COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER.

A NORTH CAROLINA HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. Editor:—Whilst the two candidates for Governor, of the opposing parties, are "*stumping*" the State, to obtain the *votes* of WE the People of North Carolina, and inasmuch as, at the same time, when we vote for them, we will be called upon to choose our agents to enact laws for the general welfare, it may not be amiss for me to make some remarks through the columns of your paper in relation to the subject which heads this article, to wit: the enactment, by our next Legislature, of a real, genuine "Homestead Bill," without a particle of the ingredient called "squatter sovereignty."

I sincerely believe that the want of a similar statute has caused many an unfortunate insolvent, (made so by imprudence, extravagance, or standing security for a friend) to leave the State, and seek his fortune in other and more congenial climes, where a debtor cannot be treated as a criminal. But, methinks I hear some son of fortune, who has never been called upon to pass through the fiery ordeal of insolvency, say: "Why our laws make provision for the poor debtor, by allowing him so much, say fifty dollars worth, of property, and besides, he cannot be imprisoned unless his creditor swears that he has property concealed which cannot be reached by the ordinary process of law."—All very true; but supposing the debtor has a family, his house has been sold over his head, he must take up his little family, goods and chattels, and henceforth be a wanderer over the face of the State, resting like a bird of passage, a year or a quarter of a year at a time, perhaps, as the will of some benevolent "Lord of the manor" may determine, paying whatever rent he may extort from him in the shape, if in town, of "*house rent*," and if in the country, one third or more of all that his industry may cause our mother earth to produce. Thus you see, he becomes a vassal of the landed gentry, and very often finds a hard master. Tired at last with buffeting with such untoward circumstances where all is up-hill work, he hoards his little earnings, and purchases clandestinely perhaps, a horse and cart, for his creditors have their eyes open, and stand ready to pounce down upon him, as soon as ever he acquires any visible property, and wrest it from his grasp, for poor men have not many friends.—With his little family and his all in the cart, he starts upon his uncertain expedition to a frontier State; trusting rather to his God and the help of strangers, than in many cases to his *quondam* neighbors. A few years has elapsed, we hear of him as a wealthy farmer, member of Congress, Legislature, Judge, or something of the sort. On the other hand, he may be unfortunate, and still drag on a miserable existence, but still it is paradise compared to what he had to endure whilst among the playmates of his youth, for one of his creditors rarely met him without reminding him of "that little just debt which you owe me, and can't you pay something towards it." The creditor may be rolling in luxury, whilst there may be then and there an aching void in the region of the abdomen of the poor debtor, for the want of the needful to fill the vacancy. But rich men care not for that, they feel not their ills themselves, and imagine others do not. Many such scene as this enumerated above often arises from the thoughtlessness and want of penetration of the creditor, and not from any real badness of heart; for were he to become acquainted with the true facts of the case, his heart must be made of adamant indeed, who could thus persecute the poverty stricken. It often happens also, that every avenue to employment is closed against him, for in the day of adversity men recollect only his evil deeds, and reject as unworthy a moment's consideration whatever good actions he may have performed. Thus it is he flees his country as it were a pestilence, as I have before described.

By examining the "Revised Statutes" of the State, under the head of "Insolvent Debtors," I think you will find, (I have not the book present with me, and write from memory,) that the debtor taken under a *ca sa.* can free himself forever from the debt, by going in jail, and after remaining there *twenty one days*, and giving *ten days notice* to all his creditors, is *forever released* from all liabilities *in law* for payment of his debts due those *thus noticed*. Or if he does not wish to be lodged in "*durance vile*," as if he had committed murder, or something of the sort, he may give security for his appearance at the next term of the County or Superior Court, (if he is sued at the latter Court,) and by giving ten days notice to his creditors, discharge *his person* from all liability as regards the debts for which notice was served. Supposing however, that he cannot give security, as sometimes happens, he is taken from his family and lodged in jail, until he complies with the above requirements by giving notice and lying in jail twenty-one days, &c. It often happens, that the debtor may be residing in another county from that of his creditor, when the writ is served upon him; if he cannot give security, he is lodged in jail, and carried fom the county in which he resides to that in which his MASTER resides, hand-cuffed, perhaps, as I heard of an instance of the kind the other day.

Now, Mr. Editor, who is benefited by these very stringent proceedings, the debtor or the creditor, which? Neither, I think I hear you say, for certainly the creditor is not, unless he thinks he is when he swears that his debtor has property concealed when he *knows* he has not, merely that he may induce his debtor's *friends* to pay the sum that he may owe him; thereby committing *wilful perjury*, and laying himself liable to indictment for that crime if the facts can be proved, which is very hard to do, I acknowledge. Sometimes, however, from a spirit of *revenge*, the creditor CA SA's his debtor, and thus makes the law his instrument to feed one of the lowest and meanest passions, that ever pervaded the human breast.

