NORTH CAROLINA STAR.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM C. DOUB,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

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Book and Job Printing done with neatness an despatch, and on accommodating terms.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

On Thursday the 3rd August next, but now a week off, the people of North Carolina will be called upon to choose a Governor, members of the Legislature, and minor officers. That the contest will be close and warm, we admit: but, that the victory will be ours is very probable.—The chances are that we shall carry both the Governor and the Legislature. To do this, however, it is necessary that we should *work*—for we have an unscrupulous and active foe to oppose. The generality of Whig defeats are to be ascribed, not to the numerical preponderance of our adversaries, but to the lukewarmness, and inactivity among our own ranks. There are always some Whigs unaccountably absent from the polls, at election times; or who, if they vote at all, achieve a triumph over themselves by depositing a tardy vote. This careless habit of voting by the Republican Whigs, is well understood by the Loco Focos, who make their calculation upon it. Hence, when, as in the present instance, there is a likelihood that the full Whig strength will be polled, the leaders of the opposite party are alarmed, and urge their followers, as the Journal and Standard are now doing, to redouble their vigilance, or the day is lost. So far as we are advised, there is every probability that the Whig strength will be polled; and not only so, but that many Democrats will vote for General Dockery. His election, unless we have been greatly misinformed, is a fixed fact. We know that Loco Focos affect to regard Mr. Bragg's election as certain; and some of their presses, after it was ascertained that Clingman would throw his influence in Bragg's favor, computed his majority at 6,000; but these people are reckoning without their host. They are leaning on a broken reed. The wand of the magician is broken. Clingman has lost the influence he once possessed; the gallant Whigs of the mountains will not be transferred at the bidding of this political gamester to the support of principles they abhor. That any material portion of the Whigs in Clingman,s District will vote for Bragg, we do not believe. On the contrary, from information, private and public, in our possession, we entertain the confident expectation that the great bulk of the vote will be thrown for Gen. Dockery. He is now in the mountains, and is creating an enthusiasm wherever he goes. We take it he is the very man for the Western people—a plain, solid farmer, familiar with their wants and customs, with no display about him, but possessed of exactly the qualities they like in a man.

If this calculation be right, and the main vote of the Whigs of the mountain district be thrown for the sturdy old Pee Dee farmer the election is gone from the Loco Focos. Pierce, supported by Clingman, and his friends generally, barely carried the State by 686 majority. What may we not expect at this time, when our candidate is popular, sound on Internal Improvements—a measure of the first importance to the West,—and Clingman is, in a very great degree, deprived of the influence he once possessed?

But, the result is not dependent entirely upon the mountain vote. The centre and the Pee Dee country will surpass all former exhibitions in the voting line. It will roll up a heavy vote for Gen. Dockery. All through that country where he is best known, he is immensely popular. Recollect that at home and in his own District, he has never been beaten, although opposed by wily Democrats and capable men. He has always run ahead of his ticket. This fact denotes the strong hold he has on the affections of the people; the consistent support they have always rendered him is the best guarantee of his strength in popular elections.

The Centre will do its duty, and the West will behave itself better than the last election. Then, if the East does not 'fall back, the election is a matter of form only.

But, although "by St. Paul the work goes bravely on," and "skies" are "bright," it does not become us to relax one jot of our vigilance, or to cease one moment in endeavoring *to render certain* the glorious result, which seems to smile upon us in the future. Certainly, it is hardly necessary for us to urge upon every Whig the *duty* of not only voting himself, but of seeing that his neighbors of like principles vote likewise. Bring out every republican vote, and the day is ours.

We said something about the Legislature.—Our chances for securing a majority are very good. Of course, it is next to impossible to tell how popular elections are going, but we can approach it with tolerable exactness. The majority either way will not be large, but it will be for us. We shall gain it if we increase our exertions, and falter not. Think of the prize, now glittering near your grasp, fellow Republicans!—a *Governor—the Legislature—two U. S. Senators*—and resolve to win it!—*Wil. Herald.*

VERY COURAGEOUS.

Mr. Thos. Bragg, Esq., the democratic candidate for Governor, boasts (we learn) more than considerable upon the "Bragg blood," and the "Standard" intimates he will fight. He has lately given an example of moral courage truly sublime. When the candidates spoke in Charlotte, Gen. Dockery read the certificate from Edenton signed by 16 gentlemen, headed by a Methodist Minister by the name of Evans, which sustained him in his charge against Mr. Bragg and remarked that the only way his opponent got out of it, was by heaping abuse upon the Minister. Mr. Bragg denied he had abused him. Gen. Dockery then read a certificate from Messrs Saml H. Walkup and C. T. McCauley of Monroe, stating that Mr. Bragg had abused Mr. Evans most vehemently, the day before, in that place.

