

THE RALEIGH TIMES.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTIES."—MILTON.

NEW SERIES.

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TERMS.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid. Money for the Office may be sent by mail at our risk, in payment for subscriptions, advertisements, jobs, &c.

POST OFFICE ON FAYETTEVILLE ST., ONE DOOR BELOW COURT OFFICE.

THE DEMOCRACY give signs of disorganization in regard to the Presidency.—They are for men before principles, and for spoils before men. The Cass men in Pennsylvania protest, because Mr. Buchanan has carried his own State, and they use no honied words in giving utterance to their disappointment. They say that Mr. Buchanan's friends have wantonly disfranchised the people; that they are guilty of flagrant usurpation, and are tyrannical; and therefore that the minority brand the majority, and secede from their deliberations.

We have no doubt that the majority very thoroughly cheated the minority and who can blame the defeated party for expressing their indignation in very decided terms? General Cass, too, is getting some heavy blows in the "Old Dominion." There is a strong Buchanan party there, and a pretty formidable Douglass party. Hear what the Petersburg (Va.) Democrat, a leading party paper, says of the Senator from Michigan, and we give but a specimen:—

The South gallantly supported Cass in the last campaign upon a construction of his Nicholson letter, which, on returning to the Senate, he made haste to repudiate as unreasonable and gratuitous. Shall we be exposed to a like disgrace again? Shall we, after expending pecuniary sufficient to read the riddle of the Sphinx, interpreting his mystic epistle, be subjected to the mortification of a rebuke for our unwarrantable construction? Can the south endorse Cass's doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," promulgated in the Nicholson letter, and solemnly reaffirmed in the Senate? This doctrine Democratic speakers in the last campaign denounced throughout the south, and with indignation denied that Cass maintained it. With what sort of grace can we support him now, when by his own confession we were wrong and the Whigs right in expounding his views of the condition of slavery in the territories? Nor has General Cass commended himself to the favor of the South by coquetting with Kossuth and the interventionists.—His late elaborate speech upon this question is as ambiguous as the Nicholson letter, and it may be that the South might err as widely in interpreting the one as the other. General Cass is doubtless an estimable man, but it is suspected in the South that he wants the elevated, the faultless firmness of the statesman, and this apprehension of itself would be fatal to his fortunes. In addition to all these objections, let it not be forgotten that Cass has been defeated! He has been weighed in the balance, and found wanting; his strength has been tested, and what was it? He has been beaten; he is regarded with pity rather than respect and confidence. Under the leadership of Cass, the party would buckle on their armor with coward hearts and a gloomy foreboding of defeat. Let us, then, select another chieftain: one whose prowess is invincible, and whose name inspires courage and confidence. Of such there are many in the Democratic party; and so long as we can boast a Buchanan, a Douglass, a Dickinson, a Butler, an Allen, and a Walker, we have no need of the broken sword and Delphic letters of Gen. Cass."

The Richmond Enquirer, too, has a correspondent who at length cries out for Availability and Douglass; and for the latter it says, in conclusion of a world of words:—

"The past admonishes us to seek availability in our selection of a candidate.—The canvass of 1848 taught us the sad lesson that a party with honest principles and a just cause, led on by a statesman of consummate talents, spotless character, and world-wide renown, could not resist the wild, enthusiastic support given to a successful, yet incompetent, military chieftain. We pitied argument and reason against military renown, and suffered a crushing defeat."

"No carpet knight is the hero of harmless political tournaments, the dainty child of aristocracy and wealth, or the elaborate creation of pedants and text books. He comes to us covered with the dust of the arena—a worker, not a dreamer, amid the active scenes of life—a hearty, vigorous, strong-minded man, fruitful in resources, calculated above all others to preside over the destinies and direct the energies of a prosperous, flourishing, and young Republic."

The fortunes of the "Young Giant" seem to rise and fall like the thermometer. He has carried no State as yet, however. Michigan is out for Cass; pretty much his stock in trade, so far. Kentucky is for Butler; Pennsylvania for Buchanan; but most of the States are thus far non-committal.

L. Napoleon has been run through by telegraph.

WHIG MEETING IN JONES.

