

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Revolutionary Proceedings at Washington.

Congress adjourned sine die on Monday the 18th inst. The threat of Black Republicanism, made at the commencement of the session, to withhold money supplies, and thus put a stop to the wheels of Government, has in part been carried into effect. They have refused to pass the Army Appropriation Bill, because the Senate would not agree to a proviso forbidding the use of any portion of the money for the support of a legitimate government in Kansas, and for disarming the militia there. The President having no power to keep, on his own responsibility, a standing army, he is thus rendered powerless to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The following is the Proclamation of the President, on the subject.

The Cabinet held a meeting on Wednesday the 18th, and decided on the following proclamation calling an extra session of Congress to furnish supplies for the army.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting the necessary supplies for the Army, and depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for the assembling of the two Houses of Congress, I do therefore by this my Proclamation, convene said Houses, to meet at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Thursday the 21st day of August instant, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the Independence of the United States the 81st.

By FRANKLIN PIERCE, President.

By order, W. L. MANCY, Secretary of State.

The "Washington Sentinel" says: "There was no true patriotic heart that was not filled with indignation and disgust at the exhibition of joy by the Black Republicans at the defeat of the Army appropriation bill. A stranger, coming into the Halls and Lobbies of the two Houses of Congress, would have fancied the consummation of some great patriotic result for the country, could he have witnessed the jubilant greetings of this treasonable horde over their own infamous mischief. Nero fiddling when Rome was in flames, is the only parallel we can recall from the annals of history, for an atrocious so subversive of peace, order, honesty, and morality. While we write, we are unadvised of the course the President may feel it has duty to pursue, under the infliction of so diabolical a blow as the defeat of the army appropriation bill, by fictitious and unprincipled traitors, compared with whom, Benedict Arnold is an angel of light! We, however, have never hesitated to express our opinions without reserve or fear, and we unhesitatingly say that we hope and trust he will not convene Congress, while it contains a set of such villainous conspirators as these degraded wretches have proved themselves to be. Indeed, we incline to the opinion that the highest patriotism might be preserved, and the best interests of the country consulted, by declining to recall men (marking we crave your pardon) so utterly regardless of all law, civil and divine—who disport their oaths as an empty toy, and have no other objects or motives of legislation but to their own plunder and robberies of the public treasure—again into the Legislative Halls!"

It is the will of Almighty God to allow them again to defile those halls dedicated, and hitherto devoted to the enactment of a honorable and just legislation, let them come accredited by their own traitorous constituencies, and by no act of the present Administration. Let, at least, the metropolis of our country be rid of their pestilential presence, and let them return to their genial clime where treason only can flourish, but where the tree of liberty would disdain to grow.

But to the noble men of the North and Northwest, who have stood by the Constitution and the law, be all honor and praise accorded! Gallantly have they done their duty, and generously will they be rewarded by their own consciences and law loving countrymen.

Not in a partisan spirit, but in the true and higher spirit of patriotism do we invoke all men of all parties to come to the rescue of their country, to gird up their loins, and buckle on their armor to prostrate this civil foe, more dangerous than a world in arms, and to the prosperity of our institutions. Is there doubt in the mind of any reflecting man now, as to the wicked and nefarious purposes of this treacherous party? Let that doubt be dissipated by this overt act which has now been committed by a party who have presented you with leaders who are pledged to fill to the brim the cup of their country's dishonor and overthrow. Let us all lay it to heart, and draw, if possible, from the evil that is upon us, some corresponding good, if only by our firm and united resolves to resist at every hazard, and to the last extremity, the further encroachments of these revilers of the Constitution and merciless enemies of the Union.

