THE CAMPAIGN.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED, RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE LOCOFOCO CON-? BY THE LOCOFOCO CON VENTION OF 1852 VENTION OF 1850. I. RESOLVED, That in? RESOLVED 1st. That we common with a large por-jare for a rigid construction of the people of this tion of the Constitution of State and of the South, the United States, as a we desire the full and grant of limited powers; perfect settlement of all/for an independent Treathe agitating questions, sury, and against a Uniwhich now distract the ted States Bank; for a country; we desire their Tariff for revenue, and settlement upon a basis of against a Tariff for proequal right and justice to tection ; for economy in all and every portion of the administration of the Federal Government, and the Union.

2. RESOLVED, That the against extravagant ex-"peculiar plan" origina-penditures; for an early ted and persisted in by payment of the public the, President and his/debt, and against the pay-Cabinet, will not have the ment of stale and unfouneffect of promoting har-ded claims. mony and concord, but? 2d. That we are devo-

leaves the Territorialited to the Union of the questions unsettled, the States, and desire its predoor of agitation wide servation by a strict and open, and the Union still faithful observance of the involved in excitement Constitution, and by do-3. RESOLVED, That this justice to all its parts. and peril. continued persistence of 3d. That we are willing President Taylor and his to adhere to the measures Cabinet in his "peculiar of adjustment known as plan," is one out of many the "Compromise," and violations of his pledges insist upon the faithful given before his election and full execution of the -is a direct and unwar-law in regard to fugitive ranted interference with slaves; and we will not and an attempt to fore-{support any man for the stall the action of Con-Presidency, who withgress; and is not in ac-holds a full, prompt, and cordance with the proper explicit avowal of his ap duty of an American Ex-proval of the said law, and of his determination ecutive. 4. RESOLVED, That the to enforce the same. Compromise, known as/ 4th. That the public the Missouri Compro-lands are the common mise, was adopted in aproperty of all the States, spirit of mutual conces- to be held by the General sion and conciliation; and) Government as a comthough the South feels mon fund for the pay that it detracts from heriment of the public debt Constitutional rights, yet/and other charges upon for their love of the Un-the public Treasury. ion, this Convention is 5th. That the Constituwilling to abide by it, and tion of this State having would cheerfully see all provided for its amendthe distracting questions ment by legislative enactment, and three-fifths of settled on this basis. 5. RESOLVED, That an both houses of the last amendment to the Con-General Assembly havstitution of this State ing voted for the measure ought to be made, abol-jof Free Suffrage, we are State. ishing the land qualifica-{in favor of re-affirming it tion for electors of Sena-by the next General Astors; and that the people sembly, and of its subse-ought to be permitted to quent approval by the elect the Judges for a term people, so as to make it

a part of said Constituof years. 6. RESOLVED. That we tion. have undiminished con-5 6th. That we are for fidence in the ability, in- holding sacred the Fedetegrity, and sound prin-)ral basis of apportioning ciples of the Hon. David Representatives among S. Reid, of the County of the several States ; and Rockingham ; that his against changing the preself-sacrifice and devo-(sent basis of representation to the cause in the tion in the Senate and canvass of 1848, deserves House of Commons of our highest praise and this State. heartiest thanks ; and we? hereby again manimously recommend him to the people as a proper candidate for the office of Governor of North Caroline at the ensuing elec->

State ought to be amen-West, to the favorable ded, so as to extend to consideration of the next. all free white men the Legislature. same right to vote for; RESOLVED, That the members of the Senate as, President appoint an Exfor members of the House ecutive Committee of of Commons ; that we re-Nine, whose duty it shall gard the plan of amend- be to act for the Whig ment by legislative en-party in the approaching actment and the sanction campaign.

of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons: and that we

will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will united with our fellow citizens) of both parties in pressing it in the face of all opposition and difficulty, to its final triumph 8. RESOLVED, That it is our earlest wish and, desire to see the resources of N. Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed ; and the state? having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view. it would, in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time toy time, to extend such further aid in the comple tion of the works already

undertaken, and the extension of the ss me, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow. 9. RESOLVED, That our present system of Common Schools oughto be fostered by the Legislature, and its efficient. cy increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded all the children of the

10. RESOLVED, That we re-affirm the Resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844, and 1848, and 1852, as fur, as they are applicable to the present condition of the country

