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From the Raleigh Standard.

DEMOCRATIC State Convention.

The Delegates to the Democratic State Convention assembled in the Commons Hall, Raleigh, on Thursday the 13th of June, at 12 o'clock, M., and on motion of Mr. Exum of Wayne, the Hon Asa Biggs of Martin, was called to the Chair, and on motion of Mr. Shepherd of Cumberland, James Fulton of New Hanover, William W. Holden of Wake, were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion, the Counties were called, and the Delegates came forward and enrolled their names as follows:

Alamance—Dr D A Montgomery Dr Gaston D Cobb George Patterson Henry Fogleman and Capt Benj Hurdle

Cumberland—Robert Strange Murphy V Jones Warren Winslow Iesse G Shepherd P Taylor A C Dewer D J Mcalister William H Bayne D G McDuffee

Chatham—Dr Robert Foshee

Columbus—William W Holden (Alternate)

Caswell—Samuel P Pill Capt George Williamson Z A Patillo Maj John A Graves Thomas S Poore Richard J Smith J T Bailey Nathaniel J Palmer and G N Thompson

Duplin—William E Hill

Edgecombe—James S Battle L D Pender Jas Carney and Irvin Thigpen

Guilford—Rob't P Dick and Wilson S Hill Jr

Greene—E G Speight and Dr D W G Ward

Granville—John S Eaton W R White T O McClanahan and Dr Kennon

Halifax—B F Whitaker and J R Mason

Hyde—Peters P Spencer

Johnston—David Carrington Lunceford Richardson Linn B Sanders John H Kennedy and J W B Watson

Lincoln Gaston and Catawba—R M Saunders Perrin Busbee and Wm W Holden (Alternates)

Lenoir—John L Lee and George Jones

Mecklenburg—Green W Caldwell

Moore—J L Bryan

Montgomery—Dr C Peacock and W M Peacock

Martin—Asa Biggs

Nash—Gen G E B Singeltary David A McDaniel Benj Mann T G A Cooper L N B Battle and Thomas M Arrington

New Hanover—James Fulton

Northampton—Gen Thos J Person and John W Pugh

Onslow—J F Spicer and L W Humphreys

Orange—William N Pratt

Person—C S Winstead Samuel Jacobs and George W Brooks

Richmond—Daniel McNeill and William Powell

Robeson—John W Powell and Wm McNeill Jr

Rockingham—Robert P Dick and Samuel P Hill (Alternates)

Rowan—Dr E W Brown

Sampson—Matthew J Faison Thomas Holmes J D Melvin James S Mathis Isaac Boykin Thomas J Boykin and S E Williams

Stokes—Henry Brooks

Surry—Robert P Dick (Alternate)

Union—Green W Caldwell

Warren—Henry Harris

Wake—Romulus M Saunders James B Shepard Duncan K McRae L O B Branch Moses A Bledsoe Burwell Rollins Col Willis Whitaker Simon Smith Wm R Poole William H Jones Dr J J W Tucker O L Burch J J Biggs Jere Nixon W W Holden John B Johns Isaac H Rogers Wm A Allen Dr W R Scott Paschal B Butt Col Thomas G Whitaker Perrin Busbee Maj William J Clarke and Benj B Smith

Wayne—John Exum John V Sherard William Robinson and Thomas Ruffin Jr

On motion a Committee was directed to be appointed one from each Congressional District represented to report permanent officers for the Convention The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen Messrs E W Brown William Powell Wilson S Hill Jr Dr D A Montgomery Duncan K McRae John F Spicer Edwin G Speight and General Thomas J Person

On motion the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock P M

Three o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met according to adjournment, Col. Biggs, of Martin, in the Chair.

Mr McRae, of Wake, from the Committee appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention, reported as President thereof the Hon. Robert Strange, of Cumberland; which report was unanimously concurred in.

Judge Strange was then conducted to the Chair by Mr. Hill of Caswell, and Gen. Singletary of Nash, whence he returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in an eloquent and impressive manner.

Mr. McRae, from the same Committee, reported the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents of the Convention: John S. Eaton, Esq., of Granville, Hon. G W. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, John Exum, Esq., of Wayne, and James S. Battle, Esq., of Edgecombe. The report was unanimously concurred in, and these gentlemen were conducted to their seats by Col. Biggs and Mr. Dick.

Mr. McRae, from the same Committee, reported as secretaries of the Convention: Wm. H Bayne of Cumberland, Wm. H. Jones and Wm. W. Holden of Wake; which report was also unanimously concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Burch, Mr Ira Beckwith of Wake, was appointed Doorkeeper to this Convention.

On motion of Gen. Person, the rules of the House of Commons, as far as applicable, were adopted for the government of this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Dick, it was resolved to raise a Committee of two from each Congressional District represented, to report Resolutions and business for the consideration and action of this body; and on motion of Mr. Bayne, the Delegates from the representative Districts were requested to present to the Chairman the names of gentlemen to act on this Committee.—The following gentlemen were appointed:

2d District Dr E W Brown
3d M Peacock Dan'l McNeill
4th Rob't P Dick Wilson S Hill Jr
5th Samuel P Hill, Dr Robert Fooshee
6th James B Shepard G E B Singeltary
7th Jesse G Shepherd James Fulton
8th Edwin G Speight Wm Robinson
9th Asa Biggs Thomas J Person

On motion, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, ten o'clock.

