

MR. WILLIAMSON'S CIRCULAR.

We have received a copy of the circular of George Williamson, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Senator in Caswell, against Gov. Reid's Free Suffrage. We do not think it necessary to publish this document. He "slays the slain" humbug, with spirit and vigor, and has declared that he permitted it to pass the last Legislature on party grounds, and to permit Gov. Reid to place it before the people by his Proclamation.

Upon the subject of changes in the constitution, it is quite apparent the Whigs of the State, with John Kerr at their head, have taken the true ground. There are many of them, no doubt, who would make no great objection to Free Suffrage *per se*, and were the race of hobbies to expire with the adoption of this one, *terre rident*. But when they see and know that this is only the first one in a series, stretching indefinitely, and as long as party capital can be made of *any*, they are determined to stop the thing at once, and end all agitation at once, by an appeal to the people at the polls—certainly the true and common sense conclusion for such a course will test the sense of the people as to any amendments whatever.

Mr. Williamson we understand to be against all changes—in which we differ from him—but he is alive to, and deprecates, the ceaseless agitation projected by his party; and therefore comes out in opposition to the whole concern. We should perhaps do the same, did we not believe that, the attention of the people being called to this matter, they are prepared for, and desire and expect some changes to be made.

EXTRACT.

"Congress adjourned on the 14th ult.—After a long and bitter contest on the question of Slavery, the Oregon Bill, with the WILMOT PROVISION INCLUDED, and the Missouri Compromise stricken out, was adopted and has become a law."—[Raleigh Standard, Aug. 23, 1845.]

The above is an extract from the 'Standard,' dated as it purports, 'Aug. 23, '45.' The long session of Congress had just terminated. A violent contest between the North and South had raged during the greater part of that session, and its conclusion was, that "the Oregon bill, with the Wilmot Proviso included, and the Missouri Compromise stricken out, was adopted, and had become a law." How, and under what circumstances, did it become a law? By the approbation of James K. Polk, the "model President," surrounded by a Southern cabinet, at the head of which stood James Buchanan, "the favorite son," and the particular pet of the N. C. delegation at the recent Baltimore convention. By the votes of David S. Reid, J. R. Daniel, and many others professing the same creed, from the South. Let the people, of the North Carolina, remember that D. S. Reid, whilst professing to believe that Congress had no power over slavery in the territory; whilst professing to watch with unabated zeal the interests of the South, actually voted for the Wilmot Proviso, as is shown by his organ, the N. C. Standard.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB.

A large and enthusiastic meeting assembled on Monday night, notwithstanding the rain, which prevented the attendance of the Ladies. The Club was addressed by John H. Bryan and H. W. Miller, Esqs. Both speeches were very able and patriotic, and were received with evident delight and great applause. It is not possible for us to give sketches of the speeches made at the Club; but we would earnestly invite the Citizens of Raleigh, of both parties, to attend the meetings and judge for themselves.

During the evening, the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Club will give a Free Barbecue in this City on Wednesday the 4th of August, and that the citizens of the County generally be respectfully invited to attend.

Resolved, That the President of the Club appoint a Committee of seven to make all arrangements necessary for carrying the foregoing resolution into effect, and that the programme of arrangements be published in due time, for general publicity to be given to it.

Resolved, That the President appoint an additional Committee consisting of five, to make arrangements for raising on the same occasion, a Scott, Graham and Kerr, Liberty Pole and Flag; the pole to be out of the loftiest Oak in the forest, and the Flag to be the Stars and Stripes, which have found their best defender in Winfield Scott.

Resolved, That an additional Committee consisting of three, be appointed to provide speakers for the occasion.

In pursuance of which, the following Committees were appointed, namely:

ON BARBECUE.

C. C. Raboteau, Gen. R. W. Haywood, E. L. Herding, G. L. Gould, Jas. J. Litchford, Jackson Moss and J. J. Ryals.

ON FLAG.

W. H. Holleman, J. T. Williamson, B. F. Tant, E. Yarborough, Jr. and Jacob Mordecai.

PROCURE SPEAKERS.

