do not hesitate to say, and history will bear us out in the assertion, that no man ever was truer to his constitutional obligations in regard to that institution than Millard Fillmore, who was during the canvass, denounced over and over again, by the Democratic papers and Democratic Orators of the South, as an *Abolitionist*. It was under the administration that the Fugitive Slave Law for the first time was executed. Yes, in the face of the fiercest storm that had ever been raised at the North, in the face of threats, indignation, and execration, did our Northern man "with constitutional principles"—our man who had been denounced by Southern slave-loving Democrats as an Abolitionist, go calmly and firmly forward, and execute the Fugitive Slave Law; thus vindicating the right of property in slaves, and giving the lie to the charges of the Southern Democracy. What a contrast between Whig Millard Fillmore of New York, and Democratic Wilmot Proviso James K. Polk, of Tennessee!!

But to proceed. Mr. Fillmore was succeeded by Franklin Pierce, a pro-slavery (!) Democrat of New Hampshire, who was declared to be sounder on the subject of the "great Institution" than Winfield Scott, who was born and raised in Virginia, where his kindred live to this day. Soon after Mr. Pierce's accession to office, the Missouri Compromise was repealed by the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, and great was the shout of triumph (we were soft enough to join it) which went up from the South.—Pierce, however, was shrewder than his Southern admirers, for he predicted that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would prevent the coming into the Union of any more slave States. Having made the prediction, the protector (!) of the institution of slavery set to work to secure its fulfilment. Two Territorial Governors were appointed, one for Nebraska and one for Kansas. Everybody knew that both soil and climate would exclude slavery from Nebraska while everybody contended that slave labor could be profitably used in Kansas. Under this state of affairs, it was reasonable to have been expected, that a Northern man would have been made Governor of Nebraska and a Southern man Governor of Kansas. But our New Hampshire Democratic President took a different view of the subject, and made Hart, of South Carolina, Governor of Nebraska, and Reader, a rascally Pennsylvania Freesoiler, Governor of Kansas. Reader, we all remember, set to work to freesoilize Kansas, and although the President was aware of his conduct—was fully aware that he was acting in the most lawless manner, he kept him in office for months and months, and when at last public opinion forced Pierce to remove him, he was substituted by another, and yet another, *free State* Governor.—Those felt office, and in leaving it, left Kansas in an uproar, confusion and revolution, and to his successor, Mr. Buchanan, the task of bringing order out of chaos.

We all remember the contests for the Presidency in 1856. We all know that at the South we were urged to turn our backs on Fillmore, who had risked more for the South than any man ever did before, and vote for Buchanan in order to defeat Freemont.—We all remember too that we were assured by the Southern Democracy, that if Buchanan was elected Kansas would come in to the Union as a slave State.

Well, Buchanan was elected, and what did we see? A Freesoiler in the shape of Robert J. Walker sent as Governor to Kansas—*the President knowing when he gave him the appointment that he was going to act precisely as he did*, although he affected afterwards to be very indignant at Walker's conduct. Subsequently the Lecompton Constitution for Kansas came up in a Democratic Congress, and was blown to the four winds of Heaven, and Kansas, when she does come into the Union, will come in as a free State, and stand by the side of Minnesota, unlawfully represented by three members, and Oregon, unlawfully admitted as a State with one member.

But this is not all. At the present moment an incomprehensible portion of the Southern Democracy stand ready to support for the Presidency Stephen A. Douglas, who maintains that the People of a Territory may legislate slavery out of it, or render it valueless while within it, thus declaring there is no right of property in slaves, and paving the way for the abolition of slavery in the States, and yet these Democrats claim to be the especial and exclusive champions of the institution of slavery!

We have thus shown by undeniable facts the history of Democracy in regard to the institution of Slavery, and we leave it to every candid reader to say whether we had not a right to declare that its "treachery and double-dealing should consign it to everlasting infamy!" The Democracy has had control of the government with the exception of the space of four years, since 1829, a period of thirty seven years of rule the South has grown weaker and weaker, and the tenure of slavery more and more insecure. So far from the Northern Democracy being the "Allies of the South," we and the friends of the institution of slavery they have turned their backs on both, so as all power by incomprehensible Southern Democratic authority. In his late Sumter speech, Senator Iverson, of Georgia, said:

"From the beginning of this Abolition war, to the present day, not a man has gone over to the sound Democracy from the free soil ranks, whilst the lessening and wavering force of the former, have year after year melted away before their fanatical enemy like the snows before the rays of a burning sun."

