COMMUNICATION

FOR THE REGISTER A NORTH CAROLINA HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. Eptron :--- Whiles the two candidates for Governor, of the opposing parties, are "stump-ing" the State, to obtain the soles of WE the Governor, of the opposing parties, are we the ing" the State, to obtain the color 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 have 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 wist: the ent, by our next Legislature, of a real, "Homestead Bill," without a particle agredient called "squatter sovereignty." cerely believe that the want of a similar ite 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 c n renial climes, where a debtor cannot be trea t d as a oriminal. But, methinks I hear some son of fortune, who has never been called upon to pass through the fiery ordeal of insolvency, eay: "Why our laws make provision for the poor debtor, by allowing bim so much, say if y dollars worth, of property, and besides, he cannot be imprisoned unless his creditor swears canbot be imprisoned unless his creditor swears that he has property concealed which cannot be reached by the ordinary process of law."---Ail 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, at the will of some benevolent "Lord of the manor" may determine, paying whatever rent be 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 borse 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 grusp, for poor men have not many friends.— With his hitle 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 abdo with a Convention : to which Mr. B. replied by men of the poor debtor, for the want of the needful to fill the vacancy. But rich men care platform of 1850 (we think it was) leaving the not for that, they feel not their ills themselves, call of a convention to a majority of the people. and imagine others do not. Many such scene . He was opposed (if we understand him) to riskas this enumerated above often arises from the ing the revision of the constitution with a maand want of penetration of the jority of the people-and thus atraid not only creditor, and not from any real badness of to trust the Whigs, and the West, but quite as the true facts of the case, his heart must be people. made of adamant indeed, who could thus peragainst him, for in the day of adversity men patiated with much feeling and force. recollect only his evil deeds, and reject as unworthy a moment's consideration whatever good | boldly stated and advocated with great spirit he flees his country as it were a pestilence, as the central railroad east to Beaufort and west-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 pre-sent with me, and write from memory.) that sitions in this regard—a complaint which was validity determined? By the judges, "the livthe debtor taken under a ca sa. can free himself forever from the debt, by going in jail, and af- in reply. ter 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 ments was strong and unanswerable, except in does not wish to be lodged in "durance vile," the minds of partizans who have no reason at as if he had committed murder, or something all for their views and opinions, except that of the sort, he may give security for his ap their party says or does so and so. We shall pearance at the next term of the County or Su perior Court, (if he is sued at the latter Court,) and by giving ten days notice to his creditors, ful share of North Carolina in the public dodischarge 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 the constitution, because there was no knowing county from that of his creditor, when the writ what they would do-because such body might is served upon him; if he cannot give security, be composed of politicians, &c.-that the peohe is lodged in jail, and carried fom the county ple in the Legislature have the reans in their TER resides, hand-cuffed, reihaps, as I heard [To whom would the reins be surrendered in a of an instance of the kind the other day. Now, Mr. Editor, wio is benefi ted by these very stringent proceedings, the debtor or the Internal Improvements, and we aver that we creditor, which? Neither, I think I hear you could not understand him. If the drift of his say, for certainly the creditor is not, unless he discourse did not end in a fog or in nonsense. thinks he is when he swears that his debtor we should be thankful to some of his friends to has property concealed when he knows he has show us what it did end in. Was there a man not, merely that he may induce his debtor'r on the ground who could have told, an hour affriends to pay the sum that he may owe him ; | ter he ceased speaking, what he was for, or thereby committing wilful perjury, and laying | what he was against? He was in favor of the himself liable to indictment for that crime if eastern and western extensions of the central the facts can be proved, which is very bard to road, and in favor of granting State aid, bede, I acknowledge. Sometimes, however, from cause he thought the State would be safe in a spirit of retenge, the creditor CA SA's his subscribing to projects where individual capidebtor, and thus makes the law his instrument to talists risked their money; but his argument feed one of the lowest and meanest passions, that was evidently as strong as he knew how to ever pervaded the human breast. family and self must staree, in this civilized do it-we cannot. country, and not go in debt, trusting for better times to afford him the means of paying. Again, of his party against the old States being allow-a man's extravagance or imprudence may be ed their equal share of the public lands. He the origin of his pecuniary fall ; well, is he for | insisted, moreover, that the government, at one fault to be forever precluded from all op- this juncture, should husband its resources in augo in jail; and this too in a republican country, evidently was this: you cannot get it; the Deand in the ninetcenth century. Forbid it hu- mocratic party are opposed to the principle; manity, forbid it justice !! He who has no better hope of ever surmoun- kind; it is thus impracticable for the old States