THE STANDARD AND EX GOV. GRAHAM. The Raleigh Standard recently contained an attack on Gov. Graham, in which allusion was made to two letters which passed between the editor of the Standard, Mr. Holden, and Gov. G., and charges him with having made a private letter public. This letter was written at the time that Mr. Holden was in full communion with the whig party, and was ad- who answered when another was called-ana Carteret dressed to Gov. G. for the loan of funds with that it was an evidence of the liberality of our Duplin which to nurchase a whig paper. Very soon

after this he emerged into editorial life as the

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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

RALEIGH. N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1854 Republican Whig Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR, ALFRED DOCKERY, OF RICHMOND. ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 3rd. GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS. Friday, July, Lenoir, Saturday, 15 Morganton Monday. 17 Marion, Rutherfordton, Wednesday, "

TICKETS! Send in your orders for DOCKERY TICKETS. We will send them by Mail, free of all charge except that for postage.

"DODGING" AGAIN! FAIRLY CAUGHT We learn that in the discussion at Charlotte, between the candidates for Governor, Mr. Bragg made an attempt to raise another issue of veracity with Gen. Dockery,-an attempt, however, in which he so signally failed, that his friends were ashamed of him. Gen. Dockery remarked, that he had the certificate from the Edenton gentlemen at the discussion in Monroe, on Saturday, the 1st of July, when Mr. Bragg was present. He stated that Mr. Bragg's prin cipal mode of defence against the certificate, at Monroe, was abuse of Mr. Evans, a Methodist minister, the first name on the certificate-that the other certifiers had escaped Mr. Bragg's cen oure, but that he abused Mr. Evans downright. Mr. Bragg, from his scat, cried out distinctly, " It is not so, sir ; it is not so : I never abused him !" Gen. Dockery very calmly replied, that anticipating that Mr. Bragg would deny this, as he had done other things when charged on him, and having seen so much of his quirking and dodging, he had made up his mind to fortify himself as he went along He Buncombe had therefore requested two gentlemen of Mon- | Brunswick roe, who had heard the whole discussion at Bertie that place, to give him their impression of the exact words used by Mr. Bragg towards Rev. Craven Z. Evans. They had done so. He then pro Cabarrus duced a statement, signed by Samuel Walkup and C. T. McCauley, gentlemen of high character, in which they say, that Mr. Bragg charac Camden terized the Rev. Mr. Evans as "an ignorant, big of- Chatham ed, violent partisan-as a minister of the g-spel,

THE PUBLIC LANDS-KEEP UP THE DEMANDI So vitally important is this subject to North

Carolina, that we feel justified in calling public attention to it once more : and in so doing, we appeal most earnestly to our Whig friends in all parts of the State, to lose no time in urging this great question on the People.

We are all deeply interested in this matter. It never should have been identified with Party, and had the great principle recognized by Mr. Clay's Bill of 1832 been established, what immense blessings would have followed !

In his annual message of Dec. 1832, General lackson used the following language: "Among the interests which merit the con-

sideration of Congress, after the payment of the public debt, one of the most important, in my riew, is that of the Public Lands. Previous to the formation of our present Constitution, it was recommended by Congress that a portion of the waste lands owned by the States should be ceded to the United States for the purpose of general harmony and as a fund to meet the

expenses of the War. The recommendation was adopted, and at different periods of time the States of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, granted their vacant soil for the uses for which they had been asked. As the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished, IT IS IN THE DISCRETION OF CONGRESS TO DIS-POSE OF THEM IN such way as best to conduce to

American People. Such was the opinion of Gen. Jackson, and it ashamed of ourselves ! We are now quite satwas in accordance with that opinion that Mr. | isfied that the "Standard" did not, from merce-Clay's Land Bill passed Congress by an over- nary or corrupt motives, desert the Whigs and whelming majority. It is well known that that become a locofoco. So far from having made great measure was defeated by the refusal on "thrift" by the change, he has absolutely ruinthe part of President Jackson to return the Bill | ed his fortunes and sacrificed everything to his to Congress with his objections. It would, (it patriotism ! But he could not help it. His was well understood.) have passed by the Con- heart was bursting with devotion to his countitutional majority, despite his opposition. Itry. He tried to "pour out his whole soul" at County would have been entitled to, between He could produce only a little sputtering at 1834 and 1840, only, had the fund, under Mr. the spigot ; so he patriotically emptied himself Clay's bill, been divided amongst them. Our at the bung, and has been an empty barrel ever readers can carry out the calculation for them- | since !

selves, and ascertain what each one of the counties named would now be entitled to.