"Whatever others may say—whether deluded hope may be entitled to the contrary, I consider all lost at the North. The constitutional sound Democracy of the free States, if not dead and buried, are paralyzed and powerless—even the bold, gallant—one sound and unflinching—Douglas—once the able and manly defender of Southern Rights, has yielded to the storm and bowed his thick and stubborn neck to the yoke."

* * * * * *

"Look at the present condition and future prospects of public sentiment in the free States—at the present and future state of political parties in Congress. There are a few sound and true Northern men still lingering in the Senate, nearly every vestige of sound Northern conservatism in the other house has already been extinguished—four years more will give to the abolitionists the control of the Senate—1861 will witness the inauguration of a free soil President, and then, with both branches of Congress, and an abolition President, the flood tide, the last barrier to fanatical encroachment, will soon give way.

HORSE SHOES.—A New York correspondent says that ten millions of horses shoes are manufactured in that city a year.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, September 6, 1859.

☞ R. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Whig, blanks of advertisements, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

☞ The Executive Committee of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society is requested to meet in Charlotte, at the office of the Rock Island Factory, on Saturday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Democracy and Slavery—"The Natural Allies."

We have given to-day an article under the above head, from the *Raleigh Register*. It gives a little picture of Democracy. We commend it especially to our readers. The people need such articles to refresh their memory as to the doings of the Democracy, and our word for it they will be brought to see that it does not deserve their confidence.

Candidate for Governor.

The Wilmington *Herald* suggests the name of Mr. G. Davis, of that place, as a suitable person to be nominated as the Opposition Candidate. We have not a single objection to Mr. Davis, and will cheerfully support him when a candidate; but with all due deference to the opinions of the *Herald*, we do not think Mr. Davis the man *for the emergency*—he has very little experience in an electioneering campaign, and is untried, while Gen. Dockery is a veteran in the field and whose prominence, will enable him to meet any opponent, and whose sterling integrity will recommend him to the honest yeomanry of the country; and in his contest with Ex Governor Bragg, for the Gubernatorial Chair, he reduced the Democratic majority nearly one-half, and had the Convention which met in Greensboro', taken a lesson from the democrats, he would have been renominated; but they did not do it, and we desire to see him take the field again, for we believe he could bear the opposition banners triumphantly through the contest. With him for our standard bearer we could enter the field with almost certain success, while with any other name we should doubt of success. What say the other Opposition papers in the State—We are not certain that Gen. Dockery will permit his name to be used again, but hope he will if the opposition party desire it.

The Opposition in Georgia.

We stated last week that the Opposition in Georgia were preparing for the coming election and that they had nominated a candidate for Governor. This week we give the letter of Col. Warren Akin, accepting the nomination. Success to him. The following is the letter:

CARTERSVILLE, August 13th, 1859.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 11th instant, informing me that a Convention of the party representing the Opposition in Georgia, which assembled in Atlanta on the 10th instant, unanimously placed my name in nomination for the office of Governor of this State at the approaching election, has been received.

This manifestation of confidence from so large and intelligent a body of my fellow citizens, is complimentary and to be slightly regarded, which it is hardly needful for me. But when voluntarily bestowed, as this has not only without solicitation, but against my known wishes—taking into consideration all the circumstances attending it, it has been decided to me—it imposes no obligation upon me to yield to the demands of my friends, when it is not in my heart to shrink from whatever responsibility I assume the position assigned. I, therefore, accept the nomination; and fully approve and cordially endorse the declaration of principles adopted by the Opposition Convention, held at Macon on the 20th of July last.

As it was known to many of the members of the Convention, that the condition of my health rendered it exceedingly improbable for me to canvass the State, I suppose it will not be required of me.

For the very kind and flattering manner in which you have communicated to me the action of the Convention, and given expression to your individual sentiments, allow me to tender you my sincere acknowledgment, and to assure you of the deep sensibility which I receive this evidence of your personal regard.

I am, gentlemen,
Very, respectfully,
Your ob'dient servant,
WARREN AKIN.

To James Johnson, John Milledge, and C. Peppers, Esq's.

Effects of a Dissolution.

