"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1854.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

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

Mr HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Alabama, is our Genson, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Samuel D Mr. C. W. JAMES, No I Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, sour General Traveling Agent for the Western States and

M. L. Wisemen, A. L. Childs, and Dr. Wm. Irwin. Receipt Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by Wm. est, John Collins, James Deering, E. A. Evans, Thomas D. Nice, Joseph Hammit, Joseph Button, Robert W. Morrison Edward W. Wiley, William L. Waterman, H. J Riddick, J . Macken, Thomas A. Tobin and D. S. Peance

THE LOCOFOCO PLATFORM. AGAIN.

We have already called public attention to any thing or nothing Resolutions, of the late

again. The second Resolution, laudatory of President Pierce, is as follows:

Resolved, That President Pierce, by his Inaugural Address and Annual Message, and by his devotion to the constitution and right- of the States therein manifested, has signally justified the expectations of the American Democracy, in elevating him to the distinguished poboldly avowed by him, he will place himself. American Presidents.

How equivocal! "By his Inaugural address and message, and by his devotion to the constitution and rights of the States, therein manifescracy, and in the administration of the Government thus boldly avowed by him, he will place himself, &c." Not "HAS placed himse f." No, the most rabid amongst them could not quite stomach such a bare-faced misrepresenas that would have been! It may be true, that some of them tried to go the whole figure, but then the ghost of the decapitated Bronson rose up before them -the eyes of Van Buren "laughing with very gladness" for having been re-established by Pierce, in the locofoco household, fell upon them,-the letters of Cushing and Guthrie thrusting the power of the long, gaunt, lean visages of the many freesoilers appointed to fat offices by Pierce, passed before their imaginations, and they were made to pause, and, in that pause, they con cluded, that to say "Pierce HAS administered the Government upon the principles of his Inaugural and Message" would make even the Brigadier himself blush for their subserviency, and expel from amongst themselves all truth and honor! They have praised his promises but they have said nothing, and could not have said any thing, commendatory of his performances and fulfilment of those promises !- been growing every day. . For once have they shown scruples. We commend them for it. But how small the virtue! They could not assert boldly the truth, but by the device of language endeavored to suppress -rmined to do right, and say "President Pierce ins not admin istered the Government on the principles of his Inaugural and Message, and may follow fawning." therefore has not placed himself high in the list of American Presidents?" Why did they not thus sneak? They knew it to be the truth. and nothing but the truth! Out of the mouths of their own friends he is convicted. Did the ionr of Executive disfavor overcome this spirit of independence? Shame! shame, that in a tree country there should be such servility .-"If he will-he will." But then he can't, gantlemen, for he is in the hands of a set of men, so dishonest, corrupt, selfish and unpariotic, that he has been long since driven to for on every tittle of the principles contained in his boasted Inaugural!

The next Resolutions to which we ask the serious consideration of every voter of the State are those on the subject of the Public Lands. They are first:

Besolved. That the public lands are the countrol property of the people of the United States, and therefore any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one

the cormorant desires and demands of Western | wholesome subjection and order. States and immense Rail Road Companies in But it is in vain to expect order, discipline.

proved, that the people-those who have to pay tent general, especially when it is known that of all justice, "we come out from amongst you." departments. But what does the locofoco party of the State

their next Resolution : should be held as a common fund and disposed of for the common benefit of all-first, in the payment of the public debt and then in defray-

common necessaries of life

Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, J. T. Dent, P. D. Yieser, C. ly, that the longer they are held, the sooner they and strife. A Soule, a Birland and a Gads-Indiana, Illinois, Missonri, lowa and Wisconsin. ist one of the other extreme was rewarded other States, contributed both treasure and the double-faced, disingenuous, intended to mean | blood to acquire. It is only by insisting now north and the south, who agreed in nothing on our rights in this property, that we can ever locofoco Convention. But there is so much in expect to obtain them. Delay will be ruinous. them which demands animadversion and cen- But according to the wisdom of the locofoco of for the common benefit of all?" 1. For the payment of the National debt. 2. For defraying the expenses of the Government. But is it not well known that the "glorious Democratic Tariff," which has received such high laudations from them, is paying off the public debt as rapidly as the creditors are willing to have it discharged, besides meeting the expenses of the sition be now fills; and in the administration Government? Do they wish this tariff altered? of the government upon the principles thus Has it not been settled long since, as Democrawhere he deserves to stand, high in the list of tic policy, that "the lands should cease to be a source of revenue?" But "they are to go to defray the expenses of the Government, so as to reduce the taxes now imposed upon the common necessaries of life." Now, this is genuine deted, he has justified the expectations of the Amer. Imagoguism. What man of half sense supposes that the proceeds from the sales of the public lands, going annually into the Treasury, will or can possibly affect materially, if at all, the duties under the present Tariff? If they were sufficiently large in amount to effect such a purtation and falsification of the truth of history | Pose, yet, we all know, that they would be apblied to some other purposes, to open harbors, or build Roads, or clean out Rivers for the Northwestern States. Would it not, under any circumstances, he better applied, to pay off our present State debt, extend our improvements.

