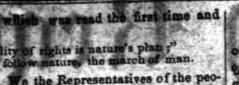
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF FEE FRAGE. CONTINUED

We desire the render to note that the resolutions favoring the election of Judges and Maistrates by the people, though they were first of all reported and then withdrawn, did not again make their appearance, but were still withheld. Why were the reports of the majority of this wonderful commit the committee long after they had reported a bill granting free suffrage and recommended its passage? These are important questions, and if they were honestly answered, it would at once arouse the people to the great and dangerous impropriety of permitting the Constitution of the State to be amended as a majority of a party in secret caucus may determine. The chairman of the select committee declin-

ing to report any further at this time, Mr. Fos-ter, of Davidson, submitted a report in writing in behalf of himself, as a minority report from the committee, accompanied with a bill calling a free Convention, in once the People expressed wish to alter the Constitution at the when this vote was taken. The bill was read the first time and ordered with the report to be

printed and laid on the table. It is to be regretted, as the locofocos profess to be a party of principle above all others, that the majority did not, like Mr. Foster, write our the mejority did not, like Mr. Foster, write out their reports and have them printed in full.— This they did not think proper to do, however, though their party is high toned, full of honor and principle. They delight wonderfully to shalk away in the dark and leave the people to find out their beautiful and excellent principles as best they can, on the subject of Constitutional reform, as they did on that of Secretaion :—for of all the lengthy speeches their champions de-livered in favor of this great republican prin-ciple, it is certain not one of them had the moral homety and courage to publish his speech. honesty and courage to publish his sperch.locos as a party have in their boasted the locolocos as a party nave in their constant principles. They can advocate their measures in the Legislature in long windy harrangues, and manceuvre to pass them by fraud and in-trigue, but the motives and reasons that prompt them to proceed as they do they invariably re-fuse to give to their constituents. No, it is their business to lead, and that of the people to blindly follow them. This is modern Democ-But we must rein in for the present .-racy. After After Mr. Foster's report had been disposed of, Mr. D. F. Caldwell moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill reported by the majority of the committee had been made the special order for Mon lay, and make it the special order for the Wednesday following.

Now that the party committee has reported and their bill been made the special order of the day, we wish to press upon the mind and conscience of all honest and high minded men, the peculiar conduct of Mr. Avery, of Burke, and some other prominent members of the locoand some other prominent members of the for at-foco party. No set of dirty jugglers ever at-tempted to deceive honest men by playing at so shallow, mean and contemptible a game of party squint, shirk and shuffle, as Mr. Avery, and his worthy competers of '50, '1, '2, and '3 have done; and as evidence of this we desire to submit a few facts. It will be seen from the shore that the select Committee had once reported to the House on all propositions that had seen referred to them, and against every thing been referred to them, and again by Legislative but free suffrage, and for that by Legislative enastment. This much having been accom-plished by the skilful wire workers of the locofoce party. Mr. Avery proceeded now to add what we would tarm an insult to the good sense what we would term an in of his constituents, in addition to the injuries he had previously inflicted upon them by aiding the East to throlile every measure proposed for their relief. Strange as it may seem, he deliberately drew up and introduced two separate and distinct bills to alter the Constitution, so as to give the freemen of the State the power the Peace. The tarpitude of this miserable and will assuredly break forth in the "Old Key-sham act on the part of the patriotic Colonel is stone State" and the mighty West In the Ashville Spectator. greatly increased when we ramember, that he State of New York, which is so potential in had both of his bills referred to the party pack. President making, another election takes place ed Committee on amendments to the Constitu-tion on the 7th of December, when it had but two days previous to that reported adversely to these very same propositions. Now the quesnaturally arise, why did not Mr. Avery why did he send them in at all to a committee hat he well knew was by parliamentary law Pesce? The record that follows will answer these questions satisfactorily when we see by whom and how these bills are reported back to the mains in existence to report speeches, get up certificates and do other little handy jobs for the begefit of the unterrified, received, as we have said, the bills on the 7th and retained them until the morning of the 9th ; when it seems that the indefatigable chairman of this remarkably industrious and long-lived committee having, as we charitably suppose, grown somewhat amend the Constitution, prevailed upon Mr. Thomas Ruffin, Jr., son of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, to report the bill back for the election of Judges to the House, with the recommendation that it do not pass. This report, like all that had preceded it from the majority, was not a written but a verbal report. The bill was then read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Stevenson laid on the table. By this time Mr. McLean had become somewhat refreshed and encouraged,-so much so at least, as to permit him to rise and report back Mr. Avery's second bill, providing for the electing of Justices of the Peace by the people, with the recommenda-tion that it do not pass. Mr. Walton moved an 'amendment to the bill, changing the basis of the Senate to that of federal numbers, when Mr. Avery moved that the bill and amendment both be laid on the table, which motion prevailed. December 10th. Mr. Stevenson asked leave, and by unanimous consent, on behalf of the mi-nority of the committee, submitted a written report favorable to the election of the Judges by e people. The Hon. R. M. Saunders moved that the report be printed and laid on the table. Mr. Cherry, Whig, next moved a resolution in favor of increasing the Literary Fund of our This is name to making appointments : refusing to u-inte with Mr. Bragg in the matter, and soeking is a little way, thus to get an advantage."favor of increasing the Literary route mind Schools. This move seemed to call to the mind of Mr. Powers, of New Hanover, the fact that the free negroes were increasing remarkably fast in and about Wilmington ; and as every body in the House seemed to have some amend-ment that he desired to make to the Constitu-tion of the State, he concluded that he would on of the State, be continue and propose nothing. So, after Mr. Cherry's resolution of, he offered the following Preamble and Resolution, both of which were adopted whereas. The free persons of color are rapidly on the increase in this State, and are justly re-garded as a great evil, corrupting, by precept and example, our slaves, and instigating them to acts of theft and insubordination, greatly in-jurious to private, as well as public, interest;



