

THE ATLANTIC

NEWBERN, NORTH CAROLINA.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1854.

Corrections.
In the communication of "Anti Liqueur Traffic," which appeared in our last, these typographical errors occurred. The "and" in the third line should not have been there. Instead of "when," in the beginning of the last sentence, it should have read *where*.

Election.
On last Thursday, the people of North Carolina voted for Governor, members of the Legislature, and Sheriffs. The Whig candidate for Governor is a "glorious old fellow," and nobly has he conducted himself throughout the whole contest. He spoke his sentiments on all the topics of interest to North Carolinians, in an unreserved, honest, and fearless manner. He had no concealments to make, but, relying on the justness of the cause for which he was battling, what he had here he was everywhere. Such a candidate merits success, and, we believe, he has obtained it. How different it was with his opponent! Pig here, and puppy yonder! at one place opposed to a system of Internal Improvement, where Internal Improvement was unpopular; at another, attempting by low quibbling and mean subterfuges, to create the impression that he was an Internal Improvement man, while he dared not to expressly assert it. In Clingman's District he jumped on the unprincipled renegade's back, and riding him around, proclaimed himself a secessionist of the most decided stamp. Gen Dockery is, to sum up the matter, an honest, frank, politician, while Bragg is an unscrupulous demagogue. Between these two men, the people had to choose; and, we believe that they have displayed their wisdom by approving the honesty of the one, and condemning the demagogism of the other. Let us look at the returns:

In Craven County, the vote stood as follows:

For Dockery 599, Bragg, 638—Bragg's maj., 39, a gain for Dockery of 62. Senate—Blackwell (W) 320, Wood, D. 325. Commons—Chadwick, W. 640, Green, W. 628, Russel, D. 618, Jones, D. 587. Sheriff—Jackson, D. 574, Whitehurst, W. 420, Morris, D. 118, Hurit, W. 106, Jones, G. Chadwick, 2. Marshall, 1.

It will be seen that while we have lost the Senator, we have gained two Commons, making a gain of 1 on joint ballot.

LENOIR—Bragg 399, Dockery 276. Senate—Speight (D) 164, Patrick, (W.) 127. Commons—Sutton (D) 377, Loftin (Ind. D.) 243. Sheriff—Fields 455, Aldridge 176. Dockery gains in this County 69.

JONES—Dockery 229, Bragg 230. Senate—Koonce, W. 113, Oldfield, D. 104. Commons—Simmons, W. 234, Ward, D. 230. Dockery's gain 25. A whig gain of 1 Commons. Jones and Carteret form one Senatorial district, and we understand that Oldfield's maj. in Carteret is over 20, which would secure his election, and be a loss of the Senator.

BEAUFORT—Dockery 901, Bragg 572. Senate—Taylor, w. 68 maj. Commons—Grist, w. 833, Stubbs, w. 873, Oden, d. 568, Marsh, opposition whig, 237, Tripp, Temperance whig, 93. Sheriff—Harding, w. 847, Hodges, d. 617. Dockery gains 36.

PITT—Bragg 17 m. Senate—Ehorne, w. 5 m. Commons—Singletary, d. 3 m. Blaw 1 m. Bragg gains 4.

WASHINGTON—Dockery's m. 143. Senate, Gaither, w. 137 m. Commons, Giliam, w. 137 m. Dockery gains 200. Washington and Martin form one Senatorial district.

MARTIN—Bragg's m. 360. Senate—Biggs, 150 m. Dockery gains 56.

GREENE—We learn that Williams, w. beats Ward, d. 4 for the Commons—no further news as yet.

WAYNE—Dockery 304, Bragg 1145. Senate, Brogden, d., (no opposition) 416 Commons, Dorth, d. 1064, Whitefield, d. 890. Pate 207, Sauls 445. Sheriff, Coor 875, Fields 530. Dockery gains 72.

BLADEN—Dockery 426, Bragg, 620. Commons; McDugald, w. 522, White d. 544. Whigs lose 1 Commons, and Dockery gains 79.

HALIFAX—Dockery 551, Bragg 584 Whigs all elected. Bragg gains 43.

NORTHAMPTON—Democrats all elected except Sheriff. Bragg 148 m. Bragg gains etc.

We understand that the whole Locofoco ticket for the Legislature in Johnson, is elected—a whig loss of two. Also a small gain for Bragg.

ALAMANCE—Mebane W. elected. A whig gain.

NEW HANOVER—Dockery 424, Bragg, 1008. Senate Fennell, D. without opposition. Commons; Williams and Persons, Democrats, Sheriff; E. D. Hall elected without opposition. Dockery gains 410.

