

ATHENS POST.

A. P. IVINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ATHENS, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1855.

STATE BANK.—The reader will find in another place in this paper, interesting extracts from the Report of the President and Directors of the Bank of Tennessee, made to the Legislature. The arguments in favor of winding up the institution are forcible and conclusive.

SUPREME COURT.—The election to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Toten, will take place on Saturday the 1st day of December next. Public opinion seems to be largely centered upon Archibald Wright, Esq., of Memphis, a gentleman who is said to be pre-eminently qualified for the place.—We trust that capacity and integrity will be the only tests in the selection of an individual for such a high and responsible trust, and that no party or political bias will be allowed to enter into the election. Let us keep the Judiciary as free as possible from the contaminating taint of party.

THE PENITENTIARY.—A friend at Nashville has sent us a copy of the Report of the Inspectors and Keeper of the Penitentiary, from which we learn that there were 240 convicts in the institution on the last day of September, 1855, as follows: white males, 240; white females, 2; black males, 3. The number received from September 30th, 1855, to September 30th, 1855, is 166; discharged, by expiration of sentence during that time, 25; pardoned since last report, 41; died, 13; escaped, 1. Of the number in confinement 30th September, 108 are married men, 25 widowers, 105 never married, 39 neither read nor write, 124 can read, 67 have a common school education, 8 classical education, 50 temperate, 67 moderate drinkers, 121 intemperate. Of the ages of the convicts, there are 12 from 15 to 20, 54 from 20 to 25, 56 from 25 to 30, 62 from 30 to 40, 35 from 40 to 50, 18 from 50 to 60, 2 from 60 to 70, 1 from 70 to 80. 13 were sentenced for life, 121 are natives of Tennessee, 23 of Ireland, and 11 others are foreigners. 61 of the whole number were convicted in East Tennessee.

THE HAWESSEE RIVER.—It would require but a small amount of money to render this stream navigable for steamboats the year round, to the mouth of the Ocoee. In view of the heavy mining interests of Polk county, it is thought the Legislature would readily make the necessary appropriation, if the matter was brought properly before that body. It is peculiarly the duty of the member from Polk, McClain and Meigs to press the measure, and we are pleased to learn that he intends giving it his earnest and undivided attention.

A GOOD MOVE.—Mr. Brown, of Madison, has introduced the following bill in the House of Representatives, where it passed a first reading:

"A bill requiring officers of the law and other persons charged with the sale of land and slaves, to advertise the same for three weeks in some newspaper having the largest circulation in the county where sold, the publisher to be paid therefor eighty cents per square for the first, and forty cents for each subsequent insertion."

It is a notorious fact that great injustice accrues to parties interested from the present practice of advertising, or rather pretending to advertise, by posting written notices upon trees, or on the doors of blacksmiths' shops, which not more than one man out of twenty can read, from the miserable character of the spelling and writing. But few persons learn of the property and day of sale, and the consequence is the former does not bring more than one half that it would if notice were given in some generally circulated newspaper. The bill ought to be passed into a law, by all means.

We hope our Knoxville correspondent will let us hear from him again. There must be a great many incidents of interest occurring about a busy mart like that, which escapes the notice of the City press charged as it is with more weighty matters, and which under his pen might add zest and variety to our columns. Do you understand, friend of ours?

Aaron V. Brown, whose impudence is really admirable, is said to be engaged in writing a second epistle to the Bishops and Preachers of the Methodist Church, on the subject of Know Nothingism, the first having failed to produce the tremendous sensation its author, in his inordinate vanity, had anticipated. Wade in again, Mr. Brown, it will never do to give it up so.

SENATOR BUTLER.—Some of the papers are talking about Senator Butler, of South Carolina, as the democratic candidate for the Presidency. He is at least an honest man and an able one.

A despatch from Nashville states that the bill to obliterate Columbus, Polk county, from the face of the earth has passed a third reading in the House, and that once magnificent city is now a reminiscence—something that exists only in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. "Sic transit gloria mundi."

