WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SPEECH OF MR. BROGDEN. OF WAYNE,

elivered in the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, January 23d, 1849, on the subject of Equal Suffrage. MR. SPEAKER: Before the vote of the House is

aken on the bill now under consideration, I propose riefly to express my sentiments on the great princinle of Equal Suffrage. I may not possess the ability express my views with the perspicuity of a logiian, but I hope to be able to express them in the soher deductions of reason and entirely disconnected from all superficial and extraneous encumbrances. I have not consumed the public time in debate during the present session, and in the remarks which it is now my purpose to submit I am influenced solely by a sense of public duty which I feel unwilling to

sregard on this occasion. I shall not attempt to delineate elegant pictures of e imagination, or to embellish my subject with litmry garlands or the flowers of rhetoric. But conious of the rectitude of my intentions, I feel myself ally justified in the course, I have deemed proper to ursue. The subject before the House is one of vast mportance to a very large portion of the people of North Carolina. A proposition to amend the Constitution should be determined calmly and dispassionately. This great question of altering the fundamen-tal law of the land is one that should be removed from political influences and associations. It should e disconnected from all party considerations and

The bill proposes to submit the question to the period, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in favor of amending the Constitution so as to allow all qualified voters for members of the House of Commons to vote for members of the State Senate. This proposition to amend the Constitution should neither be advocated nor opposed as a political subect. It is to entitle every free white male citizen f twenty one years of age and upwards, who has paid is public taxes, to vote for Senator as well as for Commoners. It is declared in the Declaration of American Independence, that great charter of American liberty, that sublime monument of exalted patrictism and chivalric daring, "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights" and one of those cardinal rights is the right of suffrage-"a right inestimable to reemen, and formidable to tyrants only."

Sir, why should a large majority of the voters in ercise of the right of suffrage, that invaluable heritage of liberty, that great bulwark of American freedom and independence? It is this legitimate offspring of the American Revolution which imparts a halo of glory to the American name, which gives transcenof the free and home of the brave."

And yet strange as it might appear, when an amendment to the Constitution was advocated by the Hon. David S. Reid the Democratic Candidate for Governor in the summer of 1848, it was denounced in the most unmeasured terms. It was characterized by Whig newspapers and Whig leaders as a Democratic only violently opposed by the Whig newspapers and Whig leaders throughout the State, but Col. Reid was traduced and vilified because he thought it his Constitution. He was charged with being influenced by sinister designs, with being actuated by personal nsiderations only. He was accused with having ought forward this hobby, as it was classically stylaparty object for securing his own election. But he protested on all occasions against having this proposition to amend the Constitution connected with the pposed as a party question, only because it was advocated by the Democratic candidate for Governor? ls every useful measure to be opposed, because it happens to originate with the Democratic party? Who tion? How came it to be made a party question? Why is it a party question? Is it because it is adhowever, it may be termed a party measure.

It is a party measure in the same sense as the revo-Sir, that was a party measure, carried through by a serve for the ensuing year as Councillors." party. It was a party which overthrew the tyranny of the Stuarts and gave liberty a chance to rally. The | shall have paid his taxes and performed military duty, principle of Equal Suffrage is a party measure in the is entitled to vote for all civil officers." same sense as was the glorious Revolution. That was In Connecticut "every white male citizen of the

The great civil revolution of 1800 was also a party measure, which overthrew ancient Federalism, the dynasty of political power and restored the Constitution at its last gasp. The famous bulwark of English liberty, which now goes by the name of MAGNA CHARTA, was extorted by the Barons from King John in 1215. That also was a party measure, a great reform measure. This charter was agreed to at a place called Runimede, still held in reverence by posterity as the spot where the standard of freedom was first erected in England. The celebrated statute called the Habeas Corpus Act, which confirms the subject in an absolute security from oppressive powers, was United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who passed in the reign of Charles the Second, after Par-liament had been in session seventeen years towards of the county in which he claims his vote for five

another reform measure. brated English divine, was said to be the father of

the reformation of the English Church from popery. In 1517, Martin Luther, who had been in one of the monastic orders of the church of Rome, opposed limited in the monastic order or the monastic or the monastic orders of the church of Rome, opposed

