FOR SOUTHERN LAWYERS.

A member of the Mobile bar makes the following proposition to his legal brethren in the Southern States. We find it in the Mobile *Register*:

Mr. Editor: Allow me through your paper, to offer for public consideration, a suggestion on the late abominable act of the Legislature of Massachusetts. The act referred to being a manifest and intentional violation of the Constitution of the United States, (which I presume every member of the Legislature had sworn to support,) every man who voted for it is of course guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury. It is just that all good citizens, especially of the Southern States, should do all in their power to secure the repeal of such an act, or to meet it by retaliation. One of the most odious provisions of the act itself suggests to my mind a very appropriate, and if generally adopted, a very efficient mode of retaliation. The act provides, in substance, that no lawyer in Massachusetts shall aid or appear for any Southern man in any effort to recover a fugitive slave under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law; and if he does so, his license shall be revoked.

Now, my suggestion is this: That every lawyer in the Southern States shall pledge himself to his brethren of the bar and the community, that he will not aid in the collection of any debt or claim for a citizen of Massachusetts, and will not prosecute or defend any suit for a citizen of Massachusetts, in any court, until the act referred to is repealed. This should embrace all corporations chartered by that State, and all partnerships doing business in that State, but not be extended to citizens of that State domiciled in another State. To make this effectual, it must be very generally adopted in the South. If generally adopted, it seems to me its inevitable effect would be virtually to outlaw these hypocritical rogues, and close our courts against them, by fair and constitutional means, as they have endeavored to do, as to us, by an unconstitutional act. As a member of the Mobile bar, I make this suggestion for the special consideration of the members of the profession throughout the South; and if it shall be favorably received, I will endeavor to have it practically carried out.

Other citizens might aid, even more efficiently, in just retaliation. Our planters and farmers ought to refrain from buying or using any article of Massachusetts manufacture. Our merchants, especially, should refuse to buy or deal in any articles of Massachusetts manufacture, or to buy any part of their stocks in that State, or employ Massachusetts shipping. But I will not enlarge on this point. My main object was to suggest to my professional brethren a mode in which they might practically express their pointed condemnation of the odious act, and probably accelerate its repeal.

NON-INTERCOURSE WITH MASSACHUSETTS.

The Mobile Tribune, in copying from the Register the article which we published a few days since, recommending as a retaliatory measure non-intercourse with the people of Massachusetts says:—[*South Carolinian.*

The act of that commonwealth are now very weighty. It has deliberately nullified, as far as its legislative action goes, a fundamental law of the Union—a law which was essential to the consolation of the States in the first instance, and which is here held to be essential to the existence of the Union.

In other words, it has deliberately nullified the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

The gravity of this offence will be seen potentially if the reader will suppose that all the other free States follow the example. That would be at once to light up a border warfare between the slave and free States, and it would be strange if it did not lead to a general warfare without termination, except in the utter prostration of one of the sections!

The subject must be looked at from this point of view, and not individually, as it relates merely to Massachusetts, which is a remote point, and not at all hurtful, by contiguity, to our section. If that State be suffered to give legislative sanction to its enmity against the South, by nullifying the federal laws, it will not be long before fanaticism shall have grown to a potency totally incompatible with the allegiance of the South to the Union.

The question is what is to be done to stay the evil?

When South Carolina put itself in opposition to the general government, it had some reason for its opponancy. The question was argued in Congress by great men, and it is to this day believed that the South had the better of the argument. There was, at the worst, even in the opinion of the Northern statesmen, enough of reason in the position of South Carolina to make its nullification plausible and respectable.

But how is it with Massachusetts, which now undertakes to nullify a fundamental law? There is no argument within its miserable Legislature on the subject. The members of it do not deny that they are defying a federal law. They see that, and act with a full knowledge of the position they have assumed. It is, in fact, a deliberate, predetermined opposition to the South, which lies at the bottom of the movement—an offshoot of the "higher law" doctrine, which counsels every madman and vagabond to assume that his passions are the true counsellors of what is right and wrong in law and morals.