It may be said with truth, that a man should not contract debts that he will not be able to liquidate; very true; but does it never happen that misfortune in the shape of unforeseen losses occurs, that are beyond his control, and sometimes from the want of employment he may not have the *ready cash* to pay for the common necessaries of life, to support himself and family? According to the above doctrine, his family and self must *starve*, in this civilized country, and not go in debt, trusting for *better times* to afford him the means of paying. Again, a man's extravagance or imprudence may be the origin of his pecuniary fall; well, is he for one fault to be forever precluded from all opportunities to retrieve his broken fortunes or *go in jail;* and this too in a republican country, and in the *nineteenth century*. Forbid it humanity, forbid it justice!!

He who has no better hope of ever surmounting his difficulties, than the *clemency* of creditors, leans on a broken reed, as every one will find who has tried it. Lawgivers too, often whilst securing the *rich* from harm, neglect entirely the necessities of the *poor*; or if they do remember them, it is but a *queer* kind of protection, and there is always some *loop-hole* through which the rich tyrant may, if he possesses the will, have the ability to *punish* the misfortunes of his poorer neighbor.

He who would abolish imprisonment for debt, and secure to every head of a family, a spot on which he can stand, and say "never mind whatever ills may betide me, here I and my family are safe from the Sheriff and his myrmidons, and no more will my family and self be subjected to the caprice of vindictive man, or be driven forth upon the cold charities of the world, like "sheep without a shepherd," will deserve a crown of unfading love, composed of the grateful tears of women and innocent children, more precious in the eyes of the truly benevolent man, than all the gold of California, or the highest station earth affords.

It may be said by the friends of imprisonment for debt, that "it is the only means for a man to get his money." And, "do we not often see a rich debtor riding in his carriage or enjoying himself luxuriously, whilst his creditors suffer for the want of the very money he withholds from them?" Granted, the rich scoundrel, who has made an assignment to some friend, brother or son, often thus demeans himself, but it is not he that suffers the jailing process, for no one would have the hardihood to *ca sa him*. No indeed! It is the poor real insolvent, on whom the whole force of the law falls; while his rich brother insolvent, merely for *form sake*, takes the oath, after giving security for his appearance, and is invited perhaps to take a drink by his lawyer at the recess of Court. You would not have the innocent suffer for the guilty, Better an hundred rogues go unwhipt of justice, than one honest man should suffer;—as you, Mr. Editor, are a lawyer, I believe, I refer you to "Coke" for authority.

It cannot be considered amiss to seek to direct the public mind into a channel so proper for its deliberation, as the one which is the subject of this communication, unless Politicians think the poorer classes are unworthy a moment's thought. The propriety of developing the resources of the State, and building her up, so that her citizen's hearts "*may fill with gladness whenever we name her*," ought to be the pride of her sons; whether that object be accomplished by a judicious system of "Internal Improvements," or by wise, wholesome laws for the bettering the condition of a helpless class of the community, and constraining them to remain in the homes of their childhood, by protecting them from the tyranny of the callous hearted, and affording them a refuge from every pecuniary misfortune.

And now, Sir, a word with you as a politician; do you not think that he who would advocate the exempting of a sufficient number of acres from execution, of the poor insolvent farmer's possessions, or a house and lot in town for every inhabitant of a town, or village, would receive the largest vote ever polled by *any* candidate before the people of the State?

Yours, &c., TUCKAHOE.

Lenoir Co., N. C., May 31, 1854.

DOCKERY AND BRAGG.

Agreeably to appointment, Gen. Dockery and Mr. Bragg addressed the people in this place on Thursday last, the 8th. The day was remarkably fine, and the assemblage was much larger than we anticipated at this busy season with the farmers. The speaking commenced between 1 and 2 o'clock, and occupied most of the afternoon.

We shall not attempt to make any thing like a full report of the debate; first, because indisposition forbids the exertion, and next, because we have already copied from other papers circumstantial and lengthy statements of their several subjects and arguments.

Gen. Dockery made the opening speech. His positions on State questions were briefly and plainly stated, as in favor of free suffrage, and in favor of effecting that and other constitutional reforms by means of a convention instead of legislative enactment. He expressed himself, voluntarily, in favor of the Basis as it is, and afterwards had occasion to repeat it, in response to his opponent, who evidently expected to make capital out of his position in this respect in this region. Gen. D. charged that Mr. Bragg had declared himself in the East unwilling to trust the Whigs, and to trust the West, with a Convention; to which Mr. B. replied by stating that he was arguing against the Whig platform of 1850 (we think it was) leaving the call of a convention to a majority of the people. He was opposed (if we understand him) to risking the revision of the constitution with a majority of the people—and thus afraid not only to trust the Whigs, and the West, but quite as apprehensive of the acts of a majority of the people.

Gen. Dockery's next topic was that of Common Schools and popular education. He was a hearty friend of the system, on which he expatiated with much feeling and force.