What then! Capt. Bragg's brother opened his battery upon Walkup and McCauley and utterly demolished them, didn't he? Not at all—he was as "gentle as a sucking dove." But the scene changed. Two days after the candidates spoke in Newton and then Mr. Bragg "pitched it" into Maj. Walkup, with the courage of Don Quixote in his wind mill adventure, and denounced him most furiously and savagely. Mr. Bragg is a man of discretion; he knew it would not do to attack Maj. Walkup in Charlotte, for he thought it probable he was sitting under the sound of his voice and it would not be safe—at any rate everybody knew him there. But when he got to Newton he knew there was no danger—Walkup was not present and nobody knew him—and he let himself loose—opened his battery and beat the wind most valorously. Something of the Fayetteville game in that!—*General Gazette.*

INCREASE OF PROPERTY IN NEW YORK.—The New York Express gathers from an official report of the Board of Supervisors some almost incredible figures in regard to the increase in value of real and personal property in the city and county of New York. The total valuation of the real and personal property in the county is $462,621,734 against $413,631,083 last year, being an increase this year of $48,990,651. Of real estate alone the total valuation this year is $336,300,396 against $294,637,295 last year, being an increase in favor of this year of $35,663,151. Of personal estate the total valuation this year is $131,721,338 against $113,994,133 in 1853, being an increase this year over last of $14,702,076. In the valuation of real estate every ward exhibits a large increase, the last amount being in the Tenth Ward, and even there the difference in favor of this year is put at $97,150. The taxation for the ordinary purposes of municipal government in New York city is estimated, for the ensuing year, at nearly five million dollars. The rate of taxation is one dollar five and three-quarter cents on every hundred dollars of valuation.

North Carolina Star.

VOLUME XLV. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1854. NUMBER 30.

North-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. Alfred Dockery,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

MR. BRAGG ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Bragg has complained in various places during the present canvass, that Gen. Dockery delivered the same speeches at every place he spoke and protested that he was tired of listening to them. We have not the least doubt in the world of it; for it would have been grateful to his feelings to have been able to charge General Dockery as he went West, with changing his speeches to suit the section where he was. But no such locofoco slander has yet been raised, as was done in the last two campaigns.

But what has been Mr. Bragg's course? Has he pursued the same consistent policy that he charges upon Gen. Dockery? By no means.—Before he was nominated he replied to General Dockery at Edenton, and when asked there if he was in favor of the State borrowing money to extend the Central Road he answered NO.—After he was nominated Gen. Dockery charged this fact upon him, and he denied positively that he had made any such answer at Edenton, and procured a certificate that proved nothing. The friends of Gen. Dockery then procured from those who heard the discussion at Edenton and published the following certificate which we reproduce that our readers may again see how Gen. Dockery's charge was proved by sixteen respectable gentlemen:

TO THE PUBLIC.

EDENTON, 12th June, 1854.

"The undersigned, of the county of Chowan, N. C., were at the discussion which took place at the Court House in Edenton, between General Alfred Dockery and Thomas Bragg, Esq., on the 10th of April last, and *distinctly recollect* that Gen. Dockery asked Mr. Bragg the following questions:

"*Are you in favor of the extension of the North Carolina Railroad East to Beaufort and West to the Tennessee line?*"

To which Mr. Bragg answered—

"*I am not here to be catechised; you have no right to question me.*"

The General remarked—

"*I see you are disposed to dodge the question.*"

To which Mr. Bragg replied—

"*I am not, Sir.*"

Gen. Dockery then asked the question:

"*Are you in favor of the State's borrowing money to build the Road?*"

To which Mr. Bragg answered clearly and emphatically:—

"*NO SIR! but I am willing to extend the Road as far as the means and resources of the State will justify.*"

ZACHARIAH EVANS,
THOS. H. LEARY, Jr.,
H. A. BONCE,
B. W. HATHAWAY,
G. W. B. SATTERFIELD,
CHARLES G. BRITT,
THOS. COCHRAN, Sr.,
NATH. L. CULLINS,
MOSES W. WEBB,
W. C. HUNTER,
JNO. J. HAWKINS,
RICHARD CLAYTON,
JNO. N. McDOWELL,
EDWARD WARREN,
BENJ. H. WEBB,
THOMAS COCHRAN.

When Mr. Bragg was confronted with this certificate, he fell to abusing those who signed it, and especially the Rev. Zachariah Evans, who came in for a full share of denunciation because he had the hardihood to sign a statement setting forth the truth in regard to a public discussion. Moreover, Mr. Bragg, when charged with abusing the signers of this card, denied having done so, when Gen. Dockery proved it on him by two respectable witnesses. One of the signers of the Card he declared was deaf and could not hear the discussion at Edenton, and uttered other imputations against him. The last Edenton Whig contains the following Card from that gentleman, showing up Mr. Bragg's course in its true colors.