G. W. Haywood, J. Primrose, H. Sidney Smith.

PIERCE AN "EXTIRPATIONIST."

In addition to the two reports of the Abolition speech of Gen. Pierce, noticed and commented upon in our last, the 'Republic' gives another from the 'Union Democrat,' in introducing which, the Editor of the Republic says:

"We admit at starting that we know nothing of this Union Democrat. It may be as bad as the Union newspaper describes all the other Democrats, whose authority we have had occasion to cite. But we first heard of it from the Union's witness, Mr. Ayer. That gentleman in his letter, which was published yesterday, intimated that an abstract of Mr. Pierce's speech had appear-

ed in the Union Democrat, but the abstract was not appended to Mr. Ayer's letter. It occurred to us that we might consult the truth of this controverted matter. Knowing that files of newspapers were kept at the State Department, we applied there for the New Hampshire papers of the month of January last, and were obligingly furnished with the files of which we were in search. Among them we found the New Hampshire Patriot for the 7th of January, 1852—a Hunter journal published at Concord, the place of Gen. Pierce's residence. In that paper we found copied from the Union Democrat an account of Gen. Pierce's speech at New Boston. It will be found in another column of this morning's impression.

We call the attention of our readers to this "abstract." It is very brief, as it is an abstract of a speech of two hours and a half. From this abstract we learn that General Pierce told his hearers that "slavery had been introduced into a portion of the States, in violation of the moral sense of the world. Its immediate extirpation," he added, "was impracticable." The first of Gen. Pierce's allegations is not true. The second implies very strongly that if the immediate "extirpation" of slavery were "practicable," it would be very very "practicable," it would be both. The inference is irresistible, that both that Gen. Pierce is in favor of the gradual "extirpation" of an institution which was introduced originally against the moral sense of the whole world." We submit that this report of Gen. Pierce's speech is not a whit more favorable to him than the reports of the Manchester and the Concord Democrats. It seems that he is not an Abolitionist nor an Emancipationist, but an "extirpationist"—not an immediate but an ultimate "extirpationist." He is for "extirpation" as soon as it is "practicable."

It will be remembered that we are now quoting the Democratic Democrat—not one of your Democrats who are of the Van Buren, Stanton, Floyd, Rantoul, and Molay fashion, but one of the true blue, unimpeached, unimpeachable Democrats proper, of the Pierce and Hunter school. It is a Democrat, moreover, quoted by Messrs. Norris, Hibbard, and Pencil, of the New Hampshire delegation in the present Congress. Whatever doubt there may be of the reports of the other Democrats, this Democrat is beyond suspicion; and there can be no room for denial or doubt in regard to the expressions which are attributed by that journal to Gen. Pierce.

A COMMENDABLE WORK.

We have been very much pleased to learn that it is designed by a Lady of this city to issue from the press, during the year, a work containing Original North Carolina Poetry; materials for which she has been collecting for some time. We are pleased, because we have in our life seen many pieces of great merit, published by gentlemen and ladies of the State—some under their own names, and others anonymously; which would bear favorable comparison with much of the poetry of quite distinguished writers; and we know a volume thus collected, would be a matter not only of just pride to our people, but speak quite creditably for the literature of the State.

It is believed there are many excellent pieces which have not attracted public notice for some time past; and as we feel a deep interest in the work and desire to see it as complete as possible, we would suggest to our friends in the State, who may have such pieces in their possession, that a favorable opportunity now occurs to give them durable form and record. The Editor will be pleased to receive any such, and hand them over, for the purpose designed. It is desirable that the name should be sent, which will be published in the work or not, as the contributors may direct.

THE RIGHT WEAPON.

To see Falsehood striding over the land in his seven-leagued boots, with brazen front and bulging fist, and his pockets full of Extras; fill the country with his clamour and his documents; before Truth can tie on his sandals to start in pursuit is a sight to make the honest heart faint.

"How is it possible to head these unscrupulous locofocos?" inquired a well-meaning whig, in despair, the other morning.

"Fight the devil with fire," replied another; "imitate their own example; invent a batch of misrepresentations, prevarications and lies, and set them to explaining and defending themselves against the charges.—Such is the tactics of locofoco warfare upon the whigs."

