

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF New Hampshire. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. WM. R. KING, OF Alabama. FOR GOVERNOR, HON. DAVID S. REID, OF North Carolina. COUNTY NOMINATIONS. FOR THE SENATE, JOHN A. SANDERS, FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ROBERT STRANGE, JR., JOHN A. CORBETT, JR.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood." FRANKLIN PIERCE.

We have lately received several advertisements from persons in New York and Philadelphia, without any reference as to their responsibility, or a remittance of the cost of publication. We of course laid them aside, and paid no attention to them. We will here state, for the information of business gentlemen in the above cities, who desire to avail themselves of our advertising columns, that Mr. V. B. Palmer, is our only authorized agent in the Cities of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. His orders will receive prompt attention.

The Celebration.

It having been decided to celebrate the National Anniversary upon Saturday, (3d inst.) that day was ushered in by the accustomed tokens of rejoicing. Bells were rung, cannon fired, and the vessels in port were gaily decked with flags and streamers. We noticed that the beautiful Hamburg Brig Bonito, lying at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.'s wharf, replied to the various salutes from the shore, firing gun for gun throughout the day.

In accordance with the programme, a procession was formed on Market street, under the direction of E. D. Hall, Esq., Chief Marshal, and between nine and ten o'clock, the line of march taken to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where suitable religious exercises were gone through with. The Mecklenburg Declaration and the National Declaration of Independence were read by S. J. Person, Esq., who prefaced them by a few well-timed and appropriate remarks, and gave them in a clear, distinct and impressive manner. M. B. Smith, Esq., the orator of the day, delivered a discourse marked by thought and reflection—aiming more at argumentative solidity than is usual upon such occasions, pointing out in the future of our country evils to be guarded against, as well as blessings to be anticipated; and urging domestic education and high moral training as the only certain means of averting from the heads of our posterity those evils which heretofore have been looked upon as unavoidably connected with the progress of society in all countries, when they have become old and thickly settled. The glance at the revolutionary history of our country, with which the oration opened, and the allusion to the recent death of Mr. Clay, with which it closed, were beautiful and in good taste, especially the latter.

The Antic Brass Band had kindly consented to be present, and enlivened the day with several pieces of music, which were very well executed, considering the short time the band has been in existence. About eleven o'clock the Vanderbilt left the wharf next above Market street, upon an excursion down the river. She must have had some four hundred people aboard, if not more. In the afternoon, the Gov. Graham proceeded up the river with about two hundred and fifty aboard, upon an excursion to the point where the Manchester Railroad strikes Brunswick river. We learn that the Company had provided a train, and took the visitors over the portion of their road laid down—about twelve miles—and that proper refreshments were also generously provided.

At night a meeting was held by appointment at the upper railroad bridge, for the purpose of giving the candidates for the Legislature and the Sheriff, an opportunity to meet their fellow-citizens. Addresses were made by John A. Sanders and Robert Strange, Jr., Esqs., candidates for the Legislature; and by Messrs. F. D. Hall and T. H. Williams, candidates for the Sheriff. Some remarks were subsequently made by gentlemen of the opposite side in politics, which called out Eli W. Hall, Esq., in a few remarks. All passed off quietly, and with perfect good feeling. Perhaps we might as well mention here that a similar meeting had been held the evening before at Dry Pond, where, in addition to those by the candidates, a short address was made by S. J. Person, Esq., Democratic Elector. Mr. Person's remarks had been spoken of very highly. Unfortunately for us, we were too unwell to attend either meeting.

We have not heard of any accident, although we believe a larger proportion of our citizens went out of town on excursions and otherwise than usual. The "Big Bridge" over the North East River, about ten miles from town, has been carried away, as will be seen by a notice to that effect in this day's paper. Fr. McKee will put a ferry flat at the place as soon as he can, when due notice will be given of the same.

We learn that a large democratic Convention was held at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Saturday last. T. D. McDowell, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the district composed of Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick. Gen. McKay declined on account of ill health. James Robeson, Jr., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Bladen.—Col. McDugald the Whig.

S. J. Person, Esq., was unanimously nominated as Democratic Elector for this District.

Mr. Toombs upon Gen. Scott.

