mission into the University, and that there should be greater difficulty in passing from one class to another. The hope was also expressed that parents and guardians would be less indulgent in granting pocket money to those they send to the University, and stricter in demanding economy in personal expenses, for they were inclined to judge of all the students who were most anxious to decorate the outer man were not the most solicitous as to the adornment of the inner man.

The report on scholarship and deportment from the Faculty awarded the following distinctions in the several classes:

In the Senior Class, the First honor was given to Messrs. Harris, G. R. Johnston, W. B. Lynch and Steelton. The Second, to Messrs. Cowan, Ewe, Ferguson, Gill, B. Green, Peter, Foster, Gaines, J. C. Green, McClanahy, Nixon, F. C. Robbins and Withers. The Third to Messrs. Badger, Cole, Cook, Isler, Jones, C. N. Morrow, Pillow, Rogers, Silers, Webb and Woodburn.—Messrs. Foote and McClanahy were counted as not absent from any of the 4700 attendances on scholastic and religious exercises required during their four year's course.—Mr. Isler was never absent during the three years of his connection with the University. Messrs. F. C. Robbins, J. L. Robbins, Gill and Robeson, were honorably mentioned as having been remarkably punctual in attending their College duties. Messrs. Badgett, Ballard, Pastin, Coffin, Cowan, Daniel, Dixon, Eure, Ferguson, Fleming, Gatling, Harris, Nixon, Pittlick, Rogers, J. Sommerwell, Walton and Withers had also exhibited praiseworthy punctuality.

In the Junior Class, the First honor was assigned to Messrs. Peel, Royster, Strong, Wilson and Wooster. The Second to Messrs. Battle, Bond, Brooks, Bryan, Cooper, Daniel, Fain, Franklin, Hale, Headen, Kelly, King, Rial, Scales, and Weir. The Third to Messrs. Anderson, Borden, Fogle, Graham, Hardin, E. Martin, and Thorp. Eight members of this Class were disapproved in Chemistry, and one in the Bible. Messrs. Battle, Kelly and Thorp were counted as never absent during the three years of their college course. Messrs. Barbee, R. Cooper, Mimms, Strong, Nicholson, Baird, Franklin, Barrett, Bond, Borden, Brooks, Cherry, Daniel, Fain, Fogle, Pool, Rial, Royster and Wilson were also commended for punctuality.

In the Sophomore Class the First honor was secured by Messrs. Allen, Morehead, R. Clark, Stedman, and E. Wright. The Second by Messrs. Dowd, Hobson, W. Johnston, Knight, Murphy, Simmons, Stewart, and Yancey. The Third by Messrs. Battle, Currie, W. Davis, Dobbin, Foy, Lee, Lightfoot, Marshall, Parks, and Ross. Four members of this Class were disapproved in their Mathematical Studies. Messrs. Lee, Murphy, Parker and Stedman were reported as perfectly punctual during the last two years; and Messrs. R. Clark, Battle, Davies, W. Davis, Dobbin, Foy, Hall Harrison, Parks and Stewart, during quite past year. Messrs. Beadle, Bullock, Currie, Edmonson, Harris, Hicks, Jenkins, W. Johnston, Knight, Moreland, Simmons, Taylor, Weston and E. Wright have also displayed commendable punctuality in performing their duties.

In the Freshman Class, the First distinction was won by Messrs. Gaines, Haswell, Hinsdale, Patterson and Webb. The Second [illegible] Coleman, Taylor and Thompson. The Third by Messrs. Armistead, Armstrong, Baldwin, Bacon, Biggs, Boone, Peck, E. Russell, Skinner, Staton, S. Smith, Varner and Walker. Seven members of this class failed to stand an approved examination on one or more of their studies. Ten members of this class were reported as failing in attending to duty during their year, viz: Messrs Andrews, Battle, Douglass, Fetter, Haswell, Parker, J. Parker, Patterson, Polk, and M. Russell. Messrs Hadley and W. Smith have also displayed a commendable punctuality. Mr. Wheat has never been absent from his duties while he was on the Hill.

Besides the eighty-six who obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, the Degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on Messrs. H. K. Burgwyn, Jr., Lester, Cox, R. Martin, B. Sims and W. Sims.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred in regular course upon Messrs. W. F. Alderman, J. J. Ratchelor, W. Bingham, H. B. Bryan, B. Croom, C. Dowd, J. C. Dugger, F. George, J. W. Graham, J. W. Graves, R. T. Hall, T. C. Hall, J. B. Killebrew, A. A. Lawrence, W. J. Love, R. B. Johnston, D. McDougald, R. McNair, D. McNair, A. H. Martin, R. G. Morrow, T. J. Robinson, W. J. Saunders, S. P. Smith, R. H. Tate, J. H. Taylor, W. L. Treadwell, J. C. Waddell and S. White.