The difference between the Whigs and locoadministration into the State elections,-the | focos on this most vitally important issue is amount the States according to their representation in Congress: The latter for keeping them for revenue, when they know they will be squanis the difference. Let the People answer!

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"There is no disguising the fact that the democratic party, powerful and triumphant as it was twelve months ago, is now supine, indifferent, and distrustful. There is no disguising the fact that the elements of opposition have

A universal distrust has grown up among the people, even among the truest and sternest deocrats, who believe that they have been duped, defrauded, and cheated, and that the high places of the government are surrounded by t? Why did they not speak out like men, de- mean, low and contemptible men, that keep off from higher sources every expression of honesty and disinterestedness, and do but "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift

> The above precions confession is from the Washington Sentinel, a staunch democratic paper, and therefore good authority; especially when, as in the present instance, its testimony is wrung from it as from an unwilling witness, and it is compelled to speak whether it will or

> And what a tale does it unfold, -what reflecions does it not suggest! "A universal dis trust has grown up among the people, even amongst the truest and sternest democrats" !-And why? How has it happened that an ad ministration, coming into power one short year ago upon a sweeping wave of popularity, with a majority almost unprecedented, is now looked upon with such distrust even by "the trues: and sternest" of those by whose efforts it was

These questions are easily answered: In the first place, the democrats took care to bring forward as their candidate for President a of the States would be unjust and unconstitut man whose whole strength consisted in his having done nothing, and in his being com-If they had stopped here, the inference might | paratively unknown. In the next place, there have been easily drawn, that the disposition of was a general banding together of antagonisms hem for the benefit of all the States would be and extremes; the softs and the hards; the inst and constitutional. Perhaps this wedge freesoilers of the north, with the fire-enters and was driven in, for the benefit of the Land dis- secessionists of the south, who were brought to tribution Democrats, who in the last Congress- gether by a common hope of victory, and a anal election exhibited so much patriotic ardor common expectation of being rewarded with to behalf of the rights of our People in this "the spoils of office." This was at once a "common property." They may even yet be stimulus to action and a temporary bond of gulled by it. But let it be remembered that the union. But victory severed the bond and at last plank in this platform endorses the Balti- once arrayed the various factions against each more platform which declares the distribution other, like so many wolves fighting for the car or the proceeds of the lands (or the lands them- case they had united to run down. This, of s Aves, as the "Standard" and the leaders have course, shattered the party; but had ther niways contended) anconstitutional. This Re- | been an able, experienced, firm, inflexible. solution places the locofoco party in a direct | honest and upright man at its head, one who hostile ascitude to the just rights of our State in | looked to the honor and welfare of the country this "common property." Under no contingen- and whose line of policy was run by that com v, if they have any regard for their Constitu- pass alone, one in whose honesty of purpose. conal scruples, can they do any thing to ad- judgment and capacity the people could place vance the distribution of the lands amongst the confidence, he would, despite the contentions States, by which our rights can be secured, be- of factions for the spoils of office, have won the One this vast property is absorbed to gratify respect of the nation and held his party in

ever recreant to our rights the leaders may have commanded by a weak, vascillating, incompethe taxes to support our schools, and build up promotion is given to favorites and flatterers, and extend our Internal Improvements,-will not to gallantry and merit, and corruption ristand firm, and say to such men, so regardless ots in the quarter-master's and commissariat's

General Pierce know that he was elected by propose to do with these lands? Hear them in a temporary combination of extremes and antagonisms, and he had the folly to think he Resolved, That the public lands, being the could bind these together after he was elected, common property of the people of all the States, by "the cohesive power of public plunder," which was at once showered upon them, to the utter neglect of the true, conservative, solid, ing the expenses of the federal government, so union men, who constituted the great body as to reduce the taxes now imposed upon the and centre of the party. These, and the country generally, were equally surprised and dis-This is indeed a bright idea! They "should gusted to witness the bestowal of offices upon be held" and yet should be "disposed of for the men who, if distinguished for anything, it was common benefit of all." Now, does not the ex- for their efforts to dissolve the Union, or at perience of the last ten years prove conclusive- least to stir up sectional jeniousies, hatreds will be squandered, for the benefit of the North- den were sent abroad from the south to conwestern States? Look at the immense grants ciliate the fire-enters; while, to satisfy and win which have been made for the benefit of Ohio, the freesoilers of the north, for every secession-Nearly 30,000,000 of acres have been bestowed, with office. The whole policy and aim of the upon them, whilst North Carolina has never re- administration has been to distribute "the ceived a foot of this land which she, as well as spoils"; and, in doing so, to keep the accounts exactly balanced between the ultras of the but a violent batred to the compromise measures of 1850, and to the Union itself.

