ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, Nov. 9.—The royal mail steamer America arrived here this afternoon at three o'clock, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 28th ultimo, being one week later than previous advices.

The intelligence by this arrival is quite interesting, though there is nothing decisive from the seat of war. Commercially the advices are very important.

Mr. Soule, the American Minister to the Court of Spain, has been prohibited from entering France.

Sebastopol, at the last accounts, was still being bombarded by the allied army but it had not been taken.

Austria and Russia are on the point of actual war.

MR. SOULE PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING FRANCE.

The London Times says: "We are informed that the Hon. Pierre Soule, the American Minister to the Court at Madrid, was on Tuesday, the 24th, refused permission to pass through France on his return from England to Spain."

SPAIN.

Mr. Soule's return to Madrid caused quite an excitement, and a clamor was made [illegible] the Spanish Government [illegible]

Queen [illegible]

The [illegible] are preparing for some new [illegible].

A Battle in the Pacific.—A French fleet, consisting of three frigates and a sloop of war, arrived at San Francisco on the 3d instant. They had, in conjunction with the English fleet, made an attack upon the Russian town and fort of Petropaulovski, in Kamschatka.

The English and French were repulsed with a loss variously estimated at from one hundred to about half that number. The British Admiral Price, who commanded the combined fleet, was killed by a pistol shot during the engagement, and it is supposed accidentally shot himself.

Two Russian vessels had been captured by the allies. The British ships sailed afterwards for Vancouver's Island.

Two Weeks Later from California.

New York, November 9.—The steamer North Star arrived this afternoon at five o'clock from Aspinwall, bringing California mails to the 16th of October.

WRECK OF THE YANKEE BLADE.

The steamer Yankee Blade left San Francisco on the 30th of September for Panama, and was wrecked on the following day. She had on board eight hundred passengers, besides her crew and firemen, when she struck the Reef rocks, off Point Arguilla, fifteen miles above Point Conception.

A heavy fog hung upon the coast, which was the cause of the disaster.—The captain supposed the steamer to be twenty miles from the coast at the time of the disaster. The scene among the passengers is represented to have been awful, fifteen of whom perished before they were rescued.

A Wonderful Ship now Building.—A London (England) letter writer says: A very interesting paper was read recently, by Mr. Scott Russell, on the science of shipbuilding. During the course of his lecture he referred to the vessel he is now building. He appears confident that when completed she will accomplish the voyage to Australia and back in sixty days. Her speed will be no less than twenty [illegible] and if kept up would enable emigrants to proceed from Galway to Halifax in three days. The ship will carry all her coals required for the voyage, and will have accommodation for six hundred first class passengers and [illegible] second class. The fares, if she had her complement on such a voyage as that to Australia would amount to [illegible]. Mr. Russell says that [illegible] twenty-four miles an hour four hundred feet in length is required but this vessel will be six hundred and seventy five [illegible]. Some progress has been made in her building. She will be ready for sea in about twelve months from this time.

HEALTH OF AUGUSTA.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of the 10th instant says: [illegible]

[illegible]

From the Wilmington Commercial.

RESPECTING THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

The following Resolutions are sensible and appropriate, so far as we can judge. The establishment of Know Nothing presses, called *Organs*, and the nomination of avowed candidates by the order, but open the door to mercenary Editors, whose only object is to make money out of the concern, and to ambitious demagogues who desire only to use it for their own selfish purposes. To encourage these, will but admit of abuses that must lead to the destruction of the order. Thus doing, we but put the *Demon of Party* into a new place, and give corrupt and wicked men an opportunity to "steal the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in."

But to the *Resolutions*, which we submit to the judgment of such of our readers as may feel an interest in the matter:

"*Resolved*, That the principles of our Order, as laid down in our obligation and private work, [require] that we should appear before the public in any respect as a distinct body or known organization, and that therefore it is the duty of each member of this Order to set his face against, and to strongly oppose all and every effort to bring the members of this Order before the public, as a distinct political body.

"*Resolved*, That the proper constitutional and political theatre of action of this Order, as a body, is only inside of our respective Council Rooms, and while our Constitution and private work remain as they now are, it is the duty of this Council, and each subordinate Council, to oppose all attempts to draw us, as a body, from our proper sphere, and thus to tempt us to commit a radical and vital wrong to the grand principles of Secrecy upon which the whole superstructure of this Organization is based."

