BRAGG AND VICTORY:

[Correspondence of the N. C. Standard.]

LINCOLNTON, July 6, 1854. Dear Sir: I was with Mr. Bragg at Dallas, and I assure you this part of the West will do its whole duty. Fear not, for the people are with us; and every where the impression made by Bragg is more than favorable, while Dockery is mortifying the in-telligent part of his own party with his disgusting slang and miserable demagogueism. Every Demo-crat is perfectly delighted, all of them declaring their determination to spread themselves till the evening of the 3d of August; while the Whigh are disheartened, and some of them are openly going for Bragg. Let the grape shot of the Standard come on; let trath be proclaimed on the house tops and in the corners of the streets; let the people see that the Whig party is nationally exploded, and that the Democracy is their only help in time of need, and a

glorious victory awaits us! I will here add a few words relative to the speech of Mr. Bragg at Dallas. There was on the 4th instant a very respectable number of the citizens of Gaston County assembled in the Court House, at Dallas, to hear Mr. Bragg, who had an appointment there for that day. About one o'clock, Mr. Bragg commenced his speech. He pronounced in his opening remarks a most beautiful eulogy upon our happy country, and in a chaste and eloquent style alluded to the 4th of July as the birth day of this mighty country. He then for one hour and a half enchained his audience with one of the most clear, argumentative and logical political discourses I have ever had the pleasure of hearing. He showed by facts and arguments conclusive, that the Whig party had now no national existence; that upon the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, the Whig party North had abandoned their political friends in the South, and that they (the Whigs North) had since then coalesced with the abolition party, and were now with the abolitionists waging an open war upon the constitution of the country and the peculiar institution of the South. He triumphantly vindicated President Pierce from the contemptible charge by his opponent and the sordid Whig press, that he had favored freesoilism in his appointments to office; and satisfied all who were not blinded by party that the Democracy of the country, headed by President Pierce, was the only rock of safety upon which the constitution could rest with security; and that the institution of slavery could look in no other direction for assistance and protection against the fanaticism of the North. He showed also, that the Whig party had abandoned all their former issues-that the bank, the tariff, the repeal of the independent Treasury, the abolition of the veto power, once to that party so dear, were now only known as the sorrowful history of the past-all of them have been ostracized; and that there now renained only one single issue, and that only in North Carolina, to wit, "the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands;" and Mr. Bragg showed that this proceeded from one or two reasons, either that the Whig party are now satisfied that they were wrong, or they are satisfied

Mr. Bragg next took up Free Suffrage. He show-ed the justice of that measure to a large body of our fellow-citizens. He showed the consistency of the Democratic party in advocating this important measure; and he showed also the opposition, inconsistency, tergiversation of the Whig party upon it, and satisfied every one that the Democratic party were the only true friends of free suffrage. He next took up internal improvements; he stood upon the Democratic platform; he was a North Carolinian, and desired to see the resources of the State developed, and its prosperity advanced, and that this could only be effected by a judicious system of internal improvement; he was for an extension of the Central Road east and west, and for such other improvements as the necessities of the people may require, se as not · to go beyond the resources of the State, or to endanger its faith and credit. Upon this subject he pleased every one, and by his frankness gave the lie direct to the contemptible charge of dodging. He lastly took up the subject of Distribution, the last plank in the once boasted platform of the Whigs, and before he was done with it, if there was any plank there I could not see it. He showed that it was only a humbug to carry the North Carolina elections; that no other State was making it an issue; that it could not be effected, and that the only proper application of the public lands or their proceeds is to the payment of the public debt, and the defraying of the necessary expenses of the Federal Government, and that was the only way that an equal and equitable distribution could be made, and that by so doing the tariff taxes might be taken from the necessaries of life and the people be enabled to purchase them at much lower prices than they are now compelled to pay. I have not time to give you a full account of Mr. Bragg's most excellent speech. He concluded speech will tell in thunder tones upon the day of election in by rallying the Democracy, and the effects of the

that a majority of the people are opposed to these

measures; either of which reasons would be suffi-

ciently conclusive against a party in a government

where the people are the sovereigns.