Excessive vanity is almost unpardonable, but we pity the man who has not self-esteem sufficient to appreciate a well-deserved compliment.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.—Messrs. Wallace & Wingfield have opened a Commission House at Atlanta. We have known Mr. Wallace (formerly of Blount county) for several years, and feel no hesitation in saying that any business conducted to the firm will be faithfully and promptly attended to.—Their card will be found on next page.

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.
The election is progressing rather quietly, but it is impossible to tell the result. In the Third District it is reported that one American and one German have been killed, and Captain Place, of the Chalonne Guards, wounded.

THE RAILROAD.

The new Board of Directors East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad met on Wednesday, and organized by unanimously electing Maj. G. WALLACE President, and Maj. R. C. JACKSON Secretary and Treasurer and Superintendent of Transportation—a result we are happy to record, as the re-election of these able and efficient officers ensures a wholesome and judicious management of the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

We have obtained from the books of the office a statement of the business of the road for the first three months of the fiscal year, which we annex:
Receipts for first quarter, (July, August, and September,) from freights, passengers, and mail pay, \$34,623.61
Corresponding months of 1854, 25,097.31
Showing an increase of \$9,526.50, or about 116 per cent.

The full returns for October are not in, but we are satisfied from what we have seen of the business on the road, that the receipts are fully up to those of the preceding month, if not largely greater. A corresponding increase over the balance of the preceding year, will swell the gross receipts to \$218,494.44. These figures show well for the success of the enterprise and the improvement and prosperity of the country it penetrates and taps.

It has become very common to indulge in complaints against this road and the officers to whose hands its affairs are entrusted, and in some instances anonymous articles have appeared in several of the newspapers of the country, the tendency, if not the object, of which was to make the impression on distant stockholders, that its affairs and business were being managed as to subvert local and private interests, without regard to the interests of the stockholders, and consequently to depreciate the value of the stock. Now we do not charge that the getters up of such articles and statements intended to cry down the stock with a view of secretly buying it up at a low figure; but, presuming that men do not act without a motive, they have at least laid themselves liable to the suspicion of having been thus actuated. But be that as it may, we know, for we have watched the enterprise closely from its commencement to the present time, that nothing could be more unfounded and unjust than the complaints that the management of the road have, at any time, been influenced or governed by considerations other than an earnest and honest desire and intention to promote the interests of the stockholders, and at the same time to most largely serve the public convenience. How far they have succeeded, and are likely to succeed, the present flattering condition and prospects of the road best show. And we say to stockholders, both here and at a distance, that their interests are in able and efficient hands—the business of the Company is well and judiciously managed, and from the figures above an early appreciation of the stock is inevitable. There is no better constructed work in the Union; its equipments are of the first order, and when the upper East Tennessee road is finished, which, with the Tennessee and Lynchburg line, will bring us in direct and easy communication with the Eastern Atlantic seaboard, and the connection is made direct with Chattanooga through the Cleveland road, securing to this line as the last will that great stream of travel to and from the South-west, nothing can prevent the stock of the East Tennessee and Georgia Company from readily commanding par value, if it does not transcend it. We repeat the caution to stockholders to pay no attention to reports or statements designed to depreciate their stock, and not to suffer themselves to be shamed out of it by speculators and jobbers, who while they cry it down, are anxious to invest in it. We know what we are saying, and repeat the caution for the benefit of stockholders at home and abroad, who have not an opportunity of observing the management of the enterprise for themselves. And they may rely upon it, that we will keep them faithfully advised of all matters pertaining to their interests in connection with this great, and, we may now say, successful enterprise.

EAR AND EYE.—The advertisement of Dr. Alsopert, of New York, demands attention.—Exchange.

We published an advertisement for Dr. Alsopert, of New York, some time since, and sent forward our bill, and made the important discovery that the said Alsopert is a swindle. No. 492 Broadway, New York, is a sub-post office, where the said Doctor receives his letters from his dupes. Of course, like other swindlers, he never pays his printer's bill.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.
It is reported that the President and Cabinet will oppose Resner's admission as a delegate from Kansas.

The President has received a circular from the Danish Government, inviting a Congress to settle the Sound troubles. Buchanan will return home.

