THE LATEST.—Affairs on the Danube unchanged. The allied fleets are at Varna. Napier's fleet suddenly put to sea in consequence of the ice breaking up. The Austrians are reported as entering Servia. All the Greeks are ordered to quit Turkey.

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 13.—Four steam frigates, detached from Napier's fleet, had been sent to the Gulf of Finland. The English frigate Imperieuse chased a Russian corvette into Sweaborn.

BERLIN, APRIL 9.—Prince Barclay de Tolly is sent to London on a special mission.

BUCHAREST, APRIL 9.—No battle yet at Silistria or Rallova.

ODESSA, APRIL 2.—All the English and French vessels ordered out of port.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 6.—All the reserves are being called out.

Later from Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

BALTIMORE, May 1, 1854.

The steamer pacific has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to 19th April, being four days later.

The sales of cotton for the four days was 20,000 bales. The circular of Messrs. Mulligan, Lamprite & Co reports the following quotations: Fair Orleans 6¾—Middling 5½; Fair Uplands 6—Middling 5¼. The demand for the article was good. Speculators took 2,000 and exporters 1,000 bales.

Western Canal flour 30; Ohio 40s. Yellow corn 41; white 42. Consols closed at 87¼.

There is no new incident in the Eastern war, with the exception of the seizure of five Russian merchant vessels in the Baltic.

The steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool, at midnight, on the 26th April.

GEN. DOCKERY IN CHOWAN.

Gen. Dockery, the Whig Candidate for Governor, addressed a large number of our citizens in this town, on Monday last.

The Whigs generally, were delighted with his effort, evincing as it did, sound, practical sense, and an intimate acquaintance with the political history of the country.

His speech was that of an honest hearted, plain man, who had no opinions to conceal, and whose political principles had for their object the best interests of the Republic, and the prosperity of North Carolina.

He avowed that he was a Whig, of the old Henry Clay school, that school in which so many sound principles had been taught, and by which such a number of patriots had been produced to the country.

He declared that he stood upon the platform of the Raleigh Convention, and was willing to stand or fall by the issue there presented to the people.

The Anti-Democratic position of the Democratic party as regards the Convention was thoroughly examined and exposed,—much to the satisfaction of the Whigs, and the discomfiture of their opponents. He said, the Convention method was eminently consistent with the genius and operations of our Republican Institutions; that it was the true Democratic way of altering the organic Law, and that as for himself he had no hesitation in trusting the people in a matter which so directly and dearly interested them.

He announced himself an original friend of Internal Improvements; and showed the advantages which had resulted from the liberal policy in that regard were [illegible] efforts and sacrifices of the Whig party.

He proved conclusively that as a matter of right North Carolina was entitled to a portion of the Public Lands; and that if justice was done her in that particular, we might carry out the most extensive and advantageous system of Improvements, as well as adopt an Educational policy from which the greatest blessings would result to the State. In this connexion, he made a masterly exposition of the inconsistencies of the Democratic party in regard to Distribution, and showed how willing they had ever been to give immense tracts of lands to New States and to hide themselves behind Constitutional scruples, when the Old States demanded that their claims should be respected.

He declared that he loved his Union truly because he regarded it as the palladium of our best interests, and the source of untold blessings to its members; but he proved, also, that he was a State's Rights man, in the only proper and practical acceptation of that term. He said that whilst he was no Secessionist, he respected the rights of a Sovereign State too much, to justify an improper interference in its local Elections by the Executive of the General Government.

These are but a few of the points made by the General. Many others were considered, and the whole discussed in a manner which gratified his friends, and *satisfied* his opponents. He was replied to by Mr. Bragg, who made a most able and sophistical argument, as he is always capable of doing. Gen. Dockery was compelled to leave in the Boat, and for this reason was unable to reply—which delighted the Democrats beyond measure.

We predict for the General a warm reception every where, and a triumphant election in August.—*Edenton Whig.*

"A LITTLE MORE GRAPE, CAPT. BRAGG."

We expect to hear this shout from all the Locofoco papers as soon as they know of the nomination of Mr Bragg for Governor. They will thus endeavor to trade on borrowed capital, by appropriating the glorious deeds of Capt. Bragg to puff Mr. Bragg. We shall not be surprised to learn that some of the party will be persuaded that they are supporting the hero of Buena Vista. Gen. Jackson once said that "those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break." It is an old proverb, that "Bragg is a good name, but Holdfast is a better." The people will *holdfast* to the better name of Dockery.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE ILLUSTRIOUS PRÆSES

The President of the Democratic convention was abraham rencher, (we'll not trouble the boys to reach to the capital case for him,) a Tylerized Whig. Elected to Congress a Whig in 1841, he was one of the corporal's guards that stood by the administration of the creature John Tyler, when he Arnoldized and sold the Whig party. Honest Abraham was rewarded with a mission to Portugal—where he studied democracy, and came back a bitter reviler of those to whom he was indebted for all the little eminence that he ever possessed. Of course he was bitter against the Whigs.—We think it was no credit to the Democratic Convention to have him preside over them. The Englishmen were above *shouting* Arnold after he had gone over to them.

