

Throwing Dust in the Eyes of the People.

The boundary—the line of distinction—between the thin air and the solid earth is no longer definitely drawn, and there exists some difficulty in determining which is which.

As the wind rose in wild gusts, shaking the firmest structures, or sunk for the moment, in complaining sobs, we could not keep our mind from turning anxiously to those at sea, who were forced to bide the pelt of this pitiless storm.

About this very time of year, almost to a day, but three or four years since, a similar tornado swept over our coast, leaving many a widow and orphan to wail.

As we close this article, about noon, we cannot see that the weather has at all improved, in fact it is getting no better fast. The wind blows extravagantly and the rain rains cross-leggily, and umbrellas turn wrong side out destructively, and hoops keep indoors prudently.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.—The New York papers are loud in their praise of the performance of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, late of Richmond, who has recently been attached to Miss Laura Keane's theatre in that city.

Our theatres here remember their enjoyment over Mr. Jefferson's capital acting at our old Temple of the Muses.

Important Railroad Movement.—We mentioned yesterday that the executive officers of the Baltimore and Ohio, the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies were in convention at New York.

The Maine Election.—The State election in Maine took place on the 4th instant, next Monday. The Boston Courier (old-line) writes as follows:

There are ostensibly but two parties in the field—the democrats, who take the broad ground of sustaining the present national administration, its policy, and its officers; and the republicans, who, as elsewhere, stand upon the glittering generalities of the anti-slavery sentiment.

TRANSPORTATION AGENT WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD.—THOS. H. LAW, Esq., having resigned his position as Transportation Agent on the W. & W. R. Road, to take effect on the 1st proximo, we understand that the Directors, at their meeting held yesterday, elected Mr. Thompson, of Goldsboro', to succeed him.

OSLOW COUNTY.—We learn from a letter from Oslow county, that at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held at Jacksonville last week, the former Sheriff, Mr. Reel, resigned to the Court, and put in nomination Mr. Harvey Cox, who was duly elected by the Magistrates, as Sheriff of said county until the next August election.

Secretary Thayer declares that he will not, on any account, leave the cabinet for the bench.

FROST AT THE EAST.—The "cold snap" of Sunday and Monday night extended over a large extent of country. In New Hampshire it was quite general, with more or less frost. At Concord the frost was light. At Manchester on Monday night there was a heavy frost. There was a slight frost upon the low grounds in the vicinity of Worcester, Mass., on Monday night. On Monday morning frost was seen on the sidewalks in Bangor, Me. There was a heavy frost on the Kennebec on Sunday night.—Baltimore Sun.

An Awful Blow.

Yesterday, all day, it blew very hard, but at night, a fresh hand must have been put to the bellows—perhaps two fresh hands,—for we have seldom listened to anything equal to it.

As the wind rose in wild gusts, shaking the firmest structures, or sunk for the moment, in complaining sobs, we could not keep our mind from turning anxiously to those at sea, who were forced to bide the pelt of this pitiless storm.

At home here, the China trees, those most brittle of all expedients for shade, have been the chief sufferers.—Standing in our office door, we can see two large, full-grown ones wholly prostrate, while all manner of limbs strew the ground.

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Three Days Later from Europe.

HALFAX, Sept. 9th.—The steamer Europa from Liverpool, with dates to the 20th ult., arrived here this morning.

The steamer Baltic arrived on Friday, the 28th, and the Persia on Saturday.

ENGLAND.—The Queen's speech congratulates Parliament on the peaceable aspect of the affairs of Europe, and expresses a belief that the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, through the earnest effort of the contracting parties, will eventually be satisfactorily settled.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday, and the Queen's speech was read.

It was the general impression that the Atlantic telegraph cable would be sold for the construction of a line to India.

JOHN DOHERTY, an extensive Liverpool dealer in American produce, who failed recently, has been arrested for swindling.

FROM INDIA.—The Indian mails had arrived. The main business of the government dispatch respecting India affairs are fully confirmed. The mutineers still held Delhi on the 14th of July. They had made three additional sorties, but were defeated in each with heavy loss.

Sir Hugh Wheeler was killed at Cawnpore, the garrison of which being reduced to famine, surrendered to the Head Sahib, who, in violation of the solemn promise, and massacre of the whole garrison, Sahib was subsequently defeated with great loss by Gen. Havelock, who re-occupied Cawnpore.

Further Foreign News from Europe.—HALFAX, Sept. 9th.—The London Times and other leading papers are full of accounts of the construction of a telegraph to India and the acquisition of the Atlantic cable for that purpose.

THE TIMES, in a leader on the subject, says: "The Atlantic Telegraph Company, in the exercise of their discretion, have decided on not immediately renewing the attempt to connect England with the United States, as they are not disposed for a similar enterprise in another direction."

INDIA.—Two native regiments mutinied at Seel Kot, Punjab, on the 9th of July, and massacred Captain Bishop, Dr. Graham, and Rev. Mr. Hunter, with his wife and child. The remaining Europeans were safe in fort. The mutineers were totally defeated on the 15th at Meerut.

