

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO NATURALIZATION VOTES.—Judge Goodloe, of the Kentucky Circuit Court, has rendered a very important decision as to the rights of persons naturalized in the State courts, in respect to the elective franchise. This decision was rendered in the case of Hogan against Dudley, Dudley being acting as Deputy Sheriff at the late election in the city of Lexington, refused to receive the vote of Hogan because he was naturalized in a State Court. Hogan, in turn, refused to pay damages. The case was fully argued on both sides before Judge Goodloe, who in his decision embraced the following points: 1. A voter may maintain a civil action against the judges of election, for unlawfully, willfully and knowingly denying him the right to vote. 2. The power to establish uniform rules of naturalization is exclusively vested in Congress, and cannot be exercised by the State. 3. The process of naturalization under the act 1854 is judicial and not ministerial. 4. Congress has no power under the Constitution to confer jurisdiction or impose judicial duties upon the State Courts; but the State Courts must look to the Constitution and laws of their own States, for grants of jurisdiction, and as there is nothing in the Constitution and laws of Kentucky, conferring jurisdiction upon any of the Courts, to hear and determine naturalization cases, their judgments and certificates are void, and confer upon these holders no right to vote. Judge Goodloe had previously decided that the papers of a person naturalized in another State required the certificate of a court there to make them valid.

A Frog is L.E.—We were shown yesterday, by a Saranah gentleman, a lump of Naxos ice in which a medium sized frog was comfortably and coolly encased.—His frogship (we like to talk respectfully of all beings, even of our political opponents) seemed to be a cross between the *rana tritida* and the *rana esculenta*, but less we might make a bull of him, by giving his history from memory, (like other dealers in antiquated Greek fish, &c.) we immediately turned to Lucian's Greek "Dialogues of the Dead," and found as follows: "Ye frogs is one amphibious animal with four feet, a naked boddy, and without ever a tail. He hath a hoarse voice, and loveth much to use it on ye summer nights. He is remarkable for graceful swimming with rapidity, and for taking verily large leppes on ye land. That authority settled, we will state that the above frog showed symptoms of life after his cold interment had dissolved, and he had been placed in water was thawed into life and activity. It certainly was a curiosity to see a live frog thus done up in ice; but whether last winter it contemplated a tour to Southern latitudes, and considering the above was the coolest mode of traveling, we leave a question of debate with ichthyologists et id genus omne.

[Saranah Georgian.]

PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS.—The *Matron* Gazette, edited by D. J. Van Doren, (formerly Whig, now a National Democrat,) thus unfolds the "baneful" for the re-establishment of slavery in Illinois. The capitalists are the Gazette's own: "With the growing tendency to negro equality in our State, it is now a subject of serious consideration to the people of Illinois, whether they will extend to negroes political and social equality, and continue to let them pour into the State, or whether they will at once declare as a measure of self defense and policy, in the RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SLAVERY IN THE STATE. It may be to some of you a striking question, but it is always a matter of discretion to determine between two propositions. You have before you negro equality in all its forms and bearings, and the mildest possible form of negro slavery. Which will you take? You have seen how lately powerful your "black laws" have proven to be. If we are to have the African race amongst us, let us have the slaves, well fed, clothed, but kept in their proper sphere, and allowed all the privileges consistent with their real wants, and the safety and well being of our own race. As a philanthropist and a friend to the whole human family, we prefer the latter."

SOMETHING FOR ALL TRUE AMERICANS TO THINK UPON.—"De la's Review" (Democratic) for July last, are some tables of statistics showing crime among natives and foreigners, according to the last census (1850). In the United States the total population is set down:

Native	Foreign
17,787,505	2,910,818
Native Convicts	Foreign Convicts
13,000	14,000

Making a fraction over 75 convicts to every one hundred thousand of the Native population, and a fraction over 633 convicts to every hundred thousand of Foreign population; showing that crime among our imported population is considerably more than among our native born citizens. This estimate is from a paper by the Rev. R. Everett, an Englishman, who travelled in the United States some years ago, and sojournd a short time in Washington. He read his paper before the Statistical Society of London.

