, though a timely fall of rain had averted famine. India generally was tranquil, and the Santal insurrection though not entirely subdued, were not characterized with the outrages with which it commenced. One thousand of the rebels had surrendered. Their deportation to British Burmah is spoken of.— The parsees were still vigorously agitating for reforms in their laws and institutions—reforms to which the clergy are entirely opposed. Money market unchanged.

Alexandria.—The Nile being very low, next year's crops are expected to be short.

The railways are progressing, and in two years the entire passage between Alexandria and Suez, will, it is said, be performed by rail.

Exchange on London 97¼ piasters per pound sterling.

THE LATEST.

London, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Gen. Korff has been deprived of his command for his negligence in allowing himself to be taken by surprise by Gen. A. Allenvenville's cavalry. He is succeeded by General Prince Radziwick. These changes have been notified in a Russian order of the day, dated Oct. 4th.

The Cologne Gazette says that Gen. Korff is to be tried by a Court Martial.

Spain.—In a speech delivered by Gen. O'Donnell, Minister of War, at the sitting of the Cortes of the 12th October, he said:

"[illegible] in Europe [illegible] a general war, more than [illegible] A day may come when our own interest may compel us to take part in the struggle. If M. Ortense imagines that a nation [illegible] isolated when Europe is engaged in [illegible] contest, he deceived himself.

[illegible] Do you know what would happen if we were to carry out, to the extreme, this system of isolation? Sooner or later, we should be despised by all, and other countries would make war upon us. When the government shall decide I will frankly submit the question to the Cortes, until then I shall not say another word upon the subject, but I cannot pass over in silence, Mr. Ortense's observation when speaking of nations that prove every day their attachment to Spain. France has never, even in the time of Louis Philippe, proved more religious than she is now. She has always maintained and now maintains the strictest vigilance at the Pyrenees. England has lately offered us ships for transporting our troops to Africa.

Although we do not require them, we ought not the less, on that account, to express our gratitude for the offers and services of friendly nations."

The Plans of the Allies.—The *Ost Deutsche Post* publishes the following on the plans of the Allies:

"Intelligence from the Crimea has only seemingly fallen short, for they take heed not to allow a single word to escape which might possibly unveil the mystery surrounding Marshal Pelissier's plans of operation. We have nevertheless received this day, through a private medium worthy of entire credence, a few intimations respecting the situation of the squadron that left Kamiesch Bay, which no duty enjoins us to withhold from publication.

"Like the expedition to the Sea of Azoff, an imposing division of the fleet is about to repair, or has already repaired, with the view of making some experiments, to the liman (estuary of the Dnieper, at the point where this river and the Bug at their confluence form the delta, through which their waters disembogue into the Black Sea. The small town of Otschakow is destined to become the Kertch of this expedition.— This town, in 1788, made rather a long resistance to the Russian army commanded by Prince Potemkin.

"The liman of the Dnieper is very narrow; throughout a length of 12 miles its average breadth does not exceed two miles, and at some spots narrows to one mile and a half. This circumstance, coupled with the ignorance of the foreign mariners relative to the nature and depth of this delta, is a great disadvantage to a squadron attempting an attack. The Allies it is true, possess now a Russian chart in which all the soundings are given; but it is hardly possible to form a correct estimate beforehand of how such an expedition may terminate. To be sure, by the inspection of the map, we may be pretty certain that this spot has been well chosen. On the right the route leads to that famous Nicholaieff; on the left the Dnieper washes the capital of the government of Kherson, where a post has on it the celebrated inscription of Catherine —'Way to Constantinople.'

"All this side of the liman is bordered by the road lately made from Nicholaieff to Perekop, and along which from the great depots of the interior, stores of every kind are conveyed to the Russian army in the Crimea. If the fleets succeed in closing this road, they will have already obtained great success."

The Bank of England announced on Thursday, the 18th, an increase in the rate of discount to 6 per cent. for 60 day's bills, and 7 per cent. for paper of a longer date. The greatest alarm has been created in commercial circles, as these are higher rates than those which preceded the panic of 1847.

