From the Iredell Express.

RAIL-ROAD CELEBRATION

This auspicious affair which has so much engaged the attention of our community the past week, came off according to programme on the 13th instant. The rain which fell during the prospect of the week had laid the dust, tempered the atmosphere, and rendered the weather delightful and pleasant for the event. The day opened clear and charming as fancy could desire. About ten o'clock the first train, consisting of six cars, densely packed with visitors as they could stand arrived at the depot, with banners streaming and bands resounding among the hills and valleys to the wild echo of the iron steed. In 25 minutes a second train arrived, filled with passengers, and having on board the Salisbury Band, Rowan Rifle Guards, Rowan Artillery, Orange Guards of Hillsborough, and Hornet's Nest Riflemen, with banners streaming, the artillery pealing salutes, and martial music swelling upon the breeze to the delight of assembled thousands who were gathering from all quarters to join in the fete. Other trains delivered a third instalment of many hundreds, and still they came, by thousands, from Iredell and the adjoining counties, in wagons, carriages, horse back and on foot, until the immense area was filled with a dense mass of human beings which no man could number, to move in heart and feelings to witnessing the most important event which has ever happened in the history of our State. When it was thought the mighty host of guests and citizens had finally arrived, the Chief Marshal, Maj. W. M. Allison, with his efficient aids formed the grand procession in the following order:

Orange Guards;
Hornet's Nest Riflemen;
Rowan Artillery;
Salisbury Brass Band;
Rowan Rifle Guards;
Independent Iredell Blues;
Mount Cadetts;
Speakers of the Day;
Governor and Officers of State;
Members of the Press;
President and Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. Company, Chief Engineer and Corps;
Officers of other Railroads;
Stock Holders;
Contractors;
Visitors;
Citizens.

The procession being formed and led by the Salisbury Brass Band marched through College Avenue to the Campus of the Female College, and thence by another march to the Church Grove, where the speaches were to be delivered. Ex-Governor Morehead (son of Carolina's gifted son), and the pride of the State was first introduced to the assembly, under prevailing and heartfelt applause, and delivered such a speech as no other and no man might hope to equal—full of patriotism—full of practical suggestions—full of energy and devotion to the old North State. Typical and graphic in conception—eloquent in delivery. He thanks and revived recollections in every bosom of the mighty things, and exciting every man, woman and child there present to [illegible] State, and devotion to her interest. We have not time [illegible] would like to do, to follow the [illegible] speech further at [illegible]

[illegible] A. L. Young, of Greensboro, was next introduced to the assembly, and in a [illegible] speech of [illegible] minutes, he [illegible] the subject of Railroads, and the benefits to be derived from the completion of the road, in a most elegant address—to be [illegible] which we only have not undertake. Those who heard Gen. Young, will long remember his eloquent address, for, any more than of Mr. Morehead, and [illegible] the impression on every mind that any effort would not have been too [illegible] for the occasion from our Representative.

We regret that we have not space to embrace the entire address of each of the celebrated which we feel bound to preserve. The number that were present was [illegible] and by good Judges to be about 15,000. The dinner which was spread would have served several thousand more, and not the slightest incident occurred to mar the enjoyment of the scene, but

"As most men are in a passenger box."

FREE MARKET AND THE BLACK.—The statements with which we have hitherto met in relation to the dogs that of the slaves "Lulu" and the amount of prize money arising to those who were fortunate in the possession of the winner, appear to be found to be quite misrepresentations of the case. Dropping the Intermediate from the most authentic sources we may, perhaps, be able to state the real matter which will be known in the matter.

The United States marshal for North Carolina gave Lieut. Maffit a receipt for 800 Africans for which number $25 per head, amounting in all to $20,000, will be awarded as prize money to the officers of the brave expedition and the officers and crew of the Dolphin. The officers will be rewarded as follows: the flag officer receives one-fourth, the commanding officer of the Dolphin one-twentieth, the lieutenant [illegible] to the other officers and the crew of the Dolphin, according to rank and pay. It is [illegible] whether the flag officer [illegible] Maffit will be allowed to retain [illegible] as he was there, at least, from the owners of the time of the capture. This question will doubtless be determined by the Attorney General.

