

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Robert K. Bryan, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT, FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA.

Election on Monday the 1st of November. FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.

Election on Thursday the 6th of August. THE BEST WAY OF OBTAINING FREE SUFFRAGE.

A majority of the people of North Carolina have already pronounced in favor of Free Suffrage by legislative enactment. How have they so pronounced? By electing a Governor who had declared himself in favor of that measure, and of the Legislative method of carrying it out, and again through their representatives who passed it in each House of the last General Assembly, by a three-fifths vote. Even Mr Kerr, the candidate of the whigs for Governor, concedes that a majority of the people are in favor of Free Suffrage, and he must deduce that conclusion from the foregoing facts. Ought not these same facts to satisfy him and his party that the people prefer the legislative method of passing Free Suffrage to that of a Convention? If Mr Kerr and the whig leaders were sincere in their advocacy of the doctrine that a majority shall rule, how could they do otherwise than endorse the decision of that majority, already made in two distinct forms in favor of Free Suffrage by the legislative method? Their inconsistency in this particular shows the object which was had in view in proposing to submit the question of calling a Convention to the people. That object was the defeat of Free Suffrage.

A Convention to amend our State Constitution is, in the present state of public opinion, an impossibility. Even if the whigs succeeded in carrying the Legislature, and should pass an Act for submitting to the people at the ballot-box the question of Convention or no Convention—even if a majority of the people should vote in favor of calling a Convention, we should be about as far off from having such a body as we now are. For when the Legislature next ensuing the taking of the popular vote would come to pass upon the question, they would decide it just as if the popular vote had never been taken. Each member would seek to represent on that question the will of his immediate constituents. If they should be opposed to calling a Convention, he would be found voting against such a call, irrespective of the decision of the popular majority. Does any one doubt what the result would be? Is there any one who believes that a two-thirds vote would be obtained in favor of calling a Convention? We have never heard that opinion expressed by any one. A considerable portion of the whigs themselves would be found opposing the call, and there are marvellously few democrats who desire it. The result would be that no Convention would be called. So that this idea of a Convention to engraft Free Suffrage and other amendments on the Constitution, is a mere delusion. It is a whig stratagem to defeat, by indirection, a great measure of Constitutional reform, dear to the hearts of the people, and entirely too popular to be boldly met and openly opposed. Advocates of Free Suffrage, you who are for abolishing an odious feature of our Constitution by which a portion of our people are kept from the exercise of that invaluable right—the right of self-government—suffer not yourselves to be deluded and misled by the cry of a "Convention." A Convention is impracticable, even if it were desirable. If you want Free Suffrage, send men to the Legislature who will vote against a Convention, and for Free Suffrage by legislative enactment. It is the only method by which the passage of the latter can be secured.

THE MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS OF FAYETTEVILLE. We had the pleasure of attending, on Monday night last, one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the democrats of Fayetteville that we have ever seen collected in this place. Hon. Robert Strange presided with his usual ability and dignity. On taking the chair, he delivered an extemporaneous address, ranging over the field of party politics, and discussing the merits of the respective candidates of the two parties. He spoke of his personal acquaintance and friendship with Gen. Pierce, and warmly eulogized him for the excellent traits of character by which he is distinguished. He declared that in Franklin Pierce the southern people would find all those generous and noble traits of character, which they so much loved, developed as fully as if they had been warmed into maturity by a southern sun. For Col. King he expressed the greatest respect. He spoke with some pungency of whig men and measures, but those who best understood him will agree with us in saying that there was nothing in his remarks at which our whig friends could reasonably take offence. J. G. Shepherd, Esq., also addressed the meeting. His remarks were forcible and well delivered. Other speeches were delivered by different gentlemen present. On the whole, we do not recollect ever to have attended a meeting of the democracy pervaded by a better spirit. The loud and enthusiastic plaudits which greeted each epigrammatic sentence or burst of eloquence as they occasionally fell from the different speakers, testified how thoroughly the audience was filled with that thorough old-fashioned democracy which has ever battled for the prosperity and happiness of our country, and which will stand ready to battle again and to save the republic when it shall be again in Cumber-land. Let our sister counties, but do their duty in the coming election, and democracy will be triumphantly vindicated.