It is impossible, thank God, for any party to sure that we must pay our respects to them platform, how should these lands be "disposed hold together any great length of time, or to command its own or the respect of the world, ana, is one of the most extraordinary movements which comes into power with no higher aims than to win and share among themselves the spoils of victory. It is the sole principle upon which pirates and highway robbers band together. Against such a combination, the moral, cirtuous portion of the community will always, sooner or later, rise in opposition. And the people are now rising in opposition to the administration and the party, for this very reason; and they will continue to array them selves in opposition to a President and Cabinet who, to use the language of the Sentinel, at the head of this article, are "surrounded by mean, low, and contemptible men," and who are utterly without influence or weight, moral

> Contrasted with such an administration, how bright, patriotic, able and elevated does that of the dignified, the prudent, the wise and pure- ber of the Senate of the United States should | the blessings of health, so, deprived of the beneminded FILLMORE appear!

LITERARY NOTICE.

Russia as it is-By Count A. De Gurowski,

The author of this book is a distinguished advance our education, so as to lessen the present | Polish Count who, thirty years ago, was driven Polish Count who, thirty years ago, was driven askipinself "where am 1?" In what country? board. He had always been the friend of Internal exile from his fatherland by the political tem- what age of the world? Am I among civilized, nal Improvements. He was in favor of the extenpests that overwhelmed it, as well as other parts | christian men, or savages and pagans? Is this | sion of the Central Rail Road, East and West. of Europe. For many of these years he resided The former go for dividing the lands in different parts of Russia, but has now in his old age become a citizen of this country. To I a citizen of the United States,-that Republic | replied that he was Turning then, said the one as ignorant of the Russian Empire as ourselves, the book would be very instructive and dered for the benefit of the new States! This interesting at any time, but it is especially so in the present aspect of Eastern affairs. The information it contains seems to be derived not only from reliable sources, but from the personal observation of the writer himself, who, in his earlier life, was an almost unqualified admirer of Czarism, and still entertains enthusiastic notions of the high destiny to be fulfilled by Panslavism. A thorough change has come over him with regard to the former, but none relative to the latter, which he thinks is preordained to play a most important part in the great drama of the world's history. In fact

Panelavism is his idol. In the closing paragraph of the work, the rich and the poor!

"In the pages of this book an attempt has been made to show that in the nature, and in he feelings of the Russian people, as well as in s institutious, and in its present or eventual geographical extension, are contained seeds of ter destinies for the whole slave race, and omises of a civilized and peaceful onward march for the European world. The time, the hour, for the unfolding and growth of these gems-thickly veiled now-will be revealed and sounded by the ever-watchful genius of hu-

The reader will, perhaps, be disappointed with the views presented in the last chapter with respect to the denouement of present vents in the East. In the imminent crisis low pending, as in several past ones, history, which seldom commits errors, stands opposed, as he thinks, to the sympathies and excited feelngs that exist in this country in behalf of Turkey. He regards these feelings and good wishes ent seemingly well deserved. But the Ottoman Empire, in his opinion, is rapidly approaching ts end; and that all powers of Europe or of the world cannot prevent its "manifest destiny." - hat inexorable history marches onward, unfolding events from its womb, unmindful of the clamors or sufferings of the day, and that when he Czar and Czarism, as tools used by the gewill be broken and shattered and thrown aside is worthless. This reminds us to say that the out politico-theological views, with which we propriation bill. are not disposed to agree. He lived too long a ime of his exile in Paris, and was too intimate with that great communist, Fourier. But for these things, which occasionally slip out, we hould not hesitate to yield the book a very igh commendation; and indeed we do regard l'o be had at Pomeroy's.

Mr. Bragg's letter of acceptance ap- dwellings. pears in the last "Standard." It partakes of he character of the resolutions adopted by the vasive and non-committal.

The Hon. DANIEL M. BARRINGER, late Minister to Spain, arrived at New York on We suppose he has gained his refinement, like that section of the Union. But we trust, how- esprit du corps, courage and pride in an army Friday, on the steamer Pacific from Liverpool. that of sugar, by means of blood.

MR. ROGERS' SPEECH.

We publish, in full, in our issue of to-day, the recent speech of the Hon. Sion H. Rogers, this District, upon the disposition of the Pubconsideration of the people, as alike accurate in its statement of facts and able in argument .-A gentleman of high distinction in Washington thus writes us concerning Mr. Rogers' effort:

"Your Representative made his debut on Friday last, in the House, on Bennett's Land Bill, and I assure you he did himself great honor,and reflected credit, not only upon his immediare constituency, but upon the State from which he comes. No young man has made, during the present session of Congress, so successful an

N. C. RAIL ROAD.

We learn that the laying of iron on the Western extension of the N. C. Railroad, leading om this place, will be commenced on Monday next. It is probable that there may be some appropriate ceremonies upon the occasion.

