

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Saturday, May 13, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR. THOMAS BRAGG, ESQ., OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

THE DISCUSSION.

On Wednesday last, 10th inst., Mr Bragg, the democratic candidate for Governor, met Gen. Dockery, the whig candidate, at this place for the first time since the nomination of the former, and quite an interesting discussion ensued.

Gen. Dockery opened the discussion. He alluded to charges which he said had been made against him in the democratic papers. He said that his bad language and defective pronunciation had been ridiculed and made sport of, and went on to give an account of the difficulties under which he had been reared, being compelled to work for a living in his early youth, when others of similar age were enjoying the advantages of education.

He alluded to the fact that a Virginia paper, edited by a person who formerly lived in this State, and who he said had been a secessionist, was advocating the election of Mr Bragg. The democratic game he said he had found out to be to keep him constantly on the defensive, so as to prevent him from discussing the great measure of distributing the proceeds from the sales of the public lands.

He was in favor of modifying the tariff law and of giving increased protection to our own mechanics, whilst at the same time the revenue of the government was reduced to the standard of its wants. He was a Free Suffrage man—he had written a letter in 1848 to Mr Rowland, the senator in the Legislature from Robeson & Richmond, advising him to go for free suffrage; and he had voted when a member of the Convention of 1835 to give the election of Governor to the people.

ject of internal improvements he was in favor of them. He was in favor of extending the Central Railroad east and west, but if he had not misunderstood his competitor's position at Edenton, previous to his nomination, he was not in favor of the extension; for that when he (Gen. D.) had asked him (Mr B.) at Edenton whether he was in favor of borrowing the money to extend the Central Road, he had replied first denying his (Gen. D's) right to catechize him, and afterwards saying that he would not be in favor of borrowing the money to effect the proposed extension.

After speaking something over an hour and a half, the General concluded by saying that Mr Bragg, who was about to reply to him, was a good speaker, and an acute and subtle man, who could come as high making black appear white as any man he had ever seen. Mr Bragg then replied, and a more masterly exposition and thorough defence of democratic policy and democratic measures, we have never heard.

Mr Bragg then replied, and a more masterly exposition and thorough defence of democratic policy and democratic measures, we have never heard. Mr B. said that Gen. D. had seen fit to take up the newspaper charges which had been made against him—he would not pursue a similar course, though he might with equal propriety. He had been assailed by the press as well as Gen. Dockery, and although he had believed before he became a candidate for Governor that the people of his section thought him a tolerably clever fellow, yet that the newspapers were making him out as something dreadful. He would let their attacks pass, however, as he had made up his mind to bear them as he best could.

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for the grant. He did not say that such was the fact, but he would say, that he could place more reliance on the official statement of a cabinet officer than upon representations of a mere partisan character. The President of the United States had vetoed the bill giving lands to the different States for the benefit of the indigent insane. This veto he had expected, and he was glad to see it come. Gen. D. had declared against it, but a much more satisfactory course would have been to meet and refute the arguments of the President. From the language of this veto message he believed that the President would veto any bill which might look to the squandering of the public lands.

Mr Bragg stated his position on the question of internal improvements had been misrepresented by Gen. D., or at least greatly misunderstood. He had been accused by Gen. D. of saying at Edenton that he was opposed to the State's borrowing the money to extend the Central Railroad. What occurred at Edenton was as follows: He had asked Gen. D. if he was in favor of extending the Central Railroad; he replied that he was, and then asked Mr B. how he stood on the question. Mr B. replied that he had no right to catechize him because he was not then a candidate, but that nevertheless he would answer him. His position was expressed by the resolution of the Democratic State Convention. He was not in favor of contracting such a debt that the means and resources of the State would not be adequate to paying off the interest.

Mr Bragg made many other points which are not now able to recall, not having the benefit of any manuscript notes to refresh our memory. Gen. Dockery replied, and Mr Bragg rejoined, when the discussion ended. We regret that there should have been an issue of fact made between the two candidates as to what took place at Edenton.