Now, let every true American, whether Democrat, or Abolitionist, Whig, or Know Nothing, think this matter over and draw his own conclusions.

JUDGE TALLEY.—The venerable Chief Justice Talley, who some six weeks ago went to the Faquier White Sulphur Springs at Warrenton, Va., in a debilitated condition, is said to be now in the enjoyment of excellent health, and looking better than he has for the last fifteen years. To see him walking briskly over the Springs lawn, says the Warrenton Whig, one would never suppose that the great old man had reached his 86th year. May he yet be spared many years to signify the position which is now assumed by his talents and experience.

Dr. Johnston, at a Lord Mayor's dinner, committed the scandalous impropriety of talking wit and wisdom to an alderman by his side, who desired to concentrate his whole energies on the latter. "Sir," said the alderman, in a tone and with a look of awful rebuke, "in attempting to listen to your long sentences and give you a short answer, I have swallowed two pieces of green fat without tasting the flavor. I beg you to let me enjoy my present happiness in peace."

# North Carolina Edibg.



CHARLOTTE:  
Tuesday, September 8, 1857.

**Femanship.**  
Attention is called to the advertisement of Augustus J. Hallich, who proposes to teach a class in Femanship. We have a specimen of his chirography before us and must pronounce it very fine. It is hardly necessary for us to say anything to persons to avail themselves of the present opportunity to acquire a good hand, when all must be aware of its great importance in every business relation.

**Free Suffrage.**  
The official returns from all the counties in the State have been received at Raleigh, except Gates. The aggregate vote of the State (Gates excepted) stands as follows:

For Free Suffrage	49,629
Against Free Suffrage	19,301

Majority in favor of it 30,328

This is a very decided majority and we shall give the vote by counties if a table is published by the Raleigh papers.

**Death of Mr. Charles Jugnot.**  
We learn that Mr. Charles Jugnot was so seriously injured by a rail road accident in Pennsylvania, that he died of the injuries received. Many of our citizens recollect Mr. Jugnot as an enterprising gentleman.—He was a resident of this place at one time and was engaged in conducting some mining operations, but becoming dissatisfied, or his success, on meeting his expectation he removed to Charleston, where he has resided ever since.

**Catholic Influence.**  
Our readers will recollect, perhaps, that during the administration of Gen. Pierce the charge was made that the Postmaster General, who was a Catholic, had been appointed to conciliate the Catholics of this country. Although many were not disposed to believe this, yet we did, and what is little strange the same charge is now made against Mr. Buchanan, and the Philadelphia *Evening Star*, who originates the charge, shows the fact to be denied. At any rate, whether the charge be true or not, when such an insinuation is made and the person is appointed there is a strong suspicion that all is not right—something is rotten in Denmark.—Attention is called to an article in another column on this subject.

**The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.**  
An insinuation is thrown out that the Telegraph Cable was intentionally broken. The reason assigned for this is, that the rapidity with which the lateral currents were running off with the wire, would use up the line before the vessels were one-third the way across, and that this alternative was adopted under the conviction that it was better to lose 300 miles of the wire than to proceed in the face of the certainty that the whole of it would be lost in mid-ocean. If we mistake not in the examination of the location of the Cable by "deep sea soundings" it was stated that no serious difficulty would be met with by those lateral currents. It is now broadly asserted that the directors have not told the truth, and some very pertinent questions are put to them which it will be difficult to pass over without answering.

**The Revolt in India.**  
It will be seen by the foreign news that the result in British India is increasing.—Great anxiety is felt in England. New outbreaks have taken place and it is beyond human knowledge to tell when the end will be. It appears from an article lately published that the native princes have been persecuted by England and may in some degree account for the native princes not residing in British aggression before. The following extract shows how liberally they are provided for:

"Nearly a million and a half of pounds sterling are paid—unless some of them have lapsed within a few years—in pension to conquered native princes. The King of Delhi (the Mogul) receives annually £150,000; the Nawab of Bengal, £10,000; the Nawab of the Carnatic, £10,000; the Rajah of Tanjore, £10,000; and others on an equally magnificent scale."

