

and neither morally or physically, by word or deed, have given any aid and comfort to the enemy.

Resolved. That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican Institutions, and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Resolved. That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the old world, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility on the Democratic party of this country to uphold the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among its constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

From the National Intelligencer, June 7th. Opening of the Campaign.

The Democratic Party has placed in the field its candidate for the Presidency, in the person of FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire.

This nomination was effected in the Convention of the Party, at Baltimore, on Saturday last, about one o'clock, after several days of ineffectual trials, in which Mr. CASS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MARCY, and Mr. DOUGLASS stood highest, but neither of them having at any time come nearer than within sixty votes of the two-thirds necessary to secure a nomination; when, on a sudden, wearied out with fruitless contention, and in actual danger, it was thought, of dissolving without making any nomination at all, the partisans of all the regular candidates threw up their hands, and on the second voting thereafter Mr. PIERCE received two hundred and eighty-two votes (being all but six), and was literally proclaimed the candidate.

This result confirms what we have more than once suggested, that all the debates in Congress, and especially in the House of Representatives, in relation to the claims of particular individuals to the honor of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, was an idle consumption of time which, upon every consideration of public duty, ought to have been differently employed. The great points of contest in these debates were, chiefly, the necessity of keeping up with what is called "the progress;" the claims of the West, and of those who rejoice in the title of "Young America," to a large if not predominant share in the honors and emoluments of the Government, and the consequent contempt with which intelligent age, accompanied by high public and party services, and knowledge acquired by experience, were to be derided, contemned, and made subservient to the foregoing considerations. And what has been the upshot of all this? The party of "progress" has triumphed in setting aside all the veterans whom the old Democratic party had employed in offices secondary only to the first, and from among whom the body of that party has certainly expected the candidate for the high office of the Government to be selected; and the making choice of one—an estimable and acceptable person, bating his political creed—whose name had not been pressed in the debates referred to; who is not a "Young American;" who is not a "Progressive"—that is to say, not a "fast man;" who is not a Western man, but as far from it as the territory of Uncle Sam extends eastwardly from the west; and, though not so reckoned among the "Old Fogies," is not so entirely youthful as to be free from the suspicion of respect for the wisdom, the old principles, and the religious habits of his forefathers.

It is now manifest that the "two-thirds rule," which the party have adopted, is one which effectually excludes from nomination for the Presidency all prominent or distinguished members of the party—all at least whose eminence is such as to bring their claims and qualifications naturally into general discussion, and to enlist the support of extensive divisions of zealous adherents.

These partisan feelings being carried into the Convention, and engendering rival animosities, must always necessarily result in the choice of some person before unthought of, or so little known as not to have challenged any rival pretensions. This being the case, the choice at which the Convention ultimately arrived was not only as good as could have been expected, but, in the hap-hazard to which the Convention was reduced, a better one than might have been made.

In the case of Mr. POLK, (nominated by the Convention of 1844 under nearly similar circumstances,) although he had been a prominent member of the popular branch of Congress, and was eminently respectable in private life, he was so little known to the great body of even his own party, that after his nomination the almost universal inquiry out of his own State was, "who is James K. Polk?" In his case, although not conspicuous enough to have been dreamed of by the party generally for the office of President, a delegate to the Convention from a Northern State, foreseeing that Mr. VAN BUREN must be supplanted by somebody, was known to have visited Tennessee, and carried in his pocket to the Convention from the old Hero of the Hermitage the name of Mr. POLK. He was therefore in the contemplation of a few at least, from the first. In the present case, however, the gentleman on whom the mantle has finally fallen had been nowhere named, that we know of, by State Convention or County Meeting, in his own State or out of it; the attention of the party having been fixed alone on the CASSER, the BUCHANANS, the DOUGLASS, MARCY, HUNTONS, BUTLERS, sternly pronouncing of the Democracy; and months and months having, we repeat, been spent in Congress and out of it, in discussing their merits and pressing their claims.