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Hon. R. R. Heath, Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, on the Hon. Mitchell King, of Charleston, S. C., and on the Rt. Rev. Jos. H. Otey, Bishop of Tennessee.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S VISIT.

It is just twelve years, the time for three generations of students, since President Polk and Mr. Secretary Mason visited our University. No other of our Southern Executives has been so honored by the presence of the Chief Magistrate of our Union, at its Commencements. President Polk and Mr. Mason were Alumni. Mr. Buchanan was at that time Secretary of State and he now brought with him the Secretary of the Interior, a graduate of 1821. When this visit was planned, another distinguished Alumnus, the late Postmaster General Brown was to have been of the party. But his work on earth is done, and his absence was deeply felt, as appeared from the touching allusions to it by those who were permitted to execute their common plan. That President Polk should have enrolled the name of his youthful labors and early triumphs was but natural, a graceful and grateful tribute of honor to his Alma Mater. But as President Buchanan had no such ties to the University his visit must of course be taken as a compliment of a higher order—one given to an Institution, not for what it has been to himself, but for its own worth, and for the excellence of its influence on the country of which he is the worthy and distinguished Chief Magistrate. President Buchanan and his escort reached Chapel Hill about 1 P. M. on Wednesday. He was received by a long line of enthusiastic citizens, students and visitors. As he and Mr. Thompson were to be the guests of President Swain, the party was received in his yard in the presence of a large company of Trustees, Faculty, students and citizens. President Swain began his address of welcome by contrasting President Buchanan's with President Polk's visit, and then passed on to pointing out the connexion between North Carolina and Pennsylvania. There should be a sympathy between their peoples, for both States were largely settled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, a people ever among the foremost for attachment to liberal education, evangelical religion and constitutional liberty—among whom President Buchanan counted his own ancestors. Pennsylvania had given aid and comfort to our Regulators while they were planning their spirited resistance of official tyranny, and an asylum when the fortunes of the battlefield were against them. Ever since the times of the Revolution both States had been firm in their support of the Constitution.

In his reply, President Buchanan expressed his thanks for his very gratifying reception; paid a graceful tribute to the official and private worth of President Polk and to the memory of Postmaster-General Brown; congratulated President Swain on the great and well deserved influence of the University in our country—an influence he had noticed with pleasure for many years—acknowledged the compliments paid to his own State, and pointed out another item of parallelism between it and North Carolina, in the character of one of our early Governors (Archdale) and that of Wm. Penn, and their kind treatment of the Indians; and returned the compliments with interest in alluding to the intelligent, dignified and unwavering devotion to the Union that had ever marked the sons of North Carolina, whose worthy example he warmly recommended to the young men around him.—The two Presidents as they stood facing each other, half way between the house and the gate, formed a striking picture. There was the man of theory and the man of practice—the maker of educated men and the user of educated men—the fitter of youth for rewards and the bestower of rewards; the one drawing lessons of wisdom and courtesy from the past, the other endorsing those lessons from his experience of the present—both earnestly looking to the youth of their country as to the strength and hope thereof.

After the President's company had entered the house, there was a loud call made for Mr. Secretary Thompson, who responded to the call by a short and very felicitous speech, acknowledging the courtesy shown him, and indicating the very great pleasure he had in thus revisiting the scenes of his college life, sad as were many of the recollections that crowded upon him; but one of his old teachers and colleagues remained at the University, and he now could but think that many with whom he took sweet counsel were now numbered with the silent dead.

After a short retirement, President Buchanan and his companions joined a large party of invited guests around President Swain's table. The guests consisted of the Trustees and Faculty of the University, the Orators of the day and Dr. Doggett, and the members of the Senior Class, with their parents and guardians. The long tables were spread under the great oaks in the President's yard, and the whole repast afforded a scene of quiet, proper, and unmixed enjoyment. The class returned thanks to their beloved Preceptor through Mr. Coffin of Knoxville, Tenn., and retired with the blessing of God invoked on their heads with deep emotion by their President.

President Buchanan attended all the public exercises of the University, and also registered his name as a member of the Phi[illegible]. His quiet, unassuming, kind popular, and it is said that he was particularly fond of engaging in repartee with the young ladies, especially if they were lively and pretty. Had he been raised in North Carolina he could hardly have been a bachelor to this day. Dr. Hooper's proclamation of his own candidateship for favor with the ladies, *although no bachelor*, was received with hearty mirth, which no one enjoyed more than the President; and his announcement that Jupiter and his satellites seemed likely to resolve in an orbit of twelve years, and his calling the attention of the Professor of Astronomy to the fact, was equally well received. Indeed the girls and all voted the President to be "a nice old gentleman."

On Thursday at 12, the President held a reception under the old poplar, where many of his Southern fellow citizens, young and old, high and low, learned and ignorant, polished and plain, husbands and wives, maidens and lovers, shook their President's hearty hand. How striking the contrast of that scene with that of some "drawing-room" on the other side of the Atlantic.

