

States into the Union, either North or South of the Missouri line! And yet Southern Democrats unite with them; and talk largely about the national Democracy! Mr. Gilmer said the same tactics were pursued in 1848, when Gen. Cass was supported in the North as a Wilmett proslavery man, and in the South as opposed to it.

Mr. G. next spoke of the extravagance of the present Administration. The expenses of the government during the administration of Gen. Washington were annually about \$2,000,000. Gen. Pierce now requires \$7,600,000 a year to defray expenses! Mr. G. thought there was great need of retrenchment and reform.

He eloquently spoke of our duty to be governed by principles and to suffer no one to dictate to us—that in this free country every man should exercise his own judgment and act accordingly without interference from any one—said that it was becoming a too popular error, one that professed evil to the country, to have desire to be on the strong side, without regard to principle—spoke of the sufferings and martyrdom of our ancestors in defending the Protestant religion—that they were persecuted for righteousness' sake, but were willing to die rather than abandon their principles.

Mr. Gilmer said that he abhorred one—that he was willing to stand or fall by his principles—that the speech of Gov. Bragg's speech was abuse and denunciation of the American party, but that because he abused good men and patriots it did not change them to bad men—that some years ago Mr. Clingman abused the Democrats as a set of knaves and gaolies of the grossest kind of corruption; but that because Mr. Clingman said so it did not make them so; and it would seem that Mr. Clingman did not believe so himself, for that he had now joined them, when it is pretty certain they are no better now, to say the least of it, than they were then.

After paying a handsome compliment to the ladies, who were always for their country and the Union, Mr. Gilmer concluded his speech. He discussed several minor topics, which we have not embraced in the foregoing report. The speech was an able defense of American principles, and, in regard to matters of State policy, showed that Mr. Gilmer is the man for the times.

Mr. Bragg commenced by saying that he had no compliments to pay to our country. He admitted that Mr. Gilmer, as a member of the Legislature, had voted for all liberal Internal Improvement projects, calculated to develop the resources of the State. He had very little to say himself about Internal Improvements—compared himself to the man who was carried to the whipping post, who besought the Sheriff when he struck high to strike lower, and when he struck low to strike higher—that he found it difficult to please every body—thus virtually admitting, we take it, that he had been somewhat vacillating in his course upon Internal Improvement. He said he would refer his readers to his Inaugural Address, if they would know his views upon this subject. (Wishing to reserve his nomination for "Sam," the subject of Railroads, Common Schools, and matters of that sort were "side issues," and he was too smart to be drawn into a discussion of those subjects to the neglect of the "paramount question" of Know Nothingism.) He denounced, as he did two years ago, the propositi of the Whigs to distribute the public lands among the States for Internal Improvement purposes as a humbug. But

in session, during this Democratic Administration, have appropriated 1,500,000 acres of land to Iowa to build railroads in that State, when, in fact, these lands belong as much, by right, to North Carolina, as to Iowa.

In regard to the question of Emancipation, the Gov. said he would not and could not afford to discuss it. He confessed he did not understand it, (a humiliating confession for a Governor to make), and, therefore, could not be expected to discuss it. He then made a very unsuccessful attempt at demagogism, by saying that if the proposed bank or banks made anything, it was to come out of the pockets of the people. We differ with the Governor, and contend that the benefits of banking are reciprocal, benefiting alike, as a general thing, the borrower and lender. Certain it is, no sensible man would become a borrower, if he thought he would be injured by it.

The Governor professed to be a very canon—did not wish to decide the people—said he was in favor of a sinking fund, but neglected to suggest a plan for creating a fund. In regard to the State bonds, he said it was impracticable to sell them in the State. But he failed to state satisfactorily why such was the case.

**Dismissal of Mr. Chapman.**

President Pierce sent both Houses of Congress on the 2d ult. a Message stating that he had been induced by Mr. Chapman, the British Minister, and various agents from Mr. May to Mr. May, to dismiss Mr. Chapman next week. Some imagine that this step will lead to a war. This is a mistake, while our English friends to do with hostilities.

#### From Kansas.

Advices from Kansas state that Marshal Donelson and 7 men had been killed by the Free soilers, and 100 wounded. Another fight took place in which 200 abolitionists and 15 proslavery men had been killed.

#### North Carolina Rail Road.

We stated a few days ago that the change of schedule on this road was made for political effect. Our friend of the Salisbury Watchman takes up to task and says that the change "has, to our eyes, a whiff and ridiculous air about it." It is hardly worthy of notice, and asks "what political effect can it possibly have?" We will answer in part by asking another question, "Did ever know the Democratic Party in neglect turning to account every thing that would benefit their party in the least?" The change from night to day running will enable his friends along the line, the Directors for instance, who pass free, in election, more effectively for him. If they get \$10 a day, as "one of the 100," states in the Lexington Picayune, they, of course, will endeavor to secure Gov. Bragg's reelection, as well as to travel in day light that night. No possibility of any political effect here; Mr. Watchman Oh, No! They are as innocent as sucking dross. Never take any advantage, No, not they. We would not be surprised, should Gov. Bragg be reelected, as the schedule should be changed back in two weeks after his election is ascertained.