After a suspension of a few weeks for the purpose of refitting, the "Milton Chronicle" has again made its appearance, looking "as neat as a new pin" in its bran new dress.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1854. The off ring of the following resolution in the Senare vesterday, by Mr. Slidell, of Louisi-

and significant signs of the present day : -"RESOLVED, That the Committee on Foreign Keinrions be claim it to be communicated to Congress immediately on its

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the ton, Weller, and Everett.

sident to let loose, by proclamation, all the filli- it to Gov. Reid as a hobby. busters of the country, to make war upon their a wn account, and at their own cost and ris expeditions and enlist their men in the cities | feelingly expressed. and forts of "themodel Republic," is a thing so strange and unlooked for, that one is forced to of the North; or is it the 19th century, and am

atter, what is our "manifest destiny?" himself to the teeth, goes to the school bouse. school master, deliberately insults him, and was not in favor of borrowing money to build which he went, -and when tried for murder is Hall, Columbia, happy land."

States Government, read Mr. Buchanan a lec- | ces of the State will prudently allow!" dinner given to Lord Elgin, in London that the Nothing definite, nothing tangible. No direct time would speedily come, when it would be as pledge of assistance to Internal Improvements. discreditable to war upon private property upon | either those commenced or to be commenced. the high seas, as it now was for a general to but simply a vague declaration, that "such fur The organ goes in for privateering, or what has | &c., will "prudently" allow. What a miseraheretofore been considered by all truly enlight- ble, equivocal Resolution was this. It amounened, christian and philanthropic men, as a relic ted to nothing, and the Democrats knew it .and against which our own government has relied to make the people believe him an Interproudly taken the lead in opposition.

The veto of the Insane Poor Bill is prepared and will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. The ments of Rivers and Harbors, and in this con-President will demonstrate to the entire satis. nection referred to our own Bar, and paid a faction of every body who wishes to be convin- high compliment to the efforts of Mr. Badger ced, that the United States have no right to dis- in procuring through the Senate an appropri pose of their public lands for the benefit of the ation of \$200,000 for its improvement. He alwhole people; that they have a right to give so commented upon the efforts of Mr. Ashe in away just as much as they please to the new the same cause; and while he charged Mr. States, to Railroad companies, Colleges, Schools, of our people as generous, and to a certain ex- Academies, Deaf and Dumb Institutions, and, in fact, to any company or institution whatever, in those States, but have not the right to give any lands for any purpose, good, bad or indifferent, to any of the old States, or in any way or may be benefitted thereby; and if the people of the Old North State, which surrendered her lands to the United States, upon condition ation for his own port, when he steadily refus-"that said lands shall be disposed of for the ed to vote for appropriations for other ports, on common benefit of the United States," don't like the ground that it was un Constitutional to do ius of history, have fufilled their work, they it, why, then, they may lump it, and be hanged so. to them; who cares? not the President, nor the

The House's this week engaged on Territo-OBSERVER.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT AT LOUIS-EFFIGY!!!

consequences are anticipated. A REFINED GENTLEMAN .- Nicholas boasts of

GEN. DOCKERY IN WILMINGTON.

According to appointment, Gen. Dockery addressed the people of this County at the Court House yesterday afternoon. The Court Room was filled to overflowing; indeed we have rarelie Domain, and commend it to the attentive ly witnessed at any political meeting in this place so large an assemblage. Apart from the interest which ordinarily attaches to the discussion of political subjects, was felt that natural regard by the Republican Whigs for the success in debate, as well as at the polls, of their candidate, comparatively as he was a stranger. In the discussion which took place between Gen. ockery and S. J. Person, Esq , (who appeared for Mr. Bragg.) we are sure we speak the conviction of the Whigs present, that our candi date bore himself with an ability, candor, and honesty worthy of all commendation. He surprised and delighted his hearers. We had expected a plain, straight forward, strong speech; but he added to all this such an intimate knowl edge of the subjects he discussed, and illustrated them so forcibly, yet so clearly, with so much ease and terseness, that we felt that the Whig cause had an able, a very able defender and supporter in him. Of this conclusion, we imagine, were the Lococrats, before the end of the discussion, for it cannot be denied, that he ore off the honors in this fight.