[*Fayetteville Argus.*

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Thursday Aftern'n, May 4, 1854.

☞ WILLIAM THOMPSON Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

☞ E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

Our Market.

The tone of our market has been improving recently. On Wednesday the 3d 140 bales of cotton changed hands from 7¼ to 8¾, 40 bales selling at the latter price. On the same day, between 800 and 1000 barrels of Flour were sold at prices from $5½ to $6.

Public Meeting.

The citizens of the town and country are respectfully invited to hold a meeting in the Court House on Saturday the 6th instant, for the purpose of taking the necessary preliminary steps to extend the hospitalities of our people to our distinguished Southern guests, Messrs. Fillmore and Kennedy, at some day compatible with their convenience.

The Central Rail Road.

On Friday morning last, in company with a number of gentlemen of Charlotte, we enjoyed the pleasure of a ride on the Central Rail Road, as far as the work was finished, something over six miles. If the quality of the work on the whole road should be equal to these six miles, it will certainly be one of the most substantial and best built roads in the Southern States. Although Mr. Sumner has not as yet his full force upon this part of the road, he nevertheless progresses with the work at the rate of something over a mile a week, and at the present rate of progress, which will probably be accelerated by an increased amount of force, would complete the road to Salisbury by the first of November, at the farthest. This will be gratifying intelligence to the friends of this great enterprise.

The Approaching 20th of May.

We should have mentioned some time since—that the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of a large number of the most intelligent citizens of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and Union Counties, appointed by a previous [illegible] Mecklenburg, to make preparations to celebrate the approaching anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, after meeting and maturely deliberating on the subject, unanimously came to the conclusion that the completion of the Central Rail Road should take place, in order that the facilities of access to our town may be such as to enable as many of our Eastern brethren to attend it as may desire to do so. Then we shall be able to have a grand re-union of the sons and daughters of North Carolina, embracing as well those within our borders as those scattered in other lands, and our citizens will be the better enabled to accomplish the objects of the celebration on a large and magnificent scale, and in the true spirit of North Carolina hospitality. We can only regret that expectation abroad has been unnecessarily raised by the preliminaries which have already taken place to celebrate the approaching 20th of May, and if we could have had our own way in the premises, we should have insisted on carrying out the previous arrangements in the best manner possible under the circumstances.

General Dockery in the East.

We find the following extracts, copied from Eastern papers, in the Tri-Weekly Star, showing the progress which General Dockery is making in that portion of the State:

Gen. Dockery visited Washington yesterday, and was cordially greeted, many people having come from the country to make his acquaintance. In the afternoon he spoke an hour and a half in Judah's Saloon, the court house being in the hands of carpenters who are enlarging and repairing it. We have neither time nor space for even a synopsis of the General's speech. By his plain, Republican manners, and strong hard sense, he made a favorable impression upon our people. He reminds them, they say, of their old favorite, Gov. Morehead. Indeed, between the two there is a strong resemblance in several particulars: both are self-made men—both "the architects of their own fortunes"—both plain Republicans of the old school—both energetic, practical business men and Farmers—and we are made to good a Governor as North Carolina ever had, so will the other.—*N. S. Whig.*

THE EAST.—We can assure our Western friends, from all the information we can gather, that the East is right and opened determined to do her duty in the present contest for Governor. Gen. Dockery will receive her cordial and enthusiastic support and his words used in [illegible] of her. From every quarter we receive the most cheering accounts of the General's progress and August the fourth will tell a tale that will ensure certainly upon the antiquated Democracy of the Good Old North State.—*Weldon Patriot.*

Upon the whole, Gen. Dockery is looked upon as the very man to serve the true interests of the whole people, and in August next, the East will roll up a vote for him, unprecedented in our history. Everybody who heard the General, are well pleased with him, and the principles both Whigs and Democrats speak of him in the highest terms of commendation; and we can assure his friends every where, that the right spirit prevails, and that he is receiving the warmest reception ever extended to any former candidate. We have the [illegible] and will much, that might be [illegible] in favor of General Alfred Dockery, the next Governor of North Carolina.—*Plymouth Villager.*

A Modern Pandemonium.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Intelligencer, writing from Raleigh on the 20th ultimo, and speaking of the Democratic Convention, which assembled there on the day before to reaffirm the "simple's" nomination of Bragg, very truly says,

"The Convention was rather a mongrel affair. Abram Rencher, the President, was a renegade Whig—Hanes, one of the Secretaries, ditto; Messrs. Morrow Erwin, Shepherd, Patterson, and a number of others, ditto, ditto."