THE DISCUSSION AT LINCOLNTON MR. EDITOR: There was a time when the Lincolnton Whigs had some enthusiam for the cause of their espousing. But alas for whiggery! that time has almost gone. Mr. Bragg was treated during his stay here with the greatest cordiality, and must consider himself under obligations to friends and foes for their kindness and attention to him. On the other hand, the General's friends were few and distant; all seemed unwilling to pay him court; and some leading whigs did not so much as attend the Church to hear his ranting thunder. The fact is, Mr. Editor, the well informed Whigs of this place are ashamed of their candidate; and though the most of them will probably give him their votes, they must

think with me, that he is only corporeally fitted for

filling the Gubernatorial Chair. But to the discussion. Mr. Bragg took the lead in point of time (as well as in every other respect) and commenced by proving the Whig party to be dead; that it consists now in negroism at the North, and distributional humbuggery at the South; and that as a great national concern, it has wound up its business, or rather had it wound up, and retired .-He then went on the discussion of the usual topics, handling each one with a master's hand, and satisfying all of the truthfulness of his position. On Free Suffrage he was particularly happy, repelling the Whig assertion that they are the true friends of this Democratic measure, and also undeniably demonstrating that the legislative method is the most practicable, convenient, and economical, and is the one preferred by the Convention of 1835. He treated the subject of Internal Improvement coclly, quietly and so-berly; not making extravagant declarations, which no one could carry into practice, but evincing in all his words those qualities precisely, which will ere long constitute him one of the best Governors North Carolina has ever had. The bauble Distribution he tossed about with just severity, showing it up in every aspect, holding its deformities to view, and at last burying it beneath the mountain of its own absurdity, so deep that nothing more than its deformed gnost may ever rise to gull the credulous, or tickle the fancy of the avaricious. In all of his bearing a-

mong us, Mr. Bragg made an impression the most favorable to himself as a patriot, as a scholar, and as Then rose the General, in all the pomposity of his own Pharisaical self-importance. He set out by insinuating at the fact, that by a misunderstanding at Mr. Bragg's lodgings, ho had been unable to commence his speech till twenty or twenty five minutes after the appointed time. He tried to give currency to the false idea that Mr. Bragg's delay was intentional; and said, that he would for lack of time be compelled to omit much important matter, that would otherwise have been presented. He occupied in fact, just two minutes and half more time than Mr. Bragg; and yet I was forced to conclude that he omitted all the important matter and gave us no ing but trivialties and words. Any attempt to follow him in his windings and twistings would be vain.— I will not make one. The snake must twist when thrown on crackling embers. But some things that he said in his erraticediscourse, the public must and ought to know. There is, as you know, an unfortunate difficulty between the two Candidates, in refernate difficulty between the two Candidates, in reference to a reply Mr. Bragg made to Gen. Dockery's speech in Edenton some time ago. Each candidate has a certificate in support of his own statement of the case. These certificates are signed by citizens of Edenton and vicinity, and I would be gratified if this would come to the notice of Mr. Bragg's sign-

ers. The majority of these gentlemen are Whigs; some of whom voted for Outlaw; some for Scott, and probably some for both. The General first charged these men with being such Whigs as always vot-ed for Democrats: and then declared that the certificate was just as favorable to Mr. Bragg "as a very smart man could posibly write without telling a lie, and the Whig signers of it were known about Edenton as the Corporals Guard!" I believe that I have here quoted his very words, and if not, I am certain this

was his meaning. In another part of his abusive effort, he was eulogizing his favorite topic, the distribution of the public lands; and having gotten himself up into a kind of ecstacy, he triumphantly asserted that a majority of the freemen of North Carolina, Whigs and Democrats are in favor of distribution in their hearts, and, that the Democrats are deterred by the leaders from expressing their views; that if President Pierce, Governor Reid, and the Standard should declare themselves in favor of it, the whole Democratic party in North Carolina would say that they were for it from the beginning, and in less than three months would swear to it. Mr. Editor, would an honestman, or a patriotic Whig, or a sensible office-seeker, make use of such lying absurd language as that? Is such a man to be Governor of the Old North State? Can the sturdy, honest sons of North Carolina consent to give their highest office to such an abusive demagogue as Alfred Dockery? Reason answers, No! I have not time to do justice to Mr. Bragg's very able and conclusive reply. It was short, clear and convincing. It told on all who heard it. I do not pretend to be thorough in my account, but have only attempted to give a faint idea of the most prominent points in the discussion at LINCOLNTON.

We regret that professional engagements rendered our absence from town on Monday necessary. We had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Bragg on Sunday evening, and were glad to learn that his health was much improved, and that he would be able to prosecute the canvass regularly until the campaign is ended. He addressed a goodly number of our citizens in this place on Monday, who were delighted with him; though their expectations were highly raised, he more than realized them. We understand that never did a man get such a skinning as did the redoubtable " tyrant of the sandhills," as Gen. Dockery is familiarly called by his neighbors.

From notes kindly furnished by a friend, we will endeavor for the next issue to write out a full report of the speeches.