After the procession had been formed, [illegible] had gone through, and the Africans had liberal [illegible] will be sold at public auction. Half of the proceeds will be taken by the Government, constituting a special [illegible] of law, [illegible] prize fund. The other half will be equally divided among the officers and crew of the Dolphin, according to the same rule by which the prize money in Congressional Legislation of the Africans died after their capture by Lieut. Maffit. For these the prize money of $25 will not be paid, but only the money who were delivered after into the hands of the United States marshal.—Pendle gun [illegible]

A BANK IN GOTH.—There is a project on foot in New York to establish a German bank, which should [illegible] transactions. It seems [illegible] prominent money [illegible] are Messrs. Van Brunt, Hunter & Sons, Fox, Zeiler & Dix and Jules J. Cohen. The capital is to be $1,000,000, and the [illegible] are to be secured from coming [illegible] and charging a very small commission, [illegible] the two hundredth [illegible] per week on the [illegible] which will always be payable in [illegible]

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, October 26, 1858.

Raleigh, State Fair, &c.

In company with several persons from Charlotte, we started on Wednesday morning last, to attend the State Fair. As we progressed, at every stopping place, additions were made to the company until there was a perfect jam, and although extra coaches were added the increase of passengers were so great that the conductor was compelled to refuse to take up any more, and at least 100 hundred were left at the different depots, in fact one car was very near being crushed by the weight, but notwithstanding the many stoppages, the Express train arrived at Raleigh in time, without any serious accident. We heard at the depot that every Hotel was full, but notwithstanding we secured a place for a day, when we went to the house of an old acquaintance.

It is now about thirty years since we were in Raleigh, and in that time, many changes have taken place. The location of Raleigh is favorable for improvement and its general appearance reminds us very much of Columbia, S. C., and if its citizens would give the same attention to decorating their private residences it might become, if not the handsomest, at least the most handsomest city in the South.

After breakfasting at a little, we rode to the Fair Ground. We found they had called in requisition for the accommodation of the large crowd, every species of vehicle from the fine carriage down to the common cart-all, and all were endeavoring to see how many they could take to the ground, and such a dust was raised that it was anything but pleasant to any unlucky foot passenger, who might happen to be plodding his way to the ground.

The site selected for the exhibition is a very good one, and several buildings have been erected for the protection of articles to be exhibited that might be damaged by exposure. We first visited Floral Hall.—Here we found a large variety of articles prepared by the ladies, which appeared to fully great advantage, but the crowd was so great and the hoops of the ladies were so expanded that we had to content ourselves with a very cursory view. In this department we exhibited some excellent Pickles, presented at the Louisburg Female College. Here we also found our friend S. W. Woodcocks with a large assortment of apples of the choicest kinds. He had also, a variety of Apple, Peach and Pear trees for sale. Messrs. Lindsey, of Chatham and Guilford, also had some fine apples.

We next visited Mechanic's Hall. In this department there were a large number of agricultural implements on exhibition. We noticed two very fine baggies, manufactured by Alfred Upchurch, of Raleigh, out of varied leathers. We also noticed some leather manufactured by Mr R. F. Simmons of Hillsborough.

In Painter's Hall we found some fine vegetables, among which we noticed a squash that weighed 60 pounds, sent by a lady of Hillsborough. We will in our next give a more extended notice from the Raleigh papers.

On Thursday, we visited the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, under the management of W. D. Clarke, Esq. We were shown some of the best work by the blind which was as neatly executed as it could be done by a person having the use of eyes. We also saw the operation of Broom making by the blind. The Deaf and Dumb also gave satisfactory evidence of the beneficial fruits of the institution in the teaching their children.

We learned from Dr. Smith, late editor of the Beaufort Journal, that some change will take place in the operations of the Institute and that the attention of the pupils will hereafter be given to the learning of the printing business, which had been suspended for some time, under his charge. The pupils, judging from their general appearance, are happy and contented, and from their actions treating an attachment seems to bind them to each other. We left the institution highly gratified and with the belief that the Legislature that ordered the building of the Institute has performed a good work.