His position on Internal Improvements was boldly stated and advocated with great spirit and ability. He is in favor of an extension of the central railroad east to Beaufort and westward to the mountains, and of the State providing efficient means for the eventual carrying out of these schemes. He complained that he could not get Mr. Bragg up to any definite positions in this regard—a complaint which was not satisfactorily answered by Mr. B's speech in reply.

But the chief portion of Gen. D's remarks was devoted to an advocacy of the distribution of the public lands. His array of arguments was strong and unanswerable, except in the minds of partizans who have no reason at all for their views and opinions, except that their party says or does so and so. We shall not attempt to recapitulate the arguments which he set forth. He showed that the rightful share of North Carolina in the public domain would do wonders for her people in the way of education and internal improvements.

Mr. Bragg opened his speech in an attempt to show that there is no national whig party—that therefore whigs can do nothing, and the democrats ought to have their own way.

He argued against a Convention to revise the constitution, because there was no knowing what they would do—because such body might be composed of politicians, &c.—that the people in the Legislature have the reins in their own hands, and ought never to give them up. [To whom would the reins be surrendered in a Convention?]

Mr. Bragg was *laborious* on the subject of Internal Improvements, and we aver that we could not understand him. If the drift of his discourse did not end in a fog or in nonsense, we should be thankful to some of his friends to show us what it did end in. Was there a man on the ground who could have told, an hour after he ceased speaking, what he was for, or what he was against? He was in favor of the eastern and western extensions of the central road, and in favor of granting State aid, because he thought the State would be safe in subscribing to projects where individual capitalists risked their money; but his argument was evidently as strong as he knew how to make it against the State's borrowing money for the purpose. He presented the subject of taxation to pay the debt in its worst colors; and seemed to delight in the argument and in the hope that we should never get our share of the proceeds of the public lands, to pay any debt that might be incurred in this regard.—Now, if any body has the ingenuity to make all these things fit together in the character of a *genuine* internal improvement man, he must do it—we cannot.

Mr. B. indulged the stereotyped arguments of his party against the old States being allowed their equal share of the public lands. He insisted, moreover, that the government, at this juncture, should husband its resources in anticipation of war. But his *reliable* argument evidently was this: *you cannot get it*; the Democratic party are opposed to the principle; President Pierce will veto any measure of the kind; it is thus impracticable for the old States to get their share of these lands; *therefore*, it is useless, if not impertinent, in the Whigs to talk about it. He charged that Distribution was nothing but a Whig hobby, and used as a hobby to sustain demagogical appeals to the people. This was the way, amid much verbiage, in which he disposed of our right to an equitable share in the public domain!

Such were some of the chief points of the discussion. After the main speeches, there were rejoinders, which, we regret to say, degenerated into angry personal altercations.

Greensboro' Patriot.

KNOW NOTHING VICTORIES.

The first city election in Philadelphia, under the recent act of consolidation, took place on Thursday last. Hon. Robert T. Conrad, Whig and Know-Nothing, was elected Mayor.

The first election, under the new charter in Kingston, N. Y., took place on Tuesday, and resulted in the success of the Know-Nothings by a large majority.

There seems to be a sort of epidemic rascality prevailing just now. We scarcely take up a paper which does not record a riot, murder, or some other horrid crime. Satan seems to be let loose for a season. There is also a more than usual number of terrible casualties.

GEN. DOCKERY IN HALIFAX.

On Monday last Gen. Dockery spoke in Halifax. Owing to family afflictions we were unable to attend, but we are gratified to learn, from those who were present, that the speech was well received and made a very fine impression.

The General, we learn, discussed, all the different questions that are now engaging public attention and gave his views fully and frankly upon them all.

On Monday evening he went to Jackson where he remained one night and mingled with the people. On Tuesday he came over to Weldon, and left at 2 o'clock on the cars for Henderson intending to be at Roxboro' yesterday and Greensboro' to-day (where he will meet Mr. Bragg.)

From the information we are able to gather we think Gen Dockery's visit to this region—brief as it was—has had and will have a good effect. The people have seen him, and are satisfied that he is a man who may be safely trusted.—*Weldon Pat.*

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun* appeared in the Savannah *Georgian* of Tuesday. It was at the head of the editorial column—"a leader," and we suppose endorsed by the *Georgian*:

"PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says the President's Proclamation (about Cuba) meets the general approbation of all parties in Congress, and of everybody worth talking to out of Congress."

