North Carolina Wilbig.



CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1852.

IF WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our gent in flattimore, authorized to obtain advertise sents and subscriptions, and to grant receipts. EPE W. CARR. Enq., is our sgent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and pro-

ETV B PALMER is nor authorized agent to receive advertisements and sub-criptions at his office in Boston, New York and Philadelphia

ure subscriptions.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

OF NEW-YORK. FOR MICE-PRESIDENT. WILLIAM A GRAHAM OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Charlotte and Charleston.

a daily mail from Charleston will our friends natural ones blue. of the Courier oblige us with a daily slip.

New Goods.

assembled in this place on the 3d instant, it will be noticed that we have recommended and appointing S. J. Lowrie, Secretary. Louisville or Wheeling as a more eligible Wm. Johnston, Esq., being then called on, explained the object of the meeting in a majoritant political character. While it Rich, mond she was formelly is prized into the field, uncity for the meeting of the National Conven. a few plain and appropriate remarks. tion. This is done to avoid the power of wealth and other influences which are invaeit es. Another material advantage in hold- tions, which were unanimously adopted : ing the convention at either of those points. Resolved, That we, a portion of the Whige of is their central positions. We hope that the Whigs of the South, generally, will see the property of co-operating to carry out the property of co-operating to carry out of the City of Raieigh, on the 4th Mandelland of South Anerics, on the this proposition.

A Town Clock.

This is probably the most favorable opliams are willing that the citizens may place | Julies. Resolved, That an open Convention to smend the for pressing this subject upon the immediate consideration of our citizens generally. Prograttination is the third of time.

Rock Island Factory.

In company with two of the proprictors, Mesers Young and Carson, on Priday of last week, we made a pleasant visit to this man who by his excited telents and extebeautiful seat of in-astry and enterprise. We there met the third proprietor, Major Zeuns Grier, who lives on a fine farm within half a mile of the factory. These genthemen conducted us through the factory, and took upon themselves the pains of explaining to us the modus operands of the different parts. We were struck with the perfect order and decorum which the happy Convention, and well-treated operatives appeared to exhibit in their conduct. The manager, Mr. p Solomon, is a plain, practical, sensible man. and conducts the operations of his sphere

manufacturing in February, 1849, with one set of cards, and two hundred and forty spindles. They are now working two sets to cards four hundred and eights emindles. Lowrie, and Gen. J. A. Young. of cards, four hundred and eighty spindles, and running thirty looms. They procure most of their fine materials from the North, in dying set their colors fast, and warrant meir goods to wear as well as the best only once a year for their manufactures, zeal as new difficulties presented themselves, until at length it has established its fortunes upon a sure foundation. Let a liberal public continue to patronize this, and encourage the establishment of others of a like character, until the South shall be redeemed

Another Lusus Natura.

We lately saw an account in the pape of a chicken in some one of our eastern They depart every day, (except Sunday,) at for the discharge of feees, one on each side vigorated them by the act of March 3d, 1851. W A. M. and arrive from Columbia at 124 of the extra pair of legs, which are suspend-P. M. A line of stages runs from Charlotte to Rock Hill daily, so that passengers can loave Charlotte at 1 o clock at night and reach Charlotte by taking the night train are loose and set for travelling the other.

Ar. Brooks then shows to t the Treesury under suits from the Courts, (of which fifty are now pending in New York clone,) is refunding the answer large amount, which amount now goes to swell the apparent expenditures of the Government. reach Charleston by taking the night train are loose and set for travelling the other

Acknowledgements.

We are indebted to our friend S. Beelow

Shalleys and Muslins are of the most exquisite patterns and tints, and the taste of the most fastidious can certainly be gratithe most fastidious can certainly be gratithe most fastidious can certainly be gratified by the rich variety exhibited. Their ited Whig paper, of medium sire, published

Our Whig Meeting.

Upon reference to the proceedings, in another column, of the Whig meeting which other column, of the Whig meeting which of the State, when upon motion of Gen. J. A. Young, the meeting was organized by a cotton gins. This is certainly a very important improvement in properties continuing a new deserving a perturbation of the State, when upon motion of Gen. J. A. Young, the meeting was organized by calling to the Chair, Col. B. W. Alexander,

upon the deliberations of conventions when they meet in large, wealthy and populous they meet in large, wealthy and populous turned and reported the following Resolus bly run shead of all competitors.—So, Carolinan.

consideration of the Convention the name of Jamper, sugar and coffee, and the singul river.

