

List of the Members of the General Assembly of N. C. elected in 1834.

| COUNTIES.    | SENATORS.           | COMMONERS.                          |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Anson,       | Alex'r Little,      | A. V. Brandon, P. W. Kittrell.      |
| Ashe,        | Noah Mast,          | Jonathan Horton, T. Witcher.        |
| Buncombe,    | James Lowry,        | Joseph Henry, James Weaver.         |
| Bertie,      | Alex'r W. Mebane,   | David Outlaw, Thomas J. Pugh.       |
| Bladen,      | John J. M'William,  | Rob't. Lyon, Amos Richardson.       |
| Brunswick,   | Maurice Moore,      | Rob't. M. M'Rackan, Ab. Baker.      |
| Beaufort,    | John M'Williams,    | Henry S. Clarke, S. Smallwood.      |
| Burke,       | Sam'l P. Carson,    | Harvey Perkins, Sam'l Fleming.      |
| Cabarrus,    | George Klutts,      | D. M. Barringer, Jacob Williams.    |
| Columbus,    | Caleb Stevens,      | Marmaduke Powell, J. Frink.         |
| Carteret,    | Otway Burns,        | James Manney, Elijah S. Bell.       |
| Currituck,   | Daniel Lindsay,     | Joshua Harrison, Wallace Bray.      |
| Chatham,     | Hugh M'Queen,       | R. C. Cotten, Wm. Foushee.          |
| Chowan,      | Sam'l T. Sawyer,    | Baker F. Welch, Wm. Byrum.          |
| Cumberland,  | Dun. M'Cormick,     | D. Jordan, jr. David M'Neill.       |
| Camden,      | Edmund J. Bareo,    | Tho's. Tillett, J. N. M'Pherson.    |
| Caswell,     | James Kerr,         | John E. Brown, L. A. Gwyn.          |
| Craven,      | Rich'd D. Spaight,  | Abner Hartley, F. P. Latham.        |
| Duplin,      | John E. Hussey,     | J. K. Hill, O. R. Kenan.            |
| Davidson,    | John A. Hogan,      | George Smith, C. Brummell.          |
| Edgecombe,   | Hardy Flowers,      | John W. Potts, Turner Bynum.        |
| Franklin,    | John D. Hawkins,    | Jos. J. Macklin, Wm. H. Battle.     |
| Granville,   | James Wyche,        | Sandy Harris, Rob't. Potter.        |
| Gates,       | Wm. W. Cowper,      | Lemuel Riddick, John Willey.        |
| Greene,      | Wyatt Moye,         | James Harper, James Williams.       |
| Gulford,     | Jonathan Parker,    | Wm. Adams, Jesse Lindsay.           |
| Halifax,     | John Branch,        | J. R. J. Daniel, Wm. L. Long.       |
| Hertford,    | G. W. Montgomery,   | Sipha Smith, Isaac Carter.          |
| Hyde,        | Caleb Spencer,      | Benj. Watson, John Swindell.        |
| Haywood,     | N. Edmondson,       | John L. Smith, Jos. H. Walker.      |
| Iredell,     | Jos. P. Caldwell,   | Sol. Lowdermilk, Jas. A. King.      |
| Jones,       | Hillory Wilder,     | Jas. Tomlinson, Josiah Houlder.     |
| Lincoln,     | James Harrison,     | James Howard, Nathan. Foscoe.       |
| Lenoir,      | Bartlett Shipp,     | Daniel Hoke, Henry Cansler.         |
| Macon,       | Wm. D. Moseley,     | Windel Davis, Geo. Whitfield.       |
| Mocre,       | Benj. S. Brittain,  | J. W. Guinn, Thomas Tatham.         |
| Montgomery,  | C. Dowd,            | Wm. Wadsworth, A. M'Donald.         |
| Mecklenburg, | Reuben Kendall,     | Francis Locke, Edmund F. Lilly.     |
| Martin,      | Wm. M'Leary,        | W. J. Alexander, J. M. Hutchison.   |
| New Hanover, | Jesse Cooper,       | E. S. Smithwick, R. Roebuck.        |
| Nash,        | Owen Holmes,        | L. H. Marsteller, S. Register.      |
| Northampton, | Sam'l L. Arrington, | George Boddie, Ford Taylor.         |
| Onslow,      | Wm. B. Lockhart,    | A. B. Smith, Wm. E. Crump.          |
| Orange,      | Thomas Emmett,      | D. S. Sanders, Nath'l L. Mitchell.  |
| Person,      | Wm. Montgomery,     | Joseph Allison, John Stockard.      |
| Pasquotank,  | Robert Vanhook,     | Rob't Jones, J. N. Williamson.      |
| Pitt,        | Fred. Whitehurst,   | J. C. Blatchford, T. C. Mathews.    |
| Perquimons,  | Alfred Moye,        | Luke Albritton, J. L. Foreman.      |
| Rowan,       | Jesse Wilson,       | Benj. Mullen, Josiah Perry.         |
| Randolph,    | John Beard, jr.     | Burton Craig, John Clement.         |
| Rockingham,  | A. Staley,          | Zebedee Rush, B. Hawkins.           |
| Robeson,     | Robert Martin,      | Philip J. Irion, Blake W. Braswell. |
| Richmond,    | Shadrach Howell,    | Edward Lee, Giles S. M'Lean.        |
| Rutherford,  | J. L. Farley,       | Jas. Williams, Isaac Dockery.       |
| Sampson,     | B. H. Durham,       | David Hamrick, J. H. Bedford.       |
| Surry,       | Edward C. Gavin,    | Arch'd. C. Monk, Dickerson Sloan.   |
| Stokes,      | Wm. P. Dobson,      | H. M. Waugh, P. Henderson.          |
| Tyrrell,     | William Flynt,      | J. F. Poindexter, Leonard Ziglar.   |
| Washington,  | Ephraim Mann,       | Cha's M'Clouse, G. H. Alexander.    |
| Wilkes,      | Charles Phelps,     | Uriah Swanner, A. Davenport.        |
| Warren,      | James Welborn,      | William Horton, B. F. Martin.       |
| Wayne,       | Wm. N. Edwards,     | Tho's J. Juddkins, John Bragg.      |
| Wake,        | Gabriel Sherrard,   | Calvin Coor, Wm. Fort.              |
| Yancey,      | Sam'l Whitaker,     | Wm. H. Haywood, jr. W. Jones.       |
|              | Thomas Baker,       | Tillmon Blaylock, Wm. Deaton.       |