In France, pecuniary difficulties are beginning to be severely felt, as in England.

The falling off in the Bank Bullion was expected to be heavy, but scarcely to the extent shown—viz: £526,000.

In the foreign exchanges the rates from Hamburg and Paris were rather higher.

There is a rumor that the Bank of France is desirous of procuring an additional £2,000,000 sterling in gold, and that the future Australian arrivals are likely to be purchased to supply it.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.—Breadstuffs.—All the week there has been considerable excitement in the market, and prices have continued to advance. Wheat 4d to 6d per 70 lbs., and flour is 1s to 1s 6d per sack and barrel. In the absence of stocks, large sales of floating cargoes of wheat have been made; red at 10s 6d; white 11s 6d to 11s 9d per 70 lbs., C. F. and I. Several sales of Ohio flour, to arrive, are also reported at 40s per bbl., C. F. and I. Indian corn has been in active demand at daily increased rates. We quote mixed at 43s per quarter, being an advance of 3s per quarter on the week; there is very little yellow or white in the market.

Provisions.—The demand for beef is very limited—the sales amounting to about 200 tierces at previous rates. In pork the business is quite unimportant: but the small stock makes holders firm.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

Our readers have been made acquainted with the late exciting intelligence from Nicaragua in regard to the imprisonment or detension of the United States Charge d'Affaires at Rivas, and of the outrage committed at Virgin Bay upon some of the California passengers on an American steamer, by which several persons were killed and wounded. The Government, we learn, has received despatches from Mr. Wheeler relative to these unfortunate events, and it is rumored that they are of such a nature as to require prompt and serious attention. It is said, indeed, and to us the rumor has the air of probability, that the Administration has already ordered Commodore Paulding to proceed to Nicaragua in a ship of war with special instructions to inquire into the circumstances attending those outrages.—*National Intelligencer Nov. 7.*

Our Minister Wheeler seems to be always in trouble. They stole his negroes from him in Philadelphia, and the news from Nicaragua informs us that Gen. Corral, commander of the forces of the late government in that favored region of the world, had detained him, virtually a prisoner of war, for two days. And, this too, while engaged in a friendly work, moved thereto [illegible] "the venerable fathers of the church, the [illegible] daughters [illegible]" This is an outrage which [illegible] patriotic President [illegible]—*Wil. Herald.*

THE ART OF LEARNING.

The [illegible] is to attempt but little at a time. The widest excursions of the mind are made by short flights, frequently repeated; the most lofty fabrics of science are formed by the continued accumulations of single propositions.—*Ibid.*

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, 1855.

ROWAN SUPERIOR COURT.

By an Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the time of holding the Courts in the sixth Judicial Circuit has been altered, in consequence of which alteration the Superior Courts of this County will hereafter be held on the 13th Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August.

The next term of our Superior Court will, therefore, commence on the 26th of this month, instead of on the 19th, as stated in the Almanac.

Mr. Carey, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, will address the citizens of this place on the 20th inst. Mr. C. is said to be one of the most powerful Temperance orators in this or any other country, and those who wish to hear him had better make sure to avail themselves of this opportunity.

The Greatest Advertiser Yet.—We have a "font" of type (Gr. Pr. Script.) from George Bruce's foundry, N. Y., every letter of which bears his name, or his initial. The large letters, "caps," for instance, have on them, "Bruce, N. Y." Others have "Bruce N. Y. Type Foundry." We take it, that Mr. Bruce is not ashamed of his work, nor afraid to perpetuate his name in connection with it. It speaks well for him, and gives confidence to those who buy from him. We have tried this "letter," and find it true, and well finished, and we think the metal is hard and strong. We make this notice for the benefit of the "craft," as well as to show the benefit of *advertising.*

We have, also, several new "fonts" from John T. White, N. Y., which are exceedingly handsome. They were selected with special reference to neat pamphlet or book work. Those wanting such jobs done, will find us ready to execute them with despatch.