Mr. Toombs of Georgia made a speech in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, in which he took decided ground against Gen. Scott, and avowed himself unable to trust or to support him. "Every act of Gen. Scott's life," said Mr. Toombs, "is against trusting him on the great question before the country." We shall certainly allude to this speech again, and perhaps make some extracts from it.

The U. S. Treasury statement, of June 24th, shows the sum of \$15,576,592 85 in the treasury on that day subject to draft. The amount in the Wilmington depository was \$9,435 17.

Col. Benton, in a speech delivered at Manchester, Mo., on the 19th ult., announced his determination to support Gen. Pierce.

The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on Saturday last with Havana and Key West dates to the 30th ult. We find little or nothing of interest in her articles. On the 28th ult., the steamship Philadelphia arrived at Key West, from Aspinwall, with Chelera and Chagres fever aboard. She was not allowed to land her passengers at Key West, but fell off at Sand Key, where there are some sheds for their accommodation. The sickness was alighting, although a good many had died.

In an article under the above heading, the Commercial of yesterday says: "We learn that some of the candidates at the late public speaking in this town, indulged in severe remarks against the Whigs, even although the Whigs attempt no opposition to any of them."

If the foregoing sentence has reference to the candidates for the Legislature—as we think it has—the allusion to Mr. Strange is direct, as he is the only one of these gentlemen who has addressed his fellow-citizens of this town, at any length, since the opening of the present canvass. It cannot certainly have reference to the candidates for the Sheriff, as we know that no party issues could have been made by them.

Those who know Mr. Strange, are aware that he invariably takes the liberty of thinking for himself, and of saying what he thinks; and that he also accords to others the same liberty. That as a Democrat, he sincerely believes the members of the Whig party are mistaken in their political views; but as a man and a citizen, he cheerfully accords to them as much intelligence and patriotism as he claims for himself or his party friends. If Seward and such like are to be regarded and defended as Whigs, then we hope that Mr. Strange will continue to attack them, regardless of who may take offence. Many gentlemen who have been strong Whigs cannot support Gen. Scott, because of his associations with these men. Democrats cannot certainly be expected to regard his political character or associations with peculiar favor.

A canvass for Governor is now pending, and there are nearly the same issues involved in that canvass, as in the canvass for county members. As Democrats, placed in a conspicuous position by the choice of their party, the county candidates are morally bound to use every honorable effort to bring out a full vote, and thus contribute to the success of Mr. Reid. They would be recreant to their duty if they did not.

Men always have differed, and we suppose always will differ upon politics, and no public man can be expected to suppress his own views out of courtesy to his opponents—that he should treat their views with respect, is the utmost that they can ask. In New Hanover county, and throughout this District, the Democratic party is largely in the ascendant.—Throughout the State at large, however, the contest is close, and as a part of the State, it is expected that the Democrats of these counties shall do their whole duty for the State ticket, and that our public men shall work faithfully in the cause.

The Constitution of North Carolina.

We are indebted to an unknown friend for a copy of an octavo pamphlet of 150 pages, purporting to give a historical account of the origin and changes of our Constitution, together with an account and explanation of the questions of constitutional reform now agitating the people of the State. It is compiled by a member of the late Legislature, and contains, among other things, the address of the Western members to the people of North Carolina, on the subject of constitutional reform, as also the speeches of Messrs. Woodfin, Caldwell, Foster, Walton, Erwin, and Flemming, upon the same subject, delivered in the last Legislature. It is worthy of remark, that all these addresses and speeches, which are in favor of an open Convention, also attack directly the basis in both Houses. Indeed, if we can judge anything by the unanimous expression of all the public addresses and speeches made upon the subject in the West, the Convention party of that section only look towards a Convention as one of the means for the abrogation of the present basis in both Houses. We have not seen one speech of the kind from which the above inference is not unavoidable.