BRUNSWICK—Commons; Meares, D. beats Russel, W. 22 votes. Whig loss 1.

COLUMBUS—Dockery, 296, Bragg, 503. Senate; McDonell, D. elected without opposition.

Commons; George, D. 335, Jones, W. 49. Sheriff; Williamson, 489, Meares, 301. Dockery gains 38. Whig gain of 1 Commons.

CUMBERLAND—Bragg 1473, Dockery 904. Senate; Winslow, S. H. 419, Harrington, w. 291. Commons; Shepherd, d. 1476, McDuffie, d. 1118, Coffield, d. 1086, Banks, w. 901, Buxton, w. 883, Reardon 167, Cameron, 117. Dockery gains 36.

ORANGE—Dockery 1078, Bragg 966. Senate; Graham, w. 466, Jones, dem. 433. Commons; Phillips, w. 1111, Turner, w. 1086, Lyons dem. 982, Nelson dem. 660. Sheriff; Jones 1151, Stroud 768. Dockery gains 390.

FRANKLIN—Dockery 339, Bragg 713. Senate; Collins, dem. elected without opposition. Commons; Martin dem. 558, Thos. w. 501. Dockery gains 6.

DUPLIN—Whitefield and Houston, Locos, elected to the Commons. No change. A reported slight gain for Dockery.

MOORE—Dockery's gain 197. Whig elected to Commons. [Gain.]

GRAVILL—Senate, Taylor, (L)—Commons, Amis (W.) and Bullock and Lyons (L) 1078, Dockery 995—2 gain for Bragg.

WARREN—Bragg, 754, Dockery 163—56 gain for Bragg.

I. SAMPSON, the entire Loco ticket for the Legislature is elected. No change. Stocumb, Whig is beaten for the Senate by 11 votes. Dockery gains 135.

MOORE—Dockery's gain 197. Leach, w. elected to commons. Gain.

DAVIDSON—Dockery 613 m. Senate; Thomas, w. 63 m., whig gain. Commons; Leach and Waiser elected by large majorities. Dockery gains 408.

ROWAN—Dockery 976, Bragg 932. Senate; Lillington, w. 458, Barringer, d. 456. Commons; Caldwell, w. 967, Ramsey, w. 903, Rose, d. 936, Walton, d. 894. Sheriff; Klutts 1244, Fraley 585, Thomason 68, Josey 1. Bragg gains 20.

ONSLOW—Bragg 591, Dockery 237, Humphry 170 or 180 m. Fonville 88 m.—Dockery gains 175.

HERFORD—Dockery, 306, Bragg, 237. Senate; Kenneth Rayner, w. elected. Bragg gains 45.

PASQUOTANK—Dockery, 495, Bragg, 331. Senate; Winslow, w. 122, Skinner, D. 118. Commons; Mann, w. 394, Richardson T. 236, Spence, D. 198. Bragg gains 43.

EDGEcombe—Bragg 1404. Dockery 155. Senate; H. T. Clark, D. no opposition. Commons; Barnes, 1024, Williams, 1232, L. D. Berry 412. Sheriff; Jenkins 761, Petway 712. Dockery gains 72.

GUILFORD—Dockery 1615, Bragg 533. Senate; Gilmer, W. 812. Commons; Gorrell, W. 1479, Johnson, W. 1454, Caldwell, 1449, Apple 457, Ogburn, 358, Coffin 285, Calder 162. Sheriff; Wilburn, 1321, Mebane, 881. Dockery gains 38.

Fom Mecklenburg, there is a reported gain of 400 for Dockery.

In Alamaes Dockery's gain over Kerr, will be between 150 and 200.

In Carteret, Thomas, w. is beaten 97.

In Sampson there is a reported gain of 135 for Dockery.

According to the above statement, Dockery gains 3172, and Bragg 278, making a net gain for Dockery of 2894.

A statement of the vote in Craven County for Governor, Members of Assembly and Sheriff, August 3d, 1854.