From the Washington Union. The contrast between national conservatism and sectional recklessness has been so

strikingly exhibited nowhere as in the debate in the Senate on Thursday, on the Army Appropriation Bill. The Committee of Ways and Means in the House, composed of a majority of sectionalists, reported the bill in the ordinary form, and making the usual appropriations for the support of the bill. The sectional majority of the House, on the motion of Mr. Sherman, amended the committee's bill by attaching the proviso to which we have several times before referred as a revolutionary proceeding. In the Senate, the Finance Committee reported the bill, with a motion to strike out the Sherman amendment, and recommended its passage just as it was reported by the House Committee. In making this report, Mr. Hunter stated that the Sherman amendment was an attempt to introduce a subject of general legislation into an ordinary appropriation bill to which it had no proper or necessary relationship; that it undertook to legislate in this irregular mode on a question on which there was a known antagonism in the country, and on which the two Houses of Congress were known to be at issue. If the House persisted, and thereby the army appropriation was defeated, it would be revolution, by stopping the wheels of government; if the Senate and Executive yielded to the usurpation on the part of the House, it would be revolution, because the Constitution contemplated that both Houses should act freely and without constraint. In either alternative, he said, the House would be responsible for the consequences. But to avoid such an issue, Mr. Hunter argued that the House might well abandon their position, on the ground that the legislation proposed did not properly belong to an appropriation bill. He therefore asked the concurrence of the Senate, without touching the merits of the Sherman proviso.

When this reasonable and conservative suggestion was made, we hoped that the republican side of the Senate would at once accept it, and thus manifest their dissent from the rash and factious course of their friends in the House. But so far from having our hope realized, the leading republicans not only rejected Mr. Hunter's conservative suggestions, but entered upon a debate in support of the Sherman amendment, and in justification and encouragement of the action of their friends in the House, which lasted for eight hours. Messrs. Wilson, Wade, Trumbull, and Seward exhausted all their ingenuity, and expended no inconsiderable amount of fanciful sectionalism, in trying to justify the amendment and in furnishing reasons why their friends in the House ought to persevere even though the wheels of government should be stopped! They insisted that the House represents truly the sentiments of the people, and that they have a clear right to require the Senate and the President to submit to their dictation, or to let the consequences of the revolution come; and they did not hesitate to proclaim that in such an event, the responsibility would rest upon the Senate and the President! This is the boldest disunion doctrine that has yet been avowed in the Senate. It is simply and nakedly the assertion of the right of one branch of Congress to resort to the appropriation bills as a medium through which to make its will supreme over the other branch and over the Executive—and if the other departments refuse to submit, that the revolution and disunion thus bro't about are justifiable.

These startling doctrines brought forth from Messrs. Thompson, of Ky., Jones, of Tenn., Hunter, Butler, Douglas and Stuart, a succession of the ablest and most eloquent speeches delivered during the session. In no debate have the dangerous tendencies of sectionalism been so forcibly and so eloquently exposed. The result was the striking out of the revolutionary proviso by a vote of more than three to one.

The bill now goes back to the House, and if the counsel of the Republican Senators prevails in that body, the fate of the army appropriation bill is sealed; and inasmuch as the civil and diplomatic bill contains the same proviso, and others equally revolutionary, that bill, too, may be considered as defeated. The Republican Senators, led on by Mr. Seward, have avowed their willingness to meet the responsibility of defeating these bills, and thus putting a stop to the operations of the government. It is no longer to be denied or doubted that the overthrow of the Union is the end to which sectionalism is drifting, and drifting with a rash precipitancy that may bring about the catastrophe in the next ten days. As was most eloquently and solemnly declared by Mr. Butler, the proposition of the House is the most unconstitutional and revolutionary proceeding ever attempted to be enforced in Congress. That proposition is openly and boldly advocated by the acknowledged champions and leaders of the sectional organization which seeks to elect a President by the exclusive vote of the North, and to secure majorities in Congress composed exclusively of northern members. If this be not revolution and disunion, then these terms have lost their meaning.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On Thursday, the President sent into Congress the following Message: Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In consequence of the failure of Congress, at its regular session, to make provision for the support of the army, it became imperative incumbent on me to exercise the power which the Constitution confers on the Executive for extraordinary occasions, and promptly convene the two Houses in order to afford an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the Union. With exception of a partial authority vested by law in the Secretary of War to contract for supplies of clothing and subsistence, the army is wholly dependent on the appropriations annually made by Congress. The omission of Congress to act, in this respect, before the termination of the fiscal year, had already caused embarrassments to the service, which were overcome only in expectation of appropriations before the close of the present month. If the requisite funds be not speedily provided, the Executive will no longer be able to furnish the transportation, equipments and munitions, which are essential to the effectiveness of a military force in the field. With no provision to pay the troops, the contracts of enlistment would be broken, and the army must in effect be disbanded; the consequences of which would be so disastrous as to demand all possible efforts to avert the calamity. It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the army are to be thus deprived of the pay and emoluments to which they are entitled by standing laws; that the construction of arms at the public armories, the repair and construction of ordnance at the arsenals, and the manufacture of military clothing and camp equipage must be discontinued; and the persons connected with this branch of the public service thus be deprived suddenly of the employment essential to their subsistence. Nor is it merely the waste consequent on the forced abandonment of the sea-board fortifications, and of the interior military posts and other establishments, and the enormous expense of recruiting and re-organizing the army, and again distributing it over the vast regions which it now occupies. These are evils which will be so disastrous, be repaired hereafter by taxes imposed on the country.