On Thursday night, there was an exhibition at the Chapel of the Deaf Dumb, and Blind Institute, at which a very large audience were present. The exhibition was highly gratifying. Two of the Blind pupils performed a piece of music, one on the violin, and the other on the flute, which the superintendent said neither knew two weeks before. The chapel is entirely too small for such an exhibition, and for one we hope the Legislature will appropriate the necessary funds for its enlargement.

After leaving the above institution we walked over to the Insane Asylum. We arrived in time to have an opportunity of being shown into the kitchen. They cook entirely by steam, and the arrangements are very good, and from the odor that met our olfactories on entering the room, it was very apparent that the unfortunate inmates were well cared for. They have two engines and they heat the building in winter by steam and in the summer they ventilate it by machinery. We went on the top of the building which affords a fine view. We were on the eve of leaving, when we fell in company with some of our Charlotte friends, one of whom gave us an introduction to Dr. Fisher, who has charge of the Asylum, and he politely showed us into some of the wards of the female departments, that we might see some of the patients and the interior arrangements of the institution. Among those we saw, some were, the Doctor said, incurable and for which nothing could be done, towards removing their disease, all that could be done was to render their situation as comfortable as possible. The others were receiving the ameliorating benefits of the institution. Every thing was attended to with the utmost attention to cleanliness and the eating department and the tables were nicely arranged. The Doctor seems every way calculated for the responsible station he occupies, and it is a source of gratification to think that the Legislature has made such a rich provision for this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens. The Doctor would have taken us into the male apartment, but our time was limited and we left, intending if possible to call again, but did not.

We visited the Capitol, also the Senate and Commons Hall. It is a substantial building and was erected with an eye to its being fire proof for very little wood is used in constructing the main body of the building. In front of the main entrance is a bronze statue of Gen. Washington, but the yard around the Capitol, which is enclosed with a handsome iron railing, is not kept in as handsome order as we think it ought to be, but perhaps the Legislature has made no provision for keeping it in better order.

We attended the Fair every day and were highly gratified at the exhibition and hope that every section of the State will become more and more interested in contributing to add to the interest of such occasions.

While in Raleigh we had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of several brethren of the press—Holden and Wilson, of the Standard, Syme, of the Register, Long, of the Greensboro' Patriot, Pleasants, of the Louisburg Eagle and Heflin, of the Christian Advocate.

The Late Elections.

We published last week, the result of the late elections, so far as heard from, in Pennsylvania and other Northern and Northwestern States, and the returns received since, only go to confirm the fact that the Administration has been defeated. The only two States in the North which the Democratic party could rely on for a continued support, were Indiana and Pennsylvania, and they have become decidedly anti-democratic. Indiana has in the present Congress six Democrats to five Black-Republicans. In the next Congress, by the late elections, there will be but four Democrats to seven opposition, and in Pennsylvania the defeat is still greater. Out of twenty-four Representatives, there will be but four Democrats. Mr. Buchanan's State, county and town, have all gone against his Administration. This result says the Intelligencer, has not, we presume, taken any body by surprise, least of all those who have marked the tendencies of popular opinion at the North and Northwest since the adjournment of Congress, and the commencement of the animated canvasses which have been just brought to a close. So evidently did all the indications presage a defeat of the Democracy that the Government journal of Wednesday, before the result of these elections was known, recalled the recollection of the "Disasters" which in like manner overtook the Democracy at the North in the year 1854, (directly after the repeal of the Missouri compromise,) for the purpose, it would seem, of deriving consolation from the expressed hope that the impending misfortunes of the party would not prove more permanent or more alarming than those of the previous period. If, in point of fact, the present defeat of the Democracy has been less complete than at the corresponding period four years ago, it is nevertheless sufficiently decisive perhaps to justify them in hoping for all the benefits which are said to accrue from the "uses of adversity."

Humbugs

The President of the Tennessee Railroad having removed the breakfast house from Greenville to Knoxville, caused some grumbling from the Editor of the Greenville Presbyterian. To modify the feeling a little, the Editor of the Knoxville Whig suggests the adoption by the people in primary meetings, along the line, of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That travelers on our Railroad be required to eat more than three meals per day, and that tables be set for them at every town on the Road, and they required by the conductors to halt and eat, and if they have no stomach for it, that they be required to go through the motions.