Anson

Burke

Beaufort

Currituel

Caswell

Chowan

Davidso

Bladen

\$25,851 Jones 52.157 Lincoln 66,191 Lenoir 60,250 Mecklenburg 24.109 Martin 45.376 Moore 40.586 Macon 28,897 Montgomery 50,822 Northampton 32 602 New Hanover 28.327 Nash 56 194 Onslow 24,782 Orange 24,916 Person 57.008 Put 15.324 Perquimans 51,934 Pasquotank Cumberland 24.412 Richmond

41.784 Robeson

55,268 Rowan

29.108 Surry

49.548 Rockingham

39.467 Rutherford

71,621 Randolph

69,338 Sampson

23.732 Stokes

22 885 Tyrrell

65,645 Wilkes

16.940 Wake

31,591 Wayne

40,477 Warren

and overturns completely the position assumed

55,203 Washington

17.510

44.288

38.232

16 844

THREE INJURED INDIVIDUALS. For the last three days we have had a seven struggle on the question of making the amende henorable to our neighbor of the "Standard," to that "distinguished Statesman," Thomas L. Clingman, and (in advance,) to the queer man who brought over the jackasses.

We have at last brought ourself up to the sticking point, and now say to "all the world, and the rest of mankind," that we have erred in common with every Whig in the State, and many Democrats, as to the motives which led our neighbor to change his political coat in 1843. We had thought until Fr'day last, that, in deserting his old friends and embracing with such ardor his new ones, he had conningly pursued a course in which "thrift had followed fawning," and we, erroneously, no doubt, drew the inference that he "fawned" on the Democracy to obtain the "thrift." We may have been rash enough, for aught we know, to have said so, at some time or other. If we have, we now take it all back, and inasmuch as the Standard (who certainly knows best,) has pronounced the "charge, that we (the Standard,") united ourself with the Democratic party, from mercenary or corrupt motives. to be "a calumny and a lie,"-and, moreover, as it says, "we defy you all,"-both from a sense of justice, and a trembling of the heart, which may arise from fear,-on our own behalf, on he quiet, harmony, and general interest of the behalf of every Whig in North Carolina, we deliberately say that we have all erred and are

The following table will show what each the name of Henry Clay; but it was no go .-

In this connexion, we add, that inasmuch Clingman, strongly asserts his own innocency,

20 752 81,618 bewails the imputation of desiring Senatorial honors, and professes that he is a good patriot 28,579 74.284 withal, not a Traiter, and not ambitious, we ad-31.599 mit that too. We hope that no one hereafter 28,660 will suspect that "distinguished statesman' 19.735 of being troubled in the least with that last 40.407 49.555 infirmity of noble minds." No sir-ee. That 40.555'distinguished statesman " is not ambitious. 31,418 nor is he a Traitor, and whoever thinks so 28,916 thinks "a calumny and a lie," no doubt; and 88.472 37.106if he were here, he would say so-and "defy us 44 752 all. too ! " 27.454

Lastly, but not leastly, we desire to do ample 31,977 34.771 justice to Balis. He is a patriot, too,-as pure 34,908 and devoted, with as sovereign a contempt for

WAKE COUNTY. The canvass in this County commend tified to learn Monday last, and we are highly g that Messrs. Jacob Mordecai, William F. Colline and William H. Harrison, Whigs, announced themselves as Candidates for the House of Commons. If they do not "command success,"

they will at least "deserve it." CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

GUILFORD COUNTY .- John A. Gilmer, for the Senate ; Ralph Gorrell, D. F. Caldwell, and Cal- preciation of the blessing vin Johnson, for the Commons. All Whigs. ing mortals in the shape of that NORTHAMPTON .- S. J. Calvert and P. K. Gar. of cold, I exclaim, " blessed be ner, Esqra, are the Whig candidates for the baving been able to get he House of Commons in this County, with the am almost sure I could he fairest prospects of success. GREENE .- We are highly pleased to learn,

from the proceedings of the Whig meeting published in another column, that Dr. B. F. Wil- ration. But when the there liams, the former popular and useful member, to 981° in the shade, and just has consented to become a candidate for re-elec- sun, the less a man attennes tion to the House of Commons. Our gallant friends in Greene will do their whole duty, and we look upon Dr. Williams' election as certain.

"BEWARE OF DIVISIONS !"