Private letters by the Africa, say that Mr. Mason is emboldened by his late attack, but intellect still unimpaired, and he stands at the French court.

Joseph Wagner has been convicted of enlisting men for the British Legion, and sentenced to two years imprisonment and fined one hundred dollars.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.
A letter from Western Texas says, that Captain Callahan has disbanded his company and they have returned home, their three months' enlistment having expired—only seventy or eighty men were at the rendezvous in San Antonio, and if not increased to seven or eight hundred by the 15th of November, the expedition will be given up.

General Smith has established four stations in the neighborhood.
The most serious depredations are anticipated.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.
Advices from Texas state that Governor Pease favors Captain Callahan's course and refuses to issue his proclamation against it at the request of General Smith. More Rangers have gone to the frontier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.
The Cabinet has decided that Gen. Scott is entitled to back pay as Lieutenant General since 1847.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.
The George Law has arrived at this port from Apinwahl, having left it on the 21st inst. She has brought \$1,750,000 in specie.

A new paper, called the "Free Love Advocate," has just made its appearance as an exponent of that shuclucism, "Passional Attraction."

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. Sam. Tarny introduced the following resolutions in the Senate, on the 2d inst.:
Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to use all honorable means to modify our naturalization laws, offering friendly protection to the honest emigrant, but to prevent the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers. That they extend the time of naturalization so that foreigners shall be able to speak our language, and become acquainted with our institutions. That they enact a uniform law to prevent the States individually admitting foreigners to vote before they are naturalized. And that they repeal all laws making grants in future to unaturalized foreigners, and so to provide that the native Americans shall retain the power of administering the government without being overwhelmed by the rush of foreign population constantly landing upon our shores.

Resolved, That in the sense of this General Assembly, no person, of whatever creed or sect, who holds to the supremacy of any other power, king, potentate, pontiff or pope, as being superior to our laws and principles of government, ought to hold any office under the general government—executive, legislative or diplomatic—and that native Americans should be appointed to all offices in the general government. And it is further the sense of this General Assembly that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery, either in the States or Territories; but that slavery is a municipal regulation, and should be governed by the States and Territories respectively, as they may deem proper; and to prevent further excitement upon the subject, this General Assembly resolves in good faith the compromise of this exciting question by Congress in 1850.

Resolved, That this General Assembly condemns the principle of appointing persons of foreign birth to foreign missions, and recommends the appointment of well qualified native citizens who have the better feeling and greater interest in our institutions.

LEGISLATION.—We notice the introduction of the following bills in the House of Representatives, all of which passed a first reading:

A bill to protect innocent and civil persons from being disturbed by drunkards.
A bill to repeal the homestead law of '52.
A bill to regulate and amend the practice in Chancery Courts.

A bill to require surveyors to keep their offices at the seats of their respective counties.
A bill to reform the practice in Circuit Courts, and to abolish the Chancery Courts.
A bill to prevent the misunderstanding of juries—requiring the judge to write out and read to the jury his charges, and providing that the oral delivery of any portion of the judge's charge shall be deemed sufficient cause for a new trial for defendants, &c.

A bill to compel the attendance of witnesses in criminal cases—witnesses failing to attend are to forfeit \$200 to the parties summoning them.

The bill to alter the dividing line between McMin and Monroe has passed a second reading in the Senate.
The House took up and confirmed the Governor's nominations of Directors for the Bank of Tennessee.

The bill to establish the Ducktown Bank was rejected in the Senate, by a vote of 19 to 3.
The bill to exempt the Lodges and Halls of the Order of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance from taxation, was rejected in the Senate, Nov. 21, ayes 4.

The bill for the benefit of the Tennessee, Western and Charleston Railroad Company, after a lengthy debate, was rejected in the House.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.
An excursion train of 14 cars, celebrating the opening of the Pacific Railroad from St. Louis to Jefferson City, went into the Gasconade river, "the bridge breaking," only one car was left on the bank. The locomotive turned a complete somersault. Hudson E. Bridges, the President, and Mr. O'Sullivan, Chief Engineer, and other officers of the Company were on the engine, and all killed except Mr. Bridges, who miraculously escaped. Eighteen persons known to be killed, and many wounded, some fatally. The cars were precipitated thirty feet and lay in the river utterly wrecked. Among the killed Rev. Mr. Ballard, E. C. Blackburn and Henry Chontea.