If the *Sun* correspondent is correct, (and we do not doubt it) one of two things is true as to a large number of democrats and democratic editors along the Southern Atlantic and Gulf coast. Either their degraded, servile devotion to party has produced a very great change in their sentiments, or they "*are not worth talking to.*" Which horn of the dilemma does the *Georgian* and its associates prefer? That they cannot escape both, every intelligent man in the land knows, who recollects how carefully they ransacked their vocabularies of coarse invective to apply to Millard Fillmore, for making a similar Proclamation in relation to the identical subject—Cuba and the Fillibusters. Cannot the "Georgian" turn back to that period and republish some of its own editorials, (we think it was in the category,) or of its contemporaries, by way of refreshing the memory of its readers? It would perhaps afford a pleasing task and most agreeable recreation to gratify the public, who may, perchance, feel some curiosity to know, why an act which was so bitterly denounced, when perpetrated by Mr. Fillmore, is received with silent approbation when performed by Mr. Pierce. Such an explanation is due from many journals and democratic leaders of the South; otherwise an uncharitable public may suspect them of a servility to party as degrading as abject.

Will not the *Georgian* and the other apologists and advocates of the Fillibusters, the *Federal Union* and Columbus *Times*, enlighten the public on this subject?—*Aug. (Geo.) Chron.*

"And here, or about this time, Gen. Dockery advanced the fine legal opinion that "practice, in the absence of statute law, becomes law." We confess we wish well to the "practice," but do not wish to see "law" made in that way.—And now, we suppose Gen. Dockery, after thus playing the lawyer, will at some other point renew his denunciations of the lawyers, and advise the people not to vote for them."

The Standard upon Gen. Dockery in Raleigh.

The foregoing precious morsel, which we cull from the Standard's account of General Dockery's speech in Raleigh, was intended as a heavy fling at the General's ignorance: and yet it shows a far more just conception of the law than that entertained by the Standard—whose editor, we believe, once obtained a license to appear, as attorney, in the inferior Courts.—"Practice," in the absence of statutory regulation, we say, *is law*—and far the greatest body of law that we have in North Carolina.—How is this "practice" known and by whom is its validity determined? By the judges, "the living oracles" of the law, as Sir William Blackstone elegantly terms them, who, from their "*viginti annorum lucubrationes*" are supposed to know the practice of the Courts and the decisions of their predecessors—which make up nine tenths of the law regulating the internal affairs of this State. So if the Standard would make sport of General Dockery on account of his ignorance of what constitutes "law," it must hit him somewhere else: for, if we are to judge from this specimen, the General, who perhaps never opened a law-book in his life, from mere "strength of intellect" knows more of the nature of this science than the Standard man, who once advertised himself in the Raleigh Star as an attorney and counsellor at law, with a reference to the Hon. William A. Graham, whom he abuses, with as much bitterness as if he were a common pick-pocket, in the very same number of his paper in which he attempts to hold up General Dockery to ridicule. It is hardly ever a safe experiment for a man to undertake to show off by criticisms on a science of which he is ignorant.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing:
Drink deep or taste not of the Pierian spring."

Fayetteville Argus.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TREE IN OREGON.

Mr. Brooks, a respectable farmer of Olympia, Oregon, writes to a friend in Boston a very interesting account of a strange and beautiful tree lately discovered in that country. It was communicated to the Journal of Agriculture, from which we take the following extract:

"A strange and beautiful tree has been discovered in Washington Territory, which is not known to exist in any other part of the habitable globe. The tree's destined, I think, to make some noise in the world. It is remarkable, because its like is not found elsewhere, and on account of its great beauty and fragrance. The tree varies in height from one to seven feet.—The leaf resembles that of the pear, while the trunk and branches look like those of an orange tree. The upper side of the leaf is coated with gum, having the appearance of oil, and of the consistence of honey. Handling them, causes the gum to adhere slightly to the fingers. The gum, as well as the leaf and bark, is highly odorous. The fragrance, which is quite strong, resembles that of Bergamot, or ripe fruit; a few leaves are sufficient to perfume a room. A leaf fully wrapped up in paper so as to be entirely concealed, was handed to several persons, with a request that they would tell by the smell what it was. All expressed themselves highly delighted with its fragrance but gave different answers as to its character. Some said it smelled like ripe pears—some that it was Bergamot, while others thought it smelled like ripe apples. The flower resembles that of the white Jessamine.

This will certainly make a very beautiful and desirable ornamental tree, to grow in our gardens, around our dwellings, near the parlor windows, or to form a choice bower. Its intrinsic value for these purposes is greatly enhanced by the consideration that it is an evergreen.—This specimen is brought from my farm and is taken from a grove of about a quarter of an acre. The plant is very rare even here; the oldest settlers of the country say they never saw it growing elsewhere. Still I have no doubt it will be found in other places. It has been known to the priests of the Catholic Mission of St. Joseph for some years, but has not attracted attention until recently.

ABOLITION SYMPATHY.—We have already stated that the Marshal's guard, having in charge the fugitive Burns, raised by subscription enough of money to procure a good suit of clothes, breastpin, hat, boots, etc., and some $20 pocket money, with which Burns was supplied before his departure. But it remains for us now to state the extent of the sympathy of his abolition friends in the same cause; they took Burns' old clothes, had them mended and cleaned, and returned!—*Boston Times.*

COMMENCEMENT AT WAKE FOREST.

