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, in view of this severe and manly

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. WARLER, are correct, and that our approbation was and is well awarded.

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. There is not a man in town, who pursues any industrial occupation, uninterested in the subject proposed. We forbear comment, till we hear more of the points bearing upon the case. In the mean time we hope our citizens will be prepared to meet together, to consult in harmony, and as those having not only their own private interests but the public welfare of the future in charge.

DON'T LIKE TO BE WORRIED. "I don't like to be worried so much," says one."

"with the printers' and other small bills-it is enough to drive one into fits." Ah, well-which do you think is the most consonant with fair dealing, good fellowship, and all that-to worry you into fits, who owe the money, or for a man to worry his friends to death almost, in borrowing money to make up your deficit? Not hard to guess,

THE GIRAFFE.

John N. Buntino, Esq., has become editor The Live Giraffe, a popular and spirited Journal, issued in Raleigh. R. H. WHITAKER, Esq., continues Proprietor.

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, prevented his jumping into a Mill Pond and drowning himself. This is encouraging, and calculated to cheer abody in cometic warfare. The mission of the comet now approaching has not been announced. If it be a peaceable one, very well. If not we will see to the matter, so far as to prevent its having any access to "the animal." We pledge ourselves to this. So Mr. BUNTING, long favorably known as " Mose," need not go to Utley's mill pond, this time, neither

SHOOTING A PRIEST-SERIOUS ACCIDENT. The Portland State of Maine, of August 28th,

Considerable excitement was raised about the ng, especially among the Irish, on account of a report that while on an excursion to Bang's Island, in company with the Rev. Mr. Bacon, Catholic Bishop of this city, and a party of Irish citizens, Rev. Mr. Wheeler, a priest belonging to New York, was shot.

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, and in the firing a gentleman from Boston, not being careful of his aim, and having a loaded pistol, lodged a ball in the shoulder of the Rev. Mr. Wheeler. The wounded man was immediately brought to the city, where surgical attendance was procured, and on complaint of some of his friends, two officers were despatched to the Island to arrest the stran knowledge.
"The Indian's were duly committed, and safely to the city and logded in jail.

This morning the situation of the wounded man was much improved. Quite a large number of Irish and others visited the Police Court to witness the examination; but it was deemed advisable to postpone it until to-morrow, when dian country. the excitement will have subsided somewhat .-The Bishop exonerates the gentleman from all guilty intention; but the act is thought to have ed man is satisfied that it was accidental.

WHY PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN DEAR. The Pennsylvanian has compiled some statistics which serve in part to explain the extraordinary high prices of all kinds of provisions which have ruled the past year or two. In 1840, for instance, the United States produ

84,820,000 bushels of wheat.

108,000,000 bushels of Irish and sweet pots. 14,970,000 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. 18,378,000 head of cattle. Thus the diminution of these articles durin

the period of ten years amounted to about-15,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is a falling

41,000 bushels of potatoes, which is a falling

2,000,000 head of cattle, which is a falling off of 1-10 of the production in 1840-duly taking into calculation the increase of population. Here, then, we have one reason for the advance

of provisions. While agriculture thus proved unable to keep pace with the growth of the population, the exportation of breadstuffs increased predigiously;

which, of course, reacted upon the home market, The value of breadstuffs and provisions exported averaged per annum for the period from 1880

to 1840, \$12,000,000.

From 1840 to 1850, \$27,000,000. From 1850 to 1856, \$41,000,080.

Thus the exportation more than doubled in years, and nearly doubled in the last seven years. These facts, taken in connection with the dispersion of laborers over the wild and non-produing lands of the West by the railroads, will go far to explain why the provisions for a family cost more than twice what it cost ten er even five years ago. There has been an immease temptadrawing the laboring classes to the West.-

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

LATER FROM EUROPE. Important from India-Further Mutiny-Masse cre of Europeans at Campore.

New York, Sept. 2 .- The steamer Vanderbilt

arrived here this afternoon from Havre, with dates to the 22d. She brings 350 passengers and \$100,-The steamers Kangaroo and Ariel arrived out

The Indian news is important. Gen. Barnard and Sir Henry Lawrence are dead. Campore had been recaptured by the rebels

place. The rebels, however, had been defeated in three engagements. The Gwalion contingent had also mutinied and the transit steamers had been lost in the straits of

Lunda, but the troops were saved. The news of the further mutiny in India pro duced a profound sensation in England.

