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. We feel utterly unable to give our readers a report in detail of the speeches made, and yet the oceasion would seem to demand that we should not suffer the discussion to fade out from memory without placing on record some account of it. We were unable to take any notes of the speeches, and what we now write is entirely from memory. Gen. Dockery opened the discussion. He al-

tion 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 had so felt the want of education that he had become a strong friend of it, and though he had not been able to go to schools when a youth, he was for building up schools, and had done his part in that business. He alluded to the fact that a Virginia paper, edited by a person who formerly lived in thi 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. His position and that of the whig party he declared to be that if the onthic lands were needed in the national treasury let them remain there to be used for national purposes. If, however, they were not needed there, then he and his party were for distribution. That they were not needed there was evident from the fact that there was now \$30,000 .-000 in the treasury. He adduced furthermore the authority of Gen. Cass, who he said had declared that the time had come when the publie lands were no longer needed as a source of revenue. The lands he said ought to be distributed, for that the new States were getting them all, and it was high time that the old States should call on the general government for their share. More had already been given away than had been sold, to prove which he exhibited figures. The lands or their proceeds were needed to build up internal improvements in the old States, and to school the poor children. The whigs were the distribution party, whilst the democrats opposed distribution. The only aid which the State of North Carolina had ever received from the government was through the instrumentality of a whig Congress, during the administration of Gen. Jackson, by which three instalments of the proceds of the public lands had been paid over, which now forms the basis of the common school fund. The democratic party opposed the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and recently President Pierce had vetoed that humane and charitable measure, the bill for distributing lands among the different States for the benefit of the indigent insane. It was said that this distribution was unconstitutional, but he did not understand how it was unconstitutional to give the public lands to all the States when it seemed to be the policy of the democratic party to give them away exclusively to the new States. He was opposed to those donations. The new States were bent on having all the lands, and their members of Congress were heard to say that by '60 or '70 they would ask the old States no odds, but would have the lands any way. The democrats say let the public lands remain as a source of revenue to the general government-if they would practice upon this rule instead of squandering the lands on the new States it would all do very well. The Illinois central railroad bill was, in Gen D's estimation, a very bad measure. By it a large quantity of the public lands had been squandered; and here Gen. D. exhibited figures showing how much land had been given away and 5 broad. The insane asylum bill had been defeated by the veto of the President, who had exercised the "one-man-power" to destroy it. He was of opinion that this veto power

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 manhe 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 it is in part responsible for its passage. But who was in favor of the measure. And now, said Mr to the people. He had been accused of being it might be replied that Mr Fillmore did not B., since you have catechised me to your satisfaction, in favor of free negro suffrage, but he was feel authorized to exercise the "one man power," and I have answered your questions, I trust you will At Lumberton, on Monday, May 15th. only in favor of allowing a few of the in this case. He thought however that if the meeting of the whigs of Richmond county was held, most worthy and respectable free negroes bill was of the character which Gen. D. had and a resolution was passed in favor of an open Convento vote, and in this view he had good company, represented it to be, Mr Fillmore might with tion. This was a meeting of your friends and neighsuch as Gov. Morehead, Judge Toomer, Owen Holmes, and a great many others of the first men in the Convention. The true and proper mode of getting free suffrage was by a Convention, and mode of getting free sunrage was by a Convention, and not by legislative enactment. He was opposed to committing the Constitution to the keeping of politicians; lie lands had been given to the road, but they tion," and something else about "not caring how the for that he had no doubt that if free suffrage was car- were not in a solid body, but in alternate sections. Constitution was amended so the basis was not interried by the legislative method, something else would The alternate sections reserved to the Govern- fered with;" but he did not answer the question, and immediately be started, and so on from one thing to another. If a Convention were called he would be in favor of not giving it a party complexion, but of letting both parties have an equal representation, each thority of the Secretary of the Interior for saying of a highly interesting discussion—one which will long for a copy of his speech on the distribution of county having a mixed ticket as in 1835. On the sub- that the National Treasury was fully reimbursed be remembered by the people who heard it. We have the public lands.

ought not to be used merely on account of the

opinion of the President-it ought to be restrict-

ed to cases of unconstitutionality and hasty

ject of internal improvements he was in favor of them. for the grant. He did not say that such was endeavored as far as possible to present it fairly to our 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 the proposed extension. [Here Mr Bragg interrupted him by saying that be had misrepresented his position.] Democratic Convention as an India-rubber one-like a certain pair of suspenders which were short enough for any boy and long enough for any man.

