From the South Carolinian.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Messrs. Editors: The advocates of the Nebraska bill, on its introduction, told the country that it was based upon certain propositions of law, which were conformable to the constitution, and conservative of the just rights of the South; and they gave us many elaborate speeches in support of their legal propositions.

But the egregious fallacy of this pretension was made so perfectly transparent by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, that it was deemed advisable to accuse him of having argued the bill "not as a statesman, but like a lawyer in a court of justice." And we were then told of advantages of a practical character to be derived by the South from the passage of the bill.

In my first article I offered some views in relation to practical results. I have others in reserve, and the proposition of Mr. Cutting, mentioned in the papers of to-day, makes a fit occasion for presenting them. He proposes to exclude from the bill any mention of slavery; and, also, any reference to the Missouri compromise.

The public attention is solicited to the following state of facts: There is a territory lying south and west of Arkansas, bounded on the South by Red river, commonly known as the Indian country. It has been set apart for the emigrated Chactaws, Creeks, and Cherokees. It is a well watered, fertile and salubrious region, and would make a State equal to the State of Virginia in every respect except maritime advantages.

A considerable number of white people have identified themselves with the Indians, and the amalgamation of the races has greatly reduced the amount of pure Indian blood. It is already forseen that the territory is to become one of the States of the Union. Slavery now exists here, and a few individuals are wealthy in negro property.

Except a strip of half a degree, this country lies south of the Missouri compromise line: slavery, therefore, is recognised by that compromise, while it is not interfered with by the compromise measures of 1850; for the territory is a remnant of the old Louisiana purchase, and not a part of the Mexican conquest.

The territory of Kansas bounds this on the north. It, too, is occupied by Indian tribes who have receded from our western frontier. In the southern portion of this territory, it is said, there are a few slaves held by Indians as well as whites. And if Congress should abstain from premature legislation and the waste of the public lands, and adapt its colonization policy to the natural growth of the country, as it would do but for the single purpose of forestalling slavery everywhere, there is probability that slavery might, under Indian regimen, get such a footing in Kansas as to have a fair chance with freesoilism, in a territorial Legislature.

Until the present session of Congress, the abolitionists and freesoilers had taken no note of what was going on in these remote territories. They had threatened the slave trade among the States, and slave representation in Congress; they had actually assailed slavery in the District of Columbia, and in other localities within the States, ceded to the United States for federal purposes; but the fact that slavery existed and was increasing in the Southwestern territory was overlooked. The Nebraska bill, however, has brought this fact to notice. It has thrown a Drammond light upon a few negroes in Kansas, and forthwith Kansas becomes the focal point of abolitionism, their regular programme being for the time laid aside. We proffer them a pitched battle here, not meaning to fight, however.—They are enlisting for the war by tens of thousands. Volunteers are to be fitted out by the private bounty of confederates in the States, who are to commission them for the overthrow of slavery in Kansas. They will find all necessary legal means provided for them in the Nebraska bill, with assurances of a degree of munificence from Congress unexampled in the tender nursing it has always bestowed upon the territories.

They will go to Kansas not as mere emigrants, but as so many delegates from the national Freesoil party. They will constitute a "Buffalo Convention, forty thousand strong," assembled in Kansas. Of course their *debut* in government will be the suppression of slavery. But will they be satisfied with this? They will not. Looking south over the line, they will see slavery in the Indian country behind Arkansas, on Red river. Powerful, triumphant, exasperated, they will resolve upon the defeat of slavery in this country. The Nebraska bill will have removed the barrier of the Missouri line and opened up the country for slavery agitation. Here, then, will be still another "bleeding wound," and what will have to be done? Why, in due time we shall have to make another *pilgrim*.—And I already foresee what that platform is to be. Our Northern friends will propose to apply the principles of the Nebraska bill. And this they will do by the simple process of declaring the country to be part and parcel of Kansas, "saving the rights of the Indians." They will find precedent for this course in the act of Congress which abolished slavery in the northern portion of Texas, by declaring it to be a part of New Mexico.—There will be no precedents for disposing of the Indian territory by declaring it to be a part of New Mexico; unless, indeed, the latter case should make the second precedent—which it is not.