We can very well imagine what will be the general surprise of the unsophisticated Democracy on learning that all their high-raised hopes and sanguine expectations have been crushed to earth by the two-thirds rule, and a candidate presented to them of whose political claims fully four-fifths of them had never before heard a whisper.

Of Mr. PIERCE our readers have probably heard more than most people, owing to his service in several public stations, but yet less than of any other of the gentlemen who were honored by votes in the Democratic Convention. In the year 1833, he took his seat in Congress as a Representative from the State of New Hampshire; and, after serving in that capacity, became a Senator from the same State, serving there also for several years; after which he retired to the practice of the law. In the late Mexican War he served as Brigadier General, resigning his commission at the close of the war, and again returning to private life. His experience has, therefore, been practical to an extent to qualify him to administer the affairs of the Government, should the People call him to that trust, respectfully and in a National spirit.

Of the eminent gentleman (the Hon. WILLIAM R. KING) who was selected by the Convention for the Vice Presidency, no one who knows him can say slight personally in his disparage; still less can we, who have known him from the beginning of his public career. We wonder, indeed, thinking of him as we do, that the Convention did not seek relief from its dilemma by taking one so able, experienced, and unexceptionable, for the principal officer, instead of for the second. Without at all desiring to disparage the respectable gentleman who became the choice of the Convention for the first office, we should have thought it more accordant with the fitness of things, as well as more politic, to have reversed the positions of the two nominees. King's name would have been a tower of strength to the party of which he is an ornament, or any other. But the Convention decided otherwise, and it is not for us to murmur.

NEGROES FOR SALE. I SHALL sell at the courthouse door in the town of Greensboro, on Saturday the 3rd of July next, a Negro woman and two children, belonging to the estate of Mary Davis, dec'd. Terms made known on day of sale. JAMES McIVER, Auctioneer. Greensboro, June 9, 1852. 6823

WORMS, WORMS! THE Comp. Syrup, Spigelia, one of the safest and most effective worm medicines of the day. D. P. WEIR, May 15th, 1852.

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From the Intelligencer, June 10.

The Free-Soil Democracy.

The New York Evening Post, the leading organ of the Free-Soil party in New York, and an unwavering opponent of the Compromise measures, has given in its adhesion to the nomination of Mr. Pierce for the Presidency. It says, in substance, that "he is a new man, of capacity and character, who is uncommitted by any letter," and, for the benefit of that wing of the Democracy which it represents, it endeavors to explain away the Compromise resolutions of the Convention. We do not pretend to say that its reasoning is founded on facts, but we nevertheless quote what it says on the subject, that our readers may see by what means it is expected to bring the entire Democratic vote to the support of the nominees of that party:

"With regard to the resolutions said to have been adopted by the Convention, just before its close, called in some quarters 'the platform,' we reassert, in stronger terms, what we said yesterday. Further inquiries into the circumstances satisfy us that, in saying that they did not express the sense of the Convention, we used the least expressive phrase the case would justify. They were not adopted by the Convention. Three-fourths of the members—more than three-fourths, it is said by some—had left the room; not more than a dozen of the rest knew what was doing. Mr. Davis, the President of the Convention, had been obliged, by exhaustion, to leave the chair. Mr. Irving was in his place, and was exerting himself vainly to establish something like order. The main business of the Convention had been completed; members and bystanders were talking it over with each other, and every thing was attended to but what was going on beside the chair. In the midst of this bustle and confusion, in the midst of loud conversations, shouts, and noise of the hasty entrances and hasty departures, something was read which nobody heard, and concerning which very few were aware that it was reading. Mr. Irving put the question on all the resolutions in a lump. The ayes, in that fragment of a Convention, just in the bustle of breaking up, were more numerous than the noes, and he declared the resolution adopted. From one of the members then in the Convention, who was decidedly opposed to a part of the resolutions, and would have voted against them if he had been given an opportunity, we have it that he did not even hear the resolutions put to vote, and was not aware of this pretence that they had been adopted till he heard it afterward. A platform made in this manner does not even deserve the name of a farce, which we yesterday gave it. A farce is played before an audience which is aware of what is going on."