The Right of Rail Road Passengers to Seats.—The Marine Court of N. York has rendered an important decision in favor of action of railroad conductors in ejecting passengers from seats into which they had obtruded themselves. Two men sued the Hudson River Rail Road Company for $500 damages each for assault and false imprisonment. The facts are, that they came on the cars at Sing Sing, where they had drank more bad rum than was necessary to improve their manners. The seats in the cars were occupied, but a gentleman had left his seat to enjoy a cigar in the baggage car, and this seat the plaintiffs took possession of, and refused to give it up when called upon, and when applied to by the conductor used profane and obscene language, offensive to ladies. Upon this the conductor, with necessary assistance, ejected the parties from their seats, and, to prevent their violence, confined them in a small room until the train arrived in the city. For this the action was brought. The court justified the action of the conductor and dismissed the suit. We hope this will be taken as a precedent in all future cases of a similar nature. It was full time that the question was settled, that "through passengers" are entitled to their seats, and not to be ruthlessly thrust out by every interloper, drunk or sober, who chooses to crowd himself in, as in the present case, to the annoyance of a lady.—*New York Tribune.*

The Crystal Palace has put on the shutters and closed shop. Its success is not what it should have been. The Palace has done a great deal of good and a great deal of harm. It doubled the profits of our hotels, quadrupled the business of our dry goods men, but it has ruined the stockholders, scared our speculators, and given low spirits to Wall street. The Palace has sunk nearly a million of dollars. What remains of the enterprise will be brought to the hammer, and rushed off at auction. The building is one of the finest in America. It cost some $300,000 and will probably sell for what old stoves go—a cent a pound; that is, the iron portion will sell for this; as for the glass and other arrangements, it is very probable that they will go for a song—just enough to make it not profitable to make a bonfire of them, and burn them up. That the Palace should have ended in a failure is to be regretted. In the way of art, it advanced the country a whole century. It has increased the national taste, and given us a desire for the refinements that must exert a lasting and beneficial effect upon the republic.—*New York Dutchman.*

How to wear a Shawl.—If a lady sports a shawl at all (and only very falling shoulders should venture,) we should recommend it to be always either falling off or being put on, which produces a pretty action. Or she should wear it up one shoulder and down the other, or in some way drawn irregularly, so as to break the uniformity. One of the faults of the present costume is, as every real artist knows, that it offers too few diagonal lines. Nothing is more picturesque than a line across the bust, like the loose girdle, sloping across the hips, in costume of the early Plantagenets. On this account the long scarf shawl is as picturesque a thing as a lady can wear. With the broad pattern sweeping over one shoulder, and a narrow one, or none at all on the other it supplies the eye with that irregularity which drapery requires, while the floating form and colors of the [illegible] What oriental would ever wear a shawl straight up and down and uniform on both sides, as our ladies [illegible]

Putnam on Slavery.—Mr. G. P. Putnam is [illegible] writing down his Magazine [illegible]. In the last number, he [illegible] slavery [illegible]

A Good Story.—Some of the students of the Indiana State University were supposed to be in the habit of drinking brandy,—Where they obtained it was a mystery.—Dr Duffer determined to ferret out the secret. Calling into a small drug store, the proprietor of which asked him, "how does that sick student, Mr. Carter, come on?" smelling a rat, the Doctor answered in an evasive manner, and soon drew out of him that the students under suspicion had been in the habit of purchasing brandy for a sick student by the name of Carter, that they said he was quite low, and was kept alive by stimulants; that the young gentlemen seemed very much devoted to him. Now the secret was out. This Carter was a fictitious character, and the Doctor had the secret.

However, he kept his own council—The next time the students assembled in chapel for prayers, he cast his eyes over the crowd, and satisfied himself that Carter's *nurses* were all present. The devotions were duly conducted, and then he called the attention of the students, remarking that he had a mournful task to perform—as president of the University it became his duty to announce the death of their fellow student, Mr. Carter. After a lingering illness of several weeks, a portion of which time he was *kept alive by stimulants*, he had breathed his last.—He had no doubt that this announcement would fall sadly on the ears of those who had so *faithfully* attended to his wants, but he hoped they would bear it with resignation—he hoped they would reflect on the oft-repeated word "Memento mori"—that he would now no longer detain, but leave them to their own reflections.

