

Yesterday the delegates appointed to attend the Congressional Association of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, reported, and their reports represent that the two last named States had declined further correspondence with this assembly, on the ground that the assembly decline any representation on the subject of slaveholding, for the reason that continued correspondence under the circumstances would be inconsistent with the views and principles of these associations. The Massachusetts Association did not adopt this course, but sent down a proposition to adopt it for the consideration of its subordinate associations.

Rev. C. C. Jones was appointed as principal to preach the annual sermon on domestic missions before the next General Assembly, and Dr. J. L. Kirkpatrick his alternate. The order of the day was taken up, viz: The consideration of the report of the committee on the report of the board of foreign missions. Rev. Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, one of the secretaries of the board, who had been seventeen years a missionary in Africa, addressed the Assembly, during which he stated that the treasury is in debt over \$11,000. The receipts of the board for the year have been: from the churches \$104,289; from the U. S. Government for Indian schools \$40,273; total \$207,489.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Alder made the report upon the report of the board, pending the consideration of which he and several persons addressed the assembly. Dr. Kingsbury, for forty years a missionary among the Choctaw Indians, addressed the assembly. Among the Choctaws, as the result of missionary labor, there are 18 churches, 1,600 members. There are common schools and Sabbath schools. There is civil government, and the race is commingling with the white, and will soon cease to be a separate people.

To-day the report of the board of education was made. The parochial schools number about 100; the Presbyterian academies 62; the colleges under synodical care 17. These are generally in a flourishing condition. The number now studying for the ministry under the patronage of the board is 383; whole number who have completed the course 2,553.

A resolution was adopted appointing Dr. J. W. Alexander and Dr. Robert Baird delegates to represent this assembly among the evangelized bodies of Europe.

Dr. B. Breckinridge, from the committee on bills and resolutions, reported, recommending the granting the petition for the formation of a new synod in Iowa.

Order No. 1, being a negative answer to the question, whether the session of a church had any control over money in the hands of the deacons contributed for the benefit of the poor, was discussed till adjournment.

The trustees of the Union Theological Seminary reported the whole number of students during the year, 30; completed the course, 6.

LETTING DOWN THE ARISTOCRACY.

The elegant Miss Mason, whose father had made a splendid fortune as an enterprising draper and tailor, appeared at a magnificent entertainment in royal apparel. With that fastidious exclusiveness for which the latest comers into fashionable circles are the most remarkable, she refused various offers of introduction, as she did not wish to extend the number of her acquaintances: "her friends were few and very select."

The beautiful Miss Taylor, radiant with good-natured smiles, and once well acquainted with Miss Mason when they went to the public school in William street together, noticed the haughtiness of her ancient friend, who was determined not to recognize one who would only remind her of her former low estate. But Miss Taylor, the rogue, as clever as she was pretty, determined to bring her up with a short turn, and not submit to being snubbed by one whose ancestral associations were no better than her own.

"Watching her chance when the haughty young lady was in the midst of her tea, Miss Taylor walked up and with smiles of winning sweetness, remarked—

"I have been thinking my dear Miss Mason, that we ought to exchange names."

"Why, indeed?"

"Because my name is Taylor, and my father was a Mason, and your name is Mason, but your father was a Taylor."

There was a scene then, but there was no help for it. The little Miss Taylor had the pleasure of saying a very cute thing, which was soon repeated in the ears of a dozen circles, and the wits wished to see her, but the proud Miss Mason bit her lip in silence.

COURTSHIP BY LETTER.

A marriage has just come to our ears, the circumstances connected with which are somewhat novel, and which, in this extremely matter of fact world, we deem worthy of record.

Dr. G., a widower, of Nashville, a dentist, was aware that there existed in New Hampshire a young lady of the name of Miss H. He had heard that she was beautiful, and blessed with those qualifications which would make his home a happy one, and supply the place of a mother to his little ones, and he to him all that a helpmate should be. He knew the lady was respectably connected, having in years past formed the acquaintance of some of her immediate relatives.