So says the "Standard" to its friends, and so say we to the Whigs. Vote for no man who will not vote for a Whig United States Senator ! will be anything but ple-That is the only way in which we can expect on either side; and to get our share of the Public Lands. That is no party measure. It is a question above all party considerations. Will not the People heed | Very little business but that we this in time ? "Beware of divisions" and send to the Legislature an unbroken front for ' Dis-TRIBUTION."

HE WILL SANCTION THE WRONG!

"Iox." the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, notoriously in the confidence of the Administration, says, in a recent letter to that paper :

"The Senate disposed to-day of the Presi dent's veto of the Insane Bill, rejecting the bill by a majority of four only. It is considered that the Senate is already pledged to take up and pass the Homestead bill. IF TAKEN UP, IT WILL PASS, FOR IT IS ADOPTED AS AN ADMINISTRA-TION MEASURE THE SUPPOSITION THAT THE VEas that "distinguished statesman," Thomas L. TO OF MISS DIX'S B'LL APPLIED TO THE HOME-STEAD BILL, IS ENTIRELY ERRONEOUS."

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered in the Supreme Court since our last report : By NASH, C. J. In Jenkins v. Peace, from Warren, affirming the judgment. Also, in Forbes v. Williams, from Craven, affirming the udgment. Also, in Spencer v. Weatherly, from Tyrrell, judgment of non suit set aside, and

udgment for the plaintiff on the verdict. By PEARSON, J. In McLean v. Nelson, from Alamance, affirming the judgment. Also, in Thompson v. Thompson, from Orange, reversing the order of the Court below. Also, in Overton v. Sawyer, from Camden, affirming the judgment.

Also, in Clement, in equity, v. Clement,

By BATTLE, J. In Coleman v. Smith, from the whole Whig party of the North ha Wayne, in equity, directing a decree for pain-

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDE

We are suffering here the tropical regions ble hot ; the very flag stones blister one's feet ; everything ; you touch, is hot. How then ean In the fullness of his grateful nowned and most sensible me and wise savings, Sancho

"blessed be he who first inter with a like deep felt gratita vented ice!" Though no post

subject, cold and icy as it i intolerably hot as to evance of the moment it is conceived parturition did not create such more quiet and placid h.

> wiser he is. I make my how o having determined to quit this of August. They have donne they assembled, and much done things which they cush and now let them go home xue with the people. With many will be relieved of the posed upon them at their respectfully invited to retu essential will now be discorournment. The new Taria Railroad bill, and various and

importance, will all be simile.

give political quiet to the country

of a sectional character, culculated

a stop to the irritating discussion of

angry feelings in one section towards.

ple of another, and vice versit, and any

misunderstanding or misconception

them--the judgment of each being en

It is to be regretted, that there are

gress those who seem to be bent on man

who think to commend themselves to their

stituents, and acquire the reputation with

of being devoted patriots, by instructing

and institutions are invalid, and in gran

and then, further, showing them how rea

they have defended these rights and a

tions, and how fiercely they have turned

the assailants and repelled their asian

fended the Constitution, and performed

gallant and patriotic feats, worth total

ed in the annals of fame, and to la terry

an election to the Senate. Such member

like boys, who rub the ears of dogs, and

wise stir up their anger, in order to have

fight. Depend upon it, there is loss

among the people of the two section.

of their representatives wish mention

Southern institutions and Southern mer

represented at the North, at the same tim

by equally honest men, that the whole

are slavery propagandists, that they fast

inimical feelings towards all Northern

Now the one misrepresentati a is to

antrue than the other is groundless

statements are invented to serve the but

purposes of the inventors. There is an

lately been distinguished for their zight

ical course, to separate the Southern fr

Northern Whigs, and induce the former

over with them to the democratic parts,

these would be leaders to gu over hope 1

be very much like Benedict Arnold gang

to the British ; but if they could go at the

of Brigades, Divisions, armies of follow-ry

could at once assume airs of importance.

claim high commands and stations among

Seen zealously aided by a class of men the

men who were formerly H'

come abolitionists.

It is represented at the South, for instance

a re-election to the House of Remand

first, with the idea, that their rights m

roneous as to the real views and

ses-ion, and then, perha s

The adjournment of (

gress.

the other.

VENTION OF 1854. NENTION OF 1854.