Whereas, We the Representatives of the peo-ple of North Carolina, in General Assembly convened, recognize and fully appreciate the necessity which drove our revolutionary fathers to resist the unjust, unequal, and oppressive colonial system under which they suffered, from exactions that were unjust, impositions that were oppressive, and laws that were tyrannical in their opration, and calculate were tyrannical ity of this wonderful committee always made perbally? Again, why was the first report re-called and the resolutions held in the hands of

perity : Therefore, 1. Be it Resolved, That the frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty. 2. Resolved, That all political power is vested

2. Resolved, Inst all pointeal power is resolved, in, and derived from, the people only. 3. Resolved, That we recognize, in all Ameri-can citizens, certain inslienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that no man or set of men are enti-

tled to exclusive privileges. 4. Revised, That it is only when placed upon terms of equality with his fellow, that man be-gine to feel that he is free; it is then that the soul of independence is enkindled at the intel-lectual pile, and the heart inflamed with conscious grainess; that man, by contemplating the immortality of his Oreator, spurns the tyrant's rod, and casts the fetters that would enslave him at the feet of his oppressors. 5. Resolved, That under a Government like

ours, all white men are and of right ought to be free, and equal and independent, and that all measures contravening this principle are both unwise and impolitic in this enlightened age. 6. Resolved, That a majority of the free white people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right to regulate and control their in-

ternal government and domestic policy. 7. Resolved, That whereas the free men this State are all equally bound to bear arms in her common defence, that they should also be equally invested with power to provide means to sustain said arms, when necessarily employed in auch defence.

8. Resolved, That all systems of government and laws, in which the public voice is not fairly reflected, and by which a minority controls the rights or wields the destiny of the whole, savors of aristocracy, and tends to despotism ; and is alike contrary to the spirit of our insti-

tutions and the genius of our people. 9. Resolved, As the result of the foregoing political axioms, that every free white man in North Carolina, is equally entitled to be heard and represented in said State, and that we, as the representatives of such freemen, will use

constitutional, lawful and bonorable means to produce so desirable a result. Strange to add, these Resolves passed unan mously, and, on motion of Mr. Walton, were ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table. WELDON.

TO BE CONTINUED.

From the American Beacon.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. In 1840, when General Harrison was spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency, a proud official of the Van Buren dynasty, who had

grown fat, and as a consequence insolent and arrogant, upon government "plunder," sneering-ly remarked, "General Harrison for President 1 —the thing is preposterous; give the old man a log cabin, and a barrel of hard cider, and he will be contented the balance of his days, with-out any higher position." The People en masse resolved at once to resent any such insult offered to one of their patriotic citizens, whose long life had been thus far devoted to the cause of his country, in her councils, and in her tented field; and they rallied to his support with a seal and an enthusiasm that swept over the country like a tornado; carrying every vestige of Van Buren before it. We commend this morcesu of history to the assailants of General Dockery. Pre-cisely the same spirit which actuated that haughty official of the Van Buren school, is now exhibiting itself in this State against General Dockery. The Carpet Knights, and Ball-room dandies, who have, for sinister purposes, arrogated to themselves the name of democrate, are outraged at General Dockery's plain simple republican manners; while his bluntness of speech and his incorrect pronunciation grate harshly upon their delicately attuned organs of hearing They style him "the illiterate Dockery," and