The "Evening Post" also gives its readers to understand that Mr. Pierce is not the ultra Southern man which in some quarters he is represented to be.

Shifting.

It is astonishing with what facility Democracy, or rather Loco-freedom, adapts itself to circumstances. Two years have not elapsed since a series of measures commonly known as the compromise were being discussed in the Congress of the United States—the whole country from Maine to Texas and from the Atlantic to the Pacific was agitated—every newspaper in the country took one side or the other; throughout the South the Whig papers, almost unanimously sustained it; while the Democratic papers with equal unanimity opposed it. The compromise was denounced in this place as a "magnificent lumbag" as a base surrender of the South, its advocates were called submissionists; and much was said with regard to resistance and separation, in the event of the admission of California. We heard more than one prominent Democrat say they did not care a d—n how soon the Union was dissolved, &c., &c. Two years have passed, the compromise has proved immensely more popular than they imagined it ever would be, and these same gentlemen out-herd Herod himself in their devotion to it. We heard not a week since one, who was most violent in his opposition to the whole series when pending, assert that he would vote for no man for President, who was not sounder on the compromise than Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore. What a comment is this sudden change of opinion upon the prior action of the party, and of individuals! and what volumes does it not speak in favor of those who were the early advocates of the measures!

In view of this shifting, it is unfair to suppose and assert, that these gentlemen were either dishonest in their opposition at first, or that they have changed their ground in order to make political capital.—Eliz'h. City Old North State.

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DISCUSSION AT FAYETTEVILLE.

From the Fayetteville Observer. The Candidates for Governor.

The Canvass of 1842, when Morehead and Henry met for the only time in this place, was forcibly brought to mind on Monday last, when Kerr and Reid addressed a large and attentive audience from the same spot. The result now was the same as then—a glorious triumph of the Whig cause—prefiguring now, we trust, as then, a still more important triumph at the polls in August. We heard several Whigs declare their opinion, that the disparity between the candidates was even greater now than in 1842,—that the triumph of Kerr, was greater, if possible, than that of Morehead—and certainly no stronger evidence of success could be given; for the debate of 1842 is as celebrated throughout North Carolina as any event that ever occurred. If Kerr has less of the terrible sledge-hammer power of Morehead, he possesses the keener polish of the orator, and not less of that power which rests in an honest face, the true index of the heart that beams through it—a face that commands the confidence and respect of all who look upon it.—Whilst, if Reid has more information and shrewdness than Henry, he is greatly deficient in qualities for the latter was eminently distinguished—fluency and plausibility. He is an exceedingly dull and uninteresting speaker, and was very rarely able, in the course of the three hours during which he spoke, to bring forth applause from even his devoted partisans. A remarkable instance of this occurred when he announced from the stand the intelligence which he himself first brought here, of the nomination of Pierce as the candidate of his party for President. The announcement fell upon the public ear without a responding cheer, though Mr. Reid went on to eulogize his civil and military services. Even gun powder produced no explosion. His services in the Mexican war were glorified by the speaker, but no answering shout showed that the audience knew or cared any thing about them. Mr. Reid had not then seen the Washington Union which arrived the next morning, in which Pierce was represented as another "Young Hickory," as more like Old Hickory than any other living man. If he had only had that hint, that knowledge of his candidate (of whom in truth both he and his auditory were almost equally ignorant) he might possibly have stirred up a little enthusiasm among the ribs of those who still revere the name and fame of Jackson.

The Senior Editor of the Observer took notes of the discussion, intending to write them out fully for this day's paper. But a sudden indisposition put it out of his power. Our readers may be assured that nothing but physical inability should prevent their having the benefit of a full account of a scene of which he and they have so much reason to be proud.