1. RESOLVED, That RESOLVED, That we struction of the Constitu-)moveable attachment to tion of the United States the Constitution and U as a grant of limited nion of the States, and Bowers ; for an Indepen-dit is our determination to dent Treasury and a-resist every attempt to against a United States henate one portion of our Bank ; for a Tariff for re-country from the rest. venue and against a Tar-land to enfeeble the sacred iff for protection ; for e-ties which link together conomy in the adminis-its various parts.

tration of the federal RESOLVED, That we government, and against/disapprove the legislation extravagant expenditur-of Congress, by which the es; for an early payment Public Lands-the comof the public debt, and mon property of all the against the payment of States-are so often apunjust and unfounded propriated for the sole and exclusive benefit of 2. RESOLVED, That the new States, and we

President Pierce, by his insist, and shall continue Inaugural Address and to insist, that the State annual Message, and by of North Carolina should his devotion to the Con-receive her equal and subdued spirit. He looks as if "his thoughts stitution and rights of just share of the same, the States therein mani- for purposes of Education fested, has signally jus-and internal improve- art weighed in the balances, and art found wanttified the expectations of ment within the State. the American Democra-) Resolved, That we cy, in elevating him to re-affirm the Resolution ed by him, he will place in substance of the danhimself where he deserv-gerous and exciting sub es to stand, high in the jects to which they relate, list of American Presi-and that we are in favor of the doctrine of non in-

fore Congress to organize within the territories of the territories of Nebras- the United States, now ka and Kansas has our held or hereafter to be hearty approval; and we acquired.

tender to Senator Doug- KESOLVED, That we las, and other members most decidedly condemn of Congress from non-the action of the Presislave-holding States, our dent and his Cabinet in thanks for their manly, their recent interference patriotic and national)in the local elections of course on this question. (sovereign States, and re-

4. RESOLVED, That gard their conduct as athe United stations and subversive States, and therefore any of the dearest rights of a disposition of them for free people.

and unconstitutional.

the common property of Southern portion of the ner and help bear it on to victory." the people of all the Union, and in violation of States, should be held as the pledges upon which a common fund and dis-the party went into powposed of for the benefit offer

all-first, in the payment, RESOLVED. That we of the public debt, and are of opinion that the then in defraying the people of North arolina expenses of the federal lesire a change in the duce the taxes now im-)and that this can be most posed upon the common/wisely and safely done necessaries of life. by a Convention of Dele-

6. RESOLVED, That gates, elected by the Peothe Democracy of the pe; therefore, we recom-State have reason to be mend to the Legislature proud of the administra-)to call such Convention,

editor of the Standard, a rank locofoco paper. The change was so sudden that it attracted a " Now," said Gen. Dockery, "if this is not abuse great deal of attention and caused much criticism. The above expose is made by the Stan-RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS A DOPTED | dard itself, in its reference to one of the letters. BY THE LOCOFOCO CON. BY THE WHIG CON. Gov. Graham has addressed a letter to the editors of the Hillsbore' Recorder, in which he refers to the letters spoken of by the Standard we are for a rigid con-cherish a cordial and im- and says that one of those letters, the only one which he could lay his hands on at present, reouired that it should be exhibited to divers ther persons, and therefore could not have been a private letter. The Governor refuses to publish the letter even now, but holds it subject to the directions of the editor of the Stan dard. It remains to be seen whether the editor of the Standard will allow it to see the light through his columns, or whether it will be suppressed .- Norfolk Beacon.

MR. BRAGG.

We had the pleasure on last Thursday to hear Mr. Bragg address a portion of the citizens of Cabarrus at Mount Pleasant. The collection was very small, not numbering more be to cheek the growth of Roman Catholic in- sufficient for the establishment of this Constithan forty persons. He spoke of distribution, of free suffrage by Legislative enactment, and the other issues which divide the two parties of the country, in a mild, (and we thought) a troubled him," as if the people had already written "upon the plaster of the wall"-"Tho

The crowd was composed principally of Whigs. They listed to Mr. Bragg with markthe distinguished position of the last Whig Conven- ed attention, but their countenances expressed he now fills; and in the tion, on the Compromise after the close of his speech that their former administration of the gov- Measures of 1850-which convictions had been deepened upon their minds ernment, upon the prin-declares them a final set- We think Gen. Dockery's majority in Cabarrus not survive ten years in this country, if it were of Gen. Jackson, "the lands being relieved from ciples thus boldly avow-tlement in principle and will be larger than any Whig candidate has ever received - Salis. Whia.

TALKING SENSE.

