

YELLOW FEVER.

The yellow fever still prevails to a distressing extent in Savannah and Charleston.

ELECTION.

The Sheriff of this County, by virtue of a writ to him directed by the Governor, has given notice that an election will be held, Thursday the 10th October next, for a Comptroller in place of SAMUEL J. PEARSON, Esq., resigned.

VERMONT.

It is stated that the triumph of the Whigs in Vermont is complete. We do not exactly know what sort of politicians has triumphed. If they are anti-Nebraska Whigs, we care no more for their triumph of the Whigery than we do for the squealing in Deacon Sloum's Piggery.

BLACKWOOD.

We have received Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for August, re-published by LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79, Pall Mall, entrance 64 Gold Street. Price of Blackwood, 3s. Blackwood and the Four Reviews \$10.

MICHIGAN.

It is reported that the Free Whigs of Michigan repudiate the "faction" movement in that State, preferring to stand by each other than to league with "the long Democrats and anti-whig abolitionists."

SHAM.

The New York Tribune says: "No one can honestly hate Slavery and remain a Pierce and Douglas man."

Whether this be true or not, one thing is certain. No one can love his country and remain a day in fellowship with the sham Whigery of Greeley and Seymour.

CROPS IN IRELAND.

The grain crop in Ireland promises to be the most abundant known in that country for years. The potato crop is diseased, but not to so great an extent as has been reported. The quantity sown this year is unprecedentedly large, even compared with the very best of times, so that it is hoped that, after all casualties and losses, there will be a full average supply.

THE CHICAGO REVOLT.

The late revolt in the Democratic party, against rule and discipline, and the insult to Senator Douglas was on account chiefly of his voting against the River and Harbor Bill. This is the consequence of doing right, which he has done in this and the Nebraska movement. We should think this politician had learned that it is not lawful to do right, unless by order of the indomitable, un-terrified Democracy. With orders of that character no man will ever be troubled by party, to an inconvenient degree. Senator Douglas was sustained by the President, which, we suppose, will be some consolation, though quite a temporary matter as the party is being "done up" or rather, down.

JOHN MITCHELL.

We have noticed several spicy extracts from letters addressed by JOHN MITCHELL, well known as the "Irish Patriot," to Archbishop Hovens. The following is from one of the latest:

"The preservation of America (which my God long preserve) happens a bit between the fingers of you all; and clips your claws and draws your fangs. Your High Church doctrines must remain a theory here forever, and although your Grace should wear a hat as red as fire you will hardly in our time preside at the *convocatio* in the park. Though your stockings be as crimson you will never, never, wade in the blood of heretics through the streets of New York.

THE NEW JERSEY RIOT.

In another column will be found an account of another abominable outrage by the Roman Catholic Irish, on an Association of Protestant Irishmen. It seems that any public demonstration of patriotism is not to be tolerated in this country; until they get the rule into their hands, through one of the political parties, they intend to show their disposition and policy by acts of lawless violence.

We have no marvellous sensibility about law and order in this case. We rejoice that the Church from which the shot was fired was demolished, or its fixtures destroyed—there should not have been one stone left upon another. If the Roman Catholics will still "sow to the wind," let them "reap the whirlwind," we say.

This was the day foreseen by WASHINGTON, JERRESON, MADISON, JACKSON, and LAFAYETTE, when they warned the people of this country against foreign and Roman Catholic influence, as recorded on our first page.

HUMBLED.

Two foreign singers, GRIS and MARIO, already spoken of, opened at Castle Garden, New York, on Monday night. This is another Jersey Lard lumbing. The sale of tickets reached \$15,000—one ticket was bid off at \$250.

These profligate whippersnappers of foreign humbug, though lavishing money so freely "to be seen of men," would not, we believe, give 60 cents in secret, to aid the family of a distressed laborer.

The Herald says: "The *free press* which rages on the subject of Gris, and her killing husband, has caused a great many fools and their money to part company. Thirty-five thousand dollars is the amount estimated by the Herald, that the New Yorkers will pay for this whine. Twenty-five thousand for admission to hear Gris and see Mario and Mr. or Miss Counts—the rest is being propped loose for the occasion, and in hack hire, colored, white kids, opera glasses and so forth."