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From the Baltimore Sun.

THE REVOLVED IN INDIA.—Further Accounts of the Mutiny.—The Mahomedans.—The Mutiny of the Madras and the Mysore Regiments.—An Adventurous Escape from Delhi.

We yesterday published a few extracts from private letters from India, in which the mutineers, and the hair-breadth escapes and terrible sufferings of the Europeans. The English journals continue the free publication of such letters, but most of them are but repetitions of previous narratives, interesting doubtless in the highest degree to the readers of the English papers, so many of whom have relatives and friends at the scene of the conflict.

When we could once get out of the fort we were all over the place cutting down the natives who showed any signs of opposition; we enjoyed these trips very much, so pleased it was to get out of that horrid fort for a few hours. One trip I enjoyed amazingly; I got on board a steamer with a gun, while the Sikhs and Fusiliers marched up to the city; we steamed up, throwing shot right and left, till we got up to the bad places, when we went ashore and peppered away with our guns—my old double barrel that I brought out from my bringing down niggers, so thirsty for vengeance was I. We fired the place right and left, and the boats were full of us. A freeman writes from Bangalore under date of July 4:

I know from the very best authority that the Mahomedans are plotting at this place, but whether they dare rise will depend on how things go on in other places.

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From the Philadelphia Press.

THE FOUR NAPOLEONS.—A statement has appeared in a French Journal, (our name, La Presse de Paris), that Louis Napoleon had purchased, from the East India Company, that part of the island of St. Helena which was inhabited by the Emperor Napoleon from 1815 to 1821.

Never was a man more popular in the country which he ruled, than this man. We do not except our own Washington, who seems regarded, among civilized nations, with reverence bordering upon veneration.

Washington, as the Liberator, may have been more justly entitled to affection and regard, than Napoleon, the Conqueror,—but it is the nature of the French to love and hate with something akin to ferocity. We remember, in silent gratitude, with what unselfish devotion, perseverance, courage, and judgment Washington devoted the best years of his life to the service of his country,—how when the great achievement was completed, by her admission into the family of nations, he laid down the almost sovereign trust which had been placed in his hands and retired into private life, how, at the unanimous call of the people, he gave eight years of his closing life to their service, in a civil capacity,—and how, when the death-angel summoned him to another and a better world, his grave was worn among a nation, the hero of his country, and, above all, many characteristics which endeared him to us, have won for Washington a like regard at home. In England, more particularly, this regard has deepened into a feeling of veneration.

For there was in the character of Washington many points of similitude to the leading traits of the English character itself. A warm heart, with a cold demeanor; invincible to the claims of ambition; a man of principle, which nothing could weaken; cool judgment and great perseverance, and that peculiar courage, which, while it rather shrinks from display, appears to gain intensity when called into action, and does not feel, for it will not submit to, such a thing as defeat.

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Another Napoleon now occupies the throne. Cleared, far-sighted, astute, politic, determined and unscrupulous, Louis Napoleon is perhaps the ablest man in Europe at this moment. He has converted the antagonism of England into a strong alliance, and, whatever else may be said, is the only European ruler called to supreme power by popular election.

More than the possession of Longwood is said to be his mind. We have heard, and we believe, that the Emperor of Austria has signified a desire to restore to France the ashes of the young Napoleon, so that he and his son, so sadly dismissed in life, may together sleep the sleep that knows no waking. "No doubt the sleep will be accepted, and Paris will have another magnificent show, when the coffin of the fair lad, once known, even when an infant, as "King of Rome," is placed by the side of the modern Charlemagne.

There is a moral in such a show which the French will scarcely take to heart, though the ruler, who has passed through hard vicissitudes of fortune, will be less loath to apply it. France has had three NAPOLEONS,—though one of them, like the son of LOUIS XVI., were only a shadowy shade, having, for a moment, as it were, the mantle of a monarch. There is another child sitting upon the throne of France, and there is a problem so far beyond human capacity to solve, that we simply state it. Yet what a vast amount of European history will have to be acted and written, ere Time can bring the response.

FROM THE CINCINNATI TIMES, &c. A Startling Disclosure.—A Million More of Old Money.

The Cleveland Plaindealer of Thursday, 3d, furnishes the following item in regard to the State finances: Intelligence direct and reliable from Columbus, assures us that over a million of the money obtained on loan of last winter, authorized by the Legislature to take up State bonds, due January last, and deposited with the Ohio Life and Trust, New York, for that purpose, has gone to the bottom of the sea. There were two million five hundred thousand dollars of the State bonds due the January 1, 1857. To redeem these bonds a law was passed authorizing the Fund Commissioners to borrow the amount, which they did by selling a new issue of State stocks. The question then arose, who shall take care of the money, and attend to the business of redeeming said stocks. The fusion officials soon decided this question by selecting the New York branch of the Ohio Life and Trust Co., without taking any dollar of security for the \$2,500,000 thus deposited, although the Democrats in the Legislature urged them to do so. As near as can be ascertained, about 1,200,000 only had been presented for redemption up to the time of the late visit of Andrew Leitch to New York.

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