The Washington (N. C.) Whig, in noticing 8: RESOLVED, That tervention by Congress the proceedings of the Whig Convention in the bill now pending be-lon the subject of slavery Beautort county, and a complimentary notice bayonet. of the candidates selected, says,-"We go into the campaign under the banner

of DOCKERY AND VICTORY-Free Suffrage and Free Schools-Internal Improvements and Distribution of the Public Lands.

Without a convention of the people we cannot get Free Suffrage, as the experience of the past six years bears abandant testimony. The Whigs are therefore for a convention. Without Distribution, we cannot have a perfect sys- churches, the Catholics had only 520,950, which devoted to our Republican form of government tem of Free Schools and Internal Improvements, is little more than the proportion of churches. than she has been. Why then should she be the public lands are the like calculated to detract without taxing the people more heavily than they common property of the from the dignity of their are able to bear. The Whig party are there fore for Distribution-for demanding their share of the public lands, to the end that the blessings of education may be enjoyed by all, the sole and exclusive? RESOLVED. That the the poor as well as the rich, and the resources benefit of any one of the conduct of the present of the State be developed without imposing States would be unjust Administration, in the heavy burdens upon the people in the shape of appointment of "Free taxes. We call then upon the people-not up-5. RESOLVED, That soilers" to office, is an on Whigs, not upon Democrats, upon every man the public lands, being unjustifiable insult to the who loves his country-to rally under this ban-

STANLY COUNTY.

We had the pleasure last week of seeing large number of the intelligent Whigs of Stanly County. We learned personally that the peo ple there are outraged at the treatment received by Gen. Duckery from the Democratic Press, government, so as to re-Constitution of the State, and we would not be surprised, if he, like his friend Col. D. M. Barringer on a certain occasconfidence and affections of the people of this tion of public affairs un-and in submitting the e- noble county, and their voice will be heard in lics.

institutions, that such a man as Evans shinild preach at all," and more to the same effect. Edgecombe Franklin Granville of a minister of the gospel, tell me what is !" Gates We understand that no man ever looked so Guilford Greene blank as Mr. Bragg did, when he heard his own language, uttered so lately, but a moment Halifax ago denied, spoken by the mouth of witnesses, Haywood whom he dare not attack in the section of the Hertford State in which they live. If Mr. Bragg is Iredell Juhnston wise, he will be less frequent in future in his There is one view of this subject which meets use of the negative monosyllable !

"KNOW-NOTHINGS."-We publish the com. by locofoco platforms, viz: that a division of the munication in another column, respecting this lands or their proceeds amongst the States is unnew and mysterious organization, without in- constitutional: The deeds of cession from Virtending to endorse all the views of the writer. ginia, North Carolina, Massachusetts, New In some of them he has our decided concur. | York, &c., were prior to the formation of our

rence. Of the association we "know nothing," present Federal Constitution. The 7th Article and consequently can say nothing. Its principlo of that Instrument is as follows ; "The ratificapal aim, however, is generally understood to tion of the Conventions of nine States shall be fluence in our midst.

There can be no mistake about the antago- Now suppose North Carolina and Virginia nism between Romanism and Republicanism. had refused to ratify the Constitution, will it be Catholicity cannot live in an atmosphere of pretended, that when the public debt had been free thought. It appeals to authority, not rea- discharged, they would not have had the right son, for support and sanction. But in this to call on the General Government to surrender country, fortunately, it is the habit of our peo- to them the lands remaining unsold ? We hold. ple to discredit authorities as such. There is that under such circumstances, it would have a disposition among us to "prove all things," been unjust in the Government to refuse to do and to take nothing on the rese dixit of Popes so. How does the adoption of the Constitution and Cardinals. The Catholic religion could by these States alter the case? In the language

seen as it exists in Catholic countries ; it is far the pledge-the object for which they were ce

purer and more rational under the scrutinising ded having been accomplished," it is the duty and critical eyes of the Protestant sects, than of Congress to dispose of them in such way as where it is upheld by the State, and obedience will carry out the purposes of the grants. And to its behests is enforced at the point of the are such purposes accomplished by the policy

