

IMPORTANT MATTER.

We insert the memorial of sundry northern citizens of the abolition stripe, to the President...

The answer of the President must bring conviction and shame to the memorialists, if they have hearts to feel or sense enough to appreciate their condition...

It now appears that the views we have taken of Kansas matters, and the opinions we have expressed, both as regard the Administration and Gov. WALKER, are correct...

THE MEETING THIS AFTERNOON.

We hope there will be a very general attendance at the meeting called by His Honor the Mayor, at the Court House this afternoon...

DON'T LIKE TO BE WORRIED.

"I don't like to be worried so much," says one, "with the printers' and all small bills—it is enough to drive one into fits."

THE GIRAFFE.

JOHN N. BENTON, Esq., has become editor of The Live Giraffe, a popular and spirited journal...

We thank the editor for informing us about the approach of another comet, and also for letting us know that our "indefatigable exertions" in relation to the June Comet...

SHOOTING A PRIEST—SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Considerable excitement was raised about the city last evening, especially among the Irish, on account of a report that while on an excursion to Bang's Island...

The facts in the case are these:—As the clergymen and their friends were landing at the Island, those who were previously on the shore gave them a salute with fire-arms...

This morning the situation of the wounded man was much improved. Quite a large number of Irish and others visited the Police Court...

WHY PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN DEAR. The Pennsylvania has compiled some statistics which serve in part to explain the extraordinary high prices of all kinds of provisions...

In 1840, for instance, the United States produced—84,820,000 bushels of wheat.

108,000,000 bushels of Irish and sweet potatoes. 14,070,000 head of cattle.

Had agriculture remained simply stationary—considering the increase of population—it ought to have produced in 1850—

115,240,000 bushels of wheat. 146,000,000 bushels of potatoes. 20,349,000 head of cattle.

Instead of which it only yielded—100,480,000 bushels of wheat. 104,000,000 bushels of potatoes. 18,878,000 head of cattle.

Thus the diminution of these articles during the period of ten years amounted to about—15,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is a falling off of 1-7.

41,000 bushels of potatoes, which is a falling off of 1-2.

2,000,000 head of cattle, which is a falling off of 1-10 of the production in 1840—only taking into calculation the increase of population.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important from India—Further Mutiny—Massacre of Europeans at Cawnpore.

New York, Sept. 2.—The steamer Vanderbilt arrived here this afternoon from Havre, with dates to the 22d. She brings 350 passengers and \$100,000 in specie.

The steamers Kangaroo and Ariel arrived out on the 20th. The Indian news is important. Gen. Barnard and Sir Henry Lawrence are dead.

Cawnpore had been recaptured by the rebels and a great massacre of Europeans had taken place. The rebels, however, had been defeated in three engagements.

The Gwalior contingent had also mutinied and the British steamers had been lost in the straits of Lunda, but the troops were saved.

The news of the further mutiny in India produced a profound sensation in England. From Persia accounts say that the Shah is reducing his army.

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

A sanguinary attack on the Jews at Tunis is reported. The English representative demands of Persia the immediate evacuation of Herat.

Scham had defeated the Russians and captured several important posts. The Indian troubles.

In all dealings with the Indian tribes, whether through Government or individuals, the utmost discretion is necessary to guard against any heedless or imprudent act, which may arouse a spirit of hostility in the naturally suspicious and vindictive savage.

The Indian is no respecter of persons or intentions, and does not discriminate between individuals, or wrongs depending on accidental or personal grounds.

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THE MEMORIAL OF PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following is the memorial of Professor Silliman and forty-two others, of Connecticut, addressed to President Buchanan:—

The undersigned, citizens of the United States and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your excellency this their memorial.

The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers.

If not with astonishment, that Governor Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing, through him, an army.

It ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs, which I have embodied only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas.

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws.

How it could have ever been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common constitution.

When the people—the bona fide residents of such Territory—proceed to frame a State constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves whether they will continue, modify, or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference.

In the opinion of the territorial legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions.

It conferred the right of suffrage on every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory; and for the purpose of preventing fraud, and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election.

They refused either to be registered or to vote; and the members of the convention were elected, legally and properly, without their intervention. The convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is an imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the convention against violence whilst framing the constitution, and in protecting the bona fide inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression or in the execution of the laws, and this not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the constitution and the laws.

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ted a revolutionary government in its stead.—This is a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within the chartered limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State government.

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ODD FELLOWS MEETING.

At a meeting of the officers and member of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., held at their Hall, Sept. 1st, 1857, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from us by death our beloved brother, T. L. Gessa, who has sustained by the death of brother Gessa, we humbly submit to the decree of our Father, and will ever cherish a kind remembrance of his many virtues and good deeds as a brother of our Order.

Resolved, That the above be published in the town papers, and a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Lodge-room be closed in mourning, and the members wear the badge of mourning for 30 days.

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A THUNDERBOLT IN CHURCH.

On Sunday evening, 23d ult., the Congregational Church at Colchester, Conn., was struck by lightning. A letter to the New York Tribune says:—

"It followed the lightning rod down to within about ten feet of the ground, (where the rod seems to have been disconnected) then leaving the conductor, it passed into the entrance hall, pitching the sexton several feet against a stove, striking two women prostrate, wounding and blistering them from top to toe, tearing one eye out from each to tatters, then seizing a girl's bonnet it passed round the wire both in front and rear, consuming almost every thread upon it, nearly severing it from the bonnet, burning the flesh severely under the chin where the two extremities of the wire met, and then passed down the right arm leaving several severe injuries upon it. Others were stunned by it, but none were killed, nor, as is believed, permanently injured. The main current of the electricity passed under the flagstones of the porch, and there separated into four or five branches, going in different directions under the stone steps, and so out on the ground, like so many fire-balls, in front of the church; and what is wonderful, the whole space in the hall and porch and in front of the church was crowded with people, and none seriously injured.

FATAL CASUALTY IN A PISTOL-GALLERY. On Saturday night, Chas. W. Holly, a young man aged about 18, visited the pistol-gallery of Jas. McGrath, No. 42 Bowery, for the purpose of practicing at the target, and was accidentally shot. He had fired several shots, and in taking hold of the pistol the last time to discharge it again, the weapon being loaded and the hair trigger set by McGrath, as usual, it slipped and went off. The bullet with which it was charged entered Holly's right eye, lodging in his head, and caused instant death. Policemen Green and Croley, of the 6th precinct, were immediately at the premises, and conveyed the body to the station house, where Coroner Conroy held an inquest. A verdict of accidental shooting was rendered. Deceased's body was removed to his friends, No. 31 Hammond street. He was said to be a steady young man, and of the family.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna. August 4. 50-3m

IMPORTANT INFORMATION, by which much suffering and misery in families may be avoided, sent to married men, and those contemplating marriage. Address, including postage stamps, Dr. L. F. PROBABE, Box 3808, New York City, June 19 40 3m.

A SYLLOGISM! PROPOSITION 1st. Every Lady and Gentleman desires a beautiful head of Hair. PROPOSITION 2d. The use of LYON'S KATHAIRON will, without fail, produce such an one.

Every Lady and Gentleman will, of course, immediately commence using LYON'S KATHAIRON. All pronounce the KATHAIRON to be