

DAVIDSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Last week we availed ourselves of the comparative lull in matters political and commercial to make a brief run off to the western part of the State, on the occasion of the commencement at Davidson College in Mecklenburg county, some twenty miles North West of Charlotte, situated on a high, healthy ridge, and surrounded by noble groves of oak. The College has, we believe, six professors and something like one hundred and twenty students, a large number of whom seemed to us to hail from the States South of us—fully one-half, we think, if not more. Four sessions constitute the course, but graduation does not necessarily follow—proficiency, and not time, determines the standing of students and the classes in which they are placed.

The institution is a Presbyterian one, and is, we think, managed by the Concord Presbytery, as Trustees. A large bequest was recently made to it in the will of the late Maxwell Chambers, of Salisbury, in this State. There is some difficulty about the power of the College, under its charter, to avail itself of the whole amount, but still enough will, in any event, be secured, to place the institution on a very solid pecuniary basis.

The college buildings are detached, and neither large nor striking in an architectural view, but appear to be convenient enough, and the chapel and halls of the two societies are very handsome rooms. The foundations are being dug for a very large new building, with some six or seven hundred feet front. On Wednesday the 15th inst., the ceremonies in the Chapel were opened by prayer from the Rev. Mr. Grier, of Wilmington, after which the Valedictory before the Philanthropic class was delivered by D. J. DeVane, of New Hanover, and the Response by M. M. McBryde, of Richmond County, N. C. Both were highly creditable efforts. That of Mr. DeVane struck us, especially, by its maturity and originality of thought, its clear and consecutive arrangement, and its apt and forcible delivery. We confess to a feeling approaching to surprise. It was the effort of a full and thoughtful man, rather than such as might have been expected from a mere student, just starting into life, and it was as plainly the effort of the man himself.

After a recess of a few minutes, the concourse of people again assembled to listen to the annual oration before the two Literary Societies, by M. B. Smith, Esq., of Wilmington, who had selected for his subject "The Province, the Failure and the Success of the Scholar." Mr. Smith's oration occupied something over an hour in the delivery, during which time it received the earnest and undivided attention of a very large audience. After gracefully acknowledging the compliment paid him, an honor the more highly appreciated because unsought and unexpected, Mr. Smith proceeded immediately to the consideration of his subject, dwelling upon the advantages conferred by education—the prizes offered as the reward of the successful scholar—the corresponding obligations imposed, and the duties incumbent upon him in his relations to society.

He next turned to the causes upon which depended the failure or success of his career in life, partly influenced by adventitious circumstances, but mainly controlled by himself—mainly the results of his own rightly directed energies, perseveringly exerted, and judiciously concentrated upon the pursuit or profession selected as the business of his life. Upon these or upon the want of them his fortunes must depend far more than upon any merely fortuitous circumstances—far more than upon any real or fancied genius, which might prove to be a good servant, but would certainly turn out to be a very bad master, carrying those who relied upon it, alone, boasting into battle, yet deserting them at the very first wound. He cited the most eminent instances in literature, in statesmanship, in all the walks of life in which greatness had been achieved, to show that the greatest were the most laborious, and that no real greatness had ever been achieved without great labor, while, without any great store of what the world calls genius, men had achieved high usefulness and lasting reputation. He warned his young friends that any position attained, any reputation gained, by wrong, or by false seeming, must prove a mockery, and, like dead sea fruit, turn to ashes in their grasp. In the eager pursuit of gain, in the struggle after station or position, the finer sensibilities of the mind must not be neglected or uncultivated, else life would become a barren waste and honors but an empty name.

In conclusion he turned to the dark cloud now impending over the land. It remained for the educated mind of the country, for the young men just emerging from her colleges and seminaries, to say whether that cloud should be dissipated or confirmed—to them the direction of the future must mainly be committed—upon their course, momentous issues must depend for solution. It was for them to act in manner worthy of their destinies, of their opportunities, and of their responsibilities.

Of course our sketch is made hurriedly and meagerly, giving a ~~total~~ inadequate idea of what appeared to us, to be an able, impressive and thoughtful address. From the expression of opinion by those whose age, position and experience gave weight to their views, we were confirmed in the impression we had conceived.

On Wednesday afternoon the Valedictory Address before the Eumenian Society was delivered by H. H. Banks, of El Dorado, Arkansas, and the Response by D. A. Townsend, of Marion District, S. C.; we did not enjoy the pleasure of hearing these addresses, but have heard them highly spoken of, particularly that of Mr. Banks who graduated with high distinction. The Anniversary Oration of the Society was delivered by A. M. Rogie, Esq., of Taylorsville, N. C. At night, addresses were delivered by Representatives from the two Societies, three on each side. The efforts were very respectable, but not particularly marked in any way. During the evening the village was illuminated, lamps suspended from the trees, and other manifestations made indicative of a gala night.