Newbern—Mathias E. Manly.  
 Fayetteville—James Scawell.  
 Edenton—Jonathan H. Haughton.  
 Salisbury—R. H. Alexander.

TOWNS

Wilmington—Edward B. Dudley.  
 Hillsborough—William A. Graham.  
 Halifax—Thomas Ousby.

The Trenton, (N. J.) Democrat gives the following account of a disturbance in that quiet and orderly city.

**A Speck of War.**—Last Sunday night a few disorderly persons collected around the colored Methodist Church in this city in which the notorious Isaac Abrams of Philadelphia was holding forth. After making some slight disturbance they saluted the building with a shower of stones and brickbats which quickly demolished the windows, and produced a scene of the wildest uproar and confusion among the terrified congregation, who instantly abandoned the house and fled in every direction. The rioters took to their heels and escaped. We hope that our city authorities will take every possible means to bring these lawless violators of the peace to condign punishment.

On the 15th ult. Robert Jackson, who lived at No. 218 Mott street, New York, killed himself by taking laudanum, because his wife had run off with a young man.

**A Mail Robber Caught.**—We are informed by a correspondent at Richmond, that a man by the name of Wm. Black, a driver of the mail stage, was arrested in the town of Charlottesville on the evening of the 29th August, by Mr. Geo. Platt, an agent of the Post Office Department, for the supposed robbery of the mail in various places, upon the route from Pittsylvania C. H., to Washington City. Since January last, frequent robberies have been committed on the above route, and others on which said Black had been driving, and frequent efforts had been

made to detect the offender, but until the present time, without success.

Black is now confined in jail in the City of Richmond, to wait his trial in the United States Court, in November next.

*Pet. Con.*

**Suicide.**—We understand that Mr. William Lang, keeper of the toll-gate on the Manchester and Coal Pit Turnpike, put an end to his life on Friday, in a manner indicating singular resolution and deliberation. The deceased was found in a well on the Rail Road, about four miles from Manchester, drowned, and with between 40 or 50 weight of stone about his person. The bucket being found in the well, leads to the conclusion that he must have let himself down by it. Circumstances have since transpired, which we understand prove beyond doubt, that the rash act was committed in a fit of mental derangement. A paper was found in his hat, declaring his intention to put an end to his life, written, according to the evidence of a gentleman, to whom, in a similar paroxysm, he had communicated it, at least four months ago. The deceased was a man of excellent character.—*Richmond Whig.*

**French Gallantry.**—The French tribunals have lately decided, that the marriage of a Frenchman with a foreign lady, must be by the French law or the contract will be void. If any of our girls have French fancies, they must be particular as to the manner in which the rights are solemnized.

*Norfolk Herald.*

Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

The State Constitution.

No. I.

Every intelligent and candid man who watched the progress of public opinion will readily acknowledge, that the question, in relation to the amendment of our State Constitution, is no longer an original one. A decided majority of the people of the State have at the polls rendered a verdict against the existing Constitution, and sooner or later, a Convention is inevitable. It is idle then, in the present temper of the public mind to waste our time in discussing the abstract propriety of the contemplated change, or in indulging pathetic eulogies upon the venerable instrument which it is proposed to dismantle. In the present and succeeding numbers, it is my purpose to present for public consideration, some of the most interesting points connected with this great question, which has so long and so unhappily distracted our State.

And first—*Can a Convention be limited?* It is this preliminary question which I now propose to examine.

In support of the position that the people can limit their own agents, I need only refer to the great cardinal principles upon which all popular governments are based. All political power emanates from the people. This power they delegate wholly or in part, as suits their pleasure. A Convention is composed of delegates elected by the people, and responsible to the people, to do what? Precisely what the sovereign power—the people—will and no more. They—the Convention—possess no inherent power—they have none other, than such as has been delegated.

