DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILSON.

The many readers of Blackwood's Magazine in this country, as well as all sho admire and appreciate exalted mental attainments, will hear with regret the announcement of the death of Professor Wilson, so calebrated as the Christother North of that Magazine. He was a man of undoubted genius and of a fer il temperament that added the attraction of earnestness to all his productions. He earned distinction both as a prose and poetical writer, and was admired wherever the English language is read., His connection with Blackwood's Magazine is thus described:

"In 1818 he sought and obtained the professorship of moral philosophy in the University tial and officious interference, and consequently of Edinburgh. About his time he became con nected with Blackwood's Magazine, and by the number and ability of his contributions, as the great acknowledged ends of civil society. well as by his influence on other writers, may be said to have erented the literary character of that journal. The choi est of his contributions have been collected and published under the title of 'Recreations of Christopher North.' Mr. Hallan has characterized Wilson as a writer of the most ardent and enthusiastic genius. whose eloquence is as the rush of mighty waters. His poetical works are 'The Isle of Palms,' and 'City of the Plague, poems deeply demonstrations of respect, as to those who conversant with the gentler sympathies of our nature. He has also written three novels, called 'Lights and Shadows of Scotch Life,' 'The Trials of Margaret Lindsay,' and 'The

Professor Wilson is the subject of an article | the consideration and respect which a just | in the last number of Harper's Magazine which | people delight to bestow upon a tried patriot will be read with additional interest now that | and a faithful public servant. he is no more. Of his personal appearance we

"Larger and taller men," says the writer, "we have seen, figures more artistically framed we have seen; but the peculiarity of Wilson lay in the combination of all those qualities which go to constitute a perfect man. There was his stature, about six feet two inches; there was his erect port and stately tread; there was his broad and brawny chest; there was a brow | trimming and shuffling-not by conciliating round and broad. There were eyes, literally flames of fire aroused, and which, like Chatterton's, rolled at times as if they would burn their sockets. There were a nose, chin and mouth, expressing by turns firmest determination, exquisite feeling, laughing humor, and fiery rage." And flowing round his temples, but not beneath his broad shoulders, were locks of the true Celtic yellow, reminding you of the mane worn by the ancient bison in the Deu-

Caledonian forests." Professor Wilson was born at Paisey, Scotland, in 1788. His father was a wealthy manufacturer, and gave to his son the benefit of a liberal education. At the age of thirteen he entered the Glasgow University. In his eighteenth year he proceeded to Oxford and became a Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen College, where he shortly afterwards gained the Newdigate prize for an English poem of sixty lines. After leaving Oxford he resided for a time on the banks of Lake Windemere, where he pur- The integrity and stability of the Union were chased an estate near the home of Wordsworth, his chief aims. Entering upon his office at a but from this spot he was driven by the reverses period more critical perhaps than any previous of fortune. After pursuing the usual course one in the history of the government, he exof Edinburgh, and commenced that series of try, that even his warmest friends were agreevn tame world-wide

TALLOW AND LARD.

Balt. American.

Our attention has been called by a commercial friend to the large consumption of Tallow in England, and the interruption of her supplies during the agitations going on in the present state of affairs on the other side of the A:lantic. It appears from a busine s circular now before us that the imports of Tallow last In the West and in the North, with the excepyear into England from Russia amounted to 25,000,000 lbs., being 72 per cent of the entire import from all countries, and equivalent to about 350,000 barrels and tierces Lard. It would require not less than 4,000,000 hogs to produce this large quantity of Lard, and this is nearly double the entire product of this country for commercial purposes.

War is now actually in existence between England and Russia, and as long as it continues, the commerce between the two countries must be entirely suspended. It is well known that Lard is and has been used to a great extent as a substitute for Tallow, when the latter is in short supply and prices are about equal-but as Tallow is now much dearer than Lard, this substitution of American Lard must be very great, and with these figures before parties interested they may form some idea of its prob able great enhancement in price. The circular to which we refer is that of Messrs. Sawyer, Wallace & Co., New York, and their remarks on the subject are as follows:

"Lard is lower, but, being kindred to tallow, it can hardly fail to be materially affected for the better, sooner or later, by protracted interruption of commercial intercourse between England and Russia. The former country imported from the latter, last year, 95,000,000 lbs. of tallow,---72 per cent. of the entire imports from all countries, and equivalent to about 300,000 barrels lard .-She also derives from the same source 75 per cent, of linseed and flaxseed for oil purposes; and nearly equal in quantity to tallow. These articles are purchased in the interior during the winter months by Agents of English houses, and forwarded to the Baltic ports chiefly, for shipment in the summer. The usual arrangements for securing supplies have not been made the past winter; and had this been dene they could only reach the English markets by long and expensive inland routes."

THE NEW YORK LIQUOR LAW.

