

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the America.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Revolution commenced in Ireland—Outbreak among the People—Flight of the Police and Loss of Life—Bonapart Movement in France—Decline in Corn and Wheat.

The steamer America, the fastest boat of the Cunard line, arrived at New York Friday from Liverpool, in about 12 days passage.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 16th inst., and therefore brings seven days later intelligence than was brought by the Acadia.

The flour market exhibits no material alteration. American flour is quoted at 33s to 34s per barrel. Wheat has declined an average of 2d per 70 pounds. Indian Corn was selling for Ireland at a reduction of 1s to 2s per quarter of 480 lbs. The quotations in Liverpool are 35s 6d to 36s. Indian meal has declined 6d per barrel.

The intelligence from Ireland is of an exciting character.

Intelligence from Clonmel to the 13th of September states the real and long looked for rebellion has come at last, and that the people are rising in every quarter. The patriots are said to be posted in an almost inaccessible position at New Inn, near Carrick, or Kilmor, on the Thames mountains, under the command of Dohenes, the patriot leader.

In Waterford there was a general rising of the peasantry, who assembled on the commons, and marched to attack the Police station.

At Clonmel on the 14th several outhouses of Protestant Clergymen were burnt.

Her Majesty's Third Royal Buffs came in to day with 28 of their men handcuffed, for shouting repeal and exhibiting a determination to join with the insurgents.

The insurgents have now encamped about seven miles from Clonmel where they seize upon provisions, &c. belonging to the gentry around, roasting bullocks and sheep and pressing every body to join them at Gleut Bower some eight miles distant.

The police were seeking refuge in Carrick when the Patriots attacked them. A long fight ensued. Several of the insurgents were killed and a number of the police badly wounded. All the police subsequently fled from the outer stations, and awful and bloody scenes are expected to take place to-night.

Some of the insurgents wear the Club uniform and have succeeded in capturing several pieces of cannon.

One of the main causes towards this unexpected outbreak of the Irish patriots, is believed to be the scathing, abusive and indiscriminate ridicule heaped upon them and their leaders by the England press, as well as a determination upon their part to rescue the State prisoners from their impending doom. The excitement is spreading like wild fire throughout the whole Island, and it is believed the rebellion will be general.

The Cork Examiner of the 13th publishes rumors of a rising at Waterford. At Portland the police barracks were attacked by a party of armed peasants but finally repelled after considerable loss on both sides. The bridge at Waterford was blown up, as was also the Grand Ferry bridge.

In Kilkenny there was a force of insurgents to the number of 4000, encamped on Abeny Hill. The leaders are men of military experience. The peasantry are principally armed with pikes and regularly drilled in the use of that weapon.

O'Gorman, who it was thought had fled to America, will probably have chief command. The Commissariat of the Patriot Encampment is regularly supplied by the neighboring farmers, who voluntarily send them cattle and other provisions.

In France affairs are quiet, though the Socialists were gaining strength. The Government authorities are about taking steps to close all the Clubs throughout the Republic. It is generally believed that the Republicans will carry Paris at the approaching elections.

Gen. Cavaignac is so much alarmed at the prospects of the Bonapartists, that he is determined to propose a decree illegalizing the election of Louis Napoleon on the ground that he is a pretender. If Louis is excluded, Pierre Napoleon, already a member of the Assembly, will start for the Presidency.

Hostilities have recommenced in Schleswig Holstein although the German troops had commenced evacuating the Duchies and the blockade had been raised.

In Spain 9000 Carlists are in arms against the Government.

Tuscany has been the scene of a frightful disorder. At Leghorn the populace rose in consequence of an attempt to put down the political clubs. A conflict ensued and one hundred and twelve soldiers were killed on the spot.

Arrival of the Steamer Hermann.

Four Days Later from Europe.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—11 P. M.

The American steamship Hermann sailed from Southampton on the 20th ult. and reached her wharf to-night, making a passage of 14 days.

An express from Paris, dated Tuesday, 19th ult., state that the Reforme announces the return of Louis Napoleon to the Moselle.

The National asserts that the English and French fleets have interfered and saved Messina from bombardment. Unfortunately, however, the Journal des Debats publishes precise details of quite a contrary character.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Sept. 18.—The demand for wheat is moderate at a decline generally of 1d to 2d per bushel of 70 lbs. for bonded. However, there is a good inquiry, and parcels on the spot or afloat will fully sustain last prices. Barley, peas and beans meet a slow sale, without material change.

