

DISCUSSION AT ROCKINGHAM.

Mr. Editor: The candidates for the office of Governor met at Rockingham on the 15th June, and discussed at length the principles of the two great political parties.

Gov. Reid opened the discussion in a speech of two hours length. He took a retrospective view of the history of our Government—showed that it had been administered on democratic principles during the last thirty years, with little intermission; that democratic policy had proven itself to be the policy of wisdom and truth, as the country had prospered and grown to an extent totally unparalleled in the history of the world; that on the other hand, the principles formerly advocated by the whigs had nearly all been abandoned; a high protective tariff having become a sore subject, particularly to southern whigs, and the U. S. Bank an obsolete idea; that even under the boasted administration of Millard Fillmore, the modern apostle of whiggery, no effort had been made to change in any material point the established policy of the country; that since the old issues had been surrendered, the whigs were dependent for their existence and organization as a party mainly on a settled opposition to the measures of the democratic party, and upon the popularity which their name obtained in the days of the revolution. He adverted to the clamors which were raised and echoed from Maine to Louisiana against the tariff act of '46; that it had been predicted there would not be sufficient revenue raised to support the Government, and that direct taxes would be the only alternative; that protection being removed from our home manufactures, they would necessarily go to ruin, and in their fall, crush thousands of our best and most wealthy citizens; that the laborers would be turned out of employment by scores, and numbers of them would either starve or go begging for bread through the land. He then asked if these predictions had not proven a want of sagacity in the prophets, and if, instead of the midnight gloom which it was said would overshadow the country, it had not gone on prospering and growing in every element of nationality in a manner which had astonished the civilized world—if, so far from falling short (of the exigencies of government) the revenue had not increased, under the new tariff, to such a degree as to put to silence the voice of calumny itself. Gov. Reid next gave his views with regard to matters of State policy, remarking that when first nominated for Governor he had called the attention of the people of his State to Free Suffrage, and pressed upon their consideration the propriety of amending the Constitution so as to extend the right of voting for Senators to all those who are entitled to vote for a Commoner, and that he did so from a conviction of the injustice of the freehold qualification, without waiting to inquire if a majority of the people were in favor of the measure. He stated that there were two modes of amending the Constitution, prescribed by that instrument itself: one by legislative enactment, the other by calling a Convention of the people; that he was in favor of the former mode, for the reason that the work had already commenced and would be almost sure to be consummated if permitted to go on; that as the Legislature had to meet any way, the measure could be acted upon with very little additional expense, and the trouble of calling a Convention could be dispensed with; that the vote of the people would be taken, according to this mode, in the same manner as in the Conventional. He denied the truth of the doctrine that a bare majority of the people have the right to call a Convention to amend the Constitution, as it would have the effect to destroy the compromises of that instrument which had been made for wise purposes; showed that the Constitution itself required a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature to authorize the calling of a Convention, and observed that Mr. Kerr's bare majority doctrine savored very strongly of Dorrisism; contended that if the conventional mode were attempted, Free Suffrage would be defeated, as a proposition to change the basis of representation, or some other equally offensive, would, in all probability, be coupled with it, and render it so objectionable that the people would vote against it. He was of the opinion, therefore, that the object of those who professed themselves willing to leave it to the people to say whether or not a Convention should be called, was to defeat the measure entirely, or to secure along with that other changes which would be very prejudicial to the interests of one section of the State. He contended that taxation and representation ought to go hand in hand, and was therefore opposed to a change in the basis; and also, that the school fund should be distributed according to the federal basis.

CONGRESS WITHOUT BEING DETECTED.

He next informed his hearers that he was a whig, and that the more he reflected, the more he read, the more he saw and the more he heard, served but to confirm him in his convictions. Fine eulogies were pronounced on Fillmore and Graham; he trusted they would be nominated by the Baltimore Convention; if Gen. Scott was nominated and did not take precisely the same stand on the Compromise measures as Fillmore occupies, that he would not support him. In answer to a question put by Gov. Reid, he stated that he preferred the tariff act of '42 to that of '46; that the whig doctrine, with regard to the tariff, was the true doctrine, and that he was in favor of having it adopted so soon as the party could get into power; that furthermore, he was in favor of a U. S. Bank; that the whig party were in favor of it as much as they ever were, and that the only reasons why they had made no effort for its restoration were, first, for the want of power, ever since the days of Jackson, to carry their efforts into effect; and in the second place, that the democratic party had no confidence in the institution, and for the want of that confidence they would labor for its great disadvantages in making another experiment; and lastly, they did not wish to be considered factious. He next avowed himself in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, but charged on the democrats that they were always in favor of holding on to them, keeping them in the hands of government to be applied to defraying public expenditures, while at the same time they were always voting in Congress to carve off a word or a section here and there, for the benefit of one of the new States, thus plundering the public treasury of its wealth and committing downright robbery against the old States. Mr. Kerr here threw himself back on his fort and declared that the democratic members of Congress as regards the whigs; declared against the Homestead Bill at length, and charged the democrats with being responsible for its passage; contended that notwithstanding some whigs voted for it, the bill was a party measure, and that the whigs had been corrupted by associating with democrats; that evil communications corrupt good manners. Polk's administration again became the object of declamation and abuse; the Mexican war particularly fell under the vengeance of the orator; it was represented as having been commenced without justification, and waged for the sake of conquest against an unoffending people, and that it had cost the United States many of her bravest sons, and involved the government in a heavy debt. Two hours having nearly expired, Mr. Kerr proceeded to make a few remarks with regard to State policy. He stated that if he had been present when the State Constitution was formed, he would have been in favor of inserting Free Suffrage; but as it had been framed differently, and as he was not the perfect instrument of the kind in the world, he was opposed to any interference; we ought to let well enough alone; however, as the subject had been introduced to the people by Gov. Reid on an electioneering hobby, and as it appeared that many persons were in favor of it, he was willing to leave it to the people to say whether they wished to call a Convention; and if it should appear that a majority were in favor of a Convention, then he was for it. He was opposed to the passage of the measure by legislative enactment; (but if he gave any reason why, we did not comprehend it.) Opposition to a change in the basis of representation was also expressed.

SEVENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF American Independence.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence, recommend the following as the ORDER OF THE DAY FOR MONDAY, July 5th: At sunrise, the National Flag will be hoisted in the Public Square, and a Federal Salute of 13 Guns fired at Military Green. At 9 o'clock, a. m., a Procession will be formed on Gillespie street under the direction of Major A. McLean, Marshal of the day, and will march to the Baptist Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read by W. L. McGarry, Esq., the Mecklenburg Declaration by J. W. Sandford, Jr., Esq., and an Oration delivered by M. J. McDuffie, Esq. The Sextons of the different Churches will ring their bells during the moving of the Procession. At 1 o'clock, a National Salute of 31 guns will be fired at Military Green. At sun-down the National Flag will be lowered at the signal of one gun. The Marshal of the Day announces the following as the ORDER OF PROCESSION: Fayetteville Independent L't. Co. Company, Fayetteville Riflemen, Phoenix Lodge No. 8 Free Masons, Cross Creek Lodge No. 4 Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance and Rechabites, Methanick Benevolent Society, Clergy, Orator and Readers, Commandant U. S. Arsenal & Officers of Army and Navy, Soldiers of the Revolution & late Wars, Magistrate of Police & Town Commissioners, High Sheriff of the County and other civil Officers, Teachers and Students of Academies, Strangers and Citizens, Committee of Arrangements. The several Associations, officers and citizens, are respectfully invited to meet on Gillespie street, near Mr. Erambert's residence, for the purpose of joining the Procession in the order and at the hour named, and of doing honor to this Birthday of their independence. None, except Ladies, will be admitted into the Church before the arrival of the Procession. PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On last Wednesday afternoon the lightning struck a small sycamore tree in the yard of Mr. Henry Sedberry, on Harrington Hill. At the time, two daughters of Mr. Sedberry, a daughter of Owen Houston, and the youngest daughter of Gurdon Deming, Esq., were sitting upon the door-sill and steps of Mr. Sedberry's house, about fifteen feet from the tree. They were all more or less stunned by the shock; but Miss Houston who was leaning against the door casing, was the most affected, being entirely prostrated, and remained for some moments speechless. It is a great wonder that the group were not seriously injured, if not killed.—Fay. Observer.

LETTER OF HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

The following letter from Hon. James Buchanan has been handed to us for publication by a distinguished member of Congress from Pennsylvania. We have no doubt that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Buchanan, in approval of the nominations at Baltimore, will be cordially responded to by the democracy of the Keystone State. The victory obtained last fall by Colonel Bigler involved the same principles which are now in issue between the Whig and Democratic parties, and is a proof that the people of that State are as watchful now as they were in the days of Jackson, of the means which are necessary to maintain the rights of the States, and the integrity of the Union: Extract of a letter from the Hon. James Buchanan to a member of Congress from Pennsylvania. WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, June 8, 1852. MR. DEAR SIR: For the first time, I have had a fair trial. My own delegation was able, faithful, active, and energetic; but they could not command success. This was not their fault. I am now perfectly satisfied with the result, belonging, as I do, to the school of optimists. I shall give to the nominees a decided support, as I intend to do as long as I shall live, to the nominees of the Democratic party. The principles of our great party are those which alone can secure the prosperity and perpetuity of the Union. For Colonel King I entertain the warmest feelings of friendship. A purer, a better, or a sounder-judging man does not live. I know General Pierce very well. Throughout his congressional career, he uniformly maintained the character of a sound and inflexible Democrat, and an honest and honorable man. We must do our duty, and leave the consequences to Providence. From your friend, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