From Persia accounts say that the Shah is reducing his army. The directors of the ocean telegraph had not de-

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

A sanguinary attack on the Jews at Tunis is The English representative demands of Persia

the immediate evacuation of Herat. Schaml 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 vengeful savage. The Indian is no respecter of persons or intentions, and does not discriminate etween individuals, or wrongs designed or accidental. With him self-interest or policy is made subordinate to the great principle of revenge; and that tribe who has received a real or fancied wrong, is ready at once to acrifice the benefits of an advantageous treaty or a peace to satisfy its wounded honor and sensibilities. It is this deplorable trait in the Indian character and his traditional superstition, on the one part, and the numerous imprudences, wrongs and impositions inflicted, on the other, by those who are too apt to regard the red man as a mere brute, that has been the cause of our Indian difficulties unless we except such cases as that of the Spirit

Lake Massacre in Minnesota. A fair case in point is the recent disturbance at Fort Ripley, which, from facts, no doubt reliable, would seem to have been almost needlessly provoked by the basty action of the whites, who in reality but imitated that retaliatory spirit which we condemn in the Indian. A correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer, under date of August 20th. gives the following account of the origin of the anticipated war with the Chippewas:

"I wrote to you on Sunday evening last of the murder of a German, near the Mission, at-Gull Lake, by three Indians, who have been arrested down as far as this place. They were forwarded immediately to Belle Prairie in charge of the young men who arrested them. They were duly committed by Justice Hamilton on the same night and given in charge of Sheriff Pril at Little Falls. "The Sheriff left little Falls, with the prisoners on Monday about noon. When about two miles beyond Platte River, he was overtaken by a party from Swan River, armed with revolvers, who violently took the prison rs from the Sheriff, and brought them back to Swan River. Having chained them together they took them out of Town a

ed in a hole, chained togethe as they were hung. "A more inexcusable violation of the peace an good order of the State has never come to my

ger. On obtaining an interview and learning the in the hands of the Sheriff, who was taking them facts, the officers were satisfied that the shooting was wholly accidental; yet as the gentleman court garrison at Ripley—to be confined. The prison-description of the affair, he was brought ers were unarmed, had made no resistance, and the evidences against them was clear, abundant, and at hand. So that there was no doubt but that they wo ld have received at the hands of the State that terrible punishment of death which their unlawful and atrocious crime so justly merits. "By this wanton act of violence these men bave

jeopardized the life fevery white man in the In-"Mr. Inwood returned to the mission last even-ing, accompanied by my o'dest son, for whom we feel some little anxiety. On their arrival the ex-citement among the Indians was intense; Indibeen committed through carelessness. The wound- ans from a distance were arriving. Runners were sent to inform the relatives of the young men of their arrest and hanging. Threats were openly made that they would take care of Mr. Selkrig and Inwood. To crown the matter, ten kegs whiskey arrived during the evening. Only one course was left, to flee immediately for their lives The lives of three white men must be sacrificed to atone for the lives of three Indians. The arrivel of the relatives of the young men who were hung would be the watchword for the murder of the young men who made the arrest, and probably other members of the mission. Hence, Rev Mr. Baker. wife and sister, Miss Fink, Mr. Selkrig, and Mr. Inwood, left Gulf Lake this morning about 4 o'clock, and are now at my quarters at Fort Ripley, this morning. We may thank a kind

Providence that it is no worse." "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Indian law. Had the murderers been legally tried and executed, the tribe would have quietly submitted, as has been their wont; but now, murder has been committed by the whites, and doubtless a bloody expiation will have to be made for the offence. That Fort Bipley had been abandoned, as being of no further use, is evident that the present Indian troubles might easily have been avoided. With the exception of a few predatory bands, the tribes on the frontier and the reservations are peaceably dist osed towards the whites. inasmuch as it is to their interests to be and remain so; and it is only the crushing-out policy, and the unfair dealings and impositions continually practised upon them, that prevent the Indians being not altogether unpleasant neighbors. from whom no trouble need be apprehended, save from the base and vicious, such as are lound in all civilized communities .- Jour. of Com.

A CONFIDENCE CLERGYMAN.

