

SLAVERY.—We published last week, the resolutions of the Presbyterian General Assembly in regard to the subject of slavery; and on reading the Report of the Committee on the subject, we are so struck with the forcible truths and arguments which the committee use in sustaining their position, that we must lay the Report before our readers. It is not long, but gives the position of the Presbyterian Church in a nutshell.

The Committee, to whom was referred the memorial on the subject of slavery, beg leave to submit the following report:—The memorial may be divided into three classes, viz:

1. Those which represent the system of slavery as it exists in these United States, as a great evil, and pray this General Assembly to adopt measures for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves.

2. Those which ask the Assembly to receive memorials on the subject of slavery, to allow a full discussion of it, and to enjoin upon the members of our church, residing in States where laws forbid the slaves being taught to read, to seek by all lawful means the repeal of those laws.

3. Those which represent slavery as a moral evil, a heinous sin in the sight of God, calculated to bring upon the church the curse of God, and calling for the exercise of discipline in the case of those who persist in maintaining or justifying the relation of master to slave.

The question which is now unhappily agitating and dividing other branches of the church, and which is pressed upon the attention of the Assembly by the three classes of memorialists, just named, is whether the holding of slaves, in under all circumstances a heinous sin, calling for the discipline of the church.

The church of Christ is a spiritual body, whose jurisdiction extends only to the religious faith, and moral conduct of her members. She cannot legislate where Christ has not legislated, nor make terms of membership which he has not made. The question, therefore, which this Assembly is called upon to decide, is this:—Do the Scriptures teach that the holding of slaves, without regard to circumstances is a sin, the renunciation of which, should be made a condition of membership in the church of Christ?

It is impossible to answer this question in the affirmative, without contradicting some of the plainest declarations of the Word of God. That slavery existed in the days of Christ and his Apostles is an admitted fact.—That they did not denounce the relation itself as sinful, as inconsistent with Christianity; that slaveholders were admitted to membership in the churches organized by the Apostles; that whilst they were required to treat their slaves with kindness, and as rational, accountable, immortal beings, and if Christians, as brethren in the Lord, they were not commanded to emancipate them, that slaves were required to be obedient to their masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, with singleness of heart as unto Christ, are facts which meet the eye of every reader of the New Testament. This Assembly cannot, therefore, denounce the holding of slaves as necessarily a heinous and scandalous sin, calculated to bring upon the church the curse of God, without charging the Apostles of Christ with conniving at such sin, introducing into the Church such sinners, and thus bringing upon them the curse of the Almighty.

In so saying, however, the Assembly are not to be understood as denying that there is evil connected with slavery. Much less do they approve those defensive and oppressive laws by which in some of the States it is regulated. Nor would they by any means countenance the traffic of slaves for the sake of "filthy lucre" or for the convenience of the master, or cruel treatment of slaves in any respect. Every Christian and philanthropist certainly should seek by all peaceable and lawful means the repeal of unjust and oppressive laws, and the amendments of such as are defective, so as to protect the slaves from cruel treatment by wicked men and to secure to them the right to receive religious instruction.

Nor is the Assembly to be understood as countenancing the idea that masters may regard their servants as mere property, not as human beings, rational, accountable, immortal. The Scriptures prescribe not only the duty of servants, but of masters also, warning the latter to discharge those duties, "knowing that their master is in heaven, neither is there respect of person with him."

The Assembly intend simply to say, that since Christ and his inspired Apostles did not make the holding of slaves a bar to communion, we as a church of Christ, have no authority to do so; since they did not attempt to remove it from the Church by legislation, we have no authority to legislate on the subject. We feel constrained further to say, that, however desirable it may be to ameliorate the condition of the slaves of the southern and western States, or to remove slavery from our country, those objects we are fully persuaded can never be secured by ecclesiastical legislation. Much less can they be attained by those indiscriminate denunciations against slaveholders, without regard to their character or circumstances, which have, to so great an extent, characterized the movements of modern abolitionists, which so far from removing the evils complained, tend only to perpetuate and aggravate them.