By arrangement, it was Gov. Reid's turn to speak first, and he occupied his two hours, in announcing himself as a candidate; announcing the nomination of Pierce for President, and eulogizing him; in discussing the public land question; the Tariff question; kicking the old U. S. Bank—that dead lion, which every hero politician for fifteen years past has single-handedly encountered and slain—in defending himself for having voted for the Wilcox Provision in the Oregon bill when in Congress; in glorifying the Equal Suffrage bill, and opposing a State Convention. He avowed himself opposed to giving the lands to the new States, wished the proceeds to remain in the treasury, especially whilst the country is in debt. In this the Whigs altogether concurred with him. It is exactly what we contend for.—But it is what the sad experience of the few last years shows we cannot get. Congress is voting away the lands to the new States, at a rapidly increasing rate; and it is worse than folly in the old States to stand by and see them all given away, without demanding our share, our just and equal share, for purposes of education and internal improvement. He said that the Whigs of the new States were as ready to vote away the lands as the Democrats. [And when Mr. Kerr came to reply, he fully exposed the shallowness of this argument, by showing how the members from this State voted. It was natural, he said, that the members from the new States should vote for measures so well calculated to benefit their own section. But that an excuse for the Democratic members from this State? He read from a list of the yeas and nays on that infamous Homestead bill, the name of every Whig member from this State (except Mr. Caldwell, who was then returning to Washington from the death-bed of his mother,) all against the bill.—But where was Ashle, the Representative of this District? Where was Daniel? Where was Venable? Nowhere! They neither voted for or against it. They lacked the moral independence to vote at all.]

The Gov. said that since the U. S. Bank went down, exchanges were lower than ever before. Every business man here knows that this is not the fact. For several years before the U. S. Bank was refused a re-charter, it is well known that exchange was regularly only one quarter of one per cent., whilst its notes passed at par from one end of the country to the other. Now, who can get exchange in North Carolina at less than one per cent., (four times as much as then,) or a bank note that will pass at par in any other State?

Gov. Reid attempted to excuse his vote for the Wilcox Provision, by drawing a distinction between the one he voted for in the Oregon bill and the one offered by Wilcox. But, if they were different, and the one he voted for was harmless, why did he vote against it when it was introduced as an amendment to the Oregon bill? He admitted that he opposed it as an amendment to the bill, and that he voted for the bill after the majority adopted the amendment. Either his first vote or his last was wrong.

Gov. Reid was utterly opposed to the calling of a Convention. He believed that many other amendments, besides Equal Suffrage, might be made to the Constitution. He would be willing to elect Judges by the people, and had no objection to abolish the land qualification for a seat in the Legislature. But these were all little, minor amendments; and he was in favor of the Legislative mode, as the cheapest, and most convenient, and most expeditious. He denied the right of a majority of the people to require amendments of the Constitution, and contended that his was no federal doctrine.

Upon two points, he was happy to say, he and his competitor agreed. They were both opposed to any change of the basis of representation, or of the basis of distribution of the School Fund.

Mr. Kerr spoke for two hours in reply. He commenced by the usual announcement of his position as a candidate, by no pronouncement of his own, by the free nomination of that great party with which he had ever been happy and proud to avow himself identified. He was glad of this opportunity to meet and become acquainted

with his fellow citizens of this part of the State. He was, like most of the people of this region, descended from the land of which it has been beautifully and truthfully said, it was

"A nation famed for song, and beauty's charms; Zealous, yet modest; innocent, though free; Patient of toil; serene amid alarms; Inflexible in faith; invincible in arms."

If he should have the honor to be elected, he would be the Governor of the State, and not of a party. He had had too many proofs of patriotism among his opponents to make him uncharitable. We differ, it is true, on many points; but, let any stirring issue be presented, one involving the integrity of this glorious Union; and then all, democrats and whigs, stand shoulder to shoulder. In all his party contests he had found it so.

