

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

On Friday last, PHILIP S. WHITE, Esq., late head of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in the United States, delivered two lectures to the citizens of Hillsboro and its vicinity, which surpassed, perhaps, any thing of the kind ever heard by our citizens. He seemed to have perfect control of the feelings of his audience, at one time convulsing them with laughter and at another exciting them to tears. Nor did he deal altogether in the humorous and pathetic; facts and arguments were presented with so much force that it was almost impossible to withstand them, and we are persuaded that the impressions made upon the minds of his numerous audience will not be soon effaced. We are sorry that a larger number of friends from the country were not present to hear Mr. White's eloquent lectures; many, we learn, are deeply regretting that they did not come in, since they have heard accounts of the eloquence and powers of the lecturer. Eighteen of our most respectable citizens connected themselves with the Order of the Sons of Temperance on Friday night, and we understand that several others have applied for admission since that time.

We are informed that Mr. White's lectures at Chapel Hill, on Saturday, were as effective as those delivered in this place. Four members of the faculty, and sixteen or more students, we learn, were initiated into the Order by Mr. White, on Saturday night.

This Temperance movement to which Mr. White has added so great an impetus, by we trust, will result in great good to our country. It has certainly done good in this community, and also in Chapel Hill, as we are assured by those who have had opportunities for observation. So good a cause, commending itself, as it does, to the Christian and philanthropist, must take hold upon the consciences and judgments of men; and though it may meet with opposition for a time from antagonistic interests, yet it must ultimately triumph. Though not a member of the Order, we are friendly to temperance organization, and we heartily wish the Sons abundant success in their noble work.—Hillsboro Recorder, Oct. 16.

RANDOLPH COTTON FACTORIES.

A little over a year ago we made out, from personal inspection, a pretty full statistical notice of the cotton manufacturing establishments on Deep River, in Randolph County. At that time the lower one, or "Deep River," manufactory, and the upper one, erected by the "Union" company, were not completed. They are now partially in operation. The rise in cotton, just at the time the mills were got ready for business, has prevented a favorable start. On a visit to the "Union" establishment, the foremost of this week, we found about half the machinery in operation. All the machinery is of the newest and most improved patterns and turns out beautiful descriptions of yarns and cloth. Under the first favorable change in prices, they will, like their cotemporaries, embark on a "full tide of successful experiment."

A visit to the factories at Franklinsville and Cedar Falls, introduced us to the same busy scenes exhibited a year ago. The "hum of industry" at those establishments only increases as time moves on. At the latter a new improvement—the use of mangle rollers—has gone up. It is comparatively simple, and involves no great expense; but requires the exercise of considerable skill and precision of workmanship, and saves to the Company an item of output hitherto spent at the North.

As a North Carolinian we are pleased to see the continued evidences of manufacturing thrift on Deep River, and hope that a few years more will exhibit additional establishments of the kind going up at the numerous unimproved sites on the river. The capital now invested is near \$200,000; the completion of the plank road, railroad, and navigation improvements must vastly increase the investments.—Greensboro Patriot.

The returns of the CENSUS are coming in with wonderful regularity and dispatch. I have looked over some of them at the Census Bureau, and find them to be complete in every respect. The schedules are so admirably arranged that the marshals appear to find little difficulty in filling them. For instance, I took up the returns from Augusta, Me., and went through them. They present an admirable view, complete in every respect, of the industrial pursuits, the life statistics, and the moral condition of the town. I asked the question of the intelligent Superintendent, Mr. Kennedy, whether the returns from the South and West were coming in with the same accuracy? He said that so far they had entirely met his views. The system, he thinks, is so excellent that failures will not often occur. If the system be carried out, it will present the most admirable view of the moral and industrial condition of a nation.—Several of the foreign Ministers have visited the bureau, and expressed great surprise and admiration at the facility with which the great work is carried on, as well as at the comprehensiveness of the plan and the accuracy of its execution. Wash. Cor. Journal Comm.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, October 19. The House of Bishops have refused to restore Bishop Onderdonk, and have rejected the petition of the diocese of New York, both by a majority of about two to one.