These designs remind us of the truthful dictum: "On the wheat riches are bestowed." "To show their meanness in the sight of God."

CONSERVATIVE WHIGS OF MAINE.

There is an attempt making by the "Conservative" Whigs of Maine, to prevent the complete abolition of the party, through the "fusion" process. Like the "conservative" Democrats of that State, they lack two elements, viz: power and sincerity. As proof of this on the part of the former, the Kennebec Journal, the Whig organ at Augusta, while it contends against the "fusion" process, condemns the Resolves of the Massachusetts Whig State Convention, as not being explicit enough in the expression of anti-slavery sentiments.

These things show the confusion into which the spoils seekers of both parties in theory, at the prospect of losing party pay. They will find that they cannot rally a sufficient force to establish principles that are adverse to the existence of the Union. Let the political chameleon work at the North and West: "Trouble, trouble, boil and bubble." The more furious the better, for the fish will not then last so long. All that is now wanted, is "one mind and heart" in the Southern States. When the "Free States" find that we are unmoved by their "disturbances," they will fall under the shadow of the Constitution, with the Southern States; for this is a "sine qua non" with the latter.

"LOVE'S LABOR LOST."

The National Intelligencer advised its readers not to yield themselves to sectional parties, nor to give encouragement for a moment to measures calculated to impair fraternal feeling among the citizens of different sections of our favored country. We doubt not, the Editors are influenced by pure motives; but the caution will be in vain, as the parties at the north have already become sectional, using their influence and power to deprive the southern section of its rights under the Constitution. Can the parties be otherwise than sectional when this course is pursued in it—Surely it cannot be expected that southern citizens will be co-workers with either party, when they both are striving to break up our social system, and introduce revolution and bloodshed; a system acknowledged by the Constitution, and without the integrity of which the Union cannot exist.

For our part, we hope the parties will become decidedly and unequivocally sectional, so far as the Nebraska question and the institution of slavery are concerned. Let this be done, and let the free States see what they can make of it. If the Union is broken up, the fault will be theirs who are constantly striving to break the Constitution, without which it cannot exist.

The sectional parties at the North invite the peril and invoke disaster, in contending for an issue with which they have no right to meddle, and the operations of which do not affect them in the least. It is a gratuitous, wanton and insulting intermeddling with affairs exclusively our own.

If they prate about the morality and social effects of slavery, we invite them to set a better example in this matter, before they attempt to counsel and dictate to those who are far ahead of them in these particulars.

So we think the advice of the Intelligencer is "love's labor lost."

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.

There was some disturbance in Lebanon, N. H. on the first of the present month. A Mr. Brown from Boston, had obtained the town hall of the Select Men, to deliver a speech on "Native Americanism." He denounced the Papists and Roman Catholic Religion, an allusion to the "tremendous strides which Jesuitism is making for supremacy in our own country, and to the necessity of decisive efforts by Native Americans to save their government from subjugation to the Catholic power."

Now it is well known that such language is not to be tolerated in this Republic. You may say what you please against the President, his Cabinet, Congress, and all the American Officials.—You may abuse Episcopallians, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and all others—but you must not say a word against the Pope, or Popery, Convents, or the Confessional, or the Priesthood; if you do, you will be "punished in blood."

The Lebanon Whig says of the Speaker:

"He took up the old parties and raked their leaders in severe and just terms for their base subserviency to the foreign influence—declared the Whig party dead and buried, and was proceeding to denounce the Democratic party, Pierce, Douglas & Co., in terms of coarse abuse, when the storm broke upon him. A citizen at this point rose and pertinently ordered him to stop, declaring that the utterance of such stuff could not and would not be tolerated then and there.—Scarcely were his feet in an instant. A protest was at once entered against the propriety of the interruption that had taken place, as an unwarrantable infringement of the great right of free speech and free discussion which was secured to every man under our government, and the speaker almost unanimously voted that the speaker had the right and should finish his remarks.—That right, however, was strenuously resisted by the Whig party, and after every effort to secure order by the officers of the law and others had failed, and a half hour spent in the wildest kind of debate and uproar, a vote was taken to adjourn the meeting, and to adjourn to Saturday evening following.