A CARD—TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. EDITOR: I see it stated that Mr. Thomas Bragg, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, in his speech at Charlotte, proclaimed from the public stand, that the undersigned was "Deaf," with other slanderous imputations and that the Certificate I signed, in company with others was *false*, and "got up for electioneering purposes without regard to truth." However disagreeable to me it may be to be dragged from private life before the public, yet a due regard for my character which I value more than gold, impels me to vindicate it from the aspersions of a demagogue, who seeks his own aggrandizement at the sacrifice of the character of others.

"He that filches from me my good name,
"Robs me of that, which does not enrich him,
"And makes me poor indeed."

The assertion of Mr. Bragg is *entirely FALSE*, and he knows it to be so, and he dare not make the charge here where I am known.

I have observed the course of the Candidate for Gubernatorial honors during the campaign, and am extremely sorry to see he has prevaricated and misrepresented every one, with whom he comes in contact. As for the truthfulness of that Certificate, no man dare contradict it,—the signers stand as high for veracity, and the many virtues that adorn society, as the same number of gentlemen in any community.

I would advise Mr. Bragg as a friend, to read the ninth Commandment, and profit by it.

THOS. COCHRAN, Jr

Mr. Bragg was evidently embarrassed by his anti-internal improvement antecedents, and when down at Edenton, before he was nominated for Governor, he knew it would not do to declare himself friendly to such works when everybody there knew that he had always been opposed to them.

He had a fine opportunity to make known his opinions when he was invited to the Charlotte Convention, but he contented himself with framing excuses for not being there.

Gen. Dockery's position admits of no doubt, not even the most violent locofoco presses have questioned his soundness on this subject. So give it the mildest form, Mr. Bragg's views are equivocal, and it is fair to infer that he stands where he was in 1846, opposed to State aid to Railroads.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from the American publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., the July number of this old and long established Magazine. Messrs. Scott & Co. republish Blackwood and four of the leading English Reviews at the exceedingly low price of $10, per annum. The price of Blackwood is $3.

SHOWING THE CLOVEN FOOT!—CHANGING HIS GROUNDS AS HE GOES WEST!! MR. BRAGG ADVOCATING SECESSION!!!

Up to the time of his arriving at Mr. Clingman's District, Mr. Bragg had nothing to say upon the subject of secession and its kindred topics, but upon reaching that section of the State, we are informed by a gentleman of high character, in a letter now before us, that he came out "*strong in favor of the doctrine of secession, although before he reached this District, he had never mentioned the subject.*" We have no doubt he did this because he believed that Clingman had made this abominable doctrine popular amongst the people, and in despair of his success on his own merits, he thought he would ride on Clingman's popularity. He had been nearly all over the State, in strong Democratic as well as Whig sections of the State, he had assailed Gen. Dockery in almost every imaginable shape, misrepresented him and distorted his language, but nowhere did he have the temerity to even allude to the odious, abominable doctrine of secession. But when he got up in the mountains where this damnable political heresy had some few advocates and where he thought Mr. Clingman had made it extremely popular, he forthwith plays upon that string too, for the purpose of catching the votes of the people there.

We are assured, however, that Mr. Bragg has very much miscalculated the sentiments of the people of that district, if he expects to gain anything by such a demagogical course as this. The Union sentiment of the people and their hatred for such humbuggery as this, forbid the idea that they will support such a demagogue and political trickster as Mr. Bragg has proved himself in this campaign.

Recollect, voters of North Carolina, when you come to the polls to deposit your ballots for Governor, that Thomas Bragg, though concealing his views until he arrived in Mr. Clingman's District, declared himself an advocate of the right of a State to secede from the Union when she chooses: and that he did this, merely to gain votes there where he thought the doctrine popular. Will you support a man that advocates from personal motives a principle which, if practically asserted and acted upon, would rend in pieces this union of States cemented by the blood of our fathers and handed down to us by the patriots and statesmen of the country? Will such madness, such infatuation be sanctioned by the good people of North Carolina?

Recollect that when Mr. Bragg was in the Eastern and middle section of North Carolina he had nothing to say on this subject: but that when he got to the mountains, he makes this his hobby to catch votes with. *Remember that Thomas Bragg believes in the right of a State to secede from the Union*, AND THUS BY HER ACT BREAK UP THE GREAT CONFEDERACY OF STATES WITH ALL ITS BLESSINGS TO DOWNTRODDEN HUMANITY IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD!

THE LAST AGONY.