THE RIGHT OF THE MAJORITY. The Fayetteville Observer still insists that the majority of the people have not surrendered the right to call a Convention, and quotes the debate in the Convention of '35 on this subject to sustain its position. If the Observer means to contend that a majority have the revolutionary right to call a Convention, we are not disposed to deny that right. Any man that debates in the Convention as quoted by the Observer would seem to give some color to the idea which it advances. But any one who will carefully read the remarks of Mr Gaston, will at once perceive that in speaking of the amendment as limiting the right of the people and not the people themselves, he referred to the right of revolution still remaining in the people. For a man to say that the people have the right to call a Convention, is to say that they have the sacred right of revolution. This sentence is the key which unlocks the whole mystery.

CANDIDATES.—We understand from the Wilmington Herald that Mr. Ches. A. Harrison, whig, has become a candidate for the House of Commons in Sampson county. We learn also from the same source, that Col. James Barney has become a candidate for the Senate in the senatorial district composed of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus. W. W. Avery, Esq., is a candidate for the Commons in Burke.

The Fayetteville Observer asserts that a democrat in the National Convention of the party said that "Gen. Pierce is a blank leaf upon which politicians of different sections may write whatever they please." We have read the proceedings of the Democratic Convention and have been able to find nothing of the sort. Will the Observer favor us with the proof of its statement?

The following statement has been made upon a call from the P. O. Department.

STATISTICS OF THE Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., for the Quarter ending June, 1852:
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Number of letters mailed paid in money 1,500
Number of letters mailed paid by stamps 8,749
Number of free letters and all free matter except newspapers and pub. documents, 512
Number of newspapers, periodicals, and printed matter received 12,038
Postage paid on 187
Received free by editors as exchange papers 2,247
None free coming within 30 miles of the place of publication. J. McRAE, P. M.

MR KERR AT GREENSBORO.

The Raleigh Register and Greensboro' Patriot come to us with articles denying the truth of the account given by the correspondent of the Raleigh Standard, signing himself "A democrat," and copied into this paper last week, of the discussion between Messrs Kerr and Reid at Greensboro'. The Standard's correspondent represents Mr Kerr as contending that "a majority of the people of the United States had a right to change the Constitution of the United States." The Register and Patriot affirm Mr Kerr's position to have been that a majority of the people in the several States had that right. The correspondent of the Standard says that in Greensboro' Mr Kerr did not take the position that he was in favor of the present basis remaining as it is, but contented himself with saying that he was for a mixed basis. This the Register declares to be untrue, and says it is authorized to say that Mr Kerr did declare himself in favor of the present basis. It is worthy of remark however that the Greensboro' Patriot, which is published at the very place where the discussion occurred, does not say so. The Patriot meets this charge by saying that Gov. Reid in the course of his remarks declared that "Mr Kerr and himself occupied the same ground on the Basis and the School Fund," and that Mr Kerr did not deny it. The correspondent of the Standard asserted further that Mr Kerr "passed over in profound silence the subject of the School Fund." This neither the Register or the Patriot deny. They seek to weaken the influence of this fact by arguing that Mr Kerr's position was well understood, from which they infer that it was not necessary to make any express declaration of his position. We think, however, that our readers will concur with us in saying that the best course for a man to pursue who really wishes his positions to be understood, is to declare them himself so as to leave no room for doubt and dispute. The Raleigh Standard of the 11th says it expects another communication from its correspondent by which his statements will be fully sustained. More of this matter hereafter.

Since the above was in type, we have received from the office of the Raleigh Standard an extra in which is published a certificate which fully sustains the allegations of the correspondent of the Standard with regard to Mr Kerr's course and positions at Greensboro'. This certificate is signed by eleven gentlemen for whose high respectability the Editor of the Standard vouches. Some of the signers of that certificate we know personally or by reputation, and we hesitate not to say that they are worthy of implicit confidence. We refer the reader to the article from the Standard Extra, a portion of which we publish to-day, for further particulars.