The result of this announcement was startling. None of the professors, and but few of the students, had ever heard of Carter.—'Who is he,' was whispered.—None knew but the 'kind friends who attended him,' and they would'nt tell; and the president seemed so deeply affected, that they did'nt like to ask him.

Split among the Know Nothings.—According to the New York Herald, the Know Nothings, like all the other parties in New York, have had a quarrel and division among themselves. A portion of the body have seceded, because, as they say, the fundamental principle, the "key-stone of the organization,"—secrecy—has been violated, by publishing a State ticket, and by taking part as a distinct organization in political movements. They object also to some of the Know-Nothing nominees as being unworthy of the support of the order.

It is surprising that a body of men claiming to be above all others, the champions of American principles, should encumber and stultify themselves with a mystery and secrecy which are certainly quite un-American. Let them no longer hide themselves or their light under a bushel. If, as cannot be doubted, their distinctive principles have a considerable number of adherents let them show themselves and speak out like free men and Americans—like men willing to be responsible for what they think and say and do. If they aim to any thing higher than temporary triumphs, if they wish to have their cause advocated by able and respected men, they must take this course. It is not desirable that party politics should be managed in secret, and by irresponsible agents; we would rather see things more open and above-board, even than at present. If it is seen that secrecy gives additional power, it will be practised by every clique and party in the country, by which the *morals* of the political world will certainly not be improved.

Barnum and Humbuggery.—The great humbug Barnum is now publishing an account of his humbugging operations by which he has deceived the public and raised himself from penury to affluence. The confession of deception long practised certainly ought to subject the confessor to public execration. But as Barnum is now a wealthy man, and cares very little for frowns or smiles, his past disregard for truth and fair dealing will be a matter of sport and laughter. By countenancing such hypocrisy will not a bad example be set the youth of the present day, and cause them to pursue a similar course in life to accumulate wealth. Barnum's autobiography is soon to appear, and we presume it will be greedily devoured by the reading public, but we entertain considerable doubt whether it will contain as much truth as falsehood; for a man who is mean enough to deceive another, and then give the act publicity, is not entitled to much credence for his statements.—*North Carolinian.*

One of the witnesses.—A sprightly little woman, named McNeil, was yesterday put upon the stand in Recorder Bloomfield's Court, as a witness for the defence in the flatboat robbery case. It was proposed to prove an alibi in favor of McGlone by her testimony. After she had given her direct testimony, the counsellor who was conducting the prosecution commenced to cross examine her in this wise:—

Question—"Madam, now will you state upon your oath whether or not you are engaged to be married to Mr. McGlone?"

Witness (Indignantly)—"It's none of your business."

Question—"Madam, I must have an answer—yes or no?"

Witness—Looking daggers at the lawyer—"No, I'm not engaged to be married to anybody, and never was. I'll get married when I please, and to anybody I please. I'm not going to be forced into it by you or anybody else. But, when I do get married, I won't pick out such a [illegible]" And with a glance of withering scorn at the diminutive lawyer, she left the stand, amid the most boisterous peals of laughter from the audience, who enjoyed his discomfiture not a little.

Sunday. The last line ever set by Mr. Crawford, a pittsburg printer, whose death occurred recently, was:—

"An Eternal [illegible] the solemn [illegible] shall come."

Having done this, he staggered from disease, under a sudden attack of disease, and in a few days died and was buried. [illegible]

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 16, 1854.

Know-Nothingism.—The "Mountain Torrent" indicates a wish to know how we stand in reference to the Know Nothings. We are not a member of the order, and unless we can find the line of duty leading us into their Lodges, never will be. We have strong misgivings in regard to the ultimate fruits of the Order. We do not doubt the patriotic purposes of those who started it. And yet it may be we are too credulous on this point. It is an institution of man, an institution which was brought forth in darkness and which is even yet shrouded from the glare of light—an institution which glides as the serpent or the shapeless ghost, and seeks to accomplish great measures of State by binding men in solemn oaths to secrecy, and to secret allegiance to the dictatorial powers of those who may stand at the head of the Order. So far, therefore, as these features indicate the purposes of those who started the Order, it will at least admit of a doubt whether or not we are not over credulous when we admit its patriotism and purity.