Resolved, That liquor be kept at all these stands, and that travelers be required to drink, and that these stands shall never be changed, either to meet the arrangements of other roads, or to facilitate the trade!

☞ The expedition against Paraguay sailed on the 16th instant. The vessels carry one hundred and fifty thirty-two pounders and twenty nine nine inch guns besides mortars.

☞ Further investigation into the results of the late terrible explosion at Havana, shows that there were 112 killed, and 120 injured; while the destruction of property exceeded $1,000,000.

☞ The British war steamer Valorous, arrived at New York on Thursday, the 14th instant, with forty-two passengers of the Austria, who were landed in Playal by the French bark Maurice, and were under the care of the Hamburg, American and English Consuls, who had undertaken to provide for them. Three of the number remained in the hospital too ill to embark.—The passengers furnished a detailed account of the burning of the Austria, which adds nothing to the particulars we have already published.

☞ The Fair Grounds of the Tennessee State Agricultural Society was the scene of a terrible affray on the 13th instant, which resulted in the death of a man by the name of James Owen, and the mortal wounding of two or three others.

☞ The Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent from the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders on and after the 12th November next.

DEPARTURE OF THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

About noon, to-day, the U. S. frigate Sabine got under weigh and sailed from this port, upon the expedition to Paraguay.—The Sabine takes out the special Minister of the U. S. Judge Bowlin and his suite, and also the naval and military commander of the expedition, Commodore Shubrick.

The noble ship departs upon her interesting and important service, under the auspices of a bright sun, and with the good wishes of the entire body of the American people.

The Sabine was but lately put in commission, and now, for the first time, she is to see the ocean. Her compliment of men, including marines, is about five or six hundred.

The Sabine will proceed no farther than Buenos Ayres, where the Minister and his suite will be received on board the U. S. war steamer Fulton, which will proceed immediately up the river towards the capital of Paraguay, Assumption. It is supposed by the Minister that upon his arrival in the Fulton, at the mouth of the river—near which is the Paraguayan fort of the Trias Bocas—he will have some diplomatic communication with the authorities of Paraguay. There he will declare, in general terms, the objects of his special mission.

It will remain with the Paraguayan governor then to determine whether they will permit the Fulton to proceed,—and, in fact, whether they will receive our minister.

Under a decree of the government no ship of war is to ascend the river without permission. So there is a chance for a crisis at once, in Judge Bowlin's mission.

The river Paraguay is navigable up to Assumpcion by vessels drawing not more than thirteen feet water. The Fulton draws but eleven feet.

We learn that Com. Shubrick can, in case of hostilities, land over two thousand men.

The Sabine will remain at Buenos Ayres, but can furnish about three or four hundred men for military operations.

Judge Bowlin will depart himself in his mission with the greatest degree of civility towards the government of Paraguay, and will endeavor to bring about an adjustment of present difficulties, and the establishment of mutually beneficial relations for the future, between the United States and Paraguay. Hostilities are not to be expected as the result of his proper demands and offers.—*New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 16.*

THE INCOMING CROP OF COTTON

A mercantile correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent, who has taken pains to arrive at a correct estimate of the cotton crop yield from advices received by him from the cotton producing States, gives the following as the result of his calculations:

New Orleans, La., bales,	1,600,000
Mobile, Ala.,	600,000
Savannah, Georgia,	300,000
Charleston, S. C.,	450,000
Florida,	120,000
Virginia and North Carolina,	38,000
Texas,	200,000
Total,	3,308,000

And in the distribution of this amount, the following is his estimate:

Great Britain, bales,	1,600,000
France,	450,000
Other foreign ports,	450,000
United States,	750,000
Stock Sept., 1, 1858	58,000
Total,	3,308,000

The Crescent says, giving Great Britain only 1,600,000 bales out of a supposed crop of 3,308,000 and against 1,810,000 bales last year, smacks of either ignorance or that the writer has feelings and views which he does not care about making known at this time. He gives France this year 450,000 bales against 384,000 last year, and other foreign ports 450,000 against 300,000 bales. In the meantime the New York brokers are enlarging their estimates. With the very fine weather now prevailing, estimates appear to be getting high.