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FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Whig presses and politicians being unable to find any serious objection to Gen. Pierce, have resorted to a miserable slander for the purpose of holding him up to ridicule. They have asserted that in one of the battles in Mexico, he fainted and fell from his horse, and draw the inference that it was cowardice which caused him to faint. Now against this foul libel on the character of one of the bravest and most noble of men, it might be sufficient to array the voluntary expressions of praise which have fallen from numbers of whigs in different sections of the country who know Gen. Pierce, and can appreciate his generous qualities. Gen. Scott himself, when called on by the whigs of Washington in mass, to congratulate him on his nomination, declared that whether he was elected or not, he knew that the choice of the people would fall on a deserving man. Now the insinuations of these whig libellers are decidedly in the teeth of Gen. Scott's express declarations; and Gen. Scott's position during the period of Pierce's service was such that he had ample opportunities of judging of his character. But further—it is not true that Gen. Pierce fell from his horse in the sense in which these libellers intend it. Gen. Pierce's horse fell under him. The dispatches of Gen. Scott and Gen. Pillow prove this. The former speaks in his dispatches of Gen. Pierce's wound as "a severe hurt received from the fall of his horse." Gen. Pillow speaks of him in his dispatches as having been "badly injured by the fall of his horse." It must have been a malignant spirit indeed that could torture this incident into proof of Gen. Pierce's cowardice. No doubt the person who originated this false account thought to injure Gen. Pierce by it. But the blow aimed will recoil on its author, for Gen. Pierce is above the reach of such malice. His reputation is entirely too high to be brought into disrepute by any penny a line fabricator of whig falsehoods. With the respectable portion of the Whig Party such slanders will have no effect. We will close this brief article by appending an extract from a speech recently delivered at a whig ratification meeting in New Orleans by Mr Benjamin the whig U. S. Senator-elect from Louisiana:

"Gen. Franklin Pierce was his (Gen. Scott's) disingenuous or untruthfulness in conducting the canvass. If such means were to be used, others than he would have to be chosen to use them. He was free to say that Gen. Pierce was a gallant soldier, an honest citizen, and a pure minded man and patriot, true to the South, and safe on the great question now agitating the country. With two such men before the people, he who had done most for his country, was the most deserving of popular favor, and of being placed at the head of the government."

GEN. PIERCE AND GEN. SCOTT; The difference of their positions on the Slavery question. Any one who will take the trouble to read the letters written by the nominees of the two parties for the Presidency, in acceptance of their respective nominations, will at once perceive that there is a wide difference between the two, in regard to their positions on the Compromise question and slavery agitation. The Whig Platform recognizes the finality of the Compromise measures on those questions which they embrace, and deprecates the re-opening of the questions thus settled. On the other hand, the Democratic Platform affirms the finality of the Compromise, and deprecates the agitation of the slavery question in every shape and color. We refer our readers to an article which we published two weeks ago in which we showed that the position of the Democracy on the slavery questions, as defined by their Platform, was far more comprehensive, and afforded a far better security against slavery agitation than the position of the Whig Party, as defined by their platform. But narrow as was the Whig Platform on this question, it was too broad for Seward, Greely & Co. It failed to draw from Gen. Scott any expression of approbation. He is too much controlled by, and is too dependent upon, the Seward and Greely politicians to hazard offending them by the expression of his approval of what he knows to be odious to them. In his letter of acceptance Gen. Scott says he "accepts the nomination with the resolutions annexed." The nomination was the main object, and he could afford to accept it, even though incumbered by some objectionable additions.

Look now for a moment to Gen. Pierce's letter of acceptance, and observe what language he holds in regard to the Democratic Platform. He says "I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment." By this language Gen. Pierce fully endorses the resolution of the Democratic Platform by which the agitation of the slavery question, "under whatever shape or color," is deprecated.

Let the people decide whether they prefer a man who expresses a cold acquiescence in a narrow resolution which does not embrace the settlement of the entire slavery agitation, or a man who declares that his judgment approves of a Platform which not only declares the Compromise measures final on the questions which they embrace, but which opposes the reopening of the slavery agitation in any shape or color. Which is the safest man for the South? This is the question which claims the particular consideration of the people of this section.

THE VETO POWER. The Observer of Tuesday last, in commenting on that portion of the Democratic Platform in which opposition is expressed to taking from the President of the United States the qualified veto power, which the Constitution gives him, declares that nobody wants it abolished. Surely the Observer is oblivious. Did not Gen. Scott say in a letter written in 1841 "I hope then by an early amendment to the Constitution to see a reduction of the President's Veto." And did he not say further in the same letter "There can be no good reason why the veto should not be overcome by a bare majority in each House of Congress of all the members elected to it?" We publish this letter to-day, and the reader can judge on inspection whether we have misrepresented the position of Gen. Scott. Now since the Observer declares that nobody wants the veto power abolished we should like to know whether it considers Gen. Scott's anybody?