A writer from western Texas says the German, French, Swiss, Hungarian, and other European settlers in north-western Texas are to a man in favor of forming a new State out of the western portion of that State, and to a man they are opposed to slavery. There are many settlers from the Northern States among them, too, and together he thinks they can command ten thousand votes already.—The letter is written by Mr. Wilcox, a member of Congress from Mississippi, who has lately returned from a visit to Texas. By the act annexing Texas it is provided that it may be divided into two or more States.

A DELICATE HINT.—The administration organs have been dwelling with so much unctious upon the result of the recent election in Pennsylvania as an endorsement of the Pierce policy, that we cannot refrain from commending to their notice the following editorial paragraph, extracted from the Eastern Argus, a staunch Democratic paper, which supported Plumer and the whole ticket all through the late canvass:
"We notice that an effort is made in certain quarters to construe the late Democratic triumph in Pennsylvania into an endorsement of the present National Administration. It must require a peculiar kind of spectacles to see any such meaning in the result, and we pronounce it pure, unadulterated nonsense. In this section of the State, where the largest majorities were given for the Democratic candidates, no one thought of Mr. Pierce or his administration, and no one cried out in anger about it. The victory might with as much reason be claimed as an endorsement of the course of Louis Napoleon."

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.
The steam ship Nautilus has arrived with later advices from Matamoros. Between four and five thousand men had been ordered to the frontier to repel the Texas Rangers.—Vidauri had been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Rio Grande, and had ordered the commanding officer in Matamoros to discharge the National Guards, which order the officer refused to obey. Vidauri has addressed a note to Secretary Mayre complaining of the violation of Mexican Territory, and charging the commanding officer at Fort Duncan with conniving with the filibusters.

A letter from Col. Manners, dated Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, Oct. 6, to John Calloun, Surveyor General of Nebraska and Kansas, states that the surveys in Nebraska have been interrupted and brought to a stand still by the hostility of the Pawnee Indians.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE FAIR.

FROM AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.
KNOXVILLE, Nov. 5, 1855.
Dear Irms:—The annual exhibition of the "East Tennessee Agricultural Society," closed on Friday last, and although I have no request from you to do so, I have determined to write you a letter, having for its object, not a detailed and formal account of the sayings and doings of this interesting occasion, but simply a "whiff of gossip" about the Fair and matters and things therewith connected. Those of your readers who desire to see a "full, true and particular account" of the affair, with the official list of the various premiums awarded, will, doubtless, find the same in the forthcoming numbers of the venerable "Register," and its more youthful contemporary, the "Whig"—and, not to be invidious, the "Standard" (of Democracy) which is ever on the alert for petty and interesting items wherewith to regale its readers, who, for the honor of "the party" in East Tennessee, ought to be more numerous than they are. By the way, is it not a singular fact that since the departure of Eastman from Knoxville, the Democracy have never been able, worthily, to support a paper in the metropolis of East Tennessee? It would seem that in the Gibraltar (of ancient) Whiggery they should exert themselves to maintain at least one efficient battery. Speaking of Eastman, may he not with much propriety congratulate himself upon the recent triumph of his own cause.—To his efforts, more than to any other cause, I believe, is the result of the late election attributable. It is so much the more to his credit that few, even of those who voted for his man, had any great personal love for that distinguished personage. But I am wandering from the subject.

The "Fair" opened on Tuesday with a goodly attendance, which, though not so large as on the first day of last year's exhibition, was still considerable and "highly respectable." The numbers increased daily, so that on Friday I think the crowd was fully as great as at any former period—and I feel certain that the number, variety and quality of the articles on exhibition far exceeded those of last year. In one department it was the universal impression that East Tennessee could never be approached, much less beaten. It is to be regretted that no premium was offered for articles of this class. I allude to that of *wool or hair favored people*. You are not to understand, however, that such was the general character of the individuals comprising the crowd. On the contrary, a stranger would have been forcibly impressed with the great number of fine looking men and eminently beautiful women who made up the bulk of the assemblage. Nor do I consider that I am doing any injustice to this, "my own, native land," in thus alluding to the display *homeliness* exhibited during the four days of the memorable occasion. The specimens, I ought to say, were few, and only served to exemplify the exceeding fruitfulness of our soil in every variety of product which the generous earth yields to the persevering industry of man!