The Standard, dated the 29th of July, but issued on the 27th, contains a letter from that "distinguished Statesman," Thomas L. Clingman, purporting to have been writen to Marcus Erwin, Esq., but a copy of which must have been furnished to the editor of the Standard, in which he attempts to defend "one of his constituents," Balis M. Edney. Nothing new is brought to light, save a corroboration of some of the statements of Gen. Dockery and Mr. Morehead. He shows, if there was an attempt to get Edney to canvass the State for Mr. Kerr, the only proffer made to him was to pay him his necessary expenses together with any losses he might sustain from devoting himself to the canvass.

He also shows that he encouraged Gen. Edney in "humbooaling and deceiving" Messrs. Dockery, Morehead and Stanly, and that he was engaged in playing the same game himself. If he felt such a tender regard for the fair fame of his particular friend Edney, why did he not defend him against the charge substantiated by the letters of Messrs. Hoke and Cabaniss. He could not do this, and hence he does not refer to it.

So abortive in this new attempt to make capital against Gen. Dockery that the Standard, although it publishes the letter of Mr. Clingman, has not one word to say about it; does not even call the attention of its readers to it. It is a hard business, taken all in all, and we opine the Standard now wishes that it had never had anything to do with it.

PETERSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this institution which will be found in another column. The following statement of facts from the South Side Democrat, may prove of interest to our readers:

The buildings, apparatus, &c., necessary to commence the session will, it is estimated, cost from $25,000 to $30,000. The minutest and extended inquiries have been made personally and by letter into the most modern and improved school arrangements in the country, and every suggestion which the best and most enlarged experience could afford has received the consideration of those who have undertaken the task of setting the work afoot.

In order that the education of the young ladies may be perfect and thorough, the services of four or five male professors of the first ability have been engaged, and for those departments which are usually committed to female guidance, two or more ladies will be engaged.

The institution is calculated to accommodate two hundred young ladies, who will be divided into three departments, according to their stage of advancement, Primary, Academic and Collegiate.

It may be well to add, particularly as we hear that a contrary impression has gone forth into the community, that the institution will *not* be sectarian in its character.

From our knowledge of the gentlemen who have undertaken this work and the efforts that have been made and are making to place this institution in the very first rank among the Female Colleges of the country, we feel perfectly safe in recommending it to our friends of the city and of this State as well as North Carolina, as a school in which their daughters can receive an education fitting them for a discharge of the duties and an appreciative enjoyment of the rational amusements of life.

FASHION AND FAMINE.—This is the title of a new story just published by that gifted authoress, Mrs. Anne S. Stephens. Her name is a sufficient guarantee for the literary merits of the work. We anticipate much pleasure from the perusal of it. We see it highly commended by the press generally as a thrilling and deeply absorbing story.

For sale at Pomeroy's.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

When this bill first passed the House of Representatives, the locofoco press generally of this State, condemned it, though not in the most decided terms. They declared that Gen. Pierce would veto it and that it could not become the law of the land under his administration. The bill went to the Senate, and was amended, on motion of a strict construction Senator from Virginia, so as to modify the Homestead feature in a slight particular, and to add others that are far more objectionable. We gave a full synopsis of the provisions of this bill, and a more iniquitous scheme to defraud a portion of the States of this confederacy out of their rights in the public domain, was never invented by a set of men who were sent to Congress to guard the rights of the people.

Some of the straight-laced loco-foco papers of the South, at one time, opposed this iniquity, and amongst these was the Richmond Enquirer. But since the passage of the bill, that paper has wheeled round and come into the advocacy of Mr. Hunter's substitute, and for what reason? Why, to get rid of distributing the proceeds of the sales of these lands or the lands themselves amongst all the States of the Union. The Enquirer says that this bill "is avowedly an expedient, by which a measure of great and unmixed evil is defeated and superceded by a measure which asserts no pernicious principle, and which atones for necessary imperfection by indisputable and essential advantages." The "measure of great and unmixed evil" to which the Enquirer refers is, no doubt, the distribution of these lands amongst all the States, but the only "indisputable and essential advantages" that we can conceive as likely to result from it, must be to secure the votes of the new States to the locofoco party.

We would not be at all surprised to see the Standard take precisely the same grounds. It gives several sections of the bill and the vote upon its final passage in the Senate, but studiously avoids committing itself either for or against it. It is too near the election for it to say anything about it. The people might not be entirely satisfied that the new States should get all the benefits from the public lands and the old States none.

