

We desire the reader to note that the resolutions favoring the election of Judges and Magistrates by the people, though they were first of all reported and then withdrawn, were not again made their appearance, but were still withheld. Why were the reports of the majority of this wonderful committee always made orally? Again, why was the first report recalled and the resolutions held in the hands of 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 show 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 see fit.

The chairman of the select committee declining to report any further at this time, Mr. Foster, 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 order the People assemble to alter the Constitution of the State, when the report 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 locofoco profess to be a party of principle above all others, that the majority did not like Mr. Foster's report in full. This report is not a proper one, but, however, their party is high toned, full of honor and principle. They delight wonderfully to talk away in the dark and leave the people to find out their beautiful and excellent principles as best they can, on the subject of constitutions, reform, and the rights of the people. For all the lengthy speeches their champions delivered in favor of this great republican principle, it is certain not one of them had the moral honesty and courage to publish his speech. These simple facts show how little confidence the locofoco as a party have in their measures in the Legislature, and in their own principles. They are driven in long windy harangues, and endeavor to pass them by fraud and intrigue, but the motives and reasons that prompt them to proceed as they do invariably refuse to give to their constituents. No, it is their business to lead, and they do not wish to be blindly followed through a session. They are not to be trusted for the present.

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 Monday, and make it the special order for the Wednesday following.

Now that the party committee had 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 locofoco party. No locofoco jugglers ever attempted to deceive honest men by playing at so shallow, mean and contemptible a game of party against, and struggle, as Mr. Avery, and his worthy compeers 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 above that the select committee had once reported to the House on all propositions that had been referred to them, and against every thing but free suffrage, and for that by Legislative enactment. This much having been accomplished by the skillful workmen of the locofoco party, Mr. Avery presented now to the House what we would call a second report, and in his constituents, in addition to the injuries he had previously inflicted upon them by siding the East to virtually 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 to the State the power to elect Judges and Justices of the Peace. The turpitude of this miserable sham act on the part of the patriotic Colonist is greatly increased when we remember, that he had both of his bills referred to the party committee on amendments to the Constitution, on the 12th of August, when it had but two days previous to that reported adversely to these very same propositions. Now the questions naturally arise, why did Mr. Avery send in his bills at an earlier period; or rather, why did he send them in at all to a committee that he well knew was by parliamentary law, and authority, to select Judges and Justices of the Peace? The record that follows will answer these questions satisfactorily when we see by whom and how these bills are reported back to the House. The bills were reported to the House in existence to report speeches, get up certificates and do other little handy jobs for the benefit of the untried, 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 indolent and unscrupulous committee having, as we charitably suppose, grown somewhat weary in reporting unfavorably back to the House so many propositions of his friends to 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 record on it that it did 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, and moved as usual to permit him to read and report back Mr. Avery's second bill, providing for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people, with the recommendation 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 minority of the committee, submitted a written report favorable to the election of the Judge by the people. The report was printed and laid on the table. Mr. Cherry, Whig, next moved a resolution in favor of increasing the Literary Fund of our 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 amendment that he desired to make to the Constitution of the State, he concluded that he would not remain silent all the time and propose nothing. So, after Mr. Cherry's resolution was disposed of, he introduced the following preamble and Resolution, both of which were adopted, nem. con.

Resolved, That the free persons of color are rapidly on the increase in this State, and are justly regarded as a great evil, corrupting, by precept and example, our slaves, and instigating them to acts of insubordination, greatly injurious to private and public interests; and whereas it is deemed necessary and proper that some mode should be adopted for the gradual removal of said free persons of color beyond the limits of the State. Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on amendments to the Constitution be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution, so as to authorize the County Courts in this State to lay an annual tax of ten dollars per capita, on each and every free person of color over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of fifty years, and the said tax, when collected, shall be applied to the purpose of removing said free persons of color from the State, and that the said committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

After this Mr. Farmer, a Whig from the county of Henderson, introduced a bill to amend an act incorporating the Raleigh and Gaston Turnpike Company, which was read the first time and passed.