We were at Moroe, and were equally gratified to find the impression Mr. Bragg had made in that stronghold of Democracy was most flattering. We are credibly informed that a number of prominent whigs of Union, as well as of Anson and Richmond, will not support Dockery; they know him far too

On Tuesday, the candidates for the Legislature declared themselves;-Messrs. Ashe and Tolson, both Whigs, for the Senate; and Col. Dunn for the Commons. The Whig candidates occupy similar grounds, so far as an avowal of opinions was made. Col. Dunn has repeatedly represented Union and Mecklenburg, and is a staunch and true Demcrat. In his speech declaring himself he briefly discussed the land question-announcing what was the true democratic ground upon this question, and sustained himself by quoting the authority of Jackson, Polk, Calhoun and other republican fathers. He made the subject very clear, and his speech was well received. He has no opposition.

Charlotte Democrat.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN FORSYTH

In pursuance of previous notice, one of the largest and most enthusiastic Democratic Conventions was held in the Court House at Winston, on the 4th of July; when, on motion of Joseph Masten, Philip Barrow, Esq. was called to act as President, and. on motion of Col. A. J. Stafford, R. A. Shultz and E. B. Teague, Esqrs.. were requested to act as Secreta-

The Convention having organized, the delegates of all the districts were called, and found to be represented.

On motion of Col. A. J. Stafford, the President was requested to appoint three members from each district, to draft and report resolutions for the action of the meeting. Agreeably to said motion, the following gentlemen were appointed, to wit: Salem District, Joseph Masten, A. V. Sullivan, Wm. Barrow; Southfork, J. M. Stafford, Samuel Alspaugh, G. Todd: Richmond, Solomon Hunter, and Francis Tate; Bethania, Solomon Transu and Wm. Flynt; Pfafftown, David Shouse, James Henshaw, Robert Church; Yadkin, Dr. F. W. Simpson, Nathaniel Ketner, John Boyer; Broadboy, J. M. Vawter, R. A. Jhultz, John Keller; Deep River, G. W. Wilson, John Watson, E. B. Teague; Belew's Creek, Moses Barrow, J. E. Clayton, Thomas Sullivan; Buffalo, John Clayton, Sr., G. R. Moore, Francis Morris; Old Town, John Styres, Henry Shouse and Wm. Beck; Middlefork, John Masten, Coeman Jenkins, Levi Crews; who, after retiring for a short time, returned and reported through their chairman, Joseph

Masten, the following preample and resolutions: Whereas, we, the committee, having duly considered the object of this convention, which is to nominate suitable persons to represent Forsyth County in the House of Commons in the next General Assembly of North Carolina; and whereas it behooves us as the representatives of the constituencies of our respective Districts to present to the voters Democrats good and true, who are devotedly attached to the principles of our party, and fearless of bearing through the approaching campaign the untarnished banner of Democracy. Therefore

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in

the patriotism, intelligence and Democracy of Jesse A. Waugh and Allen Flynt, Esqrs., and recommend them as suitable candidates for the House of Commons, and worthy of the support of the Democracy of Forsyth.

Resolved. That we will pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure their election. Resolved, That we do cordially approve of and

emphatically endorso the plat form adopted by the

Democratic State Convention of 19th April last. Resolved, That in Thomas Bragg, Esq., the Democratic nominee for Governor of North Carolina, of the County of Northampton, we hail a bold, fearless, and unswerving Democrat-one devotedly attached to our principles, and the best principles of the whole State; and that we will use all honorable means to secure his election, and elevate him to the highest office in the gift of the freemen of the good old North

Resolved, That we approve of the veto of the Indigent Insane bill by Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, as purely Democratic, and warranted by the Constitution of the U. States.

Resolved, That the Democratic representatives both North and South, are entitled to the most sincere esteem and congratulations of our confederacy, for their ardent support in the late Congress of the United States, of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, establishing finally the great fundamental principle of Democracy, the right of popular government.

When, on motion of William Barrow, Esq., a committee of three, composed of John M. Stafford, A. V. Sullivan, and Henry Shouse, Esqs., was appointed to wait on Messrs. Waugh and Flynt and inform them of their nomination, -who returned in a few minutes, when the resolutions were read.

Whereupon, Jesse A. Waugh rose and made one of his best speeches, accepting the nomination and pledging himself to carry through the Democratic banner, if the party would stand by their candi-

Allen Flynt then arose, and although not an orator, but a plain old farmer, made a few most excellent remarks, pledging himself as one of the nominees, to use all means as a gentleman, to carry the wishes of his party triumphantly through this campaign, and secure the Democratic ticket.