We had the pleasure, on Thursday last, of witnessing the closing exercises of Wake Forest College, and spent a pleasant morning in the midst of a large concourse assembled for the same purpose. On Wednesday. we learn that the address before the literary societies was delivered by the Rev. T. G. Jones, of Norfolk, Va. In the afternoon of the same day, the Rev. Basil Manly, of Richmond, Va., delivered an address on education, and the valedictory sermon was preached at night by the Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Alexandria.

The exercises on Thursday commenced about 11 o'clock, in the Chapel of the Institution. A brass band from Petersburg was in attendance, and the procession of officers and students having formed in the campus in front, entered the building amid the inspiring strains of instrumental music. Prof. Owen presiding, five young gentlemen, the graduates of the occasion, delivered their addresses in order, and in a style and manner that would have done credit to any institution. The names of those who received diplomas, are John H. Mills, of Halifax, Virginia; Thomas P. Pritchard, Davie County, North Carolina; John C. Patterson, Orange Co., North Carolina; Joseph J. Williams, of Pitt, and Rufus P. Jones, of Wake. At a meeting of the Trustees during the commencement exercises, the Rev. Mr. Wingate, now agent for the College, and Prof. Henson of the Murfreesboro' Institute, were appointed to fill two of the vacant chairs. An effort will be made to secure the services of some well qualified gentleman for the Presidency, and also to raise a handsome fund for the more liberal endowment of the institution.

On Thursday evening the college grounds became the scene of cheerful festivity, and many ladies and gentlemen remained to participate in the pleasures of the night. The weather was delicious, and when we left by the regular mail train, there was every prospect that the occasion would have a brilliant close.—*Weekly Post.*

THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

The party calling themselves the "Know Nothings" are making their mark in the political elections of the day. Who are they? and what are they? are questions not easily answered. None but the initiated appear to know anything about them, and they take good care to say nothing. They *act* whenever the opportunity presents itself and thus far they have been most signally successful in carrying out their purposes. It has been asserted that they are "Native Americans," banded together under a secret organization, but we know nothing of them, more than that the result of their victories shows the elevation of Americans to office over foreigners, or those who truckle to the foreign vote of the country for support.

This organization made its first demonstrations in the New York elections last fall. They came near triumphing then against the election of the district attorney—the only candidate which it seems they opposed in that election.—Since that time it is estimated that their number has increased to 25,000 in the city of New York; and it is said that this organization is extended throughout all parts of the State.—From Boston to New Orleans they have contested the election of Municipal officers in many of the chief cities, and with astonishing success in most instances. The recent election of Mayor in Washington City furnishes the most forcible illustration of the influence this mysterious party are able to wield. They sprung up quite unexpectedly in that contest and succeeded in electing the candidate upon whom their votes were cast by a triumphant vote; and that too against the Administration candidate, with all the power and patronage of Government to sustain him.

Richmond Whig.

A FURIOUS ELEPHANT AT LARGE—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

An elephant broke loose from his keeper on the 5th inst., on the way from Pawtucket, R. I, to Fall River. It was the large elephant Hannibal, of the Broadway menagerie, weighing 3,500 lbs. The Providence Journal says:

"When about seven miles from Pawtucket he became furious, turned upon his keeper, who had to fly for his life and take refuge in a house, got free, and rushed along the road, destroying everything in his way. Meeting a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Stafford Short, he thrust his tusk into the horse, and lifted horse, wagon and rider into the air. He mangled the horse terribly, and carried him about fifty feet, and threw the dead body into a pond. The wagon was broken to pieces, and Mr. Short considerably hurt. The elephant broke one of his enormous tusks in this encounter. A mile further, the elephant, now grown more furious, attacked in the same manner a horse and wagon, with Mr. Thomas W. Peck and his son. He broke the wagon and wounded the horse, which run away. Mr. Peck was pretty badly hurt in the hip.

The next man in the path was Mr. Pearce, who was riding with his little son in a one horse wagon. He was coming towards the elephant, and being warned by Mr. Barney, turned round and put the horse to his speed, but the elephant overtook him, and seizing the wagon, threw it into the air, dashing it to pieces, and breaking the collar bone and arm of Mr. Pearce. The horse, disengaged from the wagon, escaped with the fore wheels, and the elephant gave chase for 8 miles, but did not catch him. The elephant came back from his unsuccessful pursuit, and took up his march again on the main road, where he next encountered Mr. J. Eddy, with a horse and wagon. He threw the whole establishment in the same way as before, smashed the wagon, killed the horse, and wounded Mr. Eddy. He threw the horse over a fence into the adjoining lot, then broke down the fence, went over and picked up the dead horse, and deposited him in the road, where he had first met him.