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer Arctic arrived at New York on the 11th inst. In Liverpool the prices of Cotton were very irregular. The quotations are Fair Uplands 57, middlings 51. The political news is unimportant.

OUR

In the second of the 25th of this month, we were informed that the State of this Union, in its annual session, had elected a President and Vice President. The President was Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and the Vice President was William R. King, of Alabama. The election was held on Monday the 1st of November. The following are the names of the candidates: For President, Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire; William R. King, of Alabama. For Vice President, William R. King, of Alabama; Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire. The election was held on Monday the 1st of November. The following are the names of the candidates: For President, Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire; William R. King, of Alabama. For Vice President, William R. King, of Alabama; Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.

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We have now proved all we charged, as we did work in similar circumstances two years ago; and conscious of this fact, and of the soundness of our position and the purity of our motives, we hurl back at corrupt and lying Whig Editors all the imputations which, in their desperation in a sinking cause, they have endeavored to throw at us. We have fixed upon their candidate for Governor—the demagogue Kerr—in characters which no art of theirs will be able to efface, the fact that he has changed his tone upon the basis—the fact that he has endeavored to evade and crawl on the school fund—the fact that he is in favor of a right to a mode of changing the State Constitution which is to the face of his express provisions—and the fact that he is for a doctrine in relation to the Federal Constitution, which, if carried into practical operation, would result in striking out the rights of the people, and would assuredly lead, in the end, to the overthrow and "extermination" (as Gen. Scott has it) of slavery itself!

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In another column of the same paper, we find the following editorial: "The Massachusetts Free-Soil Convention was held last week in Worcester, and the Free-soilers constitute the true Democratic party of the Union, and approve of the call for an independent National Convention, and the nomination of Pierce and King."

If our neighbor is not more careful than this, its readers will come to the conclusion that somebody else beside the Washington Union "blows hot and cold."

The whig papers seek to hold Gen. Pierce responsible for the clause in the Constitution of New Hampshire, by which Catholics are disqualified from holding office. If Gen. Pierce had the absolute control of the State of New Hampshire, there might be some foundation for the charge; but as he does not occupy the position of autocrat of the State, (the government of New Hampshire being organized after the republican form) he cannot be held responsible for the defects which may exist in its Constitution.

WHIG REJECTION MEETING IN BOSTON. A meeting of disaffected whigs was recently held in Faneuil Hall, Boston. The resolutions passed expressed the determination of the meeting to support Gen. Scott, but to oppose his election, and to use all lawful means to procure the nomination and election of Mr Webster.

CONGRESS.—Since our last nothing of special importance has transpired in the Senate. The House has been discussing a Bill for the reduction of postage and the deficiency Bill. On Wednesday the 24th the bill to make all Bank Road post routes passed the House. On Tuesday the 12th, the Deficiency Bill, as reported back from the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, was taken up, and the Senate's amendment granting additional compensation to the Col. was concurred in by a vote of yeas 89, nays 59.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held July 12, 1852, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of events to remove from amongst us our late fellow-soldier and companion in arms, JOHN WILKINSON, by which we are bereaved of an efficient member, an esteemed companion, and a valued friend.

Resolved, That while we bow with becoming reverence to the will of Him at whose bidding the departed and honored soldier, we cannot contemplate the event without grief, and we deem it our duty to express our sympathy with the bereaved family, and to extend to them our fraternal regards. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be delivered to the family of the deceased, with a tender of our sympathy and condolence, and that the same be published in the local papers. (From the Minutes.) J. B. FERGUSON, Sec'y.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On Tuesday last, in Rockingham county, Mr. Gray Cobb and his son, a youth about 14 years of age, and a negro boy, were in a field ploughing, when a thunder storm came up and the two former took shelter under an apple tree, the negro going into a barn. The tree was struck by lightning, and Mr. Cobb severely stunned. Whilst the son and two horses were killed.

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In another column of the same paper, we find the following editorial: "The Massachusetts Free-Soil Convention was held last week in Worcester, and the Free-soilers constitute the true Democratic party of the Union, and approve of the call for an independent National Convention, and the nomination of Pierce and King."

If our neighbor is not more careful than this, its readers will come to the conclusion that somebody else beside the Washington Union "blows hot and cold."