After speaking something over an hour and a balf. 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 nigh making of internal improvements had been misrepresentblack appear white as any man he had ever seen.

luded to charges which he said had been made against him in the democratic papers. He said that his bad language and defective pronunciamark that he was capable of making black look be absurd to talk about any extension of a sysment, but however that might be, it was cer- money was not to be borrowed for the purpose tainly a very poor compliment to the audience. for that there was no money in the treasury, He had neither the inclination nor the ability He hoped that no one would suppose him so to do anything of the kind. Gen. D. had com- stupid as to have given such an answer as he plained because a Virginia editor was advocat- was alledged to have made. It was impossible of the papers in Petersburg and Norfolk had al- for that question depended to a considerable so taken ground against him. The true reason of extent on the success of schemes now in process trials and difficulties for the purpose of enlisting was willing to be as liberal towards schemes of sympathy in his behalf. He B, would do nothing internal improvement as those means and rethe purpose of dwelling upon the merits of his harped upon the tremendous debt which he said father who had spent a life of toil in providing the democratic party would saddle the State the means for the education of his children-he with; he had exhibited figures to show that the was willing to stand or fall upon his own merits sum of \$700,000 would have to be raised by

and upon the principles of his party. was it probable that Gen. D. and his party, internal improvement. who were promising so much from the distribupions of distribution! But if the whig party circumstances he left the audience to judge. were for distribution, how was it that in the Mr Bragg made many other points which we - Fayetteville Argus. word in reference to distribution? Had it beome with them an obsolete idea like the Bank and the protective tariff? If then the national whig party had in their platform repudiated | it out? It was impossible that they could hope to do so, and the only way in which he could account for their advocacy of it was that they so far as in him lay to fulfil his promises. He would think better of Gen. D. and his party if to this work, it being over two millions of acres, they would promise less and perform more. making in a solid body a territory 600 miles long | Gen. D. had boasted that the whigs had caused that we owed our common schools to the whig party. If, said Mr B., this measure was so benepassed during Jackson's administration? Did ne not recommend it, and if it was so good a measure then the democrats were entitled to a part at least of the credit of it. As to the Ill .vehemently condemned, it passed during the

He was in favor of extending the Central Railroad east the fact, but he would say, that he could place more reliance on the official statement of a many things have been necessarily omitted, and cabinet officer than upon representations of a abled to take notes of the discussion, we should lack mere partizan character. The President of the spee to give it in full. What we have written is purehe was in favor of borrowing the money to extend the United States had vetoed the bill giving lands ly from memory, and may contain some errors. We Central Road, he had replied first denying his (Gen D's) to the different States for the benefit of the in-Central Road, he had replied first denying his (Gen D's) to the different States for the benefit of the in-right to catechize him, and afterwards saying that he digent insane. This veto he had expected, and feet that we have fell very far short of doing justice to he was glad to see it come. Gen. D. had de- Mr Bragg. In fact, hardly any written report could claimed against it, but a much more satisfactory do him full justice. He left such an impression on his jorities. Both these facts were calculated to Gen. D. went on to characterize the resolution of the course would have been to meet and refute the arguments of the President. From the languuge of this veto message he believed that the about to expect great things from this Goliah of whig-President would veto any bill which might look to the squandering of the public lands.