The Whigs of Jones met at Trenton, on the 6th inst. Delegates were appointed and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is proposed by our Whig brethren throughout the State to hold a convention at Raleigh on the 26th of April next for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and also for appointing two delegates to the Whig National Convention; We cordially approve of this recommendation and will join our political friends in redeeming the State from the hands of the "spoils party" and its legitimate offspring—the present executive and Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be empowered to appoint thirty Delegates to the Whig State Convention; and ten delegates to the district Convention for the purpose of choosing a delegate, (and alternate) to the Whig District Convention;—to be held in Greenville Pitt County on the 5th of May next.

Resolved, That no instruction be given to our delegates to the State Convention, but they be left free and untrammelled in the exercise of their judgment, in securing harmony in the deliberation of the convention, and unanimity in the choice of a candidate for Governor, who will command the confidence of the people and ensure the success of our principles.

Resolved, That the series of measures known as the compromise measures do not meet our entire approval, but we will acquiesce in them as pacific and salutary enactments for the security and maintenance of the Union; and we would again warn our Northern brethren that we have borne aggressions to the extreme point of endurance, and any further attempt to aggrandise and oppress us, and wantonly rob us of our Constitutional rights must result in direful consequences to the union of these States.

Resolved, That MILLARD FILLMORE, in discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, has faithfully preserved, protected and defended the constitution of his country; and while his administration has been executed by freeholders and abolitionists, on the one hand, and secessionists on the other, all true lovers of the country do not hesitate to bestow upon it their warmest approbation; and believing it re-elected, he would continue to defend the constitution, and execute fairly, the laws made and approved under it, we therefore recommend him as our first choice for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That, as North Carolinians, we would rejoice in the election of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM as Vice President of the United States. His known abilities and exalted patriotism, together with his high estimation in which he is held in all parts of the country, particularly recommend him as our choice for the second office of the government.

WHIG MEETING IN HYDE.

The Whigs of Hyde held a meeting in the Court House on Tuesday of County Court in February. David Carter was called to the chair, and J. S. Jennett appointed Secretary. Jones Spencer, Riley Murray, A. Sadler, W. H. Buffalo, R. M. G. Moore, Z. Gibbs, and T. R. Gibbs, were appointed a committee to propose resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The Committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the proposition to hold a convention in Raleigh on the 26th day of April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint 25 delegates to represent the county of Hyde in said convention.

Resolved, That we will cordially support whoever may be selected by said convention as our standard bearer.

Resolved, That the firm, patriotic and independent course of the present President of the U. S. has endeared him to the hearts of every true American, and he is our first choice for that exalted station.

Resolved, That North Carolina's favorite son, the Hon. W. A. Graham, is our first choice for Vice President.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a District convention in the town of Greenville during their May Court, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Whig National Convention.

Delegates were accordingly appointed to both Conventions.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.—The Whig Meeting was held in Washington on the 16th. JOHN KERR, Esq. was nominated for Governor, and 60 Delegates appointed to the State and District Conventions. Proceedings next week.

MEETING IN CRAVEN.

The Whigs met at Newbern on the 10th inst., and appointed Delegates. The following are the resolutions adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of holding a Whig District Convention, proposed to be held in Greenville, Pitt County, on the 15th day of May next, for the appointment of a Delegate to attend the proposed National Whig Convention for the nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President, and that the Chairman appoint a suitable number of Delegates to attend said District Convention.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the ability, integrity and national principles of MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States; and that we believe in his administration of public affairs, he

has rarely if ever been surpassed in prudence, wisdom, and fidelity to the constitution, and that he eminently deserves the confidence and support of all parties throughout our country, and that we believe that his re-election would promote the best interests of the whole country.

Resolved, That the ability, honesty and integrity of our fellow citizen, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Secretary of the Navy, eminently qualify him for the office of Vice President, and that his election to that office would also promote the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That while we express our preference for the eminent individuals above named for the offices of President and Vice President, we will cheerfully support any good, patriotic and national Whig who may receive the nomination of the National Whig Convention.

From the New York Express.