This bill is dead for the present, the Senate of New York baving refused to overrule the veto of Gov. Seymour. The wonder is that it ever passed the Legislature, and it shows the dangers and evils which may result from the lawmaking power being subjected to the outside pressure of fanatical ultraism. The bill is not only an entrage on those principles of personal liberty which, derived from the common law of England, and engrafted into our American constitutions, are a part of the political education of the Anglo-Saxon, and almost a second nature to him, but it is in some of its features at war with that idea of right, which, lut for its passage, and approval by a part of the people of New York, we would have supposed to be common to all mankind. It is a warning to the whole people of the United States, showing the length to which men may go, when they become so eager to reform society in one or more particulars, that they are not content with giving the support of their own example and precept to such principles as they believe calculated to effect the reform which they desire, but must resort to the law-making power to enforce con-

There is one point in the veto message of the Governor of New York to which we wish to call attention at present, because it illustrates believers desire the undivided attention of the the real evil under which we are suffering in this country. The Governor shows, we think to "call spirits from the vasty deep" by some York on the matter of selling liquor, to do as mysterious agency, but that is of no particular much for suppressing intemperance as that sort of legislation can do without invading other interests quite as important, if it were only enforced. Here is disclosed the real point on which public opinion ought to be brought to have a reverence for ancient usages, relating to bear in this country. What is the use of adthe manner of obtaining the presence of spirits ding to the laws already lying dead on the pages of our statute books, until the public mind can be brought into a sounder state on the enforcement, even of those laws which are absolutely necessary to the peace, safety, and

good order of society. It may be said that ardent temperance men, and combinations like the Carson leagues, will see to the enforcement of a stringent law against the sale of liquor, except for medicinal or methemselves to have existing laws enforced. This The bill is not so stringent as some in other is precisely the reason why we are jealous of all States, but its fate in the House is said to be such legislation. We take the occasion to enter precerious.

our protest most distinctly and decidedly against that sort of legislation, which must, from its very nature, depend for its enforcement upon the partial spasmodic efforts of an extraordinary zeal, extremely liable to run into fancticism and "Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace; become intolerant, intermeddling and fiercely . Uncarped by party rage, to live like brothers." reckless of everything except its immediate object: It may be laid down as a general principle, that any law which is to be enforced exclusively by any one moral or religious section of the community transcends the province of civil authority, It is not to be forgotten that res. WEDNESDAY WORNING, APRIL 26, 185 pect for legal authority is weakened, and a wound s inflicted upon it by every law passed, which either cannot be enforced at all, or only in such a manner that it must occasion a sense of par-

produce ill-feeling and dissension among those,

who would otherwise cordially co-operate for

EX PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

and the cordiality with which President Fill

more is greeted by all parties, in the tour which

It is honorable alike to the recipient of these

make them. It is an evidence that Millard

of the people-for, without offices to bestow,

or patronage of any kind to dispense, he has

been received wherever he has been with all

has left the Executive chair with less of per-

political necessities of the people.

and a model President.

statesman - Richmond Mail.

SENATORIAL SPIRIT-RAPPINGS.

mon, and a host of others of various reputa-

tions, all printed in what the printers call

to extend their nimble fingers to the topmost

bound of their cases. Surely Senator Shields

is satisfied. That was glory enough for one

A modest display of historical learning is

however, was an exception; and the honest

reader will doubtless be at some less to divine

how it happened that while matters of the ut-

so much time in listening to a speech upon a

subject on which they had not the least inten-

tion of acting, and which, if "the believers"

are to be credited, is beyond their control .-

We are unable to give a favorable explanation.

It certainly is not to the credit of the Senate

that such a matter could, at such a time and

place, be foisted upon their attention. It was

probably the reputed fondness of gentlemen

haps led its author to hope for an investiga-

tion; but the subject is too ethereal, and if the

powers, they must present spirits with more

at their tables, which the most ardent of "the

of time" is now learning to play "the horn of

plenty." The poor fellow recently lost his

sight, and is now led by the dog whose "bark

is on the C."

believers" cannot sbake .- N. Y. Times.

Senator to obtain in a single day.

It is gratifying to observe the enthusiasm

St. Louis Intel.

Republican Whig Ticket.

RALEIGH, N. C

FOR GOVERNOR, ALFRED DOCKERY, OF RICHMOND. ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 3rd.

THE LOCOFOCO PLATFORM.

We publish at length, in another column, for the information of our readers, and for future he is now making through the Southern States. reference, the remarkable Resolutions that were adopted by the recent Convention of the "un-Fillmore has an abiding place in the affections all of them from time to time. We have only space and leisure to-day to devote to the cursory consideration of the 4th, 5th, and 8th of the Duplin Court House,