But other evils are involved, which no expenditures, however lavish, could remedy, in comparison with which local and personal injuries or interests sink into insignificance. A great part of the army is situated on the remote frontier, or in the deserts and mountains of the interior. To discharge large bodies of men in such places, without the means of regaining their homes, and where few, if any, could obtain subsistence by honest industry, would subject them to suffering and starvation, with disregard of the most sacred rights of humanity to the Government. In the Territories of Washington and Oregon, numerous bands of Indians are in arms, and are waging a war of extermination against the white inhabitants; and although the troops are actively carrying on the campaign, we have not yet attained as yet a successful result. On the Western plains, notwithstanding the imposing display of military force recently made there, and the chastisement inflicted on the rebellious tribes, others, far from being dismayed, have manifested hostile intentions, and are ready to spring upon us, and are not designed to provoke a conflict, or to show that the apprehension of it is insufficient wholly to restrain their vicious propensities. A strong force in the State of Texas has produced the temporary suspension of hostilities there; but in New Mexico, incessant attacks have been made on the troops required to keep in check the marauding tribes which infest that Territory. The hostile Indians have not been removed from the State of Florida; and the withdrawal of the troops therefrom, leaving that object unaccomplished, would be most injurious to the inhabitants, and a breach of the positive engagement of the General Government.

To refuse the supplies to the army, therefore, is to compel the complete cessation of all its operations and its practical disbandment, and thus to invite hordes of predatory savages from the Western plains and Rocky Mountains, to sweep down upon us, along a frontier of more than four thousand miles in extent, and to deliver up the sparse population of a vast tract of country to rapine and murder.

Such, in substance, would be the direct, and immediate effects of the refusal of Congress to the first and indispensable requisition of the Government, to grant supplies for the maintenance of the army—the inevitable waste of millions of public treasure—the infliction of extreme wrong upon all persons connected with the military establishments by service, employment or contracts—the removal of our property from the field—the fearful sacrifice of life and limb—the destruction of property on the remote frontiers—the striking of our national flag on the battlements of fortresses which defend our maritime cities against foreign invasion—the violation of public honor and good faith—and the discredit of the United States in the eyes of all nations.

I confidently trust that these considerations and others pertaining to the domestic peace of the country which cannot fail to suggest themselves to every patriotic mind, will, on reflection, be duly appreciated by both Houses of Congress, and induce the enactment of the requisite provisions of law for the support of the army of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, WASHINGTON, August 21, 1856.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Every patriot in the land (says the Richmond Engineer) will commend the good sense, firmness and patriotic devotion to high principle, which characterize the special message of President Pierce to the assembled Congress. The most prejudiced and the bitterest enemies of President Pierce have been compelled to admit that, in calling an extra session, he has done his duty—and this last act will be the crowning glory of a steady and faithful performance of a high trust reposed in him. He may smile complacently at the bitter epithets hurled at him by the Fremont Black Republican press; he may read, unmoved, the phrases "arrogance of power," "the creature of the slave power," and the threat of "impeachment," put forth by the N. York Courier. All this will pass by him like the idle wind, when he feels proudly conscious that his conduct has the zealous support of all good men.