Several other gentlemen were called upon, who ded in the warmest terms, pledging themselves and calling upon all good Democrats to stand by thier

When, on motion, a copy of the proceedings of this meeting was ordered to be sent to the Editors of the People's Press, with a request that the North Carolina Standard publish the same. On motion, the thanks of this meeting were tendered to the President and Secretaries, and the meeting adjourned, with the brightest prospects and best of

PHILIP BARROW, Pres't.

R. A. SHULTZ, | Sect's, B. B. TEAGUE,

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 8. The Senate was not in session to-day. House of Representatives.

A number of private bills were referred to the appropriate committees, and two of the same char-On motion of Mr. Thurston, the house resolved it-

self into a committee of the whole on the private

The bill to extend the patent of Samuel Colt for mprovement in fire-arms was taken up. [It author ises the commissioner of patents to grant to him, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, from the twenty-fifth of February, 1857, for the term of seven years thereafter, the full and exclusive right and privilege of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his improvement in fire-arms, a description and specification whereof are contained in the schedule annexed to letters patent issued to said Colt, on the 25th of February, 1836, and extended to the 25th February, 1857, by the commissioner of patents; provided that the government of the United States shall have at all time full right to make and manufacture the said fire-arms, according to said patent, in all their own armories,

for military and naval purposes.]

Mr. Clingman said, that before a vote should be taken on this bill, he desired there should be a call of the House. From the extraordinary means resorted to, he had no doubt but that very large sums of money have been offered to induce gentlemen either to vote for the bill or absent themselves if they could not do so. He had, however, no reason to suppose that any gentleman had been influenced by such

considerations. Mr. Pratt wished to know of the gentleman what

reason he had to make that charge. Mr. Clingman had no objection to the gentleman asking the question. If the House should think proper to raise a committee of investigation he would pe ready to give an answer. No sum had been offered to him, nor did he say money had been offered to members themselves; but, from facts obtained in three different ways, and from gentlemen wholly reliable, he had no doubt of the fact that money has been offered to very near friends of members. It was well known that Congress had suffered from allegations of this sort, and therefore he thought it would be very well to have a call of the House before taking the vote. There was no color, reason, or pretext for the passage of the measure.

Mr. Seward said the gentleman should give the names and facts, if members have been offered mon-

ey to vote for this bill. Mr. Clingman remarked he had stated distinctly that money might have been offered to particular friends of members. If the gentleman wanted to raise a committee of enquiry, he (Mr. Clingman) would be ready to communicate what he had heard from two members of Congress, and what he had learned from other sources.

Mr. Seward-If a gentleman knows of such proceedings, and does not expose them, he stands condemned before the judgment of the country.

Mr. Clingman-Raise a committee. Mr. Seward.-It is unnecessary to do that, as I understood the gentleman to say large sums have been offered to members, either not to vote for the bill or absent themselves. Mr. Clingman.-I do not say money has been of-

fered to members, but to individuals who are supposed to have influence over them. Mr. Seward repeated there was no occasion for a special committee.

Mr. Letcher gave notice that, as soon as the committee should rise he would offer a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire whether money other illegal and improper means have been resorted to with a view to procure the passage of the bill extending the patent of Samuel Colt for seven years, or whether money, or other illegal and improper means, have been used to procure the passage of other bills through Congress.

Mr. Stevens, of Michigan, in advocating the measure, asked why all this opposition to the extension of the patent? And why did the geutleman from North Carolina (Mr. Clingman) make remarks reflecting on the honor and integrity of this House; that large sums of money have been offered, directly or indirectly, to influence their votes? God forbid that he should express any doubt as to the gentleman's honesty; but surely, from all the evidence before this House, the gentleman from North Carolina has had his virtue tempted as other gentlemen who are in favor of this bill have had their virtue

Mr. Bliss, in allusion to the remarks of Mr. Clingman, said that this bill came before the House with more than ordinary fairness, and that there was no reason for supposing any dishonesty had been ex-ercised concerning it. He expressed his views in favor of the measure.

Mr. Zollicoffer said he had listened with regret to the remarks of Mr. Clingman, implying corruption against members. There was not a gentleman here but whose reputation is involved in the insinuation. It was due to the House and the country that there should be an investigation into the charges. He, therefore, suggested that the committee rise, with a view of reporting in favor of postponing action on the bill until a future day.

Mr. Letcher remarked that nobody either repre senting Mr. Colt or the other side had said anything to him on this subject, He had made up his opin ion on this and similar applications on the principle that special legislation has become the curse of the

Without coming to a conclusion on the subject.