A canon has been passed by the House of Clerical and lay deputies, providing for the election of an assistant Bishop where the Bishop of a diocese has been suspended.

BISHOP ANDREWS ON DISUNION.

You need not be alarmed, Mr. Editor, I am not going to preach treason or rebellion, or anything of that sort; nor am I going to enlist under the Whig or Democratic banner. Nor indeed would that be an easy task, for it would be something puzzling in the present state of parties, to define with any great precision the confession of faith which either would adopt. My creed is simple and short. I go for my country, my whole country, as represented by the indissoluble Union of all the States of our great confederacy; and I go for the maintenance of the rights and immunities of each separate State or territory. I repudiate war at any time if it can be avoided; and especially all civil war between brethren of the same political household. It is an easy matter to talk of it, and there may be no shuddering when we hear of it; but the realization will bring blood and ruin and heart-breaking and agony, widowhood and orphanage, such as neither we nor our fathers have ever heard or dreamed of. Ruthless demagogues, either North or South, may talk of it in strains of flaming eloquence, because they hope by this means to mount into power or to maintain power already acquired; but it becomes the substantial yeomanry of the country upon whom the burden of such things must fall, the people from whose hearts and purses the blood and treasure must flow by which such a contest is to be sustained, it becomes them to ponder this matter seriously; to look well to the cost of such a struggle and to its issue and its gains.—At any rate let us resolve as Southern men, to proceed calmly, deliberately, justly, patiently, in our resistance of what we deem the unjust aggression of our Northern brethren. Let us exhaust every other argument and try every other means of redress before we indulge for a moment the idea of dissolving the Union of these States; and when this catastrophe comes, if come it must, let it find us at the last ditch, having tried every peaceable remedy, ready with arm and heart to defend ourselves.

Well, here is my creed, and perhaps I owe to you and your readers an apology, for obtruding upon you or them anything which might seem to savor of politics.—Indeed, I have during a ministry of nearly forty years, carefully abstained from meddling with political strifes; but I am not sure but the present crisis in our national affairs demands that the ministers of God depart a little from their usual cautious policy; and while it is true, that as messengers of peace they should avoid as far as possible all intermeddling with mere party strife, yet in a momentous crisis like that which is now upon us, I know not why the ministers of God who have as deep an interest in the weal of the nation as any other class of citizens, should not be at liberty to give utterance fully and freely to their convictions and feelings.

HORRID MURDER.

Committed in New Scotland, N. Y. When the murder of Dr. Parkman, by Dr. Webster, was made public, it seemed as if the climax of crime was reached; but the murder of two innocent children for the purpose of becoming possessed of a few hundred dollars, will outdo that on the score of brutality. It seems two orphan children by the name of Lester, were living with their uncle, who was strongly attached to them; this uncle had married a widow by the name of Dunbar, who had a son about 20 years of age, who had been married but a few weeks.

Circumstances seem to fix the murder upon this young Dunbar and his mother, as follows:—On the day of the commission of the murder, the uncle of the children was absent on business, and young Dunbar had sent his wife to her father's. During the day the mother sent the youngest child, a boy, to the barn where Dunbar was, when he was probably murdered, soon after she sent the other, a boy of about eight years, out to call his brother, he was told by Dunbar that his brother had gone to the woods, where he went to search for him, and was murdered. Upon the return of the uncle inquiry was made for the boys and he was told that they were at some jellations. This appeared the uncle till morning, when, not finding the children any where in the neighborhood, he became alarmed and a general search was made by the vicinity; but it was observed that Dunbar was unwilling to engage in the search, and during the time a person who was watching the movements of Dunbar, observed that he went from the barn in a certain direction towards the woods and looked in a particular direction, as though fixing his eyes upon something. By searching in that direction, the body of the youngest child was found covered with stones and brush, and subsequently the other was found hanging in a tree. When the bodies were brought into the house Dunbar expressed an unwillingness to see them, which added to the suspicions already raised, and he was arrested and held for trial. If he is guilty of committing these murders, as circumstances seem to indicate, it is certainly one of the most cold-blooded and cruel that we could have dreamed of. It seems impossible that a human being could for a remote hope of a few hundred dollars thus murder two such young and innocent children; the heart sickens at the contemplation of the deed, and we make inquiry, was he a human being? Whoever may be the guilty party, we hope they will be brought to merited punishment.—Albany Courier.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

The surprising prosperity, and the rapid growth into public favor, of this institution were very forcibly illustrated a few days ago, by one of the largest stockholders in it being offered ten per cent. for his stock, which he refused. The premium itself would have amounted to \$2500.