Mr Bragg said his position on the question ed by Gen. D., or at least greatly misunderstood. Mr Bragg then replied, and a more masterly He had le n accused by Gen. D. of saying at place in this town on Wednesday last, between the public lands among the States, this veto is exposition and thorough defence of democratic Edenton that he was opposed to the State's the candidates for Governor, Gen. Dockery especially unwelcome, and of course the Presito take up the newspaper charges which had lows: He had asked Gen. D. if he was in favor and unrestricted Convention to amend the Con- surrounded, we think the President not only been made against him-he would not pursue a of extending the Central Railroad; he replied similar course, though he might with equal that he was, and then asked Mr B. how he stood asswer the question. propriety. He had been assailed by the press on the question. Mr B. replied that he had no as well as Gen. Dockery, and although he had right to catechise him because he was not then believed before he became a candidate for Gov- a candidate, but that nevertheless he would anernor that the people of his section thought swer him. His position was expressed by the rehim a tolerably 'clever fellow, yet that the solution of the Democratic State Convention. He newspapers were making him out as something was not in favor of contracting such a debt that dreadful. He would let their attacks pass, the means and resources of the State would not however, as he had made up his mind to bear be adequate to paying off the interest. This had them as he best could. Gen. D's. closing re- been his position at Edenton. Of course it would white, might have been intended as a complitem of internal improvement by the State if the ing his (Mr B's.) election, but that there was he said, to say at this time precisely what the equal ground for himself to complain as some means and resources of the State would allow. Gen. D's, replying to these news aper attacks of construction. If those schemes turned out was that he might have an opportunity of tell- well, and paid good dividends, then the means ing the people of his humble origin and his early of the State would be greatly increased, and he of the kind. He should not make an excuse for sources would allow. At Edenton Gen. D. had direct taxation annually, for that the democrats The distribution of the Public Lands or their were opposed to getting a part of the proceeds proceeds had been warmly advocated by Gen. from the sales of public lands. Now, however, D. for the purpose of building railroads and in- he had changed his tune, and was trying to make creasing the Common School Fund. These ob- it appear that the candidate of the democratic eets were very commendable in themselves, but party was opposed to extending the system of

As to Free Suffrage, Mr B. said that the tion of the proceeds of the public lands, would course of the whig party had been so vacillating ever be able to fulfil their promises? Would that even if they were now in favor of that they ever be able to effect their favorite schemes? | measure they deserved no credit, for that they Were they sincere in their endeavors to do so? had been driven into it by necessity. They saw He feared not. The whig party had during that if ther continued to oppose it, they would the last twenty years been holding up this dis- as a party be annihilated. But were they for tribution scheme as a grand project for the it? He quoted from the platforms of their late Gen. D. said then, and to what he says now. benefit of the people. But had they when in Conventions to show that they had never compower redeemed their pledge? It is true that mitted themselves to it; and he challenged the in 1840 they passed a bill for distributing the production of anything in favor of free suffrage wisest men of the present generation" never proceeds from the public lands, but in that bill that had ever been said in the Raleigh Register, could nor can agree about what strict construcwas a clause providing that when the tariff the central organ of the whig party. Gen. D. should exceed an average of 20 per cent then himself had formerly characterized it as a humthe distribution should cease. In 1842 they bug, set on foot by David S. Reid, and yet he The former denounce it as having no foothold proceeded to increase the tariff above the limit had to-day, after it had been shown to be strong under the Constitution at all. How does the ing the object of the Convention to be held prescribed in the act of distribution and thus in the affections of the people, declared himself Carolinian itself agree with Douglas on the in Wilmington on the 25th instant, and requestdefeated their own scheme, and yet they a free suffrage man. How much sincerity was now come before the people the special cham- to be accorded to declarations made under such

series of resolutions adopted by them in their are not now able to recall, not having the benefit last National Convention they had said not a of any manuscript notes to refresh our memory. when the discussion ended.