arraign him upon all occasion for his want of classical education, enquiring, very significanty, at what literary institution be graduated Nor they stop at this, but the soubriquet of "Old Father Grimes" is given to him in derision, by those ninks of modern democracy, who at the Tuesday. same time profess unbounded love for and faith in the masses. These attacks upon General Dockery we consider a direct thrust at the whole of the Farmers of the country-at the laboring Friday, classes; at those who obey the scripture injune Saturday tion, "earn your bread by the sweat of your brow." The truth is, disguise it as they may, this class of politicians who go in for office and are attracted to the party by what Mr. Calhoun so appropriately called "the cohesive power of public plunder" feel supreme contempt for the

laboring classes. It is true that General Dockery had not in early life the advantages of a liberal education In that, he is in the condition of many great men who have preceded him : men who have filled the highest offices within the gift a free people, filled them, too, with credit to themselves and much honor to the country. Mr. Clay never graduated at any College, yet he left his impre-s upon this Government, that will be felt while the republic endures. General Jackson did not possess a Collegiate education; and there are many other illustrious names that might be mentioned, the possessors of which never enter-

to the latest posterity. The people of North Carolina are not going to stop to enquire whether a man has adopted the French pronunciation of words, whether "he is master of a little Latin and less Greek," whether he can make a polite bow, and can figure gracefully in a Ball-room ; nor do they require him to be a kid gloved dandy, with hair on his upper lip, who has spent four years in College to obtain a sheep skir, when he has less brains than the animal, whose hide is his title

DISSOLUTION OF THE SO CALLED DEMOCRATIC deed to aristocracy : nor is it necessary for him ARTY .- All the signs indicate that the speedy to have travelled in Europe to finish his educa-

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

RALEIGH. N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1854

Republican Whig Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR, ALFRED DOCKERY. OF RICHMOND. ELECTION OF THURSDAY, AUGUST Srd.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Alabama, is our Gen-ral Traveling Agent, for the States of Alabama and Tennes-to, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Samuel D.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No I Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Traveling Agent for the Western States and Tozna, assisted by H. J. Thomas, J. T. Dent, P. D. Yieser, C. M. L. Wiseman, A. L. Childs, and Dr. Wm. Irwin. Becapts ather will be good.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 183 South Tenth Street, siphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by Wm. 1 eld. John Collins, James Desering, E. A. Evans, Thomas J ies, Joseph Harmit, Joseph Button, Robert W. Morrison Iward W. Wiley, William L. Waterman, H. J Riddick, I , Macken, Thomas A. Tobin and D. S. Peasce.

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS.

June 12. Winston, Forsyth, Monday. " 13. Mt. Airy. Surry. " 14. Yadkinville, Yadkin, Wednesday. " 15. Mocksville, Davie, Thursday. " 16, Williamsburg, Iredell, " 17. Statesville. Saturday. " 19, Mt. Mourne, Monday. " 20, Salisbury. Tuesday.

FEDERAL COURT.

This Tribunal,-Judge Portes presiding,diourned on Thursday last, after having been in session four days.

Only two cases of importance, we learn, came before the Court, viz: The U.S. vs. against B. Woodfin, for forging pension papers, and the U.S. vs. Johnson, for the same offence, resulting, in each instance, in the acquittal of the defendants. Same Counsel employed in both cases. For the State, the District Attorney, as sisted by P. H. Winston, Esq.; for the defence, ed the doors of a college; yet their names will Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, B. F. Moore, Esq., and B. illuminate the pages of their country's history, M. Edney.