himself to the papal authority. Several ruling powers in Europe separated from the church of Rome, and sided in the State one year before the election, and followed the doctrines taught by Luther. This event is known in history by the name of the Reforma-In 1541, John Calvin, of Geneva, established an-

other division of Christians. another sect differing in some essential points from and Sheriff's." others have been party measures, and have been party measures, or to decluse and universe, or to decluse and this is the cause of failure. The remedy may be and to disenthrall themselves from regal power. They where the right of suffrage is free and equal. The party measures, and have been party measures, or to the value of \$50—or who has a mad to disenthrall themselves from regal power. They and to disenthrall themselves from regal power. They are to effect some ulterior object; but I must be permitted to touch the nerve in a small opening, and to disenthrall themselves from regal power. They are the right of suffrage will some or to the party of suff

common object. In this sense, Sir, the principle of Equal Suffrage is a party measure—a reform measure, and should we be fortunate enough to carry it through and establish the principle, it will in my humble judgment bear some degree of comparison with the great measures to which I have referred. And whatever obstacles this measures may encounter, or whatever difficulties it may have to surmount, it is destined to prevail.

There lies a hidden strength in a just cause, That nothing can resist." The right of suffrage is the main pillar in the tem-

ple of freedom. It is the cardinal element which constitutes the harmony and strength of our Government. It is the sun of our political existence, and should its effulgence ever become darkened by the baleful clouds of aristocracy, liberty will then breathe day of election, and who hath a freehold of fifty acres its last, and the people of this country may bid a long of land; or town lot, of which he hath been legally adieu to the blessings of political freedom. The seized and possessed, at least six months before such value of the elective franchise is not to be estimated by any pecuniary considerations. It cannot be cal- hath been a resident in the election district in which culated by any amount of dollars and cents-it is above he offers to give his vote, six months before the said all price. The political rights of the freemen of this election, shall have a right to vote for a member or country can never be purchased with money. Many millions of our fellow men in aristocratic Europe for the election district in which he holds such propant for the high privilege of the election franchise as the "hart panteth for the water-brook." It is withheld from them by the despotic few, and the strength of a world yields to the voice of hereditary tyranny, made strong, not by its own energies, but by the submission of the many, enslaved by military powers and overawed by the grandeur of wealth. In this land of liberty the people are united in one common brotherhood. They are indissolubly connected together by the bonds of sympathy and affection. They are united by a common interest, and a common feeling. They are bound together by all the chords attachment to liberty, which grapple them to their country, as with "hooks of steel.

It is the recollection of the heroic deeds of the patriots of the Revolution which inspires in the bosom of every true American, a love for his country and a veneration for her name. It is the recollection of the blood and treasure expended in the achievement of the liberty we now enjoy, which nerves the arms and emboldens the hearts of freemen and stimulates them to acts of chivalry and noble daring. It is the spirit of patriotism warmly cherished by every native citizen in North Carolina, which has been "our safeguard and our tower." There is no danger of intestine dissensions. We are bound together as one people, and though our numbers are as hundreds of thousands, or county tax, shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

our voices are as one.

"What constitutes a State? Not high raised battlements or labored mound, Thick wall or moated gate,

Not cities proud with spires of beauty crowned; Not bays and broad armed ports, Where laughing at the storm, rich navies ride; Nor starred and spangled courts,

These cons'itute a State." It is those who enjoy the full privilege of the elective franchise, and those who properly appreciate the responsibility imposed upon them as members of society that constitute a State.

But I will not dilate upon this branch of the subject. I beg leave to refer to the Constitutions of the other States of the Union, for the purpose of showing that the principle of equal suffrage has been adopted by them all. I will commence with the Constitution of the State of Maine. In the State of Maine North Carolina be deprived of the full and free ex- "every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty one years and upwards, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having his residence established for the term of three months next preceding any election, shall be an elector for Governor, Senators and Representatives, in ent lustre to the Star Spangled Banner of this "land the town or plantation where his residence is so es-

In the State of Massachusetts "every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, (excepting paupers and persons under guardianship,) who shall have resided within the Commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a humbug; and the doctrine of Equal Suffrage was not election of Governor, Lieutentant Governor, Senators, and Representatives, and who shall have paid, whereof shall have been in the county or district in They will by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any State or county tax, which shall, within two years next duty as a candidate before the people for their suffrages | preceding such election, have been assessed upon him to express his views in favor of this alteration in the in any town or district in the Commonwealth; and also every citizen, who shall be by law exempt from taxation, and who shall be in all other respects qualified as above mentioned, shall have a right to vote in such election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senaed by his opponents, for the purpose of accomplishing tors, and Representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such election.