tion heretofore made by him of Mr Bragg's position at Edenton, taken in answer to the question whether he would be willing to borrow the money to carry out a hoped by large promises to win over the people. system of internal improvement, was correct. Gen D. which it does as a party-for the policy which He could not make these large promises, for has represented Mr Bragg as having answered the ques- it advocates as a party. Try those measures that when he promised anything he expected tion negatively. Mr Bragg emphatically declares that by the established creed of the party, and then

the surplus in the treasury from the proceeds of for instance which allowed foreigners to vote-but been no inconsistency in reference to those sales of the public lands under Jackson's admin- nevertheless, as a whole, he would, if in Congress, vote istration, to be deposited with the States, and 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 Proviso. We do not give these as his that we have heretofore expressed disapprobaprecise words, but they represent his position. Mr tion of it. We believe it to be unconstitutional, ficent in its operation, why not give the demo- Bragg replied to this singular exposition of the subject unjust and improper, and if passed by the Senate crats some of the credit of it. Was it not by showing that Gen. D. while professing to be willing ments of its enemies against it. He must be a very

he was a candidate for Governor, if he (Reid) had not administration of Mr Fillmore, who had signed advocated free suffrage. Yes, said Mr Bragg, I would; and I presume that you acted in precisely a similar it, and it had been voted for by both whigs and manner when you, a good free suffrage man by your democrats. Now if this bill is so abominable own showing, voted for Charles Manly, anti-free-sufin its character, then the President who signed frage man, for Governor, in preference to Gov. Reid, propriety, and consistently with whig no- bors, and you were in the meeting. Now I would like pointments, at which Mr Bragg will meet him: tions, have vetoed it. But the bill was not quite so bad as it had been represented as being. It

eral's friends we thought looked a good deal chagrined ing. By vetoing the bill he has appeared to fore the Committee. The year and mays were call the poverty of his effort. We had been led herebut we find that he is not so formidable to demoas many other whig speakers whom we have seen.

ngs to be Remembered by the People.

which meeting he was nominated for Governor, himself. He says: He would not say whether he did or not.

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

some of the White Basis whigs from the West, perhaps Greensboro, advising him not to accept dependent, the orphan, the sick, or the needy, the nomination upon that part of the whig which is now discharged by the States themplatform relating to a restricted Convention, selves, or by corporate institutions, or private was so. Gen. D. replied that if it was a matter is thrown open to the care and culture of the letter, he would explain about it when he came longer encounter the limitations and control people, and he hoped he would explain. But worthy of benevolent regard. Whatever conevert to the subject.

marks, that he had in the Convention of 1835 destitution. If Congress may and ought to that he had got the journals at Edenton and showed that Gen. D. had voted against the application has taken a wrong direction." legislative method when it came up on a separate vote, and that Gen. D. had insisted conclusive manner to show the unconstitutionbody under the decision of the President,

have been always against that mode of amend-

We call the attention of those who heard the discussion at Edenton and at Gatesville to what

tion is. How did John C. Calhoun and Cass agree about "squatter sovereignty?" The latter gentleman says it is strict construction doctrine. Homestead Bill? The Illinois Senator is warmly for that measure: the Carolinian professes to be against it? Are such bills constitutional? Let District to use his influence to procure an apus hear from you on this point, neighbor of ours?" | propriation in aid of the contemplated improve-

The Argus would have us believe that because to attend the Convention: C C McCrummen the different members of the democratic party Gen. Dockery replied, and Mr Bragg rejoined, do not altogether agree in the construction of their creed, as applicable to particular measures. We regret that there should have been an therefore our doctrine of strict construction is Wm Barrett, Dr S C Bruce, Col W B Richardissue of fact made between the two candidates worthless. We dissent entirely from this condistribution, how could Gen. D. and the whig as to what took place at Edenton. Mr Bragg, clusion. The same logic would prove that beparty of North Carolina effectually carry out however, will sustain himself by evidence drawn cause all christians do not approve, condemn, or McIntosh, B Coffin, C Shields, A R Wadsworth that policy? How could they in the face of from the place itself, by gentlemen who heard the dis- practice the same ordinances, therefore their A R Kelly, John Morison, P C Shaw, and J H their own national organization hope to carry cussion and who will remember what his position there faith is vain. The Argus well knows that the Rowan. was. Gen. D. insisted in his reply that the representa- democratic party is not responsible for the particular views of those who belong to its organization. It is merely responsible for the acts point out the inconsistency if you can. Have the democrats as a party advocated "squatter sovereignty"? Have they as a party advocated the homestead bill? If not, then there has measures, between its acts and its professions. As to the homestead bill, the Argus knows

we sincerely hope and believe it will meet the Presidential veto.