He killed one other horse, and pursued another, who fled to the barn; the elephant followed, but at the door was met by a fierce bull dog, which bit his leg and drove him off. Once on the route, the keeper, being ahead of him, saw him plunge over a wall and make for a house. The keeper got into the house hurried the frightened people within to the upper story, and providing himself with an axe, succeeded in driving off the furious beast. The elephant finally exhausted his strength, and laid himself down in the bushes, about two miles from Slade's ferry. Here he was secured with chains, and carried over the ferry at Fall River. A part of the time he ran at the rate of a mile in three minutes.

MR. SOULE.

It is inferred from the Madrid correspondence of the London Times that the Spanish Government are desirous of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the difficulties with the United States, without any intervention on the part of Mr. Soule. But, if we interpret the writer, the Queen is no party to the scheme on foot to deprive him of whatever honor might accrue from negociations resulting advantageously to his country. It seems to be a Ministerial plot,—but the plot, we gather, has been whispered in the ear of the American Minister,—if not by the Throne itself,—certainly by a voice near the Throne. Thus, after all (diplomatic urbanities and fair-dealing aside,) there is this to be said by way of compensating Mr. Soule:—Just in proportion as he sinks with the Ministry, he rises in favor with the Queen. Her smiles, surely, are worth all their frowns.

So far as the main question,—the Black Warrior affair,—is concerned, we see nothing in this connection in the Times, at all dissipating the agreeable impression,—founded on well ascertained facts, now,—that the difficulties will soon be arranged to mutual satisfaction,—not at Madrid, but at Washington.—*N. Y. Express.*

—Mr. Chapman, editor of the Chanticleer—the same who in 1840 was told to crow—offers himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Indianapolis district.

Daniel Turner, of North Carolina, brother-in-law of Senator Badger, declines, it is said, the appointment of Naval Storekeeper for California.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace;
Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1854.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALFRED DOCKERY, OF RICHMOND.

ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 3rd.

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Wednesday, June 14,	Yadkinville, Yadkin,	
Thursday,	" 15,	Mocksville, Davie,
Friday,	" 16,	Williamsburg, Iredell,
Saturday,	" 17,	Statesville, "
Monday,	" 19,	Mt. Mourne, "
Tuesday,	" 20,	Salisbury.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal assembled in this city on Monday last,—all the Judges being in attendance. The following gentlemen, after examination, have been admitted to practice in the County Courts of the State, viz:

Jno. H. Ivey, Halifax Co.; J. P. Jones, Anson Co.; B. Brown, Wake; L. R. Waddell, Pittsboro'; A. J. Rogers, Warren; Henry R. Strong, Goldsboro'; Jno. A. Baker, Wilmington; DuBrutz Cutlar, Wilmington; John W. Hayes, Oxford, Granville; R. H. Sandford, Fayetteville; W. S. Winder, Brunswick; J. W. Roberts, Gates; J. L. Wooster, Wilmington; O. R. Rand, Wake County; E. D. Smith, Wake County.

A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS FOR THE "STANDARD."

1. You have assailed Gen. Dockery for voting in the Convention of 1835 to continue to free negroes, under certain restrictions and qualifications, the right to vote. CHARLES FISHER voted with him. Would you have supported *him* for Governor, had he been nominated by "the Party?" Was he not at one time your favorite for the United States Senate?

2. ASA BIGGS, Esq., voted with him also.—Were you a resident of his Senatorial District, would you vote for *him?* He is now a Candidate for the State Senate.

3. KIMBRO' JONES, Esq., of Wake, gave a similar vote. Would you vote for *him* were he nominated by your Party for the Legislature?

4. JUDGE DANIEL voted in the same way.—Would you have refused, on this account, to support *him* for the Supreme Court Bench, to which he was an honor?

5. GEO. BOWER, Esq., of Ashe, voted side by side with Gen. Dockery. How often have you extolled to the skies this same Geo. Bower as the "wheel horse of Democracy," and did rumor tell the truth when she said, that you were perfectly willing to support *him* for Governor?

6. WM. P. DOBSON, Esq., of Surry, was in the same box. Did you never praise *him* as a "*Simon Pure* Democrat," and worthy of the undivided support of his Party? It is said you broke out (under the most extatic feeling) "*huzza for Dobson!*" the last time he was elected to the Senate from Surry. Tax your memory, and say whether *this* be so?

7. LEWIS H. MARSTELLER, Esq., of New Hanover, also voted with Gen. Dockery. Did he not belong to your "Executive Committee" a few years since, and did *you* not, (with numerous others of your party) sign his application to be appointed Collector of the Port at Wilmington?

If you find yourself obliged, under the pressure of *truth*, to answer all or *any* of these questions in the affirmative, don't you think you ought to be ashamed, and blush a little, for assailing Gen. D. in the manner you have for *his* vote? Come, Mr. "Standard," "tell the truth and shame the Devil." You are so little in the habit of doing this, it will, no doubt, prove quite a *luxury!*

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—In Bladen, Col. J. G. MCDUGALD is the Whig, and GEO. M. WHITE the locofoco, Candidate for the House.