Not the least interesting among the articles on exhibition was the collection of fine paintings, deposited by Mr. LEXY, of this city. He claims that one of them is Raphael, another an Angelo. I learn that this collection has, since the Fair, become the property of W. G. SWAN, Esq., whose well known literary and artistic taste affords a sufficient guaranty that the paintings, whether their pretensions to antiquity are just or not, are not without considerable merit. In this connection I must not omit to mention the specimens of oil paintings and etching work, exhibited by Mrs. GORE, of the Female Institute at this place. These not only took a premium, but formed one of the chief objects of attraction, affording the greatest delight to all lovers of the beautiful. I know not if we have many critics here, in the fine arts—if so, I think these pieces contain points which would challenge even their admiration.

It is, perhaps, a descent from the Arts to fine Stock, yet I must jot down, now, while they occur to me, my impressions of the specimens in this department. The McGIBBS, of Monroe, so well known as industrious, energetic and successful stock-raiser, went away literally covered up with certificates and premiums. I would not like to undertake to say what domestic animal it was that did not get a premium. But for the fastest trotting horse, J. WILLIAMS, of Grainger, won the prize. When I saw him mounted in his light, spider-web looking vehicle, sailing round the track, with his coat-tails streaming to the breeze, I asked myself if he was not flying. I could but think of that celebrated race of John Gilpin—
"Away went Gilpin, neck or nothing,
"Away went inland wig,
"The wind did blow, the coat did fly
"Like streamer and gull,
"Till loop and button falling both,
"At last it flew away."

"The dogs did bark, the ladies screamed,
"Up went the man's hat all;
"And every soul cried out, well done!
"As loud as he could hawl!"

Williams' horse is one of the horses, and Williams is one of the boys! May he always take a premium, and
"When he rides another race
"May I be there to see it!"

The Brass Band, led by that skillful and accomplished musician, and prince of good fellows, Capt. PATO, added much to the entertainment of the occasion by the "sweet strains" of "most elegant music" which they discoursed, as they were drawn through our streets in COLMAN'S magnificent omnibus.—CHARLES, the "colored" gent, who directs the movements of that same "band," has become a very proverb for politeness, promptitude and efficiency as a conductor. He is, too, a man of discretion and taste, as is abundantly proven in his selection of *dead heads*. There are numberless "scenes, incidents, and adventures" connected with the Fair, upon which I might descant by the orb; but I must not weary your readers. Perhaps, the most interesting feature in the whole thing, to the exhibitors, was the announcement of the premiums. When I arrived at the stand, during this ceremony, my friend, the editor of the Register, was performing the duty, and very gracefully and satisfactorily, as I thought—but suddenly, a voice in the crowd called out and rather brusquely demanded that he should "take off his hat, face the ladies, and speak out loud!" In the excess of his modesty, our friend perceived a weak voice, and gave way to Maj. HENKELL, who concluded the announcement of the awards, and the vast assemblage began to disperse.—An auction sale of some of the articles exhibited, was opened, and when I left the indefatigable M.L.E.T.T. was wanting to know "how

