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Leave Charlotte, Monday, Wednesday Friday Leave Wadesboro', Tuesday, Th day, and Saturday, making connection w Railroads at Charlotte and daily stage to h of Wilmington, Char. & Rutherford R. R. fi Wadesboro. By this route passengers lea Wilmington and Charlotte Monday, Wedn day and Friday at 7 a. m., and arrive at Wilmington and Charlotte next evening, resting at night in Wadesboro, each way. Through Tickets from Charlotte to Wilming ton, only \$10.

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E. T. CLEMMONS. June 24, 1871-26:tf Contractor.

Time Table-Western N. C. B. R. TAKES EFEECT 5TH SEPT. 1870. GOING WEST. COING EAST

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All of the Judges in the State hold the al. It was also held to be unconstitutional by most of the lawyers and statesmen of the past age-by such men as Gaston. Ruffin. Meares. Biggs and Fisher. In view of all this who doubts what the decision of the Federal government will be, should it be called upon to decide ? And if the convention meets and turns out all of the present State officers-and this is one of the p inci ple objects for which it is called-the Federal authorities will be called upon to decide For the present officers will still claim to be he government, and will call upon the President to recognize them as such, under the authority delegated to him by the Act of

"THE WESTERN ADDRESS." [For the Old North State.]

ed document, the Western Address, isre the people of the State now to believe intelligence answer these questions.

I said in the beginning of this commu-incention. He would brand inconsistent those who signed it and a oppose the present convention move-in meeordance with the constitution-read it; while the others who favor the another quotation as emphasized by the Hos. LEWIS HANES: ligious nullity of 1871 are presented Sentinel : "It is true the constitution minently as models of consistency.- points out that (the Legislative) as one of would call back the memory of the the modes of amending the constitution." at to the names of Bynum, Lillington, Does not this satisf-etorily settle the point mer. Foster and others, and add the that they only desired to amend the conaence of their names and memory in stitution by another mode which that indaid emphasized by the editor of the tence. Will any man say that the con tinel, is to be used by the cross-road pe- stitution points out other than the two

bility. I propose criticising the con- each house of the General Assembly ? ction of the Sentinel, and thereby No -of course, the Pro-conventionists of d in the present contest. n 1848 the question of amending the people, and therefore not incorporated into stitution as it then existed was first the constitution! Strange logic Can

ated. Both the Whig and Democratic they lawfully retain or reserve to themes acknowledged the necessity of selves the resistance of law and freedom endment. Both parties acknowledge from punishment for such resistance? But the necessity now. The Whigs and this clamor by the conventionists for the

present convention law to be unconstitution. Democrats differed as to the mode then. rights of the people is all deceit and The two parties differ upon the same demagogism, if not, why do they affirm vocates, who insist it is eminently proper and point now. The Whigs and Democrats ratified o willhave a convention any way, each advocated constitutional modes then. ratified or rejected I Yes sir, every day minor satellites and The conservative party goes outside the

constitution now. The Whigs opposed doers of the dirty work of the Party are legislative enactments only because they heard to say, "We will have a convenpreferred a change by convention; the tion voted down or not. When you Democrats opposed a convention for the speak to leaders of these threats they same reason, until 1854, when Mr. Gra-ham introduced his notjority bill, which sposihle." Yet, it appears very signifithe Democracy unhesitatingly denonneed cant, and gives a forecaste of the danger as unconstitutional and revolutionary .- of majority hills, does it not ?