Gov. or Precin.	Senate	Commons	Sheriff
Newbern,	247	118	94
Latham,	75	46	35
Wiggins,	84	38	29
Russell's,	29	36	14
Wood's,	14	25	7
Big Creek,	43	162	27
L. S. Creek,	19	22	13
Adams' Crk,	51	21	38
Baird's Crk,	64	53	50
Brown's Crk,	23	20	9
B. R. Mills,	34	75	19
Vendimere,	8	13	7

A SHOOTING CASE—We understand that on Thursday evening last, at Clinton, in a personal collision, Mr. Thos H. Holmes shot Mr. Samuel Ireland, inflicting a dangerous, and possibly fatal wound.—*Wil. Her.*

ACCIDENT—We were pained to learn that Charles Finch was killed in this city, on the day of the election, whilst assisting to raise a Democratic pole. The pole fell upon him, crushing his skull and killing him almost instantly.—*Star.*

Death of John Primrose, Esq.—Mr. Primrose, for many years a merchant in this City, died at his residence on the evening of the 2nd inst., after a lingering illness of several months. As a citizen, he was beloved, we believe, by all with whom he was acquainted. His course thro' life, has been one smooth, undeviating march, in the path of rectitude. He was consistent in all things; kind hearted and benevolent; an acceptable member of the Presbyterian Church, and he died lamented by a wife and three interesting children, and the community at large. *Metropolitan.*

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE SETTLE—Gov. Field has notified the Council of State to meet in this city, on Thursday, the 17th of this month, to fill the vacancy of the Superior Court Bench occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Settle.—*Star.*

THE SAN JUAN SUFFERERS—A meeting of ten American citizens, whose property was destroyed by the United States ship-of-war *Cassata*, at San Juan del Norte, was held at the Living House in New York on Friday afternoon last, to take the matter into consideration, and adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary. The meeting adopted a resolution to petition Congress for indemnification, and a business committee consisting of three persons was appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

The Whig Party.
We are glad to see that the sentiments we expressed a few days ago, in an article under the above caption, have been approved by several Whig papers which we have seen. Indeed in the language of the Raleigh Register, they "should be the sentiments of every true Whig in the land." Our object in referring to this subject again is to invite a few remarks to those Southern Whigs who seem to have become susceptible of locofoco humbuggery. They seem to listen with delight to the effusions of locofoco orators, and to read with pleasure the fanciful tales of administration sheets, the tyranny of which is that the Whig party North have become "thoroughly abolitionized;" and for the purpose of making this appear plausible extracts are introduced from Whig papers at the North, and by a high locofoco coloring they appear to be what they are represented. We do not pretend to say that there are no Whigs in the North tainted with abolitionism; but we do say that the Whig party at the North are as sound as the so-called democratic party in the North. We think the remembrance of the infamous coalition that elected Charles Sumner to the United States Senate from Massachusetts would effectually shut the mouth of their Southern confederates when they attempt to speak of Whig coalitions. Edmund Burke says there never was a democratic party of any consequence in Massachusetts, but only a set of spoils seekers who conspired with the abolitionists whenever there was a prospect of making anything. It was such a coalition as this that made George W. Boutwell, Governor, and Charles Sumner, Senator. The election of Sumner is a stain that will cling to the democratic party till it is wiped away by deep contrition and repentance. There was no excuse for Sumner's election, except the fulfillment of a bargain. They did not even have the excuse which is generally at hand, that he was also a democrat—he was an out and out abolitionist, and known to be such when the democrats of Massachusetts elected him. We do not apologize for the Whigs at the North who do such mean things, but we don't think the democratic party are the proper men to try them—the Judge must be pure and above suspicion. With such facts staring them in the face, we even hear of Whigs who can't act with their Northern friends because they have a Seward and a Wade among them; yet they stand still and let a party triumph who hug to their bosom a Dix, a Cochrane and a Fowler, stopping their mouths for the time being with the "loaves and fishes" of treasury plunder.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Condition of Cuba.
The correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Havana, July 13, gives the following picture of the condition of affairs in Cuba:
The condition of this Island at the present moment is more lamentable than has ever been known in the memory of its "oldest inhabitant." The free negroes are "running riot" with their newly acquired privileges. They not only seek every opportunity to prove to the white man that they are placed upon a footing of equality with him, but giving way to their brute-like feelings, are constantly engaged in fights amongst themselves. In at least one district without the walls of this city, they are formed into clubs or gangs, each of which bears a significant title, such as "The Valiant Bombardiers," "The Gallant Artillerymen," "The Brave Artillerymen," &c., &c., whenever two or more of any of these gangs chance to meet a single member of either of the other bodies, they forthwith attack and maltreat him in a manner that must be witnessed to be fully realized. Taking a walk without Montserrat Gate a few mornings since, I witnessed an encounter between five of these negroes of one of the above named bodies, who had attacked one of another gang.—Three of the five were armed with that appeared to be razors, and the other two had large stones in their hands. With these weapons they attacked, beat, and wounded the single negro, who had not a weapon to defend himself. In vain, did he strive to make his escape. One of his enemies followed him, and managed to overtake him, let him run whichever way he would. At length he received a severe wound down the left cheek, which inflicted a terrific gash, and he rushed into an apothecary's shop, the door of which was immediately closed, and his assailants left him to his fate.
Mr. James Brooks one of the editors of the New York Express, writing a series of interesting letters from Europe, speaking of the observance of Sunday, and of the gambling carried on on that day, he says:
"Of course I was shocked, but being shocked is very much like being conscience-stricken, and the more you are once shocked, the less you will be shocked again. I have seen woman gamble just as black legs gamble in the United States. I go through the rooms even on a Sabbath day, and see the gambling going on, even women likewise employed, and though I do not cease to be shocked at the desecration of the Sabbath, I am less shocked than I was in the beginning. I cannot understand, or even fancy the civilization that is in this, a Protestant Principality, endures it. But woman goes to Church, they say, and pray on their knees apparently with fervor in the morning, and come here and gamble at noon." He people who thus spend the Sabbath remain and believe it is right and they cannot be persuaded or reasoned into the contrary. The Sabbath, they contend, is a day of rest and repentance, and Protestant, as well as Catholic, enjoy it in public and private amusement after the Church services are over. They do not work here as in France at they play as on a holiday."