But there are some Democratic papers, even in Virginia, that cannot swallow this measure. The South Side Democrat and the Richmond Examiner both disapprove of it. The latter paper says it "cannot see any difference in principle between an absolute donation of the public lands and a pretended sale for a nominal price, not worth, or capable of defraying the expenses of collection; and on a credit which amounts to payment at the Day of Judgment, and three days' grace. The present bill only does by indirection what the original bill proposed to do by direction." The Examiner further says:

To the eyes of some people a four-pence-ha'penny looks as big as a dollar; but the Southern people cannot be made to believe the platform of twenty-five cents per acre a platform of principle, that any great party can rally to and stand on. It is but the shadow, the ghost, of a principle—and if the Bill passes both Houses, we may as well give up the ghost, and bid farewell to the public lands.

This is the panacea that was to relieve the conscientious scruples of the Democratic party against voting away the public lands, the enormous sum of twelve and a half to twenty-five cents per acre being placed upon all the lands thrown open to settlers and a credit of five years being given, with a provision that the settler may then give up his bargain without paying for his use of the lands, if he thinks it a hard one. This may suit foreign immigrants from the workshops of Europe, but how those who look to the public lands as a source of revenue for the government, can swallow, with a good grace, the Hunter substitute, we are at a loss to conjecture, save upon the supposition that it gets rid, as the Enquirer says, of the distribution scheme, and binds the new States to the locofoco party.

Will the people of North Carolina, by voting for Thomas Bragg, endorse a policy that takes away their right to and interest in this public domain? The old Clay doctrine of distribution proposes equal and impartial justice to all the States. Gen. Dockery and the Whig party advocate that beneficent measure that the locofocos wish to get rid of by palming off this iniquitous scheme upon the country. The people of the State, we feel persuaded, will not approve of a party that favors such a measure.

BALIS, THE BRIGADIER.

We have seen a "*Defence of Gen. Edney*" in in the Asheville News, and learn that it was a matter of sufficient importance in the estimation of that pure patriot, to warrant its publication in an Extra.

Balis is mistaken. Nobody has any malice against *him*. The feeling which *he* excites is of a much milder character. He has been alluded to in this canvass, only because he was the shadow of that "distinguished" though erratic Statesman, Thomas L. Clingman. Thomas was so zigzagy that he could not be found except through his shadow, and therefore the said Balis has been noticed greatly beyond his individual deserts.

The General lays about him rather loosely, in his said "defence," like the blind snake in dog days—trying to hit something. It is a little queer, perhaps prudent and discreet, in the General to pass over the enemies within his own reach, particularly Messrs Hoke and Cabaniss, (who happened to be Democrats,) and attempt to spit his venom on Whigs and those who are farthest off; and who, he had a right to presume, would either never hear of his anger, or certainly would not give themselves the trouble to be distressed at *his* poor opinion of them, *under the circumstances.* Poor Balis has "had his day," like—other animals. His night is come now; and having delivered himself, he will probably sleep quietly.—No gentleman will disturb his slumbers. If he thinks he has been "put to have seen" it could not be helped. He brought it on himself from his too intimate connexion with his distinguished friend, Clingman. Good bye, Balis.

THE LETTERS.—Why did not the Standard publish the letters of Gen. Dockery and Mr Bragg to the Charlotte Convention? Is it afraid for its readers to see the very slight regard Mr. Bragg has for the interests of the State?

HOW HE REGARDS IT.

Mr. Badham, the locofoco candidate for the Commons in Chowan County and one of the signers of the certificate furnished to Mr. Bragg, is violently opposed to internal improvements in this State and is canvassing his county against Colonel Paine on that issue. The last Edenton Whig gives the substance of his remarks on that subject, as follows:

He went on in a long tirade of abuse of the Railroad system of the State and stated that the amount taken by the State would be sunk, and the State made bankrupt—that there was no need of Railroads in this state—that she was poor and Railroads would not help her—that the Central Railroad commencing in the woods, would pass through the most barren, rocky and sterile country, and ending in the sea, with no population to be seen to justify such a vast expenditure of time, labor and money, and would never profit the State one cent.

It seems that this same gentleman was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and voted for Mr. Bragg as their candidate for Governor and also for the resolutions that passed that body, but the Edenton Whig says that he made the following declaration at a public gathering in that county:

That though he was a delegate to the Raleigh Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor for the State, he was there as a mere *Spectator*, and though he *voted* for *every* Resolution, it was with a mental reservation to support such only as suited his views.

Have not others who were present at that Convention shown that they voted with the same mental reservation? Does not the course that Col. Biggs is pursuing show that he did? He would be willing to see the Central road extended East, but he is opposed to its Western extension. How many more in that Convention that made that reservation? Did not Mr. Bragg make that reservation when he accepted the nomination? We do not know that he did, but his equivocal and uncertain position, as defined by his own party friends, gives strong ground for such belief.

Freemen of the State! if you wish to see internal improvements carried out, vote for Gen. Dockery and the Whig candidates. They have always been friends of internal improvements, and that without any mental reservation. They are still, and when you vote for them, you know that you are voting for men that will carry out your wishes.