Now, Mr Argus, we have answered you, will you answer us this question: If the homestead Gen. D., in order to draw out Mr Bragg, asked him bill should pass the Senate, and if a whig Presinois Central Railroad bill which Gen. D. had so whether he would have voted for David S. Reid when deut were in office, would it be his duty to veto

# Appointments.

Gen. Deckery having signified his intention are "the very devil" and no mistake. of remaining at home for a short time after fulfilling his appointment at Carthage, Mr Bragg will return and speak at the following places:

Whiteville, on Tuesday, May 16th. Elizabethtown, on Wednesday, May 17th. Murphy's Paper Mill, Cumb'land co, Friday, 19th. Gen. Dockery has made the following ap-

Troy, Montgomery, Monday, May 22.
Ashboro', Randolph, Tuesday, May 23.
Marley's Mills, Randolph, Wednesday, May 24.
Pittsboro', Chatham, Thursday, May 25.
Contact of the American Saturday, May 27. Graham, Alamance, Saturday, May 27. Hillsboro', Monday, May 29.
Raleigh, Wednesday, May 31.
Brassfield's, Granville, Friday, June 2. Oxford, Granville, Saturday, June 3.

We are indebted to Hon. S. H. Rogers

On the 3d instant the United States Senate

The President's Veto of the Lunatic Asylum Bill. received the message of President Pierce, vetoing the bill for the distribution of ten million of dates for the Legislature. 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 maice as will tell in the August election. The Gen- make the position of the President embarrass-

some, whose judgments are influenced merely and the motion was carried by a vote of 109 to 55 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 In the course of the discussion which took that a precedent might be set, of distributing policy and democratic measures, we have never borrowing the money to extend the Central Rail- was asked by Mr Bragg whether he had not, dent comes in for a full share of their indigna- and property of every description contained in it was heard. Mr B. said that Gen. D. had seen fit road. What occurred at Edenton was as fol- prior to his nomination, been in favor of a free tion. Under the circumstances by which he was destroyed, and a child of Mr G's, narrowly escaped the stitution. He declined to answer, and did not acted with propriety, but with a firmuess which gives assurance be cannot be made the plaything was asked if he approved or not of the of politicians, nor moulded to suit their fancies. eso tion passed in favor of an Open Conven- The President assumes the ground that the bill gress at the opening of the session, with the accomtion in Richmond County, in January last, by is unconstitutional, and in this he fully sustains "It cannot be questioned that if Congress

have power to make provision for the indigent insane without the limits of this District, it has the same power to provide for the indigent who are not insane, and thus transfer to the federal government the charge of all the poor in all the Mr Bragg stated in connexion with the above States. It has the same power to provide hosjuestions, that it had been rumored currently pitals and other local establishments for the that a letter had been written to Gen. D. by care and cure of every species of human infirmity, and thus to assume all that duty of either public philanthropy, or public necessity to the and he desired to know of Gen. D. whether it endowments existing under the legislation of the States. The whole field of public beneficence of any importance to Mr Bragg about that federal government. Generous impulses no to reply. Mr B. said in reply that it was a of our imperious fundamental law; for, however Furniture Store.) where the public can be accommodate matter of no importance to him but it was to the sold and he hand he had Gen. Dockery did not in his remarks afterwards siderations dictate sympathy for this particular object, apply, in like manner, if not in the same Gen. Dockery stated in the course of his re- degree, to idiotcy, to physical disease, to extreme voted against the legislative method of amending the Constitution. Mr Bragg said in reply done in this case, what answer shall be given that Gen. D. had asserted at Gatesville and when Congress shall be called upon, as it doubt- Collars, Chemizetts, Handkerebiefs, &c. Received by less will be, to pursue a similar course of legis lation in the others? It will, obviously, be vain the season can now be suited if they will call and exto reply that the object is worthy, but that the