He should state his opinions frankly. He would say nothing in the East that he was not ready to say in the West; or in the West that he would not say in the East.—If such a course should fail to secure success, he would at least be able to return to private life possessed of his own self respect.

First, as to State Policy. He had always deemed our State constitution one of the best ever possessed by any community, and our people living under it the happiest on earth. Every body was contented with it, until his competitor started the Free Suffrage question. He has excited the people to demand a change. They have demanded it; and I am for it. Either the majority or the minority must rule. Which shall it be? Let his competitor answer that.—The well-considered will of the majority should be carried out. That was the doctrine of Jefferson; and it is settled by whig and democratic authority in North Carolina. An Address to the people in 1833, in favor of amending the constitution, by Wm. H. Haywood, R. M. Pearson, Thos. Dewes, and R. M. Saunders, asserts it in the plainest language. From that address Mr. Kerr read several extracts, such as the following:

"These are evils which a majority of the People have a right to remove. To deny this right is to argue against the very foundation principle of all popular government. It is retained in the front rank of our own Declaration of Rights, and in that of every other State in the Union, that in the concerns of this life, all power and sovereignty reside in the PEOPLE.—They can alter their government when they please, whenever indeed the happiness and prosperity of the larger number imperiously demand a change. Hence they are the sole rulers and sole judges. No limit has been set to their authority but that which the ALMIGHTY has imposed that they shall exercise it in justice and equity. This may be denounced, but it is the doctrine of free American Institutions. It is the doctrine of the Revolution. IT IS THE UNDENIABLE DOCTRINE OF THIS COUNTRY!"

"But these objections pass a sentence of condemnation on the Declaration of independence, and the principles of the American Revolution, and when we deny this right of a majority of the People to remodel their government, it leads to the much more monstrous conclusion, that a minority—that one man—may perpetuate the most intolerable system of tyranny over the rights of the majority—may usurp all the powers of the government and save the majority with no rights, but to practice the virtues of tame and quiet subservience. The People cannot fall to the doctrine of opposition that leads to such a conclusion. Sovereignty, a power which binds all others yet is restricted by no other, and bound by no forms, must reside somewhere. In this Country it is lodged with a majority of the People."

Now, said Mr. Kerr, this same R. M. Saunders vauntingly proclaimed in his convention a few weeks ago, that he wanted to meet me on this very subject of the right of a majority. Let him first meet my competitor, and get rid of him; and then let him meet himself! Let him answer himself. Let him get rid of himself, before he meets me.

In 1834, another address had been issued, by W. H. Haywood, Gov. Graham (who was good enough authority for him.) R. M. Saunders, again, Judge Strange and others; from which Mr. Kerr read similar sentiments. He therefore considered these principles as settled—settled by Whig and Democratic authority.

Mr. Kerr argued that it necessarily takes 5 or 6 years to get one amendment through the Legislature; and that there were plenty more such issues kept behind, to be presented year after year, and to keep the State in a turmoil. The Convention would more easily, speedily and cheaply, settle them all. And I shall vote for a Convention, said he. The people demand Free Suffrage, and I am for giving it. He showed how the vote of 3 5/8ths was obtained in the last Legislature. It was not a decision of those who were in favor of it, for it could not have passed the Senate without the votes of several members who were frightened into it by the bill to call a Convention introduced in the Commons by Mr. McLean of Surry. (a Democrat) for which bill Gov. Saunders himself voted. This showed how improper it was to trust such important matters to hasty, and inconsiderate [and we may add, tricky.] legislation.

What, said Mr. Kerr, do you fear from a Convention? a change in the basis of representation? I am opposed to any such change. I am not for a government which protects persons only, or property only; but for one which protects both person and property. [Great applause.] There was no party in North Carolina in favor of changing the basis. For himself, he lived in the largest slaveholding county but one, and the largest tax-paying but two or three, and he had no fear of a Convention.