TRUE TO HIS INSTINCTS.—At the discussion in Asheville between Gen. Dockery and Mr. Bragg, Gen. Dockery charged Mr. Bragg as he had done before, with having stumped Northampton County in 1846 against internal improvements. Bragg denied this most positively and called for proof. Gen. Dockery produced and read a letter from Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, proving the charge as made by Gen. Dockery. Mr. Bragg did not attempt to deny the truth of the letter, but spoke in general terms of the unfairness of introducing such a document at that time. He was too well aware of his position at home to deny what he knew could be proved upon him by hundreds of persons in his own county.

EXTRACT of letter from a gentleman to a friend in this city dated

ASHEVILLE, July 24th 1854.—I heard the candidates for Governor speak at Hendersonville on Friday and in this place on Saturday last. Dockery took everything, as it were, by storm. Both whigs and Democrats were alike disappointed—disappointed in that Dockery made so good a speech, and that Bragg made so bad an one. This was not in the bills according to their understanding. Indeed Dockery was most triumphant, and although there are many Clingman men who will still adhere to that "zigzag" individual, his efforts to transfer them to the locofoco party, have been most abortive and unavailing. They deny his right to dictate to them. The conduct of Clingman latterly, in his wanton and unjustifiable interference in the election, has lost him many of his old friends, Whigs and Democrats, who now swear by everything that is holy, that they will never support him again for any office.

My opinion is, and it is the opinion of the most reliable men in this section, that Dockery will get a very handsome increase over Kerr's vote in this Congressional District. If this be true, the Old Farmer will be triumphantly elected.

STATE OF PARTIES.

While Southern Democrats are exulting over the anticipated division of the National Whig party it would be well for them to take a glance at the state of affairs in their own ranks. It is true that immediately after the passage of the Nebraska bill, many Whigs in the free States manifested a disposition to abandon their party allegiance and unite with the anti-slavery hordes for the purpose of securing a repeal of that measure. The sober second thought, however, seems to be having its usual effect, and now there is little reason to apprehend that Northern Whigs will sell themselves to the Abolitionists, however gratifying such a course might be to the Southern Democracy. But is there no split in the Democratic party? Let us see.—In New Hampshire, where the party has always had control, the Legislature have just been compelled to adjourn without electing United States Senators. That is significant, particularly as "Young Hickory," the "favorite son," and so on, occupies the chief Executive chair at Washington. And in the great State of New York, the matter is a little worse. The Guthrie and Bronson strife is raging there with the utmost virulence. Judge Bronson is the candidate of the Hardshells for Governor, whether he will or not, and both factions seem resolved to rule or ruin. By way of showing how the Hards feel towards the head of the party, we quote and extract from their organ. The National Democrat says: "A distinguished U. States Senator told us, a few days since, that President Pierce has not the confidence and respect of a single member of the Senate, and he added, 'if he could be his without hitting the party, this sentiment would very quickly be made known.' But the President himself has not hesitated to hit the party;' and the Senate will allow him to knock it into a cocked-hat rather than descend upon the 'head of the party.'"

In some other States the Democracy are nearly as much distracted, and it is quite certain that we find as many Democrats as Whigs figuring conspicuously in every anti-Nebraska Convention we read about. The party, in a word, is undoubtedly very "sick," as the Emperor Nicholas said of Turkey and the forebodings of the free spoken member from South Carolina Mr. Keitt, will probably be realized. He wanted the Democracy to carry out their principles, but feared they would be carried out themselves!

Staunton Spectator.

NEW YORK OR DIE.—It is rumored in New York that the "Know Nothings" number over 40,000 in that city. It is also stated that they intend making regular nominations for State officers, &c., and that Daniel Ullman, Esq., of New York city, is to be their candidate for Gubernatorial honors. Mr. Genin, the hatter, it is said, will be their candidate for the Mayoralty of New York city, and that Erastus Brooks, Esq., of the New York Express, at present a member of the State Senate, will be a candidate for Congress in the district now represented by Mr. Cutting. We know nothing about it, but merely tell it as it was told to us.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Pettit occupied the morning hour in a personal explanation in reply to a letter written by Col. Benton to an Indiana paper.

The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Bill was then resumed, and various amendments were discussed.

The amendment appropriating $500,000 for the continuation of the Water Works was first considered. A provision was inserted in the amendment requiring the cities of Washington and Georgetown to contribute one-fourth of the cost of the works.

On motion by Mr. Mason the bill was postponed and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. Adj'd.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bills which were considered on Saturday in Committee of the Whole, were to day, by unanimous consent, reported to the House. All of them have passed—upwards of one hundred in number.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported back, with an amendment, the Senate bill to incorporate the proprietors of Glenwood Cemetery; and it was passed.