THE DUTY OF ALL TRUE WHIGS. In view of the very great importance of the next Legislature, it behooves every Whig, who wishes the triumph of our cause, to direct his whole energies and influence towards harmonizing our friends in each County, and securing the nomination, wherever there is the least prospect of success, of their best and strongest men | lature the policy and absolute necessity of adoptas candidates. If we expect to succeed, we | ing a liberal system of Internal Improvements, dissolution of the so-called democratic party is tion, and to have frittered away two or three must throw to the winds personal preferences, by the building of Turnpikes, Rail Roads, and impending. The unscrupulous use of the pa- years of his life in fashionable idleness, at New- and all hands unite on the most available men, opening our navigable rivers. Hear what he the Government and of the appoint- port or Saratoga, in order to qualify himself for and when thus united, "work, work, WORK, until the close of the polls, on the day of election, must be our motto. If by lukewarmness obtain a victory over us, we shall subject our selves to the censure of our friends in other States, and the ridicule of our enemies everywhere ! Some are apprehensive that our cause is to ose by the Temperance movement in some sections of the State,-by the running of a third ticket pledged to the reform which the friends of that movement are anxious to bring about. But why should this be? Why should men professing to be true Whigs, in this hour of peril to the Country, quit their old standard, and direct their energies in such way as will bring defeat on that cause in behalf of which we have all been so long battling ! We trust there are prehensions. In the first place, what are the friends of the Temperance reform to gain by such a course ? Will they not lose, will not their cause be injured, by this step? It will a third ticket would be brought out. Is there not a mode of settling the difficulty, which will be satisfactory to all concerned? We do not them." assume to advise, but trust it will not be amiss in us to throwout a suggestion or two. It certainly cannot be the wish of the friends of reform to carry their measures through the Legislature against the voice of a majority of the people .-If they were to succeed, under such circumstan ces, they could expect nothing short of a repeal of any law they might pass, by a succeeding those Counties where this excitement prevails to submit the issue to the PROFLE. by having boxes prepared, either by the Sheriffs or some and let a vote be taken, "BEFORM" OF "NO RE-FORM ?" This mode has been agreed on, we learn, in several Counties, and the Candidates have pledged themselves to respect and carry out the wishes of the majority thus expressed Thus will this new element of excitement be kept out of the elections, and the two great political parties that divide the State will be se cured a fair opportunity to have the important issues they have made passed upon by the Peo ple, free from all embarrassment. It would indeed be a result to be deprecated, should the poice of a majority of the People be stifled in the selection of United States Senators, by the introduction of this new element into the elections, which, to accomplish the benevolent purposes its friends are aiming at, should be kept aloof from politics ! We throw out these suggestions law, human or divine, that does not square with due respect for the opinions of others, and but met it, proclaiming himself friendly to a trust they will be received with the spirit in which they have been made. There is (all must the Whigs with seal and ability against the at-tween the candidates for Governor, at Graham, guinely of the success of Gen. Hocker. admit) a heavy responsibility resting on the Whigs tacks of Mr. SHEPARD and his party. Did any with the following remarks : the highest crime known to the higher law .- of the State ! LET EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY AS locofoco leader or press come forward at that BECOMES HIN ! -

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF INTERNA IMPROVEMENTS?

Governor Duplay was twice elected People, receiving large majorities over his competitors. He was a Whig, run by Hibigs, and by them elected. He was an ardent and zealous advocate of a liberal system of Internal Improvements by the State, and made this an issue in each campaign. We ask attention to an extract or two from his message of 1540, to the Legislature. (Vide Ho: Jour. 1840, 334.)

"It would be idle, gentlemen, to talk to you relative to the many advantages resulting to the country from the satablishment of Rail Roads. They have ceased to be experiments. Their facility in the expedition afforded to travellers, in connection with steam boats and steam ships, will ensure their content of the steam ships, will ensure their construction where the current of trade and travel require. They may be sub-ject to mutations in profits, like all other pro-perty; but if correctly located, economically constructed, and well managed, they must be good property to the stockholders; and if not, their utility to the other interests of the country

cannot be questioned. The attack of the President of the United States on Rail Roads is exceedingly strange and unjustifiable. In the transportation of the mails, diffusion of knowledge and intercommun-ication, the easy and quick conveyance of armies to points where the country may be assailed must be decidedly important and necessary to the government and favorable to the liberty of the estimen. * * * * The advantages from such improvements, to the State, are higher and loftier importance than can possibly accrue to her from any pecuniary profits, which her investment could yield. She is above all risk. But the stockholders can derive or receive no other advantages but those arising from dividends, and while these are devoted to the payment of the debts, and yielding no remunertheir investments"

He then urged with great earnestness, on the Legislature, the policy and justice of giving aid to the two Rail Roads then in the State. (Raleigh & Gaston and Wilmington Roads.) which, he declared, "for cheapness, length and rapidity of construction, were comparable to any in the world." During the four years he held his high office, Governor Dupuer's zeal for Internal Improvements never for one moment abated. On all occasions, in his private as well as his official capacity, he advocated and recommended the adoption by the State of a liberal system. In this he but represented the wishes and principles of the Whig party by which he was elected and sustained !