Thursday was, strictly speaking, commencement day. After prayer, the first business was the inauguration of W. C. Kerr, A. M., as Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. As marking the denominational character of the institution, we may mention that three questions were propounded to the new professor to which affirmative answers were required. Do you believe in the Christian Religion? Do you believe in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church as existing in the United States? Will you teach none other? These may not be the precise words, but they give the meaning with sufficient accuracy. We were assured by the students that no attempt is made to force any doctrines of any particular Church upon them, still we could see no necessary connection between Chemistry and Calvinism, and the obligation to teach no other doctrines than those of the Presbyterian Church, struck us a little strangely, as we saw no necessity for the mixing of any merely doctrinal points with the studies under the Professor's charge. This was only the impression made upon us, which we give without comment. The institution has a perfect right to adopt any rule

of the kind it pleases, and no one is deceived, as its Presbyterian character is plainly avowed. We merely remark, we do not complain.

Next came the "Latin Salutatory" by H. H. Banks, of Arkansas. This address was delivered with marked distinctness of enunciation, and we learn from those whose Latin has better aired of late days than ours, that it exhibited not only an intimate acquaintance with the idiomatic structure of that language, but was in itself admirable as a composition.

The "Philosophical Oration" was delivered by Jas. H. Emerson, of Selma, Alabama. The subject was the Plurality of Worlds, and it was discussed in a masterly manner. There was a finish—a completeness throughout, with occasional evidences of strong originality of thought indicating a power of combined analysis and speculation, not common even among those of enlarged experience—still less so among the youthful, just escaping from shackles of the Academy. Mr. Emerson has also a very pleasing delivery, a manner worthy of his matter.

The next Oration was by Thos. J. Bailey, of Iredell county, N. C.; subject, "The Extension of Territory." Mr. Banks, of El Dorado, Arkansas, then delivered an address on "Modern Isms" which spakled with wit and stirred up the audience vastly. The manner like the matter was lively and spirited.

Degrees were then conferred upon the members of the graduating class, a very small one, owing to a total secession of the students some year or two ago, which wholly broke up that class.

The Valedictory address before the two Societies was delivered by D. J. DeVane, of New Hanover County. We have before alluded to Mr. DeVane's Valedictory before the Philanthropic Society. His closing address before the two Societies was marked by the same characteristics, but in a still higher degree.

Prayer and Benediction closed the exercises of the commencement, and the connection of the graduates with their Alma Mater. Rev. Dr. Lacey, the President of the College, in his parting address, seemed much moved, and paid a high and merited compliment to the small band of graduates. We were very favorably impressed by their personality, and by their mental proficiency, as exhibited on the stand. The students generally appear to be a very clever body of young men.

Charlotte.

For the first time for very many years we passed last week a few hours in the village of Charlotte. The place itself is pretty much the same—the population seems to have been a good deal changed. Either faces once known had become unfamiliar, or new ones had taken their places. Something of both we suppose.

The village is very unfortunately laid out, having, in fact, only two streets—Main or Fryn Street and College Street or Avenue. The others are mere alleys between yards, narrow and unimproved. At and in the neighborhood of the point where the two streets intersect, there are some imposing and costly blocks of lofty building worthy of Broadway, but scarcely harmonizing with their location, and drawing attention to the unfinished village air of things before their immediate precincts. It would appear as though the speculative spirit had been infused into the minds of our Charlotte friends at the same time that the "rest of mankind" were suffering from a similar disease, otherwise it would be difficult to account for the erection of vast four story buildings, where so much ground remains uncultivated, upon which equally serviceable buildings, for all useful purposes, might have been erected at a fraction of the cost of the tall ones there now. Lots, we understand, ran up to a preposterous price. Still the stores are very fine, there are evidences of energy and capital, and if the village, as a whole, is wanting in beauty, it is full of life, contains a fair proportion of clever people, and will be sure to recover from the temporary setback, under which every business community in the State is suffering.

At Charlotte we enjoyed the pleasure of meeting our friend, Wm. J. Yates, Esq., of the Western Democrat, formerly of the Fayetteville Carolinian. Mr. Yates is an excellent editor and a good Democrat, and his location at Charlotte will be a great gain to the Democratic party of the Seventh District. He seems to be highly pleased with his location. It suits him, and he suits it. He will deserve success, and secure it, too, we trust.