The N. Y. *Herald* in making some remarks on the influence of the coming elections on the Presidential Election, shows by the following well-timed remarks as to the effects of the secession of the Southern States on the interests of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania:

"Certain it is that even by a peaceable secession of the Southern States—if that were possible—New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania would be thrown back half a century, and the property in those States would be depreciated fifty per cent. Their present commercial connection with the Southern States by railroads, by steamboat, and by other descriptions of shipping, is one of the great sources of their wealth and prosperity. By the secession of the Union, the southern commerce, which now enriches those States and the North generally, would go to England, our rival, and the Northern States, cut off from the empire of the South, would be utterly prostrated, and become instead of the manufacturing and commercial emporium, a broken and impoverished fraction of a country, to be regarded as of no importance among the nations of Europe and of the world. The question to be decided, therefore, indirectly at the fall elections in those States, is not merely of pride and principle, but of the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests. There is only one chance of escape from the impending calamity, and that is that the people of those States will merge all their minor disputes and differences in a common union against W. H. Seward, his policy and his party in the fall elections, and could they be successful the effect of the victory will keep them united for the struggle in 1860, and a tide of popular enthusiasm will bear into power the triumphant ship of the constitution, and leave the traitor fleet of Seward high and dry as ever was wreck stranded on the beach of Barnegat."

And those States are not the only ones to suffer, that would be seriously affected, especially if the secession should operate in any way against the cultivation of cotton. And it is strange to see that the people of the North, especially the New England States, who generally look after their own interests, should forget that it is upon the cultivation of cotton, which is a great staple in commerce. Then what would be some of the Northern Manufacturers? They would be in a great uneasiness indeed. Facts are stubborn things and the sooner the abolitionists see and feel the better it will be.

Wm. B. Smith.

This man whose name heads this article, and who pretends to edit the Newbern Daily *Delta*, calls us a mean white man, if white we are."—Now, if there is a meaner man in North Carolina than Wm. B. Smith, we would like to know it, and the people need not want any better evidence of this man's exceeding meanness than to be informed that he is so degraded that the editors of *The State* printed at Elizabeth City, deigns not consider him a gentleman, and that became to Salisbury on the second of F. J. Sinclair. If we cannot get a better recommendation from those acquainted with us than this man can, then we must be mean indeed.

As he charges us with a crime, which we deny, we would ask him to publish our refutation, if we did not consider him too mean to ask a favor of.

Unworthy his notice. Poor fellow! "Oh what meat has our Caesar fed, that he has grown so great!" We would not be surprised if he is a frequenter of every pot-house he can find, for his conduct shows it.

We wonder if this brave second has heard that his principal has fought a duel with *meat*? What a think of bravery—and Smith is no better. Let him write to Fayetteville to learn its truth.

Aurora Borealis.

One of the most brilliant Aurora's was witnessed on Thursday night last, by many of our citizens, that has ever been noticed in the South. In fact, the light was so vivid that persons imagined it was day light, and got up to go about their daily avocations. We regret that we did not observe it. We must have been awake about the time, one o'clock, but did not notice any unusual light, therefore, we missed the sight, and a sublime one indeed. It was also observed in several other places at the South.

We see that at the North it has also been most brilliant.

$1,000 Reward.

John Fawcett, of Alum Creek, Bosque Co., Texas, offers a reward of $1,000, in the Kosciusko *Advocate*, of the 30th ult., for the arrest and safe keeping of H. F. Alston who committed a deliberate murder upon the personal Dr. W. B. Rhem, on the 1st day of August last, at Plum Creek Church, in Fayette Co., Texas. Alston is described as being five feet high, considerably grey headed, dark skin, black eyes, winks when in conversation, slow or stammering in conversation, weighs about 160 pounds, and is about 40 years old.

Russell for September.

This periodical has come with its accustomed regularity. Its pages seem to be filled with interesting matter. The following are the table of contents, viz:

South Carolina Regiment, in 1740; Anatomy of Wands; Lions; Epistolary Gossipings of Travel, etc.; Eventide; Actress in High Life; Sumnes—Spring, Summer; Idyls of the Kings; History of the South Carolina College; The Marble Bust; To a Jessamine; The Demagogue; Editors' Table.

Trade Sale of Tobacco.

We learn from the New York *Sun* that a new movement is on foot relative to the tobacco trade in that city, something after the periodical sales of coffee in Holland, and of wool in England. The first great trade sale of tobacco was to commence on the 30th August last, and be continued several days. The sale offered are to comprise Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia leaf; Northern seed leaf and Florida and Havana tobaccos, and to comprise 2,000 hogsheads.

Homemade Engine.

The *Standard* states that a new Engine called the "Carolina," manufactured at the Company Shops of the North Carolina Rail Road and been paying a visit to that city. On Thursday the "Carolina" visited Charlotte, and remained but a short time, we however, had an opportunity of seeing it as it passed our residence. It made a neat appearance and seems to perform as well as those brought from the North. The chief work certainly reserves praise for building so neat a job.

Seizure of an Island.

It is stated, says the San Francisco *Herald*, that Gen. Harney has ordered a detachment of U. S. troops to take possession of the island of San Juan and establishes there a military post. The right to this and other Islands have been in dispute between the English and American governments, and this step may lead to something serious between the two governments, but it is surprise that Gen. Harney acts under instruction from our government.