But who put you in peril, if there be peril, on this subject? [Turning to Gov. Reid, he said, with imitable humor.] As Nathan said unto David, 'Thou art the man!'—David! [This hit produced roars of laughter, in which the Governor himself joined.] If you are scared, he scared you. He says his free suffrage is no just cause for the agitation of all these things. But it is the cause, and he is responsible for it.

Turning to National politics, Mr. Kerr declared that he had never more reason to be proud that he is a Whig. Time, the great arbitrator, had proved that we are right. Take the platform of our opponents, and tell us what Democrat had ever administered the government in accordance with its principles. On Internal Improvements, Protection, Economy, the U. S. Bank, which of the Presidents had ever conformed to the platform? The first tariff bill ever passed—had Protection for its object, and it was signed by Washington. Jefferson signed the bill to establish the Cumberland Road, the bill to locate a branch of the U. S. Bank in Louisiana, and he purchased Louisiana, a measure which he himself admitted was unconstitutional. Mr. Kerr cited numerous instances in which all the Presidents had departed from the principles of the platform of the Convention which nominated his competitor.

In this platform was expressed opposition to the payment of "state and unfounded claims." This, he supposed, alluded to the Galphin claim. He did not approve of the conduct of Mr. Crawford in that matter. But when Mr. Forsyth

was Gen. Jackson's Secretary of State, he not only had that same Galphin claim, but went before the tribunals and argued in favor of its payment. And Cass, when Secretary of War, allowed his own claim, after every body else had rejected it. Such a party should be a little careful how they talk of "state claims."

He alluded to the Common School Fund as created by a Whig Legislature, and thanked the Governor for his praise of that system. It was created out of the surplus revenue deposited under the Distribution act with the States. And why did we not get the whole of that surplus—the 4th instalment of it?—Because, said he, Van Buren's officers ran away with the money—Swartwout with his million, and the Boyds and Harrises with their hundreds of thousands.

His competitor said the Democrats were for keeping the lands to pay the public debt. Why don't they do it? We sold them 20 years ago that if they did not stand up to us on the land question, our rights would be sacrificed. And so it is. The lands are now given to rail road companies, the stockholders in which are Wall Street Brokers, and they it is who contrive to get the appropriations of lands from Congress. North Carolina gave a part of the lands, and helped to pay for others which were purchased. She gets none. But Illinois, Douglas's State, receives 5 or 6 millions at a time.

And then what good will this Homestead bill do you? Will any of you go to one of the new States to claim 100 acres of land? No. The men who live in grog-shops, and sleep in the streets, in the large cities, will be hired by the Wall street brokers to settle the land, and the brokers will realize the profits.

Mr. Kerr then spoke of the notorious departure from the principle of the Independent Treasury, in the constant use of the banks to keep and transmit the public funds. And exposed the legislative trickery by which the tariff of 1846 was evaded, and how it was altered by Mr. Walker's Treasury Circulars. How these circulars were declared fraudulent by the U. S. Courts, even by the Supreme Court, and a vast amount of money, fraudulently collected under those circulars, ordered to be refunded. How it was found that the tariff would not produce revenue enough without the system which Walker had thus adopted in defiance of the laws; and how Mr. Mason, of the Senate's Finance Committee, had been obliged to introduce a bill to legalize that system,—thus at last doing what the Whigs told them in 1846 ought to be done by law.

In regard to a U. S. Bank Mr. Kerr said the Whigs were no Loco-freedomists. They acquiesce in the decision of the people—the true republican doctrine. The Whigs don't want a party Bank. The war with England in 1812 had made the Bank necessary and popular. And though we can get along well enough during peace without a Bank, the time may come when another war with a great commercial power will unite all parties in favor of one; and then, and not till then, shall we have one. He denied that the State Banks had been sounder, and exchanges lower, since the U. S. Bank ceased to exist.