The Tribune revives the story that HENRY CLAY has said that he would rather see General Cass President than any man living.

We have been permitted by Mr. Clay to copy the following from a private letter of his, and addressed to one of his friends in this city. A more complete denial to all that has been said to the contrary could not possibly be given:

"You rightly understood me in expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. This I did before I left home, and have frequently here in private intercourse, since my arrival at Washington. I care not how generally the fact may be known, but I should not deem it right to publish any formal avowal of that preference under my own signature in the newspapers. Such a course would subject me to the imputation of supposing that my opinions possessed more weight with the public than I apprehend they do. The foundation of my preference is, that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest, and conscientious. I wish to say nothing in derogation from his eminent competitors. They have both rendered great services to the country—the one in the field the other in the Cabinet.

They might possibly administer the Government as well as Mr. Fillmore has done. But neither of them has been tried.—He has been tried in the elevated position he now holds, and I think that prudence and wisdom had better restrain us from making any change without a necessity for it—the existence of which I do not perceive.

I am, truly, your friend and obedient servant.

H. CLAY.

MR. STANLY, from North Carolina, is preparing a bill to restore to the States, the fourth and last instalment due to them from the General Government by virtue of the distribution act of Congress in 1836.—The last instalment, it will be remembered was retained in the Treasury to meet the urgent and immediate wants of the Government. Mr. Stanly's bill proposes that certificates of United States five per cent stock to the amount of this fourth instalment—some nine million of dollars—shall be issued to the several States, if they shall be respectively entitled, upon the express condition that each State shall appropriate the interest thereof, amounting in the aggregate to over four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, annually, to the transportation of free negroes within the State to Liberia, or to the education and improvement of the Librarian-colonist. The principal is never to be touched without further Congressional legislation, and the certificates are not to be issued to any State until the legislative authorities thereof consent to receive the same, upon the conditions above specified. If there should be, in any State, no free negroes for transportation to Liberia, then the interest money is to be appropriated in establishing schools and colleges, and in improving the moral, social and religious condition of the citizens of the Librarian Republic.

This, it will be admitted on all hands, is a most important measure. We are glad to learn that the friends of the bill have great confidence in its passage. It would be hailed with pleasure, we are sure, throughout the country.

Balt. American.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—We are indebted to the Publishers, for the January number of this able review. Its contents are: Genius and Writings of Descartes, Bishop Philpotts, Recent Progress of Legislation, Church Music, A few Words on International Copyright, Palgrave's Normandy and England, The Ordnance Survey of Scotland, The Expected Reform Bill.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBAN PRISONERS.—The ship Pretence, Capt. Woodbury, arrived at New York on Saturday from Vigo, Spain, with ninety-five of the Americans who were engaged in the Cuban expedition, and have been liberated by the Queen, at the instance of our Government. They are in good health, and speak well of their treatment.

FORTUNES UNCLAIMED.—A committee of the New York Legislature, after an investigation into the trust funds of the Chancery Court, have reported that there is nearly a million and a half of dollars now held in trust; and that the rightful owners of nearly a million of this large sum are unknown.

THE CONVENTION AND THE GOVERNORSHIP.—Some of the Whig papers in the Eastern part of the State, are very much afraid the Convention question will elect our candidate for Governor—indeed it has been prophesied that such will be the effect, if he advocates this doctrine. We think directly the reverse. This measure is popular, and, in our opinion, would be irresistible before the mass of the people.—If the nominee of the Whig Convention takes this position, we will have no fear of the result, even should there be a little disaffection among our eastern friends. The strength of the Whig party is in the West; and when the time comes for the hardy mountaineers to ballot on this question, they will roll up a majority in its favor, only equalled in the days of 'coon skins and hard cider.' But notwithstanding our views on this subject, and notwithstanding we still intend to advocate an Open Convention and use every exertion in our power to effect the consummation desired, we will not, under any circumstances, withhold our support from the Whig candidate for Governor, should his views, on this subject, happen to differ with our own.