Elections.—We give, in another place, all the election news to hand up to this time. "Sam," it appears, is not yet dead; but is determined to make himself felt in the political affairs of our country. He is evidently more cool and considerate now than formerly; and as he methodises his plans and more distinctly avows his principles and purposes he will gain friends and adherents—such friends too, as will stick like true patriots.

The Indian Show and Circus drew large crowds, as usual. This is a fun-loving age—often indulging the most enormous humbugs, and spending money for that which satisfieth not.

Manumitted Slaves.—Forty-eight slaves, manumitted under the provisions of the Will of the late Maxwell Chambers, took their departure from this place on Wednesday last—their destination, Oberlin, Ohio. They were very amply provided with every necessary comfort for their journey, which is free of expense to them; and with funds sufficient to sustain them for several months, until they can become acquainted with their new home, and find employment. So far as we know, these negroes, without an exception, were clear of any disgraceful reproach. We were personally acquainted with a number of them, and knew them to be obedient, industrious and honest; and some of them were consistent members of the Presbyterian church. They left here under the charge of Mr. Moses Roner, who was employed by the late Mr. Chambers, a year ago, to conduct to Ohio some 18 or 20 other slaves whom he manumitted at that time.

"Salisbury Herald."—This is the title of the paper which takes the place of the "Rowan Whig and Western Advocate," now no more. Both the editors and proprietors, Messrs. Bell and James, were formerly associated with us in the conduct of the *Watchman.* We certainly wish them success, and have not a doubt they intend to merit it. Mr. James is a good printer, and has experience in the printing office, generally; and Mr. Bell, a spicy writer, generous and manly, will most likely gain the favor of all who make his acquaintance.

The Raleigh *Weekly Post,* is to be discontinued. Its proprietor gives, as the reason, that it does not pay expenses.

Large Corn.—Mr. Henry Barringer, of this county, has left at our office, a few ears of Corn which will compare well with large corn. The largest has 1200 grains, and the next largest 1080.

A Belled Buzzard.—Gentlemen living in the Western portion of this County, report having seen a belled Buzzard in their neighborhood, a few days ago. They think he belongs to some one in South Carolina, from the fact that he is of the "short tail" species. He attracts the attention of his tribe in North Carolina, and seems to know he is a distinguished bird.

Large Yield of Corn.—It will be seen by reference to the premium list of the Davie Agricultural Fair, that Mr. George Willson raised 153 bushels of Corn on one acre of improved land. We learn the improvement cost him $80; a pretty large sum, it must be admitted; but look at the result! it pays him back the first year! Will not farmers learn something from such experiments?

Coal Vein on Fire.—The rare phenomenon of a coal vein on fire is now to be seen at Beaver Meadows, (Pa.) The fire originated from the outside dirt heap and thence communicated to the vein, filling the subterranous avenues of the mine with sulphur, and rendering its abandonment necessary until the fire can be arrested and extinguished. This, however, is a very difficult and expensive process, but is usually accomplished by walling up all the air currents and leading off (with clay) the progress of the fire and then ejecting the mine with steam. A fire in a coal vein prevailed in the vicinity of Tamaqua for several years, and no doubt consumed tens of thousands of tons of coal before it could be extinguished, which was finally accomplished a few weeks ago.

Political Corruption.—In our issue of Tuesday last, appeared an article from the Washington Organ, to the effect that Peter G. Washington, paying Auditor of the Treasury, had, when paying the quarterly salaries of the Clerks in that Department recently, formally and positively demanded of each clerk, messenger, and watchman in the Treasury Department, a contribution of five dollars for the purpose of purchasing votes in the Maryland election, which came off yesterday. This charge of open, barefaced corruption, to our surprise, has been *acknowledged* by the Washington *Union,* the organ of the Administration, and that paper with shameless effrontery endeavors to *justify* the whole proceeding. It says:

"The Know-Nothing papers are excessively indignant because a collection was raised in one of the Departments in this city for the purpose of assisting the Democratic cause in the city of Baltimore at the approaching election, and grave charges are hurled against one of the chiefs of the Department alluded to for his exertions in recommending these contributions. We confess that we see no grievous harm in all this matter."