We have heard estimates made in this latitude as high as 3,000,000 bales, but we expect the true estimate will be found to lie between 3,000,000 and 3,300,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 18.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN PRESSED INTO FOREIGN SERVICE.—Information has been received at the Argus office, in this city, from Berlin, of the violation of passports by the Prussian Government. An American naturalized citizen was seized and pressed into the army. The U. S. Minister, Gov. Wright, is corresponding with our government on the subject.

ST. LOUIS, Oct 16.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The latest intelligence from Kansas states that the central committee have called a free State delegate convention at Lawrence for November 10th, for the purpose of discussing various questions connected with the present political organizations of the Territory, to determine the true policy of the party, and to consider the question of a speedy admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State.

The Crowell family, of North Carolina and Georgia, are said to be descended from two brothers of Oliver Cromwell, who fled from England after the Restoration, having dropped the os from their name to avoid the persecution of the Stuarts.

THE NATIONAL VICES.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, a paper edited with dignity and ability, has the following article on the proclivities to politics of the citizens of this country, which it properly calls our national vices. It says:

The national vice is politics. Young men with health and hope for brave and generous deeds, who might easily be well-doers for the world and themselves; who might make footmarks in the paths of high honor and ambition, turn aside from the grand purposes and kindly ministeries of early life, from all that is really ennobling and profitable, and blather politics. Bad whisky, rough caresses, dismal and dirty jokes, pot-house fumes, the glare, shouts and vulgar gab of mass-meetings, and all mean and scurvy tricks, are their portion. They learn, in a hurry, to be loud, unclean, and unscrupulous, without remorse. They feel the fullest pride and the most profound complacency with their cleverness and importance, when they are making the most noise.

The clink of glasses, tossed high to the health and victory of their "man" and the glory of "the cause," is sweeter music to their ears than the low home tones of love and contentment, than the sister's song—the good mother's benediction. Have they a daily work to do? It is let alone. They fly the workshop, the counting-house, the study, the store. Is the privilege their's of having others dependent upon them for the means of existence? They throw it away, and become beasts and brutes to those who need their love, sympathy and support—inflamed as they are with the horrid patriotism of the tavern, the club-room and the speaker's stand. The indulgence in the fascinating vice soon gets to be all to them of happiness, and their earthly hope is bounded by conventions, caucuses and the polls. If by chance they survive the hot drink and fierce dissipation incident to a campaign, they will be professional politicians. Is there a dreadier sight on earth than this pimpled and pot-bellied fellow, who smells rank, and who is seen of men hard at it, his arms sawing the air, and his eyes wild with alcoholic zeal, at the street corner, in the low groggery, wherever there is a vote to catch or a dishonest penny to turn?

Is it not a vice? Think of the belle-wives of aspiring Senators canvassing the country with winning smiles and gracious words! Think of the ladies of the lobby we heard about last winter when the people's representatives were in Washington assembled! Look at the board fences and the brick walls! Hear the clang proceeding out of yonder frantic four-horned omnibus! Watch the faces of the crowd who have come to yonder "grand rally" as the waves come when navies are standard! The fever consumes so slowly but surely. It seized our national vitals—honor and industry—and they are withering away. It is destroying our domestic peace and comfort. We have no art—how can so frail and sensitive a plant flourish in the shadow of the Upas, Politics! Our music is the brawl of the stump, when it is not the hum of business. Our home love is all going to ashes. An election cannot come too often: we care not of what, constitutional President, so it be an election. Where will it all end? Let philosophers work out the problem.

OUR INTERESTS IN MEXICO—DESPATCHES FROM MINISTER FORSYTH—Lieut. R. Ap. Catesby Jones, who brings important despatches from our Minister in Mexico, arrived in Washington on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Forsyth states that the report of a recent battle between Vidaurri and Miramon rested upon a very slender basis. A skirmish may have taken place outside of the walls of San Luis Potosi, but nothing more. Still less was there any probability that Miramon had committed suicide.

The reports of the tyrannical behavior of the Liberal party towards foreigners is confirmed. Americans and English had been thrown into prison by Garza for not contributing to the forced loan of $100,000. A few hours before Lieutenant Jones left Tampico, an American had been cast into prison, and his goods, which were on their way into the interior, confiscated.