The National principles of the Whig party are too important to justify any disaffection, in the ensuing campaign, on account of collateral questions and minor points of difference. We have no idea that any considerable portion of the Democratic party would unite with us on this question. We are too familiar with the completeness of their system of drill and the elasticity of their principles, to expect any such anomaly.

Above all things there should be no disaffection among the Whigs of the West; this was the cause of our defeat two years ago. If the West is united we can beat Davy Reid with or without the Convention question. With it, we would beat him so bad, that in the perplexity of his mind he would anxiously inquire, 'did that storm hurt any body else?'

Our Eastern friends, we think are unnecessarily frightened, at present, on this subject. But the longer the contest is delayed—and it is bound to come—the worse, for their interests, will it be. We are inclined to think the basis question would not now be touched. There is, at any rate, no disposition in this country, as far as we know, to disturb it.—Even if the present basis was attacked, there would, now, be a prospect of a compromise. If the Convention question is not settled at once, there is not a shadow of a doubt that, in a few years, the whole West will be roused in its favor. Then the West will be arrayed against the East—the bone of contention will be the alteration of the basis of representation and the distribution of the school fund—the West will get the bone, and the East will be 'snowed under.'—Such will be the end in our opinion. We are not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, and cannot exactly say with the wizard in Lochiel's Warning,

"'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore
'And coming events cast their shadows before,'
but time will prove whether or not we are correct in the premises.

Concord Mercury

POPULAR ERROR.—The Richmond Republican in a late article upon "Printers," shows up what really in many cases seems to be popular opinion concerning them.—We quote:—"There is a cherished delusion common among mankind that printers by a peculiar law of nature, are exempted from the wants and necessities of other men; that they need no clothing for themselves and their families; that they can breakfast and dine on air and fog, and sup on moonshine; that they require no houses to cover them, no candles to light them, no fuel to warm them; that they and their families enjoy perpetual health, knowing nothing of doctors' bills, and that they have no souls to be saved, and are consequently spared the expense of penitence. Their children are presumed to be their own schoolmasters. When printers die they are all to be carried upwards in a chariot, which will obviate the necessity of funeral charges. Such is the opinion, for cannot be supposed that, if they believe Type to be a man of like appetites and wants with themselves, so many thousands would refuse to pay him their just dues, and compel him, through the neglect and dishonesty of others, so often to pass a life of trouble, sorrow and privation."

PRINTERS PROVERBS.—Pay thou the printer in the day that thou cwest him, that the evil may be afar off, lest the good man of the law sendeth thee thy bill greeting.

Remember him of the quill, and the devils around him, and when thou weddest thy daughter to a man of her choice, send thou unto him a beautiful slice of the bridal loaf.

Borrow not that for which thy neighbor hath paid, but go and buy for thyself of him who hath to sell.

Thou shalt not tread thy neighbor's paper nor molest him in the peaceful possession of it, lest thou stand condemned in the sight of him who driveth the quill, and thy character be hawked about by poor children.

GOING IT BLIND.—The late Democratic Convention in Maine, among other resolutions passed on that occasion, adopted one in which they approve the Baltimore platform of 1844, that of 1848, and also that to be adopted in 1852. This is going it blind with a vengeance! Let that platform be what it may, the Democracy of Maine are resolved to be that!

"THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW."

An acquaintance of mine, some years since, kept a fashionable watch-maker's establishment in Broadway, and considered his store fastening so secure, that he used to leave his customer's watches, bro't to him for repair, hanging in the window. The store was in a very public place, and adjoining a large hotel, so that he thought it impossible that it could ever be robbed. One night, however, when the cold and sleet added to the darkness, gave house-breakers an extra chance, they did enter his store, and stole eleven of his customer's watches and, among others, the watch of his lawyer. The next day he apprised the customers of their loss, and advised with his lawyer as to the probability of his being liable for the value of the watches. The lawyer replied: "If any of them sue you come to me; but don't let any one know that any other one has sued you." The watch-maker took his lawyer's advice; he refused to pay for the stolen watches, and each customer in turn sued him. His lawyer defended him; as each customer was not aware of any other one having sued their actions in the wrong way, and all alike. The lawyer succeeded in freeing his client from all these suits.