But these remarks will not affect the new platform, although convinced that it would secure the territory against slavery. The object is to subjugate the territorial and principle of anti-slavery for ulterior purposes; and they would sacrifice, for the present, this particular territory, rather than abandon a principle by which they have eventually to overthrow slavery everywhere. The Freesoilers would go with the Abolitionists for the sake of their votes, and perhaps not to secure the good people of the State—for I do not think they feel any responsibility to slavery. But we are well assured, that if it becomes necessary, that a certificate, sustaining the old General's charges against Mr. Bragg, can be gotten up, signed by as many, and we have not the least doubt, to mount the platform and be heard by a larger number of good and true Whigs than that gotten up by the locofocos. We hope our Whig friends in their constituencies will look upon the recently unnatural light of traveling with Locofocos and Abolitionists." So has the game gone the West will see to it, that Bragg is heretofore—so will it continue, I fear, to the final consummation.

The Nebraska, therefore, is only a preparation for taking from us a valuable district in our immediate neighborhood, and which was allotted to the South by the Missouri law. Thus will appear the truth of what I said in my original article, that those of the North who now propose to dispense with the Missouri restriction expect to demonstrate to their constituents "that it has been exhausted in its beneficial effects to the North," and that "its effects would be favorable only to the South," so far as the territory is concerned.

It should be remembered that while we are opposed to the Missouri law, in its application to the territory north of 36 deg. 30 min., we have never been opposed to it as applied to the country south of that line—never until now; and now only for the sake of a miserable platform, and a platform which is to last for no longer a period than four years; for, while the south has had to furnish all the timbers for platform-making, she is required to supply fresh timbers every four years for a new one.

Seeing that we cannot get protection for our property in the territories, the true policy of the South is "non-intervention." We should stave off as long as possible all territorial bills, and when we fail to stave them off, we should seek to exclude from them any mention of slavery. In relying upon our intrinsic power of expansion, we should be sure not to stimulate, enliven and provoke the expansive action of the North, and make for it occasions, with violent motives, for anticipating and forestalling the enlargement of the South. McDUFFIE.

THAT CERTIFICATE.

Mr. Bragg, out at Rockfish last Friday, produced a certificate signed by four or five persons, and some of them Whigs as he alleged, the support of which was to show that he did not evade the question when asked by General Dockery, at Edenton, if he was in favor of an extension of the Central Railroad East and West; and that he did not say he was opposed to the State's borrowing money for that purpose; and upon the strength of this paper he spoke very harshly of General Dockery, as we thought. Of course we know nothing of the matter, but it strikes us as rather a small business for a candidate for the high office of Governor, to be running about with his batch of certificates to prop himself up before the people. The signers of papers of this description are hardly ever known to those before whom they are exhibited; and so liable are persons to be misunderstood by those standing around at a public discussion—so treacherous is human memory, and, in short, so apt are men's understandings to be warped by their predilections, that very little reliance is to be placed in certificates—especially a good way from where they are given. Of Mr. Bragg's certifiers we know nothing. They may all be very honorable men, but we have very little doubt that General Dockery can get men just as good to sustain his version of the matter. However he does not need them here. We know him and are willing to trust him.

There is one thing that must be admitted by Mr. Bragg's warmest admirers: no man was ever before so misrepresented as he has been. General Dockery has misrepresented him; the correspondents of the Raleigh papers have misrepresented him; the Observer has misrepresented him; the Argus has misrepresented him; every one, in fact, who has not made him out the greatest and best and most consistent human being upon the face of the earth, has misrepresented him. It is an old adage that where there is so much smoke there is always some fire; and in this case, circumstances, in our estimation, go to show that there is a good deal of it.—His residence, his interest, his associations, the fact that his name is flaunting at the head of a locofoco paper in Virginia as a candidate for the Governorship in this State, all satisfy us that he feels very little solicitude about the extension of the Central Railroad either East or West. In addition to this, we copy from the "N. Carolina Whig and Albemarle Intelligencer," a paper published in Edenton, the following article in relation to the discussion in that town between Gen. Dockery and Mr. Bragg. It will be seen that this paper, published at the very spot, where the lie can be given to it by the whole population if it does not tell the truth, confirms Gen. Dockery in all that he said here upon the subject of the Edenton discussion. Read and ponder, and then say what you think of Mr. Bragg.

North Carolina Argus.

From the Edenton Whig.