George Davis, Esq., having introduced in be coming terms, the General to the audience, he, after a few introductory remarks, took up the subject of Constitutional Reform, and avowed himself in favor of Free Suffrage. He had always been its advocate, and contended that the people desired this change in the Constitution, and that he was ready to give it to them. The Democrats had talked, and promised, and legislated upon this subject, but what had it all a mounted to; after running the State to very great expense, the people were as far from get ting this change, as in the ourset. He contended that the shortest, cheapest, surest mode to have this change effected, would be the mode proposed by the Whigs, that of a Convention. By a Convention properly organized, composed as it would be of the ablest men in the State, elected for the purpose, such change in the organic law as might be deemed essential could he made, and be ratified by the people in one sixth the time required by the Legislature mode. and at much less expense. He was not afraid to rrust the people. The Constitution was safer in their hands than in those of politicians who tinker at it for political advancement .-Senate, to whom the resolution is referred, con- In this connection, he paid a high comsists of Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Clay- pliment to the distinguished men who composed the Convention of 1835, and gave a slight The proposition is no more nor less, than to history of Free Suffrage, which he said was the inquire into the expediency of allowing the Pre- i bantling of Mr Cobb, of Geo., who kindly gave

Gen. Dockery nextreferred to Common Schools, upon whomsoever they please; either the Cu-1 at times eloquent. He alluded to the blessings bans, the Mexicans, the Canadians, or any other of Education, and his own limited opportunities people upon the habitable globe! That a mem when young. As a sick man could appreciate rise in his seat and deliberately propose to let i fits of a good education, as he had been, he knew slip all the discontented spirits of the land, all how to appreciate them. His head was now who have every thing to gain and nothing to silvered by age, but all his exertions had been, lose by any adventure or enterprise, however | and would be, to extend as far as possible the mad or desperate, to give free license to all selvantages of education over all the State. His New York-D. Appleton and Company, 1854, privateers, pirates and buccaniers to fit out their remarks on this head were appropriate, and

On the subject of Internal Improvements, he was, as in all things else, candid and above the 8th, 9th or 10th century, and am I among | When recently at Edenton, Mr. Bragg, his Dethe vikings or sea ravens, pirates and robbers mogratic competitor, had asked him whether he was in favor of the extension; he had promptly founded by Statesmen and Patriots, and once General, to Mr. Bragg, I asked him whether he presided over by George Washington? If the also was in favor of the extension. Mr. Bragg replied, that he had no right to catechise him! The son of wealth, family and station, arms asked him again, and received the same reply! I then charged him with dodging, and asked calls out the harmless, unsuspecting, unarmed | him the further question, whether he (Mr. Bragg) then, because the latter raises his hand, shoots this extension, and he replied THAT HE WAS NOT! acquitted! and now a Senator proposes to abol- Road was ever constructed without borrowing h the law against fitting out armed expedi- money, unless it might be the case of the Rail tions in the United States, against any nation or Roads west, which were built by donations of people with whom we are at peace! Truly we the public lands. He commented upon the are a law-loving and a law-abiding people !- Resolutions of the Democratic Convention on We have a country where "every man may sit | this subject, upon which Mr. Bragg, from being under his own vine and fig tree, and there are a strong anti-Internal Improvement man, had none to molest and make afraid," for the LAW planted himself, and showed its utter insinceriprotects the innucent, and punishes the guilty, ty and speciousness. What did it amount to. and Justice knows no distinction between the Generalities. Resolved, &c., "that it would be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid, &c., The Union, the great organ of the United &c., as a just regard for the means and resourure a few days since, for venturing to express is "a just regard?" Who is to be judge?he hope, in some remarks made by him at the | When will it be prudent to make appropriation ? ourn and destroy private dwellings on land .- | ther aid' should be rendered, as "a just regard." of the barbarous ages, unjust and inhuman : Yet this was the Resolution on which Mr. Bragg

nal Improvement man. General Dockery next alluded to the improvegards this very important business, because he believed he would exert himself in behalf of the ed that thus far his efforts had been unavailing and proceeded to explain the reasons therefor. It was impossible to obtain appropriations so long as the Democratic doctrine prevailed; for no member of Congress could get an appropri-On the subject of the Public Lands and their