#### The Democrat and American Convention.

The Democrat of the 27th ult., has a witty article on this Convention held here on the 14th. The editor seems to think that what is said for the cause is not fair for the gender. When we published rather a long article, a few weeks ago, calculated to place him in a rather awkward position, he manifested a great deal of sympathy for us, and our readers, on account of its length, but he has since withdrawn with an article in column long. Well, if our readers are not surprised to deplore, we do not know what sort of stuff their political enemies are made of. He will say of course that the subject is interesting, when we say, that our State pride was wounded, when we sat and heard our State Executive descending to the miserable, low, contemptible warfare against the American Party, that had characterized the course of such a scoundrel as Wise, of Virginia, and such a miserable demagogue as Clingman. He even indicated Clingman in quoting Scripture. There was neither reason, sense, nor wit in anything he said. It was a glaring attempt to blind the people with prejudice, by calling against the seceders and oath of the order, which have long been done away with.

In reply to the letter of Gen. Washington, read by Mr. Gilmer, in relation to the evils of foreign influence, Gov. Bragg said that the Father of his country had probably written it hastily, whilst in a bad humor, and that his cooler judgment did not sanction the sentiments it expressed! What a charge to make against the great and illustrious Washington! Certainly Gov. G.'s cooler judgment will not allow him to repeat so sacrilegious a charge—Having neither facts nor argument to bear against the American Party, Gov. Bragg seems to rely upon popular ignorance. In this we think he is much mistaken. The people are more intelligent than he seems to suppose, and the first Thursday in August will a tale unfold, and strike the scales from his eyes; and we suppose he will conclude, after the first of January, 1857, that "the post of honor is the private station."

## North Carolina Debates.



### CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

#### AMERICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**MILLARD FILLMORE,**

OF NEW-YORK,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**ANDREW J. DONELSON,**

OF TENNESSEE.

#### AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes,

JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland,

1st District, —

— 2d —

3d —

4th —

5th —

6th —

7th —

8th —

Joe T. Lathrop, of Granville,

A. J. Stearns, of Chatham,

Gen. J. M. Leach, of Devonshire,

A. J. Dargan of Austin.

FOR GOVERNOR,

**JOHN A. GILMER,**

OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce E. C. GRIER, Esq., a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

Insurance Company.

In another column we have given a statement of the operations of the Charlotte Fire Insurance Company for the past year. Of the importance of such a company we need say nothing, some of our citizens have felt their importance within the last ten weeks.

#### Democratic Nomination.

The Columbia Circular of the 7th instant, unauthoritatively states that on the 17th instant, James Buchanan, of Pa., received the nomination of the Democratic Party as their candidate for President of the United States, and the 2d ballot, the Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, received the nomination for Vice President.

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read by Mr. Gilmer, in relation to the evils of foreign influence, Gov. Bragg said that the Father of his country had

been nominated for the Presidency by the National Know-Nothing Convention in Philadelphia.

We rejoice at the nomination, though we do not expect to support it. We rejoice at the principles that an honest and upright man have espoused in his opposition. There is another feeling which gives us joy, and it is, that the Democratic party should be defeated, there is not a man in the United States who would prefer to see heading the defeat, and enjoying the success of such a victory, to Millard Fillmore. He is a gentleman, a patriot, and a statesman of ability, soaring above all sectional considerations in the administration of the government. In his hands we should trust the Union, the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the rights of the South as well.

Now, Mr. Perry is as decided a Democrat as is in South Carolina, and one who does not expect to support Mr. Fillmore, yet he has enough courage to admit, that should Mr. Fillmore be elected, in his hands "we should feel that the Union, the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the rights of the South were safe." Does any one suppose that Mr. Perry, if the charge of abolitionism was true, would make such remarks relative to Mr. Fillmore? Very far from it. He would have been foremost in heralding the fact to the South.

**Messrs. Brooks and Sumner.**

The following article from the Petersburg Intelligencer expresses our sentiments entirely, relative to the affair between Col. Brooks and Chas. Sumner, and we agree also with the New York Day Book, that it is to be regretted that what Sumner said was of sufficient importance to merit investigation, at least in the manner it was performed.

Mr. Mason, of Va., treated him as he deserved—he said he was now *compos*.

We know that he abhorred the

name of Mr. Jefferson, in his

notes on Virginia, in 1781, "they bring with them

the principles of the governments which they leave,

and the number of foreign emigrants was only some

4,000, annually. *As it is*, when the amount of foreign emigration is more than a hundred times

as great as it was when Mr. Jefferson wrote his

notes on Virginia, it is, for the same general reasons,

a hundred times more objectionable than it

was then. And moreover, there are particular

reasons why it should be strenuously discouraged

by all the people of the Southern States.

While we are willing to extend to foreigners

who may hereafter come among us, a safe refuge

from monarchical tyranny, the right to acquire

and to hold property, and to protect them in their

lives, their persons, their possessions, and the exer-

cise of their religion, it is clearly demonstrable that

the South should seriously, promptly and

unanimously insist that they should not be per-

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they shall become full and certainly qualified to

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