W. Osmonne, Esq., in connection with the nomines gum called coort-chour, are the principal contents. This is probably the most favorable option of a candidate to be run upon the Whig field
portunity which the citizens of Charlotte
may ever most with for putting up a Town

This is probably the most favorable option of a candidate to be run upon the Whig field
the citizens of Charlotte
the spur of the moment, viz : South-Caro
the spur of the moment, viz : South-Caro
the french sittled here in 1625, but left
before the first action can be had on the
before the first action can be had on the
session of the English, Fronch, and Dutch, but subject; after that the people will have to
session of the English, Fronch, and Dutch, but subject; after that the people will have to
session of the English Fronch in 1675.

The Franch sittled accordebour, ere the princip (commotion of a candidate to be run upon the Whig fies
in 1654, and it has been successively in the point
we do, that no man who has yet been spekened in
session of the English, Fronch, and Dutch, but
the latter were expelled by the French in 1675.

The Franch sittled accordebour, ere the princip (commotion of a candidate to be run upon the Whig fies
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The Franch sittled accordebour, ere the princip (commotion of a candidate to be run upon the Whig fies
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the latter were expelled by the French in 1675.

The Franch sittled here in 1625, but left
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subject; after that the people will have to
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subject; after the princip (commotion of a candidate to be run upon the Whig field
in 1654, and it has been successively in the point
we do, this no man who has yet been spekened in
the latter were expelled by the French in 1675.

The Franch sittled accordebour.

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The Franch sittled accordebour.

The Franch sittl

a Town Clock upon their large three story Constitution of the State, is more Republican in

Statesman.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Whig brethren of the United States, North Carolina's guarra, or country bumpkin distinguished son, Wm. A. Graham, as + gentletriotism, is well fitted to occupy the Chair of the

County, in the Convention in Raleigh, and that said delegates in conjunction with other delegates from this Congressional district be authorised spount one or more delegates to the National

Resolved. That these proceedings be published n the "N.C. Whig," and copied into other Whig pepers of the State.

B. W. ALEXANDER, Chrin. S. J. Loware, Sec.

The Chairman of the Meeting appointed with much blandness of manner and unifor-mity of temper. The company commenced with the 7th Resolution, to attend the Ka-

From the Greensborough Patrict

SINGULAR PHENOMENON. Mr. Ainr, N. C., M. reb 28, 1852. Northern goods of the same quality, and by a phenomenon such as he show the witness of in the recollection of any of our citizens. The sell them as low as the same quality can be day had been very smoky, and about half past 2 o'clock a cloud areae in the West, and came over bought anywhere. Their factory is situated about eleven miles from the nearest point on three o'clock it was so dark that a person could the South Carolina line. Surrounded with not recognize his most familiar sequentance at five feet distance in the street; and five minutes all the difficulties which usually attend the after three it was us dark in the houses as at midintroduction of an enterprise of this nature night. The darkness continued until helf past three, when the cloud passed over, without a great in a new atmosphere, and having a market deal of roun or wind. I sat in my house with my family during the derhoess, with the door and only once a year for their manufactures, windows open, and I could not distinguish the ish indeed to neglect the opportunity. this company has struggled on with renewed features of any one of them we as to know who The Constitution of North Carolina

Nothing unusual was noticed about the 27th in this vicinity--N. C. Whig.

OPERATION UPON THE TARIFF OF 1846

OF TREASURY CIRCULARS, &c. We have exlected for public tion to-day the from its present state of commercial vassal-age to the North, and there will no longer be any excuse for secession and nullifica-

3, 1851. Mr. Brooks alleges and shows that the Tariff of 1846 has not been, and is not, the Tariff under which the revenue has been collected since that counties, which had three legs, one upon the top of its back. We saw also another account in a Charleston paper of a chicken of count in a Charleston paper of a chicken of count in a Charleston paper of a chicken of count in a Charleston paper of a chicken of count in a Charleston paper of a chicken of counties and chicken of counties and chicken of counties and counties are considered and c The completion of the Charlotte and Columbia Rail Road to Rock Hill Depot brings
Charlotte and Charleston within 30 hours
of each other. The cars arrived at this

which we saw a day or two are without

the Shangae breed which had four legs and
declared to be roid and of no effect. After this,
with a view of collecting revenue, and without
which revenue enough to carry on the Government
could not be collected, Congress, under the prompt.