Indian corn is in fair request, yet prices have given way 1s. per quarter. Corn meal meets but little at 17s. per barrel.

Transactions in flour are unusually limited at this day's market, though there is a good attendance of dealers and a moderate show of most articles in the trade.

IRELAND.—The mail train arrived this morning, but brings no intelligence of importance, except two hasty communications, dated Sunday and last night, descriptive of the state of the disturbed districts up to the latest hour.

CLONMEL, Sunday night, 9 o'clock.

The insurgents have moved towards this town. No outbreak was made last night on Keilsheelan, as was expected, but bodies of armed men were marching about the neighborhood only. They made several attacks upon the farmers, taking arms and destroying property, and at noon to-day, bodies of persons were observed moving about on the top of the mountain, which rises above the town on the Waterford side. Crowds of inhabitants were collected in the streets, and as evening approached they on the mountain appeared to increase in number, and it is fully believed they are insurgents, who have moved over from the neighborhood of Carrick. The greatest excitement exists in the town to-night, on account of their appearance.

Carrick is quiet to day, but rural districts present insurrectionary symptons, such as signal fires, &c. The military are still under arms, and the police are scouring the hills, constant patrols being kept up.

CLONMEL, Sept. 18.

The quiet of our town has not been disturbed, as was expected last night. The military force mentioned in my last, as about to proceed up the mountains, insurgents were gathering yesterday, did not leave town until 2 o'clock, A. M. It was composed of three companies of the 64th regiment under Lieut. Col. Stratton, and a small constabulary force under command of the head constable.

Under the instructions of Mr. Ryan, R. M., this morning early a party of the 64th regiment marched out and occupied quarters along the line from Dundrom.—A party of constabulary also left with convicts for Thurles, from which place they will march over to Dundrom, and form a portion of the escort of Smith O'Brien, whose arrival is hourly expected. The authorities have announced to-day that Mr. Ryan, a policeman who was said to have been hanged by the insurgents, is safe.

A large force of military left Carrick this morning for the Corneragh mountains, taking with them two week's provisions.—This move appears to indicate a thorough scouring of these mountains. Carrick is represented as in the most tranquil state.

Another despatch says that the position and state of the disturbed districts of Ireland were again exciting much attention in England as rebellion again appears to have broken out in that unhappy country.

Shortly after the departure of the America, the insurgent forces moved from the mountains and a force consisting of portions of the Third Buffs, Fourth Ligh Dragoons, and Eighty-Third Regiment, were despatched in pursuit. Mr. O. Mahoney was nearly captured and the insurgents perpetrated some excesses in the country through which they passed. The main body had been broken up in small detachments, and it was supposed they would adopt a system of Guerilla warfare, which would be particularly harassing to government troops during the approaching inclement winter season.

ITALY.—Charles Albert has arrived at Turin and requested the cabinet to resign in order to form another in accordance with the wants of the country.

SICILY.—The Piedmontese Gazette, of the 14th, states that the steamer Vesuvius has been ordered by the Sicilian Government to land troops at Milazo; that the Neapolitan troops had advanced from Messina, and been repulsed with a loss of one-eighth of their number, and that the Government had ordered the immediate formation of seven new companies.

GERMANY.—A letter from Vienna, dated September 13th, states that great excitement exists in the capital, and that the support of the National Guards is doubtful. A portion of them have joined the Academic Legion, who will employ force to secure the change of Ministry and form a committee of safety.

AUSTRIA.—Veono has been declared in a state of siege, and it is reported that the Emperor of Austria will again be forced to seek safety in flight.

The peace between Denmark and the German Confederation has been concluded by the Frankfort Diet, and having rejected an amendment for rejecting the armistice, the Sardinian fleet had quitted Venice, and the Austrian fleet sailed from Triest, it was supposed to attack Venice. This, it was supposed, would much complicate the mediation of France and England with Austria.

Altogether, from various letters, war with Italy appears unavoidable, as Austria is indisposed to surrender Lombardy.

Altimarina was bombarded five days by the Neapolitan troops. It surrendered and the Neapolitan troops landed and took possession, having previously mined the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Asiatic Cholera is making rapid strides towards England.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT NATCHEZ.—Gen. Quitman addressed a large democratic meeting at Natchez, on the 9th. In allusion to Gen. Taylor, he said that he would not say one word against him, even if he could, but that he could not, as his private character was unexceptional, and his military one glorious.

☞ N. P. Willis is writing campaign songs in favor of TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

From the Balt. American.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The subjoined Correspondence relates to a subject which has been very improperly drawn into the sphere of a political contest. But with the official paper at Washington, the responsibility rests.—That journal saw fit to publish, with statistical minuteness, the items of Gen. TAYLOR'S pay and emoluments as an officer of the army, with the view of producing the impression that he had received extra compensation, over and above the allowances fixed by law for officers of his grade.

It was one of those weak efforts which the blindness of party infatuation will sometimes induce partizans to make whose zeal is too great for their judgment. The letter of Mr. Senator JOHNSON and the reply of Adjutant General JONES completely set the whole matter beyond the reach of further animadversion, even on the part of the most prejudiced and biggotted.

Our readers, we have no doubt, will agree with us that the Official journal was engaged in a very small business when it undertook to mislead the public mind on this subject. Gen. Cass had received *extra allowances*—allowances beyond the ordinary pay and emoluments of his station.—If these were just and proper—very well. The official paper could have shown them to be so—and there was an end. It was hardly necessary to bring Gen. TAYLOR into the affair, whose accounts with the Government have always been scrupulously exact, and who has never received any extra allowances for any service whatever—although the country may be of the opinion that he has rendered services as great as those which Gen. Cass has performed "extra," and which have been paid for *extra*. Gen TAYLOR'S services will receive their just compensation at the hands of the people.

Mr. JOHNSON to Adjutant General JONES

BALTIMORE, 30th September, 1848.

My Dear General—An article in the Union, a few days since, relating to the pay and emoluments received by Major General TAYLOR, although I hope not so intended, is capable of the construction that he has received more than the laws of the United States authorise, and that he has received it in the nature of extra allowance. Although there may be instances in which such allowances may be perfectly proper, I am as satisfied as I can be, without actual knowledge, that General Taylor has never applied for or received them. And as you are or may be easily possessed of the information necessary to put the matter beyond doubt, you will oblige me by saying—

First—If, from the commencement of his military service to the present time, General TAYLOR ever applied for, or received in the form of pay, emoluments or otherwise, one dollar more than the laws *in terms* allowed, and

Secondly—Whether his pay and emoluments during the period he has been a Major General, have not been the same as those received by General Jackson, whilst he held the same post in the Army of the United States?

I have no hesitation in making these inquries of you, because I know that yourself, a soldier to whom the country is indebted, will rejoice to do justice to a brother officer who has so greatly elevated the military fame of the United Sates, and whose only offence, in certain quarters, is to be found in the fact that his countrymen have brought his name before the public in evidence of their confidence in his integrity, for the highest official honors within their gift.

Yours truly,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Adjt. Gen. JONES, Washington.

Adjutant Gen. JONES' reply.

WASHINGTON, October 2d, 1848.

Dear Sir—I duly received your letter of the 30th ultimo, and have examined the article in the "Union" of September 28, referred to, have no hesitation in saying that all the pay and allowances specified as having been received by Major General Taylor, were in strict conformity to law and the Regulations of the War Department made pursuant thereto; and are precisely such as any other officer similarly situated would have been entitled to recave.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't.,
R. JONES, Adj. Gen'l.

Hon'ble. R. JOHNSON, Baltimore, Md.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, who has recently passed through a portion of Pennsylvania says—

"We meet to-day with an intelligent Taylor democrat, the very species of a politician that we desire to encounter. He considers that Johnston (Whig) is certain of an election, and that Taylor will get the State. Wm. Bigler, the candidate of the northern radical Democracy for Governor has been superseded by Longstreth, and that he has given great dissatisfaction, as well as the Baltimore doings, to the democracy of the northern counties.—The Whigs will gain so largely in these counties, that—with the 8,000 or 9,000 majority they will get in Philadelphia city and county, they will carry the State. That, said he, is my decided conviction

The aggressive policy, besides, of Polk and Cass, has put me in the Taylor ranks, and the election will show that I do not stand alone.

The orthodox democracy, meantime, speak here as in the east, of the certainty of Longstreth's election by 8 or 10,000; but every day's researches tend to strengthen the impression that the Governor's election will be a well contested fight, and if Longstreth succeeds by three or four thousand, it may be accounted a great victory.

DOUBTFUL.—Louis Philippe is said to have purchased Stamford Park, near Niagara Falls—formerly the summer residence of Sir P. Maitland, while Governor of Upper Canada.

CASSISM & ABOLITIONISM UNVEILED.—The people of the South, ought not forget, that the advocates of Gen. Cass have an especial interest in creating a great excitement against Mr. Fillmore. They know that Gen. Cass himself is utterly unsound upon the subject of slavery. They know that in addition to the rottenness of his Nicholson letter, he has given assurances to his Northern supporters that he is still opposed to the extension of slavery to New Territories. They know unless a great outcry is made against some of the Whig candidates the people will get a thorough knowledge of Gen. Cass' sentiments of slavery. Hence their noisy, blustering policy. We are not, however, thus to be driven from our purpose of exposing both Gen. Cass and his supporters. We therefore bring Gen. C. and his allies to the book:

The Democratic, Cass and Butler, Committee of Sussex county, New Jersey, have advertised a mass meeting for the counties of Sussex and Warren, in which they call, in glaring capitals, upon "*all opposed to southern dictation and the extension of Southern Slavery*," to rally under the standard of Cass and Butler! What say the people of the South to this? Verily their Northern Allies are growing bold!

The Editor of the Ohio Plain-*dealer*, who declares that he knows from "*recent private conversations*" with Gen. Cass that he is a better friend of Free soil, than Van Buren, has the following:

☞ "Every day brings us new subscribers from the *South*. Our circulation is no longer limited by Mason & Dixon's line. It has been a mystery to us how simultaneously subscribers from Florida, Mississippi and Texas should see such virtues in our paper. Yesterday we got a clue to the mystery. A gentleman in Mississippi wrote to a friend here to send him the Plain Dealer. From that friend we learned the character of these Southern subscribers. They are *Taylor Whigs* who want to show to their Democratic neighbors the free soil articles in this paper, by way of convincing them that Gen Cass is a "Free Soil" man. *Well, now, gentlemen subscribers of the South, you who will read this very article, let us say to you in all candor and frankness, if you want to support a Slavery Propagandist. Vote for Gen Taylor—Gen Cass is not your man! Were he so, the Plain Dealer would not support him.*"

As many of our readers desire to know what this editor had previously said in regard to the Presidency, we copy the following among many other articles of a similar nature. The Editor claims to be a personal and intimate friend of Gen. Cass, and of course would not misrepresent or slander him. Now hear what he says:

☞ "*We, as a Party, present to the Nation a Candidate from a free State. He is not a Slaveholder. He does not traffic in Human flesh. He has no sympathies, association, or connections with those who do.*

☞ "When the Proviso was first sprung upon the House of Representatives, John Q. Adams arose in his place and denounced it as UNNECESSARY. Why? 'Because,' he said, 'the territory was now FREE, and Congress had no power to make it SLAVE.' This is Gen. Cass' opinion. Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court, holds the same opinion—also John P. Hale, Joshua R. Giddings, editor of the National Era, and all the Liberty papers. Congress has no more power to make a SLAVE than to make a king, say they.

☞ "Gen. Cass believes, that from the simple operation of the Constitution, the character of the people now there, and and those likely to go there, the geography of the country and the strong public sentiment in all of the free and many of the Slave States against Slavery, that it will never exist in those territories. *We know from frequent declarations, made in private conversations, that he is as strongly opposed to the further extension of Slavery as we are, and that is strong enough most of our readers will think.*

"We have every assurance that his administration, should he be elected, while it will give security to the great and fundamental principles of the party, *will never be used to give countenance to so obnoxious a measure as carrying Slavery into Territory now free.*"

Disinterested Patriotism.—At a meeting at Washington, on Thursday evening week, the following gentlemen appeared prominently, whose patriotism may be easily calculated from the scale of salaries attached to their names. We have a number of patriots of the same kind, to whom the Locofoco meetings and causes are highly indebted, and in the same way, in this vicinity:

1. Lund Washington, Jr., President.—He is a clerk in the State Department, at a salary of $1400.

2. James Towles, Deputy Collector, at a salary of about $1000. He was one of the Vice Presidents.

3. Henry D. Davis, Deputy Collector, fees for pay, was another Vice President.

4. C. P. Sengstack Superintendent of the Penitentiary, salary $1500.

5. C. Ashford, Clerk in the Penitentiary, salary $1000, acted as Secretary.

6. John McCalla, Second Auditor, salary $3000, led off in the discussion.

7. B. F. Brown, Clerk in Second Auditor's Office, salary $1000. He offered the resolutions.

REMARKABLE AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Boston Transcript that a very interesting child, about six months old, of Mr. Washington Howe in Templeton, was exercising in a Baby Jumper last Monday, when the hook, to which it was attached, in the ceiling, gave way and falling upon the child's head penetrated the brain and caused its death in a short time. Where these instruments are used the hook should bexsecurely fixed, as the vibrations produce a great strain upon the fixture.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 7.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. Millard Fillmore,

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

WM. L. GAITHER, of Montgomery.
JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, of Somerset.

Congressional Districts.

1st DISTRICT—JOHN M. S. CAUSIN,
2d " J. P. ROMAN,
3d " ANDREW J. EGE,
4th " J. MORRISON HARRIS
5th " B. C. WICKES,
6th " J. C. DIRICKSON.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH.

☞ The canvass in Talbot county for Sheriff and Commissioners is ended, and, as our readers will see by the official returns below, the whig candidate for sheriff, T. O. Martin, Esq., is defeated by six votes and the candidates for Commissioners, Messrs. Stevens and Goldsborough, by 25 votes. It is unnecessary that we should express our regrets at this result—we warned the people of Talbot of the importance of the issue in advance. The failure to elect such men is their loss, not ours. We feel it our duty as conductors of a public journal and citizens of the county, to record our opinions of some of the desperate resorts by which this election has been carried.

First, we had three of Governor Thomas' incumbents of office in Baltimore city, appointed from this county, here among us,—*two of them actively engaged in the contest*, and the other exercising the right of suffrage among us, though holding office in Baltimore. Two of these gentlemen still have their families here, and voted at our polls. The third has removed his family from Talbot, and was here only for the purpose of influencing our county election. It struck us as a singular spectacle, though our friends of the other side may deem it all right and proper. *In a mere county election, concerning ourselves alone*, that those who have removed from among us and preferred other places of abode, should come here on election days to select rulers and agents for us, we think is rather remarkable.

Secondly, the circulation industriously of reports that the whig candidates for commissioners were hostile to our system of primary schools. There was not the slightest foundation for such a rumor—they as well as the whole whig party, desire to see the schools, properly regulated and managed, flourish among us. Neither of the whig candidates ever whispered hostility to them—yet by the venom and industry of a few of the opposite party, aided by the dark inuendoes of their press, this idea was instilled, we learn, into the minds of some of our friends. Now that the election is over and all petty advantages to be obtained from such warfare at an end, let the editor of the Star come out and give his grounds for charging the Whig party or its candidates with hostility of any kind to the public schools. It is due to the people of this County.

We learn that the late Board of Commissioners for this County docked the salary of Mr Thos. D. Singleton, fifty dollars, making it four hundred dollars, instead of $450, formerly given him. We learn also that they took fifty dollars from the salary of Mr. Lyman Griswold, another Teacher in Talbot County leaving it $350 per annum. These were the only Teachers affected we learn by their action. We presume the Commissioners *exercised honestly* the discretion given them under the Law,—we never heard any improper motive attributed to them. One of the Teachers affected by their action was a democrat and the other had always been considered a Whig. No other salary of a teacher in the county was interfered with. Some receive $250 most of them $300 per annum, and the contracts were ratified by the Commissioners, save in these two instances, as we are informed. Hence is all the hubbub of the press and the rumors circulated and charges made against our Candidates. One of the gentlemen named addressed the following letter to the Whig Candidates immediately before the election.

GENTLEMEN:—You will I trust excuse the liberty I take in addressing you a simple enquiry, and believe I am not actuated by a personal nor any improper motive.—There are many citizens that wish the Commissioners for the county should ratify without objection the contracts made with Teachers, by the Trustees of the several Schools. In other words they wish the management of the schools to be exercised solely by the Trustees.

You would, gentlemen, confer a favor on many by giving them, through me, your views on this one subject.

With high respect,
Gentlemen, I am yours,
LYMAN GRISWOLD.

Bay Side, 22d Sept. 1848.