In 1840, Governor MOREHEAD was the Whig Candidate, and was elected by about 9,000 maority. Ilis ardent advocacy of a liberal system of Internal Improvements, during the contest of that year, and also the one of 1842, when he ran in opposition to Mr. Henry, is too well known to require a moment's consideration .-

He lost no opportunity to urge upon the Legis-

ents. In all this tiend of these State I he may the representative of the principles and that the great body of their party, both is views of the Whig party of the State! Nor was Gov. MANLY less devoted to the cause

of Internal Improvements, as his course during of Internal Imprograments, as his course, language on this subject, which cannot be the canvass, and his message to the Legislature, language on this subject, which cannot be and the canvass, and his message to the Legislature, language on this subject, which cannot be and the canvass, and his message to the Legislature. most clearly attest. But what has Gov. Reid most clearly attest. But what has this assage measure of patriotism and State pride, the measure of patriotism and State pride, the if extended, is destined to do more the state of the st of 1852 he uses the following language :

"Works of Internal Improvement necessar ly involve a large expenditure, and should be undertaken with a due regard to their practicability, and to the adequacy of the means and resources necessary to complete them. The Gene-ral Assembly which authorizes a work of Internal Improvement, ought, as a general rule, to provide for raising the means necessary for its completion. Whether public opinion and the condition of the treasury will justify the State, at this time, in embarking in other and new objects. of improvement, and, if so, to what extent, is a question which is submitted to the prudence and visdom of the General Assembly. A wise and prudent system all should approve,-a wild and extravagant scheme all should reject."

What is a "prudent system ?" Who do not know that it would be ruinous to provide, by taxation or otherwise, " for raising the means necessary for the completion" of even a "judicious" system of Improvements ?-- Why did not his Excellency speak out and say what he was for, -- whether he favored the extenhe was for, --whether he invored the extent he not tell us whether he was inclined to confine his practical plans of Improvements to the "condition of the Treasury" or not? Let any man consider the language of this message, ation, cannot reasonably be expected to enlarge and he will soon perceive, that it is the same equivocal, uncertain, double-headed doctrine, advanced by Mr. Bragg! He was afraid to tell

what he was for-and can the friends of extension depend with any confidence on such "milk and water" professions of devotion to the cause, which they have so much at heart? In the face of these facts-in the face of the fact, that nearly five to one of the locofoco party voted against the Central Railroad Bill-in the face of the known fact, that Mr. Bragg was one of its most bitter and active opponents-that he electioneered against those who supported it-that his friends in the strong locofoce coun-

ties are now actually engaged in opposition to its extension,-how is it possible for the advocates of Internal Improvements, without the most glaring inconsistency and abandonment of principle, to support the locofoco nominee for Governor, or their candidates for the Legis lature? Will the East or the West be humbugand by their hypocritical professions? Let the people beware !

THE PRACTICAL EFFECT. The locofoco leaders contend that North Carolina will be as much benefitted as any other State by the public domain being "kept" that it was improbable we should get either in to pay the expenses of the General Govern- or proceeds."-" Standard's" account of he speech in Raleigh. this is not true. It has never The above is a fair specimen of the fim tern part of our State. (Ho: Jour. 1842, 411.) been true in practice, and we have no reason to honesty, and truthfulness of the locofoed and "I would respectfully invite your attention to believe that things will change in the future .-date for Governor and his party organ the public highways generally. In the Eastern Our State has, comparatively, but few objects section of the State, the variety of navigable which have been regarded as national in their course we are too well acquainted with latter to have expected any thing better character, and entitled to the aid of the Gorroads, render Legislative negligence on these ernment. Consequently, she has not received, we had a right to expect that a candidate subjects less oppressive. But from Fayetteville, in the way of appropriations to improve her the high and honorable office of Gomme coast or open the mouths of her rivers, a sum North Carolina would at least confine li sufficient to pay the interest, even at one per to the truth in his statements. This we cent., upon what she has contributed in taxes dertake to say, Mr. Bragg has not done ! towards the support of the Government. Mil- knows, too, that the above statement is a lions upon millions have been expended on other sections, but North Carolina has not re- a part of the story and a suppression d ceived enough to attract even a moment's conextent of territory, reaching from the Blue Ridge sideration from one of her Northwestern sis- ing of the whole,-and a suppression of ters. They have been so long the pampered truth is equivalent to an assertion of the pets of Congress, that they laugh at the idea of false. We are informed that Gen Deter any appropriation,-even the smallest,-being Brassfields, on the 2nd, said, in the present made to our State. Look at the manner in Mr. Bragg, that the statement, takening which the Resolutions and Memorial of the tion with what accompanied it, was we late Bar Convention were treated, a few days was part of the truth-not the whole m since, when presented by Mr. AsHE to the but, isolated and alone, without the end vantager, be found upon the face of the whole House of Representatives! Had not the sur- tion which preceded, it was an unsult plus revenue, during JACKSON'S administration, falsehood - "it was a LIF and the author f been divided amongst the States, pray what knew it"! He said that it was improbable portion of it would have ever passed to the we should get any lands or their process benefit and improvement of our State ? Not a the Democratic party remained in powerred cent. No, we get back nothing of what we pay to demand their rights, and hurl these unit the General Government. It goes to aggran- servants from place and power, we call dize others. Does it not behoove us, then, to our rights, build our roads and schooles insist on our rights in the public domain. If and relieve the people from taxes. This opening of Roanoke Inlet, the connection of we are, by the iniquitous "legislation which is the substance and spirit of what he sile threatened, deprived of our just share of this Mr. Bragg knew it. What confidence and provement of Lumber River, and uniting it with property, the blame will all rest on the locofo- ple have in a man who would thus min co leaders who, for partisan purposes, would sent his opponent? And yet this is the readily sacrifice the best interests of the State. marked characteristic of Mr. Bragg's speed We appeal to the People to come to the defence of their rights !