From what we could learn by conversation with some gentlemen at Charlotte, we were led to believe that the prospects for a Mecklenburg subscription to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, are rather slim, and not much certainty about the Union County subscription. Our informants may have been mistaken, however. Charlotte, we think, would like the road to come to her, either from the East or West, but not to run through. If the Eastern route is built, all right—then she don't want the West. If the Western end—then still better—she don't want the East.

The Railroad Routes.

After having recently passed over the North Carolina and Charlotte and South Carolina Roads, constituting, with the Raleigh and Gaston Roads, the Upper Route, we are forced to the conclusion that no very serious competition need be dreaded by the lower or seaboard route. The number of through travelers passing between the North and South over that route, struck us as next to nothing, and as likely to continue so. We do not wish to run down the lines and the gentlemen connected with them, but simply to state what appears to us to be the facts of the case. Greater distance and a more crooked route will inevitably prevent the upper route competing with the lower in the matter of time, and in addition, the greater part of the Charlotte and South Carolina Road is laid with flat bar iron, upon which fast time cannot be made with safety or comfort, or without incurring a ruinous expense in keeping up the road way, an expense of such a character that Mr. Johnson, the personally—very clever president of that road, will not incur for no such purpose. We suppose it was hardly a fair average when we came down from Charlotte to Columbia in company with four other passengers, and no more, and not all of them through passengers of the upper route. It hardly appeared as though the success in taking travel from the seaboard route had equalled the effort put forth to achieve it.

93.—The North Carolina Road, or the "Central Road" as it is usually called, is certainly one of the most solidly built works in the country. Rather crooked, but still solid and expensive, fine brick depots and warehouses, it has or is getting to have, and shops with room and machinery sufficient for the requirements of every road in the State, present or prospective, and totally out of all proportion to any reasonably anticipated business on the Central Road. The exhibit of the President indicates something like \$160,000 profit for the year, over and above the actual working cost of the road, the great body of the payments of the year being charged to construction, as will, no doubt, be the case for years to come, until, in all probability, the cost of this three million road, which Major Gwynn prided himself on building within a few thousands of the estimate, will mount up to within a trifle of double the estimated amount. With a convenient construc-

tion account, upon which to saddle all extraordinary outlays, it is easy to make a very low showing of actual expenses, but the continued outlays, of which we see no immediate end, equally deplete the treasury of the company and the funds of the State, under one name or under another—equally demand the payment of oppressive taxes by a mercantile community, against whom an unfounded prejudice seems to prevail on the part of those whose road has been instrumental in imposing the greater part of this vast load, and the cry will be raised that Wilmington wants everything, when, in fact, all that Wilmington has ever received does not amount to a drop in the bucket. We think that all this unjust feeling against Wilmington is the result of misconception.

Free Suffrage.

Our readers cannot but be aware that a bill has passed both houses of the General Assembly of North Carolina in two successive sessions, first by a majority of three-fifths of all the members of both houses, and again by a majority of two-thirds of all the members. The object of that bill is to place all tax payers throughout the State upon terms of equality in the matter of representation—to enable all free white citizens of North Carolina to vote for members of the Senate as well as of the House of Commons.

This is what is known as Free Suffrage. It is in the nature of an amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina. It has passed through the several stages of legislation necessarily to give it effect. Two successive General Assemblies, chosen with this question before the people, have carried out the wishes of their constituents, by giving it, first, the three-fifths majority, and again the two-thirds majority, after the bill had been published in the papers of the State, and elections had been held, with that issue distinctly presented. About the real wish and desire of a vast majority of the voters of North Carolina, there can now remain no sort of doubt. About the expression of that wish, there may, however, be some carelessness or apathy.

On the 6th day of next month, at the time for the regular elections, the law requires that a poll shall be opened at each election precinct in every county in the State, for the purpose of taking the popular vote upon the ratification or rejection by the people, of the amendment already approved of by their representatives, by a vote of two to one and some to spare.

All those who believe that every free white citizen of North Carolina who pays taxes into the Treasury of the State, should be fully represented in the ordinate bodies which impose these taxes, and dispose of their proceeds, will deposit in the box provided for such purpose, at the polls, a ticket with the word "Approved," written or printed thereon. Those who hold a different opinion will vote a ticket with the words "not approved" in a similar manner written or printed thereon.