These miserable knaves never seem to think that the "higher law" has as much reason within the South as within the North—that here a man's conscience is as safe a guide as a man's conscience there. They act on the principle of some of Cromwell's troopers, who declared that "The earth belongs to Saints; that we are the Saints, therefore the earth belongs to us." The fanatics of the East declare that slavery is a great crime against the "humanitarian" principle; the slaveholder is in constant violation of this principle; therefore the slaveholder is a monster that ought to be destroyed legally or otherwise. But they have a higher argument than this, which may be thus stated. Every Northern man's conscience is the source of true inspiration for his actions, and if the Bible and human law be in opposition to that conscience, the Bible and the law are "humbugs" and of no manner of authority.

The cunningest abolition pettifogger will assume no defence but this, and it is clearly to suppose that their conductors are rather fools than knaves.

But, in return, something, it seems to us, ought to be done by the Southern states in relation to Massachusetts, and we see no action except what lies within the rule of law. We have no means of giving expression to our over zeal to the treason of that State, except in the way proposed in the article which we extract from the Register. This is feasible, proper and fair, we think, will be effectious, and for reasons which are obvious. The essential element of the prosperity of Massachusetts is her trade with the South. It is this which employs her thousands of shoemakers—gives bread to her factory operatives—supplies the energies which find outlets in her potato and onion fields, and is the source of her chief mercantile operations through Boston. Once let it be understood that here her large and profitable credits shall have no legal force—that her ships shall find no collectable freights—that her shoes and clocks, and onions and potatoes, cotton fabrics and oil shall be without customers; or finding customers, there shall be no legal means of collecting their dues, and the dealers in these potent elements of wealth may be brought presently to believe that the higher law principle, which justifies a Massachusetts man in setting aside the lower law, is a principle which may be said by Southern men.

If Massachusetts were sunk forever out of sight by an earthquake, it would not weigh a penny's worth in our progress. Without the South there is not one of her towns which would not presently become a desert; and yet there she now stands in deadly opposition to the very source of her prosperity—the customers of her shoes, her agricultural products, her cotton fabrics, her ships, her insurance offices—the source of business to her men and her women—the builders of her manufacturing towns—she, thus helped by us, now stands in deadly opposition to the very source which so greatly serves her interests!

The people of Massachusetts, beyond all question, may be taught to understand their dependency on the South. The skilful knaves who misled them, under a false philosophy, may be covered with confusion and disgrace if we adopt the right means to accomplish it, and this means is nothing more or less, than to make every Massachusetts dupe of fanaticism feel within his pocket the fullness of his reliance upon our custom. And we are inclined to think that there is no better plan for the purpose than that proposed in the communication which we publish in another column. It lies with the lawyers to start it, and make it effective for the desired end.

A writer in the same paper, speaking of the recent action of the Massachusetts Legislature says: "From the position she has taken she cannot expect to be represented in our national councils. If she should attempt it, the other States must for their own protection prevent it. Her members of Congress must be told that the voice of Massachusetts cannot be heard in the Federal Halls of Legislation, while she stands the open and flagrant violator of the federal compact. Let the people of the other States be heard in the election of members to Congress. Let not the voice of the people, nor the Legislatures of any State elect any Representative or Senator who will not pledge himself to exclude Massachusetts from the Capitol of Confederation. If such a course be taken, we presume the people of Massachusetts will soon demand their Executive to convene their Legislature to rescind the obnoxious law which has placed her beyond the pale of the Union.

Important Political Manifesto from Washington—The Sentinel Cutting the Administration Adrift.

We transfer to our columns this morning a long able article from that bold, fearless and independent Democratic paper, the Washington Sentinel. It will be read with interest. It exhibits a rapid yet a full and complete account-current of the people with the present Administration. It shows up, with a masterly hand, its inconsistencies, its absurdities and its inefficiency. It shows that it has proved recreant not alone to the Democratic party, but to the entire country. It shows that it has had no fixed policy—no steady aim—save an attempt to recondite entirely incongruous elements, and to unite them all upon for common platform of the spoils. All this, and more besides, the Washington Sentinel sketches with artistic skill—and it winds up with an exhortation to the Democratic party to "cut the Gordian Knot," and relieve itself "from all further responsibility for the faults or follies of the Administration."

All that the Sentinel says is as true as though an angel had spoken it, and it is exactly what we have iterated and reiterated over and over again in these columns. But when we said it, it was always ascribed to party prejudice. It was said that, by reason of being in the opposition, we were unable to do justice to the Administration, and that nothing was more natural than that we should magnify its errors and depreciate its excellences. But here we have an expression, coincident with our own, from a leading central organ of the Democratic party, that is not disposed to blink the truth from any considerations of policy, but marches boldly up to the issue and gives a statement of facts which no man can deny, and draws conclusions from them which the common sense of every unprejudiced mind must admit to be sound and impregnable. Read the article, and judge for yourselves.