has made an assignment to some often thus demeans himfriend, brother or son, often thus demeans him-self, but it is not he that suffers the jailing pro-cess, for no one would have the hardihood to ce 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 re-sources 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 Improve-ments," or by wise, wholesome laws for the bettering the condition of a helpless class of the community, and constraining them to re-main in the homes of their childhood, by protecting them from the tyranny of the callous hearted, and affording them a refage from every

ecuniary misfortune. And now, Sir, a word with you asla 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 nhabitant of a town, or village, would receive the largest vote ever polled by any candidate before the people of the State? TUCKAHOE.

Yours, &c., 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 in disposition forbids the exertion, and next, because we have already copied from other pa pers circumstantial and lengthy statements of their several subjects and arguments.

Gen. Dockery made the opening speech. 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 unwil ling to trust the Whigs, and to trust the West, stating that he was arguing against the Whig

GEN. DOCKERY IN HALIFAX.

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 Weland 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 regionbrief as it was-has had and will have a good effect. The people have seen him, and are sat- young gentlemen, the graduates of the occasion, isfied 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 Washingon 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 taiking 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 ab-Will not the Georgian and the other apolo gists and advocates of the Fillibusters, the Fed-

ral 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, the absence of statute law, becomes law." do not wish to see "law" made in that way .-playing the lawyer, will at some other point ty are able to wield. They sprung up quite un-

COMMENCEMENT AT WARE FOREST.

On Monday last Gen. Dockery spoke in Hali-fax. 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 dif-forent question and the speech was as a learn that the address before the literary societies was deferent questions that are now engaging public livered 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 hav ing formed in the campus in front, entered the building amid the inspiring strains of instru mental music. Prot. Owen presiding, five

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 Halifar, Virginia ; Thomas P. Pritchard, Davie County, Fri North Carolina ; John C. Patterson, Orange Co., Sat North Carolina ; Joseph J. Williams, of Pitt, Monday. and Rufus P. Jones, of Wake. At a meeting of the Trustees during the commencement exer cises, 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 institu-

On Thursday evening the college grounds be came 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 vicories 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 We confess we wish well to the "practice," but most instances. The recent election of Mayor in Washington City furnishes the most forcible And now, we suppose Gen. Dockery, after thus | illustration of the influence this mysterious par-

"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace Univerped by party rage, to live like brokhers."

THERADUGH REGIST

RALEIGH. N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1854

Republican Whig Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR, ALFRED DOCKERY, OF RICHMOND.

ELECTION ON THUESDAY, AUGUST Srd. GEN DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS.

GEN. DO	URE	B I	O ALL VILLEN	
ednesday,	June	14,	Yadkinville, Ya	lkir
hursday,		15,	Mocksville, Davi	ie,
riday,	66	16,	Williamsburg, I	rede
sturday,	44	17,	Statesville,	44
	44	10	M. Monroe	41

" 19, Mt. Mourne "20, Salisbury. Tuesday,

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal assembled in this city on Mon day 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, An-son Co.; B. Brown, Wake; L. R. Waidell. 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

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 qualifi cations, the right to vote. CHARLES FISHER voted with him. Would you have supported him for Governor, had he been nominated by "the Par ty?" 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 by a majority of 11,000 votes over Wm. B. extolled to the skies this same Geo. Bower as Hirst, Dem. ; John N. Anderson, City Compthe "wheel horse of Democracy," and did rumor cast by a triumphant vote; and that too against 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 ter officer is three years, and of the others two same box. Did you never praise kim as a years. "Simon Pure Democrat," and worthy of the undivided support of his Party? It is said you twenty-four wards, of which twenty gave ma-