But we cannot conceive that joining this secret Order will make men any better citizens than they were before. If we understand it, there is no restraint imposed upon the habits or passions of the member: If lazy and drunken, he is not bound to become sober and industrious; and what's more important, if ignorant and vicious, he is not bound to become informed as to his duty to the State and his fellow-man, nor to cease his vicious practices. So that a bad man is a bad man still, and an ignorant man is made no wiser by becoming a Know Nothing. But this is not all: he transfers from himself to the Know Nothings the right to decide how he shall vote. In other words, he sells himself to political bondage, and seals the bargain with a solemn appeal to God as a witness thereof. Of course he does not so consider it: He thinks he has only sworn to the performance of those things which he would choose to do of his own accord. But if he obeys the dictation of the party rather than the convictions of his own mind, he is a slave to that party; and this he is bound to do, or to purger himself, in all cases where his own conviction and the decision of the Lodges are adverse.

Such a position in a free and enlightened country like ours, where every man should be a sovereign, is degrading, we think—degrading without the relief of an apology; for we cannot believe that there is now existing in the political or religious state of our country an emergency which justifies the ultra measures and secret proceedings of such an Order. Indeed, we can scarcely conceive of a state of things here, which would render it necessary. And then one of the chief glories of our country and its institutions—are, a fearless avowal of our opinion, and the open and candid exercise of the right of suffrage. But this society requires a blind obedience to its decisions, and claims the right to stifle your opinion and to control your vote.

We own that some of the elections carried by the Know Nothings, have afforded us satisfaction, and to that extent we have been pleased with them. But the mode of accomplishing their victories does not commend itself to the mind of a free and bold American, and we think he compromises a large portion of his native dignity when he gives in his adhesion to such a club.

The surest guaranty of American freedom, is in a virtuous and intelligent people. We desire no surer bulwark than this; nor to witness a more sublime spectacle than the brave, unflinching devotion of such a people in the defence of their homes and altars when a true emergency arises.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

This new Work of the well-known writer, Samuel Maunder, is considered by our ablest critics, as one of the most magnificent issued for a long time, giving as it does, a comprehensive view of the rise and progress of States, and furnishing a most valuable digest of the most important incidents and events embraced in the annals of individual nations, ancient and modern.

The agent for this county, Mr. Day, is stopping in town for a few days, for the purpose of procuring orders for this splendid work, and we trust he will meet with success commensurate with the rare merits of the work.

New Jewelry.—We would invite attention to Mr. James Horah's advertisement in this paper. He has just received a stock of beautiful Jewelry, Watches, &c., which cannot fail to please those who need articles of this kind. The styles mostly in fashion now, are very gay and attractive.

A Yankee Mechanic.—An improvement [illegible] has been made by L. G. Smith [illegible]. The descending stroke of the [illegible] instead of striking upon a solid substance as now practiced, comes in collision with a spring, by which the return stroke is greatly [illegible], while the unpleasant jar will be done away with.

Dr. J. G. Ramsay will deliver the annual address at Catawba College, (Newton,) on the 16th instant.

A writer in the South Carolinian of the 14th instant, speaking of the progress of the abolitionists and the inevitability of a sectional contest on that subject, mentions as rather an alarming indication of the outward pressure of the abolition sentiment in the North, that "Dr. Wainwright, the late Bishop of N. York; Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania; and Dr. Tyng, of New York, have given in their adhesion to the abolition," or free soil party.

However this may be in fact, and we have no reason to doubt the writer's assertion, there are most unquestionably indications of an early and severe struggle between the North and the South on this question. The contemptible party of abolition fanatics of 35 years back, has swollen to an immense and controlling number, so that almost every Northern and Eastern State in the Union is obedient to their will. It is painful to contemplate the deplorable state of things to which the country is being driven by these northern people. But it cannot be averted. The Southern States will have to stand by their rights, and defend them with all their power, and to the bitter end. Can it be possible any one is simple enough to suppose they will not do it?

A petition for closing the dirt road between Salisbury and Macay's mill was presented to the County Court at its session last week. The petitioners set forth a number of substantial reasons why the road should be closed, among others the difficulty and cost of keeping it up. A counter petition was also sent in, claiming the right of the people to travel upon the dirt road in preference to the plank road if they chose to. The Court decided against closing the road. An appeal from this decision was taken to the Superior Court, which meets next week, at which time it is expected the question will be determined.

The General Assembly of the State convenes on Monday next. It is likely to be a very long session, unless members will resolve at the start to talk less and work more than has been the practice. There is a great deal of business to do, whilst the election of Senators will cause much excitement. We hope members will be guided by a liberal spirit in respect to internal improvements.

Mr. Dobbin has written home to his friends in this State, requesting that his name may not be brought before the Legislature as a candidate for the Senate. He means to stick by the President, whose administration, by-the-by, undoubtedly needs all the aid Mr. D. is capable of rendering it.

The New York election is still in doubt. The papers by this morning's mail bring but few additional returns. Seymore is said to be 17,00 votes ahead of all the other candidates, and the chances favor his election.

There were elections last week in five States, viz: New York, Illinois, N. Jersey, Michigan and Wisconsin. From these States there are, in the present Congress, 38 Locos, 15 Whigs, and 1 Free Soiler. At this election there have been returned, 10 Locos, 40 Whigs, and 4 not yet heard from. Thus, it would appear, the administration of Mr. Pierce is repudiated. Not a single Nebraska man has been returned from New York.

The Mail Difficulty Settled.—The South Carolinian of the 14th inst. says—The President of the South Carolina Railroad telegraphs us that the difficulty about the transportation of the mails is definitely arranged.

Telegraphed for the South Carolinian.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, November 13, 1854.

Cotton is weaker under the steamer's news. Sales of the day 1,000 bales.

A vote taken here yesterday resulted in a majority of 5,000 in favor of granting licenses for the sale of liquor.

New York Market.

New York, November 11, 1854.

Cotton is easier, but not quotably lower.—Flour tending downward.

The Election

New York, November 11, 1854.

It cannot be positively ascertained who is elected Governor of New York, but Clark, Whig, is now ahead, and is probably elected. The rest of the Whig State ticket is undoubtedly chosen.

CHARLOTTE RAILROAD.

The Winnsboro Register has been furnished with the following comparative statement of the business of this road:

Receipts from Passengers	Receipts from Freight
1853.	1853.
Sept. $4,618 83	$10,376 03
Oct. 5,073 42	11,607 88
1854.	1854.
Sept. $5,033 35	$12,487 63
Oct. 5,133 79	20,957 12

The receipts for the latter month exceeding those of any previous month since the road has been in operation by $2,000.

THE HAMBURG CONNECTION.

We understand that a corps of Engineers, under the superintendence of L. J. Fleming, Esq., consisting of Messrs. Van Dusen and Kirkland, Assistants, and Brown and Dinkins, rodmen, will take the field next week, for the purpose of making a survey of the route between Kingsville and Hamburg. It will be remembered that the Legislature of South Carolina granted a charter for a Road connecting these places, and this survey is now ordered with the view of bringing the whole matter understandingly before the public.—*Wil. Herald.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

The Indian Commissioner at Washington has received advices that Dr. G. G. Shumard, who accompanied Captain Marcy's expedition to the source of the Big Wachita and Brazos rivers, discovered a valuable substitute for gum arabic, which is called "gum mesquite." Dr. S. writes:

"The mesquite tree, from which this gum is obtained, is by far the most abundant tree of the Plains, covering thousands of miles of the surface, and always flourishes most luxuriantly in elevated and dry regions. The gum exudes spontaneously in a semi-fluid state from the bark of the trunk and branches, and soon hardens by exposure to the atmosphere, forming more or less rounded and variously colored masses, weighing each from a few grains to several ounces. These soon bleach and whiten upon exposure to the light of the sun; and finally become nearly colorless, semi-transparent, and often filled with minute fissures."

The Washington Star says this is considered the most valuable discovery since gold was first found in California, and that the specimen forwarded to the Indian Bureau, which, if it differs from the gum arabic imported from the East, differs so slightly as to be beyond the discrimination of aught but chemical analysis. It will be a great source of revenue for Texas, New Mexico, and the adjacent Indian territory.

$1000 REWARD!

We are authorized to state, that the Marine Bank of Savannah will give $1,000 for the apprehension and delivery to any of its officers, of Samuel D. Scovill, who absconded from this place on the 29th ult., with $10,000 of the funds of that institution. We give below a description of the person of the fugitive, which has been furnished us by the officers of the Agency of the Marine Bank in this city:

Scovil is 26 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, has brown hair, light blue or gray eyes, a long flat head and good forehead, and weighs 135 pounds. He has lost a tooth from his upper jaw, and all his upper front teeth are defective. He speaks and walks quickly, and when he left was dressed in a black dress coat, black pants and dark overcoat. The sum of $10,000 which he had in his possession, was principally in $10 bills of the Marine and Fire Insurance Bank of the State of Georgia.

Our exchanges in this and other States of the South and West, if they copy this paragraph, may enable some worthy person to detect the rascal, and secure the liberal reward which has been offered by the Bank.—*Macon Journal & Messenger, Nov. 8, 1854.*

From the Greensborough Patriot.

TYRANNY OF PARTY.

It is not an unusual thing to see party leaders attempt to exercise absolute control over the opinions and actions of the more unassuming of their party. We will not say that whig leaders are entirely free from this; but we have been convinced for years that they neither exercise nor attempt to exercise half the control over their party, that is done by the opposite party. With the democracy, no man has a right to think or act, only as he is directed by the leaders. A party thus kept continually in the harness and under the leading strings of a few, is certainly much more formidable in an emergency; as, at a moment's warning, they are ready to follow the bell-wether, without stopping to think for themselves. There are signs, however, in this and other States, of rebellion to the behests of party. Even in the old Dominion, some of the leaders are becoming alarmed. The Richmond Enquirer, which for forty years has held the democracy of that State in its keeping, elevating and depressing men at its pleasure, evidently feels that there is danger of many of its followers doing their own thinking, and carrying out in practice what they profess to be, free and independent citizens. Hence the following extraordinary language from that print:

"If we tolerate heresy and insubordination, demoralization and defeat will be the consequence. In a crisis of unusual peril the severe sway of Martial Law is essential to the safety of the Army. The Democracy are encompassed by many foes, and vexed by much strife. Shall we relax our discipline? Shall we suffer every man to go his own way, as caprice or treachery may suggest? Or, shall we draw tight the screw of party and exact a rigid conformity to sound tenets? The Democracy must consider and settle these things. A struggle is before us, and we cannot afford to neglect any precautions essential to success."

Such, (says the Richmond Whig,) is the stern, haughty, supercilious, and most royal decree of the Richmond Enquirer. So, bend your necks, and take the yoke, all ye Democrats who have a will of your own, or else the rigors of Martial law will forthwith be denounced against you. Submission, or the guillotine—that's the only alternative. Slavery or death—that's the motto now. Three cheers, say we, for this glorious land of liberty! Long, long live the Republic!

Iron for the N. Carolina Rail Road.—We learn that Gov. Morehead has just contracted for nine thousand tons [of iron] for the N. Carolina Rail Road enough, it is supposed, to complete the laying of the whole track from Goldsboro' to Charlotte. It will be a source of pleasure to the friends of the Road to learn that this iron was purchased on more favorable terms than could have been anticipated, viz: $42.50 per ton, *payable in North Carolina money.* The Iron is to be delivered in equal quantities on the wharfs of Portsmouth and Charleston. But a short time ago iron was worth from $65 to $72 per ton. And by paying in North Carolina Funds, there will be a saving of at least 1 per cent. on the whole purchase money, amounting to the snug little sum of $3,825.

By the way, many of our brethren of the press are getting into the habit of designating this as the "Central Road." That is not the name by which it was christened at its birth; "The North Carolina Road," is the name.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

FATAL DUEL.

A hostile meeting took place in this district on Thursday last between Dr. Rao and Captain P. Gaffney. The latter was killed at the second fire.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

John Mitchell, in his Citizen, writes the following words. The views are sound, and like everything from his pen are forcibly expressed:

"It has been to us a species of puzzle when we heard it boasted, or else complained of, (as the case might be,) that the reading public of the Southern States are in a great measure dependant for their periodical literature upon the North. Yet up to this present writing the circumstance may be easily accounted for. There are, perhaps, more men of literary leisure and of high education in the South, proportionally to population, than at the North; but there is no such numerous class who live by their literature and education. In the North there is apparently, more business enterprise, having for its great aim and end to supply that which is demanded at the lowest possible penny, be it a rocking chair or a review—a magazine or a thrashing machine. Now, everything in this country is done upon commercial principles, and stands upon the basis of cents. Southrons, too, are more indolent; they have been content to get everything made for them, whether in England or New England; and, until of late, they lazily adopted the very habit of thought and phraseology which were moulded in the forms of British society and Anglo Saxon civilization. They did not sufficiently advert to the circumstance that this element was bitterly hostile to them and their institutions, and that if they, in their languid insouciance, allow it to operate long unchecked, it would end in the destruction of their whole social economy, in the forfeiture of their property, in the casting them forth from the family of 'civilized communities,' and, at last, in the cutting of their throats. Nothing short of this.

"The South will not be able to endure this kind of tampering any longer, and there is no occasion why it should. It can no longer spare its men of genius to minister to the Harpers and Putnams, like poor Edgar Poe, a sweet singer and cunning essayist, of whom the Virginia University was once proud, but whom New York and Philadelphia drove mad and starved. Neither can the South safely take any longer for its monthly reading the platitudes of the abolitionists, who quote the Bible for the unity of the human race, (which the Bible does not assert,) but contemn the same Bible as an authority for slavery, (upon which the Bible is clear,)—who have the face to appeal to Christianity, yet are ready to call the Apostle Paul a 'doughface,' because he returned a fugitive slave. Who take British opinion as their standard, and find excellence or utter abomination in everything American, precisely as it approaches or recedes from that sublime exemplar. There were great nations before the English; there are greater nations than they ever will be. There have been moralities unknown to Exeter Hall and wisdom will not die with the writers of the Edinburg Review."

AN IMPORTANT TREATY.

We publish below the three first and most important articles of a treaty lately concluded between the United States and Russia. It has an important bearing and will doubtless cause France and England to conclude similar treaties, thereby officially sanctioning a principle we have since the origin of our government—that *free ships make free goods.*

ARTICLE I.

The two high contracting parties, recognise as permanent and immutable the following principles to wit:

1st. That free ships make free goods—that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a power or a State at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war.

2d. That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation unless the same be contraband of war. They engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such powers and States as shall consent to adopt them on their part as permanent and immutable.

ARTICLE II.

The two high contracting parties reserve themselves to come to an ulterior understanding as circumstances may require, with regard to the application and extension to be given, if there be any cause for it, to the principles laid down in the first article. But they declare from this time that they will take the stipulations contained in said article 1st as a rule, whenever it shall become a question to judge of the rights of neutrality.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that all nations which shall or may consent to accede to the rules of the first article of this convention, by a formal declaration stipulating to observe them, shall enjoy the rights resulting from such accession as they shall be enjoyed and observed by the two powers signing this convention. They shall mutually communicate to each other the results of the steps which may be taken on the subject.

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.

We publish the official proceedings of the Internal Improvement Convention, held last week at Salisbury, the resolutions therein adopted. We wish to correct an inadvertency in that part of the report submitted by Mr. Boyden, which says that "upon the suggestion of the Honorable Gentleman from New Hanover," the Committee agreed to report the first resolution, which recommends the Legislature to lend its aid to works of a character therein specified, by subscribing *two-thirds* of the Capital Stock necessary for the construction of such work, when it is ascertained that individuals or counties will subscribe the remaining sums required for such construction. The suggestion of Mr. Ashe, was *one* third or even one half, but *not* two thirds, the latter amount having been fixed upon by the Committee. Mr. Ashe did not believe that the Legislature would be willing to go so far, and therefore did not think it politic to ask for more than he entertained reasonable hopes of getting, and thus in his opinion, placing the whole object of the Convention in a less favourable position before the Legislature. The majority of the Committee, as well as the Convention decided otherwise. This explanation is therefore made with no view of controverting that decision, but simply for the purpose of correcting a misapprehension in regard to his own position upon the subject.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE MAIL DIFFICULTY.

We understand that an agent of the Post Office Department has arrived to make some arrangement with Mr. Caldwell relative to the transportation of the mails. We have reason to believe, from the fact that the Department has signified a willingness to settle the account of the company, and to continue the contract until the first of January, that something will be effected, although this will be objectionable to the company, who desire to finish their present contract, which expires on the 1st of July, 1855; but still there is every reason to hope there will be an adjustment of the difficulty.—*S. Carolinian.*