much he offered this fine and beautiful saddle," &c. &c.
It is but justice to an able and efficient officer, and a most worthy man, to say that for whatever success the Agricultural Society has thus far achieved in the accomplishment of its objects, it is indebted, in no small degree, to the close attention and unremitting exertions of its Secretary, Col. JOHN WILLIAMS.—With the assistance of a few more such men as himself, he would, in a few years, make this annual "Fair" every thing that its projectors designed, and that it ought, by all means, to be. With all the advantages of other portions of the country, it is not to be denied that East Tennessee is yet sadly behind in many respects. The improvement of agriculture and the promotion of all the useful arts constitute the end and aim of these Exhibitions, and it is to be hoped they will continue to increase in interest and effect, until every county in our favored "section" will be annually represented in them.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.—We gather the following items from the Report of the President of the Virginia Railroad, which we find in the Lynchburg Republican, of the 1st inst.:
The gross receipts from all sources have been \$255,920 25. The expenses 129,530 85. Showing a net gain of \$126,389 40—which is upon an average length of road of one hundred and thirty miles being about 4 per cent. on the former estimated cost of road.—Estimating the cost of entire road at six millions the 3.30 per cent. upon this portion.—This is exclusive of material transported for construction of road, which, at regular rates would have been \$39,500 more.
The aggregate tonnage upon the road is 28,838 1/2 against 23,584 1/2 of last. The number of passengers 64,003 against 58,435 of last year. The same increase, of receipts for the coming year would give about \$400,000 for the ensuing year.
At the close of last year there remained only of graduation and masonry \$6,200.—During the past year 314 miles of track was laid, making 149 1/2 miles of rails laid, of which, 140 1/2 were in operation on 30th of September. At this time there are 153 miles laid. The report shows that in less than five years 160 miles will be in operation, and the whole road bed graded despite extraordinary obstacles—leaving only 44 miles of track to be laid.
The estimated cost to complete the original construction, water stations and depots, reconstruction of embankments, removal of slides, and laying track is \$128,078. The whole cost of road to this time is \$5,469,780 78.

THEY DON'T SEEM TO MIND IT.—The Albany Atlas, (read out some time before), in referring to the expulsion of John Van Buren from the democratic party by the Cabinet organ at Washington says:
Every day, after the King of Tartary has set down to his repast and eaten copiously of horse-flesh and drunk freely of mare's milk, he orders his herald to proclaim, through portentious ox-horns, to the North, the South, the East and the West, that "Whereas, the Brother of the Sun and Father of the Moon, has dined, the monarchs of the rest of the world are now permitted to sit down and eat." There is but one parallel to the condonations of the Tartar chief. The common scold of the Washington Union—the very cream of Tartar in reality and shrewishness—sums up to us that the steps of Asia, who regulates the law of international comity with quite as much authority as the Union does that of politics in these States.

Pretty good for an outsider. Shouldn't wonder if the softs, after consuming all the spoils, were to contrive, as well as the rest of the democracy, to get on without the administration.

A New Orleans Agency proposes to test the practicability and advantages of a direct trade between the Southern States and the Continent of Europe. Recent letters from stable and cautious German capitalists deem the present time especially favorable for commencing a direct cotton trade with Germany, and express their conviction that it will advance the interests of the planters.—The correctness of these views can only be tested by experiment. Our planters, of course, will not hesitate to avail themselves of every means that promise success in the establishment of new markets for their important staple.

From the Paris correspondence of the National Intelligencer, we take the following extract:
"The public mind is gloomy, and it is now admitted that we will continue to be dear, which is a most unfavorable item in this country. The official estimate of seven millions of hectolitres (nineteen millions of bushels) as the deficit of the crop of wheat is underrated. In the community the lowest estimate of the deficit is nine millions of hectolitres, though some estimate it even higher than this. It is now stated that the wheat crop in Algeria has been so abundant that it will present a surplus of four millions of hectolitres. If this should be so, it will be a most important relief.
"The receipts of wheat from the Black Sea being cut off makes a vast difference in the foreign supply. At the single port of Mar-selais the arrivals exceed during 1854, during part of which year the war had already commenced, amounted to 72,000 tons, or nearly three millions of bushels of wheat. Besides this, the Atlantic ports of France received very large supplies, Italy also heavy shipments, and England still larger quantities, all from the same quarter.
"I sincerely hope Europe may be spared the storm that seems to be gathering; but when we see provisions dear, the people discontented, exactions increased, money scarce, new loans required, manufacturers curtailed, commerce languishing, trade of all kinds depressed, and a severe and bloody war existing, the end of which no one can predict, we need not be surprised that the public mind is anxious and alarmed."