Equality of rights is nature's plan. The great Governor, the march of man. Whence, We the Representatives of the people of the State 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 that were tyrannical in their nature, and calculated to degrade and enslave the subjects upon whom they operated; and that we fully endorse their action, although it led to revolution, in opposing laws passed by a parliament in which they were neither heard nor represented, and controlled by a power foreign to their interests, and inimical to their prosperity. Therefore, we do hereby resolve,

In 1840, when General Harrison was spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency, he had grown fat, and as a consequence insolent and arrogant, upon government plunder, sneeringly remarked, "General Harrison for President!" the thing that distinguished him from the old man was a topknot, and a barrel of hard cider, and he will be contented the balance of his days, without 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 best field; and they rallied to his support with a zeal and an enthusiasm that swept over the country like a tornado, carrying every vestige of Van Buren before it. We commend this movement of history to the assailants of General Dockery. Precisely the same spirit which actuated that haughty official of the Van Buren administration, is now in this State against General Dockery. The Carpet Knights, and Ball-room dandies, who have, for sinister purposes, arrogated to themselves the name of democrats, are outraged at General Dockery's plain simple republican manners; while his bluntness of speech and his incoherent pronunciation greet with scorn the dainties of the aristocracy, who at his simple, plain, unadorned look, and his frank and unassuming manners, are reminded of the man in the market. These attacks upon General Dockery we consider a direct thrust at the whole of the Farmers of the country—the laboring classes; at those who obey the scripture injunction, "earn your bread by the sweat of your brow." The truth is, that in this way, this class of politicians who go in for office and are attracted to the party by 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: when he was filled the highest offices within the gift of 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 impression on the Republic enduring. General Jackson did not possess a Collegiate education; and there are many other illustrious names that might be mentioned, the possessors of which never entered the doors of a college; yet their names will illuminate the pages of their country's history, to the latest posterity.

The people of North Carolina are not going to inquire 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 glove dandy, with hair on his upper lip, who has spent four years in the republic of France, and who has been bred in the aristocracy; nor is it necessary for him to have travelled in Europe to finish his education, and have frittered away two or three years of his life in fashionable idleness, at Newport or Saratoga, in order to qualify himself for office in a republic. It is his duty to be true to the republic, to be honest, to be capable, to be faithful, to be a man of sound principles, of sterling integrity, with good judgment, and sound sense enough to mature his plans, and then honestly enough to carry them into effect for the good of the country. If so, it is his duty to be true to the republic, to be honest, to be capable, to be faithful, to be a man of sound principles, of sterling integrity, with good judgment, and sound sense enough to mature his plans, and then honestly enough to carry them into effect for the good of the country.

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WELDON.

From the American Beacon.

DISOLUTION OF THE SO-CALLED DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—All the signs indicate that the speedy dissolution of the so-called democratic party is impending. The unscrupulous use of the patronage of the Government and of the appointing power has led to the breaking up of the party into a heterogeneous element, which placed the administration in power. The "harmonious democracy" are at sixes and sevens, everywhere, East, West, North, and South. The music which a short time since fell so gratefully and harsh upon the ears of official and popular supporters, is now being scattered from the State of New York, followed by Maine, New Hampshire, &c., and thundered on, in language not to be mistaken, by Connecticut and Rhode Island, is still tuned to a strain equally discordant to the powers that be, and will assuredly break forth in the "Old Key-Stone State" and the mighty West. In the State of New York, which is the seat of the President making, another election takes place this fall, and the "Kilkenny cat fights" between the Hards and Softs have commenced with fresh vigor, and we now have a manifesto from Messrs. Maurice, Wheeler, Peck, Peckham and Oliver, members of the U. S. House of Representatives, and the friends of the Whig party, in the State of New York, (a portion of the Hards), commenting on the passage of the Nebraska bill and the bad faith of the administration. To add to the splits and utter confusion, the administration press is divided and subdivided in the "Empire State." We hear a great deal of the "great man" who is expected to be elected to the Nebraska bill, and the Southern Locofoco administration press have a great many commitments to shew upon their chief at the Presidential mansion, but even the administration press at the North, those who swear by Frank Pierce and the distribution of the spoils, can't follow their master; but they are excited by the grand fugleman of the administration editorial forces, (the Union) and are told that it don't make a "diff of bitterness," just stand on the Baltimore platform, or say you stand on it, you don't matter materially how you act, so you don't act insubordinately towards the administration, and acknowledge that Frank Pierce is the greatest man in the United States; and Mr. Marcy is his prophet; you must also acknowledge Guthrie to be the best guardian the treasury ever had, that the mails were never better transported, and that Dobbin is decided by the greatest man that ever ordered a ship to sea, while Jeff Davis must be held to be the greatest man that ever quartered soldiers on a rotten ship.

All this they must acknowledge, but it don't make any difference how they stand in relation to the Nebraska bill. We have before us a list of the administration press of N. Y., from which the great man in the United States is expected to be elected to the Nebraska bill, 6 in favor of it, and 6 in opposition to it. The six in favor of it, 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 "has acted very unfairly and liberally in relation to making appointments; refusing to unite with Mr. Bragg in the matter, and seeking to get the great man in the United States." This is a naughty conduct on the part of Gen. Dockery. He ought to disarrange the plan of his campaign for the convenience of his friend Bragg. This gentleman is not enured to the active habits of the old warrior. It is inconvenient for him to get up before day, swallow a bit of breakfast and ride thirty miles before he gets to the office. He is not enured 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 agreeable to him in accordance with the aristocratic usage that obtains down on the Virginia border—and would be exhibiting to the plain Republicans of the West a specimen of high breeding to which they have not been accustomed. But this lazy, creeping system of tactics would be just as irksome to the old warrior as it is to the aristocrat. He ought to get up from his couch and take the road with other people, and not to sit upon the whole, the General might as well go ahead and see the people—and we know he'll do it.