FREE NEGROES DEBAMPING.

We learn from the Wilmington Aurora that about 700 free negroes have left that place for the Northern States, in consequence of the stringent measures pursued towards them; and as many more will leave in a short time.—N. Car.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1856.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

We see by the Northern papers, that this Law is raising a wonderful stir among the negroes and fanatics in some of the free States. Liberty and repeal meetings are being held every where, and the attendants of them go armed to the teeth. Some distinguished persons are leading their influence, too, to these nullification movements, and no doubt a most desperate struggle is to ensue between these disorganizers and the true friends of civil Liberty in those States. Well, we shall watch the progress and turn of things with some anxiety, but little fear as regards the final issue. The Law could never have been passed without the votes of Northern men. They were well convinced of its justice, and of the absolute necessity of its establishment, otherwise they would have voted it down. It is hardly to be supposed that the great body of the Northern people will not sanction the course of their representatives in a cause so manifestly just and so obviously demanded by every consideration of peace and prosperity to the Country. We shall expect, therefore, that whatever resistance may at any time be made to the faithful execution of the law, these weighty considerations will exert their due force, and that the free negroes and fanatics will be compelled to succumb to the laws of the land. Should it prove otherwise, and the law be rendered inoperative by resistance of the character alluded to, the South will then have a most righteous complaint against her neighbors of the North, and should immediately take the necessary steps to secure her own protection, and to defend her rights; and that she will do it, there is no doubt.

The African Repository.—We have received the October No. of this work. It is published at Washington, once a month by the American Colonization Society, at \$1 00 per annum. It contains 32 pages of printed matter, and is subject only to newspaper postage. Those who feel interested in the Colonization enterprise, and who desire information as it regards the rising Republic of Liberia, would find this journal to meet their wants exactly.—We are obliged to the publishers for the number which they have sent us, and as we shall be pleased to extract from the work occasionally, we hope the Repository may be continued to us.

The cause of colonization, twenty or more years ago, was ardently cherished in all this region of country; but the intemperate zeal of Northern abolitionists had the effect of most completely arresting its progress. For many years no effort in its behalf, worthy of the name, was made. We rejoice, however, that the better judgment and feelings of the people are returning to the subject, and that it is evincing itself by liberal contributions to carry on the work. The people here seem to have concluded that the wrong-doing of others in the North, is no justification for idleness on their part.

We notice, in the "Repository" that the Rev. Jesse Rankin, who is a collecting agent of the American Colonization Society, is credited by the sum of \$133 75, which he has collected at Salisbury, Gold-Hill, Statesville, Bethany Church, Tabor Church, Lexington, Jamestown, Greensborough, Wilkesborough, New Market, Taylorsville, and Pioneer Mills. This, we presume, is but a small part of all his collections—the amount raised since the publication of the September No. of the "Repository," probably.

It is matter for sincere rejoicing to find this cause growing in the affections of the people. It is one which involves the happiness of two races,—the white and the black—and must affect the destiny of two Republics—our own and the rising Republic of Liberia. Congress should come to the rescue here, and we doubt not, from present appearances, that the time is not distant when Government aid will render more efficient the present efforts of private enterprise to further this cause.

Advertisements.—We would invite the attention of our readers, and especially those who trade to Salisbury, to the advertisements of M. Brown & Son, Boger & Maxwell, E. Myers, Brown, Fraley & Co., and Enniss, Shemwell & Co. These gentlemen are all giving the most satisfactory evidence of a determined purpose to merit public favor. Their motto seems to be, a "fast penny is better than a slow shilling." Give them a call: you will find them all pleasant gentlemen to deal with, and very accommodating.