"But," rejoined the first, "we labor under peculiar disadvantages in this respect; while the locofoco party are at no loss for instruments to effect their objects, the whigs cannot find any body with sufficient ingenuity and hardihood to manufacture and shoulder the lies necessary to such purposes." We want no such excuses in our ranks. They are a disgrace to any party, as they are to human nature.

This recommendation to "fight the devil with fire" we esteem an antiquated fallacy—it is poor policy as well as bad ethics.—Why—fire is, according to the popularly received accounts, the devil's own element and instrument; and any mortal who attempts a contest with old Horny and uses his own weapon in the fight, will inevitably be himself burnt for his indiscretion. No; if you would put him out effectually, throw water on him. That will make him sizzle.—The devil can't stand water.

Just meet lies with the truth, and final triumph is certain. There may be a tremendous blazing, and fizzing, and sputtering for a little while; but the temperance element will at last prevail; and you will find nothing left of the lately flaming scene except some sad and blackened ruins of reputations that fed the fire. Greensboro' Patriot.

A VILAIN.—George W. Hoke, of Fisherville, Ky., is charged with poisoning his wife, converting his effects into six hundred dollars cash, and after his victim had been buried, sloped to parts unknown with another woman. The poisoning was discovered by examining the body and having a post mortem examination.

GEN. SCOTT'S POSITION IN RELATION TO THE COMPROMISE.

Notwithstanding the formal and positive acceptance of the platform by General Scott—which pledges him to the support and enforcement of the Compromise, in all its bearings, in as strong terms as the language admits of—there are to be found Democrats who still insinuate that the noble old veteran is not sound on the question; that his position is equivocal, and that it would be decidedly unsafe for the people of the South to repose confidence in him.

Men who will descend to the use of such partisan missiles, it is, of course, useless to attempt to argue with. Argument will not reach them—facts have no influence over their judgments—and appeals to their sense of justice and magnanimity would be alike powerless. They have an end in view—the defeat of Winfield Scott—and to accomplish that end they are entirely careless as to the employment of means. If any great number of our people were similarly unscrupulous, danger might be apprehended. But as American voters are honest and intelligent, we have no fears for the future. No matter how dishonest a patriot may be slandered, time will eventually vindicate and justify him. Truth may be crushed to earth, but is sure of a glorious resurrection, while detected error forever sinks. So we believe it will be with Winfield Scott and his calumniators. He will come forth from the storm of calumny all the brighter for the ordeal, while his slanderers will be exposed to the full view of the American people, covered with shame and confusion.

Such ever be the fate of those who would attempt to cast a shadow of suspicion upon the veracity, upon the stainless faith, of the most illustrious son of the Republic; or to insinuate that General Scott will not sustain and enforce the Compromise, to the full scope of its spirit and letter, is to impute treachery and falsehood to him of the most villainous description. N. O. Bulletin.

After this development of astounding facts which will pretend to say that Gen. Scott will not receive the vote of Georgia? There can not be in our bones that the cause of "Scott, Graham and our country" is obliged to win its way into the hearts and confidence of every true Georgian. On hearing this news, thousands and tens of thousands of honest democrats and whigs who have stood aloof from Gen. Scott will rally to his standard and heartily aid in his elevation to the Presidency. The regular ticket for Pierce and Sidney. The regular ticket for "grape and King cannot stand against such a united canister" as this, and the Supplemental Ticket will be obliged to cave in also, on finding that Frank Pierce is proven out of his mouth, to be an abolitionist of the most malignant type! Mark our prediction.—[Georgia Citizen.]

Having nothing in the history of General Pierce to attract the attention of the people and gain their suffrages, the leaders and presses of the Democratic party are making every effort, fair and foul, to detract from the merits of that great statesman and soldier, General Winfield Scott, by associating his name with that of Seward and New York. They do not deign to treat the people that Gov. Wood, Chase, Giddings, the Van Buren, Sumner, Rantoul and Hallet, are now among the most ardent supporters of General Pierce at the brilliant display around him, but by the fact that the community among whom he had so long dwelt, who knew him so well, should have manifested such unbounded esteem. After proceeding further in this strain he alluded to our political position. Mr. Sprague, he said, had been pleased to refer to recent occurrences, upon which he did not deem it fit for him to say anything, as the time had not yet come.—Whatever he had good or valuable in him, he would hold in his own keeping, and not trust it to the waywardness of others. He then alluded to the fishery question, and said it would not become him to say much on that point, until he spoke officially; but he would assure them the administration would not neglect the matter under any circumstances. "The fishermen," he continued, "shall be protected in their rights at all hazards."