Friday, June 14th.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

Col Biggs, from the Committee appointed to prepare Resolutions and other matter for the consideration of the Convention, reported as follows:

Resolved by this Convention, That our confidence in our principles as a party is not only undiminished, but strengthened; and that we are encouraged by past events as well as by the prospects of the future, still to adhere to those principles, and to press them on the attention and consideration of the people generally, as best calculated to carry out the views of the founders of our liberties and secure the rights of man.

2. *Resolved*, That after months of experience, we feel constrained to disapprove, in the most decided terms, of the Administration of Gen. Taylor; that we regard the President himself as having failed in the discharge of his high functions, by committing them to his Cabinet—a course wholly unprecedented; that by his course on the Slavery question he has contributed and is now contributing, as Mr. Clay himself has shown, to produce discord and agitation in the country, instead of concord and harmony; and that his course, from first to last, has realized the predictions of evil destined to flow from it which were made in the campaign by the Democratic party.

3. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States as formed by our forefathers, is dearer to us than every thing else, besides our vital interests and honor; that we will cherish it and stand by it, so long as it realizes in its operations the design of those who founded its equals; but that, while we thus yield to none in our attachment to it, we are still determined, happen what may, to resist all palpable violations of the constitution, and all attempts to wield the Government by a mere sectional majority, to the injury and degradation of the Southern people.

And whereas, There are questions of an exciting and agitating character, now pending before the Congress of the United States, growing out of the long-continued and oft repeated aggressions of the North upon Southern rights; and whereas, the agitation of these questions is fraught with imminent peril to the Union of these States; and whereas, it is greatly to be desired by every lover of his country, that an amicable settlement of all of them should be made, so that while the honor and dignity of the South are preserved, peace and harmony should be restored to the whole confederacy; therefore

4. *Resolved*, That in common with a large portion of the people of this State and of the South, we desire the full and perfect settlement of all the agitating questions which now distract the country; we desire their settlement upon a basis of equal right and justice to all and every portion of the Union.

5. *Resolved*, That the "peculiar plan" originated and persisted in by the President and his cabinet, will not have the effect of promoting harmony and concord, but leaves the Territorial questions unsettled, the door of agitation wide open, and the Union still involved in excitement and peril.

6. *Resolved*, That this continued persistence of President Taylor and his cabinet in his "peculiar plan," is one out of many violations of his pledges given before his election—is a direct and unwarranted interference with, and an attempt to forestall the action of Congress; and is not in accordance with the proper duty of an American Executive.

7. *Resolved*, That the Compromise, known as the Missouri Compromise, was adopted in a spirit of mutual concession and conciliation; and though the South feels that it detracts from her constitutional rights, yet for their love of the Union, this Convention is willing to abide by it, and would cheerfully see all the distracting questions settled on this basis.

8. *Resolved*, That an amendment to the Constitution of this State ought to be made, abolishing the land qualification for electors of Senators; and that the people ought to be permitted to elect the Judges for a term of years.

9. *Resolved*, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability, integrity, and sound principles of the Hon David S Reid, of the county of Rockingham; that his self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause in the canvass of 1848, deserves our highest praise and heartiest thanks; and we hereby again unanimously recommend him to the people as a proper candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina at the ensuing election.

The Resolutions were read one by one, and unanimously adopted amid loud and prolonged applause.

Gen. Saunders was then called upon from all parts of the house, and he came forward and addressed the Convention for more than an hour in a most able, effective, and eloquent manner. He concluded by offering the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As in the opinion of this Convention, That the Slavery question is one of principle, and not of party; that the rights of the South are to be maintained, and the Constitution and the Union of the States preserved; and in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "if there be any amongst us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its Republican forms, let them stand as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left to combat it."

The Hon. Green W. Caldwell was called on and spoke briefly, expressing his cordial approval of the Resolutions and the action of the Convention.

On motion it was resolved, that the Presiding officers of this Convention communicate to the Hon. David S. Reid his unanimous nomination for the office of Governor, and express to him in behalf of all the members of this body their request that he accept said nomination.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, of Cumberland, it was ordered that the usual Democratic State Committee be appointed, two from each Congressional District, upon the suggestion of names by the Delegates from the respective Districts.

Maj. William J. Clark, in response to a call, addressed the Convention in a forcible and eloquent manner; after which Mr. Shepard, of Wake, was called out, but declined to speak on account of a cold and sore throat.

Mr. McRae was then called for, and spoke for upwards of an hour, with his accustomed warmth, clearness, and ability.

In response to a call, Mr. Shepherd, of Cumberland, addressed the Convention briefly, but ably and effectively.