The Washington *Union,* the mouth-piece of Pierce & Co., sees "no grievous harm" in bribery and corruption! Sated with the spoils of office,—fed to repletion with the pap oozing from every crack and crevice of the Government store houses at Washington—rendered morally obtuse by the atmosphere of low party intrigue, and the demoralizing tendencies and practices that debase the seat of Government, the Washington *Union,* while it aspires to the dignity of representing the Administration, (?) cannot be recognized holding such sentiments as the representative of honest men. We confess that we see "grievous harm" in Government agents using Government gold to control the popular elections. We fancy we see one of the rocks to make shipwreck of the Government.

But continues the *Union:*

"The administration of General Pierce is committed in the most decided and open manner to the principles which the fanatics in the Know Nothing lodges are assailing. *The success of these principles is important to the perpetuity of our institutions.*"

What *are* the principles of this Administration? The future historian will be puzzled to find them. The spoils of office, and bribery and corruption, seem to be prominent features in its creed. These it appears must be sustained, even if the pockets of the understrappers of the Departments at Washington suffer.

Moreover, the *Union* heartily commends Mr. Washington, the paying auditor, "for his activity and energy in the contribution alluded to," and hopes that "*the good example* may be followed throughout the Union;" and declares that "there is scarcely a town or township in this wide Union in which men are not to be found of this character."

This discloses a greater amount of political corruption than we had supposed possible. If such be the fruits of holding office, we pity the sapsuckers. But, does not all this disclose a depravity shocking to every pure and honorable mind?—*Wil. Herald.*

From the National Intelligencer.

MOVEMENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

One of the prominent evils of the times is the perpetual agitation of the political caldron. Before the excitements attendant upon the State elections, now about to close, are permitted to subside, we have indications of their early renewal in connexion with the Presidential canvass. Already have the politicians of the Democratic party, in different parts of the country, entered upon the delicate task of arranging the successor to the Presidency; and, besides the usual expressions of individual preferences in the newspapers and through editorial nominations, we have recently noticed the introduction of the subject into the primary meetings of the people. We propose now merely to chronicle some of these movements, that our readers may not be ignorant of them.

The first is an official notice convening the chiefs of the National Democracy.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The gentlemen composing this committee are requested to meet at the National Hotel, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M. The committee, as constituted by the last Democratic National Convention, consists of the following gentlemen:

Hastings Strickland, Me.	S. R. Adams, Miss.
C. G. Atherton, N. H.	A. G. Penn, Louisiana
David A. Smalley, Vt.	Alfred P. Edgerton, Ohio
B. F. Hallett, Mass.	Francis P. Stone, Ky.
Welcome B. Sayles, R. I.	Geo. W. Jones, Tenn.
Jas. T. Pratt, Conn.	Alex. F. Morrison, Ind.
John P. Beekman, N. Y.	Isaac Cook, Illinois
Joseph C. Potts, N. J.	Ferdinand Kennett, Mo.
James Campbell, Penn.	N. B. Burrow, Ark.
George R. Riddle, Del.	T. T. Brodhead, Michigan
Robt. M. McLane, Md.	Thomas Baltzell, Fla.
Wm. H. Clark, Va.	James W. Scott, Texas
Warren Winslow, N. C.	Jos. C. K. Napp, Iowa
S. T. Bailey, Georgia	Benj. L. Henning, Wis.
Edward C. Betts, Ala.	Wm. M. Gwin, Cal.

The above call has been made at the request of Hon. George Read Riddle, of Delaware.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUTTS.

At a meeting of the Democracy, held at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 15th of October, to choose delegates to the State Convention at Boston for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, the preference of the meeting was intimated by a resolution in favor of President Pierce.

A meeting of Democrats was held at Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the 17th Oct., which also declared for Mr. Pierce.

A democratic meeting at Salem, Mass., did the same.

Whilst the friends of George M. Dallas, at Philadelphia, had determined to take an early start in his behalf.