The Hon. Seth S. Sprague delivered an address of welcome, to which Mr. Webster responded in feeling terms. He said he had not looked for such a testimonial of regard and such a welcome home, and he was deeply touched, not by the brilliant display around him, but by the fact that the community among whom he had so long dwelt, who knew him so well, should have manifested such unbounded esteem. After proceeding further in this strain he alluded to our political position. Mr. Sprague, he said, had been pleased to refer to recent occurrences, upon which he did not deem it fit for him to say anything, as the time had not yet come.—Whatever he had good or valuable in him, he would hold in his own keeping, and not trust it to the waywardness of others.

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The St. John's Morning News says that serious troubles between the two governments are anticipated, consequent upon the strict interpretation of the fishery treaty, by Earl Derby's government. It is not at all improbable, the News thinks, that the determination of the British Ministry to enforce the treaty has been conceived with a view to the success of the negotiation for reciprocal free trade.

The "New Brunswick" says that on Tuesday last, another American fishing schooner was sent into that port by H. M. schooner Netler, having been seized in the Bay, for a violation of the fishing treaty. Her name is the Hyades, and she belongs to Lubec, Maine.

OLD POINT COMFORT, July 23, 1852. The new and splendid steamer "North Carolina," of the "Bay line," arrived at an early hour this morning, in ten hours from Baltimore, having on board General Winfield Scott, and a host of other passengers, who have come down to snuff the sea breeze, and bathe in the briny waters of old ocean.

The number of visitors at this time does not exceed 150, and those who may be resting in your city, and who may desire to come down, need not fear but they will find plenty of good rooms on their arrival. Mrs. Fillmore and Miss Fillmore, left here on Wednesday last on their return to Washington city. We hope their first visit to "Old Virginia" has been as agreeable to them, as to their numerous friends and acquaintances formed during their sojourn here.

Gen. Scott visited the fortress this morning, and was received with the customary honors to the general-in-chief of the army. Gov. Reid's PROVISIO VOTE.—The last Standard, in the course of a very long and very ungraceful *rehabilitating* article concerning the Greensboro' discussion, wofully intimated that Mr. Kerr ought to have "particularity" to set forth and advocated his views on the basis.

Now, Mr. Kerr, (as well as Gov. Reid,) chose his own matters to enlarge upon, and among them he did speak at sufficient length on the basis. But if the candidates are to be denounced for not speaking at great length upon special subjects, or for omitting them altogether—we desire to know why Gov. Reid

was not "particular" to set forth and enlarge upon his own vote for the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill. The Governor said not a word on his Proviso vote. Meets as death! Is the Governor "changing his tone" on the Proviso? Does the Governor "refuse to answer" on the Proviso? Why, in the name of Extras and Certificates, were not his views and explanations of that "fact" fully set forth before the people? Certain confessions on this matter were pulled out of him in the East. Has the Governor one set of opinions for the East and another for the West? We demand of his Proviso vote say why he did not explain his Proviso vote in Greensboro'. If the Western people are such abolitionists as the Governor insinuates in his inaugural address, he need not have been afraid to proclaim his vote on the Proviso.—[Greensboro' Pat.]

Some of our old Abolition subscribers, says the Vermont Patriot, taking umbrage at our support of Pierce and King, stop the Patriot. This appears to us as a game that two can play at, for while we probably have not on our list a dozen subscribers who will not support the Democratic nominees, the Abolition papers have hundreds on their list who will.