Mr. Cobb moved a suspension of the rules, with a view that the House should consider a bill granting lands to Alabama for railroad purposes; but the House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 96, nays 64.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois rose to a question of privilege. He charged that the engrossed bill granting lands to Minnesota for railroad purposes had been altered by the substitution of the word "and" for the word "or," so, as it was supposed, to benefit a certain railroad company in that Territory, which was excluded from the entire grant of land in the original bill. He concluded by moving a resolution to appoint a special committee to make inquiry into the facts charged.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the committee were instructed to extend their inquiries into other interpolations made in bills of the House, and in this form the resolution was passed.

Mr. Stevens, of Michigan, made a long explanation, showing how the verbal alteration complained of had been made. He said Col. Forney gave his assent to the alteration, supposing, from certain plausible representations to him, that he was perfectly justified in so doing. In reply to a question, Mr. Stevens replied, "I said if the thing could be done, I should be gratified to have it done."

Mr. Haven remarked that the statement of the gentleman was too important not to be embodied in testimony before the House.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and acted on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill; some of which were rejected.

The Fortification bill was afterwards passed.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The SENATE spent most of the day in further considering the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The amendment in regard to the water-works, which requires that before expending any part of the appropriation the Corporations of Georgetown and Washington shall agree to pay a sum equal to one-fourth of the amounts drawn from the National Treasury, was adopted by vote of 32 to 15. After the consideration of other amendments held a short Executive session.

In the early part of the day Mr. Evans made an effort to have considered the bill from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported and ably enforced by him some months ago, to provide for the final settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary army, and of the widows and orphans of those who died in the service. The Senate at first agreed to take up the bill by a vote of 23 to 21; but, Mr. Slidell urging that it must lead to several days' debate, it was postponed to the first Monday in December next—ayes 24, noes 21.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENATIVES the Senate's amendment to the California, Washington, and Oregon postal service bill was concurred in. This allows certain mail matter to be carried by private expresses. A motion to reconsider the vote on the the Fortification bill was laid on the table by a vote of 77 to 70.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Navy Appropriation bill. Mr. Bocock explained at some length his bill to reorganize the navy, by establishing an increased rank, enchancing the pay of officers and seamen, and providing for a retired list. He expressed his determination to press this bill as an amendment to the measure under consideration at a proper time. The committee did not finish its action upon the Bill. Among the amendments adopted was one to prohibit the shipping of liquor on board national vessels to be used as a beverage by either officers or men.

Mr. Dawson gave notice that he would to-morrow ask the consideration of the Homestead bill, with the Senate's amendments.

The Democrats object to a distribution of the Public Lands, and say they should be kept to defray the expenses of government. There would be some sense in this, if it could be shown that they were needed for this purpose; but what are the facts in the case? The present tariff yields about sixty millions of dollars a year,—ten millions more than is needed for the legitimate purposes of the Government; and though the Democrats have had the president and both houses of Congress, they have not yet thought proper to reduce it. Ten millions more than is necessary to defray the expenses of the Government is now paid into the Treasury by the people, why withhold these lands from the States, when they are so much needed to carry on the works of Improvement and lighten the taxes of the people? Let the people think of this, and they will not vote on the 3d of August for any person who is opposed to a distribution of the Public Lands.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

HON. JOHN KERR.—The popularity and high standing of this gentleman in Washington city, among the members of Congress of all political parties, and the resident citizens, generally, is the subject of remark by almost every North Carolinian who has visited Washington this session. A gentleman direct from there informs us (what we have frequently heard before,) that our Representative is not only regarded as one of the ablest men in Congress, but that he seems to be the particular favorite of every body in a social point of view. Washington is a place where a man's talents and social qualities can be appreciated.

The great attention paid by this gentleman to every body from the Old North State visiting Washington commends him to their affections, and we doubt if any one from this State has met with him in Washington, without feeling proud of such a Representative from North Carolina, before parting from him.—*Milton Chronicle.*

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAV. CO.—We learn that the stockholders of this Company held their annual meeting at Haywood on Thursday and Friday last. The meeting was well attended, and good feeling and unanimity characterized all its proceedings. The President, Col. Murchison, made full report of the progress of the work, the cause of the delay, and the increased expense, which gave general satisfaction, and so restored confidence in the work that an additional subscription of $10,000 was made to complete it.

The former President and Directors were unanimously re-elected, and Henry A. London, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Company.—*Standard.*

DEATH OF A MINISTER.—The Rev. Samuel Dunwody, one of the oldest members of the South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, died at his residence in Cokesbury, on Sunday, the 9th instant.

THE WHIG PARTY.

