

North-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Hon. Alfred Dockery,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Whitesville, Columbus, Wednesday, May 3, 1854.
Lumberton, Robeson, Thursday, May 4, 1854.
Elizabeth, Bladen, Friday, May 5, 1854.
On Saturday, May 6, at each place in Bladen county will be agreed upon.

CONVENTION AND FREE SUFFRAGE.

The loofers papers harp very much upon the recommendation contained in the Legislature of the Whig Convention, that the Legislature, in calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, provide so that there should be no change in the basis of representation in the Senate or House of Commons.

The platform of the Whig Convention, when viewed at a glance; but a close inspection reveals its utter deformity and absurdities. There are ten planks in this resolution proper—the preamble and the 11th resolution constituting the slatments. Of these ten planks, but one, the 9th, is sound; two, the 5th and 6th are unworkable, and seven, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, and 10th are rotten.

The arrangement of the planks on the platform strikes us to have been unfortunate, as the verbiage employed is inelegant. Two very useless and rotten planks are placed at each end, rendering all attempts to get upon it hazardous, even to the old-fogies. Your big-headed, blundering Young-Americans would go through at the first plunge. But perhaps, after all, there was some wisdom in this disposition of the ammunition—to change the figure—of the Democracy. It was found that a good deal of it was excessively combustible—burnt from explosion, it was necessary to place it between two good rods of Old Fugium, such as the 1st and 10th resolutions. It reminds us of the fellow who, ignorant of the use of a gun, on getting a fewling piece, would load it after this wise:— He would ram a strong wood down at first, then mixing his powder and shot, would pour them down his barrel and cover them with another wood. Finding all attempts to fire, resulted in "a flash in the pan," he resolved to succeed by emptying powder in at the touch-hole, when to his increased irritation, his piece would only go "fizz, fizz, and the game escaped. Now if Mr. Thomas Bragg, the lawyer, don't do better than that, the "Standard" may call lustily for "a little more grape," but he'll only make a "fizz!"

GEN. DOCKERY. The loofers papers were indignant because the Whig press replied in fitting terms to, and repelled the unjust and abusive attacks made upon, the candidate of the Whig party for Governor. When charged with abusing him and ridiculing his manner, they positively denied it, and asserted that it was the purpose of Whig editors to get up the cry of persecution, so as to excite the sympathies of the people in favor of Gen. Dockery. We have noticed this contemptible ruse before, but we only recur to it now to show that the manner of these very loofers plots that was most indignant in its denial of any abuse of Gen. Dockery, sees fit to adopt in speaking of him. In an article upon the Democratic nominee, we find the following language:—"The high-toned gentleman—the powerful logician—the graceful and accomplished orator, Thomas Bragg will stand forth in 'striking' contrast to the unscrupulous and boorish demagogue who will oppose him." And this is not all—Gen. Dockery is a plain man, without any advantages of early education or aristocratic polish, he is therefore styled "boorish" by loofers editors and orators, who profess great regard for the people, and truly entertain more respect for aristocratic pretensions than the good of the people. You may play this game to your heart's content, Messrs. Scribblers, if there is any glory to be gathered from it, you are perfectly welcome to all its laurels. The people desire a man for Governor, or to serve them in any place of trust, not on account of his aristocratic pretensions or straight-tongued, liberal views, but for his unaffected regard for their rights and his unstudied sympathy with them.

QUESTIONS NOT ANSWERED.—We propounded to the editor of the Standard, a few weeks since, some half dozen questions in reference to amendments of the Constitution of the State, which he has not seen proper to answer. We know there was some little difficulty in the way of his answering them, inasmuch as that paper only wanted to harp upon free suffrage this campaign and avoid all other issues. And probably we put too many questions to him at one time. As we are not disposed to let him slip so easily as that, we propose to give him an easier lesson now, so that he may not be overwhelmed at one time. We then would simply make the inquiry of the organ, promising that if it be satisfactorily answered, we have "a few more of the same sort left."

QUESTION I.—Are you or are you not in favor of any other changes in the Constitution of the State of North Carolina than free suffrage, and if you are, what are these changes?

QUESTION II.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that this company will perform for two more days in this city. One of our contemporaries speaks in the following terms of the troupe:—"Those who wish to pass an evening pleasantly cannot spend a quarter more satisfactorily at any other place. Their melody is truly rich, and as a whole, they claim the merit of the public at large, and in consequence of the rush which has been made, would remark, be in season."

QUESTION III.—It will be seen by the proposals in another column, P. A. Page, Esq. intends to issue a weekly paper in the town of Pittsboro', to be called the Independent. It will advocate the principles of the Whig party. The first number will be issued about the first of June. We wish the new enterprise much success.