For just who Mr. Patriot, and well they may; for notwithstanding the resolutions of the Democratic platform, Mr. Pierce is doing profound homage to Abolitionism. If the Patriot have any shrewdness, it will put, as standing texts at the head of its columns, the following excerpts from the report of that speech of the General's delivered at New Boston, N. H., on the 3d of January last:

"The speaker now took up the subject of slavery. He said it was the greatest trouble of the country, and it was so regarded by Washington. As for himself, he never saw a human being in bondage without feeling his heart revolt at it. Slavery is contrary to the Constitution in some respects—a moral blot upon the character of the nation. But it can't be helped."

"He referred to the Constitution of the country, and in a pious train of thought recognized the higher law, and that power above all constitutions, that Rev. Mr. Foss, formerly a clergyman of this town, could not but see as so sufficiently 'fanatical' to satisfy the most ultra abolitionist." I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law. I answered, No. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a Slave; the Fugitive Slave Law is opposed to humanity. [Here some one inquired, "Is it not opposed to right?"] Yes, it is opposed to moral right. But our fathers made the compact, and we must fulfill it. I say nothing of the humanity of it, nothing of the right of it."

With these assentings, the Patriot may be able to stop the efflux of its "abolition subscribers."—N. Y. Times.

FREE SUFFRAGE BY LEGISLATURE.—Doomed!—George Williamson, Esq. the Locofoco candidate for Senator in Caswell county, has issued a circular against Free Suffrage. The Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, the distinguished Locofoco Senator from Warren, is a candidate for re-election, and is openly opposed to Free Suffrage.

There is hardly a probability, therefore, that the Free Suffrage bill will pass the Senate next winter. It will be killed by Locofoco votes! The only hope of its passing, therefore, is by a Convention.

OBSERVER.

THE LATEST KNOWN FRAUD!—LOOK OUT.—The Weldon (N. C.) Patriot exposes a most base fraud attempted by a Locofoco of that place against the Whig party. The evident design of this wretched scoundrel was to get Mr. Smith to frank abolition documents and send them to him, that he might distribute them, whereupon the Standard would have had a letter from Weldon exposing the alarming fact, as it would have been called, that Truman Smith was franking abolition documents to the Quakers!—Observer.

THE HOT WEATHER.—The Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican, not having the fear of Euphony before its eyes, perpetrates the following specimen of illiteration on the hot weather. It is quite in Hood's "Two tired travellers tediously trading," &c., &c.—style: "Yesterday was hot. Fat women felt fussy, and fanned furiously. Lean women leaned languidly on lounges, or lolled lazily like lilies on a lake. Shabby, slipshod sisters sat silently and sadly sweating in the shade, whilst soiled and sozzling shirt collars and sticky shirts, stuck to such squalid heads as stirred in the sun. Babies bawled busily, and bit bobbins and bodices till bed time. Literary gentlemen who undertook a heavy task of illiteration became exhausted in the middle of a weather paragraph, and gave it up for a cooler day.—Yesterday was hot."

We heard a good story the other day of a distinguished politician (from the rural districts, who came to New York and resolved to give a splendid dinner to some of his party friends. In order to make sure that everything should be of the very best quality, he went to market himself, and bought first a turtle. After taking great pains to select one of the finest specimens in the lot, and ordering it sent home—he said to the tradesman, by way of making it quite right—"this is a right down genuine turtle ain't it?" "O certainly," was the reply, "one of the very best." "Because," he added, "although I haven't been it, the city long, I ain't to be humbugged; it won't do for you to try to put off any of your confounded meek turtles on to me!" The turtle-dealer stood astounded at his customer's sharpness.

BUFFALO, July 26.

LUNDY'S LANE CELEBRATION.—FRES. A steady stream of strangers, bound to Niagara, have been pouring into the city since Saturday. Our hotels are filled to overflowing. Among the military companies are the Cleveland Light Infantry, the Detroit Guards, and the Kentucky Volunteers. There were three incendiary fires last night.

FRANKLIN HALL, Cannonsburg, Pa., July 23, 1852. Having received the sad intelligence of the recent death of our late fellow member, A. S. Hicks, whose talents and amiable character had gained the admiration and friendship of us all, we hereby express our unfeigned grief at the premature death of one, whose superior abilities would soon have made him conspicuous in his profession, and whose social qualities had made him beloved by all who knew him. We also deeply sympathize with his parents and relatives, who have thus sustained so severe and unexpected a loss; and hope that they have found consolation in the thought that it was ordered by an all-wise Providence, who does every thing for our good.