On the subject of the Public Lanas and their disposal by Congress, General Dockery was terms, particulars, &c., apply to PENELOPE SMITH. clear and satisfactory. He gave a succinct hisaccomplished writer, on several occasions, lets rial business, and the Senate on the Indian ap. tory of the question and claimed for North Carolina her just, equitable and religious share of the Public Domain. Mr. Bragg, his competitor, had declared that he would not see North VILLE-IMMENSE INDIGNATION Carolina a beggar at the foot of the General MEETING-THE WARDS BURNT IN Government. Nor would be; he wished her legal share only, and he deemed it true manli BALTIMORE, May 2. - A dispatch received here ness to insist upon our rights. The Lands were from Louisville, Ky., states that tremendous being given away. It was perfectly Constitu excitement prevails there, in consequence of the tional for the New States to receive them, but as exceedingly interesting and instructive .- acquittal of the Wards. An immense indignatit was un Constitutional for North Carolina to tion meeting has been held there, and the Wards | do so. This was Democratic logic. Democrats all burnt in effigy directly in front of their own argued that the Lands should be used to meet the expenses of Government; but the time had Resolutions were passed unanimously, de. come, according to Gen. Cass. one of the great nouncing the Hon. John J. Crittenden in most Democratic lights, when Gen. Jackson's presevere terms, and requesting him to resign his diction was verified, and the lands were no lon-Jonvention which nominated him, - being vague, seat in the Senate of the United States. Serious ger necessary as a source of revenue. We had now a surplus in the Treasury of \$30,000,000. and it was daily increasing. The General alluded to his vote on Bennett's Land Bill, (in rebeing a refined gentlemen-excessively refined. ply to remarks by Mr. Person) and stated that although the bill did not render to North Carolina her full justice, yet that he voted for it on |

the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread, and he would vote for it again were he in Congress. His remarks on this subject were extended, and we cannot follow him as

we would wish. The Editor of the Raleigh Standard, said the General, was very desirous of knowing his position on the Nebraska Bill. He, the General had no disguises; he would gratify him. While repudiating the doctrine of squatter sovereignand stating that the bill contained excepnable features, yet, that recognizing as it did a southern principle, were be in Congress, he would vote for it. He occupied ground similar to that of Mr. Badger and of Mr. Kerr on this subject. But, why did not the Democrate pass the bill; they had a large majority in the House; he should not be surprised in the event of its defeat, that the Whigs would be made

esponsible for it. In the course of his remarks, the General paid a deserved compliment to the enterprise. and prosperity of Wilmington; spoke of the contest in which he was engaged; that terminate as that contest may, his best energies hould always be as they had heretofore been, for the development of the resources of North Carolina, and for the prosperity and true greatness of the whole State.

He made a decidedly favorable impression ipon our people. Plain, honest, unassuming there is nothing of the politician about him. You know him at once to be a frank, manly, eliable man, no flummery, above board, sinere, in whose statements the people may rely. He is a much stronger man in debate, too, than had been supposed; ready, armed at all points, equal to the emergency. He "woolled" his democratic adversary yesterday in beautiful style; turned the tables on him amid roars of aughter; brushed away his sophistries with an the result of the interview; more smiling faces of her death. The others, having emigrated we have not seen for a long while.

is argument, nor Gen. Dockery's rejoinder .- | respected and leved by all her neighbors. We may allude to these to-morrow. The discussion occupied the whole of the afternoon, and was conducted with courtesy and good hu-

Gen. Dockery left this morning to speak at mithville, pursuant to appoinment. He will return this afternoon, and to night leave in the cars for Whitesville .- Wil. Herald.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Both parties in this State, by their respective latforms, evince their kindly feelings towards e Common School system. If democratic extravagance had not deprived us of the fourth nstalment under the distribution bill passed by Congress, (in 1836 we believe,) our Common Schools might now occupy much higher ground than they do. Indeed if democrats would now in us in the demand for our share of the pube lands, we should soon have in our power to keep up our schools the whole year round, and educate every poor girl and boy in the State .- H How stands Mr. Bragg affected towards the Schools? What has he done for the education of the children of the State? Does he claim North Carolina's portion of the public domain for the purpose, among others, of enlightening the benighted children of the poor and ignorant? In this respect General Dockery's conduct has been above all praise. He is not only for getting North Carolina's share of the public lands, be applied to purposes of education and internal improvements, but he has shown his faith by his works. Of his private means, carned by the sweat of his brow under the scorching suns of summer, he has frequently and liberally contributed to seminaries of learning, and particuarly to Wake Forest College, of which he has been a generous benefactor. But it is in his own county, and amongst his own neighbors, that his zeal for the education of the poor child of misfortune and want has been most conspicuously displayed. He was Chairman of the Board of Common Schools in Richmond County; and in order to save the money for the use f those for whom it was designed, he took his compass and two of his own sons for chain-carriers, and, at his own expenses, laid off the whole country in School Districts. And, when it is recollected that the County of Richmond is more than sixty miles long, and over thirty broad at some points, the magnitude of this labor, as well as the generous and patriotic impulses by which it was prompted, may be estimated by every one. Day after day and week after week, through the burning sandhills between Lumber River and the South Carolina line, he toiled on, looking for and earing for no other reward than that which he might find in the smiles of an approving conscience and the blessings of those scattered residents to whose doors he was striving to bring the benefits of education for their poor children. When our system of Common Schools shall have approximated perfection-When the blessing of education shall have reached every hut and hamlet in the land, and "bosoms pregnant with celestial fire," though now buried beneath the rubbish of poverty or enveloped in clouds of misfurtune, shall shed abroad their light to dazzle and astonish the nations of the earth, General Duckery may be looked back to as one of the most zealons and efficient supporters of a machinery by which results so grand shall have been accomplished. And shall such a man as this he denounced as a low demagogue and an uncombed clown, because he can't talk Spanish, or so emphasize the syllables of his words as