Although the present revolt was represented as having been brought about by the sanguine use of the fat of the ox, in the native army, yet we incline to the opinion that the natives were rife for a revolution, or it would not have become so general. "A tremendous insurrection," says the London Times, "will be held on the unparalleled atrocities which darken the pages before us." And may not the conduct of the officers in the charge of the government have led to the revolt?

As many persons may not know the extent of the British possessions in India, we give the following notice of its extent: "The British territory in India is equal to the whole of continental Europe, Russia excepted, covering an area of 1,300,113 miles, with a population, according to the corrected returns, of 137,774,000, and now estimated at about 150,000,000."

**Ladies' Favorites.**—There is too much truth in the following remarks of Addison: "I have found that the men who are really the most fond of the ladies—who cherish them the highest respect—are seldom the most popular with the sex. Men of great assurance—whose tongues are lightly loquacious—who make words supply the place of ideas, and place compliment in the room of sentiment—are their favorites. A due respect to women leads to respectful attention towards them; and respect is mistaken by them for neglect or want of love."

**FOR THE N. C. WHIG.**  
**NEIGHBORHOOD BARBECUE.**  
Mr. Editor.—Sir: Agreeable to appointment, a few of the farmers of Steele Creek, Pleasant Hill and Flint Hill congregations assembled at the house of John S. Neely, on Wednesday the 26th inst., and on motion of John S. Neely, William Erwin was called to the Chair. A. R. Irwin then called on John M. Parris to explain the object of the meeting which he did, as near as I can recollect, in the following manner:

"Mr. Chairman, the object of this meeting I believe, is to take into consideration the propriety of having a social neighborhood barbecue for the benefit of ourselves and especially for our slaves. It is true, we differ in religion and politics and on various other subjects, but at the same time it should not prevent us as neighbors and friends in uniting in a social barbecue. Man is a selfish being and the more he keeps himself from communing himself with his fellow man, the more selfish he gets—he will at length wish to see no man prosper in this life but himself; but when he associates in those friendly meetings it breaks down those basest feelings and causes him to love and esteem his neighbors and friends, and when they are in trouble or distress to sympathize with them. And in treating our slaves in this kind way we show to them that we have a regard for their comfort and welfare in this life, and when they are thus treated we shall, the better warrant to make them obey our rules and regulations in our families, as we have to be governed by the laws of the nation, so our rules and regulations are in a measure a law unto them." It was then,

**Resolved,** That we meet on Friday the 28th inst., in a beautiful grove, situated between John S. Neely's and H. A. Quincy's, for the purpose of carrying out our anticipated barbecue.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting until Friday morning, between daylight and sunrise, it was truly gratifying to see with so short a notice the fat pork and beef and mutton and quantity of roastings of corn and Irish potatoes coming in. The pits in the ground that had been prepared for the occasion, were already fired with fine rice coals and the large kettles and pots were boiling with water ready to receive them—the meats were boiled about half done and then placed in the pit of coals for roasting.

About 8 o'clock the darkies commenced coming in, big and little, old and young, male and female. It was really amusing to see the little darkies coming with their very white teeth shining and their countenances beaming with the hope that at least for once in their life they would be able to satisfy their little appetites.

About 9 o'clock the fair sex began to come in with their good things such as our farmers wish know how to raise and prepare for such an occasion—pound cake, sponge cake, jam of fine pickles and some of the finest best pickles that ever I saw, raised by John S. Neely. And I noticed a ham brought by Wm. Smith and a mutton by Maj. J. M. Parris, that I considered very superior.—About 11 o'clock the fair sex commenced passing their sweet-meats upon the Table, leaving room for the barbecued meats. After being placed upon the Table, John Hart, Esq. announced that dinner was ready and invited the Ladies to occupy the western side of the Table and Gentlemen on the eastern; they immediately took their places at the Table and each one partook freely of the sumptuous repast, after which they immediately retired to their seats in the grove. The table still abounding in rich provisions, Maj. J. M. Parris announced to the servants that they should come forward and occupy the table as had been done previously by the whites. It was gratifying and amusing to see with what pleasure they seemed to devour the good things of this life, for the purpose of strengthening the inner man. It was still more amusing to see one sage looking old man who had done justice to the good sweet things, and Mutton, Pork and Beef, step back a few paces and raise aloft with uplifted hands that he had eaten until his shirt fit him. He announced that dinner was ready and invited some of our northern brethren, such as H. Greely, H. W. Beecher, Giddings, Sumner, &c., have been present to witness this pleasing scene. The cloth then being removed a load of fine Watermelons sent by Wm. H. Neel, was purchased and placed upon the table. The Ladies and Gentlemen were again invited to come forward and partake; after which they again retired to their seats and remained in conversation for an hour or two, then quietly dispersed, all going to their respective homes.

**A STEEL CREEK FARMER.**  
August 29, 1857.

**CLEVELAND, August 27.**  
**NATIONAL EMANIPATION CONVENTION.**—Before the National Emancipation Convention, now in session in this city a series of resolutions were introduced to day, the principal feature of which is to make the general government answer for the people in the cause of emancipation, paying to each State abolishing slavery the sum of \$150 for each slave; and, further, that each State shall pay to the slaveholders additional \$75 for each slave emancipated, the latter sum to be raised by a land tax and the former by government bonds. The resolutions are still under discussion. Messrs. Bihl, Harris, Gerrit Smith and others participating.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.**—Title to the site for the Marine Hospital at Wilmington, North Carolina.—The Attorney General yesterday afternoon certified to the validity of the title to the site for the marine hospital to be constructed at Wilmington, North Carolina. The case was before him on the 26th ultimo, but the evidence furnished to prove the completeness of the title was not sufficient. Additional evidence having been referred to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, he certified yesterday that a valid title is now vested in the United States.—Washington Union.

The Florence correspondent of the London Morning Post says: "There is a story of an Imperial Highness waiting twice in the same evening with an English lady at the Court of Berlin. She naturally felt, and frankly expressed herself highly flattered by the compliment. 'I did not intend it as a compliment,' was the answer. 'Then,' said the lady, somewhat rebuffed, 'your Highness must be very fond of dancing.' 'I detest dancing,' was the still unsatisfactory response. Undeterred by her ill success, our fair countrywoman still proceeded her inquiries. 'What, then, may I look, may I say, for your Imperial Highness's notice for dancing?' 'Madam,' was the exalted personage's reply, 'I dance to perfume!'"

**FAILURE OF A BANKING HOUSE.**—The deposit and discount bank of Messrs. Hatch & Langdon suspended this morning. There being a large number of small deposits considerable excitement was created. The firm were involved by the failure of Messrs. Beebe & Co., of New York.

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**CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.**  
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**From our Correspondent.**  
**CHARLESTON, Sept. 3, 1857.**  
I have not on hand to day in the line of news that would startle the natives, none the slough blood, upon the lazy pulse into a gallop, or set a river on fire. Still, like all the unfortunate knights of the quill, I must write or write whether I will or not—whether I can or not. The time has come to write and inexorable fate cries like the angel to John on the Isle of Patmos, and says "write." Though the head may ache, and the favored brow may throb with pain—though the pen may tremble in the pained grasp of fingers that know no rest, and every pulsation may be a sigh for repose, yet we must write, lashed like an unwilling slave to the task by the fiat of destiny, the stern unyielding decree of necessity.

We buy our bread with ink, and sustain our wives and little ones by the brain-sweat drawn from the incerted pores by unceasing and unintermitted labor under the blazing heat of an August sun, or by the dim flickering of the midnight lamp. Write on! write ever! is the monotonous cry that sounds the death knell of hope, and buries the anticipations of the future in the cold damp grave of the past. Like the spectral Raven of the anguished and unhappy Poe, it keeps tapping evermore, tapping at the parlor door, and when I bid it begone, it answers, nevermore.

Many a bright and brilliant genius has been given to the world the necessity to exertion which poverty entails upon her votaries. Many a man of mark and distinction would never have been known to the world, were it not for the burden which labor entails. "Many a gem of purest ray serene, would still have lain hid in the dark unadorned cave of obscurity, had it not been polished and made bright by the necessity of a bold and fearless contact with a cold and heartless world. The nits were sharpened, the mind strengthened and the intellect's powers expanded by the combat of life—the war for competence, the battle for bread. Like the Spartan warrior he goes forth to meet his foes with more than a maternal injunction to conquer or fall, to return with the shield or on it.

A slave of the quill was once asked how it was that he could labor on and labor ever for such a small pittance, barely enough to keep soul and body together, without a hope of ever going beyond it? His answer was that he had steeled his feelings against fate and nerved himself with the resistless energy of despair, from feeling in imagination, his little ones pulling at the skirts of his coat and crying for bread. And there is more in that condition now than the easy, independent, outside world has any idea.—And scenes will yet reap glory and wealth from their pen, to which they were driven as first to obtain bread. It is a fearful thing to battle with fate, to struggle against the withering grip of inevitable poverty, and dare the cold unrelenting world to do its worst, but there are some souls that are large enough and brave enough to do it.

Talk not to me of the heroism of the mighty conqueror, he who sacks cities, subdues kingdoms and lays nations waste by the prowess of his military genius. He that boldly rushes into the thickest of the fight, counts the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth, and nobly dies for his country on the field of battle, is a mere dwarf, and sinks into insignificance by the side of him who takes her whom he has sworn to marry, sits to love, cherish and support, and the tender pledges of affection that God has given him and goes forth in poverty and want and through the gauntlet and death as first to obtain bread. It is a fearful thing to battle with fate, to struggle against the withering grip of inevitable poverty, and dare the cold unrelenting world to do its worst, but there are some souls that are large enough and brave enough to do it.

I have often wondered if those who read the spicy, brilliant and labored articles which are found in the daily papers are aware or ever stop to think, of the weary toil and incessant labor that attend to prepare those articles and fit them up so as they will pass muster before the unrelenting criticism of the insatiable public. If they did I think they would be constrained to find less fault and pay the Editor better. Often while they are enjoying the luxuries of needful sleep surrounded by their family in their quiet and peaceful chambers, the Editor is in his circuitous circuit among the midnight lamp, and unceasingly catering for the taste of his readers the next day, when they rise will expect to find it under the door or thrown in the piazza by the never failing carrier. The articles in the paper are often written, set up, struck off, and the paper carried to their door, all after they retire at night and before they rise next morning.

Your correspondent, who has had some experience in the conduct of a morning paper, has often found himself writing more asleep than awake, and nodding, pen in hand over a half finished article. We are obliged to do violence to nature for which she will be avenged sooner or later. We must turn night into day and day into night, and be regularly irregular in two of the most essential conditions of life, viz: those of eating and sleeping.

I could suppose, if I thought it would be heeded, the organization of an Editor's right association, for the purpose of improving the condition of that useful but much abused class of our fellow citizens, and with a view, at the same time, of making the profession more respectable and remunerative. I think that this proposition should receive immediate attention, by all philanthropists and benefactors of mankind, and the association should be at once organized and have a prominent place assigned it among the benevolent institutions of the day.

**ASHLEY.**  
**MONTEPELLIER, September 2.**  
**VERMONT ELECTIONS.**—Thus far 56 Republicans and 11 Democrats have been elected to the House of Representatives. The vote is comparatively light. The Republican majority, however, is relatively as light as last year.

**THE PARIS CONSULATE—PRIEST-CRAFT AND POLITICS.**  
Mr. Mellie, late United States Consul, has resigned and returned to the United States. It was rumored in Paris that *Cherwell Whiff* would receive the appointment, but it seems there is an effort on the part of the ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY to prevent this. They are actually detesting or trying to do so to Mr. Buchanan who he shall appoint to fill the vacancy, and the Philadelphia *Sun* says the fact to be denied. The Roman Catholic Hierarchy have signified to Mr. Buchanan already that they expect the removal of his being a member of the Holy Catholic Church. Even the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, ex-Congressman, has withdrawn his application and solicits the appointment of Spencer! The "Sun" further says that Mr. Buchanan is hesitating now upon what he shall do! and very properly and truthfully remarks, that "it is Protestants and not Roman Catholics in Europe who need protection." Now, we can very readily see the awkward fix Old Buck finds himself in, and with him the whole Democratic party in the Union. They have been for years buying up and using the Foreign influence in this country to carry out their nefarious designs upon the Treasury and offices of the Government. They are now called upon to keep some of these promises and to distribute some of the *pop* amongst their allies of the Roman Catholic Jesuit persuasion! The "Sun" pertinently asks, "Will he yield to this bold and ready 'Cherwell Whiff' and seem to think it doubtful as to the result. We have no doubt, ourselves, but that Mr. Buchanan, in view of the great need Democracy always has for foreign Roman Catholic votes, will yield to the demand made by Archbishop Hughes, of New York, upon him, and thus acknowledge the indebtedness of his party to the enemies of republicanism, as it exists in the United States! We repeat we have no doubt about it—for a man of his antecedents is capable of any act however reprehensible—however amenable to the laws of political honesty—if there is any—so that capital be secured by which the National Democracy succeeded in the retention of power! We would call the special attention of those in whose hearts have *rested* and *rested* so much, like fools, against that feature of the American Party, which distinctly declares opposition to the connection of any religion with politics, or any branch of the Church with the State! The infamous wiles of *Jesuitism* or *Roman Catholicism* in the United States is evidence very clearly to our mind, by the apparent cordial union of the members of that so-called Church, with the Democratic Party in its opposition to the tenets of the American Party! And when an opportunity offers like the present—they are bold enough to urge their claims to pay for services rendered by urging the claims of individuals, not as Democrats, or politicians, but as children of the "Holy Roman Catholic Church"—as in the case of *Spencer*.

*Atlanta (Ga.) American.*

**THE CONVENTION OF THE SOUTHERN NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.**  
RICHMOND, VA., August 29.

The New School Presbyterians met here in convention yesterday. The usual officers were chosen, and a committee on resolutions was appointed.

It was stated in debating a resolution on organization, that a number of churches which sympathized with the convention were not represented from motives of delicacy, because they were presided over by New England clergymen, but that those, notwithstanding, had sent members to express sympathy, and that those churches would, after the session of this body, sympathize with the objects of the convention.

After a debate of an unimportant character, the convention adjourned till evening.

**EVENING SESSION.**  
The Committee on Resolutions reported in effect that whereas the relation of master and servant does not properly belong to church jurisdiction as a subject of discussion or inquiry, therefore, that it is resolved by this Convention that the General Assembly of the church has no power to pronounce a sentence of condemnation on a lower judicatory or individuals, for any cause, unless they have been before the Assembly in the way prescribed by the constitution; that the Convention recommends all Presbyterians opposed to the agitation of slavery to meet at Knoxville, on the third Tuesday in May next, for the purpose of organizing a General Synod under the name of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church of America.

After some discussion on the resolutions, action upon them was postponed until to-day.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The Presbyterian Convention on Saturday perfected and passed three resolutions of the series reported from the Committee, declaring in substance as follows, viz: That the Presbyterians sympathizing with the objects of this Convention be invited to withdraw from their present ecclesiastical relations; that nothing can be made a basis for discipline in the Presbyterian Church, which is not specifically referred to in the Constitution as crime or heresy.

The proposition to organize a General Synod led to an exciting debate, but the proceedings thus far were very harmonious.

The Convention adjourned till Monday.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.

The Presbyterian Convention adjourned on Saturday at 1 o'clock this morning. The preamble and resolutions were all adopted after merely changing the fourth resolution to make the call for the Knoxville Synod on the third Thursday, May, 1858, instead of the third Thursday. A resolution was also adopted expressing the desire of the Convention to unite with the Old School body and recommending the Knoxville Synod to invite the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church to a fraternal conference with that view.

**A MODERN CAMP MEETING.**—The Cecil Democrat gives the annexed garb description of the Red Lion Camp Meeting now in progress:

"It is attended with vast expense, to defray which, the managers let the privilege of selling various commodities to those who are willing to pay liberally for it. You will see upon the camp ground, ice cream saloons, refreshment places for the sale of bread, cheese, and other edibles; book stores;melon and fruit stands; mineral water establishments; with the attendance of a large number of barbers, and attendant popping of coals; barber shops and hand blocks; and without the circle of tents, agricultural implements, &c., offered for sale, presenting more the appearance of a great bazaar or fair, than a convention of people for the worship of the living God."

**CONCLUSIVE—IF TRUE.**  
The Atlantic (Geo.) American says: "We have it from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, recently returned from Kansas, that Governor Walker assumed him the managerial office, and withdrew from Washington, D.C., and returned to the President and will continue to do so, as reported by them, and, by request of the President, he (Walker) stands on his way at Chicago and submitted it to Stephen A. Douglas, who also approved it, heartily. This would seem to settle the question. We have always believed that every taken by Walker in Kansas was in accordance with his instructions from the Administration; and that President Buchanan approved not only his acts but his declarations. Indeed, Walker intimated much in his inaugural address and Tepeka speech.

What now becomes of the shallow pretense put forth by the Southern Democratic press, as an excuse for snubbing Walker while still the President, that the former had repudiated his instructions? Why steps he to the contrary of the press when it is now asserted that the services he has rendered his master—that Mr. Buchanan is the master and Mr. Walker is the subordinate? The *Richmond Star* and *Washington* say they, he has gone beyond his instructions. But it appears that he has carried out his instructions to the letter—Will they have one word of censure on the President who authorized these instructions, against which they complain? We shall see.—*W. H. Broad.*

**A RELIC OF THE OLDEN TIMES.**—Capt. Payne, in course of his dredging operations in the river, fished up a day or two ago, at a point nearly opposite the upper end of the new cut, a small iron nail, which bore the marks of having been a long time buried when it was found. It was twelve feet below the surface of the water, which was six or six feet deep at the spot.—consequently it was five or six feet beneath the bed of the river. It is a curious-looking little piece of ordnance, and is evidently of considerable antiquity. We have heard various stories about it, but it is probably a Revolutionary relic.

It is about 2 1/2 feet long, with a 2 1/2 inch bore, and has on the breech the following marks quite visible, but much worn—"N. XXIX," and below these marks, "W.M."

*Presbyterian Intelligencer.*

**A FLORAL CURIOSITY.**—A correspondent of the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) *Caledonian* makes a note of the following: "There is something of a curiosity found in the garden of Miss Crandall, in Charleston, last week. On a common rose bush was found a pure white rose, different in all respects from the common flower of the same bush, and somewhat larger and in form, instead of ending at the base, rounded to pass directly through the center of it, and upwards some eight inches. Such four inches above the full bloom, and several others in the process of development.—The stem was dissimilar to that of the Rose, being solid instead of tubular, of such usual. I have never heard or read of such a freak of nature, and an opportunity of it, have sent an accompanying specimen in the garden save those found on this particular stem."

**PAINT OR LINED OIL.**  
300 GALLONS just received and for sale at the lowest market price by H. M. PRITCHARD, M. D. Druggist & Apothecary, 175 N. 3rd St. New York.

**BLANK DEEDS** for sale at this office.

**STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
*Moment of Europe's and Correspondent.*  
NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The steamer *Delbert* arrived here this afternoon from Havre, with dates to the 22d. She had 350 passengers and 2100,000 in specie, out on the 20th.

The Indian news is important. Gen. Darnard and Sir Henry Lawrence are dead, rebels, and a great mass of European troops have been taken place. European troops have been defeated in three engagements, and the Gwalior contingent had also sustained a severe loss, but the troops were not the news of the further mutiny in India produced a profound sensation in England. From Paris accounts say that the States are reducing his army.

The Directors of the Ocean Telegraph had not determined on their future operations. A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Sultan has announced that until the construction of his new military diplomatic intercourse with those European governments who had suspended their relations could be resumed.

A sanguinary attack on the Jews at Paris is reported.

The English representative demands of Persia the immediate evacuation of Herat. Schamyl had defeated the Russians and captured several important posts.

**LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.**  
NEW YORK, September 3.

The steamship *Illinois*, Captain Begg, million five hundred dollars in treasure from California.

The California mails were transferred to the *Illinois* to the Empire City, which later vessel reached New Orleans on Sunday last. Some additional points of interest are brought by this arrival.

The yellow fever was raging with fearful fatality in different portions of South America. In Bogota, the capital of the Republic of New Granada, the fever had been very destructive, and in the department of La Paz, it is reported that fifteen thousand Indians had died with the epidemic.

The revolution in Peru continues, and there is no prospect of its abatement.

The United States sloop of war *Saratoga* had gone to San Juan.

**CONCLUSIVE—IF TRUE.**  
The Atlantic (Geo.) American says: "We have it from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, recently returned from Kansas, that Governor Walker assumed him the managerial office, and withdrew from Washington, D.C., and returned to the President and will continue to do so, as reported by them, and, by request of the President, he (Walker) stands on his way at Chicago and submitted it to Stephen A. Douglas, who also approved it, heartily. This would seem to settle the question. We have always believed that every taken by Walker in Kansas was in accordance with his instructions from the Administration; and that President Buchanan approved not only his acts but his declarations. Indeed, Walker intimated much in his inaugural address and Tepeka speech.

What now becomes of the shallow pretense put forth by the Southern Democratic press, as an excuse for snubbing Walker while still the President, that the former had repudiated his instructions? Why steps he to the contrary of the press when it is now asserted that the services he has rendered his master—that Mr. Buchanan is the master and Mr. Walker is the subordinate? The *Richmond Star* and *Washington* say they, he has gone beyond his instructions. But it appears that he has carried out his instructions to the letter—Will they have one word of censure on the President who authorized these instructions, against which they complain? We shall see.—*W. H. Broad.*

**A RELIC OF THE OLDEN TIMES.**—Capt. Payne, in course of his dredging operations in the river, fished up a day or two ago, at a point nearly opposite the upper end of the new cut, a small iron nail, which bore the marks of having been a long time buried when it was found. It was twelve feet below the surface of the water, which was six or six feet deep at the spot.—consequently it was five or six feet beneath the bed of the river. It is a curious-looking little piece of ordnance, and is evidently of considerable antiquity. We have heard various stories about it, but it is probably a Revolutionary relic.

It is about 2 1/2 feet long, with a 2 1/2 inch bore, and has on the breech the following marks quite visible, but much worn—"N. XXIX," and below these marks, "W.M."

*Presbyterian Intelligencer.*

**A FLORAL CURIOSITY.**—A correspondent of the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) *Caledonian* makes a note of the following: "There is something of a curiosity found in the garden of Miss Crandall, in Charleston, last week. On a common rose bush was found a pure white rose, different in all respects from the common flower of the same bush, and somewhat larger and in form, instead of ending at the base, rounded to pass directly through the center of it, and upwards some eight inches. Such four inches above the full bloom, and several others in the process of development.—The stem was dissimilar to that of the Rose, being solid instead of tubular, of such usual. I have never heard or read of such a freak of nature, and an opportunity of it, have sent an accompanying specimen in the garden save those found on this particular stem."

**PAINT OR LINED OIL.**  
300 GALLONS just received and for sale at the lowest market price by H. M. PRITCHARD, M. D. Druggist & Apothecary, 175 N. 3rd St. New York.

**BLANK DEEDS** for sale at this office.

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