The Sentinel very truly says that the first grand mistake of the President was in the formation of his Cabinet. The idea of putting Jeff. Davis, a Secessionist of the extreme Southern school, into a Cabinet where he would be placed side by side with Marcy, McClelland and Campbell, was so ineffably absurd that it would have excited surprise had it been done by any other than the obscure gentleman whom the Democracy thought proper to make President of the United States. Following upon the heels of this was the *quasi* communial of the Administration, by one of its members, to the sole use of a Pacific Railroad—a measure which the Democracy of Virginia and Carolina have always regarded with the greatest abhorrence, and which they will never willingly submit to. And here we take occasion to say that we defy any one to sell, from any of the messages which the President has yet sent to Congress, whether he would approve or veto a bill for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific by donations of public lands. His course on this and most other questions, has been vacillating in the extreme, and so contradictory that no one can tell whether he is, or whether he is not a democrat.

Passing over the Sentinel's review of the Hards and Softs controversy in New York—the opposition of Ministers of Religion—the hanging and mismanagement of our Cuban relations, and the other matters and things of the world, let us come down to the principles of the Democratic party as enunciated by that paper. As we have always understood it, these have been the principles of the Democratic party, as promulgated in their published platforms. For truly the Sentinel has had political experience enough to know that, with the exception of Virginia and South Carolina, the Democratic party of the Union cares no more for their Baltimore platform, after they get into power, than if it were so much waste paper. Is it not notorious to the Sentinel, and to the whole country, that the Democratic politicians and people of the West are thoroughly and earnestly in favor of not only the Pacific Railroad, but also of the odious and infamous Homestead Bill? And is it not equally notorious that the Democracy of the Southern Atlantic States are dead against both!—We hear a great deal now-a-days about the "nationality" of the Democratic party—but we challenge the world to produce any evidence of unanimity of sentiment in that party in respect of three important measures of legislation lately before Congress—namely, the Pacific Railroad Bill, the Homestead Bill, and the Land Bill of Mr. Hunter. Even on the slavery question there is a wide diversity of opinion—the Washington Union, representing one wing of the party, declaring that "no party embracing members at the North and at the South can be *national* or harmonious in its organization *which does not exclude the question of slavery from its creed*"—while the Sentinel, the Richmond Examiner, and other acknowledged organs of the party consider that no party can have the confidence of the South, which *does* ignore the question of slavery.

We said above that the President had been inconsistent or non-committal on nearly every question which agitated the public mind. There is one special exception, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, to which we admit he did give a steady and cordial support. And yet what was his course after the Bill had become a law! He appointed a Southern man as Governor of the territory of Nebraska, which every body knew would inevitably be a free State—and a *Northern man*, from the hot bed of Pennsylvania Aboltionism, as Governor of Kansas, which the Missourians were trying to make a slave State of! And yet this man Reeder is continued in office as Governor of Kansas are although the opposition parties in Kansas are arming themselves with murderous weapons to decide this question, not by the peaceful mediation of the ballot box—but by the bloody intervention of bayonets and bullets!

The Sentinel admits that the administration of President Pierce is a failure. Yes—and the administration of Martin Van Buren would have been a failure, if he had been elected in 1840—for he has since shown himself to be thoroughly imbued with Free-soil and Abolition notions.—And the administration of Lewis Cass would have been a failure, had he been elected in 1848—for his squatter sovereignty opinions and his position on the public land question, would never have gone down with the people of the South. And even the administration of Mr. Polk would never have acquired the reputation it did, but for the opportune occurrence of the Mexican war. No wonder that Democratic administrations should prove failures, when the party always enters upon its contests either without principles at all—or with different sets of principles adapted to different sections of the Union.