The completion of the Charlotte and Columbia Rail Road to Rock Hill Depot brings
two heads. Dr. Gibbon has a chicken in
with a view of collecting revenue, and without
which revenue enough to carry on the Government
could not be collected, Congress, under the prompt.

The cars arrived at this

which we saw a day or two are with our
which we saw a day or two are with our
could not be collected, Congress, under the prompt.

The completion of the Charlotte and Contents he established, which Circulars, in J. n.

We pass over
the action of the Convention on all other
subjects, and turn to that portion relative to
the mode in which future amendments shall
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two feedents be established. When the cation of the Convention on all other
the action of the Convention on all other
the acti of each other. The cars arrived at this which we saw a day or two ago with our ing of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and be made to the Constitution. A Select the Ways and Means Committee of the House, re-

be Government.
The facts which Mr. Brooks arrays satisfactors. at Columbia, in 30 hours. As we now have course. This pair of legs are white and the ly explain why what is colled the Tariff of 1846 has yielded so much more revenue than the Whites

their Spring supply.

Calling in at Spratt & Allison's we were shown same of the richest and most superb Goods that has ever been brought to this market. Their Shawls at \$15, \$15, and \$100 are splendid articles. Their Bareges, Shalleys and Muslins are of the most exquisite patterns and tints, and the taste of the "Weston Reporter." addisonal in the country. The Shawls at \$25, \$25, and \$200 are splendid articles. Their Bareges, Shalleys and Muslins are of the most exquisite patterns and tints, and the taste of the "Weston Reporter." addisonal in the country. The Shawls at \$25, \$25, and \$250 are splendid articles. Their Bareges, Shalleys and Muslins are of the most exquisite patterns and tints, and the taste of the "Weston Reporter." addisonal in the country addisonal in the country and imperiors, as in the first instance of the amendments proposed, the amendments proposed, the amendments proposed, the substance shall approve as in the first instance of the amendments proposed, the substance shall approve as in the first instance of the substance shall approve as in the first instance of the substance shall approve as in the first instance of the substance shall approve as in the first instance of the substance shall approve as in the first instance of the substance shall approve as in the first instance of the substance of the constitution of the Sauter of the Sauter of the Sauter of the Constitution.

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The Saute resolu

received by some of the other Merchants, of a portion of the Whigs of Mecklemburg and this afterwards, of a portion of the Whigs of Mecklemburg and this afterwards, and the following the comparing the votes given in the just a second to the Court House of Court House of Court House of the Court Ho but we have not had time to call and see them, but from the taste generally displayed in Charlotte, on the 3rd inst., for the pursophic requires very little power to sophical reminishers, requires very little power to sophical reminishers, requires very little power to them, but from the taste generally displayed we have not doubt their supply is as rich as method.

We have no doubt their supply is as rich as method.

Our Whig Meeting.

Our Whig Meeting.

In Charlotte, on the 3rd inst., for the purpose of expressing their views in regard to national affairs, and of appointing delegates to represent the Whigs of Meeklenburg in the Convention which is to need in Reliegh on the 2th inst. to nominate a Candidate to be run by the Whig party of North Carolina, by the regard to national affairs, and of appointing delegates to represent the Whigs of Meeklenburg in the views in regard to national affairs, and of appointing delegates to represent the Whigs of Meeklenburg in the views in the out of the measure of the Convention which is to need in the out of the measure of the convergence of the majority of the measure of the summer of the convergence of the form of the Convention with a war of the majority of the measure of the majority of the Meeter of the convergence of the University of the measure of the convergence of the Meeter of the convergence of the Convention with a war of the majority of the Meeter of the convergence of the Meeter of the convergence of the Convention of the Convention with a war of the majority of the Meeter of the Convention to amend to the remaining a Convention to amend to the measure of the convergence of the Meeter of the Convention with a war of the majority of the measure of the Convention with a war of the majority of the measure of the Convention with a war of the majority of the measure of the Convention with a war of the majority of the measure of the convergence of the majority of the measure of the Convention of the Convention with a war them to represent the throne research the throne research the throne itself; but the measure of the Convention of the convergence of the measure of the measure of the convergence of the measure of the con

THE ISLAND OF CAYENNE.

day in April, (inst.) and desire to be represented in the same, in order that the voice of Meckien. the colony of Surinam. The island is about fifty burg may be heard in the deliberations of that dry may be mare to the favorable mershy, and covered with forests. Coverne pep-

THE CAPTURER OF LOPEZ.