The Apostles of Christ sought to ameliorate the condition of slaves, not by denouncing and excommunicating their masters, but by teaching both masters and slaves the glorious doctrines of the Gospel, and enjoining upon such the discharge of their relative duties. Thus only can the Church of Christ, as such, improve the condition of the slaves in our country.

ulation generally the means of grace, and many slaveholders, not professedly religious, favor this object. We earnestly exhort them to abound more and more in this good work. We would exhort every believing master to remember that his master is also in Heaven, and in view of all the circumstances in which he is placed, to act in the spirit of the golden rule: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even the same to them."

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A SLAVE CASE.—In the United States Court of Indiana the following important case came on for argument on the 19th ult. on demurrer. The points made for a brief sketch of which we are indebted to our friend J. S. Reid, esq., were the following:

1st. That slavery is only a State or local institution; 2. That slavery is based on local laws, not sustained or supported by either moral, natural, or national law; 3. That if a slave escapes from the State in which he is held in slavery, either by accident, consent of his master, or against that consent, he is forever free; 4. That the ordinance of 1781, organizing the northwestern territory, only guaranteed the delivering up of fugitives from labor or citizens of the original States; and that, as Missouri (from whence the slaves escaped) was not one of the original States, the citizens of Indiana were not bound to deliver up to Missouri her runaway slaves.

Judge McLean, who presided, delivered the opinion of the court. He admitted the correctness of the propositions 1, 2, and 3, but overruled the demurrer, deciding that if Indiana had retained a territory, under the ordinance, she would not have been bound to deliver up the slaves; but, having adopted a constitution, which in part abrogates the law or the ordinance, she is bound by the United States constitution; and Missouri, being one of the great sister family of States, is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the original States, from all other States in the Union.

Reserving the further discussion of this point on arrest of judgment, provided judgment should go for the plaintiff, the court overruled the demurrer, and the cause was put off issue, and is now ready for trial on the merits.

CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE.

A report is in circulation in the papers, on the authority of a gentleman who has lately returned from China, that the Emperor Tsou Kiang has addressed to the President of the United States a letter of surprising dimensions not less than six feet long and three feet wide. Though the letter is said to be written both in the Chinese and Manchu Tartar languages, it must not be imagined that its extraordinary size is occasioned by the quantity of its contents. Generally, the size of a Chinese document is in proportion to the importance of the subject it treats of, to the rank and dignity of the writer, and to the person to whom it is addressed. When Mr. Cushing was negotiating with the Chinese authorities, the communications he received from Ching and Ky Yang were each about two feet and a half long, and over a foot wide, written in very large characters.

Every Chinese despatch is enclosed in a bag of silk paper, carefully sealed with wax. The address, as well as the name and titles of the person who sends it, and the date, are written on the outside. The Chinese date their documents of public and private transactions from the year of the reign of the living Emperor. In their correspondence, they attach great importance to certain words, by which they designate their letter, and which are used according to the rank of those whom they address. A great magistrate, for instance, writing to his equal in rank, styles his epistle *shou shun*, a luminous communication. A superior writing to his inferior in rank, calls it *yuhing*, an imperative command; and an inferior officer addressing his superior, must designate it with the character *pieu*, a humble statement. The despatches addressed to Mr. Cushing were "luminous communications," showing that the ambassador of the nation of the "flowery flag" was considered the equal or the highest statesman of the "central flowery empire;" an admission but of recent date and sufficiently indicating the revolution which has taken place in the ideas of the Chinese regarding foreign nations. But, in addressing foreigners, they are careful to ascertain their respective ranks, in order to observe the prescribed etiquette respecting the dimensions and style of their letters. In the course of the negotiations with the American commissioner, Ching, the governor of Canton, addressed a letter to one of the gentlemen attached to the mission. It was of smaller size than those addressed to the commissioner, and bore the mark of neither a "luminous communication" nor an "imperative command." It was marked with the character *Cha*, an instructive composition.

Documents issued from the *my-ko* (or Cabinet) in the name of the Emperor, are styled *shang yu*, supreme commands. Sometimes, also, they are promulgated as *shing-shih* the sacred will. The mandarin who receives such documents must, before opening them, burn incense and prostrate himself thrice, and knock his head nine times on the ground. The Chinese government attaches so much importance to the observance of the formalities used in their correspondence, that a clause to that effect has been entered in the treaties lately concluded by it with foreign nations, as appears from the treaties with Great Britain and France, which have been published. According to this clause, public agents of foreign governments, in corresponding with Chinese officers of equal rank, are bound to address to them "luminous communications;" but foreign merchants writing to a Chinese Magistrate, of whatever rank, must address a *pieu*, or humble statement.

The Chinese write in perpendicular columns from the top to the bottom of the page, and proceeding from the right hand to the left. It is with them a point of civility, in addressing a letter, to begin a new column, and place the name of the person addressed, whenever it occurs, a line or two higher than the rest of the writing, whether it be in the beginning, middle, or end of the sentence. There is, perhaps, no country in the world

where so many titles, terms of respect, and expressions of politeness, are in use as in China. From the Emperor down to the poorest laborer, people treat each other in the most hyperbolic style. There are some words, however, which can never be addressed to any other person except the Emperor. Amongst these are the singular expressions of *wan sui*, ten thousand years; *po hia*, steps below; *kwang shang*, august supreme. These expressions are used as the word "sire" in certain countries of Europe. He is also called *tien tsz*, the son of Heaven; but this, as far as I know, is never made use of in his presence, nor in documents directly addressed to him. When the Emperor speaks in the first person, he always uses very modest language; he calls himself *kuo jin*, a destitute man.

A governor of a province has the title of *ta jin*, a great man; the magistrate of a *chen*, or district, is called *tay lan yay*, great venerable father; the perfect of a *lien*, or put of a district, is addressed as *tay yay*, eminent father.

In the streets of Canton and about Meao, one frequently hears laborers and coolies salute each other with the title of *sien sang*, or schoolmaster. In their letters, people of the poorer class use a very singular form of politeness; in place of the expressions, "your obedient servant" used among us, a Chinese subscribes himself *yung*, a stupid younger brother.

Confidential notes of the Chinese are written on very fine paper, ornamented with drawings of landscapes and fantastic figures. In former times, the Chinese government used to assume the title of *tien chao*, the celestial court; this, however, has of late been abandoned, and the more modest style of *ta tsing*, or the great pure dynasty, is used in the documents addressed to foreigners.

A correspondent asks "What is the difference between a high-church and a low-church man?" We believe the origin of all their differences to be this: The high-churchman asserts the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, while the low-churchman denies it. Opposite views of this fundamental subject give rise to opposite styles of preaching. The low-churchman believes that man who has been baptized are on the road to Hell, while the high-churchman assured all such that they are on the road to Heaven.

Pistols for Two.—Mrs Gunn, a Vermont, recently presented her dual husband with a brace of little pistols.

Odd.—Mr Hector Perkins, of Baltimore, had his leg amputated on the 25th ult. a account of a wound which he received in the battle of Chippewa, thirty years ago.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MARRIAGE QUESTION.—On the last day of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Cincinnati, the case of M'Queen (suspended for marrying his wife's sister) came up, when the following decision was made, by a vote of 56 to 62.

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialist be granted, so far as that this General Assembly recommend to the Presbytery of Cincinnati, to restore to the Rev. Archibald M'Queen, and if in their judgment it should appear conducive to the peace of the Church, and the promotion of religion in the region around them, to restore Mr M'Queen to the communion of the Church, and to the exercise of the functions of the gospel ministry, on the ground that in this case, the ends of discipline are attained by the operation of the sentence under which Mr M'Queen had been lying for a period of three years.

FLORIDA ELECTION.—We received yesterday slips from the Tallahassee Florida and the Star, of June 3, giving the latest election news. The Star is neutral, and we copy its statements as not likely to be questioned. "There remains now no doubt of the election of W. D. Moseley, Governor of Florida, and David Levy, Representative to Congress. The mail from the East of last evening brings accounts of an overwhelming vote having been cast in almost every county East of the Suwannee, for these gentlemen. Mr Levy, it is said, has a majority of 900, and Mr Moseley's majority is not much less.

Gen. Call, West of the Suwannee, had 300 majority; deducted this from Mr Moseley's majority East of that river, will leave this latter gentleman still a majority of 60. We have no estimate of Mr Levy's majority over his competitor, but know it to be much greater than this. It is said that not a single Whig has been returned to either branch of the Legislative Council, East of Leon county. The oldest and most popular Whigs that is in East Florida, have been defeated by overwhelming majorities.

In regard to the complexion of the net Legislature, it will be nearly all democratic.

STRANGE AFFAIR AT LYNN, (MASS.)—As some men were blasting a rock at Swampscot, on Wednesday, Mr Joseph R. Mill went up to it, and told them he was going to touch it off with his cigar. They tried to persuade him not to do it; but finding him determined, they ran. He immediately set fire to the powder, and as instantly his head was blown to pieces, and when the men returned he was dead. Mr Mill had a good family at Swampscot, and had just built him a new store.

EARLY COTTON.—The Albany (Ge.) Courier of the 31st ult. says: "There is now lying on our table a fully expanded Cotton bloom, handed us on the 22d inst., by Mr Edward James of Lee county, from one of whose fields it was plucked. "We are glad to learn that the long drought we have suffered has not injured our crops, and that they promise to turn out well if we are only favored with a moderate season."

The U. S. ship Columbus sailed from New York on the 31st ult. for China, carrying out the Hon. Alex. Everett as Minister to that country, and the ratification of the treaty with China, negotiated by Mr Cushing.

THE COTTON PLANTER.—Under the head of "Prospects of the Cotton Planter," the Charleston Mercury of the 30th, in a most caustic article on the wrongs of the Cotton Planter, giving the causes of the depression of his fortunes, and the prospect of a rise in the price of cotton, closes with the following eloquent paragraph:

"There is but one thing under the sun which impedes or can impede the progress of the Southern planter to a career of prosperity not exceeded by any former period of brilliant success. He must be free. He must have justice. He must have free trade. He must be able to carry on his natural commerce, and buy from those to whom he sells. When he permits his government to combine against him, he must be an easy victim to all other combinations; and exhibit the strange and wretched spectacle of starving, with the richest product in the world in his possession— whilst it imparts affluence and power to all others. He who commands the favor of nations, and the peace of the world, should spurn the thought of bowing down to the base and mercenary dominion of a few venal and cowardly factory owners—whose 'counters are their owners—their ledgers their bibles—and gold their God.' Even for revenue to support this Government, all burdens on or by his productions, must fall with unequal weight upon him. But to be deprived of his natural customers, and to be forced to be the Legislative customer of those who cannot be his, thus, to cripple and plunder him, is to make him a slave, a degraded, impoverished slave. With him, his natural prosperity may be necessary to his existence. Make cotton valueless by increasing the cost of its production, and what will become of our institutions? Raise up enemies of those who are our natural friends, by refusing to receive from our customers the manufactured goods they tender in return for our cotton—let a one-sided and galling dependency be thus produced on the part of foreign nations, and what efforts and sacrifices may not be made, what hostilities may not be planned, to overthrow our institutions? If on the contrary, we are left to the natural course of commerce with our natural rights, a natural dependency will bind to us the friendship and support of all foreign nations. The American Tariff is the origin of all the hostility of foreign nations to the institutions of the South; and now puts France and England in combination, to defeat the annexation of Texas to the Union. The Southern planter should go to Washington next winter, with the stern and immutable demand, that the tariff of 1842 should be promptly and absolutely repealed. The act of 1833, perfidiously overthrown, should be the utmost limit of his concession; and should less be offered, he should reject it with scorn. Justice, liberty, and the constitution alike demand, that he should obtain a revenue tariff from Congress, or take it himself. Fortunately, his mighty stayers lend him the last man in the world, with whom people dependent on manufactures or commerce will quarrel; whilst that free and lofty spirit which has ever characterized the South, (unless now menaced with bastards,) will carry him through to a triumphant redemption, and a most glorious success."

MAGNETIC PRINTING TELEGRAPH.—We understand, says the Herald, that a Magnetic Printing Telegraph is shortly to be produced to the world, which is superior to any now in use. Instead of making lines, each to designate a letter, it makes the full letter itself and with astonishing rapidity. This new discovery will be of great value, for it can be managed by any one without difficulty.

A NEW DEBUTANTE.—Mrs Mowatt, the authoress of Fashion, will make her debut at the Park boards in the course of next week, on the occasion of Mr Crisp's benefit, in the character of "Pauline," in the Lady of Lyons. The Herald says that many of Mrs Mowatt's friends, who have seen her at private theatricals, say that she is likely to be eminently successful.

EXTRAORDINARY FOOT RACE IN ENGLAND.—A man named Maxfield, ran 20 miles in one hour 53 minutes and 20 seconds, at Slough, on a wager of £200 to £100, that the distance could not be run in two hours. Maxfield performed the match in most admirable style, and this, we are informed, the first and only time this extraordinary undertaking has been accomplished.

He was immediately conveyed to the North Star and put to bed. When this account was despatched, he was, to use his own words, "as well as ever he was in his life." He never "pulled up" once during the race; he was supplied with weak brandy and water by means of a sponge, while he was running at full speed.

Mr Gales, of the National Intelligencer, has given a dinner party to the British minister.

A free man of color, by the name of Cotton, was arrested and examined before a Magistrate on last Sunday and Monday, in the county of Davidson, on suspicion of being the villain who murdered Mrs Mary West and her grandson, in this county on the 19th May last. He was committed to jail to await his trial.—Salisbury Watchman.

Why is a hypocritical preacher like a sign-board? Because he points out to others the way they should go, yet never goes that way himself.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—THERE will be sold on the 17th day of June next, at the plantation on the Cape Fear River, belonging to the Estate of Stephen Hollingsworth dec'd, known by the name of the *Chimney place*, the following tracts of LAND belonging to the said Estate, viz: 250 acres—640 acres—150 acres—250 acres—154 acres, and 181 acres, and all the back land belonging to said Estate, or so much thereof as will satisfy the demands against the same. BY R. MELVIN, Executor of Stephen Hollingsworth. GEORGE T. BARKSDALE, Esq., By R. MELVIN. May 31, 1845.

Communications.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

I was induced by a friend to visit the annual commencement at Floral College; and although I yielded to the solicitations of my friend, I must say I anticipated but a poor reward for my trip. This however, being my first visit, I was determined to acquaint myself as far as possible with the success of the Institution, as well as to form some little estimate of the value of such a Seminary of learning to the immediate neighborhood and the surrounding country. The location of Floral College is peculiarly adapted to such an institution—it is a high healthy place, surrounded on all sides by an extensive grove of oaks, and presenting to the visitor a most beautiful and shady appearance—far remote from any town or village, when but too often the minds of the young are misled, and the more substantial branches of a thorough education is neglected.

I had previously learned that the settlers around the College were of Scottish descent, a race universally renowned for their hospitality; nor was I mistaken in this, for in every one with whom I was fortunate enough to make an acquaintance, I fancied the true marks of friendship; and the hearty and cordial welcome I received confirmed and strengthened the belief. I did not arrive in time to hear all the classes examined, yet I heard a sufficient number to satisfy my mind that the course of instruction had been as thorough as could possibly be desired. The promptness and correctness with which all questions asked were answered, but too plainly told with that discipline the youthful mind had been trained—each young lady answering with a retiring and becoming modesty all questions propounded, to the great satisfaction of the Trustees, parents, and guardians, as well as the large concourse of visitors. This school, I understand, numbered about 62 the past session—of this number 5 I think were deemed worthy of diplomas. The prospect is very good for large additions the next session; the exercises were highly entertaining to all present. In the evening a most splendid entertainment was served up, and all invited to join in the festivities of the occasion. During the evening the College walls were frequently made to ring with the merry notes of the Piano Forte, accompanied with soft and musical voices of the young ladies; and on one or more occasions the sound of the "Good Old North State" was heard as if by magic, waivered by at least 100 voices, thereby giving a strong guarantee of the devotion of all present to the cause of our country, all seeming to give a double interest.

The evening passed off pleasantly, leaving as it doubtless did, the most favorable impressions, and a determination in the minds of many to attend the future annual commencement.

I had informed a large and spacious House of Entertainment will soon be erected, so as to afford ample accommodation in future to visitors. It would be unpropitious in me to close this hasty sketch without ascribing all praise to the Principal and assistants of this school. Each of whom, however, are perhaps too well known for me to add a single word; they are nevertheless, peculiarly and happily adapted to the important object in which they are engaged.

The exercises of the school being closed, the young ladies were all anxious to spend their vacation with their friends, and were bidding their associates farewell for a season, and in many instances the starting tear would not so plainly bespeak the innocence of their pure minds, and thereby add new beauty to their almost indissoluble charms. By giving the above an insertion in your paper, you will greatly oblige—O. P.

For the Carolinian. Guilford county, June 3, 1845.

MR EDITOR: You have doubtless seen that there will be a great contest for the honor of representing the 4th Congressional District of this State. Gen. Dickey (the Ex-cis of the Old North State) has boldly come out in opposition to Mr Worth, who was nominated by the late Asheborough Convention as a suitable candidate for the ensuing Congress. Mr D. in a late speech at Greensborough, gave his reasons for coming out in opposition to Mr Worth, which are in my estimation, poor and impotent. Mr D. admits that he is entirely in favor of Conventions, and at the same time says that they should approximate a majority of the people, or of party, so as to express beyond reasonable question, their general wishes and feelings. This is true enough; but how many of such meetings ever do approximate a majority of the people, or party? Even the State Convention of 1842, over which he had the honor to preside, did not approximate a majority of the people or party for which it was held; but they acted as a majority of the people, and carried out the sentiments of a majority of the party. Mr D. intimates that if the wishes of a majority of the people had been carried out in the Asheborough Convention, he would have been the man; for he had been frequently consulted, and received numerous solicitations throughout the district, to become a candidate. It is a great pity for Mr D. that some of these men who were soliciting him so strongly, had not attended some of the public meetings and had themselves appointed delegates, in order that they might have nominated Mr D. for the office he seems so anxious to fill. If Mr D. is as smart a man as would appear from his coming out on his own hook in opposition to the nominee of the Asheborough Convention, why was he not recommended to the Asheborough Convention by some one of the five counties which held public meetings and appointed delegates to that Convention? There must have been a wide difference some way or the other. Mr D. says he received numerous solicitations throughout the district to become a candidate; and yet his name was not mentioned in any of the five counties that were represented in the Convention, were undoubtedly composed of the most respectable and most influential citizens, and they invariably recommended J. M. Morehead as their choice; and it was under-

stood that if Mr Morehead would not accept, that they would make the next most suitable man that would accept, and of course Jonathan Worth is the man.

Mr D. says that he in effect declared himself a candidate last March, but that is nothing; any other common whig might have done the same, and that would be no reason why he should have been nominated by the Convention. He also says that when he heard of the Asheborough Convention he "stood still" and waited its decision. Mr D. had a right to stand still; for if Mr Morehead had been the nominee, Mr D. would have been standing still yet; and would have been very well satisfied to represent the good whigs of Robeson and Richmond again in the Senate of North Carolina.

He at last justifies himself for coming out, on the grounds that if he had not come out some other person certainly would. Poor consolation indeed! It is like the boy who stole the ginger-bread, and when his father asked him why he did it, he replied that if he had not done it Tommy would. If any person should feel himself engaged by the action of the Asheborough Convention, it ought to be Mr Melddenhall; for he only missed the nomination by two votes, and Mr D. missed it by six! Besides Mr M. has prior right to the field.

Mr D. has certainly not seen the resignation of Mr Jones, of Tenn., who was nominated as a candidate for Congress by a large and respectable meeting of the whigs of the District, and a would-be great man, such as Mr D., came out in opposition to him. Mr J. personally declined; saying that he was a free whig, and that he never would be the cause of dividing the whig ranks for political preferment. Mr D. seems to possess some of that magnanimous spirit which is so fully developed in Governor Jones. He appears to be impervious to the spirit and excitement of a "union" which is now passing like an electric train throughout the United States, and penetrates deeply into the heart of every American citizen. I think Mr Van Buren would have been right when he said that Judge Saunders thought there was no other man in North Carolina fit to fill an office but himself, if he had applied it to Mr Dickey. Does he (Mr D.) recollect his frequent often-made assertions that he would not be a member of Congress, for it seemed like making his wife a widow, and his children orphans? I do not think there is much danger of Gen. D.'s wife ever being made a widow, or his children orphans by his going to Congress; for I think his ambition for Congress will be satisfied before the last of next August; for the whigs of the 4th District will certainly all support the nominee of the Asheborough Convention.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

—A letter from Stockholm dated the 10th of April, says that the Swedish Diet has responded to the appeal of the King, and in a manner that secures freedom to the four or five hundred slaves belonging to the Swedish island of St. Bartholomew. The Estates acceded to the proposition of the King by voting 10,000 rixdaler yearly, for five years, to be expended in redeeming the slaves of that island and compensating the losses of their masters.

A hostile meeting with pistols took place yesterday morning, between Mr Edward S. Willing and Mr William Schott. The place of meeting was Nannan's Creek, in the State of Delaware, about 21 miles from this city. Both combatants fired together, between the words one and two, and both shots took effect at the first fire. Mr Willing was wounded in both thighs, the ball going the right, and passing entirely through the left thigh. Mr Schott received his adversary's ball in the fleshy part of hip. The wounds are not considered dangerous. It is said that Mr Willing was the challenger, in consequence of an altercation with Mr Schott in Wallfoot street, on Sunday afternoon last.—Phila. Ledger.

LOST.—If any person has a drawer of clothes, with caps, and tops, and shoes, and a Turk's cap made to fit close to the head, with a very large twisted silk tassel, which would belong to the shoulders; a gilt ornament of the tassel of the tassel. It contains all my children's clothes but a few, and I hope if any one has it they will return it to me. Wm. H. BAYNE.

TOWN MEETING.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, the Magistrate of Police was directed to convene a meeting of the Free-men and Freeholders of Fayetteville to take into consideration the proposition of containing, Donelson street through to Chestnut, and of adopting such measures as they might think proper to give effect to the same. In certain instances with the corporation, and of abolishing the municipal patrol, and establishing a hired guard in lieu thereof. Now, therefore, in obedience to the foregoing resolution, and in compliance with a memorial from five freeholders of said Town, requesting a meeting for the purpose of authorizing the introduction of a tax to pay a hired guard, I, Warren Winslow, Magistrate of Police of Fayetteville, do hereby convene a meeting of the free-men and freeholders of said Town to assemble in Town Meeting, at the Town Hall, on Friday the 20th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in order to take into consideration the foregoing matters. WARREN WINSLOW, Magistrate of Police, Town Clerk, June 14, 1845.

WE are authorized to announce the name of EDWARD PITTMAN, as a candidate for the office of County Clerk for the County of Montgomery.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THERE came to my house about 16 miles west of Fayetteville, three weeks ago, a lad, apparently between 19 and 20 years of age, who appears to be deranged, and cannot, or will not, give any account of himself, except that his name is Randolph Coyle. He is near about six feet high, dark hair, dark eyes, long nose, and fair skin. He has a beard. His only clothing when he came to my house, was a dark or brown cotton and wool mixed pair of pantaloons, shirt, suspenders and old slawp hat, all well worn. He sometimes appears rational, and will commence a job of work, but soon fly off from it in one of his fits of absent-mindedness. If he has any friends, I would be glad if they would come forward and take charge of him immediately. NEILL RAY, June 7, 1845.