WHOM ARE THEY TO LOOK FOR A It is useless for the locofoco press and didates to try any longer to conceal the to out of the Legislature, have been a to Internal Improvements by the State Journals of the Legislature, since 1840, 50 rstood. The Central Rail Road, that m if extended, is destined to do more towning

veloping the resources of the State, that work which has yet been projected, net the most uncompromising hostility from the large majority of the locofoco party. In Candidate for Governor that the Whigh had since 1835 has been ardently in in-Internal Improvements, and has advocated policy of the State's aiding in such works to boldness and zeal before the People. For s very reason they were assailed by the loss Candidates, and every device resorted to a feat them. With what kind of face can be men, who thus acted, come forward my claim to be friends of Internal Improten To whom, if they will regard the experience the past, can those, who favor the extension the Central Road, look with any assurance success for aid in this, their favorite man Let them reflect for a moment. Take the po locofoco Counties of Caswell, Person h which might be named. Do they look in. aid from these Gounties ? Have they he most uniformly voted against Internal land ments by the State? Was not Calin G estracised for the liberal and patriotic top in favor of the Central Road ? Was hat s patriotic gentleman, D. W. Spirey, of Prais driven from the field for giving a liberal to. this subject? We again ask, what aid the friends of extension expect from these que Is it not a matter for their serious consident then, to learn who are their friends and what anemies ? If they sustain for the higher in their gift a man who has always dein war against their interests, can they expet liberal minded men of those sections of the not immediately concerned in this improve to aid them by their totes? If they den supporting such a man, an unwillingness themselves, can they expect, with any in justice, others to give them help ? Let the W and East both, who have an interest, deep interest in this matter, look to these in before it is too late. If they throw there in the scale of the enemies of Internal lam

ments, they may bid adieu to all hopes de tending the Central Road ! "His opponent had declaimed much btaining lands and proceeds for North Ca na, with which to build Railroads and im our common schools; but had at last air

ing power has failed in harmonizing the incon office in a republican Government. The enquigruous and beterogeneous elements which ry with the voters is, "is he honest, is he capa placed the administration in power. The ble, is he faithful," is he a man of sound prin-"harmonious democracy" are at sizes and se- ciples, of sterling integrity, with good judge- and bickerings, we permit our adversaries to vens, everywhere, East, West, North, and ment, and sound sense enough to mature his South. The music which a short time since plans, and then honesty enough to carry them fell so grating and harsh upon the ears of offi-cial "treasury pap suckers," about Washing- he is their man, although he may not know how ton, from the State of New York, followed up to spell or to pronounce quand. We recollect by Maine, New Hampshire, &c., and thunder- one of the objections to General Jackson was. ed on, in language not to be mistaken, by Con- that he spelled rifle with a W; but the people necticut and Rhode Island, is still tuned to a swept away at one breath such cobweb object and authority to elect Judges and Justices of strain equally discordant to the powers that be, tions to him, and so they will the equally flim-