On Saturday afternoon, a middle aged man with carpet-bag in hand, called on Mrs. Van Horn, No. 18 Elm street, New York, and represented himself as a Methodist clergyman from Hackensack N. J. He stated his object to be the procurement of lodgings and board until after the Sabbath. His request was cheerfully complied with by the lady, who accompanied him to the best spartment in the house. Mrs. Van Horn, until Sunday morning, thought no more of the clergyman guest; when she found the bird had flown, taking a gold watch, valued at \$80. She also ransacked the other rooms occupied by boarders, and succeeded in getting a black frock coat and two vests worth \$20.

PATAL ACCIDENT.

THE MEMORIAL OF PROFESSOR SILLI-

ted a revolutionary government in is atend. would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within the chartered limits, for the pur-WASHINGTON, Sept. 2d .- 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, respectively offer to your excellency this their memori-

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. we see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor and a great massacre of Europeans had taken Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing, through him, an army. one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the U. States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence they never made, and rulers whom they never elected. We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your Excellency is openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating, in its most essen tial particular, the solems oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of this Union. We call attention further to the fact that your Excellency is in like measure held up to this nation, to all mankind and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war" against a portion of the United States by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments improrting to be legislative, but which never had the election nor consent of the people of the territory. We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we have also taken the oath to obey the constitution, and your Excellency may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with his terrible majes'y protect our people and our constitution.

> The President's reply is as follows: Washington City, August 15th, 1857. - Gentlemen: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands through the sgency of Mr. Horatio King; of the Post-Office Department, nion, and they accordingly passed a law to elect

to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule

in such cases and to give it an answer. You first assert that a 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. You then express your grief and astorishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Governor Walker, have employed an army "the purpose of which is to force the people of Kan sas to obey laws not their own por of the United States, but laws which, it is notorious and established upon evidence, they never made and rulers they never elected." And as a corollery from the foregoing you represent that I am openly held up and proclaimed to the great deregation of our national character as violating, in its most essential particular, the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of this Union." These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascert-ined that they well founded. If not, they will rebound with vithering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the chief magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion .-Should this prove to be your case it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To

these facts let us refer : When I entered upon the duties of the presidential office on the fourth of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? That Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of the 39th of May, 1854, and the government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of Territory. Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District Attorney had been spointed by my predecessor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of members of the Territorial Legislature and of the laws passed by them. But at the time I entered upon my official duties Congress had recognised this Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives upder a territorial law had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the government of Kansas as well es'ablished as that of any other territory. Under these circumstances what was my duty ? Was it not to sustain this government to protect it from the violence of lawless men who had determined either to rule or ruin; to prevent it from being overturned by force; in the language of the constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas to act as a posse cametalus in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this ffairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the marshal and other officers of a like character, impotent to execute the process and udsments of the Courts of Justice established by Congress, or by the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority, and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people. And yet ple of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States." And for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemnoath. I ask, what else could I have done or enght I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the territorial government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the ountry had deplored. This would, indeed, have been to violate my outh of office and to fix a

damning plot on the character of my adminis-

tration. I most cheerfully admit that the neces-

sity for sending a military force to Kansas to

aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D.

Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, D. D.

Rev. J. Hawes, D. D., and others.

The Nashville Gazette has been furnished by assenger who arrived on the cars last week, with the particulars of a horribie affair which occurred precaution absolutely hecessary. In this state of on the Manchester Branch Railroad on Thursday night last. They are as follows :

A young man by the name of Dow Martin who was desirous of travelling a few miles on the cars for the novelty of the thing, got on the tender, seating himself near the fireman. After going a short distance, the fireman demanded the fare when the young man replied that he did not have it. - The fireman then ordered him to jump off, which he did, falling an the track, two locomotives passing over him, breaking both thighs, his arm in three places, fracturing his skull, and taking off the little finger of his left hand. Dr. A. M. Holt, of Tullahoma, was called to his assistance, and did all in his power. When our inforthought will recover.

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS OF BRAZIL.

The accounts received recently from Brazil show that the commercial progress of the country is rapid. There are two lines of steamers upon the Amason. The trade of the port of Para is important and fast increasing. A letter states that "it extends in all directions; up the Amazon credit upon the character of our country, but let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty .- to an almost endless distance, and down the South Whence did the necessity arise ! A portion of American coast. It is in particularly intimate Before they left they used to produce more than they consumed. Now—that is for the first year two after their organization—they consumed than they produce, or what they produce is not within the reach of customers. It will not within the reach of customers to the West.—

Belivabers City, Sept. 1.—A carpenter by he name of Brickhouse, fell from the top of a House ballot-box, the certain American vensely for the man of Brickhouse, fell from the top of a House ballot-box, the certain American vensely for the man of Brickhouse, fell from the top of a House ballot-box, the certain American vensely for the mention the foreign commerce that centres here." The place has about thirty-five inches, He weighed in 1845 eight was employed in building, and died from the effects of the fall Sunday morning about 4 o'clock.