In this dispensation of the Almighty, we see another proof of the uncertainty of life, and the certainty of death, from whose stroke, neither education, talent nor youth can defend us. W. MITCHELL, C. W. G. S. ROLDBUSH, Ohio. B. O. JUNKIN, Pa. Committee of the F. L. Society.

WEBSTER ON THE UNION.

"While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that, in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise! God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind! When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the Sun in Heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union—on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous Ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre; not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured,—bearing for its motto, no such miserable interrogatory as—'What is all this worth?—nor those other words of delusion and folly—'Liberty, free and Union afterwards,—but every where spread all over its characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole Heavens, and in every sentiment, dear to every American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

GENERAL SCOTT, THE WHIG PLATFORM, AND SOUTHERN RIGHTS.—The so-called Southern Rights party of Alabama give official notification that they are about to interrogate Winfield Scott and General Pierce upon the questions of secession and the Compromise; and upon the answers depend whether one or the other, or neither of these gentlemen, shall have their support.

So far as General Scott is concerned, we may venture in advance to assure our Alabama friends that they are engaged in a work of supererogation. General Scott, you know well enough, and every true man stands upon a strong, or ought to know the faithful execution of your Fugitive Slave law, and firm resistance to the renewal of the slavery agitation. So far as the Compromise is concerned, then, General Scott is clear and above board. What more do you want? If you do not think the old soldier is a man of honor—if you think he is only deceiving you—by all means vote for General Pierce, along with the Van Burens and their abolition cohorts, now rallying as one man to his support.

Then as to secession. We, too, should like to know what General Scott thinks upon that subject. We don't believe he ever wrote a letter, or made a speech, upon that question; but this we do know, we heard him at the great Union meeting at Castle Garden (so much abused by the Free-soilers) declare his attachment to the Union in terms entirely too fervent to permit us to believe, for one moment, that he has given the subject of secession any considerable consideration. N. Y. Express.

The Boston Journal discourses as follows upon the course which principle and duty require the Whigs of Massachusetts and Georgia as well as Whigs generally to pursue: "The Whigs of this State—those of them at least who have heretofore been sincere in their professions of principles, and who desire the triumph of Whig measures—owe it to themselves and to the Whig cause, to vote for Scott. They went into the Convention in good faith, and under the circumstances of the case, are bound by the nomination. To recognize any alternative, would be to aid in the election of General Pierce, and the inauguration of the inter-vention, annexation, conquest, free-trade and anti-improvement policy, which the Democratic candidate represents. This no good Whig thinks of doing. The Whigs have much to contend for, and as citizens have as great a stake in the approaching contest as upon the elections of '48, '44, or '40. General Scott has been constituted the standard-bearer of the party, and his election will be a signal triumph for the Whig cause, and will perpetuate the just, yet firm policy of the present Whig administration. We hope and expect that when the magnitude of the issues which are depending upon the election are fully realized by the disaffected Whigs in Georgia and Massachusetts, that they will join their brethren in other States in the great work of perpetuating the principles which have been so earnestly advocated by Webster and Clay and other of the wise and distinguished men of the party."

BOSTON, July 22.—It is known that Daniel Webster sent important despatches in the steamer America, which sailed yesterday, to the American Minister in London.

—Mrs. Emily C. Judson, ("Fanny Forrester") the heroic and devoted wife of the noble Missionary, and now his widow, is about putting to press a volume of her writings; and if a poem, written by the sick bed of her husband, in India, and which we find in the last Literary World, be a fair specimen of the contents of the volume, it will form a rich addition, indeed, to our literature. We have read nothing more beautiful for many a day than these lines (as the Baptist Recorder truly says), "fringed with the gentle sorrow and trembling tenderness of a woman's heart." No English poem that we know of gives so graphic reflection of Eastern night as this. It is exquisite,—indeed. WATCHING.