A few months afterward the watchmaker met me in the street and seemed much excited. He commenced bearing his lawyer soundly as "tricky" and "untrustworthy." "What has he done?" said I.—"Why, you recollect those eleven watches that were stolen from my window?"—"Yes," I said, "I do; but I heard that your lawyer had beaten them all, and saved you from loss." "So he did with ten of them, but one was his watch; and after he had beaten the rest, he came to me and said I must pay him for his watch: I told him he had beaten the other ten, and of course could not recover against me. "Can't I?" said he, "we'll see about that!" So off he went and sued me, and I had to get another lawyer; and hang me! if he didn't get a judgment, and yesterday I had to pay it!"—"Well," said I, "which of the lawyers do you intend to employ for the future?"—"Why, you don't think I will ever employ E.—, again, do you?"—"You had better employ him," said I; "for he evidently knew how to take good care of your affairs, and he seems to know how to take care of his own, too!"

STATE TAXES.

We have been intending to group some particulars of the statement of the Comptroller for the information of our readers. The Fayetteville Observer has presented the following facts, which we have no doubt are correct, and we copy them accordingly:

Wake county pays the largest amount, viz: \$6,280 77. New Hanover \$5,920 47. Edgecombe \$5,275 73. Cumberland \$4,955 40; Craven \$4,739 88; Granville \$4,529 44; Halifax \$4,181 04; Anson \$2,450 60; Bladen \$1,314 07; Clatsam \$2,668 70; Duplin \$2,069 36; Guilford \$3,325 65; Montgomery \$885 36; Moore \$978 70; Randolph \$1,995 27; Richmond \$1,704 55; Robeson \$1,524 35; Sampson \$2,287 51; Stanly \$737 99; &c.

The Land Tax (6 cents on the \$100 valuation) yielded \$38,405 94. Town Property \$3,653 38. Poll Tax \$36,133 07. Tax for Lunatic Asylum \$20,075 88. Tax on Interest \$25,007 87. On Dividends and Profits \$3,115 24. On Lawyers, Physicians, &c. \$676 80. On Watches \$1,440 50. On Pianos \$1,132 70.—Gold and Silver Plate \$1,055 62. Pleasure Carriages \$924 90. Store Tax \$12,822 61. Pedlars \$3,454 97. Taverns \$5,861 64. Various amounts from other sources. Making an aggregate of \$137,137 71.

Edgecombe pays the largest Land Tax \$1,055 30. Cherokee the least \$12 07. New Hanover pays nearly one-fourth of all the Town Property Tax, \$886 15.—Next Craven \$304 91. Then Cumberland \$298 24. Wake \$233 82. Beaufort \$196 25. Eight counties pay no Town Property tax, viz: Camden, Catawba, Currituck, Hyde, Madison, Randolph, Stanly and Tyrrell.

Granville pays the largest poll tax, \$1,115 59; Wake \$1,094 91; Edgecombe \$1,012 18; Halifax \$936 43; New Hanover \$913 49; Warren \$904 85; Cumberland \$859 80.

Of the tax on Interest, Wake pays \$1,758 81; Craven \$1,510 66; Warren \$1,246 35; Mecklenburg \$1,235 13; Edgecombe \$1,171 25; Granville \$1,157 87. Cumberland only \$381 68. Five counties pay nothing, viz: Cherokee, Macon, Madison, Watauga, and Yancey.

Of Dividends and Profits, Caswell pays \$552 72; Cumberland \$478 95; Rockingham \$337 98.

Lawyers and Physicians pay \$68 68 in New Hanover, \$69 04 in Wake, \$56 40 in Cumberland. And in 15 counties nothing.

Salaries and Fees pay \$169 20 in New Hanover, \$98 70 in Cumberland, \$67 66 only in Wake. (How is this?) And nothing in 42 counties.

On Watches, New Hanover pays \$92 72, Cumberland \$85 50. Three counties pay less than \$1.

Of Store Tax New Hanover pays \$1,069 72; Cumberland \$940 94; Craven \$721 94. Madison and Yancey pay nothing.

NEW HANOVER MEETING.