He consented to grace the ball on Thursday night for a little while, the observed of all observers. He left on Friday morning for Raleigh, expecting to spend Sunday with his old friend, the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, in Warren county, and to return thence immediately to Washington. His visit has given great pleasure to others, and he frequently declared that it had afforded him such as he had rarely enjoyed. The Latin Salutatorian prayed, "*Servus redeat in ulnas*," and all his hearers hearte echoed—Amen.

THE OTHER VISITORS.

This was the largest concourse ever seen at Chapel Hill, and embraced many celebrities. Besides the observed of all observers, we could see Gov. Ellis and ex-Gov'rs Graham, and Bragg, and Morehead and Swain, while he regretted to find the place so constantly and worthily filled by Gov't Manly, vacant for once. There were Judges Biggs and Battle, and Saunders and Dick; the Honorables Bryan and Barringer, and Branch, and Donnell, and Graves, and Clark, and representatives from the pulpit, the school-room, the press and the bar in great numbers. The ladies too were, as ever where admiration was abundant, both to evoke and receive it in more than usual number. After getting into every possible corner on the lowest floor of the chapel, they filled one of the galleries also. The ladies form one of the great institutions of our country, and long may it be before the young men of the country are insensible to the presence of these impersonations of delicacy, purity, charity and love. May God keep those fountains of our domestic bliss ever pure and powerful. We Americans owe our all to our ladies. Where would we have been but for them.

The Wilmington Light Infantry accompanied the President from Weldon to Chapel Hill, and added no little to the attractions of the Commencement by their gallant bearing, good discipline, skillful manœuvres and excellent music. It is hoped that they carried away as pleasant memories as they left. But this was not the first time that many of them had been to Chapel Hill after good things. Their tents were out in the Campus, so that for once they slept not in the buildings; yet doubtless many a camp circle was enlivened by reminiscences of what had transpired in those old dormitories, and recitation rooms, and Society Halls. When the private among our citizen soldiers are Alumni from our College Classes, our Fathers may plan and work in peace, our Mothers may clasp their babes in security, and our daughters may admire the buttons and epaulettes without a blush.

Notwithstanding the very great number of strangers and students that almost overflowed the village, yet remarkably good order marked all the exercises of Commencement week. So that this graduation of the sixty second Class at the University, while it was one of the most memorable, was also one of the most delightful.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, June 14, 1859.

Mr. Ashe Declines.

Contrary to our expectations, Mr. Ashe, after maturely reconsidering the matter has finally determined not to accept the nomination tendered to him by the Whig Convention, which assembled in this place on the 18th ult. Although we regret this determination, yet no one ought to expect him to accept, when it would involve too great a sacrifice. We give below his letter to the committee:

WARRENTON, May 27, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter announcing to me the fact of my nomination by that convention of Whigs, that met in Charlotte on the 18th inst., as a candidate to represent the District in Congress, was received by me on yesterday, and I assure you that the announcement has affected me with no little surprise; for I had never allowed myself to anticipate such a result in their deliberations.

I regret exceedingly that the choice of the Convention has fallen on me, whose taste and inclinations lead altogether in a different path; for so complimentary is the manner in which the nomination has been made, that it is with the most sincere reluctance I feel myself constrained to decline.

Having never had the vanity to admit the probability of my nomination by the Convention, I had not thought seriously upon the subject until since the reception of your letter; but after surveying the whole ground calmly and deliberately, while I am not insensible to the obligations under which the flattering action of the Convention has placed me, I cannot be unmindful of other duties and obligations of a paramount nature, that put most of the question for me to accept.—There are many reasons influencing me to the adoption of the course that it would not be proper to mention here, and I therefore crave the indulgent forbearance of my friends.

I still hope some one of the many true Whigs of the District, more able than I to do battle in the good cause, may come forward, who will find it less inconsistent with his interest, duties, and inclinations, to take the field. My declining this nomination is not the effect of any misgiving as to the soundness of the principles that have always been advocated by the party to which I have belonged; and although for the past few years, in consequence of the dissolution of the Whig party, I have kept somewhat aloof from an active participation in the political contests of the day, I am now as devoted to those principles as at any period of my life.—When the Whig party went down, and some of its members allied themselves to Democracy, while [illegible] I remained constant to the old faith, patiently awaiting the resurrection of events, which I believed at no distant day would elevate the feeling banner of our party, and give it once more to the breeze, bearing for its motto, as in other days, that most gloriously conservative and patriotic sentiment, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!" Time, I think, has shown that I was right, for those events are even now upon us, and every good and true Whig will hail with joy the present omens that indicate the resuscitation of that noble party whose conservative principles have, at least on one occasion of imminent peril to our country, saved it from ruin, and I confidently believe will be found equal to its salvation again and again.

Please accept, gentlemen, my thanks for the kind and polite manner in which you have discharged the duty assigned you by the Convention, and at the same time assurances of my very high regard and esteem.

Very truly yours, THO. S. ASHE.

To Gen. J. A. Young and others.

We are pleased to see that the Wadesborough *Argus* says that it expects to have at its next head to it week, the name of a man who possesses the confidence of the public, and who, if the people do their duty, will represent this district in the next Congress. Out with the name neighbor, and we will do our best, provided he is such as you represent him.

The Virginia Election.

The result of the Virginia Election has disappointed the democrats very much. They expected to carry the State by some 30,000 vote. The effect of this result will be, that in all elections to take place during the year, the Democratic party may look for defeat, and the success of Letcher has been hailed by the vote he received in that part of Virginia bordering on Ohio, where the anti-slavery sentiment prevails and even the abolitionists of the North claim his election as a victory. What do pro-slavery men say to this?

The Columbia *Carolinian*, in commenting on this result makes the following comments:

It is another evidence of the debilitating distractions which exist in the Democratic party.—With its ranks thinned by desertion, attacked in front by Black Republicans, its flanks exposed to the vigorous onslaught of an opposition mustering enormously on the middle slave States, and with a strong force of fiery secessionists endorsing the abolitionists, the filibusters, and extremists generally, we are not to the present anything indicative of its prolonged vitality. It will probably hold together until the meeting of the Charleston Convention. Then it will dissolve and disappear, and another party to that then spring up which will seek to victory over its disintegration. No one that the Charleston Convention may nominate can be acceptable to the discontented elements which fillibusterism and the anti-slavery issues have created. Those elements are very likely to urge the necessity of a Congressional slavery code for the Territories, not because as a matter of "practical extent," they are more inclined to it than Mr. Bayard, but because it will distract and disorganize the Democracy. Those elements will have a Presidential candidate of their own in this event.—The next step will be an effort to consolidate a great commercial party which will sweep the middle States with a compact centre, and with its right and left wings fight and divide their opponents North and South. Such, it appears to us, will be the solution of the present unfortunate and distracted condition of parties. Democracy can not triumph in 1860. As soon as this conviction obtains generally, the politicians will leave all party attachments—their partisanship will subside as uniformly as does the friendship of the men of the world when it is no longer possible. Conservatism North will combine against the Black Republican party because they see clearly that its success must endanger the Union. The result must be a new organization. This Virginia election portends it. Those of Tennessee and Kentucky will make it still more apparent; and by the spring of 1860, the fusionists will begin to complain of rest against for the final conflict of the Presidential struggle.

Hear what the *Boston Liberator*, of the 20th ult. says:

ABOLITION VICTORY IN VIRGINIA.—Telegraphic reforms us of the election of a Virginia Abolitionist to the office of chief magistrate of the Old Dominion. We were not prepared for such cheering news. His majority may be small, but we have abundant cause to rejoice that slaveocracy is on the wane in Virginia, and that so large a portion of her people is imbued with the principles of the early, and best statesmen. The Governor elect lives among the Scotch Irish, in the heart of the State, and was the ardent advocate, a few years ago, of the abolition of slavery in Western Virginia.

And also read what the New York Evening *Post* says:

"It fills us with joy to report the election of a Democratic Free Soiler to the important office of Governor of Virginia. It justifies the policy we have sustained, of refusing to join the Abolitionists in inveighing the institutions of the Southern States. With no agency of ours, the black wave is receding to the South. Mr. Letcher was an advocate of emancipation in Western Virginia some 10 or 12 years ago, and though driven by apparent policy to pollet to Eastern Virginia, it is well known that he cherishes his early opinions, and will be encouraged by his election to resume them at an appropriate season. His Democratic Free Soil brethren at the North hail the victory with unalloyed pleasure."

Even in Virginia the Wellsburg *Herald* admits that Letcher's election is equivalent in some degree and in effect, to a BLACK REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH in the State of Virginia, yet the democratic papers of North Carolina rejoice over his election. There must be something wrong in this.

☞ Some of the democratic presses object to the use of local names against their party. This comes with rather a bad grace now. Who was better pleased than they, when they assailed the Whig presses, in styling them "bank-bought Whigs," and many other such opprobrious epithets? Nine times out of ten those who now complain. But if objection is made to the term, "*Regrets and Repudists*!" that is not of Whig manufacture, but Mr. Calhoun, who was considered good authority in such matters made the charge against the democratic party, and we believe the term will apply now as well as when it was first made, and even more so, for the party, that is, those who are the leaders of it, have become more corrupt, even than the President down; and although some of the presses profess to be as honest, if not more so, than their opponents, yet we like to see men show by their actions that they really have a claim to that virtue. To show that they are not as honest as they would have others believe, we give below a letter published by a select committee of the House of Representatives at its last session, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I venture to suggest to you the importance of arresting the contracts for the machinery of the steam now building at the navy yard at this time, and if it could be done without prejudice to the public service, to Morris & Sons. Theirs is the only establishment in the first district which employs a large number of mechanics; at this time, 300; when in full work, 450.