His business was such that it precluded the possibility of his visiting the Granite State, and so he resolved to write to Miss H., acquaint her with his wishes, prospects, etc., and thus commence a correspondence which in the end, he hoped might secure to him a worthy partner in the path through life. He wrote his first letter; it received a favorable answer; others followed in quick succession, and a proposition was made on Dr. G.'s part that they should meet in this city, and that here the marriage ceremony should take place. Miss H. consented, and last Tuesday morning both the parties arrived in this city, at very nearly the same hour—Dr. G. arriving by water, and Miss H. by railroad. According to agreement they both stopped at the Burnet House, and in a few hours after their arrival the gallant Doctor sought the presence of Miss H., introduced himself, was pleased with the appearance of his bride that was to be—had no reason to think she was not likewise favorably impressed—arranged preliminaries—sought out a friend of the firm of J. S. & Co., who was dispatched for the Rev. Dr. P., and in a few hours the twin were made "flush of one flesh and one bone"; and the day they were comparatively strangers, saw the wedded pair journeying toward their future home, in the city of Nashville.—*Consentuz Times.*

North Carolina Ed. Big.



CHARLOTTE: Tuesday, June 9, 1857.

27 We are authorized to announce JENNINGS R. KERR, Esq., as a candidate for reelection to the office of Superior Court Clerk, for Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

28 We are authorized to announce WM. R. REID, Esq., as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Court Clerk, for Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

Being confined on the Jury last week, we have had very little time to devote to our editorial columns. In fact another such week would place us on the sick list.

Obituary. We state again that obituaries making over ten lines will not be inserted only as advertisements. We feel compelled to adopt this rule and shall strictly adhere to it hereafter.

Extra Unit. The extra Term of the Superior Court, which commenced its session on the 1st did not close until Saturday evening the 6th.—Judge Ellis used his best exertions to expedite the business. The Court sat generally from 9 in the morning until after 7 o'clock. Several important suits were disposed of. The most important suit decided was the will case from Calhoun, J. M. Long, proponent vs. A. J. York, and others, executors. This suit drew a large crowd of witnesses on both sides, and took two days in its investigation. After a patient hearing of both sides, the case was submitted to the Jury about 10 o'clock, on Friday night, and they rendered a verdict about 12 o'clock in favor of the executors. The Dameron suit has been submitted to arbitration. Our Justices will be pleased at this.

Much credit is certainly due to Judge Ellis, for endeavoring to clear the docket.

Our Table. We have before us Russell's Magazine for June. The following is the table of contents:

The Aggressive Nature of Christianity; Stanzas—"Is she not lovely;" Estcourt; or, The Memoirs of a Virginia Gentleman; A Year's Courtship; A Braid of Auburn Hair; Sane's A Few Thoughts on Southern Civilization; On Pressing Certain Flowers; Margaret Fuller Ossoli; "One Too Many"—A Tale of the Equinox; Sonnet—Infancy; Charleston; or, The Pride of the Village; Sonnet—"Grief dies like Joy;" Ac.; The Southern Quarterly Review; Summer and Winter; Victor Hugo; Hope—"Oh! Let Hope"; Success in the World; Aurora Leigh; Editor's Table; Literary Notices.

Peterson for July is also before us. We have recommended this periodical to our readers time and again as the cheapest in the country. It is afforded at \$2, and the plates and patterns that are afforded during the year is worth to every lady more than double the money. Address C. J. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

We have received the Carolina Cultivator for May. It is afforded to subscribers at \$1 per year.

ASHLEY. We omitted to notice sooner the re-appearance of this sterling American paper. We welcome it to our Sanctum. It is under the management of Messrs. H. E. Colton and J. L. Henry, Editors.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by an act entitled, "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," did enact as follows:

Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina;" and whereas, the said bill was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively; and whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State; and whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that each of the whole number of members of each house concurring, That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

And whereas, it was further provided by the said act, "that the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, thirty days no more having been given in ten newspapers;" NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby give notice to all persons entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket—"Approved;" those opposed thereto, to vote with a similar ticket—"Not Approved."

Given under my hand, as Governor of the State of North Carolina, at the Executive office in the City of Raleigh, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1857.

By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG, PULASKI COOPER, Jr. Secy.

From our Correspondent.

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1857. I cannot give you any thing very bright to-day, neither shall I give you a long detail of empty "souds" and fly signifying nothing." I do not feel as though I should trouble you with many words, and still fewer ideas. I made rather a heavy dinner on tough Charlotte beef which cost eighteen cents a pound, and if I can digest that, I shall have accomplished a good deal, without digesting ideas fit to be seen in the columns of a newspaper. I would write some hard things against this same beef, but my respect for age prevents me, as I am assured it was revolutionary stock, only one remove from that which bled and died to feed the soldiers of Sumpter, Marion and Greene. I did flatter myself that the crowd we had quatered on us last week would have eat up all the tough beef, and left us something youthful and tender, but an army of ten thousand has scarcely made a hole in it.