This appears to us to be a question which resolves itself into very simple elements. No axiom of political science is more fully recognized than that which declares that taxation without representation is tyranny. It was a violation of the principle thus asserted, that gave the immediate impulse to the American Revolution. It was the levying of imposts un-authorized by Parliament that brought the head of Charles I. of England to the block. Unamended, the Constitution of North Carolina necessitates taxation without adequate representation. In towns and out of towns, hundreds and thousands of the free white tax payers of the State are only half represented in the Legislature by which they are taxed, and which disposes of the money paid by them. This is not right. The people of the State do not think it right. Their representatives have proceeded, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, to do away with the inequality complained of. A bill amending the Constitution has been passed. On the 6th of next month, the people at the polls will be called upon to say by their votes, whether this action of their representatives is "approved" or "not approved."

So far as the argument is concerned, so far as elections have shown the views of the people, we can entertain no doubt of their action, if they are sufficiently stirred up to poll anything like a full vote. The thing is demanded by the people, and will be done—better do it at once and be done with it. We think that we know the spirit of our farming and land-holding fellow-citizens too well to suppose for a moment that they will be governed by any narrow or exclusive feelings in this matter,—any desire to retain exclusive privileges to the exclusion of their fellow-citizens engaged in other pursuits. This matter has passed beyond the domain of mere politics.—It has, from the first, exhibited a strength beyond and apart from the popularity of mere individuals, yet it has opponents, many of them, no doubt conscientious, who will honestly deposit their vote against it—others who may try to avail themselves of the public listlessness to obtain a snap judgment, opposed to the real wishes of the people. It is time for the friends of Free Suffrage to bestir themselves.

The Crops.

During a hurried trip last week to Charlotte and Davidson College, via the Wilmington and Weldon and the North Carolina Roads going, and the Charlotte and South Carolina, the Columbia Branch and the Wilmington and Manchester Road returning, we had some opportunity to see and enquire about the crops in several of the counties of this State and Districts of South Carolina. The wheat is all cut and nearly all garnered. About that we have heard but one account—that it is unusually fine, and the product must be far in advance of any previous year, as a much larger area than usual had been planted. The oats are very low, owing to the dry weather, but the heads will turn out about an average. Corn in most places West of Raleigh is very backward, but green and thrifty, with every prospect of turning out well. The recent rains have brought it out wonderfully. The corn in the East is fully three weeks ahead of that in the middle country, with the prospect of a most abundant yield. Cotton is very backward, and no season, no matter how favorable hereafter, can bring it up to anything like an average. There is too poor a stand. The plants are all together too scattering—too many of them have missed, and all are too late. Two-thirds of a crop, in the regions we have been or heard from, would, we think, be a very sanguine calculation. With an abundant food crop, the comparative failure of cotton will not be so much felt, as most probably the amount of money realized from the sale of what will be made, will pretty much equal that which would have been realized, had a superabundant crop been made.

WATER PROOF GLUE.—A perfectly water proof and exceedingly adhesive glue may be obtained by cementing common glue in cold water until it becomes perfectly soft, but yet retaining its original form; after which, it is to be dissolved in common raw linseed oil, assisted by a gentle heat, until it becomes entirely taken up by the latter, after which it will be applied to substances for adhesion to each other, in the way common glue is applied. It dries immediately, and water will exert no action upon it. It is unnecessary to say for how many valuable purposes in the arts this application may be used. For cabinet makers it is important, as mahogany veneers, when glued by the substance, will never fall off when exposed to the atmosphere. In ship building it will probably answer a valuable purpose, as it is infinitely more tenacious than common glue, and becomes impervious to water.

HOMICIDE.—On Saturday night last, in the neighborhood of 10 o'clock, a free negro fellow known as "Scott" or "Johnson," as he is sometimes called himself, killed a slave named "Robert," the property of Mr. Thos. H. Laspierre, now in California. The thing happened in the yard attached to the residence of Thomas H. Lane, Esq., who had forbidden Scott coming about his premises. The latter however was still in the habit of prowling around, and on the occasion in question, went into the yard and commenced making a noise, when Robert, who stayed at Mr. Lane's, ordered him off. He refused to go, and soon went into the house, where he and Robert clinched, when he, (Scott) having his knife in hand, struck at the deceased three times therewith, the last time severing the jugular and carotid, causing death in about forty minutes. The wound was 3 to 4 inches in length. Medical assistance was at hand, but, of course, unavailing. Scott was immediately arrested as was also a slave known as "Jack Dudley," the property of Mr. Alfred Dudley, who appears to be implicated in some way.—Both are in jail.