Docts. Brown & James, too, it will be seen by their advertisement, are selling off their Drugs, Medicines, &c., at cost. Persons who may want articles in this line, will not have as good an opportunity to obtain them cheap, perhaps for years to come, as the one now offered them.

The "Lincoln Courier," by Thomas J. Eccles, Esq., comes to us in an entire new dress. The Courier is a spirited and honorably conducted Democratic paper. We wish the editor, personally, all the success which his enterprise, industry, and talent merit.

Low Waters.—Nearly all the small streams in this part of the country, and as far East as Pittsborough, are so low that it is with difficulty the people can obtain meal or flour. We have heard of some mills which have had to stop grinding.

The Post Master General has established a new Post Office in Anson County, North Carolina, called "Carolina Female College," and S. W. Neal has been appointed Post Master.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.

Upon the whole whilst we think the Convention will contain a majority of patriots who will advocate secession, we confess we fear a different result, and it is quite certain there will be no approach to that unanimity so very important in this case.

Well, if Georgia takes, as she ought, the lead in this great movement of Southern deliverance, what will North Carolina do? We cannot tell. If she will look tamely on, regardless of her mutual interests with other States of the south, and rank herself in an unnatural alliance with her adversaries against her own political kindred, if she determines to hesitate on points so vital until other energies have delivered her from thralldom, if she determines to remain in the Union until she is kicked out.

"Why let her, till the land's despair
Cries out to heaven, and bondage grows
Too vile for even the vile to bear!"

If all the State were as ripe and spirited as this immediate region, she would now be what Georgia is, the Banner State of the South.—She is in fact far more deeply interested in secession. She has a larger sea coast, more ports, which if small are numerous. If allowed to impose her own customs, she could thus raise a revenue sufficient to dispense with the necessity of imposing a cent of direct tax.

However the battle may go, we feel that we have done our duty.—Wiz. Aurora.

What will North Carolina do? Suppose she stands by the Constitution and the Union: What will the editor of the Aurora do? Surely he cannot "feel that we have done our duty" until he has brought that "grape vine" to operate!—We beg pardon, Mr. Aurora, for we doubt not you are sick of that "vine" subject, and if you will quit preaching disunionism, we will never mention it again.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1856.

Dear Watchman:—A mass meeting of the colored population of the Empire city, was held in the Park on Saturday afternoon. The two principal objects of the meeting were to openly disavow any regard for the Fugitive Slave Law, and to welcome the Baltimore fugitive slave, Hamlet, on his restoration to freedom.

Hamlet, you will recollect is the negro who left his mistress in Baltimore about two years ago—came to this city and has been running at large ever since; until the new law was passed, when he was seized, and I believe the first one carried back to his owner under that law. Experience having taught the fellow that he could not better his condition here, he was well enough satisfied to return to his mistress; for he said himself that he runaway from her through the persuasions and promises of certain Abolitionists, who failed to do anything for him after they had got him off.

There was considerable speculating while the meeting lasted, and the darkies were all advised to arm themselves with Bowie knives and revolvers and to defend their liberty with their lives. Upon the whole it was a rich scene, and partook fully, both of the ludicrous and ridiculous. The negro here is the negro still; and a man might as well try to make the lion wear a pleasing countenance or a mule sing to the tune of Old Hundred as to make him anything else.

If the North would let the South and the negroes alone, and sympathize with, and do something more for, their poor Irish servants, it would be better not only for the two sections of the country, but for the negroes themselves.

Northern men rail out in voices of thunder against the institutions of African slavery, yet they take advantage of the disabilities of the poor oppressed sons of Ireland, and make slaves (or servants as they call them) of them, and no one ever even whispers a word in disapproval of it. I know it is a current report in the South that the Northern people attend to all their farms and household affairs themselves, but it is not so; it is done by their Irish servants, who being among them, and not being able to do otherwise, are obliged to accept of such offers as the owners of property feel disposed to make them. As for my part, I think I had, excepting the color, just as leave be a Sambo or Dina in the South, as a Patrick or Rosa at the North. The difference between the position of either, would not I think be more in point of importance than that.

"Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee." A. P.

THE GREAT UNION MEETING.

Mobile has Spoken! and Her Voice is for the Union!