But we have been betrayed unconsciously into greater length than we intended. The manifesto of the Sentinel is an unmistakeable indication that party trammels will no longer restrain honest men from an expression of the truth—or cause them to gloss over and palliate a wrong. The article is long—but no one can fail to be amply repaid for his time in its perusal.—*Rich. Whig.*

The Open Vote.—Mr. Wise declared the other day that he owed his election to the *viva voce* method of voting in Virginia—the open ballot. There is no secrecy there. Every voter has to show his hand. We agree with the Baltimore *American*, that this acknowledgement has in it the essence of a reproach to the people of Virginia, which, if coming from the other side, would have been met with the most indignant remonstrances. It is an admission than at least some of the voters of the State had changed their sentiments but not their votes, because they could not do the latter without any exposure, which they had not the moral courage to meet—that, however willing they might have been to recant former political opinions, they feared the open exhibition of a desertion of their party, the reproach of their friends, and the personal enmity that might be engendered against them. Whether a victory which confessedly embodied such an element of success is creditable to the people of the State, we leave others to decide as their taste may dictate; but that the *viva voce* vote is a vestige of aristocratical bondage, and unworthy a State so professedly democratic as Virginia, admits of no doubt. It is the manacle with which the privileged classes of England control and direct the shadow of suffrage that is allowed to the poor man there. By it he votes directly under the eye of his landlord or employer, who holds over him the consequence of disobedience in loss of favor, and the penalties which the arbitrary distinctions of society will enable him to inflict. To a lesser degree, we have no doubt the system is subject to abuse in Virginia, and that Mr. Wise has by no means overrated its influence in keeping the State true to her ancient political dogmas. The true liberty of suffrage the imperatively requires that the ballot should be secret; and the federal Constitution and the State generally have recognized that truth by maintaining it as the republican mode of voting. The voter should be permitted to exercise his right of suffrage unimpeded by an influence that can in the slightest manner hamper his perfect freedom of action, and that can only be secured by permitting him, if he so chooses, to make his vote a secret known only to himself and his Creator.—*Wilmington Herald.*

☞ Wise's majority for Governor in Virginia over Lowrey will hardly foot up 10,000.—He claimed 20,000. The American party calculated on getting a vote of 72,000, and thought it would elect. They polled about 80,000, and still Wise was elected. How did this happen—what swelled the vote to such high figures for Wise? Let the Foreigners and Catholics answer. Had none but American citizens voted, Flournoy must have beaten Wise 20,000 votes.

The *viva voce* vote in Virginia did much to defeat Mr. Flournoy.

From the Greensboro' Press.

AN IRISHMAN ON KNOW NOTHINGISM.

The following extract of a letter from the Rev. Wm. Flynn, an Irish Methodist Preacher, of Kentucky, to his son in this county, we publish by request:

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 6, 1855.

Dear Son:—You wish to know my opinion about the Know Nothings, and if there are any in our State. I have it from good authority that there are in Kentucky not less than 60,000; and by the time the next election comes on, there will be at least, 100,000, composed as I believe, of the best and most patriotic citizens. I look upon it as purely an American movement—as the breaking forth of the great recuperative power of the patriotic American people in their own defence. If I am properly informed as to their intention, it is to do what should have been done years ago, but better later than never. And if they do not do it now, when it can be done quietly by the ballot-box, the time will come when, if done at all, it will be done through seas of blood.

I never did believe that a Roman Catholic could be an American citizen, and no doubt you have often heard me say so. I saw them naturalized in Philadelphia by the hundred and heard their vouchers swear, that they were sober and industrious, and well inclined towards the principles of the American Government and the Constitution of the United States, when at the same time the fellow who vouched, and the gang who were swearing to be faithful to the Constitution, were all of them drunk. I could never be made to believe that American liberty or the Constitution would weigh a feather when the interest of their church would come in competition.

I never was surprised at their connection with the Democratic party. Bishop Hughes stood as an idle spectator in the struggle going on between the Whig and Democratic parties, he didn't care a fig about one or the other, only so far as he might further his darling object. It was easy for him who was not interested in the success of either, to see which of the two would best suit his purposes; and the sequel fully justified his judgment.

I have been for a long time fully satisfied that the Roman Catholic church is a thousand times more guilty of treason against the government of the United States than Arnold or Burr ever could have been, and infinitely more dangerous; and the element of danger is daily increasing. Circumstances have changed greatly since I came to the United States, in 1819. Then passages were high, and none but the middle and upper classes of societies could find means to come; and in addition to that, O'Connel and his party had strong hopes of gaining the ascendency in Ireland; and they said, "Let the Protestants have, and we shall rule in Ireland."