We are glad to see that the sentiments we expressed a few days ago, in an article under the above caption, have been approved by several Whig papers which we have seen. Indeed, in the language of the Raleigh Register, they "should be the sentiments of every true Whig in the land." Our object in referring to this subject again is to indite a few remarks to those Southern Whigs who seem to have become susceptible of locofoco humbuggery. They seem to listen with delight to the efforts of locofoco orators, and to read with pleasure the fanciful tales of administration sheets the burden of which is, that the Whig party North have become "thoroughly abolitionized;" and for the purpose of making this appear plausible, extracts are introduced from whig papers at the North; and by a high locofoco coloring, they appear to be what they are represented. We do not pretend to say that there are no Whigs in the North tinctured with abolitionism; but we do say that the Whig party at the North are as sound as the so-called democratic party in the North. We think the remonstrance of the infamous e alition that elected Charles Sumner to the United States Senate from Massachusetts would effectually shut the mouth of their Southern conferees when they attempt to speak of Whig coalitions. Edmund Burke says there never was a democratic party of any consequence in Massachusetts, but only a set of spoils seekers who coalesced with the abolitionists whenever there was a prospect of making anything. It was such a coalition as this that made George W. Boutwell, Governor, and Charles Sumner, Senator. The election of Sumner is now slain that will cling to the democratic party till it is wiped away by repentance and deep contrition. There was no excuse for Sumner's election except the fulfillment of a bargain. They did not even have the excuse which is generally at hand, that he was also a democrat—he was an out and out abolitionist, and known to be such when the democrats of Massachusetts elected him. We do not apologize for the Whigs at the North who do such mean things, but we don't think the democratic party are the proper men to try them—the Judge must be pure and above suspicion. With such facts staring them in the face, we even hear of Whigs who can't act with their Northern friends because they have a Seward and a Wade among them; yet they can be still and let a party triumph who hug to their bosom a Dix, a Cochrane and a Fowler, stopping their mouths for the time being with the "loaves and fishes" of treasury plunder.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Democrats are in favor of amending the Constitution by Legislative enactment;—by which method the amendment is made a party question, and is not decided on its own merits; besides, the subject is so mixed up with general politics that the voice of the people is not heard.

The Whigs are in favor of amendments being made by the people themselves, assembled in Convention;—by which method amendments may be made without reference to party, and the true interests of the people be the more effectually secured.

By the Democratic mode, each amendment proposed would require five years or more for its completion.

By the Whig method, all the desired amendments could be made in less than six months.

The Democrats say, however, that there is but one amendment desired, viz: Free Suffrage. But is this so? What say the landholders? If the present guarantee in our Constitution against an excessive taxation of land is removed by giving to those who now elect the Commoners the right also to elect the Senators, will not landholders ask for an additional amendment to protect them? Certainly they will, and they should have it, in view of the fact that our taxes for State purposes must be greatly increased. Would it be just that the lands in the State, valued at eighty-three millions of dollars, should be left without any guarantee against a burdensome tax, while the slave property, valued at one hundred millions of dollars, is protected? If one is protected, the lands, though less in value, pay two-thirds more tax than slaves. Give Free Suffrage, without providing some equivalent security to the landholder, and what is to prevent the eighty-three millions of dollars worth of land from paying all the increase of taxes necessary for our State Government? This is a subject of great interest to landholders and should be at once considered. If they suffer the power to pass out of their hands without this needed security, it may be well doubted whether they can obtain it afterwards. But if this amendment is made to our constitution, others will be required. Democrats themselves have proposed others—not less than six different ones—which would require, according to their plan, (one at a time,) thirty-six or forty years for their completion. Will the people consent to this? Or rather, if they wish amendments, will they not prefer a Convention, as the wisest, cheapest, and quickest mode of making them?—*Hills. Rec.*

"Let our watch words be, Union, Harmony, Democracy—cast all other issues and considerations to the wind."

"The verdict to be rendered on the 3d of August will be either of condemnation or approval on the course of Pierce and Dobbin.

Standard July 19.

In these two extracts from the Standard are condensed the sum and substance of its appeals to the people. "Union and Harmony," *in support of the party*—" cast all other issues and considerations to the winds!" These are the watch words of the Standard. But are the people ready so to submit? Are there no interests having higher claims to the consideration of the people than the triumph of party?

The public lands, under judicious management, might be a mine of great wealth to all the States, North Carolina included. North Carolina has as just and clear a title to a participation in the benefits to be derived from these lands as any other State. But President Pierce and *Mr. Dobbin* are opposed to all acts that will give her any share of them.

President Pierce has vetoed an act, passed by large majorities in both Houses of Congress, distributing in equitable proportions among all the States, ten millions of acres of the public lands for the benefit of the indigent insane—by which act, if it had become