"The fame of Calvin Graves is forever identinding fame it is l mmanding in In t ive goes thunderin be, os the succession the from the mo improves, and becomes strong, and great, and as the eyes of her sons, in whatever land, spar ong, and great, and kle with exultation when she is named, CALVIN GRAVES, it will be said, was largely instrumen-tal in producing these results—his easting 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 all these benefits upon the people the State. He this lustre upon the character of the State. He the most perfect Jesuit, special pleader we does not hesitate to commit this important of interdoes not hesitate to commit this important unmanly quibbler, I ever listened to. I work, together with the whole system of internal improvement, to the bands 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 suid that he "was largely instrumental in it be said that he "was largely instrumentat in the Homestead law, and nothing had bene any thing to "give existence to a work which is destined, with its tributaries and dependencies, destined, with its tributaries and dependencies, destined, with its tributaries and dependencies, to shed such benefits upon the People, and lus-to shed such benefits upon the People, and lus-Our countymen expect better things of silm tre 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 est ! 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 tinued to proceed thus, while some of the 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

DEFEAT OF THE DEMOCRACY IN PHILADELPHIA.

at Rockfish ! "Sic transit gloria mundi!"

The first election for Municipal Officers 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,

Twenty-two Wards have returned to the Se-

prominent characteristics were faithfully por

trayed. Prof. M. is entirely blind, having been

deprived of his sight some ten years since by

peculiar characteristics, which can only be

known by the application of the principles of

The locofoco papers have been raising

a very silly hue and cry over the fact that Gen.

DOCKERY, at the urgent solicitation of friends, re-

cently made a slight variation from his published

list of appointments. We perceive, however,

BRAGG has done the same thing. He has made

viously announced. What will the locofoco press

MILITARY COMPANY .- We are gratified to

locofocos.

ION IN GUILFORD .- We copy a THE DISC another column, from the "Greensboro' Patrice," an interesting account of the Discussion ; Greensboro', on the 8th inst., hetween General DOCKERY and Mr. BRAGG. A correspondent gives us the following additional particular. "Gen. Dockery is a plain, honest, straightfa ward, matter of fact man, honest and since

in all he says, as he is independent and jag. otic in all he does. As to his opponent, I think I can say, in all sincerity and truth, that he tion much whether the Union can preduce equal in this respect. No trait of his class ter stands out more prominently than the I have here mentioned, I will venture to the

unless it be the cool and unflinching imple with which he can and does misrepresent for His purty are always good at this, but in the branch of their daily business, the untering may and do brag on Bragg. I will give one two examples : He took up and read a put Gen. Scott's letter of acceptar.ce-one line d sentence-and then proceeded to argue in what he read, that Gen. Scott was in inter in the Whig platform he accepted about dis

Our countymen expect of the things of the even though they be running for a constant place, than such glaring injustice and mine resentation, by suppressing a part of the the Again : Gen. Dockery spoke first, and the he concluded his remarks, Mr. Bragg with stand, and, after proceeding for a time, hera menced catechising Gen. Dockery on and matters, and, pausing for Gen. Dockery to win while the Gen. remained silent, he would while the den. remained sheat, he would out to the assembly, "see, gentlemen, he answer! Who is dodging now? My call won't draw it out of him, - no. nor would cat-hooks diaw an answer at of him." He zesions of his friends present cried out " it out of him," until Gen. Dockery arose a stated, with some animation and proper in nation, that the gentleman had the stand, when he had concluded his remarks, he was reply in his turn and answer all of his quality But this did not suit Bragg; he said be wan the answer then-said he had no time or he to reply to Gen. Dockery.

The Gen. said this was not true; he he and the people present should know, the had the last reply on this occasion, and via he stated that he was seeking to take my vantage of him, he was doing him injustic, stating that which he knew was false. then replied that he knew he had the firm reply, but that the people would all less home. Gen. Dockery replied to this, that hang as he had stated in his first remarks, true from Rozboro,' 60 or 70 miles, he was too no exhausted, even if he desired to reply, to be at great length. But all this did not an Bragg. He still continued to assert that for D was dodging his questions, so that he Bragg, could have time afforded him to m to them. He was assured by Mr. D. P. G. well that the people would not leave unit stars rose-he would have time enough and to him to reply to Gen. Dockery. He than narked he wished himself befor

County.

sesses the will, have the ability to punish the misfortunes of his poorer neighbor.

heart; for were he to become acquainted with apprehensive of the acts of a majority of the