FASHION IN CRAYATS

neck-cloth.

The universal morning wear is collars low neck-ties can cover it.

KOSSUTH AT NEW ORLEANS.

New ORLEANS, March 27 .- Kossuth arrived here to-day. No preparations were made to receive him, and but little exciteFrom the Wilmington Herald.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION. As the subject of amending the present Constitution of the State of North Carolina Union, and asked if the principle of a ma- jority in the Senate will ere long vanish, Mr. MEARES said, it might be supported is at this time prominent in the public mind; | jority was sufficient to curtail Federal pow- and then what is to prevent them, if so dis- by some that he was influenced by section and as it is more than probable that in the er, as now exercised? He said it was by political contest soon to engage the attention no means sufficient. The majority ought f the people of the State, this subject alone not to rule in every instance. There are will acquire an importance overshadowing few States in the Union, where the funda- to favor. all other questions, it may not be a needless mental rules of Government can be changed occupation of time to look back a little into by a majority. Most of the States require sider the difference there was between a that floor. It is well known, that a lar the history of the past. We can by this a vote of two-thirds. The constitutional means ascertain the opinions of men, who law ought not to be too easily affected. He in their day and generation were just as would not give a stiver for a Constitution that the People should revere the Constitulearned, experienced and patriotic as those that could be altered by the bare will of the tion under which they live—if they do not, of the present time. It is always safe to majority. He would rather depend on the they can never heartily support it. Can follow good precedents, and if in reviewing | Legislature altogether than on such a Con- they revere it, if it be constantly changing ! the motives and conduct of those who have stitution. North Carolina has the character The Constitution of a Country ought never | der any Republican Government, to one one before us, we can increase our store of abroad of being a steady consistent State; to be altered, but when it becomes absoluteknowledge or patriotism, we should be fool-The Constitution of North Carolina was wind that blows. He was not certain that

adopted December 17, 1776, and continued the Amendments made to the Constitution unchanged urtil 1835.

General Assembly at that period, providing by the operation. We shall have given the for the "ascertaining by ballot the will of people a little more power, with which they the freemen of North Carolina relative to may be pleased, but he doubted whether the meeting of a State Convention." Inview of calling attention to the important history is given of the changes in the Tariff from July 30,1846, (the day the act was approved.) to all refi the votes call, being for the Convention, the project was sustained. The Convention on but he doubted whether the proposed A-Raleigh. It was composed of two delegates tions in the way. from each County in the State, and its powcapitulate. NATHANIEL MACON was elected subject, and a majority on the cth July re-ported as follows. We quote at length from

> "That whenever a majority of the whole umber of each House of the General Asmbly, shall deem it necessary to after or

tored, under a bill to after the same shall people would be pleased with these Amend. Mr. Hannington moved a substitute for object into effect. But if gentlemen we have been ead three times is each House mounts, and that they would prove of real the Amendment of the gentleman from disposed to unsettle this compromise, where Ribbons are of the richest patterns and cannot be excelled. Their assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings are fresh
and of the finest quasity. They have also
a new article of Cassimere for gentlemen's
Summer wear that is superior to anything
of the kind over offered here. They have the above title published in Abbeville
belief and Large Hats of the latest fash
into both superior articles. Their assortment of bines and Dellings, in face, cased use in the above title published of the discussion of the superior article they offer will be warranted equal if
not use of a paper
and Proprietor, for a number of a paper
with the above title published of Abbeville
besides and Large Hats of the latest fash
into super or to any hing article they offer will be warranted equal if
not use of a quality of the superior of the superior of the superior article they offer will be warranted equal if
not use of a quality of the superior of the superio

generally, though he wished to introduce an a perpetually changing Constitution.