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.
Exchange on London ruled this morning at \$2 1/2 per cent. premium, Bankers' bills principally commanding the latter rate. The Stock Market generally had declined from 2 1/2 to 4 per cent.

A despatch from Washington, dated the 2d inst. says:
"Contradictory statements having obtained circulation in regard to General Scott's back pay, I have made enquiry at the Pay Master General's office and find that it amounts to \$10,500 to the 1st of October, no allowance being made for the eight months he commanded the Eastern Division of the army in Mexico. "Gen. Scott claims \$32,000."

In Hertford, North Carolina, Riddick Sewall has been convicted of murder of his wife, and sentenced to death.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON!

Opinion of the Attorney General upon the case of the British Minister, Mr. Cramp-ton, and others, in the matter of the Foreign Enlistments in the United States.
The Attorney General at Washington, Mr. Cushing, has rendered an official opinion in regard to the recent violation of our neutrality laws by the British Minister, Mr. Cramp-ton, and several British Consuls, presenting the following points, which are said to embody the views of the Administration in the case:
1. It is a settled principle of the law of Nations, that no belligerent can rightfully make use of the territory of a neutral State for belligerent purposes, without the consent of the neutral Government.
2. The undertaking of a belligerent to enlist troops of land or sea in a neutral State, without the previous consent of the latter is a hostile attack on its national sovereignty.
3. A neutral State may, if it please, permit or grant to belligerents the liberty to raise troops of land or sea within its territory; but for the neutral State to allow or concede the liberty to one belligerent and not to the other would be an act of manifest belligerent partiality, and a palpable breach of neutrality.
4. The United States constantly refuse this liberty to all belligerents alike, with impartial justice; and that prohibition is made known to the world by a permanent act of Congress.
5. Great Britain, in attempting, by the agency of her military and civil authorities in the British North American Provinces, and her diplomatic and consular functions in the United States, to raise troops here, committed an act of usurpation against the sovereign rights of the United States.
6. All persons engaged in such undertaking to raise troops in the United States for the military service of Great Britain, whether citizens or foreigners, individuals or officers, except they be protected by diplomatic privilege, are indictable as malefactors by statute.
7. Foreign Consuls are not exempted, either by treaty or the law of nations, from the penal effect of the statute.
8. In case of indictment of any such Consul, or other official person, his conviction of the misdemeanor, or his escape by reason of arranged constructions and contrivances to evade the operations of the statute, is primarily a matter of domestic administration, altogether subordinate to the consideration of the national insult or injury to the Government involved in the fact of a foreign Government instructing its officers to abuse, for unlawful purposes, the privilege which they happen to enjoy in the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.
A procession of Young Americans were attacked by a party of Irish. Their banners were seized and destroyed, and the procession broken up. Parodi is about starting for the West. The steamer Sierra Nevada put into Acapulco in consequence of cholera on board. Seventy-one died during the voyage and 24 after reaching Acapulco. The Authorities refused permission to bring the dead ashore. The steamer Cortes, of same line, arrived at Acapulco the following week. No sickness on board. Sierra Nevada's passengers left for New York Sept. 5.

NEWLY DISCOVERED ISLAND.—A Nantucket whaling vessel has discovered a new island in the South Pacific Ocean. It is situated about two hundred and fifty miles south of Desolation Island, and the ship which encountered it, took from it in less than a week's time, four hundred barrels of sea elephant oil.—Two other ships are said to be now in course of preparation to return thither, for the purpose of profiting by this valuable discovery.

WASHINGTON GOSPEL.—A despatch in the New York Herald says: There are, I see, some doubts expressed about the advent of a new ambassador from Russia, but I repeat that it is a fixed fact. He will bring, besides his regular credentials, a confidential communication from the Czar, of the most important character, relative to the terms on which alone Russia will consent to a peace. What I now state will be known to the public in a few weeks. Russia mediated between Great Britain and the United States, and now the United States may mediate between Russia and the allies. She does not ask American mediation, but will accept it, and will at once indicate her terms, which as I stated in a former communication, will embrace each vast commercial advantage for all the world that the industrial classes of France and England will clamor for their acceptance as soon as they are generally understood.