In other words, the Convention was a modern Pandemonium of fallen spirits.

New Mail Route from Charlotte, via Statesville, Taylorsville and Lenoir, to Jonesboro, Tenn.

We publish below a letter from our friend Wm. A. Lenoir, giving a list of the Post Offices and distances between them on the proposed new Mail Route between Charlotte, N. C., and Jonesboro, Tenn., for the information of the Post Office Department, and for the benefit of persons who may wish to become contractors for carrying the Mail over the route. We know that there is much interest felt in favor of the line throughout its whole length, and we are glad to be able to inform our friends of the Mountains that our citizens are getting up a petition strong enough to ensure its success. We need not inform our readers that this line will give to the traveling and business public a communication with the Tennessee and Virginia Rail Roads at Jonesboro; nor need we impress upon them the importance of this connection, with its bearing upon the rapidly increasing growth and prosperity of one of the most interesting and productive sections of our country. We have long known, felt, and deplored the almost total destitution in Mail facilities of the very intelligent, industrious, and moral people of that portion of the mountains which lies between Taylorsville in this State and Jonesboro, Tennessee; and we may say that we have crossed the Blue Ridge at most of its prominent passes, between the Virginia and South Carolina lines, and we know of none to compare to the one where this route crosses, in point of easy grades, firmness and durability of the road, freedom from water obstructions, the cheapness of provisions, the hospitality of the people, the beauty of the mountain scenery, and the salubrity of its climate. We cannot imagine, therefore, why the Department should hesitate a moment to grant us the prayer of our petitions.

JONESBORO, Tenn., April 19, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have just arrived at this place and take the earliest opportunity of sending you, according to the wish of the people on our side of the Mountains, a complete list of the Post Offices and distances, which you may think it well to publish for the use of the Department and of such persons in our State as may wish to become contractors on the new Mail Route from Charlotte, N. C., to Jonesboro, Tenn. Distance, 189 miles. From Charlotte to Alexandriana, 10 miles; Davidson College, 10 miles; Mount Mourne, 3 miles; Falls-Town, 9 miles; Statesville, 9 miles; Stony Point, 6 miles; Fancy Hill, 5 miles; Taylorsville, 10 miles; Little River, 9 miles; Deal's Mills, 6 miles; Lenoir, 7 miles; *Patterson, 8 miles; *Blowing Rock, 14 miles; *Forks of Watauga, 8 miles; Valle Crucis, 5 miles; *Beech Creek, 12 miles; Butler, Tenn., 12 miles; Dugger's Ferry, 5 miles; Elizabeth, 12 miles; Happy Valley 3 miles; Blue Plum, 5 miles; Jonesboro, 10 miles.

The horse mail service between Butler and Jonesboro might be discontinued, and some of the same sort of service on other parts of the line at a future day. In haste,

WM. A. LENOIR.

*Villages of Patterson, Blowing Rock, Forks of Watauga and Beech Creek are all situated in new and thriving settlements on the new Turnpike Road, and ought to be supplied as soon as convenient.

Mr. Fillmore's Southern Tour.

There are a few—and it is a just compliment to the honesty of Southern politicians to say there are a very few—who are mean enough to attempt to account for Mr. Fillmore's travels in the South by attributing to him motives of a political or electioneering character. If such persons would but reflect long enough to remember his past services to the country and all its institutions, and what sacrifices he made at home to guaranty to the South her constitutional rights, and what devotion to his course and his interests his course in her behalf has elicited from the South, they would see at once how perfectly natural it is that he should wish for a time to leave the ungenial haunts of a cold isolation at the North to freely, and refresh his wearied soul in the fructifying influences of their warm-hearted hospitality. Thus far, at every point, and by all parties, he has been greeted with the joyous acclamations of a grateful people. At Charleston his reception was cordial, but not ostentatious, and after enjoying for a few days the hospitalities of the city, he left, on Friday last, in company with his friend, Mr. Kennedy, for Augusta, where preparations were made for a suitable reception and entertainment. From thence they will visit Nashville and other points in Tennessee, thence return to Columbia, and proceed thence homeward via Wilmington, Raleigh, &c. What say the citizens of Charlotte and old Mecklenburg? Does not the present present a most appropriate opportunity for our citizens to open the doors of their hospitality, by inviting these distinguished Southern guests to honor us with a visit, partake of becoming festivities, and enjoy with us those hallowed associations, which forever cluster around the birth place of American Liberty and Independence. We think it likely that they would be glad to embrace so convenient an opportunity to do so, and we are sure that all parties would unite cheerfully and willingly to extend to them the greeting of a cordial welcome. For this purpose, we have taken the liberty of calling a meeting of our citizens on the 6th instant.

General Dockery's Federalism.