On motion of Mr Dick, the thanks of the Convention were unanimously tendered to Gen Saunders, for the very able and eloquent Speech with which he had favored this body.

The following Resolution, introduced by General Saunders, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries of the Convention for their able and faithful discharge of duty; and also to the Committee on Resolutions for the admirable and very satisfactory manner in which they have performed the task assigned them.

The President of the Convention then rose, and spoke in animating and eloquent terms of the prospects of the party, and of the confidence with which they would enter upon the pending campaign. He paid a high compliment to Col. Reid, the nominee of the Democracy, and so heartily made upon him.

Col. Biggs, in rising to move an adjournment *sine die*, took occasion to say to those in the opposite party, who counted on divisions among the Democrats, that they would be disappointed; that the Democrats, in all portions of the State, would rally as one man to the support of Col. Reid.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Robert Strange, President.

John S. Eaton, Green W. Caldwell, John Exum, James S. Battle, *Vice Pres'ts.*

William H. Bayne, William H. Jones, William W. Holden, *Secretaries.*

From the Wilmington Journal.

A Troop of Gatphins.—The Washing Union makes a catalogue of the claims refused by former Cabinets and granted by the present. These are:

"The Francia Claim," originated in 1810, rotten in the beginning, and refused by every administration since—by Clay in 1826, among others—now it is paid—principal $12,775, with interest for 50 years, at six per cent., about $40,000.

"The Benson Claim," less than ten years old, rejected by Tyler and the other administrations, allowed and paid. Amount not stated.

"The Barron Claim." $40,000, refused by former administrations—granted by this—now under investigation of Congress.

"The Ewing Claim," $77.000, for goods sold the Menominee Indians, refused by Gov. Marcy and Mr. Medil—under investigation.

"The Alabama Claim," $80.000, resuscitated by Meredth, and paid by him

"The Allen Claim," only $5,500 paid to J. M. Allen, of Cleveland, for two months' services collecting rents of mineral lands in Lake Superior.

These, with the Mammoth Galphin included, amount in the aggregate to a million of dollars, paid by cabinet officers, without warrant or authority of law.

Emigrating Negroes.—A body of free people of color, thirty in number, men, women and children, from Perquimans county, N. C., destination Indiana, reached here yesterday, in the steamer Herald, from Norfolk. They were all free born except one old man, whose master manumitted him that he might accompany his wife.—*Baltimore Sun, 6th inst.*

Rising of the Negroes.—An arrival at New York from Porto Rico, brings the intelligence that on the 10th of May the city of St. Pierri on the island of Martinique, was set on fire. Soon after, it was discovered that the negroes had risen against the whites. The firing of the city was supposed to have been the signal for a general insurrection and massacre. About one hundred houses were burnt. the negroes then surrounded the city and commenced perpetrating the most horrid excesses All the white citizens, capable of bearing arms, have been called out, and the city immediately put under martial law.

The case of Dr. John W. Webster. Boston, June 18.—In the Supreme Judicial Court this morning, Chief Justice Shaw pronounced the decision of the court on the petition of Professor Webster for a writ of error. The court refused to grant the petition, and the case remains as before There is little probability of the prisoner's escaping the execution of his awful sentence.

Light and Heat from Water.—The discovery of Mr. Payne outdoes all the wonders of this age of marvels, and realize the most extraordinary visions. The *fact* that, by decomposing water, fire and light have been produced, is attested by living witnesses, one of whom is Burritt, the "learned Blacksmith;" while the uses to which the new discovery can be applied, are readily suggested are alike numerous and important. The imagination is feeble to comprehend the change which it must create in the world, if its practicability should continue to be proved. Science may well boast of it as one of the grandest achievements of any age. We await further developments in regard to this extraordinary discovery with much interest. Meanwhile, let us not be astonished if the way is now opened to others even not more miraculous. He, who, only yesterday, wrote the "Song of Steam," may, in all probability, prepare himself to be shortly called upon to indite its requiem.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Paine's New Gas.... The Patent Right.—The N. Y. Tribune confirms the report that a company in that city are about to buy out Paine's right to his newly discovered gas. The Tribune says the bargain is to this effect:

The conditions are that Mr. Paine shall bring a machine of his construction to New York and produce at a nominal expense, say five cents per thousand cubic feet, gas enough to light the Astor House for six successive nights. Before he commences, the parties in question are to deposit one hundred thousand dollars with some person acceptable to the proprietor—John C Pedrick, Esq., of Boston, who has aided Mr. Paine in carrying on his experiments for the past two years—to be paid over to Mr. P. as soon as the trial is declared successful. This is by way of bonus or guarantee, in case there should be a failure to pay over to him the sum of One million which is to render those parties part proprietors of the invention. The value of the patent for the United States (the city of Worcester excepted, which is reserved for Mrs. Paine) is fixed at ten millions of dollars, and a joint stock Company is to be formed to manage it. In this company Mr. Pedrick is to hold from one-third to one-half the stock; on the remaining part which he sells, the million handed over immediately on the success of the experiment is to be considered an installment, and the balance is to be made up by sales of rights.