Large Pear.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Times* says it has a pear from the plantation of Mr. Joel Hurt, in Russell county. Also, which weighs one pound and eleven ounces, and measures in circumference fifteen inches. It is not ripe having fallen from the tree before its maturity on account of its heaviness. This is the largest pear of which we have ever heard, and throws Dr. Andrews' pear in the shade.

☞ The *Bulletin*, of the 30 instant, in noticing that pieces of paper having upon them certain cabalistic signs, asks, "Are the American Party about to reorganizing in Charlotte?" For one, we can say that so far as we know, the American Party is not reorganizing in Charlotte. May be these small pieces of paper may have something to do with another order lately established in our midst. Who can tell what is the meaning?

North Carolina Planter.

We have received the September No. of this agricultural periodical. It is a vessel filled with interesting information alike to the farmer, the horticulturist and the floriculturist. Persons desiring an agricultural journal should subscribe for the *Planter*.

COMMUNICATED.

CHESTER, S. C., Aug. 27, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: On the evening of the 25th instant I took the Express train on the C. A. & S. C. R. Road and made the point of your city, for the purpose of prosecuting some business which materially concerns myself. The expedition and spirit of accommodation of the Road is fine, as must be manifest to any one who travels on it—and it is hence deserving of all the flattering commendation which it is continually receiving.

But the spirit of accommodation does not end with the Rail Road: it extends to Charlotte, and is there demonstrated in a way to merit the gratitude of the recipient and melt him into almost a different being. I, myself on the occasion of said visit, was brought to acknowledge that your people excel almost any within the range of my acquaintance for their cordiality, generosity and frank liberality towards those they have intercourse with. Particularly was I struck with the conduct of your worthy townsman, Mr. Elms, of the Mansion House, in these respects. He certainly possesses in the superlative degree all those generous and lofty traits of character which should belong to every keeper of a "Traveler's Home."—His house is kept in a way to make one feel at home, and his table is as well furnished as I could desire or expect any where.—Chester, you know, has a high reputation for the manner in which her public houses are kept, and therefore you may infer that I am capable, in a good degree, of judging in such matters. Your city may well be proud of such men as Mr. E.—for there are but few of his like to be found anywhere. As a private gentleman he would merit great esteem for his many good qualities, but as a host he is really a benefactor to the public. I was pleased to see that his house was well patronized and that he seems to be held in very high estimation in your city.—Hoping your many generous and high spirited citizens may prosper and that they and the traveling public may duly appreciate the magnanimity of soul of my good and tried friend, Mr. Elms, and wishing well to you and all that concerns your beautiful city,

I am yours, &c.,

CHESTER.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.

This ship is announced to sail for Portland early in September. Preparations have been made for one thousand first-class passengers, and no second class will be taken. The price of passage will be about one hundred dollars. The crew and officers will number about 500. There will be 180 seamen, 180 firemen, 130 stewards, 15 engineers, 20 officers, 2 surgeons, and a chaplain. Ten thousand tons of coal will be carried, and such are the mechanical appliances of the ship that this immense quantity can be put on board in two days. The London Illustrated News, speaking of this mechanical wonder, says:

"Great ships as well as small ones are liable to accident; but those who know most of ships and of the perils of the seas have the greatest faith that this particular vessel will be less liable to accident than smaller ships, and that her speed will be such as to enable her to leave the British Channel, discharge her cargo at Calcutta, take in a return cargo, and be back again on our shores within the almost incredible short period of seventy days. Will she pay as a trading speculation? Will this floating city, able to carry a population of ten thousand, be as great a success commercially as she is mechanically? That, after all, is the ultimate consideration, vulgar although it may appear, by which all truly useful projects must be tested. In these respects there is every reason to believe that the commercial calculations of her projectors are as firmly based as the mechanical principles on which she was constructed; and that, even without a subsidy for carrying the mails, she will be enabled to earn money enough to pay her present shareholders a remunerative dividend."