Coroner Wood held an inquest over the body yesterday morning, and the jury found that the deceased came to his death from wounds inflicted on his throat, by a knife, in the hands of Scott, alias Johnson, encouraged on by Jack Dudley, a slave belonging to Mr. Alfred Dudley.

Scott appears to be a hard case. He was tried for murder some ten or twelve years since, but a pardon from the Governor saved his neck. Robert was a good, valuable servant.

Politics.—In Craigie's District, politics seem to be in abeyance. The same would appear to be the case in Clingan's District. There is no opposition to Craigie, and the same as to Clingan. We had little chance of hearing anything from the fifth or Greensboro' District. We saw a gentleman from the sixth District—represented in the last Congress by Mr. Puryear. He informed us that the friends of Mr. Scales, were in high hope—not over confident, but satisfied that success is within their grasp, and determined to put forth a proper effort to secure it. We have not seen a Robert J. Walker Democrat.

Our Relations With New Granada, &c.

The Washington Union of the 16th inst., publishes the following intelligence, relative to our relations with the government of New Granada:

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE ROANOKE.

Aspinwall, June 25, 1857. SIR: In the absence of the commander-in-chief, I have the honor to inform you that intelligence has this day been received (as I think from a reliable source) giving the most encouraging prospects of a speedy settlement of all the points at issue between our government and that of New Granada.

Nathan Kartrig, esq., British consul at Cartagena, has written to Captain Erskine, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship Orion, now at this anchorage, as follows:

BRITISH CONSULATE.

Cartagena, June 20, 1857. "Mr. Griffith writes me that instructions have been sent to the Neogranadian minister at Washington to cease everything to the Americans, and decree to the governors of the littoral provinces, to communicate that fact to any ships-of-war which might be sent out from America to the shores of New Granada with hostile intentions."

The acting United States consul at Aspinwall (Mr. A. Murrie) also writes me, in confirmation of the above, as follows: "The differences between the United States and the republic are likely to be soon amicably arranged, as the executive has been, it is said, authorized by Congress to settle them at once, and on the best possible terms. Instructions will probably be transmitted by the present mail to Gen. Herran on the subject."

I am indebted, sir, to the courtesy of Captain Erskine, of the British navy, for the extract from Consul Kartrig's letter, furnishing the first information of this important determination on the part of the Granadino government; and as Mr. Griffith, from whom Mr. Kartrig derived his information, is the British charge d'affaires at Bogota, there can be scarcely a doubt of the accuracy of his statement. Captain Erskine assures me that it may be entirely relied upon. Should official notice of the fact be received by me in time for the ensuing mail, it will be duly transmitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, J. B. MONTGOMERY, Commanding U. S. Frigate Roanoke.

The Hon. ISAAC TORREY, Secretary of the Navy.

The following is said to be the bill passed by the New Granadino Senate, for the settlement of the pending question: "The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of New Granada having taken into consideration the message in which His Excellency, the President, has made known to us the present condition of the relations between our republic and the republic of the United States of North America, and considering the importance of arranging, by means of negotiation, the claims for indemnity made by the aforesaid government on account of the losses suffered by our citizens on the 15th day of April, 1856, at Panama, it is decreed—

Art. 1. That the President be authorized to arrange and settle by amicable agreement the above mentioned claims, and to bring the matter to conclusion without further requiring on his part the approbation of Congress, he being solely prohibited from trenching upon the rights of the national sovereignty, in any case, or from so acting as to affect the territory of the national government, or the property in the railroad on the Isthmus of Panama, which property at the conclusion of the term granted in privilege to the present owners will belong to the national government.

2. For the completion of the terms of the agreement mentioned in the preceding article, His Excellency the President is authorized to demand and accept the arbitration of some friendly government whose decision in the matter shall be binding upon each of the contracting nations.

Messrs. MASON and COX.—The report from Cincinnati that the Hon. Mr. Cox had been killed in Kentucky by his competitor, Hon. Mr. Mason, is discredited by the Louisville Journal. The affair is said to have occurred on the 8th in Morgan county, but the Mount Sterling Whig of the 10th, published in the adjoining county, makes no mention of it. We copy the following from the Louisville Democrat of the 11th inst: "A painful rumor reached this city yesterday, which received some confirmation through the Cincinnati papers, that Messrs. Mason and Cox, the rival candidates for Congress in the ninth district, had had an affray in Morgan county, upon an indefinite day this week, in which Mr. Cox had been shot and killed by Mr. Mason. We immediately telegraphed to Mayville for information, and received a response from a reliable source to the effect that there was no news there relative to the rumor. We sincerely hope there is no foundation for the rumor, while we are painfully aware of the fact that the two gentlemen have had difficulties which might possibly have led to a personal encounter."