We are happy in the feeling, we must say, Party ? Is not that policy directly at war with as at present advised, that the danger of an the objects of the deeds of cession from North overshadowing Catholic ascendancy is not so Carolina, and the other States, to the General imminent as it is by many represented to be. Government? Is it fair, just, or honest to er-Of 36,011 churches in the United States, in clude North Carolina from a participation in 1850, the Catholics had only 1,112, or less than this immense domain? No State in the Union one thirtieth part, and of 13.849,869 seats in has been more loyal to the Constitution .- more Of \$86,416,639 invested in churches, the Cath- excluded from a fair and equitable share in the olics had about \$800,000. A good deal of this public lands? That she has not had justice consists of land and other property of the Je- done her in this matter, is owing partly to the suits, and also of property belonging to con- fact that her own sons have not been true to her. vents, colleges and schools. The Catholics are Her people have entrusted those with political largely exceeded in the value of church proper- power who are at heart her enemies. ty by the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians. In the year 1840, the Public Lands amounted

Episcopalians and Congregationalists. In the to about one thousand millions of acres, which, number of churches, they are exceeded seven- at the price of one dollar and a quarter per fold by the Baptists, ten fold by the Methodists, acre, would have brought twelve hundred and four fold by the Presbyterians, and are exceed- fifty millions of dollars! Since that time we ed by the Episcopalians, the Congregationalists have acquired California and Texas, and under and the Lutherans.

All are counted Catholics, too, who are bred of land has been added. Are we willing to surup under Catholic influence,-a circumstance render without a word of protest out rights in which causes them to figure up largely. But this vast estate? Are we willing to see, withof the hundreds of thousands of this class, who out a word of condemnation, this immense doion, would receive a unanimous vote. General are brought to this country, a good portion, by main pass into the hands of trading corpora-Dockery's honesty of purpose, his devotion to intermixing with Protestants, or persons of ations, speculators and foreigners? We entreat to him, then our remarks apply to him; if not, counted for. The political complexion of the Protestant predilections, lose their distinctive the People of the State, without distinction of not."-Standard. character and cease to be regarded as Catho- party, to look to this great question ! To the "If not-not." Don't the Editor know there

Whig Candidates, especially, would we address is no "not" about it ! Has he not heard from

office and spoils, as his master or his trumpeter. tiff. from Davidson, dismissing the bill with costs. We say this, in advance, for fear we should be 64.971 Also, in Morton v. Ashbee, from Currituck, 45,910 | tempted, in some unguarded moment, to impute udgment quando against defendant. 53.673 unworthy motives to one of the best and purest 12 05. men that ever lived. Does not all the world 59 936

The news we receive from all sections and that the great mass of them are know that he scornfully and indignantly reof the State is cheering. Let our Whig friends anxious to bring about a separation. fused to be bought up with four hundred doldo their duty, and stand firm, and the day will lars,-or even one thousand,-to take the stump be ours! in North Carolina during the canvass two years Keep it before the people, that the Locofoco

43,951 ago? True, it is said that the only difference Party is opposed to North Carolina having her on foot, in which are engaged certain p between the bargainors was that the Maltese share of the Public Lands ! patriot offerred to be bought for four hundred

"We shall not be drawn any farther in that dollars, but his friends thought the price beyond direction !"-Standard. his worth, and could only guarantee to pay his

Certainly "not !" There is a precipice there ! The direction you mean is towards Mr. Venable! If you are drawn in his direction, and he makes good what he said of you in the last Congressional campaign, then you may well say, "If not -- not !" Mr. V. is too much one of new allies. In this worthy scheme the the "chivalry" to deny what he did say !

> Those "men " at the head of the " Standard," represented as shouting "BRAGG and VICTORY," seem to be quite fatigued ! They don't seem to like the cry! " DOCKERY AND VICTORY " is what they will cheer up at !

100, We publish, in another column, at the request of a friend, and for the benefit of the candidates for the Legislature in the various counties, the Resolutions adopted by the locofoco Conventions of 1850-'52-'54, and those adopted by the last Whig Convention.

10 We have received (but too late for pubication in to-day's Register,) a highly interestng account of the discussion between the candidates for Governor, at Charlotte, on the 3rd inst. An immense concourse of persons was present, and the old Farmer swept everything before him.

VALUABLE FAVOR -- We are indebted to a isiend for a "Sketch of Beaufort Harbor, from the U. S. Coast Survey, together with an addition by actual survey from the mouth of Newport river, and continued up that river to include Shepherd's and Gallant's Points, by W. Beverhout Thompson, C. E .-- 1854."

Big words come from weak stomache We defy you all !"