Sleep, love, sleep! The dusky day is done, Lo! from afar the freshening breezes sweep, Wide over groves of palm, Down from the low-rioting palm, In at the open casement cooling run, And round thy lowly bed, Thy bed of pain, Basking the patient head, Like grateful showers of rain, They come; While the white curtain waving, to and fro, Fan the sick man, And pitying the shadows come and go, With gentle human care, Compassionate and dumb.

The dusky day is done, The night is deep, While crystal music I keep, Sleep, love, sleep! Is there no magic in the touch, Of fingers that are cool as mist? Or would they scatter poppies of this sort, Or, with a soft career, The tremulous lip its own poppy press, Upon the weary forehead, and each brow, While per yorif watch I keep—Sleep, love, sleep! On the pagoda spire, The bells are swinging, Their little golden circles in a flutter, With tales the wailing winds have dared to utter, 'Till all are ringing, As if a choir, Of golden birds in Heaven were singing! That floats around, And drops like baln into the drowsy ear, Commingling with the hum Of the zephyr's distant drum, And lay beetle ever drowsy near, Soothe these deeps of silent pain, Like night-mare, and by night, So silent, that I sometimes start, To hear the throbbings of my heart, And watch, with shivering pain, To see thy pale lip rise again, Fringed, with his moon-like eyes, Lips from the roses in surprise, At such strange quiet after day's harsh din, Then ventures boldly out, And looks about, And with his hollow feet, 'Treads his small evening beat, Daring upon his prey, In such a tricky, winsome sort of way, His delicate marauding sense no sin, And still the curtains swing, But noiselessly, The bells a melancholy murmur ring, As tears were in the sky; More heavily the shadows fall, Like the black foldings of a pall, Where just the rough beam from the wall; With fainter gleams of air, The beetle's drone, Turns to a dirge-like, solitary moan; Night deepens, and I sit, in obscurest doubt, alone.

A DEMOCRATIC friend of our's states that the cause of General Pierce's falling from his horse was the fact of his stirrups being too long. We do not know whether this is correct or not. It is entirely a great disadvantage to a rider to have them let out too far. If General Pierce took the measure of General Scott's stirrups, and tried to convince himself that his should be as long, we do not wonder that he fell. In his present endeavor to stretch himself up to the altitude of General Scott, another tumble is inevitable. We hope the worthy but unavailing advocate of religious liberty in New Hampshire may not be injured in his approaching fall.—[American Telegraph.]

CINCINNATI, July 24. TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—This morning the three boilers in the saw mill belonging to the Miami Railroad and Dry Dock Company, at Fulton, exploded, shattering the building to pieces. The fragments of the boilers were thrown in every direction, scarcely a vestige of them remaining. Several pieces were thrown three hundred yards. The foreman, a German, was instantly killed, and his body torn to pieces. Several others were wounded. About forty hands were at work in the building at the time, and it is considered to be remarkable that so few should be injured under the circumstances. The explosion has caused a loss amounting to about \$4,000.

BUFFALO, July 26, S. P. M. LUNDY'S LANE CELEBRATION. Visitors are arriving in large numbers by every train. The camp ground is already covered with the military, and the streets are thronged with people. The committee is in session, arranging plans for to-morrow. Letters have been received from Gov. Hunt and others, stating that they will arrive to-morrow morning. Several prominent whigs have already arrived. The utmost enthusiasm prevails. The weather is dry and pleasant.

DIED. At his residence, in Granville County, on the 7th June, Augustine Harris, in his 78th year. Of pulmonary consumption, in the town of Louisville, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Plummer, consort of Wm. P. Williams, Esq. Mrs. Williams leaves behind her a fond and devoted husband, an interesting little daughter, her only child, and a large circle of admiring relatives and friends, to mourn their sad bereavement. R. T. Daniel Young died in Louisville last week, aged about 36—a gentleman of highly estimable and upright character. He was bred a merchant, and was nearly all his life a salesman and clerk in Franklin County, in which capacity he was universally popular. We knew and esteemed him as a friend and neighbor of kindness and worth. [We regret to have mislaid the obituary notice sent us of Mr. Young.]—Ed.