The managing partner (Mr. M., sr., being absent, in bad health,) are full of energy straining every nerve to keep their force during this depression, and, in so far as I know, the only one whose of any influence in that district who are in favor of the re-election of Colonel Florence.

I know, from former experience, the value of that influence, and feel persuaded that it is the interest of the democratic party to increase it.

The first district will, I hope, be carried in any event, but with that shop at work, full handed, two weeks prior to the election, the result would, I think, be placed beyond all doubt.

With much respect

W. C. PATTERSON.

THE PRESIDENT.

Now, here is a direct appeal to the President, politically, for the re-election of Col. Florence was desired by the democratic party; and does the President treat this letter as an honest man would have done. Not by any means, for he endorsed the letter with this endorsement:

"The enclosed letter from Col. Patterson, of Philadelphia, is submitted to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy." J. B."

[illegible] papers ever noticed this matter of "[illegible]," we have not seen or heard of it, yet these honest democratic editors will let an appeal be made to the President in favor of a certain man because they work 4 or 500 hands and their influence will be thrown in favor of a democrat. And further, Mr Merrick testified before the select committee that the report was common that persons seeking government contracts had to make known their politics. After this, we hope the democratic press will not lay claim to be honest until they expose such conduct as this.

The Way the Money goes!

The Hon. A. H. H. Stuart of Va., former Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Fillmore, stated in a speech a few days ago in Virginia, that the party now in power had been paying $2.50 per foot for stone cutting which he himself had made a contract for before he left Washington at 75 cents per foot—$2 42 per foot for advertising. Now, take this as a criterion by which to estimate the expenditures and how long will it take to make bankrupt the entire government? Not long we would suppose. This is one of the items on the capitol extension. Mr. Stuart also stated that the plan had been changed since Mr. Fillmore went out of office. He learnt this in a late visit which he made to Washington.

Large Turtle.

In a trip made early in by the Editor of the *N. C. Christian Advocate* he observed on the cars a Turtle, sent to Gov. Ellis, by some friend in Newbern, which weighed 347 pounds. What a pity it was not sent while Mr. Buchanan was at Raleigh, for his excellency, the Governor, might have entertained his excellency, the President, with several tasty plates of soup.

Bank of North Carolina.

By returns received at the Executive office at Raleigh, the whole amount subscribed to this Bank is $2,094,600. Notice has been given that the stockholders will meet in Raleigh on the 20th July, for the purpose of organizing the corporation according to the provisions of the charter.

Bank of the State.

The Directors of the Bank have declared a dividend of 4½ per cent. on the capital stock, (less 25 cents, the tax to be paid by the State, on each individual share,) payable at the principal Bank on the first Monday in July, and at the branches 15 days thereafter.

Rail Road Dividend.

We learn that at a meeting of the Directors of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, held at Columbia, a few days ago, a dividend of three per cent. was declared on the capital stock for the last six months. We believe this road to be doing as good business as any other Rail Road in this country.

Frost in June.

We stated last week that frost was seen on the morning of the 5th, but some thought it was not cold enough. By our exchanges we see that both North and South of us frost has been seen. In York District it killed some cotton and in Iredell it killed the melon vines.

Fire in Columbus, Ga.

We learn that a warehouse was burnt down in Columbus Ga., in which was destroyed eight thousand bales of cotton and a large quantity of other goods—loss half a million of dollars. Amount of insurance uncertain. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Late Foreign News.

By the arrival of the North Briton, at Quebec, Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. has been received. There were 8,000 bales of cotton sold for the three days. Better grades had advanced 1-16th to ⅛d. Breadstuffs were declining. News unimportant.

Previous arrivals had brought an account of another engagement between the belligerents, but nothing decisive. Both parties seem to be pleased with the result of the first battle.

From the Raleigh Register.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 3d, 1859.

It is well for the people of the State to know what is the settled opinion of the people of this section as to their Railroad interest.

Buncombe county has just voted (last Thursday) the subscription ticket of $425,000 to the French Broad Road by the extraordinary majority of over 800. Every precinct in the county gave a majority for the subscription.

This is the first county that has voted, and as having led the way, it is no doubt that Henderson will follow with its $100,000; Polk with its $50,000; and Madison with its $50,000. Beside these subscriptions, about $200,000 of private stock may be considered as pledged in the State.

Most decided assurances have been received from leading members of the South Carolina Legislature, that the balance wanted will be made up by subscriptions in that State.

There can be no doubt that this route will be preferred to the Rabun Gap Route through Macon county, by all except those who live on that immediate route. This is the leading Railroad interest of this part of the State, and our people will be satisfied with no other, and do nothing for any other, till they obtain this route through with Spartanburg, with a liberal, unrestricted charter. It will be perfectly useless to attempt to prevent this—but this connection being effected, then the friends of internal improvements will turn their attention to effecting connection with one or the other of the Roads running east in this State. I believe that the connection with the Rutherford Road will be preferred as being cheaper, and every way more desirable. But let the friends of that Road perfectly understand, that the people of this section will do nothing in the slightest degree toward forming a connection with it, till they have built their own favorite Road, which they mean to set at without delay. We believe that any attempt to under this will create prejudice and hinder the connection forever. Whereas, if they will put no obstacle in the way of the French Broad Road, we believe that the increased ability of that section, and the good will of the people, will inevitably and very soon unite us together. We say again, that there is no use to attempt to force any Road over here, against the will of the people, more than that—against the dislike of the people, because labouring under a sense of oppression.

South Carolina will have a connection with the West, either by the Rabun Gap through Macon or by the French Broad Road. *That is certain.*

There is precisely as much objection to be urged against the one connection as the other, by the mere man of narrow and illiberal views—"of the dog in the manger spirit." But we believe that the building the connection that is, and very shortly will. We appeal now to the people of the whole State. We ask only for fairness and justice, which we will also render. We ask for no State aid. BUN.

A NEGRO SCARED TO DEATH BY AN ELEPHANT.—The Quachita (La.) Herald relates the following, and calls it a case of "elephanticide."

A negro man belonging to Dr. Sanders, of Holly Springs, Dallas County, we understand, was frightened to death by one of Mabie's elephants, week before last. The circumstances, as we learned them, were these. After the performance of the company at Holly Springs, the elephants were removed a short distance from the pavilion and confined in the bushes, to await the time of starting to the next place of exhibition; the negro, not knowing they were there, was passing near by, when one of them passed his trunk around the body of the boy, drawing him gently towards his elephantship; the negro seeing the colossal proportions of the animal, which in the darkness of the night were no doubt greatly magnified, made a herculean effort, and succeeded in escaping from the disagreeable embrace; he ran a short distance and fell to the ground, arousing the whole neighborhood with his cries; being unable to rise without help, he was taken and carried to the house, where he soon after died, the doctors say from no other cause than fright.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—Maryland has a newspaper circulation of 224,000—the largest of any in the slave States. Massachusetts, with a population scarcely double that of Maryland, has a circulation of 710,960, or about six to one. Its circulation is nearly equal to that of all the Southern States. New York has a circulation of more than double that of all the slave States. At the South more than one half of the papers are political; at the North less than one third. The number of copies of neutral and independent papers printed in a year, in the slave States, is 8,000,000; and in the free States, 79,000,000 of the religious, in the slave States, 40,000,000, and in the free States, 29,000,000. The number of copies of scientific papers printed in the fifteen Southern States, 377,000; the number in Massachusetts alone, is 2,000,000. The religious papers in the slave States, number 4,000,000 copies annually, in New York alone, 12,000,000. The neutral and independent papers of the South is 8,000,000, in Pennsylvania alone, 21,000,000.

THE ATLANTIC BALLOON.—Mr. LaMountain's aerial ship "Atlantic" is about finished. The silk is all cut and sewed, and only needs one coat of oil to complete the balloon. The machinery for propelling purposes is building in Troy and Waterford and will be finished the present week, and when complete and in operation will weigh but fifty pounds. Mr. Wise is now in town. He has become a partner in the enterprise with Messrs. LaMountain and Gaggin. The three will make a trial trip of 1,200 miles from St. Louis, starting on the 15th of June, after which they will give an account of the performance of the "Atlantic."—*Lynnsburg Gazette.*

POSTMASTER AT FAYETTEVILLE.—We notice among the official appointments by the President in the last "Constitution," the appointment of James G. Cook as Postmaster at Fayetteville, N. C., vice J. E. Bryan, removed.

Great Breach of Promise Case in St. Louis—$100,000 Damages Awarded by the Jury.

For several days an interesting case has been before the Court of Common Pleas of St. Louis, in which Miss Effie Catharine Carstang sued Mr. Henry Shaw for a breach of promise of marriage, laying the damage to heart and reputation by the refusal of her "lovjer" to make her Mrs. Shaw, at the handsome sum of $100,000, a sum that would patch up a considerable rent in Miss Effie's little heart. In the commencement of the suit, she had fixed the damage she had sustained at $30,000, but the more she pondered upon the naughty conduct of Mr. Shaw, in proposing to make her the idol of his heart's devotions and the mistress of Tower Grove, one of the most magnificent palatial residences in the neighborhood of St. Louis, and then, without cause, as she avers, having turned away and left her plain Miss Carstang, to pine in loneliness and endure the taunts of those who had heard that she was to preside in the palace at Tower Grove—the more she pondered over these facts so humiliating to the pride of a sensitive woman, the more aggravated grew the wound in that little loving heart, which but a few days previous had beat responsive to every pulsation of his, until it required a whole hundred thousand to repair the wreck of what had once been a——heart. Having discovered that she had made a mistake in estimating the damages sustained by this little member at $30,000, she had her petition amended and the sum increased to $100,000.

The St. Louis Democrat gives us this description of the parties:

"Miss Carstang is about thirty years of age. Her figure is rather tall, but graceful; she has dark hair, brilliant eyes, blonde complexion, and a mouth expressive of great firmness and decision of character. Mr Shaw is about sixty years of age; his hair is somewhat gray; his features are rather sharp, but with an expression of countenance anything but disagreeable—he is a man of great wealth, and Tower Grove, spoken of in the evidence is one of the finest residences in the neighborhood of St. Louis. Mr. Shaw is one of our oldest citizens and during a long residence here has sustained a character heretofore unimpeachable."

The case came up for trial on the 20th ult. The promise of marriage was proven by Mrs. Mary Seeman, (a grass "widow,") a sister to Miss Effie, with whom the latter lived, and circumstantially by other witnesses. An effort was made by the defendant to impeach the character of the fair plaintiff for chastity, but she passed through the ordeal unscathed. Five days were occupied in examining witnesses, and on the 2d inst., as the telegraph informs us the jury brought in a verdict for the disconsolate Effie, giving her the full amount of damages she claimed. Thus the jury of St. Louis has fixed the privilege of an old man of sixty courting a maid of thirty and not marrying her, at $100,000, a pretty round sum to pay for a courting frolic.

This is, we believe, the largest amount of damages ever awarded by a jury in a suit of this character. Probably the attempt to injure the character of Miss Carstang may have influenced the jury in assessing the damages.

It is understood that counsel for the defendant will file a demand to have the verdict set aside, and also a petition for a [illegible]

WHAT ARE CONSOLS?—Every one who reads the accounts of the European money markets no doubt desires to know what "consols" are. They are three per cent. English stocks, which had its origin in an act of the British Parliament, consolidating (hence the name) several separate government stocks into one general stock, called in the act "Consolidated Annuities," and commonly quoted, for brevity, as "consols." When the consolidation took place, the principal of the several funds thus merged amounted to £9,137,821; but by the founding of additional and subsequent loans into this stock, it amounted on the 5th of January, 1856, to £356,708,258. Since that period only one loan has been raised, that for compensation to the West India planters, on the emancipation of slaves—£20,000,000—and a few millions have been paid off. The total at the present time is between three hundred and seventy and three hundred and seventy five millions.—This stock, from its amount, and the immense number of its holders, is more sensitive to financial influences than any other, and is therefore, the favorite stock for the operations of speculators and jobbers. Its dividends are payable semi-annually.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.—The trial of John McLaughlin, now going on at Chicago, for throwing a train of cars on the Galena and Chicago Railroad off the track, has disclosed a most daring and diabolical gang of villians, both male and female. The members of the gang are located at Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago, and it seems they are engaged in murders by all sorts of devices, such as poisoning, arson and railroad obstruction. Several confidential letters between two female friends in Buffalo, and an accomplice in Chicago, discloses the whole matter, and the entire plan of operations. From these it appears that a number of persons have fallen victims to their nefarious schemes, and how many have suffered by others' hands can only be conjectured. This discovery may account in some measure for many of the secret murders by poison and other means, accidents to railroad trains, &c., that have been so numerous of late.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

THE COTTON AND CORN CROPS.—We have been shown several stalks of cotton from the plantations of Col. R. H. Berry and Gen. Butler, containing squares and blooms, all of this year's planting. In these instances blossoms were seen on the 20th and 23d respectively. This is not, however, a criterion by which to judge of the crop generally. The stands are good, the weed healthy and the prospect very flattering, but in many respects the season has not been favorable and as a consequence cotton is rather backward. The instances in which blooms are found are exceptions.

The corn crop, as a general thing, is promising. With suitable weather for a few weeks longer, an abundant harvest will be realized.—[*Tallahassee Floridian.*

THE ARMY WORM.—The Greenville (Tenn.) Democrat learns that the army worm have made their appearance in great squads on some of the plantations on the Nolachuckey river in Greene county. One family were driven out of their house by them. The house was surrounded by a clover field, and they became so numerous that the bedding and everything else about the house was so infested as to render endurance impossible.

NEW-YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

The War.—Smith O'Brien.—The Dead in New-York.—Summer Travel.—American Style Builder.—Academy of Music.—Pacificator.—Poe and his money porter.—The Races.

The two last steamers brought tidings of the first battle, between the French and Austrian troops, which resulted in the defeat of the latter, and the loss of about 2000 men; the French lost over 600 men, among them several officers. The battle was fought on the 24th of May, and lasted for four hours, when the Austrians retreated with about 14,000 men. The battle was well sustained on both sides. The Austrians admit a retreat, not a *defeat*. The consequences of the War upon this country for four months at least will not be favorable, as the immense amount of specie sent by every steamer, shows that such a drain cannot last long without greatly curtailing credit and discount, and thus cramping business men. All foreign debts are being collected, claims sold, American stocks sent over and put in the market, and this must continue until our crops mature, then, if the war continues, we will begin to realize a benefit, not before.

A very handsome demonstration was made at the departure of Smith O'Brien, by the military and civic societies of the city. He is a rather venerable and dignified man in appearance, but committed an error in his short visit, unnecessarily *connecting* or identifying himself with a party.

"*Potter's Field*," or the place of burial of poor people in New-York for nearly a century, has been for several weeks a scene of horror, by the disinterring of thousands after thousands of human forms, knocking open the coffins, piling up the boards, and the bodies or remains put into other boxes, about eighteen in each, and removed; many, it is said, were dumped into the river.—Twenty-seven thousand coffins are now piled up, having been emptied. There is another *whole block* which will have to undergo the same process, to gratify human avarice which here knows no bounds.

Some Southerners are making their appearance in our midst on pleasure and business. Weather still very cold.

"*The American Stair Builder*," is the title of a new and most elaborate work on the above subject, and one of great value to builders throughout the country, treating and explaining by diagrams and figures, everything desirable in that department, with many new improvements, never before published. It is by a thorough and practical mechanic, who has served a license at his business, W. P. Esterbrook, Esq. New York.

The Academy of Music religious services are closed for the present, but not for want of immense congregations, which continued to the last service.

"Picciomini" left the Everett House in want of her board! A young man with more of his father's money than brains of his own, recently gave this lady a buggy and two horses, worth about $1000, for the pleasure he had in taking her out riding with him. She with some shrewdness intimated a desire for them, and very soon "a fool and his money parted." The lady however, is an admirable performer and artist, simple, earnest, and truthful to the originals she so effectually represents. Her tour to America has been a successful one.

"Tar River" won the great match in Union Course on Tuesday, for $5000. To-day "Tar River" and "Handicap," a Va. and S. C. contest, for a $1000 prize mount of on a three mile heat; weather and turf as usually fine; attendance very large.

Respectfully yours,

June 9. S.

Later From California, Oregon and Utah.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The overland mail of the 16th May, brings California advices, which, however, are unimportant. A large Atlantic fleet of clippers were overdue and it was expected that their cargoes would depress the California markets. Trade was brisk, and mining news favorable. The crops are favorable for a full harvest.—The Indians have burned another town at Red Bluff.

In Oregon the mining news from Fraser's River was discouraging, and many Californians were returning. General Harney has ordered an expedition to open a wagon road between the Columbia river and Salt Lake.

The Steamer Surprise, from Mexico, reports that the City of Mexico was threatened, but it is said that the Conservatives will probably prove successful. A brother of Ex-President Zuloaga was marching with a thousand men against Chihuahua. A party of Liberals had left El Paso for Chihuahua.

THE CHESS CHAMPION BEATEN.—Mr. Morphy was beaten in a game of chess yesterday afternoon, at the Morphy Chess and Billiard Room, at the corner of Fourth street and Broadway, by Mr. Thompson, the confectioner. The game lasted from one to three o'clock, and was witnessed by a great crowd of spectators. To the astonishment of those present, who deemed him invincible, Mr. Morphy resigned, his opponent having on the board the knight which was allowed him for odds. A second game was commenced at a quarter past three o'clock P. M., and continued until five o'clock, when the contestants adjourned to the New York Chess Club Rooms, where at a late hour in the evening, the game resulted in the defeat of Mr. Thompson. In both games, Mr. Murphy allowed his opponent the advantage of one knight. Another game will be played to-morrow.—*N. Y. Post.* 7th.

FREAKS OF ELECTRICITY.—The Beaufort (N. C.) Journal, informs us that on the 19th inst. a terrible thunder-storm passed over Beaufort, and vicinity, doing considerable damage. The house of Col. Wm. S. Dennis, near Beaufort, was struck by lightning and literally torn to pieces. One chimney demolished, a clock thrown from the parlor mantlepiece across the room, through the passage into the dining room, and several other articles of furniture injured. Mrs. Dennis' knitting needles were beat in her hands, while using them, and strange to say, none of the family were seriously injured. A fine saddle horse in Mr. D.'s stables, and several hogs were killed by the same flash. The house being a total wreck, was abandoned the next day.

RICHMOND, June 9.

MR. LETCHER'S MAJORITY.—Up to this moment the aggregate official vote in 127 counties for Mr. Letcher is 69,419; for Mr. Goggin 63,217, making the majority for Mr. Letcher 6,202. Twenty-four counties are yet to be heard from.