This being the actual state of the case, it would be somewhat difficult to understand what motives could induce the people of this part of the State, at least, to support a candidate for Governor who avows himself in favor of an open convention. Even the basis as it now stands was considered a great concession on the part of the East, and adopted almost solely by Western votes. Upon the question of the ratification or rejection of the constitution of 1835, the ratifications of this district voted as follows:—Bladen, counties 6, rejection 564; Brunswick, 30, rej. 466; Columbus, 3, rej. 391; Cumberland, 3, rej. 439; Duplin, 1, rej. 532; New Hanover, 54, rej. 365; Onslow, 97, rej. 357; Robeson, 8, rej. 458; Sampson, 148, rej. 463. It will be seen that although a full vote was not polled, still the preponderance in opposition to the new constitution was overwhelming, and the same state of things existed in the other Eastern counties, as for instance Wayne, Edgecombe, &c.—In Wayne the vote in favor of the new constitution was 28, against it 966, and in Edgecombe, 29 for and 1,324 against. This opposition in the East was chiefly owing to the change in the basis then made, which the people of these counties looked upon as too large a concession. They have at length become reconciled to the existing state of things, but are not prepared to go farther, or to support any candidate for office, who advocates a Convention, the avowed object of which, upon the showing of its peculiar friends, is the destruction of the present basis in both Houses, with the effect of depriving the East of whatever remaining safeguards she may have reserved to herself in 1835.

We commend these considerations to the attention of those Whigs in the Cape Fear country who are opposed to a change in the basis, and ask them how they can support Mr. Kerr.

The Publication of the Southern Members.

It is almost unnecessary for us to call attention to the extract which we make from the National Intelligencer of Monday, setting forth the position of nine leading Whig members of Congress in opposition to Gen. Scott. The matter will commend itself to the attention of readers of both parties, and cannot fail to exercise a marked and decisive influence upon the coming contest. It is true that Virginia and Alabama are, under almost any circumstances, Democratic States, and the immediate result there may not be affected by the position of the Whig seceders from those States; but Toombs and Stephens of Georgia, and Gentry and Williams of Tennessee, represent enough of the Whig feeling of Georgia and Tennessee, to ensure Scott's defeat in both. It is rumored that other important defections from the Southern wing of the Whig party, will shortly be made public. Verily, the Southern Whig politicians will have an uphill business in the support and advocacy of Scott.

Time will reveal many things, but we question if many of its revelations will be favorable to the Whig party. A universal gunpowder enthusiasm alone could have saved the ticket. The effort to create that must now prove a dead drag, after the various disheartening repudiations with which the nomination has met from influential quarters.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Africa arrived at New York on the 1st inst., with Liverpool dates to the 19th ult. She brings no news of interest. See Commercial head for the markets.

We find all our Northern exchanges full of the honors paid to Mr. Clay's remains on their way to Kentucky. Every city, town, and village on the route seems anxious to offer some tribute of respect.

The Right of a Majority to Call Conventions and Amend or Change the Constitution of the State, as Contended for by Mr. Kerr, the Fayetteville Observer, &c. The Fayetteville Observer and other Convention papers of the State, as well as Mr. Kerr contend, that although the Legislature is prohibited from calling a Convention, unless by a two-thirds vote, the right to call Conventions and to change the Constitution, has never been surrendered by a majority of the people of the State.

Will the Fayetteville Observer be so good as to inform us how the people of the State could legally call a Convention, unless through their authorized agents—the Senate and House of Commons? Where else is the power vested? By whom shall it be exercised? We know that the right of revolution against intolerable oppression is vested in all communities, but does it recommend revolution? Would the Observer have us to repeat the scenes which it once denounced so much in Rhode Island? Would it have an assemblage to meet in Raleigh calling itself a Convention of the people, and yet acting in accordance with no direct provision of the constitution—called in pursuance of no act of the Legislature? Until some rational, definite form can be given to this "right of a majority" to change a constitution which expressly provides that it shall not be so changed, we must confess that the talk of the Observer and kindred prints upon this subject seems to us very much like sound and fury signifying nothing.

How, without revolution, could the people of this State act, unless through the medium of their constituted authorities? How, without revolution or perjury, could those constituted authorities act otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the constitution they have sworn to support? The majority of the people cannot, as a mere tumultuary assemblage, call a Convention. Their agents, the Senate and House of Commons, are prohibited from so doing, unless by a concurrent vote of all the members of both Houses.