The Fourth Resolution, it will be seen, declares that any disposition of the public lands, It may be said with entire confidence that "for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one no President, since the time of Mr. Monroe, of the States, would be unjust and unconstitutional." This is silly in the extreme. Who sonal or political unpopularity than Millard ever thought of giving them to any one of the Fillmore. There can be found but few, even among the most violent and radical politicians. | States? The Whig doctrine is, that the public Fayetteville, who will deny to him a character, not only of domain should be disposed of for the benefit of unselfish patriotism, but of splendid statesmanall the States. But the Fifth Resolution proship. This reputation he has gained, not by ceeds to re-assert the old thread-bare heresy. that the lands "should be held." &c. "Held!" factions and the olds and ends of parties-but by pursuing strictly the line of duty marked The locofoco party have preached this doctrine. out by the constitution and indicated by the over and over again, in spite of the remon strances and predictions of the Whigs, until He did not shape the policy of his administration with a view to a fusion of all the facthey are now likely to witness the result of their tions into which selfishness and radicalism have divided a portion of the people of the North. He did not offer a premium to Aboli-States" given away to the Western States year tionism, Freesoilism, Secessionism and Fillibusterism, by appointing to office the leading after year,-they have opposed every effort to representatives of these political organizations. arrest such a condition of things and give to He did not attempt to curry favor with all by the ald States their just rights,-they have conrecognizing all disorganisers as entitled to petinued to say "hold" on, until they have so culiar consideration at his hand. Nor yet was his policy simply negative. He labored strengthened the hands of Western politicians to cultivate and to strengthen the Union sentiand tricksters as to make resistance now diffiment of the country. He devoted his energies, cult and almost fruitless! The lands have been and with great success, to quieting the section-"held." indeed .- but they have been "held" for al agitation which had raged so violently and which threatened such disastrous consequences. little purpose, so far as North Carolina is con cerned; and if the iniquitous and monstrous of study he became a member of the Scotch hibited so much firmness united with modera- free-hold, shall be adopted, it would be far bet- He says :-Bar. In the year 1818, he was elected to the tion-so much sagnicity, and such a thorough ter for us that the whole domain were sunk Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University knowledge of the political status of the counpapers in Blackwood's Magazine, which has ably disappointed—and his enemies were first it the lands themselves, but the inducement worthy man. Every body seemed pleased to This is the great bugbear to eastern people. given so extensive a literary character to that silenced, and then expressed admiration, and it holds out will toll away thousands of our see him. Easy and familiar in his manners Could our western people but know the horrid then united in the general and grateful tribute

which from all portions of the country was paid to Millard Fillmore as a national Statesman public lands; -- and yet, (we call upon the honest because they would know, that in the strong His popularity is not sectional, but univer- and intelligent people to mark it,) with the resal. Among the generous and warm-hearted sults of their cherished abstraction glaring fearpeople of the South he receives all the honors fully in their eyes, the locofoco leaders still which are due to one who, in the trying times of the Republic, displayed by his acts, and not whine out the drivelling quackery of using of interest to you. By his unaided exertions. by words alone, a true conception of the duties | them for paying the public debt and reducing of the Executive office of this great nation .- taxes

The evasive and jesuitical character of the tion of the few fanatics who could not bend Eighth Resolution is manifest upon its very him from his high purpose, and make him minister to their treasonable designs, all face, and cannot prove satisfactory to the friends parties proclaim him as the true and faithful public officer. There is no one, in all the na-State. The Whigs in Convention came out like | will sustain him." tion, who has so firm a hold upon the affecmen, and declared in favor of the extension of tions of the great mass of the people-no one whose public and private character, is so faultthe North Carolina Railroad, East and West .less, as Millard Fillmore. Divested as he is of This great scheme has already done more to all the insignia of office-a plain American elevate the character of the State and to infuse citizen-he occupies this day a position before vitality into its system than anything else that the world, prouder than any of those who "with all their blushing honors thick upon them" con- has been accomplished within a quarter of a sult only party welfare and individual promotion, and forget that it is unselfish nationality and enlarged patriotismism which alone make and explicit declaration in favor of its extenand sustain the reputation of an American sion. And they had a right to hear that exten-Some rascal, of a waggish turn, sent to Gen. saying any such thing. They are for such fur-Shields, a few days since, a memorial purportng to be from fifteen thausand believers in ther aid as, from time to time, "a just regard for Spiritual Manifestations, and gravely asking the interests of the people may require and the the Senate to devote their entire energies to a patient, rigid, scientific investigation of the henomena." It was presented by the General on Monday last, and on the first announcement | be proven, that Mr. Brace, their nominee, was of what he had done, in the first Evening Edi- bitterly opposed to the North Carolina Railroad tion of the Daily Times, we were-and his forgiveness is requested for its unkindnesswe were of the opinion that the generally shrewd General had been hoaxed. But a pe-Janus-face upon the subject. He can very rusal of his elaborate speech on the subject afeasily allege, in communities hostile to Internal forded satistactory evidence that he had only Improvement, and where his former sentiments seized the opportunity presented in the petiare known, that he is committed to nothing new ,tion, for the purpose of confounding his fellows by a display of extraordinary familiarity with that he has not changed his opinions,-that he the peculiar delusions of different ages of the does not believe that "a just regard for the inworld. He was successful. He made his terests of the people" requires any further State speech; Senators did nothing but listen to it enterprize, or that the means and resources of for an entire day, which must be viewed as an unusual courtesy; and he had the pleasure | the State will prudently allow it,-that even if of seeing it in the Association newspa- it were politic, and within the capabilities of pers, with the names of Cornelius Agrippa the State, he is not for prosecuting it at once, and Paul Jovius, King David and King Solo-

but only from time to time!! We are greatly mistaken in the intelligence the locofoco leaders were too faint-hearted to

the locofoco literati, who find so much fault with Gen. Dockery's pronunciation of "Guano," residing in Washington for spirits, that in should not have consulted a stricter regard for duced the presentation of the petition, and per- the rules of grammatical construction in the Resolutions adopted by their Convention. In the 6th Resolution,-that famous Resolution in which his Excellency de jure is made a "second Washington" of,-we find the following :-