The "Commercial," referring to the proceedings of this meeting, published in our last, says:

"It will be recollected that the meeting passed resolutions repudiating the idea of connecting the Governor's election with the Convention. This was done, of course under the belief that it would be attempted, and under the same impression the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in regard to the amendments of the Constitution, the only Democratic Republican mode is by an open Convention, in which the voice of the whole people may be expressed.

Here is no recommendation of an open Convention, or of any other way of amending the Constitution, but simply an assertion of the Democratic Republican mode of amending that instrument. It was a provisional sentiment, in case the question should be forced upon the public—that is, if the Constitution must be amended, this mode is preferable to that adopted by the Democratic party—because theirs is an electioneering plan of amendments in detail, that will distract the public mind and disturb the harmony of the community, to an indefinite period. Nothing more can be implied than a desire to settle the question, if forced upon us, without leaving it open for the sport of demagogues, whose whole action tends to the promotion of party interests, and to victimise the State for objects of political ambition."

The "Harmonious Democracy"—now so inharmonious—are striving to bring the incompatible elements of their party once more into active combination. They wish to forgive and forget all past differences among their brethren. They are praying lustily for the kind waves of oblivion to sweep over all such trivial subjects as Secession, Jackson's Proclamation, Union, &c. But the effort is vain. They may, themselves, pretend to forgive and forget, but the Whigs will remember them and the people shall occasionally be reminded of these same things.

Secession, Free Soilism, Fillibusterism, Intervention and the denunciations of the Proclamation, will stick to them like the 'shirt of Nessus.' It would be well for the party in North Carolina, could they plunge 'Free Suffrage' into the waters of Lethe for awhile—the Convention question will make them wish they had never heard of Senator Douglass and the offspring of his ingenuity, Gov. Reid's hobby.—[Concord Mercury.]

From the Southern Press.

IS THE DEMOCRACY IN DANGER?—"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" We place before our readers the conflicting opinions of Mr. Cass and Mr. Buchanan, very recently expressed on this subject.

Gen. Cass, in a letter to Young Men of Baltimore: "The political prospects are so bright that they cannot but add to the social pleasure of the evening; for the decree has gone forth that the next administration of the General Government must be in the hands of the Democratic party."

Mr. Buchanan, in a letter to Friends in Baltimore: "If I rightly read 'the signs of the times,' there has seldom been a period when the Democratic party of the country, to which you and I are warmly attached, was in greater peril than at the present moment."

A GRAVE INSCRIPTION.—Mr. John Smith, died May 2d, 1777. Aged 59 years. The sweet remembrance of the just Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.—This is certainly characterized in no ordinary degree by the spirit of prophecy; and accordingly after the lapse of nearly a century and a half the name of "John Smith" bids fair to live in every community and through all coming generations.

"The Compromise measures are now 'finality'—those who opposed them honestly and powerfully, and still believe them wrong, having patriotically determined to acquiesce in them, for the sake of the Union, provided they shall be faithfully carried into execution."

This is an extract from Mr. Buchanan's letter to Baltimore, and is a rather curious piece of logic. Those who still believe them wrong, are willing to acquiesce in them, if they are faithfully executed! One would think the less a wrong is executed, the better for those who suffer from it.

Richmond Whig.

NUMBER OF LANDHOLDERS in the United States as shown by official records at Washington:—Maine 46,760; New Hampshire 29,229; Vermont 29,765; Massachusetts 34,235; Rhode Island 5,385; Connecticut 22,445; New York 170,621; New Jersey 23,905; Pennsylvania 127,577; Ohio 143,887; Indiana 93,896; Illinois 76,298; Michigan 34,086; Wisconsin 20,177; Iowa 14,805; California 108; Delaware 6,063; Maryland 21,860; Virginia 77,013; North Carolina 56,916; South Carolina 29,969; Georgia 51,759; Alabama 41,964; Mississippi 33,960; Louisiana 13,424; Tennessee 42,710; Kentucky 74,777; Missouri 54,458; Arkansas 17,768; Florida 4,304; Texas 12,198; District of Columbia 264; Minnesota 157; New Mexico 3,750; Oregon 1,164; Utah 926. Total 1,448,486.