MR BRAGG OPPOSED TO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We were very naturally surprised, a few days since, to learn that the locofocacy of Edenton has been getting up, and sending certificates to Mr. Bragg, in order to prove the soundness of their candidate, on the North Carolina Rail-Road question, to the Middle and Western sections of the State, when *they know that Mr. Bragg has* ALWAYS BEEN AND IS NOW, opposed to the State's lending its aid to Internal Improvements, not only in building Railroads, but every other Improvement. We well remember that Mr. Bragg evaded the question, when asked by Gen. Dockery, on the 10th ult., If he favored the extension of the North Carolina Rail Road East to Beaufort, and West to the Tennessee Line? But he did not hesitate to give an emphatic "NO," when asked, If he was in favor of the State's borrowing the money to build that Road? We have thought for some time past that Bragg stood a poor chance, but since we learned that they had gotten up certificates to prove that he was sound on that question, we are convinced, that his chance of success over the old Farmer is becoming small by degrees and beautifully less every day; and as a desperate case requires desperate measures, so they have had to resort to certificates, in order to deceive the good people of the State—they feel any responsibility to slavery. But we are well assured, that if it becomes necessary, that a certificate, sustaining the old General's charges against Mr. Bragg, can be gotten up, signed by as many, and we have not the least doubt, by a larger number of good and true Whigs than that gotten up by the locofocos. We hope our Whig friends in the counties will look upon the recently unnatural light of traveling with Locofocos and Abolitionists." So has the game gone the West will see to it, that Bragg is heretofore—so will it continue, I fear, to be pinned down and forced to avow himself unequivocally, either in favor or against that question, instead of permitting him to evade it by saying that he stands upon the platform, put forth at the bidding of the Standard man, by the Great Locofoco Sanhedrin.

From the North Carolina Argus.

WE DENY THE CHARGE.

The Carolinian of last Saturday commences an article with:

"LET IT BE REMEMBERED that at Carthage on the 12th inst., Gen. Dockery, in reponse to a question put to him by Mr. Bragg, admitted that there was no probability of getting any portion of the public lands for North Carolina."

And assuming it to be a fact that General Dockery actually made the admission charged, the Carolinian goes on to argue that his advocacy of distribution is not based upon any hope that the measure will ever be effected, but that his whole purpose is to catch votes.

The first thing to be noted in relation to this charge is the manner of its introduction. "LET IT BE REMEMBERED," &c., as if it was a fact beyond all sort of doubt that General Dockery made the admission in question. How do we know that he did? Neither of the Editors of the Carolinian was at Carthage on the 12th instant. No citizen of Fayetteville was there, so far as we are advised. Why, therefore, are we called on to Remember what no one of us knows to be a fact?

Now we were certainly not at Carthage on the occasion referred to, but we undertake to say that General Dockery did not make the admission with which he is charged. With the fact that a distribution bill has passed both Houses of Congress at the present Session, though it has been vetoed—with the fact that Bennett's land bill received the support that it did at the last Congress—staring him in the face—how could he have made such an admission? If we persevere—if we elect to the Governorship and to the Legislature men in favor of distribution, the fact will tell powerfully upon the action of the politicians at Washington; *and we will get distribution*. That General Dockery admitted he did not expect to get any part of the public lands while Pierce is President we think is exceedingly probable; but Pierce will not always be allowed to disgrace the station which he occupies. A little while, and he will be consigned to his native nothingness and his native obscurity, and then we'll get distribution, *if the people of the old States be true to themselves*.

But the Carolinian has made a deliberate charge against General Dockery, and made it insidiously, as if it were an admitted fact. We deny the charge, flatfooted, and call for the proof. The laboring oar is in the hand of our neighbor; let it go to work and make out its cause if it can.

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

☞ We are authorized to announce Major Jesse Thomason as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff for the County of Rowan.

☞ We are authorized to announce Caleb Klutts as a candidate for re-election for the office of High Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are authorized to announce Martin Josey as a true Republican candidate for the office of High Sheriff, for the County of Rowan.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce William R. Farley as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of Rowan County, at the ensuing August election.

☞ Thomas A. Kerr announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Iredell County, at the ensuing August election.

APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. Dockery has made the following appointments, at which Mr. Bragg will meet him:

Friday,	June	2,	Brassfield's, Granville,
Saturday	"	3,	Oxford,
Monday,	"	5,	Roxboro', Person,
Tuesday,	"	6,	Yanceyville, Caswell,
Wednesday,	"	7,	Wentworth,
Thursday,	"	8,	Greensborough,
Friday,	"	9,	Thomasville, Davidson,
Saturday,	"	10,	Lexington,
Monday,	"	12,	Winston, Forsyth,
Tuesday,	"	13,	Mt. Airy, Surry,
Wednesday,	"	14,	Yadkinville, Yadkin,
Thursday,	"	15,	Mocksville, Davie,
Friday,	"	16,	Williamsburg, Iredell,
Saturday,	"	17,	Statesville, "
Monday,	"	19,	Mt. Mourne, "
Tuesday,	"	20,	Salisbury.