In New Hampshire "every male inhabitant of each town, and parish with town privileges, and places political questions of the day. Was this question unincorporated, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, shall have a right at the annual, or other meetings of the inhabitants of said towns or parishes, to vote in the town or parish trict whereof he is a member."

In Vermont there is a House of Representatives, every free white male citizen who has paid a public vocated by Democrats? Is that a sufficient reason chosen "by the freemen of the State," and a Council for opposing every new measure? In some senses, of twelve, answering to our Senate, chosen also, "by the freemen." "And each freeman shall give in twelve votes, for twelve Councillors, in the same lution in England of 1688 was a party measure. manner; and the twelve highest in nomination shall In Rhode Island "every male native citizen, who lie tax.

emphatically a party movement sustained and carried United States, who has gained a settlement in the through by the rallying cry of party, which was but State, and has a freehold estate of the yearly value equal suffrage has been secured to all free white male another name for the rallying cry of independence of seven dollars—or performed military duty—or paid citizens in each of them. his State tax, shall, on his taking such oath as maybe prescribed by law, be an elector. It is also pro- lic opinion in relation to equal suffrage was furnished vided, by the Constitution of Connecticut, that laws by the people of North Carolina, in the Gubernatorial first combination of all the aristoratic elements into a shall be made to support the privilege of free suffrage. election in August, 1848, to require the present Gener-

> and paid his tax on real or personal property-or who riod. I am constrained to regard the evidence furnhas performed military duty-or who has been a citi- ished by the people in the last Gubernatorial election zen three years, and been assessed to labor on the as an unerring index to popular sentiment upon this public highways, and shall have done so, or paid an subject. I am not one of that number who are disequivalent therefor, shall be entitled to vote for all posed to deride public opinion or oppugn its manofficers that now are, or hereafter may be elected by dates. When the people speak through the ballot box they are heard by all, "like a voice in the wilder-

In New Jersey "every white male citizen of the the close of the seventeenth century. This Act was months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be,

part of the fifteenth century John Wickliffe, a celepaid a State or county tax, which shall have been by the freemen of the State at the last August elecassessed at least ten days before the election, shall

In Maryland " every free white male citizen, who has obtained a residence of twelve months, shall have to Cherokee. a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot for Dele-

both the former. Here were measures in matters of religion. All great reforms in the political institutions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tions or condition of the people in this country and the state of \$25 in uons or condition of the people in this country and ed estate of \$25 in value—or as a tenant in common tism. There is little to fear from arbitrary power very difficult to touch the nerve in a small opening, and have been party measures, and have been to the value of \$25—or who has land in expectancy, and to disentify the measures are all opening.

part of the revenue of the State, and paid the same, shall be qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly in the county, city, town, or borough respectively, wherein such land shall lie, or such housekeeper and head of a family shall live."

In North Carolina "all freemen of the age of twenty-one years, (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate."

In South Carolina "every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the State, and having resided therein two years previous to the election; or, not having such freehold or town lot; members, to serve in either branch of the Legislature, perty, or is so resident."

In Georgia "the electors of members of the General Assembly shall be citizens and inhabitants of the State, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have paid all taxes which may have been required of them, and which they may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, for the year

months within the county." In Kentucky "every free male citizen twenty-one years of age, and who has resided in the State two years, or one year in the district where he offers to of social and domestic bliss, and by an unwavering vote, shall enjoy the right of an elector for Representatives; and one Senator for each district shall be elected by those qualified to vote for Representatives therein.'

In Tennessee "every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, and other civil officers, for the county or district in which he resides."