He leaves a wife and two children to mourn their inches; across the foot fourteen inches; its depth in this Town, last Saturday morning, where he wise, and I need not mention the foreign commerces are substituted in this Town, last Saturday morning, where he wise, and I need not mention the foreign commerces are substituted in this Town, last Saturday morning about 4 o'clock.

Was employed in building, and died from the effects of the fall Sunday morning about 4 o'clock.

He leaves a wife and two children to mourn their limes, to the great Amazon what New Orleans is the produce in the support of old age, declining health, and the produce in this Town, last Saturday morning the in this Town, last Saturday morning the leaves of all grievances, undertook to create an indication the foreign commerces are supported on the support

ODD FELLOWS MEETING. Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., held at their Hall, Sept. 1st, 1867, the following preamble and

This is a usurpation of the same chareter as i

tion of affairs, which I have embraced only in

general terms, requiring the presence of a mili-

tary force in Kansas. The Congress of the Uni-

ted States had most wisely declared it to be "the

true intent and meaning of this act (the act or-

ganizing the territory) not to legislate slavery in-

to any Territory or State, nor to exclude it there-

rom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly

free to form and regulate their domestic institu-

tions in their own way, subject only to the con-

stitution of the United States." As a natural

when the people - the bona fide residents of such

Territory-proceed to frame a State constitution

then it is the reight to decide the important question for themselves whether they will contin-

ue, modify, or abolish slavery. To them, and

to them alone, does this question belong, free

In the opinion of the territorial legislature o

Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the U-

stitution. This law was fair and just in its pro

properly confined this right to those who had res-

ided therein three months previous to the election.

Here a fair opportunity was presented for all the

qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to

whatever organization they might have previous-

ly belonged, to participate in the election, and to

express their opinions at the ballot-box on the

question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men

still continued to resist the regular territoral gov

ernment. They refused either to be registered or

to vote; and the members of the convention were

elected, legally and properly, without their inter-

vention. The convention will soon assemble to

perform the solemn duty of framing a constituti-

tution for themselves and their posterity; and in

Kansas, it is my 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 saffrage when it

shall be submitted to them for their approbation

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 magis-

trate shall prove unavailing. Following the ex-

ample of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Con-

vention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such

as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be dis-

turbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some

act which will bring them into actual collision with

the constitution and the laws. In that event, they

shall be resisted and put down by the whole pow.

er of government. In performing this duty I shall

have the approbation of my own conscience, and

I thank you for the Assurance that you will 'not

refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will

make my administration an example of justice'

and beneficence." You can greatly assist me in

arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting

your influence in allaying the existing sections

excitement on the sulject of slavery, which has

been productive of much evil and no good, and

which, if it could succeed in attaining its object

would ruin the slave as well as his master. This

would be a work of genuine philanthropy. Ere-

ry day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to

perform the duties of my high station without

the continued support of Divine Providence ; yet

placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I en-

tertain a good hope that He will enable me to do

thus render me an humble instrument in restor-

ing peace and harmony among the people of the

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

several States.

Hon. Henry Dutton,

Rev. David Smith, D. D.

as I humbly trust, of my Cod.

from all foreign interference.

WERREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from us by death our beloved brother, T. L. Guess, who pose of redressing any grievance, pal or imaginary, of which they might have complained against from the infancy of our Lodge has, by his example in the legitimate State government. Sach a printhe daily walk of life, in the fatthful discharge of the ciple, if carried into execution, would destroy all moral and social duties of man, so faithfully illustrated the principles of Odd Fellowship, therefore awful authority and produce uniteral anarchy. I ought to specify more particularly a condi-

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss our Lodge has sustained by the death of brother Guess, we humbig submit to the decree of our Father, and will ever cherisl

s a brother of our Order Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the afflict ed relatives of the deceased, and tender them our heart

Ressired, That the Lodge-room be clad in mourning, and the members wear the badge of mourning for 30 days. Resolved, That the above be published in the town papers, and a copy forwarded to the family of the deceas