The message, itself, depicts the true state of the case with marked clearness and simplicity. We confess that, as we write, we do not confidently hope for any conservative action of the House on the Army Bill, in view of their vote yesterday—but what ever may be the conduct of the Black Republican disorganizers of the House, they will be stamped with the nation's reprobation, while the President and the Senate will be met with the cordial greeting, "Well done, good and faithful servants." Is there not something monstrous and atrocious in the work of treason and revolution which the Fremonters flattered themselves they had successfully inaugurated? Excitement and anarchy in Kansas are what they wanted; they are reckless of the bloody work of the Indian tomahawk and scalping knife on a defenceless frontier; they care naught for the murder of their own fellow-citizens, their wives and children, by a savage foe; all they ask is that the Kansas agitation may be kept up, to subserve their own selfish political machinations. They seek to perpetuate in Kansas anarchy and terror and civil bloodshed, by not only depriving the territory of a Representative but by depriving the people of the protection of the Federal arms.

The Black Republicans of the House are utterly devoid of all patriotic impulses. It is nothing to them that a border Indian warfare now exists in Oregon and California

and Texas—or that, on account of unsettled international relations, we may at any moment be forced into a collision with any of the great powers of Europe. Nay, so bent are they upon the establishment of their treacherous schemes, concocted at Exeter Hall under the auspices of British politicians, that they would rejoice in the dismemberment of the Republic and its subjection to foreign influence, on the condition of the prostration of the South. What else can they hope for their disgraceful attempt to paralyze the arm of force, which is necessary to the vindication of our national rights?

President Pierce has watched this revolutionary movement, has noted its fatal bearing, and has nobly stepped forward to discharge his duty. We should be happy to believe that a sufficient number of the derelict members of the House may be induced, not by "bribery" or "dragooning," in the language of the N. Y. Courier, to retrace their steps and assent to the passage of the Army bill, without any mischievous provisos. But, whatever be the result—should anarchy and chaos scourge the land—the Black Republican House will be entirely responsible, and will have the finger of scorn pointed at its dominant majority; and history will record with a pencil of light the honored names of a Democratic President and Senate, who stood up nobly for the Constitution and for right.

We are proud to have it in our power to fortify our own views by the noble sentiments of the Democratic Press of the North that universally speak the same language. The same patriotic principles animate the Democracy every where, North and South. As a proof, we ask attention to the following powerful article from the Eastern Argus, published at Portland, Maine:

REVOLUTION BEGUN! In the defeat of the Army Appropriation Bill by the Black Republicans in the House of Representatives at Washington, we see "THE BEGINNING OF THE END." This is the first instance of such a defeat. The supplies have never been thus stopped before. At former periods, angry men have attempted revolutionary remedies, without success. Violent passions have been kindled by the passage of bills, but have been voted out again after conference and discussion. Now, however, the madness of the opposition has led them one step farther. They stop the pay of the army and those connected with it, rather than leave the constitution and laws to be administered by the constitutional and legal functionaries of the government. They undertake to decide upon the legality of Legislatures—upon cases of invasion which may hereafter arise—upon exigencies which they only guess at—and then they provide, that fifteen millions of money shall be stopped in the treasury, and that no officer, soldier or contractor shall be paid, unless their views of these anticipated cases shall be sanctioned by Congress! If they could enact a law to meet their views, their course would be less objectionable. But unable to do this, they undertake coercion, and threaten to stop the government, unless they can have their own revolutionary bills administered by Kansas. They might just as well make it Nebraska or any State.

The President is equally bound to suppress domestic violence in any part of the Union. But there is one place in the Union where the opposition (it is too clear) do not want it suppressed. They aim to nullify the laws of Kansas. They take from it its only government. They recall the U. S. troops. They leave that territory a prey to dissension and violence. They send out Sharp's rifles. They exasperate the Northern and Southern settlers. And have taught them to hate each other, and to spring at the throat of each other. They take from bills for giving them peace, they look for reviving capital to their party from the very outrages which they thus invite and encourage. Let the people understand this!

FOR EVERY OUTRAGE WHICH IS COMMITTED IN KANSAS, THE BLACK REPUBLICANS ARE RESPONSIBLE. They have taken from Kansas to pacificate the territory, and have refused them. They have been offered the registry-list, the pure ballot-box, the speedy election, the ample protection to voters, and the admission of the State with a free constitution, if the people so desired—and they have refused the offer. They now stop supplies to the army, and have taken from the Executive, to preserve law and order in Kansas. Suppose this should be done in Maine. Suppose one branch of the Legislature had been in favor of the Maine Law, and the other opposed to it, and that the latter had said to the former, "We will not provide a dollar to carry on the government, unless you will consent to nullify the Maine Law?" What would have been the reply? Why, simply this: "Repeal the Maine Law if you can, in the ordinary powers of Legislation; but you can't compel us to violate our duty; and agree to an act we are conscientiously opposed to, by threatening to stop the wheels of government." When you reach that point, the State is in revolution. This is the point now reached by the Black Republicans in Congress, and they have taken the first step in revolution. The President, in discharge of his duty, has called Congress together in extra session. This is a bold and desperate move, and has been seen with what result. We earnestly hope that better counsels will prevail in the House and that it will make no further attempt to force the Senate into its own views of legislation, by stopping the supplies.

The times require the patriot's earnest attention. Disunion stalks boldly abroad. Revolution has begun in the Capitol. Civil war seems daily threatened. Can it be that this great Western Republic, the freest government of the world, the noblest example of success, thus far, ever known on earth, and the bright example to which oppressed and struggling nations everywhere look for encouragement and support—can it be that this great light of humanity and freedom is destined now to go out in darkness and in blood? We call upon all who love our free institutions and wish to have them preserved, to rally now in their defence. "The spirit of discord" is being kindled throughout the land. Bring back the old days of brotherhood. Think less of sections and more of the whole. Arrest the tide of violence which now rolls over the country, or else the present generation will surely look upon the end of the American Union.

In obedience to the President's Message, both Houses of Congress, which adjourned on Monday, again convened on Thursday. Up to Saturday evening, the date of our last advices, all efforts to pass the Army appropriation bill had proved ineffectual—the House refusing to pass the bill without the Kansas proviso, and the Senate refusing to pass it with that feature. We are not without hope that the bill will pass this week without the proviso—the last vote in the House, on Saturday, was in a motion to adhere to the proviso, being 97 to 97.

FROM KANSAS.

EXCITING INTELLIGENCE.

Fighting between the Freesoilers and the Pro-Slavery men.

A GENERAL DESTRUCTION OF ONE OR THE OTHER PARTY THREATENED.

A Westport paper of the 13th says that on Monday night, the 11th instant, 200 Freesoilers attacked the town of Franklin, containing only twenty Pro-slavery men. Ten persons were killed, and the post office mobbed and burnt. The assailants also carried off a cannon belonging to the town. Another report says seventeen Freesoilers were killed and wounded. The Government troops occupied the place next day.

It is ascertained that the Pro-slavery men in Kansas are concentrating men and arms for a general attack on the freesoilers. Twelve block houses have been built at different points, which are garrisoned by Missourians and are well supplied with arms. A meeting at Kansas City resolved to send 2,000 men into the Territory, and great excitement prevails along the frontier. A general muster of Missourians is demanded. The attack on Franklin was to capture arms collected there, and the freesoilers captured one block house containing 50 stand of arms and a cannon.

LATER. Col. Treadwell's settlement was attacked by 400 free-soilers. Treadwell sent to the United States troops for aid, but they refused assistance.

On the 14th, two hundred Free Soilers attacked twelve Pro-Slavery men in a fort near Passawattomie, when twenty of the former were killed and wounded.

On the 16th Leocompton was attacked by 800 of Lane's men, and the United States troops, who had charge of Robinson and Brown, surrendered without striking a blow.

It was reported that the Pro-Slavery men intended to destroy Lawrence on the 20th.

A private despatch states that Gov. Shannon and the United States dragoons had evacuated Leocompton, which would undoubtedly be destroyed by the Free-Soilers.

STILL LATER. Robinson and others, prisoners, have been rescued. Gov. Shannon and the citizens of Leocompton fled in consequence of an anticipated attack and destruction of the place. Gov. Shannon refused to call out the troops. Nothing is known of Smith's movements.