The meeting on Tuesday, the proceedings of which will be found in our columns this morning, was acknowledged by all to have been the largest political meeting ever held in Mobile. There is no mistaking this demonstration. A large majority of the voters of Mobile county were present and put their seal of reprobation on the odious doctrine of secession and all other schemes for the dissolution of the Union. Under the broad banner of the Union, Whigs and Democrats met harmoniously together, forgetting all party differences, and pledged themselves to each other to make common cause in defence of the constitution as it is and the Union as it is.

We have no room to-day for comment on this glorious meeting. Our columns are too much occupied, and we shall defer to another occasion the remarks we intended to make. We cannot omit to say, however, that the speech of Judge Hopkins was one of the ablest arguments to which we ever had the pleasure of listening. We are promised a full report of it, when we shall take great pleasure in laying it before our readers.

The number present at this great meeting was estimated at 1500 to 2000, and they were all Union men. Our opponents kept away, and made every effort in their power to prevent others from going. But it was of no avail.—The people were there. Mobile has Spoken, and her voice is for the Union!—Mobile Advertiser, Oct. 10.

MAIL ROBBERY!

A telegraphic despatch was received here on Sunday evening by the Postmaster of this city, informing him that the New York mails for Richmond, Raleigh, Wheeling, and points westward of Wheeling, were robbed on Saturday night at Gray's Ferry near Philadelphia. No particulars of the robbery have been received; but, if the entire mails enumerated were stolen, money and drafts to a large amount must have fallen into the hands of the robbers, and it would seem proper the bankers, brokers, and business men generally should be upon the look-out for the stolen funds.

We understand that the Post Office Department has already adopted measures for the investigation of the case, and that a large reward has been offered for the apprehension of the robber or robbers.

REMAINS OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

We learn from R. W. Margaw, Esq., the efficient President of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, that the remains of Gen. Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, will leave Washington City, in a car furnished by the Susquehanna Railroad Company, on the morning of the 25th of October, at six o'clock, and will reach Baltimore at 8 o'clock, where Col. Taylor and Col. W. S. Bliss will take possession of the corpse.—They will then proceed over the Susquehanna Road, by the express train, stopping at York a few minutes, and will go thence to Writtsville, where they will cross the Columbia bridge and proceed by the new river railroad on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, to Middle-town, and thence to Harrisburg, and so over the Central Railroad to Pittsburgh, where they will take the steamer to Louisville. The Portsmouth and Central Railroad Companies have behaved with liberality and promptitude, passing the remains and the escort free of all expense.

"Old Whitey" precedes the remains of his illustrious master, and will take the railroad at Washington, via Baltimore, to York and Columbia, where he will go by Leech's Canal Line to Pittsburgh, and so on to Kentucky.—Baltimore Sun.

Cheering.—Just listen to the following cheering notes from the Union bugle of Harvey M. Walters, editor of the Nashville Union, and the leader of the Democracy of Old Tennessee, upon the reception of the news of the passage of the adjustment bills through Congress, including the California bill of course. The Tennessee Democracy are not afraid to "shoot for joy" upon the passage of bills which are just to the whole country, and which "saved the Republic!"—Mobile Adv.

The Sound of Joy.—What is that we hear? It is the deep-toned roar of a cannon, proclaiming the joy of our citizens, without distinction of party, that Congress has done its duty and saved the Republic. What heart does not swell with pride and exultation?—Whose feelings are so cold that he does not respond with enthusiasm to the glorious music? Thank God—the fire of patriotism is burning brighter and brighter. Thank God—this is a jubilee which towers high above party. Thank God—we are a Tennesseean, and Tennesseeans are rejoicing. May the same spirit pervade every State in the Union.

Ready to do every thing which may strengthen the ties already existing between the two States of Tennessee and South Carolina, the People of Tennessee want no more agitation—no more Conventions. Instead of a fire-eating Convention to condemn the action of Congress, and to discuss once more the necessity of "casting cannon and moulding bullets," both parties here are now making preparations to hold a jubilee to welcome home the men who have done their duty in peaceably settling those difficulties which threatened to overthrow the Republic.—This alone should be enough to convince agitators that this is not the place for further action—for plots to bring about revolutions!—will they not take heed and abandon those wild schemes, which, if persisted in, must end in their certain overthrow—which must bring upon them disgrace and infamy, as enemies to their country, as plotters for the destruction of all that gives it importance among the nations of the earth?—Nashville Banner.