To the Legislature, deriving its existence from the same source and acknowledging the same responsibility, certain powers have been delegated; and the extent of these powers has been accurately defined by the constituent body whom they represent. If these powers are transcended, the same ultimate tribunal has prescribed a mode by which the unauthorized acts of the legislative body shall be rendered inoperative. But in thus constituting the legislative department of the government, for the purposes which have been thus accurately defined, the people, the sovereign power, have not divested themselves of the right to appoint other delegates—assign to them specific duties—and exact from them the same obedience. I hope I am understood. All the powers of every department of government in this country—both State and Federal—are delegated powers, and are only exercised by virtue of express grants from the people. The people then, being the sovereign power, may create any other delegation they think proper, specify the subjects upon which such delegation shall act, and define the boundaries beyond which they cannot legitimately pass. To maintain a different opinion is in effect, to affirm that the sovereign power is limited—that the principal cannot bind his agent—that the people cannot control their servants.

It is true that early in the history of the country our Conventions were not limited. We were without any government at all—and the object in assembling Conventions was to organize a government, not to correct evils that had grown up in its progress. But it is not less true, that since that period every State in the Union has called a limited Convention. Such were the Conventions that sat upon the Federal Constitution. Their power extended no farther than the simple adoption or rejection of that instrument, except in those States, where the Legislatures recommended certain other limited or specific powers; and the people, by electing delegates under such recommendation, ratified it and made it their own. Thus in our own State, the Legislature recommended to the people, that in addition to the powers in regard to the Federal Constitution with which the Convention, about to be assembled, was to be entrusted, the farther duties should be imposed upon them of making Fayette-

ville a borough, and of permanently locating the seat of government. In New York, New Hampshire, and several other States, limited Conventions have been called, and no difficulty has occurred in enforcing the same solemn sanctions for their faithful conduct, that are observed with other political bodies.

With regard to the mode by which the limitations may be imposed, I can see no objection to that which has been practised in other States and our own. The Legislature embodying, as the theory of our government would imply, the popular will, recommends to the people a Convention for the correction of certain specific defects in the present Constitution. The people adopt the recommendation by electing delegates in accordance with it, reserving to themselves the ultimate right of confirming or rejecting the amendments proposed by the Convention. Will it be questioned, that a Convention thus constituted is not as clearly restricted by the terms of the legislative recommendation, sustained by the solemn sanction of the people, as is the Legislature itself to its legitimate sphere of action? To deny this position is in effect to deny that the sovereignty resides in the people—to affirm that the people are subordinate to their agents and ultimately to establish the monstrous principle that we have no remedy for any defect in our system short of actual revolution.

ARISTIDES.

Public Meeting.

At the last Term of the County Court of Hyde, a public meeting was held in the Court House, to nominate some suitable person to represent this District in Congress. Notice of the meeting was given on Monday; the Meeting was held on Tuesday; and there were present, more than two hundred voters. The Magistrates feeling deep interest in the matter, at the solicitation of several gentlemen, adjourned the Court for two hours.

Caleb Spencer, Esq., Senator elect from Hyde County, was called to the Chair; and R. M. G. Moore and Riley Murray, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries.

After some appropriate remarks from Major Alex. F. Gaston, he offered the following resolutions, viz:

1st. *Resolved*, That this meeting highly disapprove of the political course of Dr. Hall, in Congress.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is essential to the prosperity of this Congressional District, that its interests should be confided to a more trustworthy representative.

3rd. *Resolved*, That of the several individuals suggested as worthy of the honor which Dr. Hall has abused, by his vacillating and time-serving policy, *Wilson B. Hodges*, Esq., is most acceptable to this meeting, on account of his political principles, his private worth, and sterling integrity.

4th. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to correspond with the other Committees composing this Congressional District; and to request their co-operation in removing from its confidence, one who has so long abused his trust.

The Resolutions were read to the meeting, and it was highly gratifying to perceive that there was not a dissenting voice.

The meeting was addressed in a very forcible manner, by W. Beckwith, Esq., of Washington County, and T. W. Barrow, Esq., of Hyde. Mr. Barrow dwelt with much humor, upon Dr. Hall's public acts; and portrayed, in bold relief, his political life.

On motion of J. V. Blackwell, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee:—William Selby, Bannister Midget, R. M. G. Moore, Danl. Cradle, Pharaoh Farrow, Martin Cradle, Ananias Sadler, Danl. Murray, Major A. F. Gaston, Z. W. Barrow and Henry W. Gibbs, Esqrs.

On motion of Bannister Midget, Esq., J. V. Blackwell and Caleb Spencer, Esqrs., were added to the Committee.

On motion, *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the papers of this District.

The meeting then adjourned.  
 Caleb Spencer, Chairman.

R. M. G. Moore, } Secretaries.  
 Riley Murray, }

**Emigrants.**—The whole number arrived at Quebec the present season, up to the 23d ult. amounts to 23,526.