RIOT IN BOSTON.

We learn by telegraphic dispatches to the Congressional Globe of the 27th May, that a fearful riot was raging in Boston on that day, growing out of the Burns fugitive slave case. A large meeting was held at Faneuil Hall the night before.—On the morning of the 27th, when the examination of the slave case was about being resumed, a tremendous excitement of the populace occurred, during which the deputy Marshall of the United States, James Batchelder, was shot. He leaves a family. The excitement continued to increase, and the militia, and the entire corps of the city police, were called out, and all the U. S. soldiers within reach, were brought up to aid in keeping order. The Court House was filled with soldiery and the angry rioters continued to crowd around the building. The Mayor caused the riot act to be read, and was using all the power be possessed to keep down the disturbance. This was the condition of things up to last accounts.

LATER.

BALTIMORE May 28.

Advices from Boston state that the streets were still crowded, and the military under arms.

Col. C. F. Suttle, of Alexandria, Va., the owner of the fugitive slave *Andrew Burns*, offers to sell him for $1200, and the money has been nearly all subscribed.

THEODORE PARKER and WENDELL PHILLIPS, two of the principal speakers on Friday night at Faneuil Hall, have applied to the authorities for protection from the Irish, who threaten to avenge the death of James Batchelder, the officer killed on Friday night in the riot, caused by the speeches of Messrs. Parker, Phillips and Francis W. Bird, which were highly inflammatory, denouncing the fugitive slave law as one which should not be obeyed, and counselling open resistance.

THE NEBRASKA BILL PASSED.

It will be seen by the subjoined proceedings in the U. S. Senate, on the 25th, that the Nebraska bill has passed that body by a large majority, and is now, in all probability, a law. We rejoice at least, that it is done with, and that we shall now hear no more of it. The Country will move on as usual, neither section, (whatever may be its ultimate effects,) being able immediately to realize that it has either gained or lost any thing. The friends of the measure advocate it on the ground that it restores the original Constitutional rights of the whole country on the subject of slavery. If this be so, we shall be glad to find that it gives greater efficiency to the law for the restoration of fugitive slaves. The Constitutional rights of the South on this point were, at one time, duly respected.

NEBRASKA BILL PASSED:

The following is a statement of the voting on the Nebraska bill on Monday night last:

At 7 p. m. it was moved to lay the bill on the table; not agreed to—yeas 92, nays 112.

Shortly afterwards, the question was put on agreeing to the report of the committee, striking out the enacting clause of the bill; not agreed to—yeas 97, nays 117.

Mr. Richardson next moved his substitute for the bill, and after action on various motions to delay the question upon it, it was put; and it was agreed to—yeas 115, nays 96.

Mr. Millson moved to lay the bill on the table; not agreed to—yeas 100, nays 114.

After another ineffectual motion to adjourn from Mr. Matteson, the bill (substitute) was read the third time and passed; the vote on its passage being as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Abercrombie, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, David J. Bayly, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caskie, Chastain Chrismad, Churchwell, Clark, Cingman, Cobb, Cockerit, C. L. Craig, Cumming, Cutting, John G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Dowdell, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edmundson, J. M. Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence Goode, Green, Greenwood, Grey Thomas H. Bayly, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harris, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Hillyer, Houston, Ingersoll, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Roland Jones, Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindley, McDonald, McDougall, McNair, Maxwell, May, J. G. Miller, Smith Miller, Olds, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Packer, Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Preston, Ready, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, Ruffin, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, S. A. Smith, Wm. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, G. W. Smyth, Snaggrass, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, A. H. Stephens, Straub, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, Tweed, Sail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Wash, Warren, Wellbrook, Wite, D. B. Wright, H. B. Wright, and Zollicoffer—113.