Summing up the various measures of Whig policy, Mr. Kerr alluded to Mr. Clay, and pronounced upon him the most splendid eulogy we ever listened to. There was many a wet eye in that assemblage whilst the gifted orator threw his whole soul into such sentences as these:

"HENRY CLAY! who has done more than any man since the time of WASHINGTON, to advance the dignity and glory of his Country! I would rather be the dying Clay, than the living Cass. I would rather now, lay my head upon his pillow, and have my brow bedewed with the death-sweat that moistens his, than have them shaded by the laurels of any living Statesman! God be praised! that he yet lives to witness the success and the triumph of the great measures which his wisdom and patriotism originated, and which his splendid eloquence has so long and so nobly defended!"

After eulogizing Mr. Clay much more at length, he spoke of Taylor, Fillmore, and Graham—our own Graham—a true man—a true man—whom he was willing to put forward in the world's gaze. He was for Fillmore and Graham, a sentiment to which every Whig in that assembly, (and we will not say but some Democrats also,) responded from the bottom of his heart.

Mr. Reid followed in a half hour's speech, in the course of which he said "he must admit that Fillmore had done better than he expected." He did not know whether Capt. Scott had written to Gen. Pierce as to his opinions. But, said he, Pierce will be right. [The papers did state, before the Baltimore Convention, that Pierce was written to, and no reply was received. And moreover, the Free Soil papers at the North said, that no one of those who answered Scott's letter could ever receive the nomination; and no one of them did.]

Whatever I utter Polk may have written to Kane, is a matter of no consequence," was a sentiment we were surprised to hear from Gov. Reid.

He denied that Bank notes had ever been received in government payments, under the independent Treasury, unless by Fillmore's administration. This was a bold denial in the presence of those who knew that nothing else has been used in paying pensions in this place, under any administration.

He said that not a foot of land could be given away by Congress except with the President's signature, and probably Mr. Fillmore was now engaged in signing one of those bills of which his competitor complained so much.

Mr. Kerr replied, that it was neither the doctrine of the Whigs or the Constitution, that the President should veto a bill which Congress chose to pass, simply because he did not think it a bill which ought to be passed. That would be a one-man kingly power. The veto was conferred to prevent encroachments on the Executive, and to arrest hasty and unconstitutional legislation. It would be very improper, therefore, for Mr. Fillmore to exercise the veto on such a bill. Mr. Kerr continued during his allotted half hour, to reply to various assertions and points made by the Governor.

And Gov. Reid closed, according to arrangement, with another half hour's speech; in which there was nothing material except a reiteration of the point stated above, with regard to Mr. Fillmore signing the land bills—one which, however little force there was in it, seemed to be highly relished by himself and his friends.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the speakers for the good temper and courtesy of their bearing towards each other. The influence of this spirit naturally pervaded the audience, and every thing passed off in the most pleasant manner.

In the evening, the two candidates received their friends,—Mr. Kerr in the spacious parlours of the Hotel, and Gov. Reid in the Hotel Hall. In the former, some hundreds, probably, principi-

ally Whigs, called to pay their respect to Mr. Kerr, and to congratulate him and each other on the signal triumph achieved in the day's discussion. An impromptu Whig meeting was organized, by calling Henry Elliott, Esq. to the Chair, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the Whigs of Cumberland, next to their admiration for and devotion to their glorious cause, are proud of the gallant standard bearer, who to-day has borne himself so triumphantly, has so happily illustrated and enforced their principles, and has won for himself a place in their heart of hearts.

Resolved. That having performed his duty, we will not fail to perform ours, from this day forward till we can hail John Kerr as Governor of North Carolina.

Mr. Kerr came forward and spoke feelingly and eloquently of the pleasure it had given him to enjoy the hospitality of the Whigs of Cumberland, and of the zeal which animated them in the good cause.