"He will carry with him in his retirement interest to Congressmen, for a majority of them | from his present post the consciousness of hav see tumbler after tumbler come forth every ing dedicated his best energies to the public night of their session by a simple up-and-down good and the sincere and enthusiastic confidence

motion of the handle of a beer-pump. They of the Democratic party." tuation here, but most people will wonder and to contrast them at considerable length. how his Excellency could have "dedicated his energies" "to the sincere and enthusiastic con-The man who beats the drum to the "march | fidence of the Democratic party!"

It may be of interest to our readers to chanical purposes, though they will not trouble has passed a liquor law by a vote of 18 to 11. and so far, in the House, there have been de-

GEN. DOCKERY'S MOVEMENTS. We learn from the "North State Whig," that Gen. Dockery visited Washington on Tuesday

his acquaintance. He addressed them, with fine effect for about an hour and a hair. The

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 | urday, the 15th inst. of the old school-both energetic, go-ahead, business men and Farmers; and as one made

Gen. DockERY also addressed the people at Greenville, on the 20th; at Snow Hill, Greene, on the 21st; at Kinston, Lenoir, on the 22nd and at Newbern, on the 24th. He speaks to-day terrified." We shall comment upon each and at Beaufort, and has before him the following

a Iditional appointments: Friday, April 28. Trenton, Jones, Saturday, Monday, May Wilmington, Wednesday " Whitesville, Columbus, Lumberton, Robeson, Thursday, Friday. On Saturday, May 6, at such place in Bladen

as may be agreed upon. Clinton, Sampson, Monday, May Wednesday, " Thursday, Shepard's, Moore, Friday, Carthage, "

place, and concludes by remarking :-

"Upon the whole, General Dockery is looked upon as the very man to serve the true interpolicy. These same "holders" have seen this ests of the whole people, and in August next. "common property of the people of all the the East will roll up a vote for him unprecedented in our history. Every body who heard the General are well pleased with him and his gan the agitation, and it would continue to be principles; both Whigs and Democrats speak so, not only for six years, but that it might be and we can assure his friends everywhere, that professed to desire so ardently. the right spirit prevails, and that he is receiving the warmest reception ever tendered to any former candidate. We have stated the case fairly, and left much that might be said, and actually exists, in favor of General Alfred Dockery, the next Governor of North Carolina."

A friend in one of the other Eastern counties. proposition, now pending before the Senate, which Gen. Dockery has visited, assures us of (the Homestead) of giving to every emigrant a the favorable impression he every where creates.

" Of Gen. Dockery, personally, I have but a Yes, "Held," with a vengeance, have been the ted with him, they would flock to his standard, ing people here, no man of any party would arm of that sun-burnt old farmer they would have a sure and steady support. Farmers, Me- these locofoco orators are pleased to call them. chanics, laboring men of all sorts and descrip- denounced as bitterly as I have ever heard Se tions! Gen. Dockery's life and character is full he holds his enviable position in North Carolina. lle is your friend, because he is one of you .-He knows your wants, and he sympathizes with you in your struggles and toil through life.— not Gen. Dockery.

The corrupt and mercenary editors of locofoco He then proceeded to discuss the great quesnewspapers, and lawyers, may villify and ridiof Internal Improvement in any portion of the soil, but the honest plain people of the land The people here are with him. The democra-

GREENVILLE. PITT COUNTY, April 20. at this place, to-day, and by his frank, manly, and intelligent discussion of the questions emcentury. The people of the East and of the sion that will pervade this county and will be Railroad east and west. Will the democratic West, then, had a right to expect a full, clear remembered to his advantage at the ballot-box. By an oversight, the notice of his appointment, which had been published sufficiently in adyance elsewhere, did not reach us here until sion announced as the present policy of the State. the day before he was to speak, and conse The locofoco Convention, however, are far from quently the audience that assembled to hear net now occupies before this great nation .him was not very large. It was, nevertheless, very respectable in number and character, and the alacrity and earnestness to hear him, manifested by those whom the news reached, indiallow." Now, it is not only surmised, but can nor, that had it been more widely spread and he deserves pity! As State after State is now tion of a candidate (this year) for the Gubernapreviously known, he would have been honored by as large a concourse as ever assembled here on a similar occasion. He was listened in its inception; and the Resolution adopted to with the utmost attention and respect, affords him the opportunity of presenting a throughout a speech of one hour and a half in length, and was frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic and spontaneous applause of his

His speech was plain and effective, and if, in the progress of the campaign, his efforts should be as successful as this one to day, you may rely upon it, that the man who, by his natural abilities, and native energy of character, with out the extrinsic aids of fortune or education, has risen to the honorable and eminent position he now occupies, the people of the State at the next election will crown with the highest honor in their gift.