Letter from Kansas.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The St. Louis Democrat has advised from Kansas stating that Gov. Walker has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to put down all opposition to territorial laws by force, and warns the citizens of Lawrence not to organize under the Topeka charter. He also contains them for advising other towns to do so. Rumor says that seven hundred troops were summoned to march against Lawrence, and that Gov. Walker designs retaining the army in Kansas and break up the Utah expedition.

Kansas Affairs.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that a dispatch to the President confirms the report that Gov. Walker had ordered troops to concentrate to quell the insurrection at Lawrence. Decision in the District Case.—CHICAGO, July 18.—The case of Mitchell, colored, vs. La-mar, white, in the U. S. Circuit Court, has been decided.—That the plaintiff has never been a slave, and that the defendant is a free man, and the presumption is that he is a citizen of Illinois, and consequently entitled to sue in the federal court.

Walker's Men in a Despicable Situation.

The Washington Union publishes the following extracts of a letter from Capt. Montgomery, dated June 29th, 1857:— "After closing my despatches by last mail (June 19) Commodore Mervine arrived here from Panama with two hundred and ninety-nine of the disbanded troops of Gen. Walker; and the agent of the Steam Ship Company, refusing to receive them for passage to the United States, soon after their arrival despatched a message to me, with an earnest request to land my marines for the protection of the steamships at the wharf and the property belonging to the company. To have complied with this demand could not have failed (in contravention, as I believe, to the present views and policy of our government) to give umbrage to the New Granadino government, and expose my crew to the fatal effects of malaria, always at Aspinwall. Therefore, as the only alternative left me, I directed that all of the Nicaraguan party who desired to avail themselves of the proffered aid should be received on board the Roanoke and Cyane, to be taken care of until some means of sending them to the United States should offer. Many of these men, sir, were in a deplorable condition, having tasted no food for many hours, and some of them were so weak that they could hardly stand, if they had been left on shore, that many of them ere this would have fallen a victim to disease and destitution in the streets of Aspinwall. Of the number received on board the United States ships, two hundred and fifty-seven are on board the Roanoke, and twenty five on board the Cyane, to whom it became indispensable for the preservation of the health of the marines, to ship to secure clothing and necessaries from the purser's stores; their own scanty supply, being in too flimsy a condition to be retained, was thrown overboard.

"Among these adventurers there are men of fine intelligence and education, who are respectively connected in the United States, and recently held commissions in Walker's service. "I have no means (if desired) of imparting information to inquiring friends of these men, I enclose herewith a list of their names and residence in the United States. "I also enclose the sick list of the Roanoke, showing the favorable state of health prevailing among the crew, in contrast with that of the supernumeraries (Walker's men) who have been on board. I have, however, sir, unless some provision should soon be made for their transportation to the United States, that I shall be compelled to proceed to the Belize, in order (if possible) to land them at New Orleans. "Three other letters, respectively dated July 2d and July 4th, have been received from the same source, from which we learn that the sick and disabled men of Walker's men, who were on board the Roanoke, were retained, and the well men from the northern States sent home in the barque Release. "The Cyane sailed about the 5th instant for Boston. The Saratoga was ordered to sail for San Juan del Norte on the 20th. Of Walker's men on board the Roanoke, 172 are from New Orleans, 65 from New York, and 19 from California.

93.—The following is extracted from an address delivered at the East Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, some weeks since, by Bishop Morris: "I deem it not unimportant or out of place to address a few words to you, my brethren, upon a subject which is attracting considerable attention at the present time, namely: as to how far a minister of the gospel ought to take part in the politics of the day.—When a minister goes into his pulpit, he finds his congregation composed of men and women of various political opinions, and he is bound to be impartial to all parties; and, if he publicly becomes the partisan of one side or the other, there will of necessity spring up a coldness towards him in a part of the congregation, which will very much diminish his influence.—I feel convinced, from what I have observed, that the only result that can be expected from a minister taking part in the politics of the day, will be to engender strife and hard feeling in his congregation.