The message then proceeds in a clear and that he voted for it when the whole of the ality of the proposed legislation. The great Convention, and were all put to the vote in a struction of the Constitution-is constantly kept in view by the President, and proceeding upon We did not understand Gen. D. as denying it he builds up a lucid constitutional argument. this, altough he now in this section claims to The message is of the true Jeffersonian type and will commend itself to the democracy of the country, aye, and to a good many whigs too. If any man feels tempted to believe that President Pierce is the weak and corrupt creature annum which some of his enemies declare him to be, let them read this message and be undeceived We only regret that we have not space to pub-

> CAPE FEAR BAR .-- At a meeting of a number of citizens of Moore county, held in Carthage on the 6th inst., resolutions were passed approving the representative in Congress from that ment. The following delegates were appointed Arch'd R Black, A R McDonald, Dr J Shaw Gen W D Dowd, R W Goldston, Col A A F Seawell, Alex Kelly, D Murchison, P G Evans G W Foshee, Dr C Chalmers, Col J L Bryan son, A H McNeill, C Harrington, G S Cole, A M Blue, Maj H C McLean, Dr J Mathews, B A Stuart, Jesse Bean, Maj D McDugald, D M

John Charles Gardiner, the brother of Dr George A. Gardiner, who defrauded the Gov ernment of the United States out an immense sum of money by means of forged evidence, was ndicted for perjury alledged to have been com mitted on the trial of his brother. He was reognized 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 krateo 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 demos, 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

# COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE. May 6-Str Fanny (Lutterloh's line) with goods for merchants of this place and interior. May 8-Str Douglas (Banks' line) with goods for merchants of this place and interior. May 6-Str Southerner, boats A B Chesnut and I Fries in tow (Frank & Jerry line) with goods for merchants of the interior.

May 8-Str Chatham, boat Cumberland in tow. (Cape Fear line) with goods for merchants of the interior. May 12-Str Gov. Graham, boat Alamance in tow, (Cape Fear line.) with goods for merchants of this place and interior. [We are obliged, for want of space, to omit the names of consignees in all the above arrivals.]

LAST NOTICE. All those baving unsettled business with the subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same between now and the 29th day of this month, as he will leave the place after that time. Those | barrels Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 50 cts per failing to do so may have to settle with some one else, gallon. No. 1 Rosin \$2.15 to \$3 per bbl. Tar \$3.25 as he is under the necessity of making collections. JOHN McINNIS.

Floral College, N. C., May 9th, 1854.

Of the Democrats of Cumberland, will meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday next, 15th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candi-

Congress. On Monday last, the Senate took up the inc insane bill, but it was afterwards postponed in til \. nesday. The homestead bill was then taken up and after some discussion was postponed until the 16th

In the House, Mr Richardson moved that the lion go into committee of the whole. This motion he said Mr Richardson then proposed a substitute which leav out the Clayton proviso. (This proviso forbids a. but native born or naturalized citizens from voting After some discussion the committee rose.

zer By a letter from an esteemed friend in the ountry, 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 same fate. Although rescued from the house almost imnediately after it took fire, it was considerably burned.

78 Hon, Wm. S. Ashe has our thanks for 3 bound volumes containing the President's Message to Conpanying documents.

## MARRIED.

In this town, on the 11th inst, by Rev. S. M. Frost, Mr James McCulloch to Miss Sarah E. daughter of the late Fountain Lain, Esq. At Lilesville, Anson county, on the 5th inst. Mr R. A. Paul of Wadesboro, to Miss Mary Rodgers formerly

of Fayetteville. In Stanly county, on the 4th inst. Dr Wm S Kendall of Carolina Female College, to Miss Jemima Watkin Near Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, on 4th inst. Mr Cornelius Little to Miss Rebecca Eliza Graham. In Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 1st inst., 1 David Gillespie to Ferrebee Pearsall.

# DIED.

In Sampson county, on the 4th instant, William K Slocumb. Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 43 years. In Chatham county, on the 12th ult, Mr Birdson, Burns, in the 56th year of his age. In Pittsboro, recently, Mr Thomas Ray,

## EATING SALOON.

The Subscriber has opened an Eating Saloon on Bow treet, at the striped house, (east of Mr D. McNeill's CREAM and temperate beverages of different kinds.