Gen. Dockery's next topic was that of Comsecute the poverty stricken. It often happens mon Schools and popular education. He was from the Standard's account of General Dock-also, that every avenue to employment is closed a hearty friend of the system, on which he ex. ery's speech in Raleigh, was intended as a hea-His position on Internal Improvements was actions he may have performed. Thus it is and ability. He is in favor of an extension of ward to the mountains, and of the State provi-

ding efficient means for the eventual carrying out of these schemes. He complained that he not satisfactorily answered by Mr. B's speech

But the chief portion of Gen. D's remarks was devoted to an advocacy of the distribution of the public lands. His array of argunot attempt to recapitulate the arguments must hit him somewhere else: for, if we are main would do wonders for her people in the way of education and internal improvements. Mr. Bragg opened h's 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 in which he resides to that in which his MAS- own hands, and ought never to give them up. science of which he is ignorant. Convention ?]

Mr. Bragg was laborious on the subject of

make it against the State's borrowing money It may be said with truth, that a man should for the purpose. He presented the subject of not contract debts that he will not be able to taxation to pay the debt in its worst colors; liquidate; very true; but does it never happen and seemed to delight in the argument and in that misfortune in the shape of unforeseen the hope that we should never get our share of losses occurs, that are beyond his control, and the proceeds of the public lands, to pay any sometimes from the want of employment he debt that might be incurred in this regard .may not have the ready cash to pay for the com- Now, if any body has the ingenuity to make all mon necessaries of life, to support himself and these things fit together in the character of a family? According to the above doctrine, his genuine internal improvement man, he must

Mr. B. indulged the stereotyped arguments ties to retrieve his broken fortunes or ticipation of war. But his reliable argument President Pierce will veto any measure of the

ting his difficulties, than the *clemency* of credi-tors, leans on a broken reed, as every one will is useless, if not impertinent, in the Whigs to find, who has tried it. Lawgivers too, often talk about it. He charged that Distribution whilst securing the rick from harm, neglect en- was nothing but a Whig hobby, and used as a tirely the necessities of the poor; or if they do hobby to sustain demagogical appeals to the remember them, it is but a queer kind of pro- people. This was the way, amid much verbitection, and there is always some loop-hole age, in which he disposed of our right to an through which the rich tyrant may, if he pos- equitable share in the public domain ! Such were some of the chief points of the

discussion. After the main speeches, there He who would abolish imprisonment for debt, were rejoinders, which, we regret to say, de-

renew his denunciations of the lawyers. advise the people not to vote for them." The Standard upon Gen. Dockery in Raleigh.

The foregoing precious morsel, which we cull the Administration candidate, with all the powfrom the Standard's account of General Dock- er and patronage of Government to sustain him. vy 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 ing 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 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 with a reference to the Hon. William A. Gra-

ham, whom he abuses, with as much bitterness very same number of his paper in which he attempts to hold up General Dockery to ridi-

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

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TREE IN ORE-GON.

Mr. Brooks, a respectable farmer of Olym ia, Oregon, writes to a friend in Boston a very ntcresting 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 disovered 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 smellples. 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 in the ear of the American Minister,-if not by windows, or to form a choice bower. Its intrin- the Throne itself,-certainly by a voice near the

expectedly in that contest and succeeded in elec ting the candidate upon whom their votes were

A FURIOUS ELEPHANT AT LARGE-SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

Richmond Whig.

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 Breadway 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 man, who once advertised himself in the Ra- the wagon and wounded the horse, which run leigh Star as an attorney and counsellor at law, away. Mr. Peck was pretty badly hurt in the

The next man in the path was Mr. Pearce. as if he were a common pick pocket, in the 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 cule. It is hardly ever a safe experiment for a and put the borse to his speed, but the elephant man to undertike to show off by cr.ticisms on a overtook him, and seizing the wagon, threw in 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 ele phant 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 estab lishment 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 fied 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 Biver. A part

MR. SOULE.