"But some may ask whether we are not citizens like other men, and have not duties to perform as such? Most certainly we are, and I trust I have not proved recreant to the obligation resting upon me as a citizen, although I have not, for the forty years that I have been engaged in the ministry, ever entered a political meeting, or spent above five minutes at any one election. I have always made it a point to go to the polls at the most quiet time of the day, when there was likely to be the least excitement—to deposit my ballot in an unostentatious manner, and return home. I have never seen the time when I thought it was called for, to engage in any political matter. I know not how it may be with others, but I have always found enough to do in the duties of my calling. I am willing to let the potentates strive with the potshers," but prefer for myself to attend to the duties devolving upon me as a minister of Christ.—I recollect an anecdote of a Methodist brother, who was stationed to preach the gospel to the people in "Fountain Head Circuit." "When the time came for the late President Jackson, in the exciting political times of his second election, Party zeal was just then at its height, and each party wanted every one to be on its side. They sought out the newly arrived minister, and eagerly inquired of him whose side he was on. "I am on the side of the Lord and Fountain Head Circuit," was the minister's reply. "What do you intend to vote for?" "I trust that I shall be found on my knees, praying to God for the conversion of sinners and the upbuilding of Zion in Fountain Head Circuit." In conclusion, let me say, my brethren, go ye and do likewise."

The Mutiny in the Indian Army.—Frightful Scenes and Massacres.

The London Times has the following particulars of the recent outbreak in the Indian troops, which was ascribed to the insignificant fact that the cartridges had been greased with pork and lard, which had excited the religious feelings of the troops, and induced the Rev. T. C. Smyth, Chaplain at Meerut: "On the 9th of May, eighty five troopers of the 3d Light Cavalry, who had refused to fire with the cartridges supplied to them, (the same which they had used for many months) were ordered to a parade of the Meerut troops to receive the sentence of a general court-martial, which had finished its proceedings the previous day, and whose sentence had been confirmed by Major-General W. H. Hewitt, commanding the division, in accordance with the special powers which had been given him by the Commander-in-Chief. Chains were riveted on the mutineers in the presence of the troops, and they were sentenced to imprisonment for ten years. All remained quiet till the evening of Sunday, the 10th of May, when the mutiny commenced with the rescue of the eighty-five prisoners by their comrades. The jail was burnt, and 1400 other convicts liberated.—The fettered mutineers proceeded to the compound of Captain Galloway, and compelled his blacksmith to remove their chains, and to furnish them with tools, which they used for some time by certain Europeans, but at 3 P. M., on the 12th inst., when the insurgents had succeeded in effecting an entrance, the place was blown up with a terrible explosion by Lieutenant G. D. Willoughby, Commissary of Ordnance, destroying, it is thought, some 1000 of the rebels. That gallant officer remained in the main guard. His fate at present remains uncertain, though but little hope is entertained of his safety. "I was driven down to the church as usual, (Istant about a mile from my house) for the 7 P. M. service, and met on my way two of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles covered with blood and supported by their comrades. On reaching the church I found buggies and carriages driving in every direction, and a body of men running to me and pointing to a column of fire and smoke in the direction of the city. Frequent shouts were then heard and the distant cries of a large mob. My colleague, Rev. Mr. Rotton, and his wife, came up at the moment; but finding that the people had all gone back, we abandoned, of course, the thought of attending divine service, and I drove home, about 7 1/2 o'clock, in the direction of the Rifle and Artillery lines, avoiding the most public places of resort. I may mention that a guard of some eight or ten Sepoys at the Artillery Depot, or School of Instruction (three of whom were killed shortly afterwards in resisting an officer, who came with his party to take their post,) saluted me in passing.

"I reached my house (which I share with Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell, of the Horse Artillery,) in perfect safety, but found from that the Sepoy guard at the Brigadier's (close at hand) had, shortly before, fired a shot, which passed between them while they were standing at the gate of their compound. We went together, just after my return, into the western verandah, and heard a shot in the adjoining road,

followed by a cry and the galloping off of a horse with a buggy. This proved to have been the 3d Light Cavalry, (veterinary surgeon of the 3d Light Cavalry,) who was shot dead and mutilated by five troopers. Dr. Christie (the surgeon of the same regiment,) who accompanied him in the buggy, having been wounded, accompanied him in the same time. He is still living and doing well. By this time the English troops (consisting of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, a troop and a battery of Royal Artillery, with the 1st battalion of Her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles) the Native Infantry lines, into which they fired with grape and musketry. The inhabitants of the Sadler Bazaar and city committed atrocities far greater than those of the Sepoys, as in the case of Capt. McDonald's wife, who was pursued and frightfully mutilated, (though her children were happily all saved by the ayahs,) and of Mrs. Chambers, wife of the adjutant of the 11th Native Infantry, who was murdered in her garden during her absence on duty, her clothes having been burnt before her eyes, and cut to pieces. About 10 o'clock, a Lungleow, immediately opposite our house, was set on fire by five troopers of the 3d Light Cavalry, and an attempt (though happily unsuccessful) was made to fire the Brigadier's house.—After 11, the strong pickets and patrols of the English cavalry, artillery and infantry, were posted on the road, and continued till close upon daybreak, principally caused by the neighboring villages, and the burning of the lanes. The loss of property, and the ending of life, has been very dreadful. The part of Meerut, in which the insurrection principally raged, is a miserable wilderness of ruined houses, and some of the residents (as was the case with Mr. and Mrs. Greenhead, the Commissioner of the Division,) escaped by hiding themselves in the gardens and woodlands, by burning bungalows, and in some cases by disguising themselves as native servants.