A battle took place near Ossawatimie when the abolitionists were repulsed and fourteen killed and sixteen wounded. Later accounts say that Leocompton has been captured. The patrols are out of ammunition and calling for aid.

Gov. Shannon and nearly all the citizens of Leocompton had left there. Secretary Woodson had been taken prisoner and his house burnt. Sheriff Jones was also taken prisoner, and the house of General Clark, the Indian agent, was burned; he and his family escaped to Leavenworth. Corriers were riding through the river border counties, enlisting forces and raising supplies. Every where preparations were making for war, and a bloody conflict was anticipated. General Richardson, with the militia, had gone to Fort Leavenworth to ascertain if General Smith acted by authority—if not, Richardson intends calling his militia into the field.

The steamer Polar Star came down last night with six companies of volunteers ready for the field. Three companies of cavalry and one of artillery intended leaving Leavenworth city on the 19th. From these advices it appears that the U. S. troops are overpowered by Lane's free-soil troops, are panic-stricken, and fleeing the country.

The free-soilers have liberated the prisoners on trial for treason—but Lane and many of his party will swing for it. Mark what we say.

CALIFORNIA MOB-LAW.

The action of the Vigilance Committee, at first generally acquiesced in by the country, is now everywhere becoming unpopular. Like all mobs, success emboldens them, and leads to excesses not originally contemplated. Unless they soon surrender the power they have usurped, we anticipate collision between them and the "Law and Order" party of a most sanguinary nature. It is now believed that the "Vigilance Committee" contain as many corrupt men as any other portion of California society of equal numbers. The Committee has gone beyond all precedent in their high handed proceedings. They have taken possession of the government. They are in fact the government, and lord it in San Francisco, in a manner that reminds one of former excesses in France. They arrest, imprison, banish and execute citizens without legal trial or authority. They defy the law, the courts, and the State government, and upon the assumption of executing justice are guilty of open rebellion. Such a monstrous usurpation as this should be put down—even if it should be necessary to employ the whole disposable force of the Government. But, we are inclined to think that this will not be necessary. A reaction in public sentiment in California is now taking place, and this Vigilance Committee, with its disgraceful attendants, will, we believe, soon cease to exist.

A CASE OF MURDER.—The Detroit Free Press states that a Mr. Jewett, of Chelsea, Michigan, died a few days since, in consequence of intense mental excitement, produced by reading in the newspapers, the details of cruelties inflicted upon, and the death of his brother at the hands of the "Border Ruffians" in Missouri. The postmaster at Chelsea attended the funeral, and took with him a letter just received at his office for the deceased, and postmarked in Kansas. He was not able to present it until at the grave, when, on opening it, it was ascertained to be from the supposed murdered man stating that he and his wife were well, were comfortably and happily located, and had not been hung, arrested, or in any way molested.

Great Destruction of Life.

Nearly three hundred lives were lost by the flood which lately swept over Last Island, a watering place in the vicinity of New Orleans. The papers of that city contain the names of many of the victims of the flood and the hurricane. Some of the wealthiest and most eminent citizens of the State, with nearly all their families, perished. Every house on the island was blown down, and the whole island submerged several feet in water. The few who were saved, clung to the wreck of a steambath. The island was a fashionable sea-bathing place in the Gulf, and those destroyed were principally visitors. The destruction of vessels and other property was also very great. The storm was of great extent, and the corn, sugar, and cotton crops are injured to an incalculable extent. It is feared that numerous vessels and all on board are lost.