I shall only give you an epitome of parts of his speech. He said he was in favor of the principles of the Whig platform without excention, and had always been in favor of them. "small caps," to obtain which they are obliged and spirit of the people, East and West, if the Had not this been the case, he would not have lame and equivocating manifesto of the locofoco | accepted the nomination. The question of the Convention will satisfy them. The day of pal- amendment of the Constitution relative to what tering and equivocation has gone by; and if was termed "free suffrage" was an issue before the people. He was in favor of that measure, and made the first step towards it, when excusable on almost any occasion-the above, look this question in the face, or were afraid a he voted in the Convention of '35 to take the candid avowal in favor of Internal Improve. election of Governor from the Legislature and ments would jar with the views of their candid- give it to the people. He referred to the charge made against him by Democratic organs, that most importance are awaiting the action of ate,—let it be so! But the game of duplicity he was opposed to giving the election of Gove-Congress, Senators were willing to while away and deception shall be dragged into the light of nor to the people. The charge was false and day. Mr. BRAGG MUST FACE THE MUSIC, -he contrary to the truth. When it was first must plant himself, unequivocally, upon the one introduced in the convention, he was temporarily absent at Wake Forest, and did not know that it would be considered by the Convention at that time. On his return to the Convention, "THE BITER BIT."-It is somewhat a pity that he voted for it on its final enrollment and fa vored it from the beginning. The true mode to amend the Constitution was by a Convention as proposed by the Whigs. The Constitution was too sacred to be dealt with lightly. It should be amended by the representatives of the people delegated for that purpose, and that West would not touch the basis if there should not be an Eastern man in the Convention .-He went on to illustrate the two modes of There may be something wrong in the punc- amendment as proposed by the two parties,

Gen. Dockery then proceeded to discuss the question of the Public Lands, and in the most conclusive manner exposed the blind and suicidal policy of Democratic politicians who, to preserve their consistency, for a miserable mess of pottage were selling the birthright of know that there have been twenty-eight set ded in connection with this subject to the great the people of North Carolina. When he alluspeeches made in the Senate on the Nebraska advantages of education, the eyes of the old MAINE LAW IN OHIO.—The Senate of Ohio Bill,—seventeen for, and eleven against, the bill; veteran filled with tears at the reflection of his own struggles to overcome the want of those livered thirty-one speeches-fifteen on one side, the Whig party, would send the schoolmaster and sixteen on the other side of the question. abroad to every poor man's house in every nook Western corporations and Western interests? themselves.

and corner of our mountains and along every creek and river of our plains. From this and et he passed to animadvert upon Gen. Pierce free-soil proclivities, and closed by saying if of last week and was cordially greeted, -many he should be elected by the people, he should people having come from the country to make recognize no East and no West in the adminenquiry would be whether the policy submitted would redound to the benefit and glory of the State of Morth Carolina. The effect of his "We have neither time nor space for even a speech was all that could have been desired. Respectfully, &c.

WINDSOR, April 19, 1854.

Considering the shortness of the notice, and the busy season of the year with the farmers. as good a Governor as North Carolina ever had, there was quite a respectable assemblage of the people. After having made quite a number of acquaintances during his short visit amongst us, Gen. Dockery addressed the people, who were assembled in the Court House, for about an hour and a quarter, upon the various issues which divide the political parties in the

The General began his remarks, by informing the people the object of his visit amongst

He stated that the character of his speech would be somewhat difficult from what he anticinated, as he saw that Mr. Bragg, who had been pretty generally replying to him, was not present on this occasion. He then proceeded, in a clear, forcible and convincing speech to discuss the principles which the Whigs had laid down, in their recent State Convention, which he enforced with earnestness and ability.

He first took up the subject of constitutional reform, and declared himself a strong and sin cere advocate of abolishing the property qualification of voters for the Senatorial branch of the General Assembly of the State. He said, that possibly some of his political friends might differ with him upon this subject, yet as The "Plymouth Villager" gives an interes- an honest man, a proper regard for truth, sinting account of General Dockery's visit to that cerity, and fair dealing compelled him to declare his opinion boldly and truthfully. He said he had opposed, and was still opposed, to the hobby, which the Democrats had made of this matter, to ride into office upon, without any prospect of obtaining what they had so long promised; for, he said, they were no nearer their purpose than when they first beof him in the highest terms of commendiation; six times six before they obtained what they

He then proceeded to explain how all these questions of constitutional reform might be speedily and safely settled, by calling a convention of delegates of the prople, composed, as it would doubtless be, of the wisest and most discreet citizens of the State, where no man in his sober senses could be lieve there would be any possible motive to introduce partisan poli tics. He then contrasted the two methods. that of the Whigs and Democrats, for amending the constitution of the State. The demoeratic plan had had a fair trial, and proved to be a complete failure. He then spoke of the horrible monster which the democracy are en-

and conversation, he is the man for the people. character which these democratic orators in Could the masses of the people become acquain- the east give of them to the honest unsuspect-

ever vote for an eastern democrat again, I have myself heard the western fellows, as ward and his abolition gang. And should the locofoco nominee be a certain eastern aspirant, I shall take pleasure in letting our western friends know in what esteem they are held by him. This last paragraph is what I say and

tion of the public lands. Upon this subject cule him, because he is an honest tiller of the Gen. Dockery's remarks were unanswerable. cy, many of them, avow themselves in favor of the measure. To oppose the policy of the Whigs on this subject is idle and ridiculous .-Suffice it to say that, upon this subject, Gen. MR. EDITOR:-It will be gratifying to you Dockery's argument tells. He also announced to hear that Gen. Dockery addressed the people | himself as a long and well tried friend to internal improvements and common school education. He declared, that he and his friends bodied in the Whig platform, made an impres- went for the extension of the North Carolina

nominee say as much? Gen. Dockery concluded his speech by showing the very humiliating attitude which this contemptible, imbecile, broken down freesoil administration under Gen. Pierce or his Cabi-The scorn and contempt of many of its own strong friends, and the melancholy pity of its opponents! The ally of freesoilers, or, rather, the truckling, fawning sycophant for such deserting him, and his majority in Congress torial Chair." has dwindled away to nothing, his fate is in-

Yours, &c.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

deed deplorable.

WASHINGTON, D C., April 22. " The Whigs of the Union look to the Whigs of North Carelina to do their duty and their whole duty, manfully and nobly, as of yore they were wont to do it-when, as in 1844, she gloriously led the ran of the Southern Whig column for the noble "Harry of the West."

The Old North State has many worthy sons,many eminent for learning, integrity and moral worth : she may have some with greater claims to literary reputation and professional fame; some who have greater eloquence and higher classical acquisitions; but I doubt if she has any who has more sterling good sense, stern integrity and greater moral worth, than he whom the Whigs have selected as their candidate for the first office in the gift of the people .-There is no "Bragg" about him, but there is something much better."

Basis, and that he had been, also, in favor of coursing on that occasion in behalf of "a proamending the State Constitution by a Conven- position in favor of freedom," it appears, testition, but, seeing a disposition among his Eas- fles that the first letter of Mr. CLEMENS gives tern friends (his new acquaintances, he should the correct version of the conversation. There have said!) to endorse Internal Improvements, is something wrong then, yet, about this confihe was willing to surrender his previous con-dential tete a tele, even with the best construcvictions in those particulars. He was vehement tion Mr. CLEMENS can put upon it. He may to the Times office was 12,205,000; in 1852, alone. He was opposed to a change of the ly applauded! And when he afterwards said have set himself right with the President in his basis. He proclaimed it here and he should that it was treacherous and base in the Whigs second letter, but he will have to write a third glish paper. proclaim it in the West. The Democrats were of the West to surrender the White Basis to the one to set himself right with the public. attempting to make the Convention question hideons to the East on account of the basis.—

East, he was also applauded! And when he we we was also applauded! And when he was also applauded! And when he was also applauded! There was no danger on that score. The West further drew the sage and logical distinction did not desire this feature to be changed. The between the propriety of his own act and the culpability of Western Whigs, if they should do as he had done, and said that the Democrats were in a minority on that subject, and thunders of applause! Comment is unnecessary!

> While the locofoco leaders, in their Convention, were lauding Senator Douglass to such tance! an extent for his efforts to prevent his brother Yankees from restricting our right to carry our

THE HENDERSON MEETING. The "Asheville Spictator" thus effectually exposes the character of the recent "White Baistration of the affairs of the State, but his only The "Speciator's" account of the matter corresponds with that which we had previously received from a private source, and the substance of which we promised to lay before our readers in to day's issue. The alarmed and terror-

WHITE BASIS MOVEMENT.

We understand that a political meeting was

holden in Hendersonville on Friday last. Not ings, we cannot speak positively as to the tenor | hastily presented. and purport of the resolutions adopted. But we learn, that among others, they passed a resolution in favor of changing the present basis of representation in the Legislature, and recommending that the friends of this measure hold a Convention in this place on or about the first of June next, for the purpose, as we suppose, of nominating a third candidate for Go venor entertaining similar vi-ws. Such a movement, originating in the West, and in one of the steadiest and firmest whig counties in the State, is well calculated to dampen the ar dor of our friends and encourage our enemies abroad. At home it can and will do no harm There the object of its prime mover is too well understood. It is but a feeble move to distract the Whig party and contribute thereby to the success of the Democrats, and also to manufacture a little Legislative capital for himself. In order that others at a distance may properwith this attempt to organize a third political

ore. He frequently, in a private way, read them to persons whom he suspected of sympa thising with him, but kept them concealed vast naval fleet in the Baltic, and determined. from others and more particularly the more as she now is, to increase her naval power with prominent Whigs in the county. No publica- all those facilities which steam and modern inwas given, except a proclamation at the Court House door, just before it was organized, and in possession of Constantinople, it would not that was done on Friday, during the recess of be too much to say that more than one western the Court, while most persons were at dinner. Power would have to undergo the fate of Po-The whole matter was managed with such se- land. cresy and dispatch as to have passed off for everal hours before leading Whigs, who usualy take part in such proceedings, were apprised f the fact that a meeting had been held.