Mr. Letcher introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed to inquire whether money has been offered to members, or other illegal or improper means used to induce members to aid in securing the passage or defeat of the bill to extend Colt's patent for seven years, and also, whether money has been offered to members, or other illegal or improper means used either directly or indirectly to secure the passage or defeat of any bill through Congress; and that said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, with authority to examine witlesses on oath

Mr. Jones, of Louisiana, moved that the resolution be laid on the table; but the motion did not prevail It was then passed.

The Speaker subsequently appointed the following named gentlemen as the committee: Messrs. Letcher, Thurston, Clingman, Elliott, of Massachusetts, Eddy, Cutting and Zollicoffer. The House adj'd

CONGRESS-MONDAY. SENATE.—The bill constituting Tuscumbia, in Alabama, a port of delivery, and the bill authorizing the survey of a tract of land in the Territory of Minnesota, belonging to Half-breeds and the Sioux na tion of Indians, were considered and passed.

The homestead bill was taken up and debated un til nearly four o'clock; and, after an executive ses

House of Representatives. The Speaker laid before the House, from the Treasury Department, a memorial from merchants and others of San Francisco, asking for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erec tion of a custom-house building in that city; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. On motion of Mr. Clingman that gentleman was excused from serving on the "Colt-patent" select committee. The joint resolution increasing the pay of the persons employed in the legislative department of government twenty per cent. was passed by a vote of 120 to 52. The bill appropriating \$140,000 for the improvement of Cape Fear river passed by a vote of 110 to 28. On motion of Mr. Houston, the House agreed to confine all debate in Committee of the Whole, during the remainder of the session, to the subject under consideration. On motion of Mr. Phillips, the House agreed to meet, on and after to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a. m. Pending the question on the consideration of an Iowa Railroad bill, the House rdjourned.

THE ELOQUENCE OF DESPAIR. An editor out wes thus winds up a "call" upon delinquent debtors: When the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, amid the terrible realities of approaching judgment, how will each heart leap as it is asked the momentous question. " How much owest thou the printer?"-It will be a cheering interrogation to those who have paid, but to those who have not what terror must it strike to their souls? Be ye therefore wise, redeeming time, for in such an hour as ye think not, the question must come.

Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!



RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR: THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY. Democratic Republican Ticket for Wake.

> FOR THE SENATE: GASTON H. WILDER. FOR THE COVMONS: NATHANIEL G. RAND, ALSEY HUNTER, WILSON W. WHITAKER.

BRAGG TICKETS, Will be sent in any quantity free of charge, Send in your orders.

Southern Rights and Democracy! Brother Democrats! the election is close at hand.

Rally for Bragg and Free Suffrage !

The opposition will make desperate efforts in nearly all the Counties for the Legislature, and they will leave no means untried to elect their candidate for Governor. If we should fail to turn out in full force, defeat may be the result. We are all confident, it is true, of success, but there is danger in over-con-

Let us work, then, as if the result depended upon the individual exertions of each Democrat. Let us not only command victory, but deserve it by our energy, our ardor, our watchfulness. Be prepared at all points against the falsehoods and misrepresentations which may be started against our candidates on the eve of the election-take nothing for granted which they may allege, but demand the proof, and charge home on them before the people their unscrupulous conduct, their want of principles, their opposition to Free Suffrage, their advocacy of a Convention, and their continued affiliation with the Freesoil Whigs of the North. Court full and free discussion, and let the people judge between you and these Federal leaders. The people—the people will do right. Only give them the facts, and all will be

Remember, brother Democrats, the important retinued ascendancy of Democratic principles in our State councils, and two United States Senators. It involves also a judicious and progressive system of internal improvements, with justice to all parts of the State; it involves the question whether all free white men shall be placed on an equal footing at the ballot-box; it involves the question whether the clamor for a Convention, so injurious to a spirit of harmony and concord between the people of the East and West, shall be prolonged; it involves the question whether a man of ability and fitted for the post shall be elected Governor, or whether one shall be called to that post, who is deficient in natural talents and unqualified for the proper discharge of the duties of the office.

What say you, friends? Are you ail ready? Wil you not all devote yourselves to this noble work from this until the election? And above all, will you not be out on that day in full force, prepared to labor for your candidates for the Assembly and for the gallant Bragg? He is doing his duty manfully in the West-a "little more grape" from this battery, and then from that, and a shower of "grape" along the lines, and the day will be ours.

Let it never, never be said that we had victory within our grasp and lost it by apathy and indiffer-

We appeal especially to the strong Democratic Counties-to Edgecombe, Nash, Caswell, New Hanover, Onslow, Person, Cumberland, Wayne, Wake, Duplin, Warren, Franklin, Currituck, Rockingham, Cleaveland, Gaston, Catawba, Union and Yancey to give to the cause the advantage of their fullest vote. At least one thousand votes can be saved by proper efforts in these Counties-saved, we say, for when a Democrat neglects, from whatever cause, to go to the polls, his vote is lost. Remember that-every vote thus lost throws our candidate for Governor behind. We may be strong-we are, but elections are uncertain, and we have no strength to spare. The battle, all things being even, results ever for those who go most earnestly and unitedly through the fight. Fortune is sure to favor the active, the ardent, the true.

Let us all, then, determine not only to devote our energies to the cause from this until the 3d of August, but to go to the polls-to induce our neighbors and friends to go along with us, and remain there until susset, laboring for correct principles and the success of all our candidates. Let us perform our whole duty, and leave consequences to themselves. Do this, and the proud, high, commanding position attained by the State under Democratic influences will be maintained; do this, and the sun of the 3d of August, as it casts its beams on the folds of our glorious banner, will look down upon hosts of freedom banded together as one man in defence of their rights, and well assured of a signal, brilliant, and overwhelming victory.

DROWNED. We regret to learn that Capt. John Simons, of this County, was drowned on Monday evening, the 10th instant, in Hare Snipe Creek, near Hayes' mills. He was returning from the prencinct meeting at Spikes', when the accident occurred. Alsey Hunter, Esq., had a narrow escape on the same Creek; in attempting to cross the ford his horse and buggy were carried some distance down the stream before he could extricate himself.

The Editor of the Register indulges in language in his last issue with reference to the Editor of this paper, which is the language of a blackguard. The Editor of that paper excels in that department; we shall not attempt to imitate or follow him in this

The present excellent Sheriff of Wake County has opposition, it appears, in Maj. Willie D. Jones, Whig. We have yet to hear of any reason why Mr. High should not be re-elected. Let his friends stand by him as in former contests, and his success is cer-

THE PUBLIC DEBT. From the report of the Register of the United States Treasury, we learn that the whole amount of debt of all kinds outstanding, on the 1st of July, was \$47,180,505 05.

FREE SUFFRAGE-THE REGISTER.

The Register says, in advocating a Convention, that "at all events Free Suffrage would be secured" by such a body. Why, when did the Register become the advocate of Free Suffrage? That paper has been opposing it ever since 1848, declaring that it was agrarian-that it would array the poor against the rich, and that, of itself, it would amount to nothing substantial. It supported Gov. Manly, who ridiculed it in all conceivable ways; it supported Mr. Kerr, and urged that he was "a better Free Suffrage man" than Gov. Reid, not because he was for the issue by itself, but for a change of the basis at the same time; and it has lost no occasion, while justifying the Federalists of the last Legislature for defeating it, to hold it up as a "humbug" and as "Reid's hobby." If the Editor has at last become convinced that Free Suffrage is just and right, and that the people ought to have it, let him say so frankly-let him express regret for his opposition to it heretofore, and take his stand boldly with those who are struggling to establish it. But the Editor wants a limited Convention. How

is such a body to be called? The Constitution pro-

vides that two-thirds of the whole representation in the General Assembly may call "a Convention." Well, then, what is "a Convention"? Is it not, necessarily, an embodiment of the sovereign power; and who can limit the sovereign? Can the Legislature, which is subordinate in power to a Convention, and not sovereign, do it? We cannot see how. But, replies the Register, the Legislature of 1834 limited the Convention of 1835. We deny it; the people put limits to that body, and not the Assembly. Under the old Constitution no provision existed eitherforcalling a Convention or for amending the instrument by legislative enactment; and an act was passed calling that of 1835, with limits prescribed in the act, which act, having been submitted to the people, was approved by them. In the absence of power, the Legislature consulted the sovereign, and the sovereign responded approving the course suggested by that body The Convention of 1835, sacing the inconvenience which had existed under the old instrument, provided in the new for amendments in two ways-on by the Legislature and the popular sanction, and the other by a Convention. But, says the Register, the people having, according to your admission, prescribed limits in 1835, they can do it again. Let us see how this is: A bill passes providing for such a body with prescribed limits, but calling it only in case the people approve it at the polls. What would the people say? Would not their answer to the Assembly be, who authorized you to consult us in this matter? We have not bound ourselves by our organic law to vote upon any such proposition-it is irregular, and not warranted by the instrument; it is your duty, if you think fit, to call a Convention, as we have authorized you to do, without limits or restrictions we have already, in the Legislature, a limited Convention, for if we are not content with the amendments you may make, we can reject them; and inasmuch as we have provided for a Convention, without saying it may be limited, we know of no right in you to propose to us, when we meet as sovereigns; to set bounds to our own powers. We reject your proposition-it is unconstitutional-it is disrespectful, because it proposes to tie us up and take care of us; it shows a disposition on your part to evade responsibility; and we warn you, by our regard for our repose and by the high importance we attach to our organic law, either to call a Convention, or to pass measures of amendment by a three-fifths and twothirds vote and submit them to us, as that organic law provides, or cease these movements looking to limits and restrictions on us.

Suppose, however, the Legislature should authorize directly a limited Convention, without submitting the matter to the people-would not the lack of power be still more apparent? Will the Register contend that the inferior power can restrain the su-

We have no idea that even "Free Suffrage can be secured" by a Convention composed of a decided majority of Federalists. The only hope of obtaining it is by legislative enactment and through the instrumentality of the Democratic party. If Gen. Dockery should be elected, the measure will be greatly retarded; but if Mr. Bragg should be, as we feel quite confident he will, it will be placed once more on grounds which will ensure it in Constitutional time to the people of the State.

The Fayetteville Argus is pleased to make comparisons between Mr. Clingman and Gov. Reid and Mr. Badger, to the disparagement of the former gentlemen. Mr. Badger is a profound lawyer, a fluent and graceful speaker, and his mind is deeply imbued with a spirit of the classics ancient and modern; but he deals quite as much in language as in ideas, is more of a sophist than logician; and though he has been engaged in politics many years, he is yet sadly deficient in the information, sagacity, and sound common sense essential to a statesman. Governor Reid and Mr. Clingman are statesmen. Mr. Clingman's powers of analysis are stronger than those of Mr. Badger-he reasons more connectedly than Mr. B. does -he is better acquainted with the nature of our government, entertains sounder views as to its objects and the limits of its powers, and he sustains himself with more force and success as a public man than Mr. Badger has ever shown himself capable of doing. Gov. Reid has reason-Mr. Badger has imagination; Gov. Reid grasps ideas, and forms a judgment which is seldom at fault-Mr. Badger deals often in the illusory, and is more or less unsustained in his opinions by the events with reference to which these opinions are formed; Gov. Reid is discreet and wise-Mr. Badger is cautious, artificial, and rarely up with the requirements or temper of the times; Mr. Badger is the meteor, which coruscates and dazzles-Gov. Reid, by his actions and the manifestations of his mind, is like the steady beams of the sun which dispense light and at the same time give life to what they touch.

The Argus is mistaken in his estimate of these men. We know something of them all; and we feel sure that neither Gov. Reid nor Mr. Clingman will suffer by a comparison with Mr. Badger. Their friends, it is true, have claimed less for them than Mr. Badger's have uniformly claimed for him; but this does not affect the difference between the ...- a difference between the ornamental and the solid. which is founded, perhaps, in the very natures of the men, modified more or less by their education. modes of thought, and habits of life.

The day has gone by in North Carolina when the e word of a Whig Editor can make a great ma LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. The Asia arrived at New

York on Wednesday, bringing latest dates from Eu-No material change in the positions of the belligerent powers of Europe.

Breadstuffs had declined-cotton was firm and ac-

The latest Havana dates are to the 8th inst. More Spanish troops are arriving on the island. The cholers was raging at Key West.

MR. GRAHAM, THE FEDERALIST Gov. Graham, now the Federal Candidate for the Senate in Orange, was a member of the Senate the United States during the famous extra see ion of 1841, and co-opertaed generally with the Federal leaders of that day in all their forts to create a National Bank, and make the States dependent on the General Government by distribution ting the proceeds of the sales of the public lands He voted for the distribution act of that session which the new States got each five hundred the sand acres of the lands and ten per cent. upon the sales over and above the old States; and he also voted for a provise to the act te the effect that distribu tion-should cease in case the Tariff should be raised above twenty per cent. For proof of this see Sen ate journal of 1841, page 212. The Tariff was raised, by the Federal party, above twenty per cent. and distribution ceased, North Carolina having received only some twenty thousand dollars, while the new States got their lands above referred to, and lands of the best kind, too, for they were permitted to select such as they might prefer; and they also received the ten per cent. on the sales. This is one specimen of Gov. Graham's regard for the interests of the old States.