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It will be seen by the statement which I have referred to, that millions of acres have been granted to the North Carolina schools, colleges, and academies, for public buildings, and such like purposes, from the land of the old States and Territories. And, six, when a proposition was made at the session of Congress, in 1822, in a bill granting ten millions of acres to the States, in something like just and fair proportions, for the benefit of the indigent masses throughout the country, an adverse report was made from the Committee on Territories, concluding with these words:—"That Congress, without a promise of pecuniary compensation, has no power to grant portions of the public domain; and if it had, no policy could be more unwise than the grant of it for the purpose of making a donation to the States."

Mr. Speaker, how strange is the course which has been pursued by the North Carolina Legislatures, in their efforts to obtain the aid of the Federal Government, in their efforts to obtain the aid of the Federal Government, in their efforts to obtain the aid of the Federal Government.

The experience which we have had since the operation of this system shows that the arguments used in its favor are not founded in truth. It will be seen by the statement which I have referred to, that millions of acres have been granted to the North Carolina schools, colleges, and academies, for public buildings, and such like purposes, from the land of the old States and Territories.

The land granted to the road, 3,751,711 acres, amounting to Government price, to \$4,689,639. The land granted to the road, 3,751,711 acres, amounting to Government price, to \$4,689,639. The land granted to the road, 3,751,711 acres, amounting to Government price, to \$4,689,639.

The New York National Democrat has the following hard hit at the Secretary of the Treasury:—"It may be gratifying to those who deplore the influence of Mr. Guthrie in the congressional employment of raising donkeys, we know not what benefit would result from the Democratic Administration. The experiment is at least worthy of trial."

The Religious Anniversaries will soon commence in New York. The pecuniary condition of the various societies is said to be of a very satisfactory character. Ten of them show an aggregate of contributions amounting to \$1,399,825, which is an increase of \$15,516, over last year. The receipts of the American Tract Society alone reach \$414,159, being an increase of \$29,532, and that of the American Bible Society amount to \$395,000; increase \$48,458.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.—It is stated that Louis Napoleon has conferred on Dr. L. Berger, of New York, the decoration of the Legion of Honor, for the professional services rendered by him to the French population of New York city.

REMARKS OF THACKERY.—It is stated that Thackery, the distinguished author, has conferred to the Catholic religion. This rumor is not very well authenticated, yet it is believed.

HE IS AT RALEIGH.—For a few days the steamer Hercules, on her last passage to New York, was obliged to work through the low under all sails. The immense force she encountered rendered the use of her poles wholly impossible for many hours.

SWAY.—Cincinnati has long borne the palm as the big city, and now it claims to be the sweetest. The Secretary of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce says that it is a statistical fact that out of 15 of the sugar and molasses produced in the United States is disposed of in the markets of Cincinnati.

the lands ought to be disposed of according to the resolution upon this floor, either by placing the proceeds to the credit of the Treasury, or by defraying the current expenses of the Government, or by distributing the lands, or the proceeds arising from the sale thereof, among all the States. For four successive years, the measure proposed upon this floor, the measure which each State bears in the "general charge and expenditure" will be had, and if they are disposed of in any other way, it will be a gross violation of the Constitution.

The remarks which I have made in regard to the conditions of the deed of cession from North Carolina apply as well to the case of Georgia; for her deed of cession was made April 24, 1802, being after the present Constitution was adopted, and when the terms upon which the deed of cession must have had reference to the clauses of the Constitution which I have read.

I think it equally clear that no other meaning can be given to the language, "shall be disposed of for the use and benefit of all the States, according to their respective and equal proportions in the general charge and expenditure," and in the deeds of cession made by Virginia and the other States, prior to the adoption of the Constitution. The conditions in the deeds do not refer to the general charge and expenditure, but they refer to the proportions in that general charge and expenditure should be borne.

Did not the Government make an engagement, under the Confederation, with Virginia, Massachusetts, and the other States, who made their cession previous to the adoption of the Constitution, that the lands should be distributed among all the States upon principles of equity and justice. The experience which we have had since the operation of this system shows that the arguments used in its favor are not founded in truth.

As in railroad grants, he says:—"I have argued that these are constitutional and proper, because not involving the making of any law, but the execution of a law already made. If it were true it is not perceived how it would affect the constitutional right to make the grants, nor whether they are wisely or unwisely made."

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There are two hundred and thirty-four members of this House; by arithmetic you can see that they have each their share of a member here \$2,135,762. North Carolina is entitled to eight members, then eight times that amount will be the sum paid for public lands, amounting to \$17,486,100.

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