In Ohio "in all elections, all white male inhabitants, above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year next preceding the election, and who have paid, or are charged with, a State

for three years.' In Louisiana "every white male citizen of twenty-one years of age, who has resided one year in the dence has already been adduced to prove that the but little more land than is required by the Constitupaid a State tax, shall enjoy the rights of an elector." public opinion cannot be easily resisted-Senators and Representatives are chosen by the same

In Mississippi "every free white male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding an election, and the last four months within the county, city, or town in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector." Both Houses are chosen by the qualified electors.

In Illinois "in all elections, all white male inhab itants above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State six months next preceding the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector."

In Alabama "every white male person, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided qualified elector." Both Houses are chosen by the

In Missouri " every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of State one year before an election, the last three months which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector of all elective officers." In Michigan "in all elections, every free white

any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election." United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have been a citizen of the State six months, shall be deemed a qualified

elector, and entitled to vote in the county or district

where he actually resides, for each and every office made elective under this State or the United States." I have briefly noticed the provisons in the Constitions of twenty-six States of the American Union. The Constitutions of several of the States have been amended, and if there were any instances where sufmade this doctrine of Equal Suffrage a party ques- wherein he dwells, for Senators of the county or dis- frage was not previously universal, the amended Constitutions have invariably secured equal suffrage to

> The Constitutions of New York and Louisiana have been amended, but in both these States equal white male citizens who have attained the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and have paid a pub- were entirely deprived of the exercise of this invalu-

I have not been able to obtain the Constitutions of Florida, Texas, Wisconsin, and Iowa; but I have no doubt from the known Democratic character and habits of the people of those States, that free and

I believe, Sir, thata sufficient demonstration of pub-In New York "every male citizen of the age of al Assembly to pass an Act to submit this question to twenty-one, who has been an inhabitant for one year, the voters of the State at the carliest practicable pe-

> "Where now they have whispered, They will whisper no longer;

But loud as the cannon, They'll speak sterner and stronger."

In 1560, James Arminius, of Holland, founded gates to the General Assembly, electors of the Senate, her soil were sown deep and broad the seeds of Liberty among her people with a liberal hand. On her doctrine. soil the banner of freedom was first unfurled by the I feel constrained to refer to the course of the gen-

right, ought to be sovereign and self-governing." Such acts of fortidude and bravery manifest their deep devotion to liberty and prove that they were

"Men who knew their rights, and knowing, dared maintain them." published to the world the Declaration of Independence, have left behind them in the memory of their

countrymen, beyond the reach of calumny, "A name of fear, That tyranny shall quake to hear;

rights and honor have been assailed, the laboring to fight mighty hard on neither side." classes have always flocked to her standard, and ar- I presume that the election of Governor, in August of the anecdote "who was the father of Zebedee's rayed themselves to meet the foe. Is a man less a last, had some influence on the mind of the gentleman children." A pedagogue in Albany, (Courtney by preceding the election, and shall have resided six poverty a crime, and misfortune a reproach? Is it to a measure which he has so strenuously opposed. for his scholarship and the sternness of his manners. right or just to deprive a freeman of the privilege It is not my business to determine whether he has On one occasion he had an exhibition of his pupils, of the elective tranchise because he is of humble been influenced by factious designs, or by pure and and proud of their display, he told the company on birth? No, Sir, it is contrary to the spirit of free disinterested motives. I leave that to his own coninstitutions and the principles of republican liberty. science to decide. I only claim the privilege of and try his pupils. A wag asked him if he was sewhich recognizes all freemen politically equal.

"Equality of rights is nature's plan, And to follow nature is the march of man." It is political equality that gives energy and strength to our Government; and it is those who are inured to daily toil, those with labor-hardened hands

and its tower of strength in war. months, shall be allowed to vote for Representatives; of democratic principles. It was wafted to our shores he is entitled to vote for a Senator of the State Legiplet that I should like to offer, but I cannot do it at and voters for Representatives vote also for Senators across the broad Atlantic-it came as an unwholesome islature, but it makes no difference how may thou-present. disease. It is a morbid and unnatural plant that sand acres he may own, he can give but one vote. cannot flourish in our State, and I believe that evi- There are many freehold voters in the State who own-

> "You may as well bid the mauntain pines, To wag their high tops, and make no noise,

lomestic dissensions and the tumults of faction.

her own Pilot Mountain remains. They will stand to vote for Senator. of the people against the encroachments of aristo- the General Assembly are elected."