There was much excitement in the town on Saturday, with predictions of riot and bloodshed, if the "Know Nothings" should attempt to hold another meeting, but the great mass of the citizens declared in favor of free speech, the Town Hall was filled in the evening, and Mr. Brown concluded his lecture without any interruption or disorder.

HOPES OF PARTIZANS.

The hopes of men of both parties, many North and some few South, seem to hang on the result of a coalition of the several parties throughout the Union, Whig and Democratic.—We will be told, probably, that the slavery question has nothing to do with Federal Politics—as the abolition Whigs took us at the last Presidential Election, and Democrats too, we believe. Unite for principle, say they, and let sectional questions alone.—Thank you! That is, give up all your hopes of protection and peace under the Constitution, and unite for the spoils. Consent to be despised for the sake of party triumph! Guess we won't.

SLANDER OF MR. DOBBIN.

There appears to be no limit to the libellous disposition of the New York Tribune, especially where a Southern Citizen is concerned. That paper has the audacity to charge Mr. Secretary DOBBIN of making use of his political position to subvert his individual interest in the Greytown affair. There can be no question but the charge is entirely without foundation. Mr. DOBBIN is two estimable in his private character, to be amenable to any charge of immorality or dishonesty.

AS WE EXPECTED.

The result of the election in Vermont, which the National Intelligencer records as a "Whig" triumph, shows the success of the anti-Nebraska influence throughout.

NO MORE LANDS TO BE RESERVED FOR RAILROADS.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Interior, addressed to the Hon. Alfred Iverson, gives the conclusion to which the Department has come in reference to public lands reserved for railroads. We find it in the Columbus Times of August 30.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Aug. 25, 1854.

SIR: In reply to yours of the 21st, requesting that the President withdraw from sale or private entry the land within a belt of twelve miles on each side of the proposed Mobile and Girard Railroad, I have to state that the whole subject of the withdrawal of lands for railroad purposes has recently been fully examined and considered, and that it has been determined, with the approbation of the President, to bring into market with as little delay as practicable all lands heretofore withdrawn for such roads as have not been favorably acted upon by Congress, and to decline hereafter to withdraw lands for such purposes until after the grant shall have been actually made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. McLELLAND, Secretary.

Hon. A. IVEYSON, Columbus, Ga.

IRISH ROW &c.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—Last night at Grafton the Irishmen employed on the railroad tried to force their way into "Uncle Tom's Show Tent," owned by a man by the name of Mathias. They were repulsed, but again returned with a reinforcement, when they were all driven into the woods and their shanties entirely demolished.

Yesterday Spenser's lard oil, soap and candle manufactory in this city, was destroyed by fire.—The loss is \$7,000.

TERRIBLE RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH SACKED.

Parade of the American Protestant Association.

TWO MEN KILLED.

SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—A procession of the American Protestant Association Lodges of the State of New Jersey, mostly composed of Irishmen, took place at Newark yesterday, nearly 2000 men in the line. While passing William street, near High, about 4 o'clock, in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Church, the neighborhood thickly populated with Irish, a collision occurred between the Catholics and the parties composing the procession.

As the end of the procession passed along a man in the line was knocked down, and at the same time one or two shots were fired from the Catholic Church. This was the signal for a general riot. The entire procession broke line and entered the church, which in a few minutes was completely riddled, and the doors and windows broken, the seats were torn up, the altar dismantled, and the organs destroyed.

Many pistols were fired, and other weapons used during the riot. John McCarthy was fatally wounded, and another severely cut. Great excitement prevailed, and further difficulty was anticipated.

The Newark Daily Mercury, in an Extra, gives the following additional particulars of the riot and disturbance which occurred in the afternoon of the 6th inst:

The Lodges of American Protestant Association of New Jersey had a great parade in Newark yesterday. Lodges from N. York and Brooklyn being present, some 1,500 persons formed the procession in the morning. They marched through several of our main streets, and at noon took dinner at Military Hall.