But thank God! in that they were disappointed, and Protestantism yet lives in the land of my fathers and is wherever it exists, the strong hold of freedom. Now, passages are cheap, and the Catholic interest and prospect of ruling Europe is almost extinguished, and the Church is using all her means to throw over her minions, hoping to impose themselves upon the unsuspecting American people, and gradually undermine our liberties. But they crowded too soon—their evil machinations are become so plain that their real object can no longer be hidden, and if the American people do not now rebuke them, they must be recreant to the principles of liberty dearly bought by the blood of noble ancestry;—and may God Almighty nerve them for the battle!

You will very naturally inquire what remedy I would propose. First, I would so alter the Naturalization Laws that none of them should ever discriminate between them and the Protestant emigrants, let them all stand on the same footing—they will not make the fortieth part of Popish emigration. And when they understand they will not complain, for they all know the Papal Church so well that they believe if she should gain the ascendency, it would be the knell of liberty. In the second place I would bury the rotten carcass of Old Democracy head downward, so deep that every struggle to rise would place it farther beyond the power of resurrection. I remain your affectionate father.

WILLIAM FLYNN.

THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The New York Tribune's correspondent, writing from Philadelphia, says that J. W. Barker, of New York, is presiding over the convention. Every State is represented, though the credentials of the delegates from some are pronounced imperfect, but where the imperfection consists the President does not intimate. On that account the delegation from Massachusetts, Ohio and Arkansas have been kept out of the convention. There is a bitter feeling against Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who is regarded by the Virginians as the cause of their defeat.

Of the politicans gathered here by this interesting occasion, your correspondents 'spot.'—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, Ridgeway, of the Richmond Whig, Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, Davis D. Campbell, of Ohio, Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Judge Hopkins, of Alabama, Albert Pike, of Arkansas, A. D. Sperry, Secretary of State of Connecticut, Senator Richmond, Councillor Foster and Mayor Burlington, (Fall River,) of Massachusetts, (Governor Gardner is expected to-night.) Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania, Messrs. Gamble, Harris and Cunningham, of Missouri, John Claysborne, New Orleans, &c.—The Carolinians are here strong. A. B. Ely, of Boston, represents the aborigal natives of Massachusetts; and is laboring zealously to counteract the influence of Senator Wilson and Gov. Gardner.

A despatch to the Tribune, dated Wednesday afternoon, says that the opponents of Barker for office of Grand President will centre on Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts. The reason given for not admitting the Massachusetts members is, that the National Council has no official knowledge of the election of the new officers of the State Council, by whom the credentials are signed.

The New Governor of Jerusalem.—Letters from Jerusalem, says the Paris Universe, announce that Kiamil Pasha, the new Governor, arrived in that city three days before, and that his first acts had produced a most favorable impression on the Christians. Before entering the town an unfortunate Greek Christian, with his face covered with blood, presented himself before him, complained that he had been ill treated by a Mussulman. Kiamil immediately had the Mussulman brought before him, finding the complaint well founded, he caused a bastinado of 250 to be at once administered to the man, who was, besides, sentenced to three months' imprisonment. In addition to this, it was known that, though Kiamil, on passing through Jaffa and Ramie, had allowed presents of mules, horses, &c., to be made to him, in accordance with the usual custom, he had, an hour after, returned to them, to the great astonishment of the donors.

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1855.

FOR CONGRESS,
HAYWOOD W. GUION,
OF LINCOLN.

☞ By reference to another column, it will be seen that there was a Rail Road meeting held in this place last evening. We have only time, and space at present to say, that a few days more will be sufficient to show to the citizens of the upper counties whether or not this community is *opposed* to the Western Road. We have no *enthusiastic awakening* to chronicle, on the present occasion. It is a different sort of feeling amongst us, and more reliable, we think. However, our friends West, in their present mood, desire *actions*, not words. The citizens of this place have begun to act; and the people of the County, it is believed, will second and sustain the impulse. Rowan will meet her Western sisters at Statesville on the 4th; and her loving sons will not, we think, send her to that gathering empty and abashed.

WHAT RUMOR SAYS.