And it is foolish to say, as Mr. Kerr does, that the Legislature ought to call a Convention in obedience to the will of a numerical majority of the people of the State, no matter how that will might be ascertained. A two-thirds vote is required, and each Senator or Representative is responsible to his own conscience and to his constituents—not to the mere popular breath, for if that breath could so influence such matters as in fact to accomplish them, the two-thirds provision would cease to have any effect as a safe-guard or preventive; and more than this, a two-thirds vote of the Legislature does not necessarily imply or follow a two-thirds preponderance in the popular vote. It is, in effect, two-thirds of the political power of the State, in which there are other elements than mere numbers.

The Democrats advocate a definite amendment to the constitution, by which they seek to do away with an odious distinction between those who are the possessors of land and those who are not, by which the former enjoy the privilege of voting for Senators while the latter do not, which we contend is not in accordance with the basis of Senatorial representation, which is taxation and not land—and which has reference to districts and not to individuals.—And this we seek to do in a manner directly and specifically laid down in the constitution in so many words. We seek for constitutional progress in a constitutional manner. We do not seek to disturb the basis of representation.

On the other hand, what is the course advocated by Mr. Kerr and the portion of the Whig party who act with him—some few in this section cannot and will not act with him. Mr. Kerr says that of his own accord, and in his own opinion, he is opposed to Free Suffrage, but if the people will have it, why let them— a privilege for which they are not indebted to Mr. Kerr. But he further contends that if the people are to obtain this amendment, they should obtain it by means of an open Convention—this Convention to be obtained as follows:—First, a bill should be passed by the Legislature, submitting the question of Convention or no Convention to the popular vote—that popular vote, and not the constitutional vote of two-thirds of the Legislature to be in fact decisive upon the subject, for Mr. Kerr contends that the will of the majority of the people should be obeyed by the Legislature, even in regard to amendments of the Constitution. No definite measure is advocated by Mr. Kerr—no object is stated for the call of a Convention—the whole matter is left at sea, and yet Mr. Kerr, and his friends urge their plan for the purpose of putting an end to agitation! and the Fayetteville Observer and other Whig papers talk flippantly about the right of a majority of the people to act in a matter with regard to which the people have evidently, by virtue of the Constitution, surrendered the right so to act, and this Constitution was ratified almost wholly by the votes of the West.

It remains for the Observer and the other conservative advocates of Dorism to show how, under the Constitution, a Convention is to be held without the sanction of Law. We, of course, do not speak now of the ultimate right of revolution inherent in all people, who are able.

DOG DAYS.—The "dog days" commenced on Saturday, the 3d instant, and will end on the 11th of next month.

MUSIC.—We find on our table "The Arrows of Cupid," Waltz, composed and arranged for the Piano, by Herman L. Schreiner, dedicated to two young ladies of this place. Having no knowledge of music, we are unable to give any opinion in regard to the character of the piece. We presume it is pleasing.

The American Whig Review for July, is on our table. Apart from its politics we like the Review. It has a very amusing article in the present number, entitled "The Desert." Three Dollars a year, in advance. By the way, where is the Democratic Review? It seems to have given up the ghost, since the Convention.

The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans, with Biographical Sketches, containing upwards of one hundred and twenty engraved portraits of the most eminent persons who have occupied a place in the history of the United States, is the lengthy title of a work, the first number of which is on our table. It is to be completed in forty numbers, at 25 cents a number, each number to contain three plates. Published by Robert E. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia. It is very well got up, and promises to be a valuable and beautiful work, and should be encouraged.

WHIG REJECTION MEETING.—We copy from the Boston Courier, of last Tuesday week, the following call for a whig rejection meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall, on the 7th of July.

"The Whigs of Suffolk county, (Boston, Chelsea, North Chelsea, and Wintthrop,) opposed for the present, to sustaining the nomination made at Baltimore on Monday, 21st inst., and in favor of carrying out the wishes of a majority of the Whigs of the Union, should it be found practicable, are invited one and all, to assemble in Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday, July 7, at 8 o'clock, p. m. A glorious meeting is expected—one that cannot fail to do honor to the Whigs of the whole country, and may redress the wrongs that have been done them by the late doings and decision in the convention at Baltimore."

Not having hesitated a moment to comply with the invitation of the character of those whose names sanction the following publication, we must yet be allowed to express our sincere regret at their finding themselves obliged to withhold their support from the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency made by the Whig party in National Convention assembled. We regret it for several reasons, which, for the most part, and on this day especially, we do not inter into.