WIL SMITH. Sec'y. Cape Fear Lodge No. 2.
Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1857-

consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the PHILANTROPIC HALL, N. C. Aug. 15th, 1857. same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it "shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their coustitution may prescribe at the time of their ad

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists n Kaneas, under the constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws .-Bow it could have ever been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acq: ire 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 recognised to be property by the common constitution. But

he was, by ties which eteroity alone can sever. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family, participating entirely in the feeling which follows them into retirement, and as a testimony of our high appreciation of him whose loss they now mourn, do offer to them, in behalf of the Philantropic Society, the expression of our sincerest regret under their deep affliction trusting that he, who has promised to be a "Pather to the Fatherless," and whose hand "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," may bring to their relief the consolations of religion, and the satis faction to be imparted by an assurance that of the illustrious deceased, as an honored member. citizen or a patriot.

delegates for the purpose of framing a State con-None knew him but to love him. None named him but to praise.' visions. It conferred the right of suffrage on "ev-Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions h sent to the family of the deceased, and to the ery bona fide inhabitant of the Territory;" and, University Magazine, Raleigh Standard, Wilming for the purpose of preventing fraud, and the instrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most

From the Richmond Dispatch. PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION. The Presbyterian Convention, now in session n this city, is justly an object of general interest. It is composed, as our readers are aware, of the epresentatives of that portion of the (N. 8. Presbyterian Church which feels itself aggrieved by the anti-slavery action of the General Assembly. The present movement will pro' ably result in an independent organization, not of a sectio: al but of a national character, and which will embrace within its limits all, whether North or South who are willing to abide by the old landmarks of other half an hour, and then pitch cents till dark. to Russell & Bro. the state of incipient rebellion which still exists the Presbyterian church, and the Scriptures, upon | In the evening we shall go a courting."

the subject of slavery. Of all the grounds on which anti-slavery car be based, Scriptural grounds are the most untenable that can be taken. The Old and New Testament both sanction the institution, and not a single commentator or expounder of Holy Writ, either Roman Catholic or Protestant, ever hinted a doubt of that fact for eighteen hundred years after the establishment of Christianity, or presumed blasphemously to pronounce that a sin which was recognized as right and proper by the Divine Author of the Bible. The Presbyterian Convenion, in proposing to secerte from a body which set up a standard of morality opposite to that of the Bible, is performing a duty which it owes to religion, not less than to patriotism, and in which it will have the hearty sympathy of all who would preserve the integrity of the Christian

ter all, be but the parting of some strands in the equal justice to all portions of the Union, and

of the country. From the Augusta (Geo.) Dispatch. A VERITABLE GIANT. Some time ago we copied, from a Tennessee paper, some account of Miles Darden, who died in Tennessee, and was said to be the largest man in the world. Some of our readers doubted the story, and seemed to think that the Tennessee editor was attempting to play upon their credulity, and that we were particeps criminis in copying the story. For their benefit we give some additional facts which were communicated to a Tenessee paper by Rev. John Brooks, the neighbor and intimate friend of the giant :

"He was twice married. His children are very large, but probably none of them will ever he more than half the weight of their father. He was quite active and lively, and labored until about four years ago, when he became so fieshy that he was compelled to stay at home, or be haul-

was to cost \$5 per yard. Upon measurement it mant left, he appeared to be doing well, and it is took 12 yards of cloth. So the tailor lost \$10 and the making. The tailor states that three men each weighing over two hundred pounds, put the coat on, buttoned it around them and walked across the square at Lexington. In 1850 it took thirteen and one-half vards of flag-cloth, a vard wide, to make him a coat. It took sixteen yards of cambric for his shroud: twenty-tour, yards of black velvet to cover the sides and lid of his coffin; one hundred and twenty five feet of plank to make his coffin.

ELIEABETH CITY, Sept. 1 .- A carpenter by he the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the relations with Manus, Baiso and Maranham, coast- breast thirty-two inches; across the head eighteen

resolutions were adopted:

kind recollection of his many virtues and good deeds

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to emove from this life James C. Dobbin, late Sec retary of the N vy, the Philantropic Society sharing in the general sorrow which this melantholly event must produce, is desirous of man esting its sensibility on this occasion. There-Resolved, That as members of a Society, to

which be ever evinced the strongest attachment and as y. ung men, who duly appreciated the features of his character, we do sincerely lament the death of one who, while among us, ever stood as living example of what a Man, and a Christia ought to be, and now that the Silver cord has cen loosed, the Golden bowl broken, we may well be proud of him even as he lies in death, for affords us no little peasure to know that i that he is dead, he dieth not to insignificance and forgetfulness, but ever will live in the hearts of he people of his country, endeared to them as

ton and Fayetteville Papers, with a request that

JAMES S. BAKER. N. B. SHANNON. Committee. GEO B. JOHNSON JULIUS W. WRIGHT.