The whig papers seek to hold Gen. Pierce responsible for the clause in the Constitution of New Hampshire, by which Catholics are disqualified from holding office. If Gen. Pierce had the absolute control of the State of New Hampshire, there might be some foundation for the charge; but as he does not occupy the position of autocrat of the State, (the government of New Hampshire being organized after the republican form) he cannot be held responsible for the defects which may exist in its Constitution.

WHIG REJECTION MEETING IN BOSTON. A meeting of disaffected whigs was recently held in Faneuil Hall, Boston. The resolutions passed expressed the determination of the meeting to support Gen. Scott, but to oppose his election, and to use all lawful means to procure the nomination and election of Mr Webster.

CONGRESS.—Since our last nothing of special importance has transpired in the Senate. The House has been discussing a Bill for the reduction of postage and the deficiency Bill. On Wednesday the 24th the bill to make all Bank Road post routes passed the House. On Tuesday the 12th, the Deficiency Bill, as reported back from the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, was taken up, and the Senate's amendment granting additional compensation to the Col. was concurred in by a vote of yeas 89, nays 59.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held July 12, 1852, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of events to remove from amongst us our late fellow-soldier and companion in arms, JOHN WILKINSON, by which we are bereaved of an efficient member, an esteemed companion, and a valued friend.

Resolved, That while we bow with becoming reverence to the will of Him at whose bidding the departed and honored soldier, we cannot contemplate the event without grief, and we deem it our duty to express our sympathy with the bereaved family, and to extend to them our fraternal regards. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be delivered to the family of the deceased, with a tender of our sympathy and condolence, and that the same be published in the local papers. (From the Minutes.) J. B. FERGUSON, Sec'y.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On Tuesday last, in Rockingham county, Mr. Gray Cobb and his son, a youth about 14 years of age, and a negro boy, were in a field ploughing, when a thunder storm came up and the two former took shelter under an apple tree, the negro going into a barn. The tree was struck by lightning, and Mr. Cobb severely stunned. Whilst the son and two horses were killed.

MARRIED.

In Fayetteville, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. C. F. Harris, Mr. John Register to Miss Susanah Davis.

In Onslow county, on the 5th inst, Mr. William Howland to Miss Elizabeth Watson.

In Raleigh, on the 7th inst, Mr. D. C. Murray to Miss E. S. Cooke.

In Washington, N. C., on the 5th inst, Mr. Wm. S. Grist to Miss Emily Norcum.

In Richmond county, on the 29th ult, Mr. Aris Lunsford to Miss Eliza Jane Taylor.

In Warren county, by Rev. A. C. Harris, Mr. Robt. P. Horton to Miss Priscilla J. Clarke.

In Granville county, Mr. James W. Burrows to Miss R. E. Bobbitt.

DIED.

In Fayetteville, on the 11th inst, Mr. John Wilkinson, aged 25 years.

In this place, on the 13th, Thomas Oxford, son of Mr. T. O. Smith, aged 14 months.

In this vicinity, on the 1st inst, Mr. Jas. Lawrence Corless, in the 27th year of his age.

In this place on the 15th inst., George, son of Jesse and Edith Parks.

In this vicinity, on 12th inst., Emma, infant child of Mr. Edwin Glover, aged 11 months.

In Moore county, on the 10th inst, Angus McKinnon, Esq., a native of Scotland, aged 71 years. He was, for the last 20 years, the County Surveyor.

In Brookhaven, Miss., on the 12th ultimo, of pneumonia, Mr. Edward Burke Waddell, late of Fayetteville.

In this county, on a 23d ult, from congestion of the brain, Mrs. Mary Clark, relict of Malcom Clark, dec'd, in the 65th year of her age.

In Chepaw, S. C., on the 4th inst, Lawrence Prince, Esq., one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of that town.

In Wake county, on 2d inst, Noel Knight, Esq., aged 70 years.

REMOVAL.

SAM'L. J. HINSDALE, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

Has the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has removed from his Old Stand to the next corner above, (generally known as the "Blake corner.")

Having fitted up this Stand, with every convenience for conducting business, both wholesale and retail, to the best advantage, he solicits a continuance of the kind favor he has enjoyed, with the assurance that no effort on his part shall be wanting to merit it.

In His Stock comprises a full assortment of articles in his line of business, all of the best quality; Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints