

Japan as Seen by the British.

Lord Elgin, formerly the popular and able Governor of Canada, has been deputed, by the British to, visit Japan and make a commercial treaty with that remarkable people. The Correspondent of the London Times gives a most interesting account of Lord Elgin's visit to Jeddo, the capital, and we present our readers with extracts from the correspondence that are very interesting as well as useful.

"The landing of a British Ambassador in state at the capital of the empire of Japan was only in keeping with the act of unparalleled antipathy which had already been committed in anchoring British ships within the sacred limits of the harbor. The band struck up 'God save the Queen' as Lord Elgin ascended the steps of the official landing place near the center of the city, and was received and put into his chair by sundry two-sworded personages, the rest of the mission, together with some officers of the squadron, following on horse back. The crowd, which for upwards of one mile lined the streets leading to the building fixed on as the residence of the embassy, was dense in the extreme. The procession was preceded by a policeman in harlequin costume, jingling huge iron rods of office, hung with heavy clanging rings, to warn the crowd away. Ropes were stretched across the cross streets, and down which masses of the people rushed, attracted by the novel sight; while every few hundred yards were gates partitioning off the different wards, which were severally closed immediately on passing the procession, thus hopelessly barring the further progress of the old crowd, who strained at the bars and envied the rapidly forming nucleus.

During his Lordship's stay of eight days on shore nearly all the officers of the squadron had an opportunity of paying him a visit. His residence was a portion of a temple situated upon the outskirts of what was known as the Princes' Quarter; in other words, it was the Knight's bridge of Jeddo. In front of it was a street which continued for ten miles, and as closely packed with houses and densely crowded with people as it is from Hyde Park Corner to Mile End. At the end of it lay stretched a wide and somewhat dreary aristocratic quarter, containing the residences of three hundred and sixty hereditary princes, each a petty sovereign in his own behalf, many of them with half a dozen town houses, and some of them able to accommodate in these same mansions 10,000 retainers. Passing through the spacious and silent (except where a party of English were traversing them) street, we arrive at the outer moat of the castle; crossing it we are still in the Princes' Quarter, but are ascended as we reach its farther limit at the scene which now bursts upon us—a magnificent moat, seventy or eighty yards broad, faced with a nice smooth green escarpment as many feet in height, above which runs a massive wall composed of stones Cyclopean in their dimensions; this is crowned in its turn by a lofty palisade. Towering above all the spreading arms of giant cedars proudly display themselves, and denote that within the imperial precincts the picturesque is not forgotten. From the highest point of the fortifications in rear of the castle a panoramic view is obtained of the vast city, with its two and a half millions of inhabitants. The castle alone is computed to be capable of containing forty thousand souls.

But the party on shore did not confine itself to exploring the city alone; excursions of ten miles were made into the country in two different directions, and but one opinion prevailed with respect to the extraordinary evidences of civilization which met the eye in every direction. Every cottage, temple and tea-house was surrounded by gardens laid out with exquisite taste, and the most elaborate neatness was skillfully blended with grandeur of design. The natural features of the country were admirably taken advantage of, and a long ride was certain to be rewarded by a romantic scene, where a tea-house was picturesquely perched over a waterfall, or temple reared its carved gables amid groves of ancient cedars.

The tea house is a national characteristic of Japan. The traveler, wearied with the noon-day heat, need never be at a loss to find rest and refreshment. Stretched upon the softest and cleanest of matting, inhaling the most delicious flavored tea, inhaling thro' a short pipe the fragrant tobacco of Japan, he resigns himself to the ministrations of a bevy of fair damsels, who glide rapidly and noisily about, the most zealous and skilful of attendants.

In their personal cleanliness the Japanese present a marked contrast to the Chinese; no deformed objects meet the eye in the crowded streets; cutaneous diseases seem almost unknown. In Nagasaki, toward evening, a large portion of the male and female population might be seen innocently 'tubbing' at the corners of the streets. In Jeddo they frequent large bathing establishments, the door of which is open to the passer by, and presents a curious spectacle. But it would not be possible to condense within the limits of a letter the experience and observation of a residence in the capital of the empire, about which information at home is so scant, and which presents probably a greater variety of curious and interesting matters

to the stranger than any other part of the world. Suffice it to be recorded as our general impression that, in its climate, its fertility, and its picturesque beauty, Japan is not equalled by any country on the face of the inhabited globe; while, as if to harmonize with its surpassing natural endowments, it is peopled by a race whose qualities are of the most amiable and winning description, and whose material prosperity has been so equalized as to insure happiness and contentment to all classes. We never saw two Japanese quarrel, and beggars have yet to be introduced with other luxuries of western civilization. It is not to be wondered at that a people rendered independent by the resources of their country and the frugality and absence of luxury which so strikingly characterize them should not have experienced any great desire to establish an intercourse with other nations, which, in all probability, would carry in its train greater evils than could be compensated for by its incidental advantages. Their exclusiveness has arisen, not as in China, from an assumption of superiority over the rest of the world, but from the conviction that the well-being and happiness of the community would not be increased by the introduction of foreign tastes and luxuries.

The port of Jeddo is at Kanagawa, about fifteen miles from the Gulf. Great objection has always been urged to men-of-war coming up; indeed, Kanagawa, itself has only been open a few months. The Japanese said that great obstacles existed to ships coming to Jeddo. We, however, put it to the test, and without the least difficulty ran right up, and are anchored within their own men of war, which we did not know were here, and within a mile of the forts of Jeddo. The town stretches for miles down the bay. I suppose it is the largest in the entire world, for it covers more ground than London, with between two and three millions of people which, if I recollect right, is more than the London population. Jeddo, without exception, is one of the finest cities in the world; streets broad and good, and the castle, which includes nearly the whole center of the town, built on a slight eminence. There are three walls or enclosures round this quarter within the inner the Toyoon Emperor and his apparent life. The houses of the princes and nobles are palaces, and you may imagine the size when some contain ten thousand followers. They are built in regular order, forming wide streets some forty yards in breadth, kept in perfect order; an immense court-yard, with trees and gardens, forms the center of each enclosure, in the midst of which is the house of the owner; the houses contain the followers, servants, tables, etc. form this large enclosure. They are built of one uniform sort. The gateways leading to the court-yard are exceedingly handsome, of massive wood-work, ornamented with lacquer and other devices. From the road that leads by the moat to the second wall is one of the finest views I ever recollect seeing—on one side of the Gulf of Jeddo, with the high hills rising beyond, while on the other is a portion of the great city of Jeddo, with its gardens and trees, picturesque temples, and densely crowded streets, extending as far as the eye can reach towards the interior; and then there is the view of trees and green fields in the distance, far away beyond a thickly built suburb; but the most striking view of all is that close by the second view green banks of the second defence, rising some seventy feet from the broad moat below, with grand old cedars over a hundred years of age growing from its sides. The fine timber, the lay of the ground, the water-lilies in the moat, the grandeur, good order, and completeness of everything equal, and to some extent far surpass anything I have ever seen in Europe or any part of the world. We made an expedition in the country. The cottages were surrounded with neatly clipped hedges; the private residences was well railled and kept as any place in England. The same completeness and finish exists in every thing. The Botanical Gardens are very good, and well cared for; good nurseries or young pines, etc.

The name of disension; and that slight cloud was soon after happily dissipated. He looked on Mr. Clay's name and fame as all the world did—they were good. He (Mr. Crittenden) knew Mr. Clay well and could truly say that there never was a more intrepid and disinterested servant of the people than was Henry Clay. Webster and Calhoun were great names; he would not compare them. They were all the world to him, but Mr. Clay was the great favorite and champion of the Whig Party. It was to him that they looked in the time of strife; he hoped to see his principles yet prevail, and they would prevail if ever the nation was to be raised to the proud position which she ought to occupy.

Mr. Crittenden alluded to the agitation on a certain subject which is now going on in the country, and thought that the time had come when this great agitation for a while should cease, if for no other purpose than to give the people time to think and see to where they were drifting. He was sick of it; sick of this negro question to his very heart. What was the result of it? A sectional line was almost established between the North and the South, and with that would come sectional feelings. Was that right—that we, whose fathers stood side by side, and acted together in the councils of our country, should be constantly embittered against each other? Had we received from them no other heritage than sectional divisions and sectional contentions? What mighty progress were we as a people making? Why it was enough to make one's heart swell almost to bursting to look at the mighty progress we had made, and were still making. We could get all that any people could be desirous to get, if we wished, and there was nothing to prevent the attainment of our highest desires but ourselves. He thought the people were coming rapidly to a feeling of this sort, and but for the distinction of party, the people would have wisdom sufficient to govern themselves. He believed in the principle of self-government; but with the little liberty left, and with the aid of organizations and party machinery, there was very little left for the people to do. When would the people have control of their own elections? Why, the nominations of a party convention were as binding on the people now, and they were compelled to support them as much as they were the President after the day he was chosen. He thought if men would come together and look into this matter, every difficulty would be settled, and party machinery would be broken forever; that was his sincere opinion, and unless they did this, the promises of liberty held forth to the world by the founders of this Republic would all fall to the dust. He thought that this right of self-government should be restored to the people, and he believed that nothing was better for the Whigs than to initiate a movement for that end; it was the best way to go back to the Old Whig party.

He had nothing to say against Mr. Buchanan, but let his government be contrasted with that of George Washington, and there was scarcely a family likeness to be observed between them (Applause and laughter.) Let them try to get back to old principles, and let each one help to get back to them as soon as possible. The child was living to-day who would see this nation number one hundred millions of human beings. Only think of that—one hundred millions of free men in this, the most intelligent and most martial people in the world! Who could imagine such a thing! The world never yet saw anything like it. Our liberty would be the liberty of all mankind; our word would be law to all the world; and he hoped that we would be just enough to ourselves to make it a just law. And what have we to do for all this? We must preserve our Union, and the Union would preserve itself and take care of us. (Applause.)

His feeling was to support the glorious Constitution of our country, in its spirit, to make this country prosperous, and to make it exceed all others that ever existed; that was his feeling. He thanked the Association again, and assured them that he would do his best; but let him not be mistaken for a candidate, for he was not one. (Laugh.) He would rather be a President maker than a President; and by electing a good man to that office, cause the country to return to those first, great, grand and glorious principles, and go harmoniously to that glorious happiness which was to be its final result to us.

Concord Female College.
The Fall Session of this Institution closed on Tuesday last without formal public exercises, but yet under circumstances highly encouraging to its friends.

Like most Institutions of the kind, this has had its difficulties and adversities to encounter; and although it cannot now be said to have fairly risen above them all, yet the bow of promise is shedding a warm and cheering light around it, encouraging the hearts and strengthening the hands of those to whom are mainly committed its destiny. Its many strong friends throughout the bounds of Concord Presbytery, will be gratified to learn that the session just closed had something over 80 pupils, and that health, happiness and success have crowned its beginning, progress and ending. With one exception, we learn, there has been no serious case of illness or death amongst those connected with the Institution; and there has been no other untoward event either

to mar its peace or to disturb the regular course of its exercises. During our stay in the village, last week, we talked freely with those we supposed knew something of the condition and prospects of this Institution, and it is not enough to say, we heard of no word of complaint against the Trustees and Faculty. It is due them to state that all expressed themselves with confident hopefulness of the continued prosperity of the College under their management. And those who have been acquainted with its pecuniary condition, and with the result of its labors heretofore, will, perhaps, be most pleased to learn that the Institution now pays—not only its current expenses but the interest on its debt; and with the continued support of its friends, gives promise of much more important result.

The next Session will commence on the first Wednesday in January, '59.
Salisbury Watchman.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Old Fellows at Newbern.

We find in the Daily Progress a statement of the proceedings of the above body which met in Newbern on Monday, 22d inst. From it we learn that the representation was very good from the various Lodges in the State. The following officers were present: Right Grand Master, John A. Wierman, of Salisbury; W. G. Warden, John Sloan, Sr., of Greensboro; R. W. G. Secretary, Rev. A. Paul Repton, of Wilmington; Rev. A. W. Cumming was appointed R. W. Chaplain, pro tem.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Sloan, of Greensboro, R. W. Grand Master; W. H. Clarke, of Elizabeth City, D. Grand Master; Thomas M. Gardner, of Wilmington, R. W. Grand Secretary; R. J. Jones, R. W. G. Treasurer; Wm. Edwards, R. W. Grand Warden, and Rev. A. Paul Repton, R. W. G. Chaplain.

W. J. Hoke, of Lincolnton, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

There were initiated during the past year, 142; rejected 16; admitted by card, 20; re-instated, 5; suspended, 165; expelled, 31; deaths, 21; Past Grand in the jurisdiction, 286; contributing members, 1256.

Amount received during the year for Initiations \$ 782 00
do do for degrees - 1,351 50
do charged for do - 3,525 61
do received for dues - 3,069 84
do do for fines and other - 425 00
do do for widows and orphans - 1,135 14
Total \$10,290 05

Two Lodges have been instituted since the last meeting, viz: Scotland Neck Lodge, No 61, and Cold Water Lodge, No 62.

The adoption of the constitution for Subordinate Lodges, came up for adoption, and was indefinitely postponed.

The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will take place at Statesville, on the 4th Tuesday in November, '59.

Fatal Affray.

A correspondent furnishes us the following particulars of an affray at Chapel Hill:
"An affray took place at Chapel Hill on the night of the 22d inst., between a student by the name of Boylan from Raleigh, and another student named Flanner from Wilmington, in which a student by the name of Walsh from Mobile, Ala., interfered to make peace. The lights were extinguished, and Walsh received a stab from Boylan, which is considered fatal. Flanner and a young man by the name of Cole were cut slightly. Liquor was the instigator."

Boylan was not arrested and has left Chapel Hill. It is thought that Walsh may recover.

There was a man by the name of Hobbler stabbed and killed in Winston, yesterday, by a man named Shultz. Liquor was the cause of the affray.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the execution of a negro in Winston, but he has been respited to afford the Governor time to examine the petition for a pardon.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have refused the request of Mr. Whitehouse to be permitted to make further tests and experiments. Great excitement is said to prevail at Valentia in consequence of this refusal and the closing up of the company's premises. At a banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company of London on the 9th, Sir Charles Bright, the engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was toasted. In replying, he said that the partial failing to carry out the telegraphing between Europe and America should cause no astonishment. There could be no doubt of ultimate success. It was simply a question of time.

Morphy the Chess Champion.

The great American champion, Mr. Morphy, has been measuring himself in Europe against a new series of antagonists, belonging to the highest rank of Parisian society, assembled at the palace of Prince Murat. Twelve games were played, with the following result: With the Duke of Brunswick and Count Isouard Mr. Morphy won five games with the above reinforced by the Count Casabianca Mr. Morphy won five successive games, and one drawn; with the Princes Murat and Count Casabianca Mr. Morphy won the one game.

He has also played twenty-nine even games with other individuals, of which Mr. Morphy won twenty-five. Mr. Journaud and M. Riviere (brother of the notorious 'gallant Zouave') won one game and had one drawn, Mr. Morphy winning six games. With M. Laroche Morphy won five games, and two drawn; with M. Baucher Morphy won two games, and with M. Journaud, singly, Morphy won twelve games.

The Vote of Illinois.
The aggregate vote of Illinois at the late election was 252,172, an increase of 13,191 over the highest previous vote. The Republican candidates had 125,462 votes, the Douglas Democrats 121,889, the Administration Democrats 5,021.

Change in the Cabinet.
The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer says, we "have it from pretty high authority, that the Hon. Howell Cobb, now Secretary of the Treasury, has accepted the position of Minister to France. What has prompted this movement, we are not informed. If the report be true, this change will probably result in a re-organization of the Cabinet."

Census of Raleigh.
A census of the city of Raleigh, just taken, shows that there were, on the 1st of June last, 2,518 white inhabitants—1,204 male and 1,314 female; 408 free colored—157 male and 251 female; and 1,426 slaves—617 male and 809 female. Making the total number of inhabitants 4,352.

New Invention.
A person at Niagara Falls has succeeded in an invention which he announces to be an "electrical cannon." It produces sixty discharges in a minute without becoming heated. A patent has been procured, and the proprietor intends shortly to exhibit its power and facility in this city, and then proceed to the War Office at Washington to astonish the President, Secretary of War, and all the practical subordinates of its superiority over all other missiles of destruction.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.
Condensed from Saturday's Standard.
In the Senate on Thursday and Friday, various unfavorable reports on bills were made from committees. Among them, against the bill to confer banking privileges on the N. C. Central Atlantic and Pacific railroad company; against legislation on the subject of public highways; against incorporating the Milton and Yanceyville Junction railroad; against the bill relative to insolvent debtors; against the bill to require magistrates to keep records of their official proceedings. An unfavorable report of a committee is generally equivalent to rejection.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill to incorporate the Buckhorn Iron company. Mr. Houston a bill to repeal the 3d sec. 102 chap. Rev. Code, and to increase the salaries of Superior court judges. Referred.

Mr. Battle, a bill to repeal the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th secs. 2d chap. Rev. Code. Referred.

Mr. Davidson, a bill to facilitate the collection of debts. Judiciary.

In the Commons on Friday and Saturday, bills were presented by Mr. Windley, to prevent Gipsies and vagrants from strolling through the State.

Mr. Moore of Chatham, to charter the Alamance mining and manufacturing company.

Mr. Whitfield, concerning public roads.

Mr. Shaw, to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad company.

Mr. Holdselaw, concerning vacant lands.

Mr. Smith, to change the time of holding the Supreme Court.

Mr. Martin, providing for hiring out free negroes, on conviction in certain cases.

Mr. Byrd, to amend 66th chap. revised code, concerning justices of the peace.

Mr. Burke, to amend revised code, chapter entitled Salaries and Fees.

Mr. Bryan, to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Bank.

Mr. Haywood, to provide for the payment of a portion of the public debt.

The Judiciary committee reported against the bill to remove Jewish disabilities under the constitution.

The bill to extend the corporation limits of the town of Statesville, has passed its third reading in the House.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Democrat says:

Since my last letter the Legislature has been driving ahead. The Speaker of the House, Hon. Thos. Settle, Jr., makes a good presiding officer, and is spoken of in complimentary terms by every one.

C. H. Wiley has been re-elected Superintendent of Common Schools. R. P. Waring, Esq., of Charlotte, was a candidate for the office, and received 13 votes.

The bill providing aid for the Coal Field Railroad by an exchange of bonds, was under discussion in both Houses on Thursday. Mr. Gilmore made an able speech in its favor in the Senate; and Mr. McKay, in the House, made an appeal that ought to have convinced all that the bill should pass. It should stand on its own merits, as a matter in which the State is interested. The Senate postponed the bill for consideration on Tuesday, and the House has agreed to take it up again on Wednesday.

In the case of Mr. Moore, a member from Martin county, who is not 21 years old, the House decided to allow him to retain his seat, the Constitution being silent as to the age requisite for a member, although it does not permit a man under 21 to vote.

A bill has been introduced to prevent Gipsies from strolling through the State.

The Danville connection bill is now before the Legislature, and is creating some sensation, you may depend. Among its advocates and opponents there are men of ability, who will discuss the question thoroughly. Your Senator, Mr. Davidson, introduced a resolution repealing that odious restriction on the statute book prohibiting the building of a road of any kind without a charter, which caused a considerable flutter among the enemies of the Danville connection. I see a long article in the last Raleigh Register in opposition to granting a charter. The Register would not have published such an article last summer while its candidate for Governor, Mr. McRae, was going through the State advocating the connection.

In the Senate on Friday, the Internal Improvement committee reported against granting a charter, but this was to have been expected.

Bills to increase the salaries of the Superior Court Judges, and to add one or more Judges to the Supreme Court bench were introduced. Also, by Mr. Davidson, to facilitate the collection of debts.

In the House, on Friday, Dr. Pritchard introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte.

Gov. Bragg gave a grand party on Thursday night, and Hon. Mr. Branch had one on Tuesday night. Everybody enjoyed themselves and everything passed off finely.

IREDELL EXPRESS.
EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
STATESVILLE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10.

A Short Talk.
On Monday last we received from Philadelphia, a portion of our new Type, after a long voyage, and too late to use in printing the first side of this issue, excepting the head. The inside is printed upon new letter, which will be used altogether hereafter. New column rules and other improvements will be introduced so soon as the materials can be obtained from the foundry; and no pains will be spared in a general way, to make the Express every thing in point of excellence which its friends would desire to see it.

Printing Press and Materials for Sale.
Having supplied our office with a new press and Types, we offer for sale, the press and types on which the "Ashcroft Bulletin" was printed, having no further use for them. They would be sold low, and would be very suitable for issuing a medium sheet.

A Word in our own Behalf.
We hope that our friends generally, will use some effort, when to them it might be convenient and so procure a few additional subscribers, that we may not have the burden of a heavy expense without a corresponding patronage. Having but a limited advertising custom, as compared with other papers generally, our columns will be well-filled with reading matter, and subscribers will not fail in getting the worth of their money.

Hawks' History of North Carolina.
We are placed under obligations to the publishers, Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, for a copy of the second volume of this work. It is printed in the best style of the typographic art, as a History of the Old North State should be, and reflects great credit upon the skill of the publishers. Of its merits, being written by one of the best Historians of the Age, none can doubt.

Thanks.
We tender thanks to the Philomathean Literary Society of Olin, through Mr. Clegg, for the compliment of electing the Senior an honorary member.

To Hon. L. B. Carnichael, for a copy of Mr. Caldwell's "State Improvement and Relief Bank" bill. For the main features of which we will endeavor to find room in our next issue.

To friends in New York and California for files of late papers. And to Mr. D. Gillespie Weston, Mo., for a slip from the office of the St. Joseph Journal, containing late California intelligence.

The Salisbury Banner.
Has donned a new head, and made its appearance this week looking as bright as a new pin and as merry as a lark. The Banner deals dexter blow at opponents occasionally, but they are not very hurtful. It is an excellent paper, however, and we wish it all manner of pecuniary success.

Late From Great Salt Lake.
Mr. Schmidt came directly through from Floyd, having left this post on the 14th of October. Gen. Johnston went in winter Quarters on the 12th and Col Crossman, as assistant Q. M., on the 13th, and all the troops would go into winter quarters in a week. A number of dragon horses were straying off in the mountains and being lost. Heavy rains and high winds, blowing down the soldiers' tents, had prevailed at Camp Floyd. Quarter Masters' stores and provisions were plenty at the Camp, and no fears of short rations during the winter were entertained.

There was a dearth of new salt Lake City. Money and everything else was plenty but lumber. There was a great scarcity and, consequently a great demand for this article. The U. S. District Court had adjourned to the first Monday in this month.

On the night of the 12th a Mormon police officer was shot and dangerously wounded in the thigh, by some teamsters, in attempting to rescue some of their comrades from the calaboose. The affair created considerable excitement.

Commissioner Frost Paved our streets last night.

Connected with the Express Printing Office, will be a well furnished Jobbing Department, for executing Work in the best style, and for reasonable prices. We have engaged for his branch of business one of the best Printers in the South, who has had a long experience in the best publishing houses in Philadelphia, where he was brought up to the Art in its perfection.

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Catalogues, Cards, Labels and all other kinds of Printing solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Chin. Hall, Charlotte.
Read the advertisement of Messrs. J. Hart & Co., the proprietors of this establishment in Charlotte, to be seen in another column.

Several advertisements of much interest to the public, of property and merchandise for sale. Negroes to be hired, &c., will be found in advertising columns to all of which we will direct public attention.

Snod. Camp Machine Shop, Alamance.
It will be perceived on reference to our advertising columns, that we have accepted an agency of the above named manufacturing establishment, for this county and section, and we will receive applications for articles that may be wanting.

Pers. as desirous to Remit us Money.
Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's receipt to exhibit in case the money get lost. Gold dollars, when sent, should be sent to the inside of the sheet with sealing wax, & a wafer. Post stamps will be received at money.

Carolina City, Nov. 27th, 1858.
Messrs. Editors: It may be interesting to your readers, and particularly to the merchants and farmers, to know how quick freight can be transported from Statesville to Carolina City. W. H. Haynes, Esq., of Irrell, shiped a quantity of flour and other produce on the 22d inst., and it left Statesville on the morning of the 23d. On the night of the 24th, it was put in the water house at C. City, making only three days on the road.

I give you this information more readily, because of the detention of goods recently between here and Statesville. There is no reason why goods should not go as quick from this place to Statesville as from thence here. There has been gross neglect on some of the roads, and I think most likely that it occurred at this end of the line.

Yours Truly, W. B. GRANT.

A gentleman in Philadelphia advertises ten dollars reward for the recovery of an overcoat and a pocket book containing money and valuable papers. The thief returned the papers through the post office, on the outside of the wrapper was pasted the advertisement, and under it was written, "I lost the money and coat."

Death of Judge Nash.
The Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, died at his residence in Hillsboro, on Saturday last, the 4th inst. He was 77 years old, and had been on the bench in North Carolina for a number of years past.

The Legislature of South Carolina, after nine ballottings, succeeded on the 2d inst., in electing a U. S. Senator. Col. James Chesnut, Jr., having received 92 votes—a majority of 47 over all others—was declared elected for six years from the 4th of March next. At the time of his election Mr. Chesnut was Speaker of the State Senate.

John Letcher has been nominated by the Democratic Convention for Governor of Virginia.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court of South Carolina, have refused to find a true bill against the crew of the slave Echo for being engaged in the slave trade.

Shocking Tragedy at Chicopee, Mass.
The Springfield Republican gives the particulars of a horrid tragedy which was perpetrated at Chicopee, on Friday evening the 15th inst. The parties to the tragedy were Alexander Desmasteau, a man about twenty-five years of age, and Augustine Lucas, a girl eight years old, both of French extraction. Desmasteau is a traveling vagabond pedler; the girl Lucas was boarding in the family of Peter Dame, a Frenchman, in Chicopee, her father, who was separated from his wife, living in New York.

It appears that Desmasteau went to Chicopee on Friday, the 25th inst., from Mittenague, and sought employment as a burnisher in the Ames factory, where Dame, with whom he was acquainted works. He also applied to the Dwight Mills. He was intoxicated, "looked as if he had had a hard time of it." After leaving Dwight Mills, Desmasteau went to the residence of Mrs. Dame, the mother of Peter Dame, where he met the wife of Peter, to whom he made some familiar advances. Being sharply repulsed, he got into his buggy and drove off to the residence of Peter Dame, Mrs. Dame following on foot. Before Mrs. Dame arrived, he had taken the girl Augustine, on the pretense that he wanted to go and see her mother, and proceeded to the Cabot bridge.

It was seen by several people, but no one seems to have thought anything strange of it except Mrs. Peter Dame, who was at once alarmed at the loss, but had no other fear than that the girl had been abducted for the benefit of the mother. All this occurred between half past six and seven o'clock. About seven Desmasteau was again at the house of Mrs. Dame the elder, where he met Mrs. Peter Dame, now in search of the child. He declared he knew nothing about the matter, and exhibited not the least concern, but proceeded to wash his hands and sit down at the table. Mrs. Dame, however, had sent for officer Clapp, and Desmasteau was at once arrested for kidnapping, and on Saturday, the 6th, Judge Whitaker of the Police Court arrested him over for trial. At the same time he was found to have stolen some silver plated ware from the Ames Company, and for this he was sentenced to the house of correction for one year.

Book and Job-Work.

Connected with the Express Printing Office, will be a well furnished Jobbing Department, for executing Work in the best style, and for reasonable prices. We have engaged for his branch of business one of the best Printers in the South, who has had a long experience in the best publishing houses in Philadelphia, where he was brought up to the Art in its perfection.

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Chin. Hall, Charlotte.
Read the advertisement of Messrs. J. Hart & Co., the proprietors of this establishment in Charlotte, to be seen in another column.

Several advertisements of much interest to the public, of property and merchandise for sale. Negroes to be hired, &c., will be found in advertising columns to all of which we will direct public attention.

Snod. Camp Machine Shop, Alamance.
It will be perceived on reference to our advertising columns, that we have accepted an agency of the above named manufacturing establishment, for this county and section, and we will receive applications for articles that may be wanting.

Pers. as desirous to Remit us Money.
Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's receipt to exhibit in case the money get lost. Gold dollars, when sent, should be sent to the inside of the sheet with sealing wax, & a wafer. Post stamps will be received at money.

Carolina City, Nov. 27th, 1858.
Messrs. Editors: It may be interesting to your readers, and particularly to the merchants and farmers, to know how quick freight can be transported from Statesville to Carolina City. W. H. Haynes, Esq., of Irrell, shiped a quantity of flour and other produce on the 22d inst., and it left Statesville on the morning of the 23d. On the night of the 24th, it was put in the water house at C. City, making only three days on the road.

I give you this information more readily, because of the detention of goods recently between here and Statesville. There is no reason why goods should not go as quick from this place to Statesville as from thence here. There has been gross neglect on some of the roads, and I think most likely that it occurred at this end of the line.

Yours Truly, W. B. GRANT.

A gentleman in Philadelphia advertises ten dollars reward for the recovery of an overcoat and a pocket book containing money and valuable papers. The thief returned the papers through the post office, on the outside of the wrapper was pasted the advertisement, and under it was written, "I lost the money and coat."

Death of Judge Nash.
The Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, died at his residence in Hillsboro, on Saturday last, the 4th inst. He was 77 years old, and had been on the bench in North Carolina for a number of years past.

The Legislature of South Carolina, after nine ballottings, succeeded on the 2d inst., in electing a U. S. Senator. Col. James Chesnut, Jr., having received 92 votes—a majority of 47 over all others—was declared elected for six years from the 4th of March next. At the time of his election Mr. Chesnut was Speaker of the State Senate.

John Letcher has been nominated by the Democratic Convention for Governor of Virginia.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court of South Carolina, have refused to find a true bill against the crew of the slave Echo for being engaged in the slave trade.

Shocking Tr