Mr. JOHN LEVER, of the Galway line, has offered to charter the ship for her first voyage to the United States, paying the owners $100,000. If this is accepted at the next meeting of the directors, the arrangements as to the sailing of the vessel may be changed; but some time during the month of September we may expect the Great Eastern in American waters.—*National Intelligencer.*

CANINE SAGACITY.—There may be seen at almost every hour in the day a white poodle dog, at the house of the Cohocksink Hose Company. He has around his neck a collar bearing the name of Cohocksink.—This dog is only about two months old, and is a great favorite with the members of the Company and the friends thereof. The animal seems almost endowed with reasoning faculties, and has been taught to communicate an alarm of fire by the ringing of the telegraphic bell at the nearest station box. When night sets in, the faithful animal proceeds to the telegraphic pole, and coils himself at the foot thereof, apparently asleep, but in reality proving that all animated things are not asleep that have their eyes shut. In case of an alarm striking on the bell, he listens very attentively, and, as quick as meditation, he starts for the Hose House, and barks for a minute or so. He then barks to indicate the striking of the bell; for instance, should the alarm come from box forty-one, the animal barks four times in succession, then stops a moment and barks one time; thus the members of the company are apprised that the fire is nearest box 41, or that the alarm comes from this number. Such remarkable canine sagacity we have seldom heard of.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

INDIAN NEWS.—Mr. H. A. Crane, of Fort Myers Florida, where he has resided a considerable time, gives the following intelligence to the editor of the Fernandina East Floridian:

Mr C states that the entire number of Indians still remaining in the State amounts only to fifty four, and classifies them as follows: Fourteen warriors, with old Sam Jones, who is perfectly helpless from old age; seventeen women, nine of whom are quite old; and twenty three children of all descriptions.—Mr. C. has repeatedly seen the Indians during the present summer, and is fully convinced that the above enumeration is correct.—They are perfectly friendly, are in rather destitute circumstances, and their services can be engaged as hunters for a very trifling consideration. Mr. C. is of the opinion that they will consent to emigrate immediately after the death of Sam Jones. They do not reside together, but compose three different parties, occupying different portions of the country, all acknowledging Sam Jones as their chief.

A SECOND SAM PATCH, ALMOST.—Several days ago a fellow hailing from Rockland county, New York, and calling himself Jim Patch, jumped from the mast-head of the sloop Sophie into the water below, a distance of eighty-five feet, at Albany, N. Y. The sloop at the time laid at the lower dock, Sing Sing, in about seven feet of water. At the appointed time, in the presence of about four hundred villagers, Jim made his jump, firing a couple of pistols in his descent. He struck the water and stuck in the mud, and that was the last that was seen of him until a young man made a dive from the dock and brought him up by the hair. By the aid of a boat hook he was dragged ashore. After rolling him on a barrel he was restored to consciousness.

From the National Intelligencer.

TESTIMONY TO GALLANTRY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, August 23, 1859.

SIR: I have this day received from Capt. A. Lawrence a Chinese flag, taken by you in an assault upon the barrier forts in the Canton river in November, 1856, by the forces of the United States ships San Jacinto, Portsmouth, and Levant, as a present in your name to the State of North Carolina.

Having been apprized of your desire to make this disposition of the flag, the last General Assembly, by resolutions authorized me to receive it from you in behalf of the State, and at the same time to express to you the high appreciation of that body of your gallantry on the occasion referred to, and of this evidence of your veneration for the State of your birth.

Believing that I cannot discharge this pleasing duty in a more acceptable manner than by transmitting these highly complimentary resolutions, I herewith enclose a copy of them as transcribed from the statute book.

These resolutions, I am well assured, are none the less expressive of the sentiments of the people of the State than of their representatives who enacted them; for they have ever manifested a lively pleasure at the honorable distinctions achieved by the sons of North Carolina in every department of the public service. Every distinguished action of the citizen proves useful to the State in the example it affords to the youths of the country, who are thus apprized of the gratifying rewards that ever await a faithful discharge of duty.

This flag, so gallantly taken by you in the maintenance of the rights and protection of the persons of American citizens in a distant land, will be placed among the valued treasures of the State, and will be looked upon by posterity, impressing all who may see it with the sentiments of esteem in which are held the brave conduct of the faithful soldier in the service of his country; and to our youths, to whom from time to time the story of its capture may be narrated, will be told that it is a trophy for which the State is indebted to one of her courageous sons who entered the service of the country when a mere boy, and who, without the aid of fortune or the influence of powerful friends, won his way to honorable distinction by his own upright deportment and gallant spirit. Thus, sir, will a valuable lesson be taught them, exciting in their bosoms a laudable ambition to emulate like honorable actions.

Trusting that your career will prove one of continued usefulness to the country and distinction to yourself, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

Lieut JOHN JULIUS GUTHRIE, U. S. Navy.

Resolutions authorizing the Governor of the State to receive a flag tendered to the State of North Carolina by Lieut. Guthrie, of the U. S. Navy.

Whereas John Julius Guthrie, a lieutenant in the United States Navy and a native of the State of North Carolina, now on official duty at the National Observatory, Washington, D. C., did, on the 20th day of November 1856, capture and carry off as a trophy of war a Chinese flag from the first of four barrier forts captured in a combined engagement by the San Jacinto, Portsmouth, and Levant on the part of the American naval force, and other vessels under the command of Rear Admiral Seymour, on the part of the English, in the Canton River;

And whereas the disturbance inflicted on that occasion was in defence of American and English citizens residing in that locality, and into the hospitable offices of assuring to their community free residence and immunity in their persons and property;

And whereas said Lieut. Guthrie has been desirous by his friends in the city of Raleigh and elsewhere to express a willingness to tender this flag to his native State, with a desire that she would accept it as an honorable evidence of kind sentiments and affectionate remembrance. Therefore—

Be it Resolved, That the Governor of the State be authorized and requested to accept the flag thus tendered by Lieut. Guthrie at such time and place and in such way and manner as may appear suitable and proper.

Resolved further, That he be requested, in the name of the General Assembly, to express to Lieut. Guthrie its high appreciation of his gallantry and that patriotism and this evidence of his veneration for the State of his birth.

Resolved finally, That the Governor be further requested to make such disposition of the flag, when received, as he may think this trophy of her son deserves.

Ratified February 13, 1859.

True copy from the original.

GRAHAM DAVES, *Private Sec.*

Raleigh, Aug. 22, 1859.

SUNDAY AT SARATOGA.—In few places on this continent is the Sabbath better kept than at the Springs. The dancing and the daily pastimes are kept up till midnight on Saturday, and then all the secular pleasures seem to close for twenty-four hours. We have no mail, no arrival and no departure of trains, and the seven thousand persons in combine make up their mind to be quiet. The street in front of the hotels are free from the crowd of carriages and noise of their owners urging one to ride to the Lake. All the places around the hotel that can be shut up are closed, and all seem to unite in the outward observance of the day. To breakfast first and then to church is the order of the morning, and this consumes the full time till the hour of service. Persons who go at all must go early to get a seat. At noon the day changes. Men and women ride to the lake and elsewhere.—Teams block up the street. Ladies in full dress promenade on the piazza. The late dinner hour interferes with those who would go to the churches, and gives a good excuse to those to whom one sermon is more than enough. The evening is passed at the hotels in singing sacred music. The extempore concerts begin and hold as late as ten or eleven at night, when the day ends.—*Correspondence of the Boston Journal.*

☞ Twenty-six clergymen of Philadelphia, (Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, German Reformed, and Dutch Reformed) have united in an address to "Christians of all denominations," in which they propose that the first Monday in October next be set apart as a day of special prayer "that God would grant that his believing children 'may be made perfect in one,' and that by the operation of the Holy Ghost, all Christians may be so joined together in unity of spirit and in the bond of peace, that they may be an holy temple, acceptable unto Him."

DROWNING OF A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.—Not long ago we noted the finding of a man's clothing at Schlosser's Landing on the river. Some of the garments were marked "John A. McClung." It has been ascertained that the Rev. Dr. McClung, of Maysville, Ky., was at the Falls about that time, in ill health, and it is supposed that he has been drowned in the manner we stated. Dr. McClung was about fifty years old, and of considerable reputation as a Presbyterian clergyman.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

Blondin Crosses the Niagara River with a Cook-stove and Cooks an Omelet.

The crowd gathered at the falls yesterday to witness another of Blondin's performances upon the rope, although large and numbering many thousands, was somewhat the smallest, we should say, that has yet been collected, and hardly more than two thirds as great as that of the last occasion. Blondin's performance would have been accounted in the outset of these exhibitions a marvellous one; but after the great, overshadowing, and unsurpassable feat of last week, it could not seem very astonishing, nor produce any very thrilling degree of interest in the minds of the spectators. It was more of a curious and laughable spectacle than an exciting one, and might be by many preferred to the terribly great performance of last Wednesday.

Blondin first crossed from the American to the Canadian shore in manacles; a collar about his neck, a chain pendant to his arms, and two others from his wrists to his ankles. The fetters were not very weighty, and could not have very materially interfered with his performance, or added very greatly to the fatigue of the journey. During the passage he performed most of the feats previously exhibited—standing upon his head, hanging beneath the rope, swinging his body under it, backward, sustained by the arms with the elbows bent, &c., all difficult and daring in the extreme, but by Blondin himself made common place and simple.