the Hards and Softs have commenced with fresh vigor, and we now have a manifesto from this paper met Mr. Bragg, the Democratic Can-Messre, Maurice, Wheeler, Peck, Peckham and didate for the Governorship of North Carolina, Oliver, members of the U.S. House of Repre- and replied to him. In the course of that reply sentatives from the 1st, 6th, 9th, 14th and 26th he took occasion to refer to the annual message districts of New York, (a portion of the Hards.) of President Jackson to both Houses of Congress no valid reasons, no good grounds for such apcommenting on the passage of the Nebraska in December in 1832, and read therefrom a parand usage not only "functus officie" to all in-tents and purposes, but a committee that had shown itself by its first report to be deadly hos-tile to the election of Judges and Justices of the in the "Empire State." We hear a great deal of for the vertice that the reproduct the r said about the soundness of the democracy on that upon the payment of that debt the lands tend but to exasperate those against whom such the Nebraska bill, and the Southern Locofoco would be relieved from this pledge; and that administration press have a great many com it would then be in the discretion of Congress House. The Select Committee which still repliments to shower upon their chief at the ro to dispose of said lands as best to conduce to the select committee which still represent the presidential mansion, but even the administration press at the North, those who avear by States. This was getting the disciple of Jack-Frank Pierce and the distribution of the spoils, son in a tight place ; and how do you suppose. can't follow their master, but they are excused kind reader, he got out of it? By repudiating by the grand fugleman of the administration the doctrine ? By no means. He deliberately editorial forces, (the Union) and are told that got up in his place, in the presence of the whole it don't make a "diff o' bitterence," just stand collection of Whigs and democrats there assemon the Baltimore platform, or say you stand on bled, and declared that no such paragraph as weary in reporting unfavorably back to the it, don't matter materially how you act, so that read in their presence was to be found in House so many propositions of his friends to you don't act insubordinately towards the ad- any message of General Jackson ! that the volministration, and acknowledge Frank Pierce ume from which the paragraph had been fead the greatest man in the United States, and was a whig document, gotten up for electioneer- Legislature. Why, then, cannot all agree, in Marcy as his prophet; you must also ac- ing purposes!-That volume-the Statesman's knowledge Guthrie to be the best guardian the Manual, a bound book containing the Presitreasury ever had, that the mails were never dent's Messages-was held up before him, and better transported, and that Dobbin is decided- the paragraph pointed out; and he still conly the greatest man that ever ordered a ship to | tended that it was a Whig document, gotten up | other persons, properly selected for the purpose sea, while Jeff Davis must be allowed to be the for electioneering purposes! greatest man that ever quartered soldiers on a Now such conduct as this may please rotten ship.

Nebraska bill, 6 in favor of it, and 6 doubtful to be telling the truth .- Fay. Argus .. of the six in favor of the bill, three are edited by Postmasters, one by a Custom House

officer, and one has been awarded the United States printing.

The Standard learns that Gen. Dockery whas acted very unfairly and illiberally in relation to making appointments : refusing to unite with Mr. Bragg in the matter, and sceking This is naughty conduct on the part of General Dockery. He ought to disarrange the plan his campaign for the convenience of his friend Bragg. This gentleman is not enured to the active habits of the old wagoner. It is inconvenient for him to get up before day, swallow bite of breakfast and ride thirty miles before the eleven o'clock sermon. He ought to be allowed to snooze until nine or ten, and then have an hour or two to curl his whiskers and scent his handkerchief and gloves-after which he could take his morning feed and comfortably proceed with the canvass. This would be more

THE CERTIFICATE CANDIDATE.

At Rockfish, on the 19th ult., the Editor of

democratic friends; bu', for our own part, we All this they must acknowledge, but it don't should support no man for the Governorship, make any difference how they stand in relation whig or democrat, canable of such miserable to the Nebraska bill. We have before us a demagogism. He might produce certificates elist of the administration press of N. Y., from nough to break the back of a dromedary-but which it appears that 27 are opposed to the | we'd believe him no further than we knew him

> "The Citizen" (John Mitchell's paper) severe upon the Bostonians and the clergy. It

"All the violence enacted in the capital of the old Bay State is the result of teachings of holy men of God-ministers of the gospel of peace-one of whem actually instigated the fanatical rabble to their bloody work. The only law acknowledged by these apustles of sedition is what they call "the higher law," a code known only to themselves and the devil. Any with this law, they execrate, trample, and spit upon, as of no force or obligation. To compel a lazy, woolly-headed negro

return to his master and work for a living, is To slav a white man of the Caucasian racean officer of mere human law, who assists in enforcing its authority-is a deed entitling the hero who accomplishes it to a higher seat in the Seventh Heaven than St Paul, the Twelve Apostles or any of "the noble Army of Martyr's," who have died for the sublime doctrines Christianity, or for the freedom of man." The Citizen does not bit those sanctimonious