Come as the waves come, when navies are stranded." male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, hav- of the public press, and freedom of suffrage, which individual who has not been elected by the qualified er's duty to mark a "query" against every passage. ing resided in the State six months next preceding are the primary and essential elements of our govern- voters for the members of the House of Commons, in a new book which he does not clearly comprehend. ment. Let either of these be attacked, and the hardy

to repel the aggressions of the enemy. For "Freedom's battle once begun, Though batfled oft, is ever won."

idedtified with their country. In the Preamble to the new Constitution of the Re- of the State, and for President of the United States, were printers and newspaper editors before us, but Republic is Democratic, one and indivisible," In State Legislature. suffrage has been established and secured to all free erful country of Europe, which was until lately ruled is the covenant of a representative government, and like a journeyman. Our labor was upon the religious by a king, and where the great body of the people sheet-anchor of our liberties.

able privilege. It is my humble opinion that a property qualification for the right of sufirage, does not comport with the fundamental principles of free government. It virtually deprives every man who is not so fortunate as to own the amount of property required by the Constitution, of the right of self-government. It have no voice in choosing. I believe it to be wrong in principle to make prop-

erty alone the test of qualification, as to the exercise | will. of a freeman's right to vote for those who are to make

his country than one who was born poor. I do not "Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam. North Carolina is the birth place of freedom. On accord with the sentiment that property is the main Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home;

HE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD | ed by an apprehension of danger, stimulated by the lead of a family where he offers to vote, for twelve off the galling yoke of tyranny and oppression. They head of a family where he offers to vote, for twelve off the galling yoke of tyranny and oppression. They head of a family where he offers to vote, for twelve off the galling yoke of tyranny and oppression. They head of a family where he offers to vote, for twelve off the galling yoke of tyranny and oppression. They head of a family where he offers to vote, for twelve of the galling yoke of tyranny and oppression. They head of a family where he offers to vote, for twelve of the galling yoke of tyranny and oppression. They head of a family where he offers to vote, for twelve of equal suffrage and employed all the powers of his which I have heard. A vender of lottery tickets went months, and who shall have been assessed with a love of liberty, united and struggling for a great and salage, and at a period of doubt, of darkness and of eloquence against it; but a change has come over the into a remote part of one of the Western States. The danger, without concert with other States, without as- spirit of his dream, and his opposition appears to have novelty of the matter, and the prospect of getting surances of support from any quarter, they were the first to "dissolve the political bands, which connected them with the mother Country," and to declare to amend the Constitution so as to allow all who are themselves a free and independent people, and of qualified to vote for members of the House of Com- for the smallness of his intellect. The drawing commons to vote also for Senators of the State Legisla- menced, and the first ticket, greatly to the surprise of ture, should be immediately submitted to the people its holder, drew a blank. A dozen in succession of the State. He thinks it is a proper question for met a similar fate, and there was a strong suspicion the people to decide. He now professes to be will-ing to consult the people upon this subject, although stout man was particularly vehement, swearing that

limited means who always fight the battles of their character of his captors, but at length gave his name became as " fair a thing as ever was." country. Whenever our country has been summoned slowly. "Which side are you for !- Whig or Tory !" Our Whig triends seem to be much more in favor to the sanguinary altar of ruthless war, whenever her "Well, ahem! if I must tell the truth, I did'nt want ef equal suffrage since the last August election than

friend to his country because he is born poor? Is from Hertford, and very much assuaged his resistance name,) was viewed with some terrror by his neighbors thinking and speaking for myself. But it is not my rious? "Certainly, certainly, Sir." replied Courtmust abridge my remarks.