A great flood occurred in the Hudson River, on Thursday last. Thirty-six houses were swept off at Albany, and below that city the crops, bridges, fencing, and buildings along the line of the river sustained very serious damage.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, while Mr. WILLIAM BROCKELBANK, bricklayer, and George, a colored man, belonging to Mr. EARLE, were at work on the cornice of the addition to the Bank of Charleston, on State street, the cornice gave way, and they were precipitated to the pavement, a distance of some thirty feet.—BROCKELBANK, in his descent, struck the iron railing attached to the bank with his arm, which was severed between the elbow and the shoulder—he falling on one side of the railing, and his arm on the other. To the astonishment of all who witnessed the terrible fall, and its shocking result, he immediately arose, and walked two squares and a half to the office of Dr. FROST, who promptly put in requisition all the resources of his profession for the relief of the sufferer. Though dreadfully injured, it is supposed that his injury will not prove fatal.—The colored man, in his fall, struck a tree in the yard of the Bank, shattering his right arm, so that the bones protruded, and receiving, it is feared, internal injuries, which make his case extremely critical. Dr. OGER is in attendance, and set his arm, but it is thought amputation will be necessary. We were glad to learn that, at a late hour last night, both were doing well.—[Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.]

SUICIDE.

We regret to state that yesterday morning, Mr. GEORGE SIEGOG, who it appears had premeditated suicide, some two or three days previous, deliberately placed his neck upon the Rail of the Greenville Road when a train of cars was about passing the spot where he had selected, and notwithstanding the Engineer promptly reversed his valve, the Engine passed over the unfortunate man, entirely severing his head from the body. A letter found at his residence, written by him on Monday last, disclosed the fact that he intended the rash act which has been very deliberately carried out.—The Jury of Inquest returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. He was formerly a clerk in Columbia and at the Greenville depot.—[Columbia (S. C.) Times.]

MURDER.—The Greenbrier Era publishes an account of a recent murder in Highland county, Virginia, exceeding in atrocity any that we have lately heard of. A widow Wiley, who was married last fall to an Irishman named Sheridan, finding that they could not live together in harmony, employed two negroes to kill him. The negroes, who were subsequently arrested, have confessed their guilt. They state that they were offered \$150 by Mrs. Sheridan to kill her husband.

Novel and Extraordinary Case.

The most remarkable case that has ever come before a Virginia Court was tried in the Hustings Court of Richmond, Virginia, on the 16th inst. It was the trial of Thomas A. Linton, a young man, a printer, who served his apprenticeship in the "Economist" office, Norfolk, and who has been connected with various printing offices of Richmond for the last five or six years. He was indicted by the Grand Jury, the day before, as being a woman in man's apparel. This indictment was made on the oath of Martin M. Lipscomb, a young man holding the high and lucrative office of Sergeant, or Sheriff, of the City of Richmond, and who had always borne a good character for veracity, &c. He swore positively that Linton was a female, and that he had some time since accidentally discovered his sex—became enamoured with her (his) charms—carried on a courtship with her (him)—finally entered into a marriage engagement with her (him), during the pendency of which he had received evidence of the most conclusive character that Linton was a female. These statements were solemnly sworn to, before both the Grand Jury and the Court—Lipscomb going so far as to say he would take his own life if his declaration were not true.

Mr. Linton was, therefore, arraigned, charged with being a woman in disguise, going at large to the detriment of the morals and contrary to the laws of the State. The whole city was surprised and excited by the revelations of Lipscomb—both he and Linton being well known and highly respected in the city. Thousands flocked to the Court-house to witness the trial. The testimony of Lipscomb was heard, and all were of the opinion that it presented a clear case against the accused.—But other testimony put a different face on the matter. Linton, to avoid the pains and penalties of conviction, was forced to the disagreeable necessity of proving his own innocence. He did the truth of all Lipscomb's statements, and voluntarily placed himself in the hands of six of the most respectable medical gentlemen of the city, all of whom returned in Court, and stated, upon their oaths, that Linton was a perfect and well-developed man—much so as any other person, they believed, in the densely crowded court-house.—This statement caused the jury to render a prompt verdict of acquittal, while it at once put to flight the accusations of Lipscomb and set him down as a perjured man. The whole community are astonished at the character of Linton, which could not but result in overlooking himself with shame and disgrace. Linton is a handsome young man, vigorous, and lady-like in form, features, voice, and general appearance, and a great favorite with all his acquaintances. Lipscomb, however, it is believed, is the only man who has ever fallen in love with him and attempted to unsex him, because he would not marry him.

The above particulars we learn through the DISPATCH and other papers of Richmond.

A CAPITAL HIT.