In Columbus, A. J. JONES is the Whig, and FORNEY GEORGE, the locofoco Candidate.

In Washington County, Gen. H. G SPRUILL having declined running, H. H. WATERS is announced as the Whig Candidate.

In Rutherford, W. M. SHIPP, Esq., and Col. JOHN GRAY BYNUM have announced themselves as Whig Candidates for the lower House. GEO. W. BAXTER, Esq., is the Whig Candidate for the Senate from Rutherford and Cleveland, in opposition to Dr. COLUMBUS MILLS.

In Cumberland, WARREN WINSLOW and JAS. S. HARRINGTON, both locos, are Candidates for the Senate; and for the House there are no less than eight Candidates,—six locos, and two Whigs, Messrs. JAMES BANKS and RALPH P. BUXTON. We are particularly gratified to see these latter gentlemen in the field. It is a long time since the Whigs of Cumberland have been represented before the people in their local campaigns; better and truer representatives they could not now have.

☞ "It is rumored, and the rumor appears to be well-founded, that special Ministers will be sent by the President to Madrid, to make final settlement with Spain in relation to Cuba. The gentlemen spoken of to fill this high commission are Ex-President Tyler and Ex-Vice President Dallas. They will be empowered, it is said, to offer Spain a certain sum for the island; and, after representing the condition of feeling in this country on the subject, to present as an alternative of a refusal to make the transfer the probability that it will be the duty of this government, out of regard to the safety and protection of its own people, their interests and institutions, to take and hold the island—the sum offered, however, to be paid to Spain in good faith, whenever she will receive it."

Beautiful morality this! B. wants his neighbor's land. He offers him "a certain sum," and says to him, "You may accept the price if you think proper, but, if you do not, it will be my duty to take it by force and hold it!" Can any thing be found in the laws of nations to justify such an act? Is it the purpose of the Administration to send Commissioners to Spain with the national purse in one hand and the sword in the other? If there be just cause of war, why do not the Administration go to work like men? Do they expect to accomplish any thing by cunning and bravado?

☞ The traitors in Boston, who could murder an officer in the dark, but would'nt fight in open day, are now amusing themselves with hanging in effigy the U. S. officers who did their duty in the recent fugitive slave case. They are a valorous set!

"The fame of Calvin Graves is forever identified—and a proud and commanding fame it is!—with the North Carolina Railroad. In the years to be, as the locomotive goes thundering from the mountains to the sea, and as the State improves, and becomes strong, and great, and as the eyes of her sons, in whatever land, sparkle with exultation when she is named, CALVIN GRAVES, it will be said, was largely instrumental in producing these results—*his* casting vote gave existence to a work which was destined, with its tributaries and dependencies, to shed all these benefits upon the people and much of this lustre upon the character of the State. *He* does not hesitate to commit this important work, together with the whole system of internal improvement, to the hands of Thomas Bragg; on the contrary, he prefers that it should be done, and will, we repeat, most cheerfully and cordially sustain him at the polls."—*Standard.*

Well—this caps the climax! True it is, that "there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous." But stop! When that same "locomotive goes thundering from the mountains to the sea, and as the State improves and becomes strong," think you that Mr. Bragg's "eyes will sparkle with exultation?"—and will it be said that *he* "was largely instrumental in producing these results?" Has *he* contributed any thing to "give existence to a work which is destined, with its tributaries and dependencies, to shed such benefits upon the People, and lustre upon the character of the State?"

It is said there is an Eastern monarch, who, after taking his own breakfast, has a trumpet sounded, and solemn proclamation made by some of his serfs, that all the other potentates of the earth can eat! The "Standard" gravely announces the most important fact that the Honorable Calvin Graves, of Caswell County, North Carolina, will vote for Thomas Bragg, Esq., of Northampton County, same State, for Governor! Let the fact be proclaimed from the mountains to the sea shore—let it ring through every valley—and let the waves of the ocean give back the sound, that *Calvin Graves* will most assuredly vote for *Thomas Bragg!* After this announcement the Whigs had as well "cave in"—and General Dockery is "a used up man!" *Horribile dictu!* What a lamentable reflection that so much of the precious breath of as clever a fellow as Cameron of the "Argus" should have been spent for nothing at Rockfish! "*Sic transit gloria mundi!*"

DEFEAT OF THE DEMOCRACY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The first election for Municipal Officers of the Consolidated City of Philadelphia (including the former county and city,) took place on Tuesday last, and resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the candidates of the locofocracy.