CAMPBELL'S "Pleasures of Hope" was declined by every bookseller in London and Edinburgh, and was published at last, on condition that the author should be content with the sum of ten pounds only until a second edition appeared. It was probably with reference to this early disappointment of his "hope," that we are indebted for his toast at a "bookseller's dinner," which occurred shortly after Pam, the German publisher had been executed by order of Napoleon. When the cloth was removed, Campbell was called on for a toast, when, with much earnestness, as well as gravity of manner, he proposed the health and prosperity of Bonaparte. The company in much amazement, asked for an explanation, which the poet immediately tendered as follows:—"Gentlemen," said Campbell, his eye sparkling with delight and humor, "I give you Napoleon Bonaparte—he is a fine fellow—no shot a bookseller!"

VERGINIA AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Whigs of Richmond, Va., on Tuesday evening adopted resolutions in favor of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, and expressing the hope that the Whig National Convention will present for their acceptance a candidate whose fidelity to the constitution and the measure of adjustment known as the "Compromise Measures," shall be beyond all question.

ILLNESS OF BISHOP HEDDING.—It is generally known that the venerable Bishop Hedding, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has for some time been laid aside from Episcopal labor by the physical infirmities and debility consequent upon his advanced age. A letter from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he resides, says he is falling fast. Swelling of the limbs, and of the whole frame has commenced, and increases daily. His physicians say he cannot survive much longer.

CUMBERLAND, March 17.—The Rev. John L. Gorsuch, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who came here to the late Conference, and who has been very sick for several days, died here last evening. Mr. Gorsuch was originally from Baltimore county, and a son of the late Mr. Gorsuch who was killed some months ago at Christiana, Pa. whilst endeavoring to arrest one of his slaves. He stood high as a minister, and his last hours gave evidence of the peaceful triumph which pure Christianity gains in death.

THE NIGHTINGALE AND HER MATE GOING TO EUROPE.—The Boston Commonwealth learns that Mrs. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, and her husband, contemplate sailing for Europe in May next. It is rumored that they intend to return to the United States and reside permanently at "Round Hill," Northampton.

ASSIGNABILITY OF LAND WARRANTS.—A gentleman in the State of Georgia requests us by letter to say whether land warrants are assignable or not, and if they are, to make known the legal form of assignment. As we presume his inquiries refer to the land warrants issued under the act of 1850, we state that they are not yet assignable. The Senate and House of Representatives have disagreed on the details of a bill making them assignable; and the subject is now, we believe, before a joint committee of conference.—Republic.

SUCCEED AT RICHMOND, Va.—Mrs. Anna Maria Moore, wife of Edmund C. Moore, of Richmond, Va., put an end to her life Sunday evening, at Mrs. Claiborne's boarding house, in that city, by the voluntary use of opium and laudanum. She was a lady of rare accomplishments, and no cause is assigned for the deed. Mr. Moore has lately returned from California.

ROBERT BURNS, on his way to Leith one morning, met a country farmer; he shook him earnestly by the hand, and stopped to converse a while. A young Edinburgh blood took the poet to task for this defect of taste. "Why you fantastic gomer!" said Burns, "it was not the great cost, the some honor, and the same pier-book hose I spoke to, but the man that was in them; and the man, sir, for true worth, would weigh down you and me, and ten more such any day."

The fourth volume of Bancroft's History of the United States is now ready, and it commences the Revolutionary period of our annals.

We are inclined to think that this volume will have more readers in this country than any historical work ever published. It comes out at a good time. We are all very patriotic just now, and millions of foreigners here and in Europe desire to learn how our worthy fathers established a republic more durable than paper.

THE BLACKING TRADE.—Since the liquor law went into force in Maine, great quantities of bottles, labeled "Day & Martin's Blacking," have been imported into that State, and yet it is not observed that the boots are cleaner than before.

A RAPID INCREASE.—A few years since geographers put down the population of Europe at about two hundred and fifty millions. Judging from the unaccountable number of exiled Counts who have sought refuge in this country, its population at this time must be almost Cottonous.