ANTI-FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW MEETING.

BOSTON, Oct. 15. There was a large meeting last night in Faneuil Hall of citizens, in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law. The Hon. Charles F. Adams presided. A letter was read from the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Senr., stating his inability to be present from physical infirmity. He thought that the new Fugitive Slave Law would be as inoperative in Massachusetts as was the law of 1793. He counselled the fugitives to remain quiet; that the sentiment of Massachusetts was undoubtedly against the law.

Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, James A. Briggs of Cleveland, Ohio, Wm. B. Spooner, merchant of this city, Charles Redmond, Theodore Parker, and Rev. J. M. Colver, addressed the meeting.

A series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, condemning the law as unconstitutional, and advising the fugitives to remain here, as there is no fear that they will be taken back to bondage. The fugitives who had fled, were advised to return!

Near the close of the meeting, when the Hall was about half full; a resolution proposed by the Rev. Mr. Colver, that constitution or no constitution, law or no law, we will not allow a fugitive to be taken from Massachusetts, was adopted.

A large committee of vigilance was appointed.

The Baptists of New York on the "Fugitive Slave Law."

The New York State Baptist Convention, which met at Brookport on the 9th inst., Rev. Gibbon Williams in the chair, passed a series of resolutions repudiating the fugitive slave law as contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of National Independence, and opposed to the direct grants of the Constitution to every citizen, and to the Law of God. And as such, they pledge themselves not voluntarily to aid by any means whatever, in giving effectiveness to the law, for the speedy repeal of which they will do everything that is in their power.

RIOT AT CAMDEN.

There was much excitement at Camden, N. J. on Sunday and Monday, in consequence of a mob of negroes rescuing a colored fellow, charged with stealing, from an officer, they believing him to be a fugitive slave. It was as much as the Mayor, Sheriff and police could do, to prevent a violent mob. A police officer had a pistol presented at his head, and another had a large knife drawn upon him. Several colored persons, who assisted the officers, had subsequently to flee for their lives from the fury of the mob. The thief was re-captured, and three of the leaders in the riot arrested. The excitement continues alarming, and fears of a further outbreak are entertained.—Balt. Clipper.

Factories Stopped.—We regret to say that several of the Factories about here have stopped for some time. The reason assigned is, that cotton is too high to justify their buying it. This seems strange—that it is too high for the Factories here to buy it, where it is first sold, and then that Factories in Europe should be able to buy it, after it has been transported 4000 miles, reshipped four or five times, with costs and charges and commissions superadded thereto. There must be something wrong.—Is there variety enough among our factories—do they all furnish the same style of goods?—The Communicator.

STATE ELECTIONS.

South Carolina Election.—Ex-Gov. Aiken has been elected to Congress in the Charleston District, in the place of Mr. Holmes. The vote in Charleston was, for Aiken 1686, Holmes 881, J. S. Rhett 164.

Col. Carew, Editor of the Mercury, is elected State Senator, by a very large majority.

Louisiana.—Judge Bullard, Whig, has been elected to Congress in place of Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War, by a majority of 332 over Mr. Johnson.

Florida.—From the returns received, it is believed that Cabell, Whig, is re-elected to Congress by an increased majority. His opponent was Maj. John Beard, formerly of Rowan co. N. C.

The Florida Legislature will be Whig, it is believed, and it will have a senator to elect in place of Yulee, loco.

Ohio.—The Locofoco candidate for Governor is elected by a majority of about 1200 to 1500.

The Legislature consists of 49 Whigs, 48 Locos, and 11 free-soilers.

The result for Congress is 9 Whigs, 9 Democrats, Giddings, Free Soil, Townsend, Abolition Loco, and Johnson, Independent. In the present Congress, 7 Whigs, 11 Locos, and 3 Abolitionists.