man in the State who is twenty one-years of age and tasteful as champaigne by effervescing. any satisfactory reasons why a man who is entitled pronounce upon it. In the Republic of France, which was until within to vote for a member of the House of Representatives | We speak with some little authority on this subject,

the Constitution of France which was adopted by The people, sir, are the main source of political pow- Latin in boyhood, was very sensibly met by the putthe National Assembly in November, 1818, it is de- er. They can pull down or build up. They do not ting of us to work at, the compositor's case, and we clared that-"Suffrage shall be direct and universal." resort to violence to alter their form of government, did not leave it to resume an education, till, (after Suffrage is free and equal in France, the most pow- but to the peaceful method of the ballot-box. This two years' practice) we could "set and distribute"

> "There is a weapon surer yet, And better than the bayonet, A weapon that comes down as still As snow-flakes fall upon the sod, And executes a Freeman's will. As lightning does the will of God-In spite of bars and boits and locks, That weapon is the ballot-box."

substantially deprives the people of the privilege of The omnipotent ballot-box is the main channel through as to stand perched upon two type-boxes at a "brecelf-government to have rulers over them that they which the voice of freemen is heard, and by which the vier case." grasping aspirations of the political aspirant may be controlled, and brought into subjection to the public

laws for him, or for those who are to administer them. has shed resplendent lustre on our country. Sir, that ties for improvement, should prefer to waste their To show that the doctrine of equal suffrage has influence has been felt, and is now being felt in dif- hours in the ball room, bar room or bowling saloon, been favored and approved by some of the most dis- ferent quarters of the globe. Under its magic influ- rather than spend them among the calm pursuits of tinguished men that have ever lived in this country, ence thrones have trembled, dynastics have been literature, which so indefinitely transcend the former I will make use of an illustration which was made overturned, and crowns have fallen. It is the prop as a source of pleasure even? It must be that they by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, whom we are informed by history was a wise philosopher, a true patriot, against anarchy and tyranny. It was the spirit of conception, of those exquisite delights of which Sir and an able statesman. That able and eminent phi- liberty that has convulsed all the countries on the John Herchel spoke, when he said, "If I were to losopher, it appears, was in favor of universal suffrage. continent of Europe within the last year. The ines- pray for a taste which should stand me instead under On one occasion he was arguing with a learned gen- timable value of the elective franchise will be prized every variety of circumstances, and be a source of tleman as to the merits or demerits of a property above all other considerations wherever the people happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and qualification for voting. To show how ridiculous have the capacity of thinking aright for themselves. a shield against its ills, however things might go The potent voice of the people must and will at such a requirement was, the Dr. supposes a case: It gives encouragement to the poor man in his log cabin, and enables him to feel while occupying his taste for reading." Nor can they sympathize in the taking place since the commencement of the Christian era, but I will desist. I will only mention two or three instances of reform at present. In the early part of the fifteenth century Iohn Wickliffe a cole. belongs to the people, and not the people to the Gov- Constitution of a State to own fifty dollars worth of humble tenement that his political rights are secure. enthusiasm of the elegant and amiable Fenelon, who tion, was the prelude of that expression of public constitutionally deprived of his right of suffrage. poiled of that which we so highly appreciate; when opinion in favor of Equal Suffrage, which will cer- Now in whom was vested the suffrage, B or the ass? friends fail us and wealth deserts us, and above all, opinion in favor of Equal Suffrage, which will certainly, at no distant day, sweep over the State like a
torrest from the mountains.

Certainly not in B, for he was only acting agent for the beast while living, which agency ceased on the with disease, then the magic word home incites withtorrent from the mountains.

It was in my humble opinion the harbinger of that death of the said beast." Can any thing be more in our bosoms feelings and associations which no toothache and faceache, without producing the slightother word has power to impart. The affection which est pain. The acid must be applied to every part of which will be decayed surface, and care taken not to suffer it to misunderstood to the utmost extremities of the State. I have not yet perceived why the possession of is felt for home is beautifully expressed in the lines of the decayed surface, and care taken not to suffer it to find the post. The acid must be applied to every part of the decayed surface, and care taken not to suffer it to find the post. The acid must be applied to every part of the decayed surface, and care taken not to suffer it to find the post. The acid must be applied to every part of the decayed surface, and care taken not to suffer it to find the post.