Nays—Messrs. Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennet, Benton, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Thomas Davis, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickinson, Drum, Eastman, Edgerton, Edmands, Thomas D. Elliot, Ellison, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Fingler, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Grow, Aaron, Harlan, A. J. Harlan, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Hesser, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, D. T. Jones, Kittredge, Knox, Lindsley, Lyon, McCulloch, Mace, Matteson, Mayall, Meacham, Middleswarth, Millson, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Norton, A. Oliver, Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, B. Perkins, Pratt, Pringle, Puryear, David Ritche, Rogers, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Gerrit Smith, H. L. Stevens, Stratton, Andrew, Stuart, J. L. Taylor, N. G. Taylor Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walley, E. B. Washburn, Israel Washburn, Wells, John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Wheeler, Thomas Ritchey, and Yates—100.

Thirty-Third Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1854.

SENATE.—The Nebraska bill was then taken up, and Mr. Bell resumed and concluded his speech.

Mr. Bell entered into a long exposition of his course on the Nebraska bill, and expressly denied that he had ever favored the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was quite severe upon Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, who replied with much warmth. He repelled the charge of fal-sehood thrown out by Mr. Bell.

He was replied to by Mr. Toombs, and an irregular discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Clayton and Badger explained away certain remarks of Mr. Bell, as to the course that had been pursued by the Southern Whigs in the policy to be adopted by that section of the party on the Nebraska bill.

The debate was continued on the amendment proposed by Mr. Pearce, on Wednesday, to exclude aliens from the privilege of exercising the elective franchise or holding office in the above Territories, and after several Senators had spoken, the amendment was rejected—yeas 7, nays 41.

Mr. Seward addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, after which Mr. Cass spoke at some length, and defined his notion of "squatter sovereignty."

Mr. Sumner then made a long speech against the bill, after which the vote was taken on the third reading, which resulted—yeas 35, nays 13; as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Williams, and Wright—35.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Chase, Clayton, Fish, Foot, Gillette, Hamlin, James, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and Walker—13.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed.

At about quarter past one o'clock the Senate adjourned.

POLITICAL CHARACTER

Of the voters on the Nebraska Bill.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Democrats from the northern States	44
Democrats from the southern States	55
Whigs from the northern States	
Whigs from the southern States	14
	114

NEGATIVE.

Democrats from the northern States	43
Democrats from the southern States	2
Whigs from the northern States	48
Whigs from the southern States	7
	100

ABSENTEES AND THOSE NOT VOTING.

Democrats from the northern States	5
Democrats from the southern States	8
Whigs from the northern States	4
Whigs from the southern States	4
	21

☞ We have received a number of communications, within the last week, on Temperance, some of which we publish in this paper. Others are excluded to leave room for news.

A RUMOR.

A Washington letter writer of the N. York Herald says: Orders have been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to delay all vessels of war under sailing orders, and hold them in readiness for immediate service. This precaution has been taken in view of our present critical relations with Spain. Doubtful. We do not think Uncle Sam is apt to be scared before he is hurt.

☞ *The Pee Dee Star*, printed at Wadesboro', has a paragraph in its column of news items, stating that it is rumored there is a case of *small pox* in Salisbury. The *rumor* is entirely untrue.—There has been no case here which could possibly afford the slightest imaginable pretext for such a rumor. Our community is enjoying excellent health.

DEATH OF THOMAS RITCHIE, Jr.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 23d instant, announces the death of Thomas Ritchie, Jr., associate editor and proprietor of that paper.

☞ The *Millerites* are beginning to rage again. They prepared themselves to witness the destruction of the world in 1843, but it would not then take fire. They are now predicting that it shall be destroyed during the present year.

The Raleigh Metropolitan says that Mr Bragg is wisely opposed to all wild and visionary schemes of Internal improvement, by which, under General Dockery, we should be saddled with an enormous debt. What wild and visionary schemes is General Dockery in favor of? Let them be specified.

North Carolina Argus.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Philadelphia Sun says that newspapers everywhere must raise their prices if their proprietors mean to keep out of bankruptcy.

This is true to a greater extent than most readers are aware of. Every commodity, every necessary of life, has advanced, and yet subscription and advertizing rates remain the same. We recollect the time when the *South Carolinian* was publised *semi-weekly*, during the session of the Legislature only, at four dollars per annum, and now it is published daily, any issue containing as much as the semi-weekly, at six dollars. Advertising rates then were also higher than they are now. Subscribers and advertisers should remember this, and pay the printer punctually and promptly when called on for their dues.

South Carolinian.

These remarks are undoubtedly true, and we thank the editor of the South Carolinian for them, and for his suggestion to subscribers and advertisers to pay the printer punctually. There is a large sum due us, and we are needing it now. It would not only enable us to meet daily recurring demands, but to help in advancing the cause of internal improvement, which we are anxious to do as we find ourself able. But it will *never do*, we suppose to talk of *raising* the price of subscription and advertising! A few liberal gentlemen would probably appreciate the circumstances rendering such a change necessary, but others would want no better signal for doing all they could to cut off the resources of an editor. Some months ago, the publishers in this place modified their advertising rates, for the sake of uniformity, and in that change, gave additional advantages; but without taking the trouble to examine what had been done, some of them ceased to advertise, taking it for granted, as we learn, that the price had been *raised*. It is perfectly right to raise on Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Flour, Corn, Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Dry Goods, &c., &c., according to circumstances, but newspapers, advertising and job-work, must go down to the lowest notch possible. Of course there is no fairness in such demands, and they will not be sustained by reasonable men. But they are difficulties which we have to encounter, and are worthy to be mentioned in this place.

☞ The project of connecting Charlotte and Wilmington, by a rail road skirting along the South Carolina line, is now a matter of serious consideration.

THE FANTASTICS.

We had a fantastic muster in this place on Monday last, which out-did every thing in the military way seen in these regions for years. We suspect that the renowned *Scod Tick Rangers* deserve the credit for the odd display, and that bent upon glory, they have other schemes in contemplation. They have our thanks for our part of the fun. It is truly refreshing to turn away one's eyes occasionally from beholding the stale routine of business, and the daily occurrences of life, to gaze upon such a mirth-provoking scene.

Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road.—The Sumter Banner of Wednesday says: The receipts of this road for the months of December, January, February and March last, amounted to the sum of $80,590,87. At the present time the travel is very great; three passenger cars are daily filled each way.

The Pope of Rome is said to be seriously ill from dropsy.

Mr. Bragg and his organ are endeavoring to misrepresent Gen. Dockery by asserting that he admitted that it is "improbable that we shall get the proceeds of the sales of the public lands." What the General really did say will be found in the account of the discussion at Ashborough, which we subjoin for a refutation of the unworthy trick.

A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer thus states it: "He said that Mr. Bragg had repeatedly charged him with admitting that it was very improbable that we could ever succeed in obtaining a distribution of the public lands. All he had to say to that was, that he wished the people to understand the manner in which he qualified the remark: He did say, and he reiterated it, that with a *democratic* President, a *democratic* Congress, a *democratic* Legislature, and a *democratic* Governor, it was improbable, but a revolution in the aforesaid departments would insure us our share of said domain.

The Steamer City of Glasgow is given up as irretrievably lost. The Franklin arrived on Monday,—brings no intelligence concerning her.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

We would invite the attention of Cadets to the notice of the G. W. P. of the Order, which they will find in another column. We doubt not they would find a visit to Statesville a very agreeable one. Try it.

The Steamers Gov. Graham and Fanny Lutterloh, came into collision on the Cape Fear, below Fayetteville, a few days since, and the Lutterloh was so badly damaged as to cause her to sink. There were 40 passengers aboard the Lutterloh, but they were all rescued.

Hon. D. M. Barringer, Ex-Minister to Spain passed through this city on Saturday last. He is in excellent health and spirits, and seems much delighted in again visiting the Old North State. He will visit, on his way home, our University, at Chapel Hill.—*Ral. Star.*

Ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, who delivers the oration at the commencement at Chapel Hill, was here a few days ago. His family were with him. The Hon. Wm. H. Polk, brother of the late President, was also of the party.

From the Fayetteville Argus.

☞ The Raleigh Standard informs its readers that it will not follow the editor of this paper in his style as a writer, or "attempt for one moment to emulate his demagogueism." No: it had better learn to spell before it talks about *styles*: and as for demagogism it need never lay aside its own genuine article to emulate that of any one. Demagogism is an article in which we are not accustomed to deal—though, upon the principle that "if you want to whip the devil you must fight him with fire," we do, sometimes, take the Standard's cudgel out of its hand and crack its own sconce therewith.

The organ also adds that if we want personalities we must draw them from some other quarter—mentioning the Editor *by name* in its article.—At the dinner which the accomplished Editor of the Charleston Courier gave to the representatives of the Press at the Southern Convention assembled in Charleston, he made a speech, and in that speech he commented very pointedly upon the vulgar practice, indulged in by some editors, or alluding to editors of papers by name, and condemned it in proper and becoming terms of reprehension. We know of but two papers in North Carolina that are guilty of this practice: they are both leading organs of the locofoco party—and *the Standard is one of them*. We hope our friend of the "Organ" will put that in his pipe and smoke it. We might cite the laws of controversy in Athens, when that was the most polite and accomplished city of the world, to the same effect: but such authority would be thrown away upon him of the Standard—and we forbear.

The Standard cannot bluff us off. It is the recognised organ of its party: and that alone renders it worthy of our especial notice. If it wishes to argue with us—which we believe it is not able to do—we are ready to meet it. If it would attack us in any other way, we shall be found in a condition to repel its assaults.

Plank Road to Mocksville.—From the Proceedings of a late meeting at Wals r's Mills, in Davidson, it appears that more than $38,000 have been subscribed in Davie and Davidson, to build a branch from the Western Road to Mocksville.

Retracing their Steps.—The N. York Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church, now in session, have passed a resolution, negativing by a vote of 89 to 5, that adopted by the last Troy Conference, condemning "the buying or selling of human beings, except with a view of their emancipation, and the voluntary or mercenary holding of them in bondage."

It is said that Carrol Spence, U. States Minister at Constantinople, on his own responsibility protested in the name of his government against the expulsion of the Greeks from Turkey.

Well Done.—We are truly glad to perceive that in accordance with the desire expressed through resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Charleston, held on the 10th ult., the City Council, at their meeting on Tuesday last, resolved to subscribe $260,000 to the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, in order to secure the charter of the said road.

Charleston Courier.

YANKEE POETRY.—A down East poet thus "immortalizes" the beautiful river Connecticut:

"Roll on, loved Connecticut, long hast thou run,
Giving shad to old Hartford, and freedom to man."

Remarkable Immigration.—On Thursday last, over twelve thousand immigrants arrived in New York from Europe, and on Friday about four thousand more.

THE GRADUATES.

There are seasons when we should withdraw from the cares and anxieties of busy life and mingle with the social throng. We have talents that must be cultivated, otherwise, we can never occupy those heights of dignity, honor and happiness in our sphere, for which we were designed by generous nature. Society is as much a talent entrusted to our care as reason or memory: for the improvement or misimprovement of which, we must reap a corresponding reward. It disarranges our views, lops redundancies from roughest reflection, and with a bewitching power, wins us from our cherished errors and reforms our wrongs. But when we meet as those, who are banded together for the extermination of vice, and the promotion of virtue—with the assurance of the Almighty himself, that ours is a just and righteous cause,—it is then that we receive solidity to our principles and a fresh impetus to our onward and glorious career. The 20th of May, 1854, will long be remembered by the students of Davidson College as such an occasion. Instead of recurring to the glorious reminiscences of 1775, as is usual with them on that day, they foresaw that more could be effected for "Virtue's side," by forgetting for the time being, the past, and looking forward to an interesting future. They did not meet to recapitulate the hazardous battles and soul-stirring achievements, of the choice spirits of other days, but to point their friends to the only safe and prosperous road to happiness in time to come. Theirs was to lend a helping hand to the faltering, and avow their opinions to the world. Happy thought! That there is an institution in our land, where students rather delight in joining in the beauteous ceremonies of a Temperance celebration, than in engaging in the *Bacchanalian* revels so common at colleges on like occasions. Permit me here to say, to the credit of the young men now at Davidson College, that their uniformly good conduct during that day, speaks volumes in their behalf.

At the ringing of the college bell, the Division and visiting brethren, preceded by the band, marched to the chapel where they were entertained by addresses from Messrs. Hall and Matthews, members of the institution. Their speeches were chaste, classical and elegant.

In the afternoon a beautiful copy of the Bible was presented by the Ladies of Iredell, to Davidson Division, through Miss Maggie Young, as their organ, and received by Mr. N. P. Rankin.

ADDRESS OF MISS YOUNG.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Yours is a noble cause. As the representatives of a sex whose dependence demands freedom from intemperance and its effects, we come to greet you with our smiles of approbation, and while we smile, to say, toil on, toil on.

Encouragements you have many and great to urge you on in your arduous but glorious enterprise. You have woman's smiles, Heaven's approbation, and an approving conscience as incentives to vigorous and continued action. Think not that woman, your best earthly friend, is safe while ever the laws of your land sanction the heartless vendors in their work of death. Remember that you are laboring for us as well as yourselves; for on woman falls the burden of this wrong.

Within these classic groves, let not the beauteous buds of science, be blasted by the withering touch of moral wrong. May no unholy mind go forth from these consecrated halls to scatter "firebrands, arrows and death," in the moral vineyard of our happy land. May Temperance and its attendant virtues prevail within these classic shades, around which must cluster in your after lives, such fond associations and pleasing recollections. That such may be the case, we come to present to Davidson Division a copy of God's holy word. Then receive this Bible, the lamp to guide your path to heaven. Study its precepts and ponder its teachings. It abounds in instructive lessons of morality and is worthy the study of intelligences. Remember its injunction, "Look not upon the wine when it is red; when it giveth its color in the cup, at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." And may "the Spirit of all truth" guide you in the ways of understanding.

"Then hail to the Temperance cause we are aiding,
May it prosper and flourish till time be no more,
May it rescue the fallen from a life so degrading,
From the arrows of death and perdition's dark shore"

MAGGIE YOUNG.

Response by Mr. Rankin.

LADIES:

It is a fact that observation proves, that when woman's influence is enlisted in any cause, whether good or bad, that cause must and will in some measure, prove successful, and if it be a pure and holy one, pre-eminently so.

You wield not the sword: you appear upon the field of a rife and courage but as an angel of mercy: you lend not the sweet ingame of our your voices to the councils of nations; yet your power is not diminished nor the magic of your influence less effective.

The battle field and the Senate chamber fall not within your sphere—yours is the empire of the heart—you fight under the banner of love. Your weapons are your smiles, your tears and your prayers. With these you make your conquests—with these you win laurels more enduring and grateful than ever pressed the warrior's brow. Then fortunate indeed, the cause of Temperance, when you become its advocates and defenders. Happy our country when woman proves herself thus true to its interests. And happy, thrice happy, old *Iredell* in having upon her watch-towers such an array of beauty, innocence and virtue, to guard her honor and repel the assaults of her foes.

While you smile approvingly upon our labors, while you cheer us on with your voices, no cowardly or faint spirit will ever find a place in our ranks, and none prove so traitorous to Heaven, Country and Woman, our best and truest friend, as to abandon the cause of Temperance—the cause of suffering humanity. If there be a heart to-day that throbs not with a generous, laudable ambition, if there be a bosom unmoved with at least a holy and ardent zeal, then mean and craven must be the possessor of such a soul. That he is unworthy to bear the proud name of a Son of Temperance, let your presence and this holy volume testify. The Bible! from us it needs no encomium—That you offer it as Heaven's richest boon to earth, a lamp to guide us in the path of virtue and honor, a beacon star to point us to heaven, speaks its truth in language more eloquent and expressive than we can command.

But as a public expression of our deep gratitude for this your beautiful and invaluable gift and the polite and courteous manner in which it has been presented, permit me in the name of Davidson Division to return you our sincere and unfeigned thanks. To us this will ever be the brightest and loveliest scene on memory's page, and when we are called to act our part in the trying scenes of that outer world from which we are now excluded, our minds will ever revert to this moment with gratitude and admiration.

Then go, and when you return to your bright homes, bear with you the pleasing recollection of having performed a deed which Heaven may well approve and angels gaze upon but to admire. And as the greatest of all temporal blessings, may you all ever be occupants of happy—happy Temperance homes.

N. P. RANKIN.

Luke Blackmer, of Salisbury was then introduced to the audience, and for near two hours he enchained the listeners by cogent argument and persuasive appeals. His speech throughout did full justice to the cause which he so boldly advocates, and his remarks to the students were such as might be expected from one keenly sensitive to the exposures and temptations of College life. May the students of Davidson profit by his warnings! Blackmer is an honor to the Sons of Temperance—an honor to North Carolina.

DEMETRIUS.

Mr. Bruner:—I wish, through the "Watchman," to call the attention of the proper authorities to the immediate necessity of draining the water and filth from the Rail Road track between the new bridge and Factory. We, who reside near it, are now annoyed with musquitoes and discord of frogs; and unless the nuisance is removed soon, we shall be subjected to fever and ague. A TAX PAYER.

Salisbury, May 31, 1854.

Wash for Trees.—Heat one pound of sal soda to redness in an iron pot, and dissolve it in a gallon of water. This wash will take off the moss and dead bark, and kill the insects on all fruit trees or grape vines, and make them as smooth as though polished, and make old trees bear anew. Never whitewash a tree.