Sponging on the Printer.—Here is a little article we think something of framing to hang conspicuously over the editor's table:—"The public have a funny notion about printers. They think it costs nothing to puff, advertise, &c. And thus one and another will sponge an extra paper, a puff, or some benevolent advertisement. They forget that this business makes them known. They forget that it is the printer's ink that makes nine tenths of the immense fortunes. They forget it takes money to pay compositors—to buy ink, type and paper—and lastly, they forget to even thank you for working for nothing, by gratuitously puffing their business."

A Sharp Rebuke.—To draw a "full house" only, is, now a-days, says the New York Express, the highest ambition of some preachers; not to preach Christ crucified to "the two or three that may gather together in my name."

THE ELECTIONS.

The returns from Massachusetts indicate, the reelection of Governor Gardner by a plurality of from 10,000 to 15,000 votes, and the triumph of the entire American ticket. Both branches of the Legislature are American. This is a triumph over Fusion, and the defeat of Wilson.

In N. York, the Americans have probably achieved a glorious victory. In the city, they have elected three State Senators out of four, the Softs electing only one. Brooks, the bold, fearless and independent advocate of Americanism in the last New York Legislature, has been re-elected by a triumphant majority, Bishop Hughes to the contrary notwithstanding.

The New York Tribune, the organ of the Fusionists, speaking of the election returns it had received, says—"Though not conclusive, we must say they wear an unpromising look." And after expression of surprise at the returns from certain counties, adds:— "We apprehend that the immense Know-Nothing plurality in the cities cannot be overcome."

The administration party has been completely routed in the Empire State. This triumph of the Americans is a quietus to both Seward and Prince John, and also clearly demonstrates the fact that in the contest of 1856, New York will be on the side of the country and the constitution.

From New Jersey the indications are favorable to the administration.

From Wisconsin the returns indicate the success of the Republican party. There were but two tickets in the field—the Democratic and Republican.

From Louisiana the returns are meagre, though the probable success of the Americans is conceded by the opposition press. New Orleans has given the American ticket a large majority, and the Hon. Theodore Hunt is undoubtedly re-elected to Congress.

From Mississippi we have no returns. It has probably elected a Democratic Governor, and Congressmen of the same political faith.

In Maryland, the whole American State ticket is probably elected. The Americans will have five Congressmen out of six, and probably all. The Legislature will be American, thus securing the election of an American Senator. The Marylanders have justly rebuked the efforts of the administration to *purchase* its citizens.

HORRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.—A most horrible Railroad accident occurred this morning. I send you hastily all the particulars received. The excursion train of eleven cars, which left here yesterday to celebrate the opening of the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City, met with a most frightful accident at the Gasconade river, one hundred miles west of this city. As the train was crossing, the bridge fell, precipitating ten of the cars, with all their passengers, nearly thirty feet into the river. *There were, without doubt, about seven hundred persons in these cars, and not more than two hundred escaped uninjured.*— Upwards of twenty are reported killed, and from twenty to fifty badly wounded. The following persons are known to be among the dead:

Thomas Gray, Capt. O'Flaherty, E. C. Blackburn, Henry Chouteau, Rev. Dr. Bullard, Mr. Mott, (Representative,) Mr. McCullough, (Representative,) Capt. C. Case, E. C. Yoste, Thomas S. O'Sullivan, (Chief Engineer of the Road,) R. B. Dayton, Mann Butler, Jos. Harris, Mr. Chappell, George Eberll. The names of the others have not been ascertained.

The greatest excitement prevails here. A large number of the wounded have arrived in this city and are receiving medical attendance.

Among the excursionists were many of the leading merchants and Railroad men of the city, Judges of courts and members of all the professions, besides two companies of our military, the National Guards and the St. Louis Grays. Indeed, we may may say the very flower of our citizens were on the train.

The St. Louis Intelligencer says that the accident occurred where no houses are to be seen, in a wild forest, and during the time a heavy storm of rain, accompanied with lightning and thunder of the most vivid description, fell without intermission.