EXTRACT from a letter dated

SLADESVILLE, HYDE Co., July 5, 1854. "Dr. Selby and Mr. Carter, the Democratic and Whig candidates for the House of Com mons, addressed the people at this place on the 30th ult. You may rely upon it that Mr. Carter will be elected by a handsome majority. I was somewhat amused at a question put to me a few days since. The question was: 'Are you acquainted with Gen. Dockery?' can he

both-that I had served with him in the Legis- posed. No, no; let us run up our fix lature-that he was a working member-always in his seat, and and always ready to defend for our motto, "THE UNION OF THE WE the rights of the people !

Reid's getting a majority in this County, at County has since then undergone a vast change. That change will tell for Dockery at the ballot into the air. There was solicitude in the box 1"

must be confessed, are very disinters friends of the Whig party, and have its perity and success most anxiously at beat mean the Editor of the Union, the Washing Sentinel, and others of that ilk! But I am most happy to see that the ous designs of those who would thus break dissolve and destroy the old patriotic party, meet with most indignant rebut some of the leading Whig papers of the Ma and I am equally rejoiced to witness s deter nation on the part of the conservative press at the North to resist the efforts of h who are earnestly endeavoring to lead the party of the North into the camp of a soilers and abolitionists, there to bid fiddle to those who have been their music and determined enemies, and who so loot secuted their champions, CLAT and WISSTE even to their graves, - with a maligai bitterness truly fiendish Rest assured the Whig party of the will commit no such fully and wick-dnew

They may, in particular localities, go sear farther than could be desired, und-r the ence of excitement, and the efforts of mists, who are always and everywhere ends oring to influence the public mind to national Whige will still prove themself? be national men, conservative men, and para men, even though they think they have duck complain of the re-opening of the old setul issues, which both parties had selemnit clared should never be again disturbed and any pretence whatever, by the introduction the Nebraska bill and its subsequent 1849 If we except a very lew on both sides, is any disunion or unfriendly feeling betweet Northern and Southern Whigs in Congress between Foot and Badger, Chandler and M Cooper and Bell, Haven and Cullon, We and Hunt, Ner Middlesworth and Elbra Fish and Pearce, Edmands and Rogers ist stance? not the least. They have all the lic good at heart, and as Whigs they generally as to the mode in which the best be accomplished. They have more dence in their own men and their own

than they possibly can have in these whom they have differed all their lives. If read and write?' I replied that he could do whom they have been fiercely and bitte nail it to the mast with Henry A. Wises THE SAKE OF THE UNION."

"Don't carry on so," said Mrs. Part ton to Ike, as she saw him resting his bes the ground, in a vain attempt to throw is a and a corn brocm in her hand as she lasted

tion together-in a limited Convention. Were they not true to the limits agreed on ?-and would they not be so again ? Are not the people of North Carolina honest? Have they not on all occasions proven true to their word and the recent treaty with Mexico another vast body their pledges? Why this distrust,-this insult? Do Bragg, Holden, & Co., mean, by all their

expenses. But every body is mistaken in all this. this. Thousands upon thousands could not have dazzled the eyes of Balis. He never wants money-and he never gets it, either in pensions, or for services rendered, or to be rendered. either to his country or party ! In short, the "Standard," the "distinguished

Statesman," and Balis, are all true patriotstution between the States so ratifying the same " all equally honest, equally self-sacrificing and equally unfortunate in falling under undeserved

Having thus truly repented of our sins and recailed our calumnious charges, we leave this immaculate trio to the tender mercies of the public, hoping that each and every of them may receive absolution and "a happy deliverance." In the language of the law, in such cases made and provided, "May the Lord have mercy on their souls ! "

Boy" Various are the propositions to amend ur State Constitution. There is the election of Judges, Lieutenant Governor, Officers of State, and Justices of the Peace, by the people. Then there is the proposition to increase the which is advocated and adopted by the locofoco torm of our State Senators to four years .-- one half to be elected every two years,-and to dispense with the land qualifications for Governor.

aembers of the House of Commons, &c. All hese questions are, or will be, before the people. Why not let them all come before a Convention and be settled at once and immediately ?-locofoco leaders are sincere, why not go with

Whether any of the foregoing changes would meet the sanction of the Convention, no one can now tell. The friends of each would be heard, and would be satisfied with the PEOPLE's decision, through their delegates. At all events. Free Suffrage would be secured. If, then, the

the Whigs for a Convention? Are they afraid to trust the People? The people of the East and West have heretofore been in Convenclamor, that THEY ARE AFRAID OF THE WESTERN PEOPLE IN CONVENTION ?