Faith and the American Union. At the same time, we do not understand that he Convention of dissentients from the General Assembly propose to build up what is called a pro-slavery church, but simply a church which will let the subject alone, as it was let alone by the Presbyterian Church until a late period, and as it was let alone until fifty years ago by all Christendom - which never touched slavery, exce p to propound and enforce the mutual duties and obligations of the relation of master and servant, as set forth in the inspired volume. We have no doubt that there are Presbyterian churches in the free States which would cheerfully unite in such an organization as will probably result from the Convention, now holden in this city. And if this be the fact, then the late separation may, afcable to be hereafter re-united, when a more healthful state of public sentiment prevails in the North. The couser alive portion of the church in the free States may prove a nucleus, small at first, but gradually attracting to itself, as the reign of reason and common sense returns, those who have yielded to the frenzy of the hour .-Euch at least, must be the hope of patriotic men, for the division of coclesiantical associations, by strictly sectional lines, bodes no good to the union

ed about in a two horse wagon.
"In 1839 he made a contract with a tailor

furnish him a suit of clothes for \$50—the cloth "His coffin was eight feet long; across the

A THUNDERBOLT IN CHURCH PHILLIPS & JENNINGS, On Sunday evening, 23d ult., the Congregation al Church at Colchester, Conn., was struck by JOBBERS IN lightning. A letter to the New York Tribune says : "It followed the lightning rod down to within

from each to tatters, then seizing a girl's bonnet it

passed round the wire both in front and rear, con-

uming almost every thread upon it, nearly sever-

ing it from the bonnet, burning the flesh severely

under the chin where the two extremities of the

ing several severe injuries upon it. Others were

stunned by it, but none were killed, nor, as is be-

lieved, 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 ma-

ny 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 peo-

FATAL CASUALTY IN A PISTOL-GALLERY.

Oh 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

precipct, were immediately at the promises, and

conveyed the body to the station house, where

Coroner Connery held an inquest. A verdict of

accidential shooting was rendered. Deceased's

body was removed to his friends, No. 31 Ham-

mond street. He was said to be a steady young

THE LONDON BEGGARS

Mr. Mayhew, who has paid so much attention

to the lower classes of London, says that the

beggars of that metropolis have a system of signs

which they chalk upon the house doors; those

that are charitably disposed have a lozenge trac-

ed upon their premis s as an Indication to the

next begging imposter that he may apply for as-

sistance with some chance of success, and with-

out running the risk of coming into too close a

collision with the police; but, on the other hand,

should a circle with a dot in the centre, or a

parallelogram take the place of the lozenge, he

is warned that the possessor of the house is a de-

termined enemy of their race, and that the con-

sequence of a call and a persistence of purpose

A COOL AND COMFORTABLE EDITOR.

A Nebraska editor announced his plans for cel-

ebrating the fourth of Suly: "We shall luxuriate

over our dinner until about 4 o'clock, when we

shall go and swim for half an hour, 'teter' for an-

It :rved my life .- Such is the testimony of hnn-

dreds, a regard to the magic effect of Perry Da-

vis' Pain Killer Where all other medicines have

failed, it has often effected a speedy and com

"NATURE'S GUIDE" by Dr. A. R. Kinke'in, of Philadelphia Pa., This is a remarkably, skillful

work, and one which possesses intense interest

early death, it contains no phrase or expression

of an in pure or immodest character. The au-

thor is know for his successful treatment of the

mournful maladies which are the bitter fruits of

indiscretion, and his back, dictated by the pen

of experience, should be extensively read. I

will generate grave\_th ughts and suggest usefu-

Holloway's Ocniment and Pills.-It is dange-

rous to suppress an abscess with the astringen

of tments in common use. Holloway's famon

onguent operates on a different principle. It

"Foul corruption mining all within,

but purges the cavity of all acrid and inflamma-

tory matier, and expels every particle of the pois-

onous virus which generates the pus. Consequent-

ly, there is no danger of the disease breaking out

all emptive and glandular affections. The Pills

which are a certain remedy for all complaints of

the stomach, liver, and bowels, may be benefi-

cially used as an aperient medicine, while the

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

RIIV. JAMES R. DURBOROW.