"Couriers were dispatched forthwith to Hermann for another train, and in an hour or less the wounded were in comfortable cars on their way to St. Louis. It was an awful spectacle, one that would appal the stoutest heart—the dead and dying lying without shelter, save that afforded by the hand of friendship or philanthropy, exposed to a pitiless storm, and the wounded groaning from amid the ruins and supplicating the succor of the more fortunate."

Acquitted.—Williams, who killed Bradley, (both wagoners from this State,) a short time since near Chester, S. C., by splitting his head open with an axe, while Bradley was asleep,—was tried last week at Chester, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Bradley was from McDowell County.

It is rumored that Commodore Stewart has *resigned.*

Money is very tight in New York: worth 9 to 12 per cent. Stocks continue to fall.

Mons Godard, accompanied by six gentlemen, made a balloon ascension at Louisville, on Saturday evening last.

Gen. Pierce's Next Message.—The Washington letter writers have, for some time, been hinting that something wonderful was to be expected in the next message from the President. The Cincinnati Commercial says that "Gen. Pierce proposes to astonish the people by his boldness and originality." He will astonish us, if he exhibits either of those characteristics—he can do so in no other way.

The Louisville Kentucky Courier of Wednesday says:—"The Pork market is dull both here and elsewhere, and buyers are very backward in their offers, and prices are unsettled. We hear of no material contracts, but understand that hogs are offered at six cents nett for December delivery.

Hogs.—The Louisville *Journal* reports another large sale of 20,000 head from the books by a pork house owner, at $6,—taken by an English packer. The Madison (Ia.) *Banner* of Monday says, that at the Mammoth Cave slaughter house, in that place, there are stored and under contract, eighteen thousand packages of cooperage, three thousand barrels of Kanawha salt, and a heavy quantity of Liverpool salt. Purchases of hogs have been made to the number of 31,000 head.

Passmore Williamson's Case.—We learn that a writ, issued by the Court of Delaware County, at the suit of *Passmore Williamson,* on a complaint of false imprisonment, &c., was served on Tuesday on Judge Kane, while on a visit at the house of his brother in law, Judge Lieper, near Chester. The proceedings having been thus commenced, the case will come up for trial, in proper course, at Media, in the adjoining County.—*Philadelphia American.*

The Trade in Human Flesh.—The following statement is calculated to produce a thrill of horror in every feeling heart. Where is Wilberforce?

These poor children, torn from the paternal roof and from all the endearments of native land and home, and sold to New England cotton-spinners, without benefit to the *habeas corpus* or the Hiss Committee, are "forwarded to their destination" without the special wonder of a single philanthropist in Boston. If they had only been destined to raise cotton instead of spinning it, what an uproar there would have been in Faneuil Hall and the Fish Market!—*Chr. Mercury.*

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

New York, Nov. 4.

The steamer "Star of the West," from San Juan de Nicaragua, arrived here Saturday evening. She brought three hundred passengers and one million dollars in specie.

The Star of the West, connected with the steamer Uncle Sam. The passengers were detained nine days on the Isthmus in consequence of the existing political troubles. The war in Central America is assuming a serious aspect. Col. Walker, the fillibuster, attacked Grenada on the 14th October, which place having been previously almost deserted, he took without havoc, and on the 22d, Corral, the commander of the forces of the late Government, surrendered to Walker, and a treaty was formally ratified between them.

Don Fruto Moyarga, late Secretary of State, having been detected in correspondence with the enemy outside the city, was shot on the 22d at Grenada.

The Transit Company's steamer, San Carlos, with the passengers which left New York in the Star of the West on the 5th October, was fired into by the Government from the fort at the junction of the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua. A lady and child were killed and the boat damaged. The passengers subsequently reached the Pacific without further molestation.

On the evening of the 19th, the Government forces from Rivas made a murderous attack on the returning Californians at Virgin Bay, killing four and severely wounding eight.

Both the above acts appear to have been dictated by a spirit of revenge at the success of Walker.

The National Intelligencer has placed at its head, for a motto, the words of Rufus Choate— "We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag, and keep step with the music of the Union"—a patriotic and noble sentiment.