The Capture of an American Slave, the Grey Eagle—Interesting Narrative.

A correspondent of the New York Times gives the following account, derived from the statement of a lad, who was induced to ship on board the Grey Eagle, a vessel formerly of Philadelphia, but now belonging to New York; and which has recently been seized as a slave:

The boy said that his name was James Town; that his father was master of a wharfer out of New London, but where he now was he could not tell, but presumed that he was absent from the United States, on a voyage to the Pacific or South Seas; that he was born in or belonged to Philadelphia; that in the month of April or last part of March last, he shipped on board of the American brig Grey Eagle, of Thila, at N. Y., as steward for a voyage to St. Thomas that he was 17 years of age on the 12th of April last; that another American was shipped in the same way as himself, as he believes, for St. Thomas, named John Mitchell.

As to the others of the crew, he did not know but presumed, from their conforming without remark as to the length of the voyage to St. Thomas, that they were aware of the nature of the voyage and the character of the vessel—except, possibly, the Frenchmen. The crew consisted of five Frenchmen, three Portuguese, two Americans and one Spaniard. The American captain's name (assumed) Donald, a Frenchman;—one Spanish captain on board, as passenger—name not known; the first mate, a Frenchman—assumed name Wm. Boudoun. 2d. mate a Spaniard—name not given. After having been out, as he thought, a long time for a voyage to St. Thomas, he asked the captain where he was bound, giving his views as to the length of the voyage not conforming to his shipment, when he was informed that he was on board of a smuggler, and must take his chance with the rest as to the results of the voyage; and that they were bound to the coast of Africa for a cargo for Cuba. That the vessel wore American colors going out, and Spanish coming to Cuba.

They took on board over six hundred negroes on the coast of Africa, not knowing how many over, and that they landed at Ortigosa over 570; that they were suddenly surprised by a British cruiser just as they had finished discharging, and were obliged to leave, immediately; that he came to Havana in a schooner provided by the owners of the negroes, but paid his own passage, \$13. He escaped the search of officers on a horse furnished by the owner of the estate and the negroes, that they were pursued by soldiers, and fired upon; that his comrades took to the woods, but as he was well mounted, he kept on the road, following the captain until he reached the coast for embarkation for Havana, where he had been furnished with everything he required, and the best quarters to be found near the Plaza San Francisco; that all the crew and officers had found the same provision and abundance for their comfort; that all had left Havana, and he was anxious to be shipped home by the American Consul. He understood the place to belong to Don Lorenzo Pedro, where the crew and negroes were concealed; and further that the big lying in the harbor alongside of the Spanish brig of war was the Grey Eagle, on board of which he shipped in good faith for an honest voyage to St. Thomas. The boy is intelligent, and evidently has had good common school education.

Message of the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following message was sent to the Senate this afternoon, in reply to a resolution of inquiry adopted by that body this morning:
To the Senate of the United States:—I hasten to respond briefly to the resolution of the Senate of this date, requiring the President to inform the Senate "if, in his opinion, it be not incompatible with the public interest, whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives of the 15th of March last, concerning our relations with the government of Spain, which in his opinion may dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess of Congress affecting those relations."

In the message to the House of Representatives referred to I availed myself of the occasion to present the following reflections and suggestions:
"In view of the position of the island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long exist with peaceful relations."
"In case the measures taken for the amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provision: I measure as the exigency may seem to demand."