The best thing we have heard this year, in a political way, occurred at Meadville, a few days since. One of the Black Republican editors of that rural town, who, last year was very hostile to the Pope, and fully persuaded that "Americans ought to rule America," met a German acquaintance in the street, and accosted him something in this wise:

"Well, John, I suppose your are going to give Fremont a vote this year." John studied a moment, and cocked one eye, as much as to say, "do you see anything green there," and replied that he had no vote to give Fremont.

"Why, how is that?" queried our editor friend.

"Because," replied John, "I haven't been here long enough." "Not long enough?" Why how long have you been here?"

"Oh, about ten years." "Well," persisted the Fremonter, "that is long enough to entitle you to a vote."

"Oh, I know," said the man with the "sweet German accent," "that I have been here long enough to vote for Baebmann; but it requires a German to reside here twenty-one years to make him a legal voter for Fremont."

Just about that time the editor in "pursuit of voters under difficulties," had particular business in his office.—[Eric Oberer.]

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of R. H. Brawley, deceased, are hereby notified to make payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present the same for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. J. M. HUTCHISON, Administrator.

READ THIS AND Take Notice.

I, as surviving partner of Springs & Wadlington, have to close up the business of said firm. I therefore notify all persons indebted either by note or book account, made at Clear Creek or Rocky River, that longer indulgence will not be given, as the largest number of said notes and accounts have now stood long unsettled. The shortest and quickest course will be pursued for their collection. Call at the Grocery Store on State Street, or at the Store, at Rocky River, where the business will be continued, and settle the same forthwith. LEROY SPRINGS, Surviving partner.

PRESBYTERIAN FEMALE COLLEGE, STATESVILLE, N. C.

Second Notice.

With a view of enabling them to make their plans fully, as well as to have their sessions and vacations coincide with those of Davidson College, the Trustees of this Institution have determined to defer the opening of their College, until

The 15th of September next,

At which time they will be prepared for the reception of pupils. They take pleasure in announcing to the friends of the College, who have manifested so great an interest in its establishment and success, that the new and handsome edifice is now drawing rapidly to completion, and that the services of a full corps of experienced Teachers will be secured in time, and every possible provision made for the comfort of the pupils. Ladies who may be entrusted to their care. It is their purpose now, as it has been from the beginning, to render their College inferior, in no respect, to similar institutions of the highest grade and best established reputation in our State. The location is favorable to health, being in an elevated region, and within a few hours ride of the mountains, while from the lower country it is easily accessible by means of the Central Rail Road and a tri-weekly line of Stages from Salisbury, 20 miles.

Board and tuition to be paid in advance. TERMS—per session of five months, as follows: Board and tuition in the English department, \$100.00; Tuition alone, \$15.00; French Language, \$5.00; Latin and Greek, each, \$10.00; Music, with use of Piano, \$25.00; Contingencies, \$5.00. Books, \$5.00. Caudles and Towels furnished by the pupils. By order of the Board.

S. B. O. WILSON, Pres't.

July 8, 1856.—4158

Notice.

A Valuable HOUSE and LOT For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his improved lot and Lot, situated in the southern portion of the town, adjoining the Lots now owned by R. F. Davidson and A. H. Martin, known as the Spratt property. Mr. John R. Daniel is authorized to make a sale in his absence. Persons in want of a desirable situation in town, would do well to select and examine this property. The House and all out-buildings are new and in first-rate order. Possession given immediately. Terms made to suit the purchaser. JOHN ALLISON.

P. S.—The property will be rented until the 1st of January, 1857, to a good tenant. August 19, 1856.—41

Notice.

A Valuable HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscribers offer their well improved Lots in the town of Charlotte, for sale or rent, situated in the eastern portion of the town, known as the Penman property, containing 4 lots. The improved lots are very desirable building Lots. Apply to John R. Daniel. ALLISON & DANIEL.

Aug. 19, 1856.—41

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE American Hotel property (being 51 Lots) is hereby offered for sale. The ground would be sub-divided to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to buy real estate in Charlotte, would do well to examine this property. It possesses advantage, in location and otherwise, which will at no distant day, render it very valuable. For particulars, address me at Concord, North Carolina. RUFUS BARRINGER.