And all the principal Merchauts at Point of Rocks.

Md., have testified to the following

EXTRAORDINARY CURE

POINT OF ROCKS, Frederick County, Md. Ds. Swayse. Dear Sire Believing it a duty!

owe to the public, and in justice to you. I have thought proper to make known one of the mos

ex traordinary cures, in my own case, that has ever been truly recorded. In the month of October last I was afflicted with a severe gathering in my breast, which formed a large abscess, and also

communicated to my Lungs and very much afflicted them, and discharged large quantities of corruption, external and internal. My breath could also pass through my Lungs and out through the cav-

ity of my breast with apparent case, attended with a violent cough, day and night, loss of appetite, and extreme debility, so that my physicians thought my case entirely hopeless and beyond the power of medicine. I remained in this wretched

condition for a long time, until I was wasted to a

mere skeleton, and there seemed to be no hope for me; but having read in the public papers of the

many wonderful cures performed by your COM-POUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, I im-

mediately sent to Baltimore for five bottles and commenced its use, and to my great satisfaction

and my anxious family, the abscess or opening in my lungs began to heal, and the cough subsided and on using ten bottles I was restored to perfect

health. I believe, that to your valuable medicine, under the blessings of Divine Providence, I am

indebted for this great change, and I am happy to

say, that I am now enjoying as good health as I

Over five years have elapsed, and I still remain

a perfectly hearty man at this date, June 2d, 1856. I have not had a day's sickness for the last Ig

The Subscriber is well acquainted with Thomas Dixon, and can testify that the he has been afflet-

ed as above represented. I regard his recovery almost as a miracle. He is a worthy member of Society.

JAMES R. DURBOROW,

Ciety.

Pastor of Berlin Circuit, Baltimore Conference.

THERE; out one reliable preparation of "Wild Cherry," and the only one compounded by a regular Physician that is "DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY."

and the universal satisfaction this preparation has given, is fully acknowledged in every section of

For the cure of Coughe, Colds, Consumption, For Bronchitis, Sere Throat, Hooping Cough, For Tickling or Irritation in the Fauces, For Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Debility, For Pains in the Sideer Breast, Liver Complaint, For Short Breath, or Hourseness. Asthma,

Yours, very respectfully, THOMAS DIXON.

Pastor of Berlin Circuit, Bultimore Conferen

WILD CHERRY

ointment is removing any external disorder.

another place. The same principle applies in

does not close the issue superficially, while

Infects unseen:

ple, and none seriously injured.

man, and of fine family.

may be serious.

POREIGN & DOMESTICabout ten feet of the ground, (where the rod seems to have been disconnected) then leaving the conductor, it passed into the entrance hall DRY GOODS pitching the sexton several feet against a stove, striking two women prostrate, wounding and blistering them from top to toe, tearing one shoe

BOUGHT EXCLUSIVELY AT

AUCTION.

wire met, and then passed down the right arm leav- Nos. 1 and 3 Bank Street, below Market. BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION, by which much offering and misery in families may be avoided, sent to married men, and these contemplating marriage. Address inclosing four postage stamps. Dr. L. F. PROBART, Box 3603, New York ("ity

PROPOSITION 24 The use of LYON'S KATHAIRON will, without fail, produce such an one. THEREFORE:

Every Lady and Gentleman will, of course, immediately commence using LYON'S KATHALthe Hairever made

year-attests its universal popularity. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors and Perfumer

68 LIBERTY-ST., New-York. July 14

At Hallsville, Puplin county, on Sunday, 30th ult. by Nicholas Hall, Esq., Mr. George South-ALL, to MISS CAROLINE BRYAN.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, SEPTEMBER. 5.