But what is the use of grumbling? It is said by those who profess to know, that the world owes us a living, and if it don't feed us well, we can bring an action against it for back ratings. City life has its advantages, and disadvantages, its storm and calm, its sunshine and shade. What are all our pretty girls, and fine houses, and brave men, and fashionable society, as long as we have to live on short rations of tough beef that a hungry alligator could not digest. Richard the third offered his kingdom for a horse, but horse flesh details into nothing in my estimation by the side of a tender, fat young haddock just ready for the knife.

Patrick Henry, in one of his glowing appeals to his fellow-citizens of Virginia on the importance of declaring themselves independent of Great Britain, is made to say, "give me liberty, or give me death."

Had I been there I should have moved to amend the sentiment by striking out the word "death," and inserting "beef" in its stead, and if it had been in Charleston, I could have carried it by a unanimous vote, especially if the beef was tender.

As the warm weather is approaching our fashionable birds of passage are preparing for their summer tour to the Northern watering places, or the highlands of the Hudson. People have already commenced packing up, and before a great while the city will have commenced to empty itself of those who never dream of staying at home when the thermometer is 90 degrees in the shade. Some go to pleasant cottage retreats in their own sunny South, to cottage homes among the blue peaks of the mountains, to villas sweetly nestling among the green trees of the shady forest, to splendid mansions in the midst of glorious lawns, or surrounded by majestic oaks and elms. But for the greater part go to what are termed, in fashionable parlance, watering places, where one is packed away in closets to sleep, in a table with hundreds, if not thousands of others, like a herd of swine or hordes, and subjected to assiduous and senseless, and health-destroying round of fashionable follies and extravagances as the evil one ever connected.

How singular it is that people will "blend" at Cape May, Newport and Saratoga, when they go about home with their pockets so tightly buttoned and their bowels of compassionate liberality never moved! How singular it is that men and women who lay claim to a share of ordinary rationality and discretion, will vote a quiet, cool, refreshing home, and comfortable meals a bore, when the thermometer is up among the nineties, and yet pay any price to be huddled and crowded, and starved, and insulted by free negroes, at a fashionable watering place! Fashion is the despotic that makes many slaves—fashion is the tyrant, that makes slaves, the unmitigated tyrant that makes dupes and fools of us all.

For our part we love quiet rural life in summer time, when the dog star rages and mosquitoes bite. We love the country, and its quiet life, for there is where we are born and raised. There is something peculiarly annoying to us in hot bricks and mortar and a blazing summer sun pouring down upon them. There is agony unparalelled connected with the very idea of hot hotels with long awning piazzas on sand banks heated by the unmitigated rays of the raging god of day, even though the roar of the sea surf may make music to the ear, and the ever sarging sea break its foam-capped billows at your feet. We delight in rural life, in a quiet little hamlet in some grassy vale, or upon the banks of some bright sparkling river. There it is we can read with book and fishing rod and catch ideas or fish just as the circumstances may seem to favor.

I thought when I commenced this running account of disjointed odds and ends, that I would have given you some account of the Press Dinner which was given on Friday last at the village of Mount Pleasant by the Press of Charleston to their visiting brethren then in the city, but I have not time to do justice even if I fully in the humor. It was one of the most pleasant and agreeable reunions it has ever been my good fortune to attend. About fifty persons set down to the table, composed of representatives from the editorial corps of five States, and six humor, speech and sentiments ruled the brief occasion, and we whiled away a few as agreeable hours as it may ever be my lot to spend again. Richard Yeaton King, of the Courier, was presiding officer, and John Heart of the Mercury was vice President.

And to those two the party was much indebted for a large part of the enjoyment of the evening.

On Monday evening Mr. Yeaton gave an entertainment to the press at his house on Wentworth street, which was well attended and went off in an exceedingly pleasant and agreeable manner. Mr. Douglas, the Mayor of Memphis was present, and some dozen or so of the distant members of the press. The party did not break till far into the small hours of the morning, and then the only regret was that such good company had to part, perhaps to meet no more.

ASHLEY.

CHARLOTTE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1.

Exercise meeting 2d Saturday in June, (15th) 8 o'clock, P. M.

At a regular meeting of the Company held May 11th, 1857, the following resolution was passed and ordered to be printed: Resolved, That Leroy Springs, H. M. Pritchard, J. B. Kerr, J. L. Brown and L. G. Jones be appointed a Committee to solicit aid for the Company.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, June 1. General Scott, with the approbation of the President, has just issued the following orders: The two companies of the Second Dragoons to move from Fort Randall to Fort Leavenworth; the Colonel of the Second Infantry to detach three companies of that Regiment, two to occupy Fort Snelling, and one Fort Ridgely.

The Fifth Regiment to be replaced in Florida by volunteers, who are to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, and there await further orders. The Tenth Infantry are ordered to Fort Leavenworth, eight companies at once, and two to leave at Fort Snelling and Ridgely as soon as they are relieved by the companies from the Second Regiment.

The above movements will be made with the least possible delay. The military orders were sent by telegraph to-day both to New York and Leavenworth.

WASHINGTON, June 2. APPOINTMENTS.—The President has made the following appointments: Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, Governor of Nebraska, in place of Mr. Izard, recalled.

The Hon. Mr. Wright, of Indiana, Minister to Berlin, in place of Brown present incumbent, recalled.

Henry C. Murphy, of New York, Minister to Netherlands, in place of Mr. Belmont, recalled at his own request.

Isaac R. Dillon, of Illinois, Consul to Bremen, in place of Hildebrand, recalled.

Wm. Thompson, of New York, in place of Crocker, recalled.

Gabriel S. Fleuret, of New York, counsel to Bordeaux, to fill a vacancy.

WASHINGTON, June 3. THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH.—It is believed that Col. Cummings, of Missouri, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has been selected for the Governorship of Utah.

St. LOUIS, June 2. HIGH HANDED DOINGS IN UTAH.—The Leavenworth Herald learns from Mr. Williams, who left Salt Lake City, April 15th, that Brigham Young was carrying things with a high hand, in respect to driving the Gentiles away. Judge Stiles, the U. S. Marshal, Surveyor General, and a large number of emigrants, had been obliged to leave the territory.

WASHINGTON, May 30. Surgeon Caldwell, of the Navy, attached to the Pacific Squadron, has reported to the Navy Department that he has discovered a practicable and comparatively easy route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1. Not a single bale of cotton was sold in our market to-day; receipts of the day 650 bales. Flour higher. Freight to Liverpool 5-16.

Gen. Walker left this city this afternoon, for the river, for Washington.

At the municipal election to-day, there was no opposition to the American ticket.

A NOVEL CASE.—Several weeks since the United States Light Boat, Wind Mill Point, stationed somewhere near the mouth of the Chesapeake, broke loose from her moorings and drifted out to sea; and being falling in with a schooner bound from New York to this port, was taken in tow at the request of the people on board the light boat, and brought in here. Unsuccessful efforts having been made to obtain compensation for the service of bringing her in; the owners of the schooner have commenced a libel suit on the Admiralty side of the U. S. Court for the District of Cape Fear.

It is, we believe, a new case in the Courts of Admiralty, the libelling of a U. S. vessel.—*Washington Herald.*

THE COMET.—Prof. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, in a recent lecture on astronomy, ridiculed the idea of a collision of a comet with the earth, and remarked, in relation to the idea that "the earth may, after all, be destroyed by a comet, that he could not tell, but thought that if we lived to meet such a catastrophe we should pass the age of Methuselah about ten millions of years!"—We think but very few people would be content to wait so long for such a spectacle.—Nervous people may take courage. There is a good chance for them to die peacefully, and in a good old fashioned way.

TIMELY HIT.—A good looking fellow was arraigned before the Police Court, charged with having stolen a watch. The Judge asked him who induced him to commit the theft. The young man replied that, having been unwell for some time, the doctor advised him to take something, which he had accordingly done. The Judge asked what had led him to select a watch. "Why," said the prisoner, "I thought if I only had the time that nature would work a cure!"

TIGHT TIMES.—They talked about tight times west of us, but we doubt whether they realize them as they are realized here, if what we have seen and heard be true.—Being in a pinch, one of our denizens sought to get a piece of paper "done" by a certain "bank" in town. The "bank" did it as a favor, at five per cent a month! We are not advised how many months the paper has to run, nor whether the bank invariably takes its discounts in advance.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—RIOT AND BLOODSHED.—THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT.—TROOPS SENT FOR FROM FORT MCKENRY.

WASHINGTON, June 1. The municipal election held to-day has been hotly contested, and there has been considerable fighting and some bloodshed at the polls. The executive authority, by the request of the mayor, has ordered out the U. S. marines to preserve order throughout the city, and to prevent an improper interference with voters at the polls. There is much excitement.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 1, P. M. The election to-day resulted in serious disturbances at several of the places of voting, whereupon the mayor obtained from the President an order to call out two companies of marines, having stated to him, upon the representation of reliable citizens, that a band of lawless persons, most of them non-residents, had attacked one of the polls at which the annual election was in progress, and after maiming twenty good and peaceable citizens, had dispersed the commissioners of election, and threatened further violence on any attempt to carry on the election.

The mayor sent the marines to the Northern Liberties, whether the rioters had conveyed a swivel. He commanded them to disperse, informing them that the troops were there to preserve the peace. This order was tauntingly disregarded, when the swivel was wrested from its possessors. One of the marines was shot, and the most fearful alarm prevailed, as frequent shots were being fired by the rioters.

The marines returned the fire of the rioters and soon it was discovered that some five or six persons were killed and twice as many wounded, the larger portion of them innocent, so far as ascertained. The accounts in circulation are very contradictory. The marines are still in reserve at the City Hall.

Anticipating a large reinforcement of rioters from Baltimore in the 7 o'clock train, the marines were stationed at the depot to receive them. Dispatches are said to have been sent by some of the "Plug Uglies" here for their comrades to come down to-morrow, but it is believed the reception met with today will deter them.

The streets are now (8 o'clock) quiet, with the exception of some squads of drunken brawlers. Among the killed was Archibald Dalrymple a brakeman on the Washington road. As far as is known, he was not a participant in the riot, but was struck by a chance shot. His body will be taken to Baltimore by the morning train. Several of the wounded will, it is thought, not survive.

The Light Infantry are expected to arrive from Baltimore about 9 o'clock, to relieve the marines.

LATER. The rioters have obtained another cannon, and threaten to destroy the houses of the mayor and Capt. Tyler, of the marines.—Their families and valuables have accordingly been removed to places of safety.—There is great apathy on the part of good citizens, and no steps are being taken by them to stay further troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 1, midnight. The city is now nearly quiet. So far eight lives have been lost and some sixteen persons are wounded—some seriously. An effort was made to renew the riot in the second ward to-night, but it was checked by the appearance of the artillery from Baltimore.

The Democrats have carried four of the seven wards, and have elected most of their candidates.

WASHINGTON, June 2—1 A. M. All is now quiet. No further outbreak is apprehended. The Democrats have elected their collector, register, surveyor, and a majority of the city council.

A strong guard of artillerymen are posted in the vicinity of the mayor's residence and that of Capt. Tyler.

INTRODUCTION OF YANKEE DOODLE TO EUROPE.—During the negotiations, at Ghent, of that treaty of peace which I have just alluded, a festival or banquet, or it may have been a ball, was about to take place, at which it was proposed to play the customary musical compliment to all the Sovereigns who were either present or represented on the occasion. The sovereign people of the United States—represented there, as you remember by Mr. Adams, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Clay, Mr. John Russell, and Mr. Gallatin, were, of course, not to be overlooked; and the musical conductor or band master of the place called upon the Commissioners to furnish him with our national air. Our national air, said they, is Yankee Doodle. Yankee Doodle, said the conductor, what is that? Where shall I find it? By whom was it composed? Can you supply me with the score? The perplexity of the Commissioners may be better conceived than described.—They never imagined that they should have scores of this sort to settle and each turned to the other in despair. At last they brought them, in a happy moment, that there was a colored servant of Mr. Clay's, who like so many of his race was a first rate whistler, and who was certain to know Yankee Doodle by heart. He was sent for accordingly, and the problem was solved down the air, as the colored boy whistled it and before night, said Mr. Adams, Yankee Doodle set to so many parts that you would hardly have known it, and it came out the next day in all the pride, pomp and circumstance of viol and hautboy, of drum, trumpet and cymbal, to the edification of the Allied Sovereigns of Europe, and to the glorification of the United Sovereigns of America.—*R. C. Winthrop's Address at the Boston Musical Festival.*