In this demuciation many of the addest Again, "When a convention is author-1795. For this course they have the pre- Whig statesmen joined, because until that ized by law the people are sensible of the centre of Gov. King and his followers in 1814. What then becomes of the work of the convention for with be scattered to the four winds, and all the address which Mr. Turner republishes, Jaw, and on the 3d of August this sam the money expended mon it will be forever he entirely priverts by his italicised en trather dissarisfaction of the Conservative worst of human passions will also be ar used, and the return of peace and good feeling phasis; which fact I shall attempt to leaders, that they areport less sensible of will be logg retarded. Will the calm and show by argument. The first point which the importance of their took or less fully. I deem proper to notice is his emphasis of alive to the responsibility of their action peace loving people of the country vote for the convention under these circumstances ! the following, which he prints in small when the convention it in direct opposicapitals : "That the only proper republic tion to law, THE OTHER DANGER. can mode of amending or altering the And again, "The mode of altering the To escape the above dauger we have heard it proposed to let the present Governor and constitution is by the people themselves. Constitution by convention is much the supreme Court Judges remain. What is to in convention assembled." Does this most economical.* Mark the use of the Supreme Court Judges remain. What is tbe gained by such a course ? Nothing at all clause mean a convention called by a bill term-"the mode," Now, if there had For some one of the minor offices, some passed by a bare majority of the Legislas heen more ways than one of calling a Con-Judge or Clerk of the Superior Courts, will ture and ratified by the people ? Mr. vention would they not have said the modes then test the question of the constitutionali-Turner assuredly intends this construet or this mode! Certainly, the most comty of the convention law before the Supremo tion. Will be or any conservative lawyer mon-grammatical rules would have re-Court of the State. Another Hoke and in the State risk their reputations as le- quired it. Then, do the conventionists Henderson case will be the result, and no one can doubt how the Court will decide. It will galists upon this construction? The con- indecd claim the majority mode to be er, the clear headed Pearson and his Associates decide that, in the language of the great and stitution of 1855, under which that clause outside of the constitution I in the address was issued, says, Art. IV, And again, Mr. Turner emphasizes the learned Ruffin, the convention was "an un-Sec. 1 :, "No convention of the people shall word "majority" which tends to delude authorized body, and therefore, no more than a voluntary collection of so many be called by the General Assembly unless the reader. Here is the paragraph "We men"-"that its acts being void could deby the concurrence of two-thirds of all have already shown that after 1852 thirrive no confirmation from a vote of the peothe members of each House of the Gene- teen Senators will represent a majority ple." So in either event the whole work of the convention will be set aside, and all the eral Assembly." A natural construction of the people of North Carolina. The of this section would lead us to the opin-ion that the constitution of '68 was fram-senators * * * * * All conmoney expended upon it will be added to the taxes of the people. already overbur- ion that the constitution of '68 was framdened with taxation. Let the people poned by a convention of the people-yea, stitutions, it is true, are designed to proder these things well, for they are the words verily, "by the people themselves in con-vention assembled." The section as quotect the rights of minorities; it is the of truth and soberness. ' If they would esshield which guards their rights against all cape trouble let them vote against the prested above is incorporated into our present encroachments. | But these shields, these sent unconstitutional conventior, and wait constitution, therefore I unhesitatingly guards must come in the first instance for the call of a constitutional one. They from a Majority (as emphasized by Mr. Turner.) Now can any one doubt that maintain that a convention called in acwill not have to wait very long. and in the cordance with said section is a convention mean time several important amendments of the people, and that there is none other majority is here used in contradistinction can be cheaply and safely made by the legisto minority, without any reference to such inside the constitution. It was this convention of the people, as defined in what majority, but generally recognized Article IV, Sec. 1, constitution of '35, to as a legal and constitutional one, and we LET THE PEOPLE REMEMwhich the signers of the "Western Adherein maintain that two thirds of the BER. dress" referred as I hope to be able to Legislature is the only such guaranteed prove satisfactorily by natural and liberal by the constitution in regard to a con-That the late CHIEF JUSTICE RUFconstructions of extracts from that docuvention. Suppose the Senate was now ment. But ere I proceed further, let me represented as the signers of the Western pease and inquire of the voters of North Address said it would be af er 1852. that this nation has ever produced, Carolina whether it is not passing strange. Thirteen Senators representing a majoriand whose opinions commanded the yea, pre-eminently ridiculous and absurd ty and thirty-seven Senators the minority. highest respect, even in Westminster that the conservative party of 1871 should Is it not plain that the representatives of Hall itself, declared, in a letter pub- attempt to brand as Aristocrats-oppo- a minority of the people by a majority. neuts of republican modes of changing yea even a two-thirds majority could have lished in the Wilmington Journal the constitution-the very men who in passed a bill for a convention against the in July 1866, that a Convention of '54 gave to 45,000 non-landholders the wishes of an overwhelming majority of right to vote for State Senators, and in the citizens of the State. The chause part is as follows : 1868 granted universal suffrage to all per- which secured that majority in the Sention of this State, in any other mode sons "without respect to race, color or are to a minority of the people has been previous condition " Now, landholders. stricken out, yet, the representation of