The return performance was the most interesting. After a stay of fifteen or twenty minutes upon the Canadian shore, he started back with a cook stove swung upon his back, the culinary appurtenances, thereto consisting of a saucepan, ladle, sundry dishes, and a pair of bellows, securely fastened upon the stove. It must not be imagined that the stove he bore upon his back was a full sized cast iron "Victor;" neither must it be fancied a miniature affair—a disguised spirit lamp chafing dish. It was a goodly sized, properly fashioned cooking stove, made of Russian sheet iron, and boasting of a smoke pipe about two feet in height. Arrived at the centre of the rope, Blondin secured his pole and proceeded with nonchalance to make preparations for "camping." Unswinging his stove he placed it upon the rope before him, sat down, and with some pitchy, combustible material built his fire, exciting it with the bellows, and soon raised a smoke which proved the genuineness of the preparations for cooking. When a proper degree of heat had been attained he produced his eggs, broke them into his dish, and threw the shells into the river. The omelet was prepared with all the skill of a *chef de cuisine*, and when it was complete he lowered it to the deck of the "Maid of the Mist," were we doubt not, it was divided into the smallest possible shares, and eagerly treasured by the passengers.—Gathering up his "hotel," Blondin readjusted it upon his back, and quickly landed himself and it upon the American shore, amid the loud cheers of the throng.—*Buffalo Express, 25th August.*

DRY RIVERS.—Many readers remember Jno. Randolph's characteristic but somewhat exaggerated description of the Ohio River, "dry for one-half of the year and frozen up on the other."

Bishop Pierce, in his "Notes across the Continent," written for the Southern Christian Advocate, of this city, comes upon a river answering in part to this description. He writes:

At midnight the regular stage took us, and we traveled together to the breakfast house, at Turkey Creek. In the meantime we crossed the Nueces, a large river on the maps, famous in the disputes of Texas and the United States as to the Western boundary of Texas, but, to my astonishment, not a drop of water in its rock-bed. During the long, dry seasons common to this region the water sinks, and it is only here and there that man or beast can find "a hole" that still contains the precious element.—The channel where we crossed is wide, the banks high, and there is room for a noble stream. The timber is thick, and forms the hiding place of what people call "varmint," such as bear, a species of leopard and wild cats.

Turkey Creek is a beautiful little stream, abound in fish, with a clear, gushing spring on its bank for the use of the only family which has yet retreated from the haunts of men to find a home in the lonely solitude.—With society here is a pleasant place to live; the range of mountain and prairie for stock, plenty of live oak timber, never failing water, game in abundance, deer, turkey, bear, fish of various kinds, pure air and good health. I never saw so many wild turkies in all my life as I saw in this place. The corral (a cow-pen) was full of cattle, an improved stock, and near the house—it erect pole, without a roof, may be so called—and the flies, attracted by a plate of honey on the breakfast table, swarmed like bees, and took possession of everything. I did not dispute title with them, but paid my fare, and retreated fasting.

Bishop Pierce, we may remark, is an excellent traveller and travel writer, possessing a *coup d'oeil* and facilities of ready and comprehensive observation and insight such as have been enjoyed only by the greatest travelers. He sees everything before him and around him, and judges for himself, and sees more than would impress a common eye within the time allotted.—*Charleston Courier.*

A CASE WHERE TWO HEADS WERE NOT AS GOOD AS ONE.—In Cleveland, last Monday afternoon, while a number of deck hands were engaged in placing a large quantity of linseed oil in the hold of the steamer Iron City, something gave way, and a hogshead fell fair and square on the stalwart darkey who was at work in the hold. The height from which the hogshead fell was some six feet, and it ended about so that one of the heads struck him. A wild, though smothered yell came up from that hold, and the other darkies, turning pale as fidelity to their parents would permit, rushed down to gather up the mangled remains of their comrade. Imagine their consternation upon seeing the hogshead standing upright, and the frightened and somewhat lacerated countenance of the negro protruding through the upper head! His adamantine cranium had driven through both ends of the hogshead without doing material injury, more than a few cuts and a very bad "scare." The hogshead had to be knocked to pieces in order to release him, and he emerged the greatest nigger probably ever seen in America. While they were binding up his head, he was heard to remark, "Gor a mighty, guess dis ere darkey don't want any more in no har!" He was at his work in the afternoon, as well as ever, apparently.—*Ohio Observer.*

The President Plugging the Leaks in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

Great consternation prevails among all parties having accounts to settle with the Departments occasioned by the stringency with which the auditing rules are applied at the Treasury. Foreign ministers, consuls, contractors and disbursing officers in all branches of the public service, and marshals, postmasters and collectors are all in the same boat. Suspicions have long been abroad that large sums are constantly abstracted from the public purse by means of fraudulent, forced or stretched vouchers, and some of them are now being verified.—Fabulous sums are demanded and allowed for under heads of clerk hire, copying, translating, &c., which are evidently intended to cover expenses for wines, dinners, horse hire, &c., not auditable.