The two Houses of Congress may have anticipated that the hope then expressed would be realized before the period of its adjournment, and that our relations with Spain would have assumed a satisfactory condition, so as to remove past causes of complaint, and afford better security for tranquility and justice in the future.
I am constrained to say that such is not the fact. The formal demand for immediate reparation in the case of the Black Warrior instead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has only served to call forth a justification of the local authorities of Cuba, and thus to transfer the responsibility for their acts to the Spanish Government itself.

Nevertheless, information not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character, was received to the effect that preparation was making within the limits of the United States, by private individuals, under military organization, for a descent upon the island of Cuba, with a view to wrest that colony from the domination of Spain. International comity the obligation of treaties, and the express provisions of law, alike required in my judgment that all the constitutional power of the Executive should be exerted to prevent the consummation of such a violation of positive law, and of that good faith on which mainly the amicable relations of neighboring nations must depend.

Rail Road Meeting.

Pursuant to a notice given, a large number of the citizens of both the town and county assembled at the Court House, on Tuesday night. On motion of A. T. Jenkins, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling W. F. Moore to the Chair, and appointing J. M. F. Harrison, Secretary.

Messrs. A. T. Jenkins and John D. Whitford made some few remarks suitable to the occasion, urging the necessity of each and every citizen of the county to come forward and lend their aid in this great and important work—in which every individual in the county is deeply interested.

The following resolution was then introduced by Dr. J. R. Justice.
Resolved, That we, the citizens of Craven county, feel a deep interest in the success of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road; and we hereby pledge ourselves to push forward this great enterprise until final success shall crown our efforts.

George S. Stevenson, Esq. entertained the meeting with a very conclusive and eloquent address, pointing out the great importance of the contemplated Rail Road to New-Berne, and drew a comparison between the past and the present feeling existing in the county, in regard to this enterprise, and proved very clearly that this is the dawning of a happy day for the Town of New-Berne.

The books were then opened for subscription, when a large number of those present came forward and subscribed.

Several gentlemen present volunteered their services and were furnished with a list for the purpose of obtaining subscription throughout the county.

On motion of W. H. Oliver Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion of J. D. Flanner Esq., that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Atlantic, and Weekly News.

On motion of John D. Whitford Esq., the meeting adjourned, to meet on Tuesday evening of County Court week in September next.

W. P. MOORE, Chairman.
J. M. F. HARRISON, Secretary.

Official Vote of North Carolina.

	1852.	1854.
Kerr.	361	230
Alexander,	1088	513
Anson,	551	916
Ashe,	527	420
Watauga,	358	631
Bertie,	343	271
Bladen,	946	684
Brunswick,	1216	489
Buncombe,	847	554
Burke,	714	441
Camden,	600	196
Chatham,	270	1013
Charlotte,	411	392
Carteret,	488	122
Cherokee,	540	551
Chowan,	249	228
Crawford,	178	603
Cumberland,	995	980
Dalrymple,	198	443
DeWitt,	305	870
Dobson,	597	698
Edgecombe,	783	1338
Fayette,	490	345
Gaston,	951	746
Guilford,	190	1072
Halifax,	104	1425
Hertford,	341	721
Hoke,	363	406
Hyde,	347	361
Iredell,	1005	1063
Jackson,	1324	489
Johnston,	551	541
Lincoln,	368	551
Madison,	762	340
Martin,	360	246
Mecklenburg,	368	408
Montgomery,	1035	393
Morris,	773	883
New Hanover,	214	240
Northampton,	267	459
Onslow,	680	1934
Orange,	451	432
Perquimans,	278	168
Pitt,	260	676
Rockingham,	721	1421
Rowan,	706	209
Sampson,	615	646
Stokes,	350	1342
Tyrrell,	504	586
Wake,	84	1030
Wayne,	167	696
Yadkin,	1528	1796
Yancey,	453	247
	347	312
	636	649
	341	550
	356	1072
	1279	439
	623	194
	694	780
	776	712
	1106	506
	896	80
	1206	1376
	509	905
	1132	1481
	282	114
	1102	1561
	283	1196
	162	697
	247	297
	1345	393
	336	694
	42,993	48,484
	42,993	
	5,491	

Catawba and Gaston were counted with Lincoln, McDowell with Burke, Union with Mecklenburg, Alamance with Orange, Forsyth with Stokes, Watauga with Ashe, and Yadkin with Surry. They will vote separately now.

An advertisement in an English paper reads as follows:—"The person who left two of his toes and the heel of an old boot in a steel trap in Anfield plantation, on Sunday evening last, may have the same returned on application to the gadener at the cottage."

CAPE FEAR RIVER—President Pierce has signed the bill making an appropriation of \$14,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Cape Fear river, below Wilmington.