There are some other matters that we cannot pass over without some allusion to them. Gen. D., in giving his views on the Nebraska Bill, said that there were some things in it which he did not like—that provision, for instance, which allowed foreigners to vote— but nevertheless, as a whole, he would, if in Congress, vote for it. He urged other objections against the bill, and said that the effect of it would be pretty much the same as the Wilmot Provision. We do not give these as his precise words, but they represent his position.

Mr Bragg replied to this singular exposition of the subject by showing that Gen. D. while professing to be willing to vote for the bill, was, nevertheless, using the arguments of its enemies against it. He must be a very lukewarm friend of the bill if this was the manner in which he advocated it. Gen. D., in order to draw out Mr Bragg, asked him whether he would have voted for David S. Reid when he was a candidate for Governor, if he (Reid) had not advocated free suffrage. Yes, said Mr Bragg, I would; and I presume that you acted in precisely a similar manner when you, a good free suffrage man by your own showing, voted for Charles Manly, anti-free-suffrage man, for Governor, in preference to Gov. Reid, who was in favor of the measure.

On the 3d instant the United States Senate received the message of President Pierce, vetoing the bill for the distribution of ten million of acres of the public lands among the States, for the benefit of the indigent insane. The objects for whose benefit this grant was contemplated are a class specially deserving of charity, and hence the bill passed both houses by large majorities. Both these facts were calculated to make the position of the President embarrassing. By vetoing the bill he has appeared to some, whose judgments are influenced merely by charitable impulses, to have defeated a measure calculated for the relief of suffering humanity, and that without adequate excuse—to the politicians who have been anxiously hoping that a precedent might be set, of distributing the public lands among the States, this veto is especially unwelcome, and of course the President comes in for a full share of their indignation.

These questions were put to him by Mr Bragg directly. He had interrogated Mr Bragg on several points, on all of which he had answered promptly. Mr Bragg stated in connexion with the above questions, that it had been rumored currently that a letter had been written to Gen. D. by some of the White Basis whigs from the West, perhaps Greensboro, advising him not to accept the nomination upon that part of the whig platform relating to a restricted Convention, and he desired to know of Gen. D. whether it was so. Gen. D. replied that if it was a matter of any importance to Mr Bragg about that letter, he would explain about it when he came to reply.

Gen. Dockery stated in the course of his remarks, that he had in the Convention of 1835 voted against the legislative method of amending the Constitution. Mr Bragg said in reply that Gen. D. had asserted at Gatesville and at Edenton that he had voted for both modes; that he had got the journals at Edenton and showed that Gen. D. had voted against the legislative method when it came up on a separate vote, and that Gen. D. had insisted that he voted for it when the whole of the amendments were adopted at the close of the Convention, and were all put to the vote in a body under the decision of the President.

We did not understand Gen. D. as denying this, although he now in this section claims to have been always against that mode of amendment.

But the difficulty is that the "greatest and wisest men of the present generation" never could nor can agree about what strict construction is. How did John C. Calhoun and Cass agree about "squatter sovereignty"? The latter gentleman says it is strict construction doctrine. The former denounce it as having no foothold under the Constitution at all.

The Argus would have us believe that because the different members of the democratic party do not altogether agree in the construction of their creed, as applicable to particular measures, therefore our doctrine of strict construction is worthless. We dissent entirely from this conclusion. The same logic would prove that because all christians do not approve, condemn, or practice the same ordinances, therefore their faith is vain. The Argus well knows that the democratic party is not responsible for the particular views of those who belong to its organization. It is merely responsible for the acts which it does as a party—for the policy which it advocates as a party. Try those measures by the established creed of the party, and then point out the inconsistency if you can.

JOHN CHARLES GARDNER, the brother of Dr. George A. Gardner, who defrauded the Government of the United States out of an immense sum of money by means of forged evidence, was indicted for perjury alleged to have been committed on the trial of his brother. He was recognized in the sum of \$8,000, to answer on the 1st of May, the charge of perjury, and in the sum of \$4,000 to appear at the same time to answer a charge of false swearing. Both his recognizances were forfeited, he having decamped to parts unknown.