To this letter Mr. Stevens, for himself and Mr. Goldsborough, with whom he had conversed on the subject, replied in a conversation with Mr. Griswold, "that he should endeavor to exercise honestly and faithfully the trust confided by the law—that he had not read the primary school law for many years, but if elected he would endeavor faithfully and conscientiously to discharge his duty—that he would not go into office upon pledges made in advance"—here they separated. We learn a similar letter was addressed to Messrs. Hayward and Hopkins, and a similar reply *first* received from them by Mr. Griswold. Mr. G. then informed them, *this reply was not satisfactory*, when one of the Democratic candidates for Commissioner wrote that he and his colleague would do as required in the letter, in event of their election, *and pledged themselves to that effect*. The effect and result of the pledge were manifested in the *reversed political action* of this Teacher on the day of election. We have given a simple narration of facts in this matter. The election is over; the people can judge which cause was correct on the part of the Candidates.—We have no more to say at present, except to annex the section of the Law giving the Commissioners power over this subject.

"That all contracts made by the Trustees of the several school districts, for the employment of Teachers, shall be ratified and confirmed by the Commissioners for the County, before such contract shall be obligatory, or the Teacher be allowed to receive any portion of the salary or compensation allowed him for his services.

Election Returns.

TALBOT COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.	DISTRICTS. Easton,	St. Michaels	Trappe,	Chapel,	Total,
For Sheriff.					
Thos. O. Martin (w)	161	253	196	91	701
Wm. W. Lowe (L)	182	244	149	132	707
For Commissioners.					
Wm. Goldsboro' (w)	153	266	190	85	694
Jno. Stevens (w)	151	266	193	85	695
Wm. Hayward (L)	189	235	154	139	720
Saml. B. Hopkins (L)	191	236	153	141	721

Caroline.—The locofoco ticket in this county has been elected. No returns.

Queen Anne's.—Bradley, whig, is elected Sheriff. No returns received.

Kent.—The Locofoco candidate for Sheriff is elected, the whigs not being united.

CECIL—Haines, Loco., elected Sheriff by a majority of 37. Five Whig Commissioners out of seven elected.

HARFORD has elected a Whig Sheriff by 176 majority.

Baltimore City.—Charles F. Cloud, Locofoco, is elected over Kane, the next highest, by 167 majority. Cloud 9086, Kane 8919, Mitchell 2125, Hance 889, Shutt 680, and about 140 scattering.

Anne Arundel.—The locofoco ticket is elected in this county by a small majority. E. Hammond is the Senator elect.

Frederick.—A dispatch in the Sun of Thursday says that sufficient returns have been received to render it certain that N. B. Harding, whig, has been elected Sheriff by a majority of from 3 to 400.

PRINCE GEORGES—Chew, whig, elected Sheriff, and Bowling, Whig, to the Senate, being a whig gain.

CARROLL, has elected a Whig Sheriff by 127 majority.

MONTGOMERY.—Wm. L. Gaither, Whig re-elected to the Senate. The Whig Commissioners and Locofoco Sheriff elected.

☞ The Locofocos are complaining loudly because the whigs are circulating and reading documents. To authentic statements and recorded facts their only answer is, "its a whig lie!" It is a strange complaint for them to make, while Senator Foot is boasting that he has already franked over a *million and a half* of documents, and cart loads of gross abuse of Gen. Taylor are sent out from the *U. S. Penitentiary daily!*

GEORGIA ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 4, 10 P. M.

The following comprises the majorities in all the counties heard from of the election in this State on Monday, which are compared with the Gubernatorial election of last year, when Towns, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 1,289:

	1848.		1847.	
	L.	W.	L.	W.
Bullock,	326	—	348	—
McIntosh,	23	—	—	8
Baker,	255	—	179	—
Houston,	12	—	420	—
Bibb,	94	—	64	—
Crawford,	35	—	90	—
Twiggs,	60	—	147	—
Meriweather,	230	—	53	—
Bryan,	—	10	—	43
Chatham,	—	66	—	194
Effingham,	—	34	—	65
Liberty,	—	40	—	43
Muscogee,	—	285	—	156
Sumpter,	—	140	—	105
Munroe,	—	130	—	18
Newton,	—	399	—	471
Richmond,	—	122	—	194
	1035	1226	1300	1324

The Whig gain in the above counties, as compared with the last Gubernatorial election, is 168.

LATEST FROM GEORGIA.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 5, 1848.

John S. Calhoun (W.) is certainly elected in the 3d district, being a gain. Owen (W.) in the 3d district, is elected by a handsome majority. We have a chance for another in the 4th district, now represented by Haralson, (D.) The returns show Whig gains, but we have not heard enough to speak with certainty as to the result.

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