Upon reforming in line at 3 o'clock, in Market street, the procession marched down Broad to William street, and up William st. to High.—When the head of the procession reached the corner of Shipman street crowded with Irish Catholics, but the great body of the Societies passed without any interruption, beyond an occasional shout of derision. As the end of the procession came in view, a stone was hurled from the crowd on the corner of Shipman street, wounding a member of one of the Associations. At the same time one or two shots were fired from the Catholic Church occupying the space between Shipman and High streets. This was the signal for a general riot, the entire procession breaking its line and rushing upon those who had attacked them, who scattered in every direction. Pistols were fired from the procession into the crowd, and some three or four were severely wounded.

The attack from the Church rendered that an especial object of attention, and in less than five minutes from the first difficulty, the church was completely riddled, the doors and windows broken, its seats torn up, its altar dismantled, its organs destroyed, and the whole interior a mass of ruin. A building on the east side of Shipman street was also attacked, and the windows broken in. During this time the excitement was most intense, and the firing of pistols was mingled with the shouts of excited combatants. Hundreds of citizens rushed to the spot from every direction, and great fears were felt that a serious loss of life would ensue. After much difficulty the Marshals of the procession succeeded in calling into line the members of the various associations. It is universally allowed that great credit is due to the Marshal and Assistant Marshals for their exertions in endeavoring to prevent an attack upon the church, although they were ineffectual.

When the procession was again in line it marched through High-street to the corner of Market street, and down Market street to the depot of the New Jersey Railroad. As intelligence of the riot spread out from shops and manufactories, and the sidewalks of Market street were crowded as the procession passed. At the depot an immense crowd assembled, and some difficulty took place, although not of a serious character. The great body of the procession left for Jersey City in the 4 1/2 o'clock train.

It is to be regretted that any disturbance marred the festivities of the day, but the universal testimony of those who witnessed the affair implies the blame entirely to the Irish Catholics gathered at the corner of William and Shipman streets.

A number are slightly injured by stones, and an Irishman named John McCarthy, received two balls in the lower part of his abdomen, from which he will not probably recover. Another Irishman was severely cut with a knife across the neck, but he is not considered dangerously injured. Some three members of the procession were seriously injured and taken home by their comrades.

Capt. Hollins and the Secretary of the Navy. BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Capt. Hollins has received a communication from the Secretary of the Navy detaching him from the Cyane and ordering him to report to Capt. Boardman, at New York. The Secretary expresses great astonishment at the arrest of Capt. Hollins in New York; assures him that he possesses the unimpairing confidence of the Department, and compliments his gallantry and patriotism and fitness for the command of a national ship.

At the inspection of the Cyane and Saratoga yesterday the Secretary's communication was read, and Capt. Hollins took leave of the officers and crew. Secretary Dobbin says that when the President returns Capt. Hollins will receive another communication from the Department.

TROOPS FOR THE FRONTIER.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 29th of August contains a proclamation of Gen. Pease, calling for volunteers to meet a requisition made by Gen. Perrier F. Smith, commanding the department of Texas. The call is for six companies of mounted men, to be mustered into the service of the United States on the first day of November, 1854; for twelve months, unless sooner discharged; each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, one fardier, and seventy-four privates; each man to furnish his own horse, equipments, and arms, and to be furnished with ammunition, forage, and subsistence by the United States; the pay to be dependent on an appropriation by Congress, which meets in December next.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.

A London letter in the New York Express, dated August 29, says: "The action of the House of Representatives on the Collins line of steamers gave general joy. The enemies of that line are considered the best friends England ever had. The Collins line has been the yachts America have done for steamers and the yachts America have done for steamers to attend situation so as to impede commerce in America and to destroy the British Government would give millions to have the monopoly of steam between the old world and new, and the British people are ready to supply our mowing with two Canals for every Collins ship withdrawn."

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OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR GOVERNOR.