On Tuesday evening Captain De Teissier, of the Artillery, and Captain Wallace, of the 74th Native Infantry, with their respective families, Major Abbott, Captain Mackay, Mr. Etoh, &c., with some ladies, women, and children, were taken to the Delhi with fearful accounts of the revolt in that city and massacre of the English. The Reverend Mr. Jennings, Chaplain of Delhi, and his grown up daughter (an amiable and much respected young lady) were murdered in the palace, where they were living. Captain Douglas (also killed,) Commandant of the Guards, the Delhi Bank was plundered, and burnt (as were all the cantonments,) together with the premises of the Delhi Gazette, the treasury sacked and the church burnt.

Before the European troops arrived on Sunday at the scene of action, the following were brutally cut to pieces.—Mr. V. Tregbar, Inspector of Schools; Capt. Macdonald, of the 20th Native Infantry, and Mr. McDonald; Capt. Taylor, of the 11th Native Infantry, and Mr. Henderson, all of the same corps; Col. Finnis, commanding the 11th Native Infantry; Mrs. Chambers, whose murderer was caught on the 15th, tried at once, and hanged on a tree without further delay, his body afterwards being burnt to ashes. In the 2d Light Cavalry the following were killed: Mr. Phillips, veterinary surgeon; Mr. and Mrs. Dawson; Mr. McNeil, lately joined, and a little girl of the riding master, Mr. Langdale, together with several soldiers of the artillery and 60th Rifles, and women and children of the military and general residents in the station. Among other instances of frightful butchery was that of Sergeant Law, his wife and six children, who were living beyond the precincts of cantonments. The state in which the father and three of the infant children were found, defies description. Happily the mother and three other children, though grievously mangled, crawled, about midnight, to the Artillery Hospital, and it is hoped will recover. Mr. Rotton and I have buried 31 of the murdered, but there are others whose bodies have not as yet been brought in. Not a single European or native Christian is left alive in Delhi or the neighborhood.

The 3d Light Cavalry (with the exception of some 70 or 80 troopers) were ordered to leave the city, and off to Delhi Sunday night. The 11th native Infantry, who not only refrained from murdering their officers and burning houses, but protected the ladies and children of the corps, and remained in the neighborhood; 120 of these have returned, and it is thought that many of them will do so, a proclamation of pardon, under the circumstances, having been sent to Meerut. On the 15th inst. a night mail (including a large number of convicts and prisoners) arrived at the Artillery School of Instruction, a walled enclosure well guarded. On Tuesday I returned with my friends to our house, but while we were at dinner I received the news that all the Delhi troops had mutinied and joined the insurgents. We were consequently ordered, the ladies and children to be placed in the depot, and the troops sent to one place upon the road, and not with cannon, so as to command the European lines of the station, the rest being abandoned.

The night passed away with no disturbances, except constant shots between the pickets and the rioters, the latter consisting of villagers and residents in the city and bazaars. "But a very few, I fear, have escaped by the Karnal road, and the remainder, including the infantry, who did several cartridges were sent proceeding to Karnal. The troops in Delhi were Captain De Teissier's light field battery of native artillery, with the 74th, 54th and 38th regiments native infantry—the two latter of which attacked and murdered their own officers as well as those of the 74th.

On the 15th of May 600 of the sappers and miners, offered by commission and on commission, arrived at Meerut from Umballah towards Karnal, with three European regiments from the hills, and 3,000 troops furnished by the Jain and Puteesah Rajas. The Simore battalion is hourly expected in Meerut from Dehra. The rebels are still at the palace of Delhi, and have fasted for six days, inducing the neighboring Rajas to join them. They are reported to be fighting among themselves, and the city, I suppose, is in a state of anarchy. Numbers have lost all they possessed except the clothes on their backs; among the rest, Rev. Alfred and Mrs. Medaof, of the Church Missionary Society. That gentleman was performing divine service in the