to the proposed Convention has written to the editor of the "News," notifying him that he declines to serve, and requesting that his name be omitted. Other leading Whigs, who were drawn into the meeting under the belief that it was intended as a simple declaration of sentiment upon this one important question. have disclaimed any intention of abandoning the Whig party, or of organizing a third party. They do no not sympathise with any such purdeneral Dockery, the whig candidate for Go

Since the foregoing was in type, we have seen the "Carolina Baptist," a sectarian journal published in the town of Hendersonton, in which there is another retraxit, in addition to those mentioned by the "Spectator." Here it is:

"I will say, by way of explanation, though I J. H. ALLEN.

WHO WAS ÆSOP?

Since the learned quotation of the President of the late locofoco Convention has brought notice, it has been frequently asked "who Esop really was?" But we have had so many solutions of the enquiry, that it is hard to trality; but I must say that, with such a war pronounce with any certainty who he was .-One knowing friend says that he is a lame school-master living in Wascasset, Maine, and is the real author of Jack Downing's letters .-Another declares that he is a justice of the peace in Rockaway, N. Y., and is the identical magistrate who verified the account of the seaserpent that appeared off that coast in 1841; claret-colored coat that struck Billy Patterson ! For correct information, however, enquirers had better apply to the Ex Portuguese Envoy. In this connection, we refer the curious to the communication of "P" in another column.

The Washington Correspondent of the Richmond "Whig" puts the President and IT MARCOS ERWIN, Esq., who "opened the 'Poor Jerry Clemens" in a hard place about ball"on the great show-day of the "unterrified," that confidential talk at the White House over n grand convocation recently assembled, de- the Nebraska bill. Senator JAMES, of Rhode clared that he had been in favor of the White Island, for whose benefit the President was dis-

the locofoco Convention, as published in the the Bangor (Me.) Mercury) a woman who has last "Standard," that JAMES B. SHEPARD, Esq., attained the remarkable age of 112 years. She is mentioned as a member of the Convention. We is a pauper, and an inveterage snuff taker, using have been informed, however, that Mr. S. was on an average three boxes full per day, with a not in the Convention, during its entire sesthe Whigs in a majority, in the West, there were sion, -not even as a "lobby member" or spectator. Wonder if the "Standard" man, as Seeretary, for the sake of swelling numbers, has put down any other individual as a member of the Convention, who was not in hearing dis-

We are indebted to Mr. TURNER, of the slaves where we please, why did not they have N. C. Book Store, for some valuable perfumes, something to say of his efforts to despoil us of put up in a novel manner. We shall not exour rights in the Public Lands, and to build up plain how ;-let the curious call and look for THE WAR IN EUROPE.

In our last, we presented some hasty views aron this important subject, and spoke of the sis" meeting in Henderson county, over which dangerous power that would be concentrated the "Standard" is exulting so immoderately. in the hands of the tyrant of Russia, in one he should be able to got possession of that most advantageous position in the world. Constanti-

We had not then seen the debate in Parlia. ment, and especially the speech of Lord CLARstricken locofocracy will have to look to some ENDON, upon the war question. From that other quarter than the true and gallant little speech we have made an extract, which we Mr. Gales:—I drop you a line to say, that Gen. Dockery, the Whig candidate for Governor, addressed the people at this place, on Satthe views of English statesmen in regard to the danger of allowing the Czar to become the arbiter and dictator of all Europe, which coinhaving been favored with a copy of its proceed. | cide entirely with the opinions we so briefly and

Well may Lord CLARENDON say, that in the ever t of the occupation of Constantinople by the Emperor of Russia, "commanding, ashe would to then, the Black Sea and its shores, being engbled as he would to occupy Circassia and Georgia, and convert the population of those frontier countries into one mighty army," &c. more than one Western Power would undergo the fate of Poland.

Lord CLARENDON said :

"In entering on war now we do so to renal aggression. I believe there is not a man i the dominions of the Czar who does not expect that Constantinople will ultimately belong to Russia. It will be our duty, as far as we possibly can, to prevent the realization of that expectation, and to take care that a Russian ocly appreciate the effect and influence of such a cupation may never begin there. Were it to movement, we will give the facts in connection | succeed, and were Russia to be in possession of Constantinople, commanding, as she would do then, the Black Sea and its shores, being enabled, as she would, to occupy Circassia possession of Mr. Farmer for several days be and Georgia, and convert the population these frontier countries into one mighty army having access to the Mediterranean and a ion of an intention to hold such a meeting vention have afforded for the transport of troops-with all these advantages, were Russia