A FUGITIVE EXPLOSION.—A baggage man at the Central Depot yesterday, while handling a trunk in the usual slam-bang manner that useful class of citizens throw it down with such force as to explode a pistol within. The pistol exploded a canister of powder, the powder exploded the trunk, and the trunk exploded the baggage man, tumbling him neck over heels; and served him right at that. If such an accident could happen semi-occasionally, it would be a glorious thing. It might kill a few baggage-smashers, but the community could endure that loss in consideration of the gentler handling which their baggage would receive.—*Duffala Commercial.*

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—Gov. Bragg, of North Carolina, under a resolution passed by the Legislature of this State, has contracted with W. J. Hubbard, of Richmond, for the casting of a bronze statue of Washington, after the one now in the Capitol of Virginia. The work is to cost \$10,000, and when finished is to be placed in front of the Capitol at Raleigh.

THE OHIO FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. A SPEEK OF CIVIL WAR.—A telegraphic dispatch published in the Sun on Saturday gave an account of a violent resistance to the laws in Ohio. The Cincinnati Gazette of Friday has since brought us the following particulars:

There has been great excitement during the last two days in Greene county, in this State, in consequence of the arrest of four individuals charged with aiding a slave to escape. On Tuesday, U. States Deputy Marshal Churchill, accompanied by eleven assistants, left this city for Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, Ohio, eleven miles from Urbana, having with him a warrant issued by Commissioner Newhall for the arrest of Charles and Edward Taylor, brothers, Russell Hyde and Hiram Guttridge, who, says the warrant, did, about the 21st day of Aug., 1856, harbor and conceal one Add White, a person owing service and labor to Daniel G. White, of Flemingsburg, Ky., who had, previous to said date, escaped into the State of Ohio and was then a fugitive from such service and labor, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of said Add White. The offence charged, it will be observed, is not that the slave was aided in his escape from his master in Kentucky by the four accused persons, but that they sheltered and protected him in Ohio; or, in other words, they "put him through" on the underground railroad. The penalty for the offence is a fine of a thousand dollars and imprisonment. On Wednesday morning the deputy marshal left Urbana with his posse, in hired carriages, and in Mechanicsburg, and the neighborhood, succeeded in arresting the four accused individuals. While the arrests were in progress the most intense excitement was created in the vicinity. The news spread rapidly, and a determination was expressed to use every means the law provides to rescue the prisoners from the hands of the "border ruffians," as the officers were called, whose sole object it was confidently, though erroneously, asserted, was to take them over to Kentucky and lynch them.

A writ of habeas corpus was procured from a judge in Champaign county, and the sheriff attempted to serve it; but before he could do so the officers had conducted the prisoners beyond the bounds of the county. A second warrant was then procured in Clark county. The sheriff in this instance pursued and came up with the party; but they refused to obey the writ. The sheriff having force to compel obedience, they proceeded on their journey to this city. A third writ was then obtained in Greene county, and the sheriff of that county, with his posse, served it upon the United States officers at six o'clock yesterday morning, in Jamestown.

The United States officers resented the act of the county officers in seizing their horses' reins before making known their business. A warm altercation ensued. The sheriff and his men were assisted by an excited crowd of two or three hundred persons. Rifles and pistols were displayed.—The marshal and his men drew their weapons, and several shots were fired. Mr. Churchill discharged his revolver at the crowd, but no one was injured.

The conflict was sharp and stubborn, but superior numbers prevailed, and the deputy marshal, with all his posse, were made prisoners; and a dispatch received yesterday afternoon stated that they were to be sent last night to Springfield for trial.

At Springfield at one o'clock yesterday, Deputy Marshal Keifer arrested Isaac Sargent on a similar charge to that made against the others, and brought him to this city, where he was held by Commissioner Newhall in \$1,500 bail for examination next week. A dispatch, dated Cincinnati, May 29, adds:

The United States marshal telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior to-day for instructions regarding the arrest and imprisonment of the U. S. officers, but the nature of the instruction received in reply has not yet transpired.

Judge Leavitt, United States District Judge, issued a writ of habeas corpus to-day, and the marshal has gone to Springfield to serve it. In case resistance is offered, it is reported that the United States troops will be called out.