It is inferred from the Madrid correspondence of the London Times that the Spanish Government are desirous of bringing about an amica-ble adjustment of the difficulties with the United States, without any intervention on the part ed like ripe pears-some that it was Bergamot, of Mr. Soule. But, if we interpret the writer, while others thought it smelled like ripe and 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

sic value for these purposes is greatly enhanced Throne. Thus, after all (diplomatic urbanities by the consideration that it is an evergreen. - and fair-dealing aside,) there is this to be said

broke out (under the most extatic feeling) "huzza jorities for the Whig candidate for Mayor. for Dobson !" the last time he was elected to The returns from twenty Wards show the the Senate from Surry. Tax your memory, and election to the City Council of 43 Whige, 11 Democrats, and 3 Reformers. say whether this be so ?

7. LEWIS H. MARSTELLER, Esq., of New Hanover, also voted with Gen. Dockery. Did he lect Council 17 Whigs, 4 Democrats, and 1 Renot belong to your "Executive Committee" a former. few years since, and did you not, (with numer-

ous others of your party) sign his application sult in all cases was equally disastrous to the 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 find in the last Petersburg "Express :" a huxuvy!

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE .- In Bladen, Col. J. G. McDugaLD is the Whig, and GEO. sor McMullen, at the Bollingbrook Hotel, where miral will make serious reprisals. M. WHITE the locofoco, Candidate for the House. In Columbus, A. J. JONES is the Whig, and FORNEY GEORGE, the locofoco Candidate.

In Wushington 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 of the gospel; and we know that many of his as Whig Candidates for the lower House. GEO. W. BARTER, Esq., is the Whig Candidate for the Senate from Rutherford and Cleveland, in op- a very violent attack of small pox. This renposition to Dr. COLUMBUS MILLS.

ders his very accurate descriptions of the char-In Cumberland, WARREN WINSLOW and JAS. acter of his subjects more remarkable, as it is impossible for him to be aided in the con-S. HARRINGTON, both locos, are Candidates for clusions he arrives at by viewing the countenthe Senate ; and for the House there are no ance, which so many physiognomists contend is less than eight Candidates,-six locos, and two the surest index of a man's character. Many Whigs, Messrs. JAMES BANES and RALPH P. persons are distinguished from others by very BUXTON. We are particularly gratified to see these latter gentlemen in the field. It is a long the abstruse science, of phrenology, Such was time since the Whigs of Cumberland have been the case with one of the gentleman examined represented before the people in their local yesterday ; and he freely confessed, that he could campaigns; better and truer representatives not have given a more faithful and accurate account of himself than Professor M. had done." they could not now have.

for "It is rumored, and the rumor appears to be well-founded, that special Ministers will of the time he ran at the rate of a mile in three 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 from the last "Salisbury Banner," that Mr. President Dallas. They will be empowered, it is said, to offer Spain a certain sum for the island ; and, after representing the condition of an engagement to address the people at Gold feeling in this country on the subject, to pre- Hill, Rowan, on the 19th., instead of meeting sent as an alternative of a refusal to make the Gen. DOCKERY, at Mt. Mourne, Iredell, as pretransfer the probability that it will be the duty of this government, out of regard to the sufety and protection of its own people, their interests | say now ? and institutions, to take and hold the islandthe sum offered, however, to be paid to Spain in good faith, whenever she will receive it."

Beautiful morality this ! B. wants his neighlarge Military Company being raised in this City. bor's land. He offers him "a certain sum," and The want of one is a reproach to the communi-

troller, by 8,000 over Wm. Badger, Dem ; Adstars should rise! am Much, City Commissioner, by 3,000 votes This is but a very faint outline of one di over Geo. C. Leidy, Dem. The term of the latscenes that came off in our town. The love

pretended to be pleased with their champing-The Whigs were more than delighted with be standard bearer. The newly organized city is divided into

Mr. Bragg's deportment was ungeneration on temptible, and little. Guilford will him a tale on the 3rd of August. Look out! A FARMER

FOREIGN NEWS.

Victory by Sir Charles Napier-1,500 Run Prisoners Taken-Japan ports upen to in [nited States, dec.

From foreign files to the 28th ult. we Many other officers were elected, but the rethe following extracts. THE EASTERN WAR.