BACON, LARD, RICE, and all other articles in the Grocery line, for sale by
May 13.

G. W. L. GOLDSTON.

J. B. WALTON.

## BONNETS.

We have just received, in addition to the Mantles the latest styles. Ladies that have not purchased for

# TRUST SALE.

In pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to us by amendments were adopted at the close of the principle of the democratic creed—a strict con- Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 25th May in Franklin streets, together with all the materials in an Mill Stones of large size, dressed ready for running A Mill screw, &c. for raising Stones. Cast iron Wheel Cranes. In short, every thing but the Engine to the Mill in operation. A lot of Plank and Sills. The purchaser will have the privilege of the lease of the Lot for 81 years, at a ground rent of \$40 pc;

Terms, 3 months' credit, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The property will be shown on application to J. Fort. JAMES BRANIN. Trustees.

Favetteville, May 13th.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The Members of the Cumberland County Agricul. on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. A fu attendance is desired. By order of the Executive Con. JNO. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

# FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

TAIRLIETIUME MARK			
May 13, 1851.			
Corrected weekly for the North	Caro	/in	an.
BACON, P lb, new,	10	(a)	104
BEESWAX, \$\pi\$ 1b,			2.6
COFFEE, P b—	1.0	-	too?
Rio,	1.0	(a)	$13\frac{1}{2}$
Laguira,	134		
St. Domingo,	0		00
COTTON, 79 lb.	8	(0)	84
COTTON BAGGING, P yard-			
Gunny,	11	(a)	16
Dundee,	125	(a)	13
Eurlaps,	10	(11)	12
COTTON YARN, P 1b. Nos. 5 to 10.	. 18	(0)	00
DOMESTIC GOODS, & yard		6	200
Brown Sheetings,		6	
Osnaburgs,	27 3	0	10
FLOUR, 72 barrel,			Transport Court
Superfine,	6 75	(a)	7 00
Fine,	6.50		
Cross,	6 25		
FEATHERS, P b. FLAXSEED, P bushel,			47
FLAASEED, & bushel,	1 00	(0)	1 10
GRAIN, P bushel—	1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		a 1255
Corn,			1 10
Wheat,	1 25		0.00
Gats,	60		00
Peas,	1 15	(0	20
Rye.	1 00	(a	60
LARD, P b,	9	(4	10
LEAD, 29 16.	8	1 60	10

75 6 00 Peach Brandy. 50 for 60 40 66 43 N. C. Whiskey, 45 (a) TOBACCO, manufactured, 7 1b 1 85 ( 190 Alum, W bushel. MOLASSES. P gallon, 25 @ 26 Cuba, new crop, 40 @ New Orleans. SUGAR. 淨 助—

Loaf and erushed. St Croix, PortoR co. & N Orleans 7 @ 44 (0) English, Sweedes, common bar, 64 67 00

NAILS, cut. 78 kcg, LEATHER, sole. FODDER. Phundred, 1 30 60 1 50 HAY, N. C., P TALLOW, P fb. BEEF, on the hoof, P fb. BEEF. by the quarter or side,

BUTTER. 7 th, 25 (0) 00 POTATOES, Sweet, 7 bushel, 1 00 @ 00 4 50 @ 5 00 Irish, 7 bbl, 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 goed. Spirits Turpentine is lower-sales at 46 ets per gal Raw do, is lower-\$1.25, \$2, and \$2.75 per bbl.

Good Butter will sell at 25 to 30 cts per lb. and is

15 @ 00

CHICKENS, cach,

EGGS. 7 dozen,

much wanted-None in Market.

WILMINGTON MARKET, May 11. 314 bbls Turpentine were sold at \$2.60 per bbl for ellow dip, \$3,15 for virgin, and \$1.50 for hard. Fifty and \$3.30. Five rafts Timber were sold at prices ranging from \$9 to \$12,50 per M. Bacon, hog round, 9 ets. 3,800 bushels Corn sold at 83 and 84 cts per bushel.