A report is in circulation, in the counties North-west of this, that "*only one hundred barrels of flour have been shipped from Salisbury, since the first of January,* 1855." We are astonished to see what progress has been made by unprincipled and designing men, in prejudicing the public mind against Salisbury as a place of trade. We have taken the pains to ascertain, as well as we could, the amount of business done here in the way of trade, and find that the transactions have increased 33⅓ per cent. over last year among the old line merchants, not to mention the augmentation of a hundred other interests. Instead of 100, at least 10,000 barrels of flour have been sent off by the Railroad. For the sake of the unbelieving traders of *upcountrydom*, we expect, ere long, to be able to furnish a statistical account of shipments from the hand and seal of the Agent at Salisbury Depot. Considering the times, the prospects ahead, and the unfavorable circumstances attendant upon Salisbury, and the completion of the road to this point when most of the produce had already found a market, we think we can show a list that will satisfy any one that business has not entirely gone down here. Two of the last trains carried down three hundred barrels of flour, five hundred bales of cotton, five thousand bushels of corn—not to mention the tobacco, bacon and other articles too tedious to enumerate. The Depot now shows that an active trade is going on; and those who wish to satisfy their own minds upon the amount now doing, can do so by examining the books. Come down, and you will find every body at home and busy.

☞ We have just received from L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, N. York, the April number of the Edinburgh Review. Articles:—1. Slavery in the United States. 2. Travels in Siberia. 3. English Surnames. 4. The Correction of Juvenile Offenders. 5 M. Huc's Travels in China. 6. Pascal Paoli. 7. The Chemistry of Common Life. 8. The Autocracy of the Czars. 9. Lord Brougham on Criminal Procedure. 10. Army Reform.

The first article is nothing more nor less than a *puff* upon "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The writer is evidently unjust in his charge against the South, and displays as much ignorance and prejudice, in some respects, as did his much admired Mrs. Stowe. We are surprised that such an article should have been admitted into the columns of the justly celebrated and well known Edinburgh Review.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

At the annual commencement of the University of North Carolina, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen:

Richard Blount Bellamy, Alexander D. Betts, Nathaniel Alexander Boyden, Henry Martin Brearly, James Campbell, Robert Adams Carrigan, James Hooper Colton, Matthew S. Davis, James W. Ewing, Elmond J. Gaines, James R. Gatling, John Bond Gillam, Edward W. Gilliam, William W. Glover, Thomas B. Graham, Willis L. Green, James Hadley, William H. Hall, Atherton B. Hill, John R. Hogan, Joseph H. Hyman, Alfred B. Irion, Robert E. James, William G. Lewis, William J. Love, jr., Daniel McDougald, Calvin A. McEachin, Evander J. McIver, Henry W. McMillan, Duncan E. McNair, Roderic McNair, H. J. McNeill, Wm. J. Montgomery, Hunter Nicholson, James Park, Malloy Patterson, Gideon H. Pillow, jr., Edward H. Plummer, John M. Puttick, Peter P. Scales, Jeremiah Slade, Burton Smith, James M. Smith, Peter E. Spruill, Stark A. Sutton, Marcus Cicero Thomas, Richard Allison Torrence, James N. Turner, Samuel P. Watters, Jesse R. Wharton, Charles Whitaker, James H. Whitfield, Thomas D. Williams, Charlton W. Yellowley.

The Passenger Cars on the Central Road connect with the Bland & Dunn line of four horse coaches, at Holtsburg, *alias* Yadkin Station, distant one mile and a half beyond the bridge. The Lexingtonians are expecting the Road to be finished to their town by the first of July. We earnestly hope that such may be the case, and that the friends of internal improvement will avail themselves of the advantages offered to the travelling public, and meet their friends of the West, at Statesville on the 4th of July. The Western citizens of our State are not only anxious, but determined, to have a connection by railroad with this or some other point. What may not N. Carolina become, when there shall be a road direct from our midst to Chattanooga, Tennessee!

STORM IN STATESVILLE.