Messrs. Kelly of Moore, Evans of Johnston, and Carr of Sampson, and General Winslow of Fayetteville, were successively called out, and delivered brief speeches.

For the Patriot.

Whig Meeting in Davie.

In pursuance of a public notice, the Whigs of Davie met in the Court House in Mocksville to-day for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate to represent this county in the House of Commons, of the next Legislature. The meeting was organized by calling Maj. Samuel A. Hobson to the Chair, and appointing Col. J. B. Jones, Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in a few brief and appropriate remarks. On motion of T. Chesire, Esq., the Chairman appointed the following committee consisting of Dr. James F. Martin, Thomas M. Young, Tension Chesire, Samuel Bingham, John C. Foad, William Clouse, Joseph W. Holdrege, Charles Griffith and Mathew Fullard, Esquires, to recommend some suitable person as the Whig candidate, and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting—and they retired for consultation.

On motion, the Chairman appointed Dr. D. S. Parker, R. B. Waggaman, and P. F. Meroney, a committee to wait on Col. Lillington and request him to address the meeting. He appeared and addressed the meeting for one hour, advocating Whig principles in his usual forcible and happy style.

The committee returned and through their chairman, T. Chesire, Esq., reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved. That we cordially approve of the nomination of John Kerr as the Whig candidate for Governor, and that we will use all honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved. That we have the fullest confidence in Millard Fillmore, as a pure patriot, a sound statesman, and truly conservative in his principles, and as one who will know no South, no North, no East, nor no West; but only his country and whole country; and we therefore most heartily approve of the action of the Whig Convention of this State, in recommending him to the great Whig party of the Union, as the first choice of the Whigs of North Carolina, for President of the United States.

Resolved. That we approve of the nomination of the Hon. William A. Graham, by the North Carolina Whig Convention, for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved. That we concur in the nomination of Col. JOHN A. LILLINGTON, by the Whigs of Rowan, as the Whig candidate for Senator in this Senatorial district in the next Legislature.

Resolved. That we return our thanks to Stephen Douthett, Esq., for his zealous efforts in the Whig cause, and for his services as our representative in the last Legislature.

Resolved. That we recommend Burgess Gaither as a suitable person to represent this county in the House of Commons in the next General Assembly.

The resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee to wait on Burgess Gaither, Esq., and inform him of his nomination. Mr. Gaither appeared in the meeting and accepted the nomination, in a brief and appropriate address.

On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and copies sent to the Greensboro' Patriot and Carolina Watchman, for publication.

On motion of Dr. D. S. PARKER, the meeting adjourned. SAMUEL A. HOBSON, Chm. J. B. JONES, Secretary. June 12th, 1852.

T. C. WORRE. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Chtrate Magnesia, A SUBSTITUTE for Seltzer powders and other saline purgatives, destitute of bitterness, slightly acid, and briskly effervescent, it is quite an agreeable and refreshing drink. D. P. WEIR.

Cod Liver Oil, &c. COD LIVER OIL, pure, by the bottle or gallon. Citrate of Iron Citrate " and Quinine. D. P. WEIR. May 15th, 1852.

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R. M. ORRELL, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TEACHER WANTED. GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.—The Trustees of this Institution are desirous to secure the services of a gentleman to take charge of it. The applicant will be expected to produce testimonials of proper qualifications to teach the branches usually taught in the higher schools of our country—the Latin and Greek, the Mathematics, together with the primary English studies. The Trustees hope to re-open the School by the first of August, if a satisfactory engagement can be made by that time. Applicants will address their letters, and for particulars apply to the Trustees of Greensboro' High School, Guilford county, N. C.

WM. D. PAISLEY, JOHN M. DICK, JAMES SLOAN, J. M. MOREHEAD, JOHN A. GILMER, RALPH GORRELL, JED. H. LINDSAY. Trustees. 6828