The Democratic papers of this State are constantly carping at an expression which they allege General Dockery made whilst he was canvassing this district three years ago for Congress against the Hon. G. W. Caldwell, to the effect, as they say, that if South Carolina seceded from the Union, he, General Dockery, if elected to Congress, would vote the President men and money to whip her back into the Union. Now, not having been present at any of the discussions between Mr. Caldwell and Gen. Dockery, we cannot speak from personal observation, but we have heard a number of *honest* and intelligent Whigs explain the General's position, as he himself explained it at the time, more specifically to be this: "That if South Carolina, under the then existing circumstances of the country, should separate from the Union and resist the execution of the laws of the latter within her limits, such as collecting the Revenue and carrying the Mails, if under such circumstances a bill should be introduced into Congress to compel South Carolina to submit to her duty like other States, he, General Dockery, if elected, and having taken an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the country, and believing that the Compromise was a law made in conformity to the Constitution, would feel bound by his oath to give his vote for such a bill. With such a bold, candid, and honest declaration from his lips, he went before his constituents of this district, and they endorsed his doctrines by a majority of 1960. This is the sum and substance of the monstrous *Federal doctrines* imputed to General Dockery by the Democratic press of this land of free opinions and liberty of speech. Let them make the most of it. It is the doctrine of a large majority of the honest voters of North Carolina.

Peterson's Magazine.

We have received the May number of this welcome old friend, containing thirty-eight contributions from the pens of the most able and distinguished writers in the Union, besides an elegant engraving of "Old Snow Ball," and several elegant Fashion Plates for May. We cheerfully commend the work to our lady friends. Terms, $2 a year in advance. Address Charles J. Peterson, No. 102, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Violent Legislation.

The Bill giving ten millions of acres of the public lands to the States, to be divided among them according to the rule of their representation in Congress, directing that the proceeds of their sale shall be applied to the erection of hospitals and asylums for the indigent insane of the several States, passed both Houses of Congress by considerable majorities. But it is rumored that the President will veto the Bill, as the principle of equal distribution involved in it comes in conflict with the doctrine of the "*faithful*" in the *old States*. It should have the sinful hardihood to do this, he ought to be roasted before the fire of the people's wrath until he is reduced to a political crackling, then boiled up into New Hampshire Free Soil soap and kept to cleanse and perfume the consciences of his Northern Abolition allies. All the Democrats from this State, including our Representative, voted against the bill and all the Whigs voted for it.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINA WHIG.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Dr. Ramsey, in his letter of last week, refers us to the evidence, on which he relied in putting down, in his recent History, the name of Ezekiel Polk, as one of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. It is, he says, "The North Carolina State Pamphlet, pages 11 and 16, Raleigh 1831."

Now I have had in my possession for many years a copy of this identical State Pamphlet, which I *know* to be *genuine*. I turn to it and there find prefixed to the Declaration the names of the persons declared to be the Signers, by the Legislature of 1831, when the whole subject was fully investigated, and when there was ample and positive contemporaneous living evidence, as to who were the real Signers; and at a time too, when there could have been no motive on earth to publish any thing but the naked truth: The names there appearing are *as follows*: Col. Thomas Polk, Ephraim Brevard, Hezekiah J. Balch, John Phifer, James Harris, William Kennon, John Ford, Richard Barry, Henry Downs, Ezra Alexander, William Graham, John Queary, Abraham Alexander, John McKnitt Alexander, Hezekiah Alexander, Charles Alexander, Zacheus Wilson, Sen. Adam Alexander, Waightstill Avery, Benjamin Potter, Matthew McLure, Neil Morrison, Robert Irwin, John Flenniken, David Reese, Richard Nors, Sen.

The name of Ezekiel Polk *is not there*. Does Dr. Ramsey mean in his letter to say, that that name appears in this list page 11 of his copy? He does not so distinctly assert? Yet he leaves that impression by inference. If he does mean this, then *his* copy is spurious and was got up in Tennessee, probably in the campaign between Gov. Polk and Gov. Cannon, when I remember to have heard this very question was agitated in that State. My copy is not spurious, and if you desire it, may be left with you Messrs. Editors, for the inspection of all. It is now a very rare Document.

But again; I turn to page 16, referred to by Dr. Ramsey, and there find the certificate of Capt. James Jack, giving his recollections of the main fact, that there had been such a Declaration; and he mentions the name of Ezekiel Polk in the following connection: "I would observe that for some time previous to, and at the time those resolutions were agreed upon, I resided in the town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County; was privy to a number of meetings of some of the most influential and leading characters of that county on the subject, before the time they were adopted; among those who appeared to take the lead, may be mentioned, Hezekiah Alexander, who generally acted as chairman, John McKnitt Alexander, as secretary, Abraham Alexander, Adam Alexander, Maj. John Davidson, Maj. (afterwards) Gen. Wm. Davidson, Col. Thos. Polk, Ezekiel Polk, Dr. Ephraim Brevard, Samuel Martin, Duncan Ochiltree, William Wilson, Robert Irwin." Next follows full and detailed statements, certificates and affidavits of the particulars of the 20th of May, 1775, from Rev. Francis Cummins, Joseph Graham, Rev. H. Hunter, George Graham, W. Hutchinson, Jonas Clark, Robert Robinson, John Jimison, Isaac Alexander, James Johnston and others. No one of whom ever alludes to Ezekiel Polk, directly or indirectly: nor his name any where else found in the Pamphlet. Here then at last is the whole testimony. The only question is, was Ezekiel Polk a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, or a Delegate to the Convention of the 20th of May, 1775? If he was, let us build the monument, and put his name on it. If he was not, let us build the monument, and leave it off. The issue is not, was Ezekiel Polk a Patriot of 1775, a Whig of '76; but was he a signer or Delegate? Does Capt. Jack say he was? Not at all. He does not even pretend to give the names of the signers or Delegates. That is not the purpose or object of his certificate. He is merely giving the main fact that the "resolutions were agreed upon and states that there had been others," "a number of meetings" of the "leading characters" at and about that time in Charlotte; and then recalls a few of the prominent Whigs at those numerous meetings. He himself was present at the meeting about the 20th of May, '75; but does he pretend to say who was either a Delegate or a signer? And it is a singular fact that of the 14 so given by him only *seven were* certainly signers? More of the other witnesses' testimony is given in this pamphlet, [illegible] to state distinctly who were the Delegates or signers. Not one of them names Ezekiel Polk.

Here then is the simple truth: Mr. Polk was a Whig, May 20, 1775; and may have been present at the Convention on that day, as a mere spectator as hundreds of others were. If this is so let it go. Let us not disturb the memory of the slumbering dead, by raising an immaterial issue as to his alleged after conduct. *Requiescat in pace.* But that his name should go down to posterity, as one of the patriotic signers of that memorable Declaration of Independence, is opposed by the united and affirmative testimony of all contemporaneous witnesses, by the past and present tradition-ary voice of old Mecklenburg, by the Legislative action, time and again, of the people of North Carolina, and all historians, except Dr. Ramsey in his Annals of *Tennessee!*

Pardon, Messrs. Editors, the length of this article. It is a subject in which all who cherish the memory of the honored dead, feel a deep and abiding interest. I have here said in it all I happen to know and believe to be in accordance with truth. It is time the unfortunate question was settled definitely, and forever. Our past conduct is reflecting shame upon ourselves, and is bringing discredit and doubt upon the very event we are all anxious to commemorate.

Concord, May 4, 1854. B.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

MESSRS. EDITORS: There is going on in our country a movement of prime importance, in which I would have our community to act its part—and to act it well. I refer to the exertions now making by petitions and memorials to the Federal Congress for such Legislation as may secure stipulations, in future treaties with foreign governments, guaranteing to Citizens of the United States, residing abroad, the same rights of worship and of burial which are guarantied by our fundamental constitutions to the people of all nations on the earth, whom business or curiosity may bring to our shores.

Our community is not uninformed on this subject. It has been made, with great propriety of allusion and force of argument, the topic of remark from some of our pulpits. Yet most of us do not know the whole truth—It would exceed the just bounds of any single discourse or newspaper communication to unfold that truth in all its shameful and horrifying details. I do not purpose to go into them. Let this unvarnished statement suffice; *that in a very large part of the world—and in a part of the world too, with which the United States have daily commercial intercourse—American citizens are not only denied all rights of worship—but they are denied even the melancholy right of burying their dead, except under circumstances ruinous to their fortunes and revolting to the feelings of a cultivated nature.* I hesitate not to say that I would rather have my friends thrown upon the plain to be devoured by the dog and the vulture, like the beasts that perish, than to have them receive the burial which I know would be administered unto them in many countries—and countries too of boasted civilization. These things are a disgrace to human nature and to the refinement of the nineteenth century—where have we a remedy? It is in vain to talk of the march of liberal views and the progress of ideas—can the rays of the sun penetrate the solid rock? This is a barbarity which bigotry, superstition, cupidity and priestcraft, hardened and incrusted by the lapse of ages, unite in upholding and perpetuating. Whoever attempts to break into and destroy this system of savage insensibility to the feelings and rights of the common brotherhood of man, by any other means than the strong arm of government, attempts what, indeed, he may accomplish—but he will have accomplished it only after centuries yet to come of injury and outrage and insult unredressed. There is a shorter road. Our Government is respectable and of great consideration among the nations. She can dictate terms. She has a right hand—which can make itself felt among the nations for weal or for woe, without being reddened with the blood of war. In the disposal and regulation of a commerce that whitens every sea and embraces every shore, she has a power for whose favors bigotry and superstition, cupidity and priestcraft will bid higher than for dead men's bones. Let us then employ this power.

Among Protestants there should be no cessation of petition and remonstrance until this object is amply secured to every class of American citizens. Besides, that it is Protestants who have suffered and who will suffer chiefly from the want of such treaty-stipulations, the cause tends to further those enlarged ideas of religious liberty which are the birthright of the descendants of the Reformers. It is indeed the great Protestant movement of our age and of our country—I am anxious, therefore, that this community which has already signalized itself by its sacrifices for the civil rights of man—should be equally bold now in its advocacy of the rights of conscience. Shall we lead the column, as in former times and in a struggle not more important? Or shall we remain inactive *now* and, at a late day, come forward to swell a triumph already acknowleged?

But I would not seem to narrow the movement. It is immeasurably above the interests of sects, appealing directly to the broad humanities and the kindliest sympathies of the hearts of all men. Even one Roman Catholic fellow-citizen cannot be unwilling to see their countrymen enjoy in every quarter of the world the same sacred privileges in life and in death which we without stint, guarantee to their foreign brethren. Come, then, Jew and Gentile and christian of every name—take your stand on this platform of rights and principles dear alike to all. The subject has already been presented to Congress—That body but awaits the moving of the waters by primary assemblages of the people in order to action. Let us make a demonstration. Let us have a meeting and urgently memorialize Congress on the subject; and I am persuaded we shall have done something which posterity will not willingly forget.

You see, Messrs. Editors, that I propose nothing in this communication but a meeting of our citizens to arrange the preliminaries for addressing a memorial to Congress. If any one sympathize in the movement I would be glad he would further agitate the subject in our local press. The time of holding a public meeting, if one be deemed necessary, I leave to others—If our people can be brought to *think* on the subject—it is enough—the rest must follow in a [illegible] so instructed in the [illegible] for life and in the rights of [illegible] as ours.

B.

[illegible], May 2, 1854.

THE CANDIDATES.

The Whig candidate has afforded a good deal of amusement to the aristocratic democracy. They make fun of his plain manners and peculiar pronunciation of some words. Being nothing but a Farmer, he is, of course, a fair subject for ridicule to those who pretend to be the friends of the people when, in fact they are only friendly to the spoils. That Mr. Dockery is an intelligent, honest man and a christian, is of no avail with those politicians. He is not refined and fashionable enough for them.

We hope they are satisfied now that they have got Mr. Bragg, a Lawyer, for their candidate. Being a Lawyer, we must give up that he talks very refinedly, and knows everything—though we guess he does not understand Farming quite as well *as* he does Blackstone, Coke and Littleton. He may have a great deal of book knowledge and law learning, but maybe he lacks that practical knowledge upon which the life and happiness of man depend.

We do not make war upon Lawyers, as such, and are very willing that they should have a large share of the public offices; but we do not think they ought to have *all*. We do not admire the disposition some people have to make game of a Farmer, a Mechanic, or other working men. But so a man *calls* himself a *democrat* it seems he may be as aristocratic as he pleases, and entertain unconcealed contempt for the working classes.

We have had Lawyers for Governors who have done honor to themselves and the State—and to make a good Executive, some folks think, he must needs be a Lawyer. But Governor Dudley was no Lawyer, and yet the State never had a better Governor, in the discharge of all the duties of his office, nor a nobler hearted gentleman, nor a more patriotic citizen. So, while we admit the qualifications and patriotism of gentlemen of the legal profession, we must be permitted to defend the claims of other classes—and hence Farmer Dockery has our best wishes for success in this election; and we believe he is "worthy and well qualified," and we think the People will "vouch for him" in August.

There are grave matters of public interest at stake, of more consequence, however, than the occupation or profession of the candidates—and did we not believe Mr. Dockery sound on these we would not vote for him. As it is, we can vote for a man belonging to a class with which our sympathies are always interested—without, we trust, unfounded prejudices against any.

Wil. Commercial.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN DAVIS.—Intelligence of the death of this distinguished man was received in this city yesterday afternoon. He died at his residence in Worcester, after a brief illness. Mr. Davis was well known throughout the country as an honest, faithful and able public man. Nearly thirty years ago he was elected Representative to Congress from his native district, and was continued in that station for five terms. In 1833 and '34 he was Governor of Massachusetts, and while filling the office he was transferred to the United States Senate, where he remained till 1841. The next year he was again elected Governor, and served a second term of two years. In 1845 he was again elected to the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Isaac C. Bates. On the expiration of his term in 1847, he was again elected and continued to hold his seat until the expiration of his term in 1853. Such is the brief record of the public services of the deceased. It shows a degree of public confidence entertained for a long period.—It may be mentioned as a somewhat remarkable circumstance, that no death has before occurred in the list of Massachusetts Governors since the death of Governor Eustis, in 1821, a period of thirty years.

[*Boston Transcript.*

THE HAYNE STREET FIRE.

The Charleston Courier learns from reliable authority that the amount of insurance on the nine buildings destroyed by the recent fire in Hayne-street, and the buildings were injured on the East and West of the burnt district, has been estimated at about $100,000, and that the loss on the merchandise is about $250,000, nearly three-fourths of which is insured out of the city.

Died,

In this town, on the 14th ultimo, MARY C., infant daughter of D. A. and Jane E. Hannon, aged 9 months and 21 days.

Charlotte Machine Shop.

GEORGE & BELL have permanently located themselves in Charlotte, where they intend manufacturing all kinds of Machinery for working wood, such as Sawing Machines, Boring, Morticing and Tenanting Machines, Tonguing, [illegible] Machines, Turning Lathes for wood or iron. Also, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Garden Engines, and many other implements for farming purposes. They have also on hand and furnish at manufacturer's prices, (with the addition of freight) one of the best Corn and Cobb Crushing Mills in use. They have also secured the patent-right for the State of North Carolina, and keep constantly on hand for sale, one of the best Lift and Force Pumps in the world. Also, Hydraulic Water Rams, for conveying water from springs or branches, to any point desired. They are the authorized agents and will furnish to order, at manufacturer's prices and freight, Ornamental Iron Fencing, for cemetries and front yards, Stair Railing and Balusters, Veranders, Brackets, Mantlepieces, &c. (Cuts of the various styles, with list of prices,) can be seen at their shop.—Piano Fortes, Melodeons and Seraphenes, for the parlor or church, can be obtained through their agency, from the best manufacturers in the United States, and at their prices and freight. Attention will be given to, and they are constantly adding to their facilities for repairing Steam Engines, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines and various other kinds of Machinery.

The subscribers occupy, at present, a part of Jonas Rudisill's Steam Shop, near the Methodist church, Charlotte, where they will be happy to wait upon any who may favor them with a call.

GEORGE & BELL.

May 2, 1854. 119

Town Ordinance.

CHARLOTTE, APRIL 29, 1854.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, present, John Rigler, Wm. R. Myers, Rob't. Shaw, R. M. Jamison and W. W. Elms.

On motion, Wm. R. Myers was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*

It is Ordered, That a Tax for the year 1854, be assessed at the following rates, upon each different object of taxation as follows, to wit:

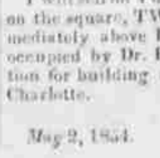
On each	$100, value of Real Estate	50
" "	$100 stock in trade,	30
" "	White Male Poll, between the age of 21 and 45,	[illegible]
" "	Black Poll, between the ages of [illegible] and 50,	2 00
		2 00
" "	Free Black/Retailer of Spirits,	50 00
" "	Company of Circus Riders, and all others, subject to pay a State tax,	20 00
" "	Concert, per week,	10 00
" "	Daguerreian,	5 00
" "	Itinerant Merchant, or Pedlar, or Hawker of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, not the growth of North Carolina, except Books,	25 00
" "	$100 of interest,	2 00
" "	Physician, Dentist, Lawyer, &c.	5 00
" "	Carriage of the value of $75,	1 00
" "	" " " $200,	2 00
" "	" " " $300,	3 00
" "	" " " $400 or up.	4 00
" "	Gold Watch,	1 00
" "	Silver do.	50
" "	Piano,	2 00
" "	$100 value of Gold and Silver Plate,	50
" "	and every Dog,	1 00
" "	Public Dray,	10 00
" "	Four Horse Omnibus,	10 00
" "	Two Horse do.	5 00
" "	Livery Stable,	10 00

J. B. KERR, *Town Clerk.*

May 2, 1854. 12tf

For Sale

A FARM on the Western Plank Road, one mile from Charlotte, containing 350 acres, nearly 100 acres in oak and hickory woodland—about 50 acres in bottom—a good MILL CITE—Saw and Grist Mill in operation—a beautiful building cite on the Plank Road, commanding a fine view of the Town. The timber is worth what I ask for the Farm. If not sold privately, it will be offered Tuesday of July Court, and positively sold to the best bidder. This Land can be very conveniently divided into two small Farms.



—ALSO—

I will sell on Tuesday of May Court, at 2 o'clock, on the square, TWO LOTS, (front and back) immediately above Dr. Jones', and adjoining those occupied by Dr. Ross. The most desirable location for building a private residence to be had in Charlotte.

A. F. McREE.

May 2, 1854. 114

I. O. of O. F.

THE 7TH ANNIVERSARY of Declaration Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., will be celebrated on Saturday, the 20th of May.

Judging from the arrangements that have been made by the several Committees, there is every reason to believe that this celebration will exceed all preceding ones. Every effort will be made on the part of the Committee for the comfort and enjoyment of those Brethren who may be present.

Neighboring Lodges, and Brethren of the Order generally are invited to attend.

G. H. SPENCER, *Sec'y.*

May 2, 1854. 114

☞ STOPPED from a Negro, a BANK BILL, which the owner can have by proving the same and paying for this advertisement. Apply at this office.

Charlotte, May 2, 1854. 1w

House and Lot
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday of the next July County Court of Mecklenburg county, in the town of Charlotte, the HOUSE and LOT on Tryon street, a few doors below the American Hotel, adjoining the lots of Robert Sterling and Robert Shaw, and formerly known as the Zenta Grier property. Terms of sale made known on the day thereof.

J. A. FOX.

May 2, 1854. 12tf

Democrat copy.

IRON RAILING & ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of the United States, that they are prepared to fill up orders for all kinds of Iron Work, such as railings for Public or Private Parks, Gardens, Steps, Balconies, Verandahs, Cemeteries, &c. Also, Settees, Chairs, Tables, Grey Hounds, Cast Iron Lions, Newfoundland Dogs, Iron Stairs, Doors, Shutters, Guards, Gates, and all kinds of ornamental and architectural Iron Work.

They pay particular attention to enclosing cemetery lots, having the largest and handsomest assortment of patterns of any establishment in this country. Persons desiring to make selection of patterns and know the cost of work, by addressing the subscribers, will receive, by return of mail, printed designs of work and list of prices. All orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention.

HOOD & CO.,

No. 121 North Tenth st., Philadelphia.

May 2, 1854. 134

White Sulphur SPRINGS.

DR. E. O. ELLIOTT announces to his friends and the public generally, that he will open accommodations, at the

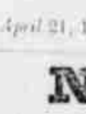
White Sulphur Springs,

near the Catawba River, about ten miles North of Newton, in Catawba county, by the 10th of June, 1854. He pledges his word that he will make all necessary exertions to accommodate and render comfortable all invalids and others, travelling for health or pleasure, who may favor him with a few days' or weeks' sojourn at his house, and he will thank them for their patronage. For beauty of scenery, and health and salubrity of climate, the situation of this house has no equal in the State.

April [illegible], 1854. 114

Boots & Shoes
For the Million.

EVERY one desirous of getting the value of his money, and, at this season of the year Boots and Shoes is of primary consideration, it is desirable to know where the cheapest and best may be procured. The place to procure the cheapest and best is at



Johnston's Cheap Boot & Shoe STORE,

where he has just received the largest stock of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever opened in this market, which will be sold cheap for *CASH*, and no mistake. Call and see—at the sign of the

BIG BOOT.

April 21, 1854. 14tf

New Firm
AND
FRESH ARRIVAL.

ELMS, ALLISON & Co. take pleasure in announcing to [illegible] retail dealers and the public generally, that they are now receiving and selling at unprecedented prices, by far the largest and best assorted stock of

GROCERIES

ever brought to this part of the State. It would be to the interest of those who buy to sell again to examine their stock before going further. As they buy and sell for *CASH*, their prices *shall be satisfactory*. Their stock consists in part as follows:

300 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES, fine,
50 hhds. fine Cuba do
200 bbls. fine N. O. SUGAR,
100 hhds. do do do
1000 sacks of SALT,
15 tierces of new [illegible] rice,
500 sacks [illegible] Java,
[illegible] Gunny Bagging,
Mining utensils and a general assortment of heavy Hardware,
Choice variety of Teas,
Fine Cigars, and the finest Tobacco ever sold in Charlotte.
Choice variety of all articles kept for family use.
500 kegs Northern Nails,
10 000 lbs. White Lead,
7,000 lbs. Roping,
100 boxes Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
10 casks best London Porter,
60 choice English Dairy Cheese.

☞ All kinds of Produce bought at the highest CASH prices, or taken in exchange for Groceries at Cash Prices.

ELMS, ALLISON & CO.,

At J. m. Well's old stand.

Charlotte, April 25, 1854. 11tf

MRS. SHAW

BEGS leave respectfully to announce to the Ladies of Charlotte and the public, that she has just returned from the Northern cities, and is now opening a fashionable and choice selection of

BONNET TRIMMINGS, HEAD-DRESSES, FANCY ARTICLES, CAPS, ARTIFICIALS, together with a variety of French MILLINERY, &c.

Having secured the services of an experienced Dressmaker and Milliner, from Philadelphia, she feels confident that she can give general satisfaction in both branches of the business. No pains will be spared to please. Orders from a distance thankfully received and carefully executed and forwarded.

April 18, 1854 10tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make payment of the July County Court. As I intend to leave the State, indulgence beyond that time need not be expected. My business must be settled by the

H. McILVAINE.

April 18, 1854. 10tf