When Mr. Forsyth wrote, both parties seemed to be inactive. Many of the principal Liberals entirely disapproved of the course of Garza, in levying the forced loan. All the sea-ports are in possession of the Liberals, and they have to adopt the same course which our Government condemned in the Conservatives. At Mr. Forsyth's request, the sloop-of-war Plymouth has gone up to Tampico to protect our interests.

Gen. Robles, the Spanish Minister, was on board a Spanish vessel-of-war off Vera Cruz, and was not allowed any communication with the land. The officers of the vessel had been detected in giving assistance to the Conservatives.

Lieut. Jones also brings a letter from our Consul at San Louis Potosi, who describes the state of the country as miserable in the extreme. An impression seemed to prevail that a large Spanish fleet would soon be on the coast to demand redress.

Mr. Forsyth says that he will sail from Vera Cruz for the United States on the 18th instant.—*Washington States.*

ST. LOUIS, October 18.

THE INDIAN BATTLE, &c.—Intelligence reached this city, on Saturday, of a desperate battle between the United States troops and the Camanches, near Wichita village, in which a part of the whites (Lieut. Van Camp and four men) were killed; also one man missing and ten wounded, including Major Van Dorn severely. The enemy had forty killed and a considerable number wounded.

Advices from Fort Kearney, to the 3d inst., report that Maj. Grossman, Capt. Newton and Lieut. Bryan, of the Engineer Corps, and Lieut. Villeghegel, (Villepigue?) of the Second Dragoons, reached that place, on the 26th ult., on the steamer United States. They report the gold excitement as still very high, though the actual results of the operations are not so cheering as the accounts would seem to warrant.

A letter from an officer of the army, received to-day, confirms substantially the account of the above battle, and adds that the United States force was composed of two hundred and fifty men of the Second Cavalry, under Major Van Dorn, and one hundred and twelve friendly Indians, under Captain Ross. The latter officer was wounded. The whites captured a number of horses, and took two hundred women and children prisoners.

Governor Denver, of Kansas, who has arrived here, says his resignation is positive, and that he does not intend to return to that Territory.

WONDERFUL POLITICAL REVOLUTION.—Speaking of the election in Pennsylvania, Tuesday, the Philadelphia Bulletin says—

"Not only has Philadelphia pronounced against Mr. Buchanan, but the whole interior of the State is equally emphatic in repudiating him and his course. Berks, which usually gives six or seven thousand Democratic majority, elects an anti-Buchanan man to Congress, defeating the President's bosom friend, and the proudest champion of Locomptonism, J. Glancy Jones. Montgomery, Schuylkill, and other strong Democratic counties, cast majorities for the opposition, and in the opposition counties there are opposition gains.

The next Congressional delegation from Pennsylvania will scarcely contain three members on whom the President can rely. The Legislature next winter will be overwhelmingly in opposition, though it is possible that the Democrats may retain a bare majority in the Senate. On the State ticket the popular vote will be enormously against the candidates of the Democratic party, who represented the policy of the President on all the great questions of the day. As compared with the vote of October and November 1856, the present vote shows one of the most extraordinary political revolutions that has ever been witnessed in this State.

EFFECTS OF REVIVING THE SLAVE TRADE.—Sir Roderick Murchison, presented at the recent meeting of the British Association, a communication from Dr. Livingstone, showing the mischief done to the cause of progress and civilization in Africa by the revival of the slave trade. He states that all the hopes entertained of introducing the culture of the cotton plant, and training the natives to the arts of peace and the culture of commerce, have been checked by the wars to which the slave trade has given rise. The disorganization is so great that it would, he thinks, at present, be imprudent to trust the natives on the Zambesi with the elements of improved agriculture intended for them.