"Wo, hoy! he'll cry, and lightly fly Into his saddle seat; His rein he'll slack, his whip he'll crack; What music is so sweet!" And the mountain boys will understand that music and will give his hand a cordial heavy shake, on the first Thursday of August; and the other side of his ball of twine, and give up such majesties for him as no man ever got before! In that region. Hurrah for the old warrior! He was never better in his life!

Richmond Whig.

Richmond Whig.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unscorped by party rays, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1854.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALFRED DOCKERY, OF RICHMOND.

ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 8th.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Alabama, is our General Candidate for the State of Alabama and Tennessee, as stated by C. L. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Samuel D. Lewis.

Mr. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio is our General Candidate for the Western States and Texas, as stated by J. T. Dent, F. D. Young, C. M. L. Williams, A. L. Childs, and Dr. Wm. Irvine. Receipts of either will be good.

Mr. JEREMY B. JAMES, No. 183 South Third Street, Philadelphia, is our General Candidate, selected by Wm. H. Wood, John Collins, William Desiring, A. B. Brown, Thomas D. Rice, Joseph Williams, Jackson, Wm. H. Harrison, Edward W. Wilson, William L. Waterman, H. J. Thibault, F. W. Macken, Thomas A. Tobin and D. S. Pease.

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Monday, June 12, Winston, Forsyth,

Tuesday, " 13, Mt. Airy, Surry,

Wednesday, " 14, Yadkinville, Yadkin,

Thursday, " 15, Mocksville, Davie,

Friday, " 16, Williamsburg, Iredell,

Saturday, " 17, Statesville, "

Monday, " 19, Mt. Mourne, "

Tuesday, " 20, Salisbury, "

FEDERAL COURT.

This Tribunal.—Judge POTTS presiding,—

adjourned 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 J. 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, assisted by P. H. Winston, E. F. Moore, Esq., for the defence, Hon. Jno H. Bryan, B. F. Moore, Esq., and B. M. Edney.

THE DUTY OF ALL TRUE WHIGS.

In view of the 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 as candidates. If we expect to succeed, we must throw to the winds personal preference, and all hands unite on the most available men, 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 and bickering, we permit our adversaries to obtain a victory over us, we shall subject ourselves to the censure of our friends in other States, and the ridicule of our enemies everywhere!

Some are apprehensive that our cause is to lose 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 no valid reasons, no good grounds for such apprehensions. 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 tend but to exasperate those against whom such 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 assume to advise, but trust it will not be amiss in us to throw out 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 circumstances, they could expect nothing short of a repeal of any law they might pass, by a succeeding Legislature. Why, then, cannot all agree, in those Counties where this excitement prevails, to submit the issue to the PEOPLE, by having boxes prepared, either by the Sheriffs or some other persons, properly selected for the purpose, and let a vote be taken, "reform or no reform?" 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 secured a fair opportunity to have the important issues they have made passed upon by the People, free from all embarrassment. It would indeed be a result to be deprecated, should the voice 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 their friends are aiming at, should be kept aloof from politics! We throw out these suggestions with due respect for the opinions of others, and trust they will be received with the spirit in which they have been made. There is (all must admit) a heavy responsibility resting on the Whigs of the State! LET EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY AS HE COMES TO IT!

THE CERTIFICATE CANDIDATE.

At Rockfish, on the 19th ult., the Editor of this paper met Mr. Bragg, the Democratic Candidate for the Governorship of North Carolina, and replied to his views on the subject of the certificate of election.

Mr. Bragg referred to the course of the late President Jackson in 1832, and read therefrom a paragraph for the purpose of showing that General Jackson regarded the public lands ceded to the United States by the old landed States as pledged to the payment of that debt the State would be relieved from this pledge; and that it would then be in the discretion of Congress to dispose of said lands as best to conduce to the general welfare and harmony of all the States. This was getting the disciple of Jackson in a tight place; and how do you suppose, that he would refer to the course of the late President Jackson in 1832, and read therefrom a paragraph for the purpose of showing that General Jackson regarded the public lands ceded to the United States by the old landed States as pledged to the payment of that debt the State would be relieved from this pledge; and that it would then be in the discretion of Congress to dispose of said lands as best to conduce to the general welfare and harmony of all the States. 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