The President is determined to hold all officer's accounts to the strictest scrutiny, and where frauds are attempted, to reject the claims and prosecute the offenders.—Proofs accumulate in various cases not mentionable. This process is to be retro-active, and occasions many absentees among those who have had accounts adjusted during the reign of the present administration. The President has been importuned in vain.—He blandly informs his friends that he doubts not they will get all they are entitled to but does not interfere with the duties of the auditors.—*Special Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

DIDN'T WANT TO BE KISSED.—A curious trial was recently held at Middlesex Sessions, in England. Thomas Saverland, the prosecutor, stated that he was in the room where the defendant, Caroline Newton, and her sister, who had come from Birmingham, were present. The latter jokingly observed that she had promised her sweetheart that no man should kiss her while absent. It being holiday time, Saverland considered this as a challenge, and caught hold of her and kissed her. The young woman took it as a joke, but her sister, the defendant, said she would like as little of that fun as he pleased. Saverland told her if she was angry he would kiss her also; and then tried to do it, and they fell to the ground. On rising, the woman struck him, he again tried to kiss her and in the scuffle she bit off his nose. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the nose. The defendant said he had as become to kiss her; if she wanted kissing she had a husband to kiss her—a better looking man than ever the prosecutor was. The jury, without hesitation, acquitted her; and the chairman said that if any man attempted to kiss a woman against her will, she had a perfect right to bite off his nose, if she had a fancy for so doing.

A young lady living not over a league from Buffalo, when at home on being educated as a fashionable seminary east of us, last week received a letter from her mother with the usual marks of mourning upon it—black edged and sealed with black. She was almost overcome and fainted twice before she could summon courage to attempt to dispel the fearful suspense that was brooding over her. Finally she opened it and therein written was the information that her brother—a young man about 19—had died suddenly from an attack of cancer in the mouth. She sank down in a flood of tears while her fair companions grouped around, sadly endeavored to console her, but in vain. "Poor fellow," said she, with a convulsive sob, "my brother—my dear and beloved brother—oh," said she, for the first time raising her head since the sad news arrived, addressing the weeping and sympathizing girls around her—"to think how cruelly he has—*and his mustachios just beginning to color so beautifully.*"

A DEEP ARTESIAN WELL.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* states the State House well at Columbus, is now 2,062 feet deep and the water rises to within twenty-seven feet of the surface, which gives a column of over 2,035 feet high. The pressure, therefore, on the bottom of the well will be the weight of this column of water, which is 900 lbs. to the square inch, or 127,900 lbs. per square foot; this is equal to a pressure of nearly fifty-nine atmospheres. Some idea may be formed of the extent of this pressure when it is stated that locomotive boilers generally carry a pressure of steam amounting to more than eight atmospheres. Another fact worthy of note is, that the "auger"—a piece of iron thirty feet long by two and three quarter inches in diameter, and weighing over 400 lbs.—which is attached to the lower end of the poles, from the constant friction to which it is subjected, has become a powerful magnet.

CAUSES OF SHIPWRECK.—In the British House of Commons, on the 23 instant, Sir Monckton Milnes moved an address to her Majesty, praying her to enter into negotiations with the United States for the purpose of preventing assaults and cruelties upon seamen engaged in the traffic between the two countries, and of bringing to justice the perpetrators of such offences. The Attorney General said the Government had directed its attention to the subject. He would not consent to give the jurisdiction to foreign Consuls. The only method would be rather to facilitate the extradition act, to take the course to the ordinary tribunals, or to deal with the matter in the same manner as with seamen's contracts. The motion was agreed to.

NINE CARRIAGE LOADS OF DESCENDANTS.—The descendants of Mrs. Mary Breed, the oldest inhabitant of West Lynn, Mass., recently held a pic-nic at North Saugus. Aged mother Breed is now 85 years old, well and happy, blessed in her children and children's children to the fourth generation. She saw nine carriage loads of her descendants in front of the old homestead, eager to escort her on a visit to the old hamlet where she was born, and to the graves where she toddled in childhood.—*Lynn News.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.—First Lieut. Stanford, of N. C., whose death on board the United States revenue cutter, Harriet Lane, at New York, to which he was attached, was mentioned a few days ago, is now believed by some of his friends to have fallen a victim to the culpability of a dentist through filling his teeth with an arsenic preparation for the purpose of killing the nerve! A rigid investigation, it is said, will be had.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants arrived at New York, for the week ending the 24th inst., was 2,209, making a total of 51,440 since the commencement of the year, against 52,064 for a corresponding period in 1858.