We give below the official vote of the State for Reid and Kerr; and Briggs and Dockery. The vote is given as obtained from the office of the Secretary of State; and may be relied on.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Kerr, Reid, Dockery, Briggs. Lists names of counties and their respective votes for each candidate.

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A gentleman from Throld Castle, went to Buffalo on Friday last, to prosecute a claim against certain parties for \$100. The suit occupied two days, and resulted in a verdict in his favor for \$165. His counsel fees and expenses reduced the pile down to an even hundred. On Saturday night he started to take the cars for home, but found that he was too late, and must remain over night. He therefore took lodgings, and awoke on Sunday morning to find that he had been robbed of the surplus \$100. His journey and lawsuit did not, certainly, turn out much of a speculation.

A singular and fatal occurrence took place in the town of Hamburg, Erie county a few days since. An Irishman was engaged in digging a well, and after getting down to the depth of some eighteen or twenty feet, found signs of water very perceptible. At last he struck his pick through a thin layer of slate, when, all at once, and with a noise like thunder, sufficiently loud to be distinctly heard all over the neighborhood, a stream of mingled gas and water burst through the orifice, instantly killing the unfortunate man and filling the well to the depth of ten or twelve feet with water. Gas still escapes profusely, and the water is in constant and violent motion, resembling a large cauldron of boiling fluid.

Dry Weather—Stoppage of Saw-Mills—The Fires Not Raging So Badly, &c.

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The contributions for the Waldoboro sufferers, in the churches of this city yesterday, were thirteen hundred dollars.

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THE APPROACHING FAIR.

It will be seen, by the notice in another column, that the Mayor has called a meeting of our citizens, for the purpose of taking steps to provide for the accommodation of visitors to the State Fair, to be held on the 17th prox. A year ago, we were taken entirely by surprise at the unexpected and extraordinary number of persons in attendance, and there was doubtless just cause of complaint, on the part of many who were present, at the scanty arrangements that had been made. We hope that our citizens will bear it in mind now that their reputation for hospitality is at stake, and see it does not suffer.

The improvements at the Fair Ground are handsomely progressing, and its capacity promises to be greatly increased. All the indications, indeed, point to a great carnival of the agricultural and manufacturing industry of the State—an industry upon which the best interests of North Carolina are based.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6th.—A boiler exploded at Madison, Indiana, in McQuisher's Brewery last evening, entirely demolishing the buildings. The boiler contained 1000 feet, and came down through the roof of a shop 200 feet distant. No one was injured, but several narrowly escaped with their lives.

TOO INDEPENDENT BY HALF.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—After the Mayor had taken his seat of office, an elderly-looking man, with evident signs of hard-living in his physiognomy and attire, was brought in from the cell to receive the decision of his Honor with regard to his case. This individual seemed to be troubled at times, with curious ideas relative to imaginary claims, which he presumed he possessed on the residences of others, and indeed had a sort of fancy for making himself at home everywhere; no doubt, but in his rambles, he had heard of Virginia hospitals, and therefore, resolved to push his intrusions to the utmost.

The two witnesses sworn, deposed that the prisoner, James Womack, has for a few days back, been loafing around our city, through highways and byways, as well as threatening men, women, and delicate little children with terrible punishments from scolding, down to hanging by the great toes, unless they complied with the intrusive demands of said James Womack. In fact, this man was becoming a public nuisance; he was too lazy to work, or earn a living, and too good of the "free water" to become a good citizen. In his defence, Mr. Womack stretched forth his hand with a degree of dignity equal to that of Paul before Agrippa, and said, "Most potent, grave and reverend—Squires, and gentlemen all, 'tis true, I've been a hard case; 'tis true, I've taken at times, a little too much liquor; but what the odds as long as we're happy! I never harmed anybody ever so little. I am as quiet as a lamb, and as loving as a turtle dove, and there is not a better behaved man than myself in the world, without a lazy bone in my body. We are all liable at times, to go on a spree!—Drunken men are like eggs of corn, and the police are the reapers! I'm done!"

The Mayor ordered that Mr. James Womack should locate himself within the precincts of the Poor house for a term of six months, in order to cure him of his vagrant propensity.

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