On Sunday evening last, the Presbyterian Female College now in process of erection at Statesville, N. C., was leveled to the ground by a violent gust of wind. The workmen would have laid the last brick, on the fourth story the following day, and were, no doubt, anxiously looking forward to its early completion. A few moments scattered their prospects to the winds, and this magnificent structure now lies prostrate on the ground. This misfortune will doubtless cast a gloom over the minds of many of the citizens of the place. A large subscription was made by the citizens of the village, larger perhaps, than has ever been given by any town under similar circumstances. What renders this disaster more severe, is the fact that many of the liberal subscribers to this enterprise, lost a considerable amount of property by the destructive fire, which occurred in December last. We have no doubt, however, but that the present helplessness into which the friends of the College, in and around Statesville, have been thrown, will be heartily responded to by the friends of Female Education in other sections. We might enlarge upon the misfortunes of Iredell, in other respects, just here; but perhaps our remarks might be misconstrued. Still it really appears that she has been unfortunate almost without a parallel. In the first place, she has expended $20,000 for Plank roads, and can show only about two miles in her territory, and that in an extreme point—this she has recently acquired at a cost of $10,000 per mile. She has a new Court House to build, which will cost about $7,000 more. The Female College will cost over $20,000. Next comes the Western Extension for which she will be expected to subscribe $100,000, at least. Thus she is necessarily forced to foot up a bill of $157,000, the most of which amount will fall upon the shoulders of men of ordinary ability. But the brighter day, we trust, is dawning, when she will have her two miles of Plank road, her 18 miles of Railroad, her College, her Court House, all completed and paid for; and then she will be what we have always desired to see her—the most prosperous, healthy and flourishing county, that lies embosomed amid the sublime hills and dales of the Old North State.

THE MISSES McLEAN'S SCHOOL.

We had the pleasure, last week, of attending the examination exercises of this popular and flourishing school. The literary entertainment did credit to the proficiency of the young ladies of the school, as well as to the accomplished teachers, who preside over the Academy. The compositions of some of the young ladies were decidedly superior to many College speeches we have listened to—evincing good judgment, solid acquirements, and a highly cultivated taste. That this school is rapidly gaining in popularity, let the vast numbers who attended on the occasion, and the marked attention that was given to the exercises proclaim. For health, morality and quiet, Statesville is excelled by few, if any, places in this portion of the State; and those wishing to send their daughters to a school where they can assuredly make rapid progress, would do well to consider the advantages offered at this point. The next session commences on Monday the 23d day of July next, and closes a few days before Christmas. For particulars see advertisement in another column of to-day's paper.

From the Yorkville Enquirer.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. Editors:—The pressure of business having detained me from home longer than I had anticipated, I must ask of you the favor to announce through your columns to my fellow citizens of the 7th Congressional District of N. Carolina, that I am a candidate for Congress, and will in a few days proceed to canvass the District. The papers of the District will confer a favor by extending the announcement.

S. McDOWE.

Yorkville, June 7th, 1855.

We cheerfully comply with the request of Col. Stowe, and publish his card. A little explanation, perhaps, may be necessary to account for its first appearance in the Yorkville papers. Col. Stowe had been on business to Charleston, and on his return, not having time to announce himself as a candidate as soon as desired, he very properly had recourse to those papers, which are extensively circulated in portions of this District.

We understand Col. Stowe met Mr. Craige at Dallas, on Saturday last, and adopted the platform of the American Party. This being the case, we place his name at the head of our columns, as the candidate of our choice, and we urge upon all our friends who are opposed to the appointment of foreigners to office, to give him a cheerful and hearty support.

Col. Stowe announced himself here yesterday. Capt. Walker replied to Col. Stowe, and we are informed, labored hard in favor of the Catholics. I wonder if the Captain recollects that in 1835, the Democratic party of this County, elected old Parson Grier to attend the State Convention to oppose the alteration of the 32d clause of the old Constitution, Wm. Lee Davidson, the founder of a Protestant College, not being sufficiently anti-Catholic to please that party and the Seceder church.—*N. C. Whig.*

Gold Ore.—We have seen specimens of Gold ore from Gap Creek, Ashe County, N. C., which afford the best possible evidence of the presence of the precious metal. They are quartz specimens, well splotched with particles of gold. We learn from Mr. C. J. Cowles that the ore is very abundant, and the mine must, therefore, be a valuable one.

Land Warrants—The Washington Union gives the following description of the engravings for the new land warrants about to be issued. It will be seen that the heads of the President and Secretary of the Navy are placed upon the more valuable warrants, (doubtless because they are the only handsome men in the Administration—thus putting the best foot foremost.)

The Bounty Land Warrant Plates.—We have been shown by the Commissioner of Pensions two exquisitely beautiful specimens of engraving for the bounty-land warrants under the act of 3d March, 1855. The finish of the work is finely elaborated. The lettering, the figures, and illustrations reflect the highest credit upon the designers, the artists, and the country.

The centre vignette upon the 160 acre warrants represents a view of the national Capitol. To the right is the head portrait of President Pierce. On the lower corner of the plate, to the left, that of the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of Navy. There is also a full length figure of Washington, apparently in the act of cheering his men onward, and a beautiful naval scene on the lower corner to the right. This plate was designed and by the house of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, & Edson, of New York city.

The centre vignette of the 120 acre warrant represents a view of the Battle of New Orleans, with General Jackson in the foreground surrounded by the officers, and is truly a spirited production. The ends are embellished with the portraits of the Hon. Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior, under whose supervision the law is executed, and the Hon. Richard Brodhead, of the United States Senate, who exerted himself to the utmost to insure the passage of the bill. There is also a head portrait of Washington below the vignette, and two other beautiful engravings representing War and Peace, at the lower corners of the warrant. These certificates throughout are gems, and will be valued by the recipients very highly.

The 80 acre plate is not yet completed.

ENGLAND'S DANGER.

The London Times is furious against the apathy, coupled with duplicity, which British Ministers are manifesting in the present crisis in England's history. With great truth it says that neither Louis Napoleon nor British Ministers can afford to withdraw their forces from the Crimea short of victory.

"England cannot afford this downfall, nor can the Emperor of the French. His throne rests on opinion. He represents his people. He is of their election; he is their idol, their voice; and, so long as he prospers, their pride. Should his legions return with nothing to show for their campaigns but an enormous bill of costs and list of killed and wounded, he will have to fight a harder battle at home than his generals have been doing in the Crimea.

"But there is not even safety for a nation such as ours when she once begins to recede, for when our tide no longer flows it will begin to ebb. The battle we are now fighting at Sebastopol we shall, before long, have to fight nearer home, and even at home, if we confess our incapacity for war. One place is much the same as another in these days, and to be beaten in the Crimea is the same thing as to be beaten all over the world. There is no such thing as a geographical reputation, and a man may as well expect to enjoy a character for probity in one place, which he does not in another, as to have a military reputation restricted to certain longitudes. We have to secure not only the fear of an enemy that is distant, but the respect of an ally that is very near, and of neighbors that are also within reach. Even now, when we press Austria to take the side of honor and advantage, she taunts us with the smallness of our contributions to the war, and tells us that we are not in a condition to ask the aid of others while we do so little ourselves. This, at least, shows the spirit we have to deal with, and it is a spirit that will be ready enough to assume the aggressive should the occasion ever occur. We have to teach not only Russia, but the whole of Europe, and the whole world, to respect us—not for our numbers, not for our home-territory, not even for the number of men we can bring into the field, but for evident determination to fight out, at every hazard and cost, the cause we have once embraced."

What has become of the Acts of the last Session of the General Assembly of this State?—Will they never be printed? The Session commenced in the latter part of November—continued for twelve weeks,—and here, in the commencement of summer, the Laws have not yet made their appearance from the hands of the printer! Private acts generally go into operation from the date of their ratification; public acts, from and after thirty days after the rise of the session of the Legisture in which such acts shall have passed, unless the commencement of the operation of such acts is otherwise expressly directed. Yet, although this is a matter of interest to the whole State, the people are as ignorant of the legislation of the last session (so far as the exertions of the public printer to enlighten them on the subject are concerned,) as though the General Assembly had never convened. If it is not possible to print the Laws in reasonable time in this State, send them abroad. At least let us know what our law-makers have done, before the laws grow musty.

Wilmington Herald.

The Election Frauds in Washington.—The Star states that some twelve of the persons whose votes were refused at the late election in Washington have entered suits against the commissioners of election, and that one hundred and ninety-two other similar suits will be instituted in a few days. It is also stated in the same paper that copies of the opinion of the Circuit Court (which decided on the morning of the election that naturalized citizens were entitled to vote) were sent the several polls, by order of the court, for the guidance of the commissioners, but, it is alleged, they were prevented from reaching their destination by the interference of a member of the successful party, and in one instance the bearer was made to give up the document, and thus the commissioners were kept in ignorance of the decision of the court.

Henry A. Wise says; Virginia has an iron chain of mountains running through her centre, which God has placed there to milk the clouds and be the source of her silver rivers.