PENNSYLVANIA.—15 Locos, and 9 Whigs are elected to Congress. In the present Congress, 13 Whigs, 10 Locos, 1 Native American.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.

Arrival of the Steamer Crescent City. The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York this morning, from Chagres, with San Francisco dates to the 11th September. She brings three hundred and forty passengers, and over a million in gold. There was no cholera at Chagres at the time of the departure of the Crescent City.

The steamer Tennessee arrived at Panama on the 4th ultimo, with a million of dollars in gold, and two hundred and fifty passengers.—The United States' Mail left San Francisco on the 15th September. John W. Haskell, of Boston; Edward Cutburt, Newbern, N. C.; Sam. S. Rodman, of New York; and John Houghton, of Vermont, died on board of the Crescent City. Mayor Bigelow, since the amputation of his arm, was improving. The Northern mines were averaging half an ounce to the diggers daily. Henry M. Nagle had failed for a large amount, seriously affecting other Banking houses. Flour had advanced to sixteen dollars, with large sales. Business generally was good. Prices of the most substantial articles were improving.

A lawsuit has lately taken place in France which, inasmuch as it tends to enlighten us regarding a profession as yet quite unknown in this country, is deserving of notice. Our doing so, also, may have the effect of inducing some enterprising gentleman to embark in the profession of "negotiator of marriages," in America. M. Henri Charles Napoleon de Foy, licensed negotiator of marriages, is a gentleman well known in France. His avocation consists in effecting introductions between parties, without his intervention, would probably never meet; in arranging marriages, and adjusting the contracts. It will thus be seen that M. Napoleon de Foy is a most valuable member of society, and his profession, that of hymeneal negotiator, one of immense importance to the interests of the human family.

Some time since, M. de Foy was waited upon by M. Designe, who desired to procure an alliance for his son, a young man of the finest prospects, five feet in height, and a passable performer on the violin. "I shall accomplish your object," said M. de Foy, "a noble heiress, niece of an ancient peer of France, who will possess a fortune of 350,000 francs." "Magnificent!" exclaimed M. Designe, with enthusiasm. "You shall receive 10,000 francs if the lady is won." The agreement is made, and shortly after the marriage is celebrated.—But, oh! the baseness of mankind!—M. de Foy is refused his pay, father and son alleging that the contract was an immoral one, and not binding in law or conscience. Hence has arisen the lawsuit, the details of which are given at some length in the Courier des Etats Unis.—Sufficient for us to give the result. M. de Foy has obtained a verdict for the full amount of his claim, 10,000 francs.

A Lost Child Found.—Some five years since a poor woman of the name of Moore, west her child then about eight years of age to the grocery, since which time all attempts to find her whereabouts has proved abortive. A few days since the now grown up girl was recognized by one of her old play mates, in a grocery store upon an errand from the family in which she resided as a domestic. Her play mate asked her why she did not go home to her parents? She burst into tears and replied that she did not know where to find them—they were dead, &c. The young friend watched her to her place of residence, and urged her to go home.

The mother being apprized of the circumstance, immediately sought out her child, who gives the following history of the case:—When she first approached the grocery, she was accosted by a man, who enticed her to go with him in a wagon. She lived with this family (they had no children) near Tarrytown, upwards of two years, when they packed up their goods, &c., and stated that they were going to live out west. She did not wish to go, and fled to a neighboring farmer's house, where she found protection and a home. She remained upwards of two years with this family, when she came to the city, and was living as a domestic when discovered as described. The mother and father could not recognize the child but the child at once recognized them. Their happiness was complete.—Tribune.

A Teetotal Horse.—As an old man and his wife were about to start in a one horse cart, from near Mallory's Stables, on Thursday evening the man placed a jug of whiskey in the front of the cart. No sooner had he done so, than the horse threw up his heels and kicked the jug to pieces. The old lady in a transport of delight threw her arms around the horse's neck and kissed him most affectionately, as much as to say, "you are right horse." The Temperance Society should buy that "horse."—Pet. Int.

UP-LAND RICE.

We have been shown a fine specimen of up-land rice raised by Dr. Washington H. Brown in this District. We think it equal to any swamp rice we have ever seen.—Sunter Banner.