A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er mot with else-

it was a cheat and a fraud, and if they would let him The patriots and heroes of Mecklenburg, who first be has denounced it as a democratic humbug.

I cannot better illustrate my view of him than by get to the wheel he'd smash the whole concern. He relating a story which occurred in the time of the Rev-olution. Just before the battle of Guilford, when his ticket came out, and with it the highest prize. both armies were very near each other, a countryman | He looked on a moment until he understood the matin the vicinity found himself overtaken by darkness ter, and then exclaimed: "Well, it's as as fair a And left their sons a hope, a fame,
They, too, should rather die than shame."

The blessings of our mild and beneficent Governal alarm lest in such a controversy the darkness should of free suffrage, it was opposed by the Whig leaders ment like the gentle dews of Heaven should descend prevent his ascertaining into whose hands he had as "a cheat and a fraud"; but as soon as the result equally upon all, the poor as well as the rich. I am fallen. As he anticipated, he was hailed, and in a of the election for Governor was known, and it apin favor of establishing equality in political rights moment after surrounded by bayonets. "Who are among free white men. I wish to elevate the condiyou?" was the first question propounded. He hesition of the poor man, because it is mainly those with tated in the hope of gaining time to ascertain the the Democratic hobby, as it was termed by the Whige

they were previous to that time. They remind me design to stray on diverse subjects, and therefore I ney. Whereupon the wag addressed the line of scholars, and asked them "Who was the father of It does not seem to accord with pure Democratic Zebedee's children ?" But finding, after repeated principles, to make a distinction between free white trials, that no scholar in the school could answer the citizens at the ballot-box, and to disfranchise one question, Courtney remarked to his pupils: "Here and sun-burnt faces who are its safeguard in peace portion whose destiny is identified with the interests is Mr. Smith, our neighbor over the way-if any of their country, because they are more unfortunate were to ask you who was the father of Mr. Smith's Sir, I regard the property qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise, as incompatible with the fundamental principles of free government, and landholder has interests separate and distinct from father of Zebedee's children?" "O yes, yes, Mr. contrary to its nature and genius. This property the non-landholder. The full vote of the State, as Smith sure!" Such seems to be the understanding qualification in our Constitution, is a plant of exotic shown in the August election of 1848, is about eighty- of our Whig friends in relation to equal suffrage, growth in North Carolina. It was transplanted on four thousand. Of this number it may safely be They will tell us that Mr. Smith is the father of her soil from the soil of England. It is an excres- assumed, that near fifty thousand are non-landholders. Zebedee's children, and that the Whigs, not the Decence, unsuited to our salubrious and genial climate. In North Carolina there are about thirty-two millions mocrats, are the peculiar friends of equal suffrage. In Indiana "all white male citizens of twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the State twelve government. It is the gem of aristocracy, the bane freehold voters. If a man owns fifty acres of land, I regret that I have to omit many views of the sub-