He also voted, in 1843, to lay on the table the following Resolutions introduced by Mr. McDuffles "Resolved, That the government of the United States has no constitutional power to assume the debts, contracted by the States for their own proper purposes, by the issue of stock, whatever fund may be pledged for the payment of the interest or prin-

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for this govern ment thus to assume the aforesaid debts."

For proof of this see Senate journal, 1843, page 194. His vote to lay on the table was in substance a vote against the Resolutions. Here, then, we see Gov. Graham standing on the old Hamiltonian Fed. eral platforms of dividing money to the States and of assuming their debts by the General Government We need not dwell upon the danger, the enormity of such a doctrine. It would be fatal, if carried into practice, to the rights of the States, and consequent. ly to the permanency and harmony of the Union as

established by our ancestors. Under the old Constitution of North Carolina, the Governor was elected annually by the Legislature: but in 1835 the Constitution was amended, and, among other things, it was provided that this important right should be thenceforth exercised by the people. In 1834 a bill passed the Legislature providing for a Convention to make alterations in the Constitution; and Gov. Graham was a member of that Legislature. When this bill was pending before the House, it was moved by Mr. Outlaw, of Bertie now a candidate for the Commons in that County, to strike out of said bill "that clause in the 13th section providing for the election of Governor of the State by the free white men thereof," and the question thereon was decided in the negative, yeas 35. navs 94- William A. Graham voting to strike out For proof of this, see journal of the House of Commons, session of 1834, page 220. So if Mr. Graham had had his way the people of North Carolina would not have been in the enjoyment, as they now are, of the right of voting for their own Governor! Another evi lence of his Federalism and of his distrust of the

James K. Polk was a native of North Carolina. and graduated at Chapel Hill. In 1846, while President of the United States, he paid a visit to this State, and stopped in Raleigh on his way to the University. William A. Graham was then Governor. Such was his dislike of the President, and such his bitterness as a Federalist, that he took no part in receiving him at this place, and did not even visit him at his lodgings until within a short time of his leaving for Chapel Hill. His coldness towards the President was a matter of common remark; and it is doubted now, as it was then, whether he would have called upon him at all but for the fact that he, Gov. Graham, was by virtue of his office President of the Board of Trustees, and he knew he could not well avoid meeting him at Chapel Hill. Another evidence of the strength of his prejudices, and of

his bitter dislike of Democrats. William A. Graham was Governor of North Carolina during the war with Mexico. He was opposed to that war, questioned its constitutionality and justice, and sided with the Federal leaders in the Legislature who voted that Mexico was in the right and the United States in the wrong; and he also agreed with these Federal members in not voting money to purchase blankets and other necessaries for the North Carolina volunteers, unless they could pass, along with the Resolution appropriating this money, a proviso to the effect that the war was unconstitutionally and unjustly begun. Is there one of these volunteers in Orange who will not remember him at the

We take it for granted that, with his sentiments in regard to the people, he is opposed to Free Suffrage. One who could vote to keep the people from electing their own Governor, can scarcely be counted upon as the friend of a measure to place all free white men on an equal footing at the ballot-box.

VETO SUSTAINED. The Senate, on the 6th inst., sustained the veto of the indigent insane land bill by vote of 26 to 21. It is confidently asserted by many who approve of the veto of the President, that he will sign the homestead bill should it pass the Senate, and it is believed that it will most certainly Raleigh Star. pass that body.

President Pierce will not, in our opinion-and we base the opinion on authority entirely satisfactorygive his sanction to the Homestead bill. It may pass the Senate, but will not be permitted to become a law. President Pierce believes the true policy is to "hold" the lands, and manage them as a "prudent proprietor" would his own lands; and he will adhere unshrinkingly to this position. He has been fully equal, on all occasions thus far, to the great duties and responsibilities of his station. Every act of his, whether in regard to the domestic or foreign policy of the country, has been such as to increase the confidence of his friends and command the approval of many of his opponents. The lands will be 'held," and not squandered as they were under Mr. Fillmore's administration.

The best lever for raising society is education.

True enough-and yet you are endeavoring to make a Governor out of a man who has been some twenty-five years at school and is not yet educated. Will he ever be? Gen. Dockery's chances for obtaining an education were quite as good as those of the Editor of the Argus; the people can see for themselves the difference between the men. By the way, did not the Editor of that paper write General Dockery's letter of acceptance? Is he not a Blissful adjunct of this General, as another Colonel, but of the regular line, was of another General?

OLD POINT. A letter from Old Point Comfort states that it is very gay, and that there is a very large company there. It is added, that owing to the great crowd on the 4th inst., 200 persons slept in the ball room.

We learn that there are from two to three hundred persons also at Hampto