WASHINGTON, JULY 3, 1852. To prevent all mistake and misapprehension, we, the undersigned, Members of Congress, adopt this method of making a joint statement to our constituents, respectively, and to all who may have an interest in the subject, that we cannot and will not support Gen. Scott for the Presidency, as he now stands before the American People, for the following amongst other reasons:

He obstinately refused, up to the time of his nomination, to give any public opinion in favor of that series of measures of the last Congress known as the compromise; the permanent maintenance of which is the subject of the most important importance. Nor has since his nomination made any declaration of his approval of those measures as a final adjustment of the issues in controversy.

It is true the resolutions of the Convention that nominated him are as clear and as explicit upon this question as need be; but Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance, which contains all that we have to say upon that matter, does not give them the approval of his judgment. This he seems studiously to have avoided. He accepts the nomination "with the resolutions annexed." That is, he takes the nomination *en masse*, as an individual takes an estate, with whatever incumbrances it may be loaded with. And the only pledge and guarantee he makes for his "adherence to the principles of the resolutions" are "the known principles of a long public life." &c.

Amongst these "known principles" of his life there is not one, so far as we are aware of, in favor of the principles of the compromise. In one, at least, of his public letters he has expressed sentiments inimical to the institutions of fifteen States of the Union. Since the publication of the resolutions, he has suffered his name to be held up before the people of several of the States as a candidate for the Presidency by the open and avowed enemies of those measures.—And in the Convention that conferred this nomination upon him he permitted himself to be used by the Free-soilers in that body to defeat Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, because of their advocacy of these measures and their firm adherence to the policy that sustained them.

To join such men, and aid them in completing their triumph over, and sacrifice of the true and tried friends of the constitution, and the faithful discharge of all its obligations, is what we can never do. The dictates of duty and patriotism sternly forbid it.

We consider Gen. Scott as the favorite candidate of the seceding wing of the Whig party. That his policy, if he should be elected, would be warped and shaped to conform to their views, and to elevate them to power in the administration of the Government, can but be considered as a legitimate and probable result. And, believing as we do, that the views of that faction of mischievous men are dangerous not only to the just and constitutional rights of the Southern States, (which we represent in part,) but to the peace and quiet of the whole country, and to the permanent union of the States, we regard it as the highest duty of the well-wishers of the country every where, whatever else they may do, to at least withhold from him their support. This we intend to do.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Ga. CHARLES JAS. FALKNER, of Va. WY. BROWN, of Miss. ALEX. WHITE, of Ala. JAMES ABERCROMBIE, of Ala. R. THOMAS, of Ga. JAMES JOHNSON, of Ga.

For reasons so often indicated in speeches and addresses heretofore made by the undersigned, they deem it to be their duty to withhold their support from Gen. Scott as a candidate for the Presidency. If it should seem to be necessary, we will hereafter feel it our duty to set forth to our constituents the facts and reasons which have brought us to this determination.

M. H. GENTRY, Tenn. C. H. WILLIAMS, Tenn.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT FROM A CAMPFIRE LAMP.—In Albany, on Saturday evening, a campfire lamp in the grocery of Michael Burns exploded, burning several persons who were in the store at the time. A daughter of Mr. Burns was filling the lamp while it was lighted, and the fluid took fire. The names of the persons burned are as follows: Michael Burns, hand and face slightly injured, would be warped and shaped to conform to their views, and to elevate them to power in the administration of the Government, can but be considered as a legitimate and probable result. And, believing as we do, that the views of that faction of mischievous men are dangerous not only to the just and constitutional rights of the Southern States, (which we represent in part,) but to the peace and quiet of the whole country, and to the permanent union of the States, we regard it as the highest duty of the well-wishers of the country every where, whatever else they may do, to at least withhold from him their support. This we intend to do.

CAMPFIRE LAMPS never explode, and we never knew an accident from them unless it was caused from carelessness in trimming, or filling up when burning. We prefer the campfire light to any we have ever used, but, at the same time, if they are not properly trimmed, and kept perfectly clean, they are dangerous. No person should use them unless they are kept in perfect order.

The Mexican Claims.—The Reported Re-arrest of Dr. Gardiner.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1852.—Dr. Geo. A. Gardiner, the head of the claim, who was previously out on bail for the sum of five thousand dollars, under an indictment for perjury, was again arrested by order of the government and brot before Judge Crawford, between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, under a new indictment which was found by the grand jury yesterday, charging said Gardiner with forging the signatures of the Governor and of the Secretary of State of San Luis Potosi, and of Rio Verde, and his secretary, and the seal of the State. The government demanded bail in the sum of \$100,000. Judge Crawford required \$20,000, failing to obtain which Gardiner was committed to jail where he still remains.

Henry May, Esq., of Baltimore, (a democrat,) Deputy Attorney General of Maryland, had been associated with the Government and the French Minister, the prosecution by order of President Fillmore. Prior to arrest, fears were entertained that Dr. Gardiner would leave before the day of trial, and forfeit his bail.

The following important witnesses have arrived within a few days past from Mexico.—Mr. Barwick, Consul General of San Luis Potosi; his son, a lawyer; the Secretary of the Convention of Rio Verde. A revenue cutter had been sent for these witnesses, by the government from New Orleans; but they came by way of Matamoras, the other witnesses from Mexico have not as yet long time.

LATER FROM MEXICO. NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Advices from the City of Mexico up to the 19th ult., have been received, from which it appears that the Mexican Government will call an extra session of Congress. After a sharp dispute between the Government and the French Minister, it was decided that two millions and a half of the Mexican indemnity should be paid to the British Bondholders, and the amount was to have left Mexico on the 18th ult., for its destination.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—Arrival of the Canada. BOSTON, July 6.—The steamship Canada has arrived at Halifax on the 29th inst., and on the 29th of June, Sales of Cotton for the week, 47,000 bales—of which speculators took 10,000 and exporters 4000. Fair Orleans, 64; middling 58; fair Upland, 53; middling do, 54. Prices were in favor of buyers. Western Canal Freight, 20s; Ohio, 20s 6d. Corn, Yellow, 29s 6d; white 28s 6d. Consols, 100 1/2.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian. Discussion at Rockingham.

Mr. EORRIN. The candidates for the office of Governor met at Rockingham on the 15th of June, and discussed at length the principles of the two great political parties. The audience was large and intelligent.

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

Mr. Kerr replied in a speech of equal length. Democratic principles were denounced in the severest terms; all their measures were wrong from beginning to end, and Democrats knew them to be so as they never had administered the affairs of Government according to their principles. Free Suffrage was called on in a tone of triumph to point to a single Democratic President who had administered the government according to the principles of the party; he declared at length and with stereotyped phrases against the administrations of Van Buren and James K. Polk; complained at a sad rate of Van Buren's extravagance, and of the manner in which he administered the government according to the Democratic doctrine; that the tariff act of '46 was so deficient as to render it unwise and impracticable to enforce it; that Secretary Walker was compelled to practice a fraud on the country before sufficient revenue could be collected; that the fraud was discovered by a Boston merchant, and the act was amended by inserting a clause in the tariff act, and that the diplomatic appropriation bill, where no person would ever look for such an amendment, and it was thus smuggled through Congress without being detected. He next informed his hearers that he was a Whig, and that the more he reflected, the more he read, the more he saw and the more he heard, served but to confirm him in his convictions. Fine eulogies were pronounced on the merits of the Democratic doctrine; they would be nominated by the Baltimore Convention; if Gen. Scott was nominated he did not take precisely the same stand on the compromise measures as Fillmore occupies, that he would not support him. In answer to a question put by Gov. Reid, he stated that he preferred the tariff act of '42 to that of '46, that the Whig doctrine, with regard to the tariff was the true doctrine, and that he was in favor of having it adopted so soon as the party could get into power; that furthermore, he was in favor of a U. S. Bank; that the Whig party were in favor of it as much as they ever were, and that the only reasons why they had made no effort towards its restoration, were first, for the want of power, ever since the days of Jackson, to carry their efforts into effect; and in the second place, that the Democratic party had no confidence in the institution; and for the want of that confidence they would labor under very great disadvantages in making any experiment; and lastly, they did not wish to be considered factious. He next avowed himself in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, but charged upon the Democrats that they always pretended to be in favor of holding on to them, keeping them in the hands of government to be applied to defraying public expenditures, while at the same time they were always voting in Congress to carve off a large corner here, and another there, for the benefit of one of the new States, thus plunging the public treasury into its wealth and committing downright robbery against the old States. Mr. Kerr here threw himself back on his fort, and denounced the Democratic members of Congress as rogues and swindlers; declared against the Homestead Bill at length, and charged the Democrats with being responsible for its passage; he contended that notwithstanding some parties voted for it, the Democrats were responsible for its passage; that evil communications corrupt good manners. Polk's administration again became the object of declamation and abuse; the Mexican war particularly fell under the vengeance of the orator; it was represented as having been commenced without justification, and waged for the sake of conquest against an unoffending people, and that it had cost the United States many of her bravest sons, and involved the government in a heavy debt. Two hours having nearly expired, Mr. Kerr proceeded to make a few remarks with regard to State policy.—He stated that if he had been present when the State Constitution was formed, he would have been in favor of inserting Free Suffrage; but as it had been framed differently, and as it was the work of the instrument of the kind in the world, he would oppose to any interference; we ought to let well enough alone; however, as the subject had been introduced to the people by Gov. Reid as an electioneering hobby, and as it appeared that many persons were in favor of it, he was willing to leave it to the people to say whether they wished to call a Convention; and