Admiral Napier, after 8 hours' bombardant destroyed the fortress of Gustaffsvoern, # 6 entrance to the Gulf of Finland, and 1.500 h PHRENOLOGY .- Prof. MCMULLEN, a blind Phresians were taken prisoners.

nologist, is at present in this City, at Guion's The British steamer Tiger, taken by the Hotel, (No. 17.) where he will be pleased to sians, near Odessa, had been burnt. Hel make examinations in his line, from 8 A. M. to esty's ship ran aground. The Russian sile immediately surrounded her. ('aptain 64 9 P. M. We have had an opportunity of witnessing some of Prof. McM's. examinations, and legs, and five seamen were wounded." lust one of his legs, and a midshipman is do not hesitate to endorse the following flatter-Russians had two killed and several wom ing notice of his professional skill which we Two hundred and twenty six prisonen captured by the Russians. On the 10th al large men of war appeared off Odessa, "The divine command, "Man Know Thyself,"

sent in a flag of truce to the town. No can now be easily obeyed by calling on Profes further is known, but we may be sure the he will be pleased to make an examination of Six more Russian vessels had been the the heads of those who desire to know themselprizes, and put into the port of Memel, w

ves as they are known. Prof. M. called on us prize-masters were put on board, and they yesterday morning, and examined in our pres despatched to England. ence the heads of a couple of gentlemen, who There is a confirmation of the news that pronounced every remark made by the Profes-Russians, losing all hope of defending the sor, during the examination, as strictly true, in consequence of the blockade, have eracut so far as they knew themselves. One of them their position from Batoum to Anspa-st was a practitioner of medicine, also a minister tent of 200 leagues.

Plan of operations in the Black Sa.

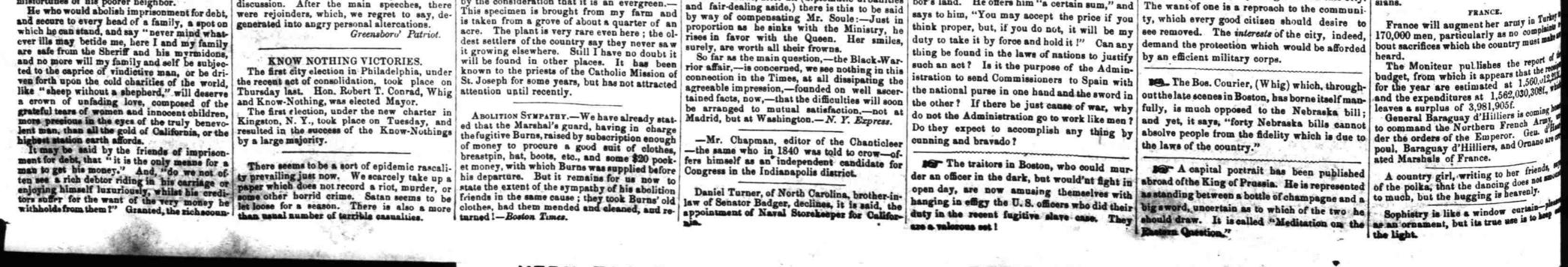
The Paris correspondent of the Time p the following as the plan of operations said have been determined upon, namely, w 30.000 men in the Crimea, while the feet attack and destroy Sebastopol; the French fleets then to leave the Turco-Egra squadron in the Black Sea, and Cronstal be attacked by the whole overwhelming of the combined fleets. The arrangement despatch of the Engli-h contingent at Com tinople on the 15th gives probability to the bove. It was said the whole English could be embarked in 24 hours.

The Siege of Silistria.

Constantinople advices state that on the Marshal Paskiewitsch with his staff com the Danube below Silistria to reconnoise. the 16th, terms of capitulation were offend the commander of that fortress, and the bardment was suspended. Ou the 17th Pasha rejected all terms, and on the same the bombardment re-commenced. On the Paskiewitsch had his head quarters at Kalar This shows that the bombardment had not it finally suspended, as was inferred from previous Jispatch. It is stated that the guard of Gen. Luders, about the 13th, en enced, at the hands of a Turkish division, a feat, accompanied with very serious loss. sequently, however, a telegraphic dist from Bucharest, of the 10th inst., states that encounter took place on the 18th. on the from Rassowa to Silistria, and that the mans retreated to Silistria. Bridges thrown over the river on the following learn that there is every present probability of a and three Russian divisions crossed; Silistria is now enclosed on all sides by the M

FRANCE.

sians.



VERY TIGHTLY BOUND