The field in which he promised himself a rich harvest has been suddenly converted into a scene of conflict; and this evil, of which Dr. Livingstone complains, is attributed, in a great degree, to the sanction which the French Emperor has given for the practical establishment of the slave trade between the coast of Africa and the French West India colonies.—*N. Y. Com.*

GEN. JEREZ DISPATCHED.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that Gen. Jerez has been informed by the Secretary of State, that, not having power, as it was understood he had, to settle the Nicaragua difficulty by accepting the Cass-Irisarri treaty, it would be useless to hold further communication with him, and that this government, in the meantime, would not wait for any further useless negotiations, which only served to embarrass a plain question, but would pursue the decisive policy already explained to him.

It is said that Gen. Jerez will immediately communicate with the Government of Nicaragua relative to the non-success of his mission, and ask for further instructions.—He was emphatically informed by Mr. Cass that whatever may be done by France or any other foreign power, our Government would protect the transit route to the fullest extent and at all hazard.

AN EXPEDITION AS GREAT AS THE CABLE.—The successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph has given an impulse to telegraphic enterprise in California. Two lines are now in a fair way of construction toward the Atlantic. On the third of last month, a line of telegraph from Placerville to Salt Lake was inaugurated. The first pole was erected in the former town, and since then the work has progressed at the rate of four miles a day. In the open country they find the waste instead of being strung on poles, a furrow will be ploughed, and the wires buried beneath the sod. The enterprise is carried on by private capital entirely. When the communication with Salt Lake is fairly established, it will of course be but a short time before a line will be pushed towards the frontier of Missouri, and we will be thus in daily magnetic communication with San Francisco.

ALL SWEPT AWAY.—Among the many sad incidents, says the New Orleans Delta, of the present epidemic, which have come to our knowledge, and which we have generally abstained from publishing, is the following, perhaps unsurpassed in afflictive interest:

"A German, who came to this city many years since, has acquired a large property, and last spring he contrived to "fade land" and removed to this city all the members of his immediate family, in number seven or eight—father and mother, brothers and sisters. Not long after their arrival, the pestilence entered his household, and ceased not its work of death until every one of the newly arrived relatives were carried forth to their graves in a strange land, which they had come so far to fill."

FROM CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival of the Star of the West, at New York, on Friday, the 15th inst., we have intelligence from San Francisco, to Sept. 21. The news is interesting. The death of Senator Ferguson on the 15th ult., from wounds received in his duel with Mr. C. P. Johnson, a month before, is announced. Indian outrages at the north are also reported. The Administration candidate for Supreme Judge, Mr. Baldwin, has a majority not varying greatly from 10,000 in the entire State. The Administration Party has likewise large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. The subscription books for the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph were opened in San Francisco. The *Bulletin* predicts the completion of the line within 18 months.

☞ The Staunton *Spectator*, speaking of the Protective Tariff, says, the old Whig tariff doctrine is getting to be immensely popular at the North. All parties there are in favor of it. The Democracy are its stoutest champions. Democratic Conventions, candidates for Congress, and newspapers all demand that a tariff for revenue shall be so levied as to enable American manufacturers and producers to compete with the people of Europe. Unwilling as the Southern Democracy are to recognize the existence of any diversity of opinion in the party, they are obliged to notice and protest against this heresy of their Northern brethern. When Congress assembles we shall see to what extent the party is "a unit."

THE INTRODUCTION OF COTTON INTO THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.—The Baton Rouge Advocate has a letter dated Chapel Hill, Tennessee, August 10th, written, as we learn for the Advocate, by a gentleman who was formerly a citizen of Louisiana, and at one time filled a high office in her government, from which we extract the annexed interesting passage:

"The person is yet living who saw the first sack of cotton seed brought into the Mississippi Valley. It was introduced by Daniel Clark, father of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, who was a native of Ireland, a Spanish subject, and acting as Consul for the United States for the port of New Orleans. It was imported expressly for Mr Bringier, a wealthy planter, on the right bank of the river, a few miles below Donaldsonville.—Mr. Bringier had also the first cotton gin imported. The cotton seed was distributed to such planters, up and down the coast, as desired to try the experiment, and in the fall of the year, when picked, Mr. B sent his son, Louis Bringier, the present accomplished Surveyor General of Louisiana, with a barge and a gang of negroes to collect it for the purpose of being ginned. The cotton was raised and ginned upon shares, and when bagged was sent to Daniel Clark for exportation. Mr. Bringier told me he had gone up as far as Baton Rouge and Point Coupee, gathering cotton to be ginned at his father's place below Donaldsonville. This was in the latter part of the last and at the beginning of the present century."