2. Schr. John A. Stanly, Simmons, from New York, to G. Harriss Schr. Jenny Lind, Midyett, from Hyde county, to Master.

Schr. S. B. Strong Farrell, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux. Ferry, to D Pigett

Schr. Presto, Hawkin from New York, to T. C. Worth. Schr. M. E. Wells, Hallock, from New York, to r. C. Worth. Brig Sheet Anchor, Chesley, from Bath, Me.,

3. Schr. Eureka, Brinn, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis. Schr. Odd Fellow, McKethan from Lockwood's Folly, to Wi fard & Curtis. Schr. Aubition, Broughton, from Baltimore,

rille, ts A. H. VanBokkelen Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayette ville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

3. Brig A. G. Washburn, Leete, for St. Domingo, by Kidder & Martin; with shingles and lnm-Brig Hope, Biddle, f om Horduras, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber, shingles, &c.
Barqee W.O. Alden, Megill, for Hondurss by set & Brown; with lumber, shingles, &c.

by Pierce & Dadley; ith lumber, &c. Schr. Dolphin for Charlotte, for Plymonth, N.

Number of freeholdets requesting it, a meeting of the citizens of the Town is called a the Court House on this a vening the 5th inst. at 24 o'clock P. M. The present condition of the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement will be

O. G. PARSLEY, Mayor. September 5, 1857.

CONSTANTLY arriving, our Fall style of Men and Boys' wool and Felt Hats, Caps, &c., at

SEAMLESS BAGS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDERSIGNED having, on the 20th day of August, 1857, formed a partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, in the town of Wilmington, mesars Jones & Gardener, respectfully inform the public that they will endeavor to keep on hand a stock of Boots and Shoes of every descrip-

One of the firm is now North, for the purpose of selecting an entire new stock for the Fall and

September 1, 1867.

They respectfully solicit a share of the patron age of the town and surrounding country.

ASA J. MURRAY,

ROBT. W. B. BLANEY.

10 Hhds. heavy body Surinam molasses—sweet;
450 Sacks of Salt;
50 Grindstones—different sizes. Just received per Barque Cubs. and for sale by
August 25th. ADAMS, BROTHER & Co.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!! PRIZE TO EVERY PURCHASER, at the Quaker City Publishing House of Duane Ruli-son, Philadelphia. By buying a book for \$1, or more, you are at once presented with a prize, worth from 25 cents to \$100, consisting of fine

gold Jeweiry, Warches, &c. All orders by mail will be promily filled, and the prize or prizes will accompany the books. Our list contains all of the most popular books of the day, and will be sold at the usual retail prices, many of them for less—
Persons wishing any particular book can order at once, and it will be forwarded with a gift. A catalogue giving full information, with a list of books and gifts, will be sent post paid, by addressing DUANE RULISON.

August 29th, 1857.

TO RENT.

THE Three story brick dwelling house on Mar-ket afreet recently decupied by A. V. W. Hewlett as a boarding house, and above the Drug Store of Messrs. Walker Mears & Co. The house is large and comfortable. Apply to John A. Taylor, Esq., in my absence. Possession given the 1st day of October.

JOHN D. BELLAMY. JOHN D. BELLAMY.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 27, 1657. 69tw-

S anger, from New York, For sale by Aug. 29th. ADAM ., BRO. & CO.

A SYLLOGISM! PROPOSITION 1st.

Every Lady and Gentleman desires a beautiful

RON. All prosounce the KATHAIRON to be the finest and most agreeable preparation for Its immense sale -nearly 1.000,000 bottles per

MARRIED.

MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Brig Flora, Rice, from, New York to Kidder & Schr. Rossalie Beatrice Pigott, from Spead's

to Pierce & Dudley.

4. U S. M. Steamer Spray, Price from Smith

CLEARED.

for alliclasses. Its tone is that of high moral feeling, and while it glances at a hidden cause of U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville. a feeble adolescence, a still feebler manhood an by A. H. VanBokkelen.

4. Brig M. T. Wilder Cunningham, for Boston, impaired intellect, and too frequently also, of an

TOWN MEETING.

explained and a proposition submitted for the ap-pointment of a delegation of citizens to visit and examine the works.

the Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 34 Market st. September 3, 1857. C. D. MYERS

1000 Two bushels SEAMLESS BAGS. For sale by ADAMS, BRO. & Co. 200 Extra quality SPIRIT BARRELS.

just landing and for sale by ADAMS, BRO. & Co.

tion, and will sell the same on as reasonable terms

MOLASSES, SALT, &C.

No. 33 S. Third street, Phila

EMPTY BARRELS. 300 YERY PRIME SECOND HAND

L erpool Salt, in store and for sale by ADAMS, BROTHER & CO.