were their own worst enemies, and incapable amendment to it. He was of opinion, that What is the proposition recommended in it ought not to be made too easy to amend the Report! That two succeeding Legislassuch doctrine. The people of this State to the responsibility incurred by acting will the Constitution, nor too difficult. If a ma-tures, by a bare majority of votes, may aljority of the Legislature might propose A. ter any part of the present Constitution, or mendments, and send them out to the peo- any part of the Admendments which may ple for their concurrence, he should be op- be adopted by this Convention, or any prinposed to it but this is not the plan pro-ciple in the Bill of Rights, consecrated for ding that three-fifths of the Legislature may given here by gentlemen, rowever honoraposed. Two actions of the General Assemble security of our lives, liberty and pro-call a Convention to amend the Constitution, ble their standing, that amoral disposition wealth and other influences which are invariably brought to bear with too much force A. Young, Wm. Johnston, J. W. Moore, pronounce a decided preference for Mr. Buchanan, people. The General Assembly is to proWhat reason is given for this proceeding' should offer if the or
A. Young, Wm. Johnston, J. W. Moore, pronounce a decided preference for Mr. Buchanan, people. The General Assembly is to proConstant Alexander and A. C. Williamson, and expressed a first regret that she will not be
Mr. Gastox, of Constant and A. C. Williamson. Proclamation that these Amendments are not be decrived by idle generalities. In Mr. Gaston, of Craven, thought that the call it morbid—but was that any reas proposed. The next action is the election what sense ought majorities to govern - sense of the Convention had been so dis-of members of Assembly, which, if the people approve of the proposed Amendments, ultimately to prevail, no one will deny; but question was discussed, that no farther ob- was not to be disguised-apprehensions will be favorable, and if they disapprove of that the temporary will of a majority, which stacles would be thrown in the way of car-entertained, that at some future day an them, will be unfavorable to their adoption may be produced by the effervescence of tying out the principles agreed on. But tempt will be made to adopt free white po If the Amoudments are approved by the the moment ought to do whatever it pleases we are now met by the popular cry, that we ulation as the basis of representation. second Leg-lature, they are then to be sub- -set up and put down Constitutions from are about to limit the power of the people. was not in a spirit of distrust, therefore mitted to the people for ratification. The day to day no man can be so extravagant. It was not the people, but the creatures of that he advocated the amendment of the length of time which would clapse between as to desire.

the first proposed of them and their ratio.

If nothing more is needed for the purposes limit. The course proposed was not an unfication, would be sufficient to guard against of Government than this brief maxim, let usual one. It was renognised in three desire to preserve the principles now sentany excitement, or improper feeling. Hav- the majority govern, what becomes of all Constitutions, which he had picked up on from rash experiments. ing biennial sessions, two years will chapse our checks on majorities. Why have two the spur of the moment, viz : South-Caro-Clark in a commanding position. We are informed that Messers H. B. & L. S. Will-informed that Messers H. B. & L. S. Wil that two-tigrds or three-fifths of the Legis- potic Government on earth, than under an tion. We are called on by every conside- ficulty in succeeding, the West should prolature shall pass upon the subject, and no unlimited Government of numbers. He ration, not to sanction the principle that a vide an easier mode of calling Convention building which is now going up apace in buildi the highest and most central part of the done more directly by the hands of the people, and ladened with honors. The Queen gave him ty the present Convention had been called of Tyrants. town. We hope that we will be excused consequently, they have more conference in it, and see the large more to the Amendal see on the consequently and the consequently are the consequently and the consequently and the consequently are the consequently and the consequently are the consequently and the consequently are consequently are consequently are consequently. Resolved, To. t we have an all-abiding confi. With a salary of Sille a month; ten ments at present adopted, may be found to Sampson offers as an Amendment to the sess the power of rising in their might and which produced them, was, he hoped, but Resorve, fact we have an all-anding confidence in the wisdom, patrictism, and at tesman.

Sampson offers as an Amendment to the dense in the wisdom, patrictism, and at tesman.

Sampson offers as an Amendment to the dense in the wisdom, patrictism, and at tesman.

Sampson offers as an Amendment to the dense in the wisdom, patrictism, and at tesman.

Sampson offers as an Amendment to the deposit adopted, may be found to operate injuriously on some portions of the matter on a proper footing. He points out the manner in which Amends to the manner in which Amends to the constitution may hereafter be the expense of the Government. He can be the constitution may hereafter be the constitution of the Legislature with the can be the constitution and the constitution and the constitution of the Legislature with the constitution and the constitution of the Legislature with the constitution and the manner in which Amends of the manner in which Amends to the constitution may hereafter be the constitution and the con

of the land was solemnly fixed, it ought not call.

is a favorite one; but in some case, it is communities, where there is no great diver. West had bound the East hand one foot.

guards are necessary.

Mr. B. referred to the present state of the he was, therefore, unwilling to subject our fundamental rules to the change of every by this Convention will be beneficial to the For twenty or thirty years prior to that State. While he admitted there were blemtime the Western portion of the State had ishes in the present instrument, he was not struggled for a Convention of the people to sure that this Convention will correct them nend the Constitution, but without success. to any considerable extent, and the repose Finally, however, an Act was passed by the of the State will be considerably disturbed

4th day of June, 1835, assembled at mendment did not throw too many obstruc-

Mr. GAITHER was in favor of the Report ers were limited to the consideration of cer. of the Committee. He was one of those tain specified amendments of the Constitu- who thought that the majority ought in These we deem it nanecessary to re- every case to rule. The great defect in the this State has been struggling for the last twenty or thirty years, to call the present onvention. With a prajority of 18,000 free white citizens, our object, till now, could not

The plain proposition of the Report, said Mr. G. is that when a majority of the Legissture are of opinion that an Amendment is necessary to be made, the Governor is to proclaim the fact, the people then elect anther Legislature, and if this body concurs the spinion, the Amendment is then subitted to the people for their ratification.

He could not say, with the gentleman from Haidan. (Mr. Branch,) that he would ather have no Constitution, than that it hould be subject to Amendments in the was proposed by the Report before the Committee. Nor was he of opinion with that gentleman, that the Amendments we were

whole State, it shall appear that a majority to apart them all, then indeed have we toils this body would assume to control the future was-is it right, or wrong? If he had a

Mr. Meaner thought, that when the law each branch of the Legislature to favor the been engaged in adjusting, since it assem-

Vice-Frendency of the United States.

Resolved, That we recommend the town of Wheeling, in Virginia, or Leuisville, in Kentucky and such like vanities, white neck-cloths are all the fashion. With them the shirt there would be more safety in the provision. The for some time prevented the late comprosition of a bare majority of the Levislature to miss between the East and the West, arose from a palousy entertained by the East, any point yet spoken of, to hold the National Com. For the tenesit of our fashionable young unwilling therefore to leave it in the power for some time prevented the late compro- we should have a new Constitution every gents we would state that in Paris, at balls of a bare impority of the Legislature to make between the East and the West, armse two or three years. renties of the Wing Party of the Linted States. collar is generally turned down. Not three Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting out of a hundred, says one of the fashionappoint? deligates to represent the Wings of this ble authorities, can be seen in any other. ble authorities, can be seen in any other there nould be found no difficulty in ob- and therefore did all in his power to promote the arrangement. But, if he should Mr. Branch was opposed to the Report, carry home with him a decision of this Conturned down so low as to expose the neck and in favor of the Amendment offered by vention, that a majority of two successive which is concealed only as far as one of the the gentleman from Sampson the lines. Le isistures should have the power of changthat the principle of the vote of a majority ing or annulling any and every part of the Constitution, he should be obliged to say found insufficient and deceptive. In small that he had been electived, and that the

> sity of interests, the majority may safely By the arrangement now made, it is berule, but in an extensive country like ours, heved that the West will have a majority of where the soil and climate is so various, and six in the House of Commons, and that the ment proposed by the gentleman last up, so the members of the Convention, headful

the interests of the people so distinct, other | East will have a majority of four in the | far from carrying out the principle prethe West, there can be no doubt this ma- | direct conflict with it. posed, from carrying into effect whatever feelings in introducing his amendment;

> Acts in the Legislature. It is necessary ly necessary.

But the gentleman from Burke (Mr. Gaither) still insists on the difficulty which has been experienced by the West in bringing about the present Convention. There were many reasons why the claims of the West any question arose here, in which the inte-did not succeed. He owed it to the East to ests of the West were involved, there seen say, that never until lately were these claims ed to exist on the part of the Eastern ge fairly before the East.

Sometimes the West connected the remo val of the Seat of Government with their claims for more equal Representation-and sometimes they advanced these claims in connection with other propositions which ac- form the inequality of Representation-t tually reflected on the understanding of those to whom they were addressed.

Mr. G. referred to the several Constitu-

amended, to show that nothing like the prin ciple laid down in the Report before the ommittee was contained in them; but that pease an open jealousy. The Western hey had some provision similar to that pro- legation, to a man almost, had also we they had some provision similar to that proposed by the gentleman from Sampson. He appealed also to the intelligent and tleman from Burke (Mr. Guither) the liberal members from the West, who, he lieved it opposed to the substantial int-

vantages of the East, to consider in what much needless solicitude with regard to an uncertain situation the system of taxa- ture amendments of the Constitution tion, and the principles of Representation, any change were desired, from what now laid down, stood, if they put it in the ter would it proceed? Not from the power of a bare majority of the Legislature for they would probably be satisfied overturn the whole. Mr. Dockery moved to amend the amend-

ment of the gentleman from Sampson, by He expressed his intention to vote for a triking out the word two-thirds and insert amendment offered by the gentleman is

The Amendment was negatived without

The question was then put on the Amend ment proposed by the gentleman from Sampson, and carried without a division.