Robert T. Conrad was elected Mayor by a majority of nearly 9,000 votes over Richard Vaux, Dem.; Isaac Hazlehurst, City Solicitor, by a majority of 11,000 votes over Wm. B. Hirst, Dem.; John N. Anderson, City Comptroller, by 8,000 over Wm. Badger, Dem; Adam Much, City Commissioner, by 3,000 votes over Geo. C. Leidy, Dem. The term of the latter officer is three years, and of the others two years.

The newly organized city is divided into twenty-four wards, of which twenty gave majorities for the Whig candidate for Mayor.

The returns from twenty Wards show the election to the City Council of 43 Whigs, 11 Democrats, and 3 Reformers.

Twenty-two Wards have returned to the Select Council 17 Whigs, 4 Democrats, and 1 Reformer.

Many other officers were elected, but the result in all cases was equally disastrous to the locofocos.

PHRENOLOGY.—Prof. MCMULLEN, a blind Phrenologist, is at present in this City, at GUION'S Hotel, (No. 17,) where he will be pleased to make examinations in his line, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. We have had an opportunity of witnessing some of Prof. McM's. examinations, and do not hesitate to endorse the following flattering notice of his professional skill which we find in the last Petersburg "Express:"

"The divine command, "Man Know Thyself," can now be easily obeyed by calling on Professor McMullen, at the Bollingbrook Hotel, where he will be pleased to make an examination of the heads of those who desire to know themselves as they are known. Prof. M. called on us yesterday morning, and examined in our presence the heads of a couple of gentlemen, who pronounced every remark made by the Professor, during the examination, as strictly true, so far as they knew themselves. One of them was a practitioner of medicine, also a minister of the gospel; and we know that many of his prominent characteristics were faithfully portrayed. Prof. M. is entirely blind, having been deprived of his sight some ten years since by a very violent attack of small pox. This renders his very accurate descriptions of the character of his subjects more remarkable, as it is impossible for him to be aided in the conclusions he arrives at by viewing the countenance, which so many physiognomists contend is the surest index of a man's character. Many persons are distinguished from others by very peculiar characteristics, which can only be known by the application of the principles of the abstruse science of phrenology. Such was the case with one of the gentleman examined yesterday; and he freely confessed, that he could not have given a more faithful and accurate account of himself than Professor M. had done."

☞ The locofoco papers have been raising a very silly hue and cry over the fact that Gen. DOCKERY, at the urgent solicitation of friends, recently made a slight variation from his published list of appointments. We perceive, however, from the last "Salisbury Banner," that Mr. BRAGG has done the same thing. He has made an engagement to address the people at Gold Hill, Rowan, on the 19th., instead of meeting Gen. DOCKERY, at Mt. Mourne, Iredell, as previously announced. What will the locofoco press say now?

MILITARY COMPANY.—We are gratified to learn that there is every present probability of a large Military Company being raised in this City. The want of one is a reproach to the community, which every good citizen should desire to see removed. The *interests* of the city, indeed, demand the protection which would be afforded by an efficient military corps.

☞ The Bos. Courier, (Whig) which, throughout the late scenes in Boston, has borne itself manfully, is much opposed to the Nebraska bill; and yet, it says, "forty Nebraska bills cannot absolve people from the fidelity which is due to the laws of the country."

☞ A capital portrait has been published abroad of the King of Prussia. He is represented as standing between a bottle of champagne and a big sword, uncertain as to which of the two he should draw. It is called "Meditation on the Eastern Question."

THE DISCUSSION IN GUILFORD.—We copy, in another column, from the "Greensboro' Patriot," an interesting account of the Discussion in Greensboro', on the 8th inst., between General DOCKERY and Mr. BRAGG. A correspondent gives us the following additional particulars:—

"Gen. Dockery is a plain, honest, straightforward, matter of fact man, honest and sincere in all he says, as he is independent and patriotic in all he does. As to his opponent, I think I can say, in all sincerity and truth, that he is the most perfect Jesuit, special pleader and unmanly quibbler, I ever listened to. I question much whether the Union can produce his equal in this respect. No trait of his character stands out more prominently than the one I have here mentioned, I will venture to assert, unless it be the cool and unflinching impudence with which he *can and does misrepresent facts.* His party are always good at this, but in this branch of their daily business, the unterrified may and do *brag on Bragg.* I will give one or two examples: He took up and read a part of Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance—one line of a sentence—and then proceeded to argue from what he read, that Gen. Scott was in favor of the Homestead law, and nothing had been said in the Whig platform he accepted about distribution. Such conduct and the mode of argument he resorted to can and will have no effect on any candid and honest enquirer after truth. Our countymen expect better things of all men, even though they be running for a constable's place, than such glaring injustice and misrepresentation, by suppressing a part of the truth.

Again: Gen. Dockery spoke first, and when he concluded his remarks, Mr. Bragg took the stand, and, after proceeding for a time, he commenced catechising Gen. Dockery on several matters, and, pausing for Gen. Dockery to reply, while the Gen. remained silent, he would call