to please the aristocratic ears of the democracy? No! The people of the State will sustain him. The poor boys of North Carolina, who know the difficulties of getting an education while the iron wheel of poverty is crushing them to the earth, will gather around their warm hearted benefactor, and with their own sinewy arms bear him triumphatly to the Chair of State. maugre all the grins and grimaces of the pampered aristocracy .- Fay. Argus.

Lots for Sale! THE undersigned offers for sale FOUR VAL-UABLE LOTS in the Eastern suburbs of the own, near Dr. Watson's late residence, and Mr

Putney's. Persons desiring to purchase will be

afforded an opportunity of examining them. For

May 5th, 1854.

Fresh Pickles! A Fresh supply of Pickles just received and for sale at ANTONIO PIZZINI'S, May 5th, 1854. New Confectionary Store.

FIRST PREMIUM! SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS. THIS Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the best now in use in the State. Seven Hundred of them are now running in North Carolins, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability. some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different smut Machines to make room for this. They are

South Lowell, Orange co, April 11. tf-80

OBITUARY. In Oxford, N. C., on Thursday afternoon

April 27th, 1854, of enlargement of the heart, Thomas Mertter Atkinson, youngest son of the late Gen. Roger P. Atkinson, of Vicksburg, Miss., and Margaret M. Atkinson, aged 17 years and 28 days. Thus, in the morning of life, has gone down to the dust and the grave one who was universally esteemed by his soquaintance and dearly beloved by his relations for his gentleness and urbanity of character, his lofty sense of honor and integrity, and his uniform observance of the proprieties of life. His loss was awfully sudden and unexpected, and he has left a deeply distressed mother and fond sister wrapped, as it were, in the darkest mantle of sadness and mourning. He left many relations, and, without one exception, they are most painfully impressed with their sudden bereasement, and mourn in deep sincerity the death of one so admirable in all that adorns character or beautifies life. Whilst they sorrow for his untimely and early loss, they are yet consoled with a firm and well grounded hope, that, in throwing of the fetters that bound him to this world, he but enrobed himself in the radiant garments of everlasting salvation, and now rests a happy angel in the boson of his God.

Petersburg and Richmond papers please copy. On the 23d April, at the residence of Mr. Louis Thompson, in Madison Co., Miss., Wm. Sutton, M. D., formerly of Bertie Co., N. C .-He was an affectionate son and honorable and high toned gentleman.

In Nash County, on the 15th of April, at the residence of William Whitly, Mrs. Mary Daniel, wife of Seinn Daniel, dec'd, in the ninetyfifth year of her age. The deceased has left an interesting family of five children, only two on hand. The Whigs were delighted with of whom, however, were near her at the time to the far West, have yet to receive the sad Mr. Person replied for Mr Bragg at much news, that their mother is no more! Mrs. night. We have not the space to day to follow Daniel lived an upright and exemplary life,

> Spirit of the Age please copy. HENRY MARSDEN WADDELL, ESQ.

There is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song-a me mory of the dead to which we turn even from the devotion of the living. When such a man as Henry Waddell diesso young, and yet so rich in the best gifts of nature, culture, social position and chosen companionship, bereaved assection cannot content itself with the bare, brief subouncement of the fact lat-ly made in the Register.
"His desert speaks loud, and we should wrong it

To lock it in the wards of covert boson When it deserves, with characters of brass. A forted residence 'gainst the tooth of time, And razure of oblivion."

Mr. Waddell was universally beloved and esteemed for his goodness of heart, his high-toned honor, his polished man-ners, his irreproachable morsis. His mind was of a high order. His scholastic attainments solid and expansive. His reading well-airceted and fruitful. He was admitted to the Bar in 1850; but the feebleness of his health, that forecast ing shadow of his pretostare departure arece. ging in the practice of so laborious a profession.

Having spent 3 years in Louisiana, he returned to North Carolina in June. 1833. Hillsboro had been for many years the family residence, but, like Petrarch's Vaucluse, it had become too painfully elequent of a rare heasty and bright ness that, with an angulic daughter, had recently passed sway; and Mr. Waddell removed with them to this place (

This valuable accession to our society was most agreeably enhanced by Mr. Waddell's marriage, in Hillsboro, September 1853, to Miss E. B. Browning, of Mississippi.