THE ANNUAL BUDGET.—A correspondent at Washington, who appears to have the entry at the White House, writes:

President Buchanan has commenced writing his annual message, and, with respect to the Central American Republics, he merely repeats the recommendation he made last year touching Paraguay, and which resulted in authorizing the Paraguay expedition. He commences his message this early, as it is to cover matters of more importance than usual, and in a greater number. The Secretaries, too, are getting up their statistics for the annual reports. Secretary Cobb has ordered from the Register's office a table, showing the comparative statement of imports under the present and late tariffs. This statement, I am assured, adds one-fifth to the heretofore heavy labor of that bureau, and that too without any increase of the clerical force. I doubt much the practical importance of the information sought to be secured by Mr. Cobb, as the late financial crisis so disturbed the importations of the fiscal year just closed that no reliable conclusions could be drawn from the data thus obtained. It will appear, however, that the importations fell off seventy-five million dollars, which, had they been real, would have yielded, under the present tariff, fifteen millions of dollars. Thirteen added to what was received during the year, the Secretary will contend would amply meet all the current expenses of the Government. Hence he will argue that the present tariff, aside from commercial derangements, is amply sufficient to meet the wants of the public treasury.

FOREIGN.—The Cunard steamship Arabia from Liverpool on the 2d inst., with three days later news from Europe arrived at New York on Thursday night. She brings a variety of interesting intelligence. The anticipated reduction in the rate of discount had not been made by the Bank of England. The advance in Consols during September was about 2 per cent. The revenue returns of Great Britain show a large increase for the year. There had been two important gold arrivals from Australia. A material advance had taken place in Atlantic Telegraph shares, though no change is reported in the condition of the Cable. Cotton quoted without change, while Breadstuffs were very dull and still lower. Public demonstrations had been made against the Christians in Canada and other Slaveholding localities, though no actual outbreak against them is reported. There is nothing new from India or China.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Montreal steamship Anglo-Saxon has arrived at Quebec, with Liverpool dates to the 16th instant, which have been anticipated by the Ariel off Cape Race.

We learn by the Anglo-Saxon that Bagley, having his great machine fully at Valentia, has abandoned all hopes of success with the present Atlantic cable, and that the shares are quoted at £150.

The British Government has under consideration the plans for a consolidation of all the Anglo-American Colonies from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with reference, among other advantages, to an inter-oceanic road.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.—The Directors of this Road held a meeting in Raleigh on Saturday the 16th instant. A dividend of 3 per cent. was declared, payable on the 12th of December, and five thousand dollars were appropriated to the Sinking Fund of the Company. The receipts of the Road for the fiscal year, ending Oct. 1858, have been from Freights $149,551 04; Passengers, $[illegible]; Mail, $9,900 00. Total $[illegible], being an increase on Freights of $[illegible] and on Passengers of $4,001 00, making a total increase for the year of $[illegible], leaving a balance on hand, over the total expenditures of the year, $[illegible].

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Road will be held on the 2nd inst.—*Wil. Herald.*

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CLERGYMAN IN HIS PULPIT—NARROW ESCAPE.—Last evening, at about eight o'clock, a Frenchman named Lewis Beziers, entered the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and took a seat in a front pew. In a few minutes he drew a revolver, and pointing it at the pastor, Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, discharged one of the barrels. The ball passed close by his head, on the left, striking the wall of the pulpit behind him. The congregation was in a great excitement. The man was seized and handed over to the police of the Twentieth ward. On his way to the station house, he told the officers that Mr. Crawford had insulted him in his morning sermon. He is evidently insane.—*N. Y. Post 18th.*

HORRIBLE MURDER.—We learn from the Newborn *Eye*, of the 19th inst., that a most horrible murder was committed in Wayne county, about seven miles from Goldsboro', on Sunday, the 17th instant, on the person of a white woman between sixty and seventy years of age. The murderer, a negro by the name of Sterling, called for her and shot her, as she stood to the door way. Up to the latest accounts Sterling had not been arrested. The name of the murdered woman was Cobb.