GRAIN PURCHASES.—The English nation will now, it is admitted, be large buyers of grain and flour in this country. The French Government are already buyers to a large extent, as is also the Russian Government, and it is now stated that the Prussian Government will enter the United States markets for corn to the extent of \$3,500,000. The extent of these purchases is estimated as follows:

	Total	From U. S.
Great Britain,	\$75,000,000	\$23,000,000
France,	60,000,000	20,000,000
Russia,	10,000,000	3,500,000
Prussia,	4,000,000	2,000,000
	\$149,000,000	\$48,000,000

All these nations continue to regard the supplies in the United States as almost limitless, and their confidence in low prices seems to be based upon that assumed fact. The French Government has, however, already begun to suspect the truth, and it has sent \$2,000,000 to buy up food on the Danube.—That very high price will be paid for food throughout the year, has become apparent.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.
Flour unchanged, sales \$8 a \$8 1/2. Wheat firm and in good demand, prime red sell freely at \$1 65, Wheat \$1 70. Corn, old in ear 55c; shelled 60c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.
Flour improving, sales choice State \$9 12 1/2; good Ohio \$9 3 1/2; Southern \$9 81. Wheat has improved, sales Southern red \$2 12 1/2; Market firm, Mess pork, market firm, lard, firm.

Barnum tried a baby show in Cincinnati, but the newspapers broke it up.—Failing to make money out of the infants he is suing the editors. He levies on the editor of the Commercial for \$10,000. Don't Plinness wish he may get it.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.
Letters from the interior of Louisiana state that considerable damage had occurred to the Sugar cane in consequence of the recent frost. Planters complain that the present warm weather prevents the juices from granulating, which will delay the receipts.

Sunday last was the 263d anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamer Baltic has arrived at New York, bringing one week's later news from Europe.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—Cotton has declined 1-16 to 3/4. Sales of the week 54,000 bales. The money market is more stringent, and the Bank of England has advanced the rate to 6 per cent., and on long bills to 7 per cent. There is great alarm in commercial circles, and a panic is feared. Consols 87.
THE WAR.—The Allied expedition has captured Kenelamm, an important position on the North side of the river Dnieper, and are advancing to concentrate their lines from Eapstovica, Kenelamm, Kertsch and Balair, to cut off the Russian forces.
Laman and Pihngonn, in the Straits of Kertsch, have destroyed the advance posts.
The Allies are within five leagues of Bakh Serai—the Russians are retiring.
Liprandi is intending to defend the line of Beibee, and a battle is anticipated there.
The north side of Sebastopol has been placed in a condition to support the siege.
The restrictive measures of the Bank of France are telling on almost every branch of trade.
The Rothschilds are about to establish an Austrian bank of credit with a capital of sixty millions.

ADDITIONAL BY THE BALTIC.—The Russians attacked Kars but were repulsed with a loss of 4000.
The Czar has issued a Ukase for the enrollment of militia—twenty eight men in every thousand souls.
In Sicily hundreds of armed men are collecting, and troops have been sent against them.
It is reported that Egypt is about to prohibit the export of Corn.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.—The George Law arrived in New York on the evening of the 30th. Her news is unimportant. We condense the following:
All the returns of the election had been officially counted. The whole K. N. S. ticket is elected. Johnson's majority for Governor is over 5,000. The whole number of votes polled was 96,000.
The Legislature is composed of 72 K. N., 39 Democrats, and 2 Whigs.
The prohibitory law was defeated by 6,000 majority.

Ex-Governor Foote, ex-Congressman Marshall, and Peyton are the prominent K. N. candidates for the U. S. Senate, to succeed Mr. Gwynn.
Gen. Denver, Secretary of State, had left for the Atlantic States to claim his seat in the House of Representatives of next Congress.

The patent petitioner Iifer is a great center of attraction at the Fair of the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, in New York. It is thus described:
"There are 4 small pulleys attached to the waist, underneath the dress, over which are rove small cords, one end of which is attached with diapher pins, severally to the front, rear and sides of the skirt, at about the height of the knee. The other ends terminate in loops, which are led into the pockets on either side. If a lady wishes to go up stairs