The Argus of Tuesday last was very witty over the origin of the word "democracy"— deriving it from demon, devil, and kratos to govern—the government of the devil. Now, good readers of the Argus, take your dictionaries and read there the proof that the Argus has confounded *deous*, a Greek word meaning *people*, with a French word meaning the devil. Democracy is the government of the people. But the mistake of the Argus is a natural one, and we have no doubt that after the election the Argus will be fully of opinion that the people are "the very devil" and no mistake.

Gen. Dockery having signified his intention of remaining at home for a short time after fulfilling his appointment at Carthage, Mr Bragg will return and speak at the following places: At Lumberton, on Monday, May 15th. At Whiteville, on Tuesday, May 16th. At Elizabethtown, on Wednesday, May 17th. At Murphys Paper Mill, Cumberland co., Friday, 19th.

Gen. Dockery has made the following appointments, at which Mr Bragg will meet him: Troy, Montgomery, Monday, May 22. Ashboro, Randolph, Tuesday, May 23. Marley's Mills, Randolph, Wednesday, May 24. Pittsblair, Chatham, Thursday, May 25. Graham, Alamance, Saturday, May 27. Hillsboro, Monday, May 29. Raleigh, Wednesday, May 31. Brasfield's, Granville, Friday, June 3. Oxford, Granville, Saturday, June 3.

The President's Veto of the Lunatic Asylum Bill. On the 3d instant the United States Senate received the message of President Pierce, vetoing the bill for the distribution of ten million of acres of the public lands among the States, for the benefit of the indigent insane. The objects for whose benefit this grant was contemplated are a class specially deserving of charity, and hence the bill passed both houses by large majorities. Both these facts were calculated to make the position of the President embarrassing.

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On Monday last, the Senate took up the insane bill, but it was afterwards postponed until Wednesday. The homestead bill was taken up and after some discussion was postponed until the 15th.

On the 11th inst., the fire in the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday next, 15th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature.

By a letter from an esteemed friend in the county, we learn that Jeremiah Gilbert's house, in the upper part of this county, was struck by lightning, set on fire and burnt, on the 27th ult. All the furniture and property of every description contained in it was destroyed, and a child of Mr G's, narrowly escaped the same fate. Although rescued from the house almost immediately after it took fire, it was considerably burned.

By Hon. Wm. S. Ashe we have our thanks for 3 bound volumes containing the President's Message to Congress at the opening of the session, with the accompanying documents.

MARRIED. In this town, on the 11th inst. by Rev. S. M. Frost, Mr James Mculloch to Miss Sarah E. daughter of the late John Latta, Esq.

BACON, LARD, RICE, and all other articles in the Grocery line, for sale by G. W. L. GOLDSTON.

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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The members of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society are requested to meet in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired. By order of the Executive Committee. JMO. P. McLEAN, Secy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET. May 13, 1854. Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Bacon, Coffee, Flour, and other commodities.

REMARKS.—Market well supplied with Bacon, and dull at quotations. Corn, no change, sales at \$1.15 from wagons. Flour, prices advanced—sales from wagons at \$7 for super—receipts large—demand good. Spirits Turpentine is lower—sales at 46 cts per gal. Raw do, is lower—\$1.25, \$2, and \$2.75 per lb. Good Butter will sell at 25 to 30 cts per lb. and is much wanted—None in Market.

WILMINGTON MARKET, May 11. 214 bbls Turpentine were sold at \$2.60 per bbl for yellow dip, \$3.15 for virgin, and \$3.50 for hard. 3300 barrels Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 50 cts per gallon. No. 1 Rosin \$2.15 to \$2.30 per gal. Tar \$3.25 and \$3.30. Five rafts Timber were sold at prices ranging from \$9 to \$12.50 per M. Bacon, hog round, 9 cts, 3,600 barrels Corn sold at 83 and 84 cts per bushel.