in connection therewith speak of the pro- misconstrued by the editor of that paper. posed convention as a free one is contra- Let all the anti-convention papers pubdistinction, do we not readily conclude lish it disabused of these gross miccon-MR. EDITTOR :- There appears in the that they mean one open and untimmel- structions, and thereby prove that when Sentinel's issue of June 29th, a republish- ed by legislative restrictions ? That the conventionists take this Western Addocument, the Western Address, is-ed by several members of the Legisla-re from the West to the people of North prolina in 1851. Mr. Turner would servant of the people I' Reader, let your FRIEDRICH.

For the Old North State. UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CON-VENTION ACT.

The question of convention, or no convention, which in August next is to be pass-ed upon by the people at the polls, is already attractiog public attention and awakening discursion in the public prints. Will you permit Mr. Meares thought, that when the law of one, who has ever entertained conservative sen- the land was solemnly fixed, it ought not to be one, who has ever entertained conservative sen-timents, who is removed from the arena of par-disturbed for light causes, and he was unwil-

Your valuable paper? Passing by the consideration of the question, ans of the mountain districts, and the modes the one by legislative enactment, which should not be decided too hastily, whethions adjacent thereto, as an authorita- the other by a sonvention of the people or a convention is desirable or expedient in the electioneering document of undeniable called by the concurrence of two-thirds of present excited state of public feeling, the subject of present inquiry is, whether the mode au-thorized by the Legislature is sanctioned by the constitution. If it is not, then the convention, steract the influence which it may 1871 will not, because they maintain that no matter how desirable or how much needed, will prove to the people the gift of Pandora's the majority bill mode is reserved to the box, from whence can issue forth nothing but ills to afflict the State. A faulty principle introduced into the framework of government, like a mistake in mechanics, will cause confusion and derange the whole machinery ; and if not time-I y eradicated, will work out its legitimate reult, and eventuate in wreck and ruin.

It cannot be denied, that the method adopted for calling the convention has distinguished adin perfect accord with the provisions of the preent constitution. The highly respectable gentlemen, composing the Central Executive committee of the Democratic Conservative Party seem so well satisfied on this point, that they de not he litate to assert in their recent Address, "The plan adopted is so manifestly in accordan with every principle of the constitution and the doccines of popular government, that we can scare by radii the supersty of those why suggest the contra-

great name to the majority plan. The accom-plished and courtly D. M. Barringer enters the be made, the trovernor is to proclaim the fact,

* The amendment, proposed by Mr, vention of the people should hereafter be call

 The amendment, proposed by Mr, Meares, was carried without a division, and the Resolution, as amended, passed, 107 votes to 17."
Let us glance now at the debate. Mr. Sheber said, he was also a member of the majority of the committee who made this Re-port, and would state his views on the subject.
Me was in favor of the Report concerning the subject. He was in favor of the Report generally, though he wished to introduce an amendment to it. He

was of opinion, that it ought not to be made too was of opinion, that it ought not to be made too easy to amend the constitution, nar too difficult. If a majority of the Legislature might propose amendments, and send them out to the people for their concurrence, he should be oppored to it; but this is not the plan proposed. Two as tions of the General Assembly are required, and two actions of the people. * * * Adopt a plan by which it shall be necessary that two-thirds or three-fifths of the Legislature shall

Judge Gaston, of Craven, thought that the sense of the convention had been so distinctly ascertained, the other day, when the question was discussed, that no further obstacles would alf of the revolutionary measure of the strument pointed out, at least, this is the natural inference upon reading the servative party. This address, as pub-natural inference upon reading the servative state of the Will successful and the server of his finite esting to pic in the power of a bare of the strument pointed out, at least, this is the natural inference upon reading the server of his finite esting to pic in the power of the tence. Will successful and the server of his interesting to pic in the convention. He thought there would be be thrown in the way of carrying out the principle agreed on. But we are now met by the popular cry, that we are about to limit the powmore safety in the provision which he offered; er of the people. It was not the people, but the creatures of the people, that the amendment proand if there were any real necessity for a convention at any time, there would be found no difficulty in obtaining it.

posed to limit. The course proposed was not an un-usual one. It was recognized in three constitu-tions, which he had picked upon the spur of Gov. Branch was opposed to the Report, and in favor of the amendment offered by the gen-theman from Sampson, (Mr. Meares.) He knew that the principle of the vote of a majority is a the moment, viz: South Carolina, Alabama, and the United States. It is to impose a check on the Legislature, that it may not avail itself of an incidental majority to disturb the repose favorite one; but in some cases, it is found insufficient and deceptive. In small communiof the pupele by frequently calling them togeth-er in convention. We are called on by every ties, where there is no great diversities of interests, the majority may safely rule, but in an extensive country like ours, where the soil and elimate are so various, and the interests of the we do, we shall be exposed to continual fluctuapeople so distinct, other guards are necessary, tions. The people have, it is true, the sacred right of Revolution-they possess the power of rising in their might and upturning the fundato be too easily affected. He would not give a

stiver for a constitution that could be altered by the bare will of a majority. Judge Daniel did not wish amendments to the constitution to be too easily obtained; but doubted whether the proposed amendment did not throw too many obstructions in the way. Col. Gaither was in favor of the Report of the Committee. He was one of those who tho't that the majority ought in every case to rule .-The great defect in the present constitution is that it contains no mode for amending the in strument. Is is true that the constitution ought

the amendment by striking out two-thirds, and inserting three-fills. His object was to make the not to be too frequently amended; but two great difficulties ough: not to be placed in the way of calling of a convention as difficult a matter as The Nestor of the North Carolina Bar, the distaining amendments, when necessary. * * The plain proposition of the Report is, from his sectorion to add the sanction of his obtaining amendments, when necessary. possible. He was entirely opposed to the Leg-

ature which called it. Judge Gasten said, the amendment proposed



Particular Attention paid to Auction

Sales. REFER BY PERMISSION TO W. H. WILLARD, Pres't Baleigh Nat'l Bank. W. E. ANDERSON, "Gitizens" JNO. G. WILLIAMS, "State" JNO. G. WILLIAMS, "State ", ", W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co., Raleigh, N. C. March 17-3m

Raleigh National Bank, Of N. C.

RALEIGH, March 20th, 1871. This Bank (under a resolution of the Stockholders and authority from the Comptroller of the currency,) has opened books at their Banking house in this city, for subscription to the inrease of the Stock to half a million Dollars, being the authorized capital. C. DEWEY, Cashier. 12:11 lative mode.

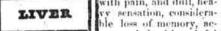
Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of John M. Lowrance before the Probate Court of Rowan county, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to him before the first day of June, 1872, or this notice will be FIN, one of the profoundest jurists pleaded in bar of their recovery.

SAM'L S. LOWRANCE. ma26:6w-pd Administrator.



taken for rheumatism, the stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in the people called under the Constitueneral costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled



companied with painful n of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Cure the Liver with

DR. SIMMONS'

LIVER REGULATOR.

a preparation roots and horbs, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no jujury to any one. It has been used by hundrads, and known for the last 40 years as one of the most reliable, efficacious and haramless preparations ever of fered to the suffering. If taken regularly and persistently, it is pure to cure Despensia, hendache,

Regulator. kidneys, nervousness, chills, dis-

pases of the skin, impurity of the blood, melancholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic, or pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever agd ague, dropsy, boils, pain in the back, &c. Prepared only by J. II. ZEILIN & CO. J. Druggists, Macon, Gd.

Price, \$1; by mail \$125. T. F. KLUTYZ&CO. For sale by Salidary, N.C. feb 24-1v

with pain, and doll, hea- than by the General Assembly, "two thirds of all the members of each ponder this question. But to my criticism and proof of its ture is not such that the majority of them House concurring," would be "an uncorrectness Mr. Turner, to strengthen are willing to be harrassed voting on authorized body, and, therefore no more acts could be derived from a vote of the

Rumerand, who was in that place on degright of the raid, asking but his opinion in regard to the opinion of the raid was "a regular Kn Klux vis-ior that the raid was "a regular Kn Klux vis-its most common meaning, and each regular wheel of the opinion of the raid in the opinion of the raid was "a regular Kn Klux vis-the language of the place the opinion of the raid of the opinion of the state and regular to the opinion of the state of it," and states that such is "the almost universal opinion of the the citizens of Ratherfordton sal opinion of the the efford on the find and and the signers speak themeelves?" But we would not have a sold and and and and and and and and another another and another anot the outrage in unqualified terms. - Telegonia.

arong, wrong, wrong-for the constitution in [as it threw almost insuperable difficulties in the would not be adopted. of the constitution the very purpose, makes provision for its Judge Gaston wished it was in his newer to

diment; and the Editor of the Cild sate is right, as he adways is on points of con-tinutional law, when he affirms that the propos-telt much indi-posed, and the State of his health ed plan is revolutionary, outside of, because ex- would not allow him to do so. This was one cluded by the constitution, and of daugerous of the most important questions that had come tendency to the stability and perpetuity of our before the convention ; for whatever benefits we Towermout.

Nor are the great names all arrayed on one this body, in laying the foundations of our ide of this controversy. Statesmen and jurists, constitution on equitable and fair principles if iving and dead, whose names are equally high | we put it in the power of bare Legislative majorities to upset them all, then indeed, have a the tolls of fune and equally dear to the we toiled in vain. He was not only surprised, good Old North State, adhere to the written but filled with fearful apprehensions. etter of the constitution, as containing the aupears as if this body were going rashly from thentic will of the people, and protect it from gloss and interpolation. The immortal Gaston, been experienced in calling a convention to e distinguished Branch, the quick and ready Meares, the profound Ruffin, the patriotic Fish have a perpetually changing constitution. What is the proposition recommended in the Report on the Supreme Bench, the dispassionate Phil-That two succeding Legislatures, by a bare malips, the judicious Hanes, and the intrepid jority of votes, may alter any part of the conaldwell all oppose the incorporation into our political creed of this modern doctrine of immay be adopted by this convention, or any naculate conception, that the constitution is to principle in the Bill of Rights, consecrated for he the football of contending politicians, to be

bandled about from side to side, according to the exigencies of garty needs and the ever varying ascendency of party members. Previous to 4835 the constitution contained no provision for its own amendment. This ne-

ate will of the People ought ultimately to precessitated the General Assembly to adopt nfeasvail, no one will deny; but that the temporary ures for ascertaining the will of their constituwill of a majority, which may be produced by ents and to provide the means for carrying that effervescence of the moment, ought to do what will, when ascertained, into effect. The want of such a provision was fe't to be a defect, requiring remedy. Accordingly in the Act an-thorizing the convention of 1835, entitled, 'An travagant as to desire. If nothing more is needed for the purpose of government than this Act concerning a concention to amend the constitution of the State? Section 16 provides-"Be it brief maxim, let the majority govern, what bearther cauched, That the convention shall pro- comes of all our checks on majorities? vide in what manner amendments shall in fu-two branches in our Legislature? Why judici hire te made to the constitution of the State." all establishments? Why trial by Jury ? If w constitution of 1835. A Journal of its proceeded down. In the index, alphabetically arranged, is this reference-"Amer.dments to the constitution, how to be made in future, 345, 368." We turn to page 345, and there we find this Re-

He points out the manner in which Amendcord: "Monday, July 6, 1835. After Prayer by the ments to the constitution may hereafter be made; and whenever there is sufficient ground Rev. Dr. McPheeters, on motion of Mr. Wilfor calling the attention of the people to this liams, of Franklin, the convention resolved itgreat object, there would be no difficulty in obself into a Committee of the Whole on the Retaining a sufficient number of each branch of port of the Select Committee, as to the mode in the Legislature to favor the call. which future amendments shall be made to the He wished gentlemen serionsly to consider the constitution; Mr. Swain in the Chair. The Re-

. That whenever a majority of the whole number of each House of the General Assembly shall deem it necessary to after or amend this constitution, they may propose such alterations or associations, they people, and the Gircenor shall, by proclamation, lay the wishes of the people by the Legislathe same before the people six months before the en-aning election for Members of the General Assem-bly; and if the two Honses of the General Assem-

his contorical majority construction, em- the subject of convention to gratify an bby, thus elected, shall approve, as in the first in weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the discase. and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved.— Core discussion of its is emphasized with the reader observing of that body; who are only the repre-be void"—that "no confirmation of its is emphasized with the reader observing of that a free conven-be void"—that "no confirmation of its is emphasized with the reader observing of that a free conven-be void"—that "no confirmation of its is emphasized with the reader observing of the minority. This fact will and at other times very few of them; but the peaks, for their radiation of its is emphasized with the reader observing of the minority. This fact will and at other times very few of them; but the peaks, for their radiation of its is emphasized with the reader observing sentatives of a minority. This fact will and the first the reader observing the reader observing sentatives of a minority. This fact will reader the reader observing the r

> enactment, and very probably led some August, with the hope that it will be an the committee who made the above Report; and people"-that-the Constitution hav- is thick that the people have an inalionable eternal settlement of the question. For should now move to anead it by striking out ing prescribed two distinct modes of right to call a convention without any in

cutteman last up, so far tr at the principles previously established by the

but this was a power above the throne is do-trine had been started in 1824, somewhat akin to that involved in the amendment, that the

to that involved in the amendment, that the people were their own worst enemies, and in-capable of self government. He subscribed to no such doctrine. The people of the State were when a suber, stendy people, not disposed from mere when or exprice, to upturn the fundamental principles of the government. He held in his hand an amendment providing that three-fifthe of the I orgination of convention to

of the Legislature may call a convention to

amend the constitution, when they deem it ne-cessary, which he should offer, if the one under

onsideration, not to sanction the principle, that

bare majority may authoize a convention ; if

mental principles of government, but they can-

not do it, unless the emergency is great. If the

right of a bare majority to call a convention

were recognized in the constitution, he would

not give a fig for all the matters, which the con-

vention had been engrged in adjusting, since it assembled. Instead of any permanent regu-lations, every thing would be set affoat, and we

should have a new constitution every two or

Mr. Hogan, of David-on, proposed to amend

islature amending the constitution. He prefer-ted that the People, in revising their fundamen-

al law, should not through a convention, from he deliberations of which, all persons should

he excluded, who were members of the Legis-

consideration should be rejected.

Mr. Mearca said, It might be Mighteen by ome, that he was influenced by sectional feel ings in introducing his amendment; but this was not true. All who had observed his course, would admit that he was as little liable to the charge of legislating under the influence of sectional views, as any one on that-floor. It is well may have promised ourselves, for our labors in mown that a large portion of the people of North Carolina are in favor of adopting white population as the basis of Representation. He id not speak of the intelligence of the county, but of the people en masse. He was radically opposed to such a basis, and would prefer living under any Republican Government, to one re-It ap cognizing the principle of mere numbers as the basis of its Representation. To guard ne extreme to another. Because difficulty has against this, was the object of his amendment. amend our constitution, we are determined to Gov. Swain said he rose to remark, with perfeet respect and kindness, that whenever any question arose here in which the interests of the West were involved, there seemed to exist, on the part of Eastern gentlemen, a morbid sensistitution, or any part of the Amendments which il ty. This was not just towards their Western rethren, who had acted in good faith, and met all their pledges like men. * * * If thought there was much needless solicitude with regard to f dure amendments of the constitution. * * * * * He thought the security of our lives, liberty and property. What reason is given for this proceeding ? That a majority ought to govern. Let us not be de-ceived by idle generalities. In what sense Il's expressed has intention to vote for the amendment offered by the gentlemen from Davidson, ought majorities to govern? That the deliber-Mr. Hogan.)

Mr. Sheber explained why he should vote against the amendment of the gentleman from Davi lson, and for the amendment offered by the genilemen from Sampson.

Sir. Speight of Greene, wented to know why ever it pleases-set up and pull down constituthe West wished a convention so easily called? Was it to carry into execution some plan now studionsly concerled? Surely, after we shall have settled the principles of this compromise, no future convention will over be called to dis-11/1 turb them. He was willing to go forward and finish the task assigned them, in good faith, and Itwo Mark the language, "sholl in fature be made." are to adopt this unfettered principle, why may submit it to the people for ratification or rejec-The convention was held and resulted in the of these establishments? He would rather live tion. If ratified, he hered the new constitution under the most despotie government or earth, would not only exist for sixty years, as the preings and delates, kept by its Secretary, Edmund than under an unlimited government of num-B. Freeman, of blessed memory, has been hand-bers. He might escape the notice of one tyrant, for centuries. Judge Gaston asked to be excused but there would be no oscape from a multitude for again trespassing on the patience of the convoltion. He was aware that the course he had of tyrants. The provision which the genilenum from Sampson offers as an amendment to the Report, puts the matter on a proper footing, pursued in this convention, would expose him to great misconstruction, but he had made up his mind to do his duty, regardless of conse-quences-solaring himself with the consciousness of acting from principle, and entertaining the lope that he should live down all miscon-ception of his motives. He had acted on every question, so far as his fallilde and imper-fect nature would admit, without reference to the effect, which the propositions discussed difference there was between amending a con- might have on the Fast or the West. The only stitution and the passing of Acts in the Lagis-lature. It is necessary that the People should wrong? ** ** There was a sensibility felt in In ture. It is necessary that the People should wrong $? = * * * There was a sensibility felt in reverse the constitution under which they live the community <math>\pm$ gentlemen might call it mor--if they do not, they can never heartily sup-port it. Can they revere it, if it be constantly be allayed, if it could be done without injury to changing ? The constitution of a country ought | the community ? It was not to be di-guisednever to be altered, but when it becomes above apprehensions are entertained, that at some fu-Intely necessary, i The remarks of Judge Gaston closed the des white population as the basis of representation. tire day an attempt will be made to adopt free

The remarks of ploge coards to the proposition bate. Several anecada dist to the proposition of Mr. Meares were offered, but without avail —it became a part of the constitution, and s known as the Legislative mode of amendment. The West, but from a district to protected There is certainly nothing in its history to wars principles new settled, from it shexperiments, rant the supposition, that the convention would Mr. Fisher of Roxan remarked, that the exrant the supposition, that the convention would. Mr. Fisher of Reven remarked, that the ex-have cutertained for a moment a proposition to istone of this model sensitivity, as it was term-a mail herebs, warranted to be and and be provided to be and and be provided to be and the provided to the provided to

by appendiculated of two thirds of each Property Mr. Giles said he was perfectly satisfied with h

Mr. Manua proposed, as an additional safein connection with others referring to the address, that they may during for of an comparing the other sprace for the other sprace for

tion is one called by common legislative be demonstrated on the 1st Thursday in a part of the constitution."