The Committee of the Whole then

thirds. So as to read two thirds of the had done, but would remain untouche members present, instead of two-thirds of centuries-that we should never again be all the members of both Houses.

This motion was negatived.

were a soler, steady people, not disposed them. Had he mistrusted them, would What reason is given for this proceeding! should offer if the one under consideration dominant opinions. There was a somethin

Tyrants. The people have, it is true, his But considerations of this kind ough the provision which the gentleman from the sacred right of Revolution—they pos- not to influence us now, for the canbled. Instead of any permanent regulato be disturbed for hight causes, and he was it is well known that the difficulties which tions, every thing would be set affort, and Mr. Hogan proposed to amend the amend-

ment, by striking out two-thirds and insertmatter as possible. He was entirely opposed to the Legislature amending the Con stitution. He preferred the People, in revising their fundamental law, should act through a Convention, from the deliberations of which, all persons should be excluded who was members of the Legislature which called it. This would secure the services of aged,

bustle and strife of the political world. Mr. Gaston, of Craven, said the amend-

Senate; but from the growing increase of ously established by the Convention, was

plans of aggrandizement the wildest dema- this was not true. All who had obsergogues may excite the people of the West his course, would admit that he was as he liable to the charge of legislating under Mr. G wished gentlemen seriously to con- influence of sectional views, as any or mending a Constitution and the passing of portion of the people of North Carolina, in favor of adopting white population as t basis of Representation. He did not ap tion under which they live-if they do not, of the intelligence of the country, but of people en masse. He was radically opp to such a basis, and would prefer living cognizing the principle of mere numbers the basis of its Representation. To gus against this was the object of his amen Mr. Swain said, he rose to remark, and

perfect respect and kindness, that whereas

tlemen a morbid sensibility. This was no just towards their Western brethren, we had acted in good faith, and met all the pledges like men. He came here himse with two distinct objects in view-one to other to expunge the 32d Article; and 1 ving acted on these two subjects, he wo have been willing to relinquish his seat tions of the States which had been recently. He had voted in favor of the provision a king the Capitation Tax equal, against convictions of his better judgment, to for it, though, in the language of the was convinced, wished to take no unfair ad- of North Carolina. He thought there w the compromise; but the proposition w come from the small counties of the Ex-Davidson (Mr. Hogan.)

Mr. SHORKE explained why he sho ote against the amendment of the genman from Pavidson, and for the amendaoffered by the gentleman from Sampson

Mr. SPERGIT, of Greene, wanted to kawhy the West wished a Convention so -a and reported the Resolution, as amended, by called! Was it to carry into executthe House.

The Convention then considered the Rely after we have settled the principles this compromise, no fature Convention -Mr. HARGRAVE renewed the motion to ever be called to disturb them. He w strike out two-thereis and insert three-fifths. willing to go forward and finish the task Mr. Guinn proposed to amend the Amendment, by adding the words "of the members present" after the words requiring twoonly exist for sixty years, as the present of East and West, but meet harmomelike a band of brothers, to earry a com-

from mere whim, or caprice, to apture the here have taken the stand he had, on man fundamental principle of the Government, subjects, on which those who sent him here He held in his hand an amendment, provided different opinions? No pledges can be when they deem it necessary, which he may not be fostered notil they become pr ty felt in the community-gentlemen mig

tlemen near him, he would modify his mendment so as to provide that no Conve tion shall hereafter be called by the Gene al Assembly, except by a concurrent vof two-thirds of each House.

Mr. Gittes said he was then perfectly : tistied with it.

The question on Mr. Hagan's amendme was lost; and the question recurring on M MEARES'S amendment, was adopted, 90 29, and the Article was referred to the Conmittee of Seven."

We have here given at length the arm ments pro and con in the Convention of I 35, on the subject of the modes for the ture amendment of the Constitution. us they are interesting as exhibiting the views of the leading spirits of that Convertion. They disclose a state of feeling b experienced men, who were retired from the tween the East and West at that time, procisely similar with that which now exists