THE BEAUTY OF HABBONY .- That is a most delightful little quarrel going on in the locofoco ranks, in reference to what are the real, genuine, unadulterated opinions of their candidate for Governor upon the subjects of Internal even the most rabid locofoco will dare deny .---

in reference to the condition of the

streams, rivers and sounds, and the excellent adaptation of the face of the country to good

the highest point of good navigation westward, (and the only navigation in our own State, in that direction, excepting the slight batteau navigation of the Dan, as high as the County of Bockingham,) to the Buncombe Turnpike, a distance of 250 or 300 miles, what navigable stream, Rail Road, Turnpike, or McAdamized highway gives to the laborer facilities of transportation? None! literally, none! This vast in the West, to the alluvial region in the East. and extending across the whole State, it is believed will compare with any spot on the globe for the fertility of its soil, the variety of its productions, the salubrity of its climate, the beauty of its landscapes, the richness of its mines, the facilities for manufactures, and the intelli gence and moral worth of its population. Can another such territory, combining all these adearth, so wholly destitute of natural or artificial facilities for transportation ? I direct your at tention to the wants of this portion of the State. It is the business of your wisdom to supply

He then directed the attention of the Legislature to the building of a Turnpike from Fay etteville to the Yadkin. Nor did he overlook the Eastern section. The improvements of the navigable streams in that part of the State, the Pamlico Sound with Beaufort Harbor, the imthe Cape Fear, were urged with much force on the consideration of the Legislature.

What a contrast does this present to the principles and course of Mr. HENRY, the locofoco Candidate against Gov. MOREHEAD in 1842! His whole energies, both in his letter, accepting the nomination of his party, and in the canvass. were directed to the end and purpose of bringing discredit on the Whig party for its advocacy of Internal Improvements, and to render the policy itself odious to the People ! Have these things been forgotten ? Have they so soon escaped the recollection of the friends of Internal Improvements, especially of those who are so deeply interested in them as the Western people are ?

But let us come down a few years later. In 1846 Mr. SHEPARD was a Candidate in opposition to Governor GRAHAN. He assailed the of Internal Improvements by the State. Indeed this so ? If votes could be made by opposition, it was made by him an issue in the campaign. Nor did Gov. GRAHAM decline such an issue. liberal system of Improvements, and defending

time and condemn the course of Mr. SEEPAARD?

Not one! They were as dumb as the brute! It is unnecessary to proceed to shew that Gov.

GRAHAN, in his annual messages to the Legislature, adhered to and enforced the principles pression called forth frequent and warm aphe avowed in the campaign. That he did, not planse ; while his clever hits afforded his audi-

Mr. Baass says that he has been in fa- the two, and when the August elections vor of Internal Improvements. He has been a round, they will give the quibbling, Jenuit public man for many years past, and it is sophistical lawyer from the Virginia strange that he can't point to the speech that understand, that they appreciate true and he has ever made, the line he has ever written, and that a proficiency in the art of person the word he has ever uttered, or the act he has language is not the qualification which ever done, in favor of them. Where are they, admire in a Governor. Mr. Bragg ? Give us the time and place, the

when and where. When Railroads were popular and we stood in need of your help, where was it? Did you open your mouth in their didate for the Commons in Chowas, favor ? No. But now they are popular ; oh ! BADHAN, his locafoco opponent, is that be how loud you are in their praise. 'Twon's do P.) was an early and ardent triend of the -people will suspect that you are in favor of Whigs with much bitterness for their advocacy them, because, you may get votes by it. Is'nt

> sor The Hillsboro' Recorder concludes an interesting account of the recent discussion be-

would'nt your old opposition continue?

"During the hour and a half that Mr. Bragg first spoke, there was not a note of applause, opposing it-which will secure the election and not a smile elicited ; some of the audience, it was said, actually went to sleep. When Gen. Dockery spoke, every one seemed attentive; and his genuine elequence of thought and ex-

misrepresentation. He knows that it is balance, which is material to the under if the people would rise up in their street What a contrast to the plain, straight-for farmer-like statements of Gen. Deckert! people will understand the difference be

A Stan -We learn that the principal of tion arged against Col. PAINE, the White

The "American Beacon" of the 64 stant says :

tral Railroad !

"We met with a gentleman yesterday has recently travelled through a large part of North Carolina, and he speaks most states that a great reaction has taken par the State on the subject of distribution-on Dockery favoring it, and Mr. Bragg, of our Dockery beyond the possibility of a doubt So mote it be."

We return our thanks to a fries Gatesville for a Club of twelve subscribes.