The following estimate (says the Charleston Mercury) of the probable supply and consumption of Cotton from the 28th of May to 31st December, 1852, and the probable stock remaining in Liverpool Dec. 31, 1852, is from a well informed American gentleman, familiar with the subject, now in Liverpool: Bales. Consumption from May 28 to Dec 31, 31 weeks, at 30,000 bales per week 930,000 Export from May 28 to 31st Dec, 31 weeks, at 3,000 per week 93,000 Probable stock of American cotton in Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1852 157,000 My most deliberate judgment is that the Liverpool stock of American Cotton on the 31st December, will not exceed 150,000 a 175,000 bales, unless prices in the meantime attain such a height as to check consumption. This, however, will probably be the case, and there will doubtless be enough Cotton on the 1st January to supply the world. But who can tell at what price? I estimate 7d. for Fair with a crop of 2,800,000 bales, or 4d. advance or decline for every 100,000 below or above that quantity.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET Corrected for the North Carolinian, JULY 3, 1852.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as BACON, BEESWAX, COFFEE, COTTON, FLOUR, etc.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as BACON, CORN, FLOUR, etc.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina. Whereas, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Carolina. Whereas, the freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore, Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the electors of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, and the Proclamation of the State shall be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly. Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this 24th day of January, 1851. J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C. W. N. EDWARDS, S. S. Office of Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of Dec. 1851. WM. HILL, Sec'y of State. And whereas, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate; Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act. In testimony whereof, David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed. Done at the city of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 75th year of our Independence. DAVID S. REID, By the Governor, THOMAS SETTLER, Jr., Private Sec'y.

A LIVE DEMOCRAT.

The Macon (Ga.) Journal & Messenger (a leading journal of the constitutional Union party) views the nomination of Gen. Scott as the triumph of the enemies of the South, and thinks that it will give a new vitality to that party at the North which has denied the supremacy of the law, and the obligations of the constitution, and systematically encroached upon the rights of the South; and that Free-soilers would control his administration, and dispense the patronage of the General Government, were he elected. It is true, says the Journal & Messenger, that the Convention has endorsed the Compromise measures in its platform of principles, but in the vote upon that platform, the majority of Scott votes in the Convention was recorded in the negative; and that with a candidate whom they can control, they care not for the principles of a platform for which they never voted, and with the offices of the Government at their disposal, they would not hesitate to declare their opposition to that platform. The Messenger moreover states that the great issues of the next Presidential canvass are those connected with slavery, and that they swallow up the minor points of political faith, upon which the Whig and Democratic parties are divided; and consequently, in the language of the resolutions of the late Fillmore Convention of Georgia, the safety and honor of the South to it are dearer than the triumph of any party.

WHIG EVIDENCE.

The editor of the New York Day Book, a whig paper, says that he has conversed with hundreds of whigs in that city since the nomination of Scott, and that he only heard one say that he intended to support the whig nominee. And further, that the only northern State Scott would carry was Vermont, a State that nullified the fugitive slave law.

MESSRS. STEPHENS AND TOOMBS.

The following we extract from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of Friday: "As considerable anxiety has been manifested to know the position of Messrs. Stephens and Toombs in relation to the nomination, it affords us great gratification to lay before our readers the following telegraphic despatch received yesterday: WASHINGTON, June 23, 1852. James W. Jones, Esq.—Scott is nominated. We do not believe that he ought to be supported by the "Constitutional Union Party" of Georgia, but we will abide by the decision of their Convention, when it assembles. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, ROBT. TOOMBS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The bill to repeal the act "for the further protection of personal liberty"—which Act undoubtedly conflicts with the laws and Constitution of the United States, passed the New Hampshire House of Representatives on Wednesday, by a vote of 157 to 113. Majority 44. Four Whigs voted for the repeal, and four Democrats against it. This shows the attachment of the New Hampshire Democracy to the Compromise in all its parts. New York, Massachusetts and some other States, have similar laws on their statute books, which, though essentially inoperative, ought to be repealed. Pennsylvania has already repealed hers. Thus, one after another, the States which have been swerved from their propriety are getting back to the standard of the Constitution.

LOST

On the 12th of January last in Columbus County, on the road leading from Whiteville, is a large Pocket Book containing several papers, among which is a note on Gilbert F. Higley in my favor for \$13.30 due one day after date and dated the 20th of Dec. 1851. Any person finding the above Pocket Book and note will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the subscriber. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for the said note as it cannot be collected by any other person than myself. J. S. PALMER, EBENEZER FREEMAN, July 3, 1852. 697-23 pd.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Lenox, Madison County, N. Y., Oct. 18. Messrs. J. E. Warner & Co., Ulster, N. Y. (Agents for South W. Lewis)—Gentlemen, I have seen notices of care performed by "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." I have been troubled with soreness in my throat, attended with severe and painful cough. I am now confined to my house in stormy and foggy weather, cold winds, &c. My bodily health is feeble, and I am now about fifty-five years of age. This tenderness of my throat came on about the year 1846, and has troubled me in my private and professional business, so that I have never been free of it since. I think my case is a hard one for a trial of your medicine. I will enclose you one dollar, which I understand is the price. Please send me a bottle. If it has a good effect, I shall need to send you again. Yours respectfully, J. S. PALMER. Mr. Palmer again writes stating that this medicine had effected a cure. For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinesdale; in Raleigh by Wm. Haywood & Co.; in Wilmington by Wm. Shaw.