"The wealth, and the intelligence, and the

civilization of Europe would be no more a barrier against encroachments upon the part of Russia than were the intelligence and civiliza-Since the meeting, we understand that a gen- tion of ancient Rome against the encroachdeman of high standing in the whig party who | ments of the Huns and Vandals. [Cheers.]was without authority appointed as a delegate If I may explain this question, it is not merely the protection of Turkey against the aggressions of Russia that is concerned in the Eastern quertion, as it is commonly called, but it is the battle of civilization against barbarism, [cheers,] and the maintenance of the independence of Europe, [Continued cheers.] Already, even without territorial aggrandizement, the policy pursued by Russia has in a great measure placed the nations of Germany in a state of dependence. Several foreign Goverments, but poses, but will cardially and zealously support, more particularly those of Germany, have been acted upon by Russia with a strength and fluence which have been, and always will be. The profession of Whig faith, by those who exercised to check education, the free expresare in favor of holding a White Basis Conven- | sion of opinion, and that progress which is estion, is all sham. In the name of truth much sential to civilization. [Cheers.] The object falsehood is perpetrated. The real object of of the Emperor of Russia has been to render the movement is to defeat the Whig party .- other countries dependent upon him. From Those at the head of the movement think that the papers which have already been laid upon their object can be best subserved by professing the table of the House, your lordships must have to be whige, as by this means they think they | seen at once that the submission of Austria to will catch under the locofoco deadfall honest the designs of the Emperor of Russia upon Turand unsuspecting whigs by using Whig bait .- key was taken for granted, and that with re-These men do not expect by this movement to spect to Prussia she was not thought worthy do anything towards accomplishing a change of mention at all. [Hear.] And even after in the Basis of represention. They do not de- all that had passed, even in the course of this sire democrats to unite with them; but they very year, after Austria and Prussia had signwish to decoy from the support of the Whig ed the protocols condemning the conduct of candidate all the Whigs that are green enough the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Russia to be humbugged by them. A similar move- sent a convention for the German Powers to ment, for a similar object, it will be recollect- sign for his advantage, and did not authorize ed, was made two years ago. We trust that his agent to give an answer to the Emperor of our Western whig brethren are alive to the Austria himself, when he asked what the polimachinations of the enemy. No means, how- cy of the Emperor of Russia would be in the ever vile, will be spared to injure our cause event of signing that convention. Nor would the Emperor of Russia even say whether he would cross the Danube or not. | Hear, hear. | But the conventions and propositions of the Emperor of Russia were rejected in a manner well calculated to maintain the dignity and independence of Austria and Prussia. [Loud cheers.] And here, my lords, let me repeat what I have said before, that this country has every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of acted, by request, as Secretary of the above Austria. [Cheers.] She has behaved in an meeting, and approve of the resolutions, I do honorable and straightforward manner throughnot expect to exert my influence in dividing or out the negotiations with Russia, and she means and resources of the State will prudently cated in the plainest and most satisfactory man- small favors as they can bestow! Poor Pierce, creant to our Whig Convention in the nomina- every thing she could for the preservation of weakening the party of the State, or prove re- has done, in her own way and at her own time, peace and to maintain the integrity of Turkey. Loud cheers.

"I believe she has now placed her army upon a war like footing, and only this evening I received a communication stating the position of her different forces, which now amount to one hundred and thirty thousand men, indepenthat important personage so conspicuously into dently of her troops upon the frontier. There is a difference, however, in the mode of action between Austria and Prussia. The latter Power is desirous of exercising a perfect neuas is now about to be waged upon the frontiers of both counties, it will be impossible for either Power to preserve neutrality. At all events, nothing could be more injurious or fatal to the best interests of both these countries than a protracted war, and nothing could be better or them than a short and decisive contest .-But if the two great German powers be divided the result will inevitably be in favor of revolutions, and therefore favorable to the present inwhile a third suggests that he is the man in a terests of Russia. [Hear, hear.] If these powers, however, proceed in accordance with pop-ular opinion, which is every day more and more against Russia, it cannot be for one moment doubted that the ultimate result will be favorable to German independence. [Loud cheers.] That power which refuses to lend itself to the designs of Russia will transfer to itself all the popular sympathy of Germany, and into the hands of that Power will be committed the future destinies of the German nation.

> The "Raleigh Giraffe," which has never been entirely free from party bias, has doffed its neutrality and hoisted the black flag of locofocoism. The name of the paper has been changed to the "Metropolitan Democrat."

CIRCULATION .- The number of stamps issued to the London papers is an infallible index to their circulation. In 1851 the number issued 13.225,000; in 1853, 13.909,000. This is more than six times the circulation of any other En-

SNUFF AND LONGEVITY .- There is now living prospect of continuing to do so for some time vet, before her candle of life is smuffed out.

PARDONS THEM .- The Queen of Spain has pardoned the buccaneers captured duing the ill-fated Lopez expedition to Cuba. The priseners, wherever detained, are to be set free, and allowed to go wherever they please, with the exception of Cuba or Porto Rico.

A visiter at Ningara Falls was asked if he knew what the little steamer that goes under the fall was made of? "Of wood and iron, I suppose?" was the reply. "No sir," said the interrogator, very coolly. "She is 'Maid of the Mist!" Smart fellow that.