ROCKINGHAM SUPERIOR COURT.

Last week Judge Caldwell held this Court; the business of which kept him on the bench during every day in the week. Much business was done. The two capital cases, against Reuben Samuel and Jerome B. Vaughan attracted most interest. Samuel was indicted for the murder of Reuben Southard. The evidence tended to show that Samuel killed Southard from a conviction that he was going off with his wife in the night time for improper purposes. The prisoner had the benefit of Mr. Gilmer's services. The Judge charged the jury that nothing short of actual adultery with the wife would extenuate the prisoner's case to manslaughter; that, if they believed the testimony, the prisoner was guilty of murder. The jury found him guilty of murder.

Mr. Vaughan was indicted for manslaughter, in killing Randall, a slave. The proof was that, on Sunday of a Camp-meeting at the spring, Vaughan asked the negro for his pitcher with which to get some water; the negro refused, saying, "you'll wait till I get some." Shortly, a little girl came to the spring with a small pitcher, which Mr. Vaughan took from her hand. The negro, Randall, seeing this, said most insolently to Mr. Vaughan, "I thought you would wait," whereupon Mr. Vaughan struck and broke the pitcher on the forehead of the negro, which, according to the examination and opinion of the Doctors, fractured the negro's skull, and of which he might have died. The negro died Tuesday morning. It was also in proof that one Fuque struck the negro on the head several blows on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Vaughan was prosecuted with much eloquence, zeal and vigor, by the Solicitor, Mr. Ruffin. With equal ability was he defended by Messrs. Morehead, Gilmer and Scales.

The jury were out for some time; but finally returned a verdict of *not guilty,* to the satisfaction—in fact *gratification* of all who heard the trial.

Mr. Vaughan is a most worthy gentleman, acted as all men of spirit would have done, and the only regret in the whole case was, that under the circumstances he find to undergo the mortification of a trial.—*Greensboro' Pat. 9th inst.*

A PROSPECTIVE BORDER WAR.

The intelligence from Texas continues to wear a threatening aspect. The Galveston News of the 23d ultimo says:

"A gentleman from San Antonio informs us that Capt. Callahan was recruiting his ranging force in San Antonio, with a view of again marching into Mexico and chastising the Indians and Mexicans whom he recently engaged in battle. Volunteers are plenty, and a strong camp had been established a short distance out of town. Our informant believes that the ranging forces will certainly chastise those who may oppose them in their determination to punish the Mexicans and Indians who have pillaged and murdered on our frontier. Gen. Smith will make an attempt to stop the Rangers from invading Mexico, but he will hardly be able to do so.— The Rangers, we presume, will be across the Rio Grande before Gen. Smith can collect a force to detain them, and it is useless to make the attempt, although we presume Gen. Smith would be censured if he failed to do it."

The San Antonio Herald of the 23d furnishes later intelligence, as follows:

"We learn with pleasure, from a letter received from Austin last evening, that Gov. Pease has come out unequivocally in favor of Capt. Callahan's course and of the contemplated expedition against the Indians on the part of the people, and has refused to issue a proclamation against it, at the request of Gen. Smith, on the ground that the General Government has failed to protect the people on the frontier, and that the present movement is a spontaneous expression of popular will, based upon the right of self-defence.

"Capt. Tom's company of Rangers, from Seguin, numbering about sixty men, left this city for the frontier. This company is well mounted and armed, and should they come across the Indians or any other robbers they will give a good account of themselves. A few more such companies would soon give peace to our frontier."

The Herald, referring to a suggestion that an effort will be made to prevent the Bexar Rangers from following the Indians into Mexico, remarks that if the Rangers determine to cross the Rio Grande it will take more force to stop them than it would to whip the Indians.

The Mexicans, in the mean time, are not indifferent spectators of these preparations. A telegraphic despatch dated at New Orleans on Monday, announcing the latest intelligence from Matamoras, states that the Mexicans have ordered from four to five thousand men to the frontier to repel the aggressions of the Texans. Here seems to be a good prospect of a border war.