From this time, with occasional relapses, his health seamed died, and so sudden and stuming has been the blow to the young wife, the still drooping parents, the idelizing material aunt, and the tenderly attached brothers, that they can with ifficulty realize the abounding consolutions with which the

difficulty realize the abounding consolutions with which the Divine Comforter would bind up their broken hearts.

Yes! though Peath has a sting, and the grave a victory, we are the despoiled, not he; ours the angulsh, not his!

Mr. Waddell had been deeply concurred on the subject of religion for some years. For a while he doubted some of the distinctive doctrines of the Gespel of Christ. But when fully satisfied upon these points, he made a public profession of his faith, and was baptized by Rev. Dr. Wheat, of the Episcopal Church, in December last, was confirmed by Rishop Atkinson, in February, and has since regularly received the ascrament of the Lord's Supper.

zinson, in February, and has since regularly received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

The most striking characteristics of Mr. Waddell's religious development were his tenderness of conscience, his humflity, and the superiority of his sense of duty to all considerations of mere feeling and convenience. He was very much afraid of being blusself deceived as to his true spiritual condition, and very unwilling that his pastor should think too hyerely and the pastor should think too hyerely and the pastor should be supplied to the condition. ably of it. He humbly and conscientiously sought to put himself in right relations to God and his Church: and twist-ing only in his Divine Redeemer, he bore with the greatest

fortitude the severe suffering of the mortal hour, and, as I doubt not, is now "with Christ, which is for the better," than even hie favored earthly lot. Yee, thus would faith console "You wished him long life; he is alive forever more-b youd the reach of sickness or decay. You wished him wealth, honor and happiness. He has an inheritance incorruptible, undedied, and that fadeth not away. You hoped for him a further development of his goodly powers, a wider sphere of action and successful enterprise. He was but at school here. action and successful enterprise. He was but at school here, and is now gone home, to a nobler theatre of action, and more glorious enterprises, with more fruitful vistories and more enduring triumphs. You wished him blast companionship. He has met the warm welcome of kindred saints and angels. You had fondly hoped to have him with you amid the cares and trinis of life. He is not gone for off to a region of forcetfulness. He has not ceased to regard you with a distinguishing affection. He is not dead, but only gone before. He lives more truly shan we who yet strangely pity him and call him poor." him and call him poor him and can him poor."

Thus to the eye of Faith a light from Heaven above the brightness of the sun is shiring round about us, and a voice from the excallent glory, in sweeter tones of more entrancing melody than Harp or Violin give to fustively logance, bids have not desired.

trancing melody than Harp or Violin give to fastival joyance bids bereaved affection, though, perchance, through blinding tears, to "write, from henceforth, that blessed are the dear For myself, Mr. Editor, I can only say with the great En

'In his commendation I am fed; It is a banquet to me. And with the Latin poet, Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit; Nullis flebilior quam nobis. Chapel Hill, May 2, 1824.

Just in Season.

THE subscribers have just received from New York the largest assortment of WALKING ANES, comprising Whalebone, India Rubber. Lignum Vitae, Malacca, Rattan, &c. Also, French and Spanish Fans of all descriptions. Come and see and we will give you satisfaction.

F. MAHLEB & CO. P. S .- On hand a few beautiful gold and silver

fountings, manufactured by H. MAHLER GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS

CCORDING to the provisions of a deed in trust, executed to the undersigned, by "the Deep River Mining and Transportation Compary," to secure a judgment of \$91,042 30, rendered in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in favor of Benjamin P. Mosely and William Beach, against the Company, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, for cash. on Saturday, the 27th of this month, a tract of land, lying in the county of Chatham, N. Carolina, on the waters of Deep River, adjoining the lands of the late Dr. Watson and others, and known as the Farmersville Coal Field-containing by estimation 9874 scres more or less saving and excepting the burisl place of old Mr Burns, Dr. Watson and the children of Mr. Thomas Farish; also, the ground on which the Free School House is located.

And upon said sale and the payment of the purchase money, the undersigned will execute and deliver to the purchasers a conveyance of the said premises, and every part and parcel there of, with the appurtenances in fee simple There are on the premises a good dwelling house, with convenient outhouses; also, a new engine house, built of saud stone, and sundry good houses for

operations. The above lands are esteemed to be as rich in coal as any portion of the Deep River country.— They have already been successfully explored. More particular information can be had of Mr. Platt, on the premises, or of Mr. B. J. Howze, Haywood. JOHN H. REYNOLDS Trustee. May 5th—wid. 37

THE 88th Annual Convention of the Protes ant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of N C. will be held in St. James Church, Wilmington, ou warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill will be held in St. James Church, Wilmington, on any where in the state. Manufactured and sold the 3d Wednesday in May 1854, (being the 17th by JNO. A. McMANNEN, day.) EBW'D. LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y. day.) EBW'D. LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y. May 5, 1854.