FIVE HUNDRED GREEK MANUSCRIPTS.—A letter from Beirut, Syria, says: A few weeks since, Rev. Dr. Clark, Librarian of the Bodleian Library, spent a few days in this city, on his return to England, from tours in Egypt, Palestine, and some other countries, in search of old manuscripts. He had heard of some in Greek, in a convent of the Copts, in Egypt, and fortunately succeeded in getting upon the track, followed it to the convent's gate, and obtaining admittance, by wary diplomacy, gained a sight of the precious treasure, and then, by a sudden coup d'état of backhiss and piastres, carried off five hundred Greek manuscripts, which had been concealed in the convent for ages. I am not apprised of their nature or value, except that they belong to the domain of ecclesiastical history and theology, and that the learned Doctor attaches to them a high value, and wears the air of a connoisseur. Not such was his success at the Convent of Saba, between the Dead Sea and Jerusalem. Dr. Clark had heard of valuable Greek manuscripts being concealed in this solemn abode of superstition, and hoped to carry away as much plunder as from the Coptic monastery, in which, however, he was sorely disappointed, finding little else than execrable pictures and 14,000 skulls of early martyrs, as alleged, all piled in one great heap in a cavern in the rock which makes one side of a chapel.

GOVERNOR OF UTAH.—Major Ben McCullough, the distinguished Texas Ranger, passed through Louisville, on his way to Washington, on Thursday last, having received a dispatch from President Buchanan desiring his presence. From this and other reasons we are led to infer, says the Louisville Journal, that the administration has concluded to confer extraordinary powers on Major McCullough in connection with the Governorship of Utah. These matters being definitely settled, the Government will order its strongest available force to the assistance of the new Governor.

A RELIC OF THE PAST.—One Hundred Years Ago.—The good barque William & Ann arrived at this port from Barcelona yesterday, where her long and successful career brought her into immediate notice. She was built in 1757, and in 1759 originally built for the old English man-of-war fashion, but has been modernized by having her stern rounded off. She is commanded by Capt. Magalh, and looks staunch and strong, as though she could weather many more voyages.—*Savannah Republican, May 20.*

WHAT GEN. WALKER SAYS.

The New Orleans Daily Times gives a graphic account of the enthusiastic reception of Gen. William Walker, the hero of Nicaragua. Upon landing, a constant ovation was given him at every step from the levee to the St. Charles Hotel. The reporter says: After the lapse of some time, during which persons were advancing and retiring, the General and the writer drew aside, and seated together, attempted to enter into conversation; but it was in vain. People at each moment would come forward, one would attempt a speech and all would wish to say a word. A happy thought hit on by a friend, lights were placed in the inner chamber and in a minute afterwards we were closeted alone with General Walker.

Succinctly he informed us of his adventures in Rivas since the time when the last news came from that quarter. He and his men, numbering some four or five hundred in a fit state for action, were strongly fortified in that city on the 25th of March, when they were attacked by the enemy, some 2,500 strong. Four or five hours sharp fighting took place, and then the foe was driven back with a loss of more than 400 men.—The Americans fought behind barricades, and lost but three killed and about the same wounded. All passed quietly in the city from this time until the 11th of April, when the enemy, who had received reinforcements from Guatemala and Leon, and now numbered about 1,700 men, again assailed General Walker. The fighting only lasted until 10 o'clock in the morning. Again the foe was driven back, and with a loss of 150. The Americans, from their superior skill and position, scarcely sustained any injury.

This was the General's last battle with the foe. There were several native soldiers with him, who were continually hearing from their countrymen. Each report showed that the Costa Ricans were becoming more disorganized, and the hope was confidently entertained that they would soon retire from the country they had invaded. Thus, Capt. Davis, of the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's, sent an officer to the city to prefer to all the ladies a safe escort from the place. This was accepted, and many of the most useless of the men retired with them. The absence of all these men made him feel stronger, as some were disabled and others mere loafers. His provisions were not over abundant, and less mouths to feed were also a consideration.

On the 30th April, Capt. Davis again sent to him, informing him, for the first time, of the failure of Col. Leadrige, and adding that his cause in Rivas was hopeless, and it would be well for him to take shelter on board the St. Mary's. The General was unwilling to listen to this