PRINTERS AND AUTHORS. N. P. Willis, in the Home Journal, thus lays county where he offers to vote, and who shall have people are disposed to extirpate it. 'The current of tion to entitle them'to a vote for Senator, while there claim to his right as one of the brotherhood of Faustus: are many others who own several thousand acres. If there was an apprenticeship to the trade of au-It appears from the most accurate calculation upon thorship, it would be as essential that a young author. this subject, that out of the thirty-two millions of should pass a year as a compositor in a printing of-When they are fretted with the gusts of Heaven." | acres of land in the State, but about two millions of fice, as that a future sea-captain should make a voy-It was the powerful voice of the people with Divine acres are actually represented. There is another age before the mast. It is not alone that he would assistance, which spoke our government into exis- view of this subject which I will here present. A thus learn the importance of properly preparing his tence and made it what it is-" a city set upon a hill man may own fifty acres of land which may not be copy" for the printers, by a legible penmanship and which cannot be hid,"—which gave it energy and vigor worth one hundred dollars, and he is entitled to vote knowledge of the signs, marks and abbreviations by to be able to withstand all the opposition that might for Senator, while another man may own forty-nine which proof is corrected. These are matters, an acbe waged against it, and which has preserved it from acres of land, and may also own on said land person- quaintance with which, on the part of the author. al property consisting of improvements, and goods, would save much time and vexation, and prevent se-The revolutionary battle grounds in North Caro- and chattels, to the amount of from ten to fifty thou- rious blunders. The chief advantages would be to lina, will ever remain as enduring monuments of the sand dollars, and still he is not entitled to vote for the author himself. There is no such effectual analyvalor and bravery of those who gained our liberties, Senator. Thus it is perceived that a man may own sis of style as the process of type-setting. As he amidst the roar of artillery and the clash of arms. one hundred dollars worth of one kind of property, takes up letter by letter, of a long or complex sen-Mecklenburg, Moore's Creek, King's Mountain, and and be entitled to vote for Senator, while another tence, the compositor becomes most critically aware Guilford, are landmarks which time cannot erase from man may own ten thousand dollars worth or more of of where the sentence might have been shortened to the pages of history. They will remain as long as another kind of property, and still he is not entitled save his labor. He detects repetitions, becomes impatient of redundancies, recognizes careless or inapprothe last three months within the county, city, or out as beacon lights to direct her sons in the road of The first section of the second article of our State priate use of expletives, and soon acquires a habit of town in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a freedom. They will continue when time itself shall Constitution, declares "the Governor shall be chosen putting an admiring value on clearness and brevity. have grown old, as faithful sentinels upon the watch- by the qualified voters for the members of the House We venture to say that it would alter the whole chartower of liberty, to guard the rights and privileges of Commons, at such time and places as members of acter of American literature, if the authors, (of our fluent nation!) were compelled, before legally receiving cratic power. And whenever the people's rights are This article of the Constitution gives the power of a copy-right, to have given one year to labor at the comright to vote, six calendar months next preceding any twenty-one years, and who shall have resided in the assailed by a hostile adversary, they will at all times choosing the Governor, to "the qualified voters for positor's case. We have said nothing of that art of be found ready to respond to the country's call. the members of the House of Commons." Under nice punctuation, which is also acquired in a printing this provision of the Constitution, every free white office, and by which a style is made as much more

has paid public taxes, has the right to vote for Gov- Journeymen Printers are, necessarily, well-instruct-It is freedom of speech, freedom of action, freedom ernor. But a contingency may occur by which an ed and intelligent men. It is a part of a proof readmay succeed to the Executive Chair of the State. Authors who know what is valuable, profit by these In Arkansas "every free white male citizen of the people of North Carolina will rally as a bodyguard, The Senators are elected by the freeholders, and when quiet estimates of their meaning; and many a weak the Senate meets they elect one of their number point, that would have ruined a literary reputation, Speaker, who is to be Governor in case of the death if left uncorrected for the reviews to handle, has been of the Governor elected by the people. The Consti- noiselessly put right by a proof-reader's unobtrusive So will freedom ever triumph in every country where tution vests the power of electing the Governor in "qu?" Of most books, indeed, we would rather the elective franchise is exercised equally by the the qualified voters for the members of the House of have the criticism of the workmen in the office where people, and where their interests and destinies are Commons; and I have as yet been unable to discover it was printed, than of the reviewers who skim and

> the last year a Kingdom, suffrage is now universal. of the Congress of the United States, for Governor not only because father and grandfather of our own public of France, it is declared that-" The French | should not also be entitled to vote for Senator of the | because we have ourself profited by the discipline of which we speak. A rebellion against Greek and newspaper, the Boston Recorder, and we we'l r .member the gratification with which we obtained the exclusive privilege of seeting from the manuscript of Rev. Richard Storrs, one of the contributors-the style was so seizable by the memory and so invariably brief and to the point. Whatever may have been the merit of our own style of writing since, we are convinced that we owe, at least its freedom from certain defects, to the training we received while so small

A CULTIVATED MIND. Is it not strange that the mass of men care so little about cultivation? that The magical influence exercised by the ballot box, young men especially, who have golden opportuni-

> IMMEDIATE RELIEF OF TOOTHACHE. Dr. Kvan obshould be washed after the application with tepid water. It is much easier to touch the teeth in the and completely applied to the decayed surface, with-