if it should appear that a majority were in favor of a Convention, then he was for it also. He was opposed to the passage of the measure by legislative enactment; (as if he gave any reason why, we did not comprehend it.) Opposited to any change in the basis of representation was also expressed.

Gov. Reid replied in a few remarks peculiarly happy and pointed. He observed that it was much easier to ask questions than to answer them; that it required a very low order of intelligence to propose queries which the wisest heads would be puzzled to explain; that he could propose some, if he chose, which it would be difficult even for Mr. Kerr to answer satisfactorily; and in reply to a question he emphatically pronounced to him by Mr. Kerr, he might ask what Whig President ever administered the government on Whig principles. He did not complain of the expenditures of government, as all administrations would, by reason of dishonest officers and other causes, expend more than was absolutely necessary, but thought that Mr. Kerr ought to be exceedingly moderate in speaking of Van Buren and Polk's administrations as being extravagant, in the face of one of a more recent date, and particularly if he remembered anything of the Galphin claim. He thought, really, that it was very astonishing an amendment should have been made to the tariff act of '46 in a clandestine manner, and all the shrewd politicians of the country failing to make the discovery. It was his belief, that Mr. Kerr, after having been nominated for Governor, to cut the Gordian knot and bring to light the long-hidden doings. He showed that, instead of any trick being played off on the country, the bill containing the clause to which Mr. Kerr referred had been regularly passed by Congress and signed by the President. He was pleased that his opponent had come out in favor of a tariff act of '46, and asked if Mr. Kerr would make an issue on that subject. (Mr. Kerr replied that he would not at this time, although he believed in the doctrine.) The Governor stated next that he was in favor of applying the proceeds of the public lands to defray the expenses of government; that was the doctrine of his party as laid down in their platforms, and as he believed the true policy; and he was glad to be able to make an issue with Mr. Kerr on this point, as it was the only one he had succeeded in making on national politics, which was much opposed to the Homestead Bill as his opponent; the bill was passed by the votes of both parties, and it would be very easy, by way of retort, for him to say that those Democrats who voted for the measure were corrupted by the Whigs, but his self respect forbade it. It was an easy matter to deal in vituperation, to denounce and vilify, but to make a well supported and reasonable argument, and facts, was quite a different thing and somewhat more difficult. In reply to a complaint put up by Mr. Kerr that he had not avowed himself the advocate of Free Suffrage while a member of the Legislature, he said that it was allowable for men to grow wiser as they see the necessity for improvement as they grow older; that it would be as reasonable to urge a man who is seventy and has built a new house after having lived in his old one for twenty years, as to impute any sinister motives to him for wishing to amend the Constitution for the reason assigned. In conclusion, he thanked the people for the liberal support heretofore given him, and assured them if elected Governor again, he would endeavor to discharge his duties not as a Democrat, but as a North Carolinian, and would know no man as a Whig or Democrat.

Mr. Kerr made a brief reply, but said nothing worthy of note.

Such is a brief outline of the discussion, so far as we can give it from memory and in haste; and we have written thus much for the benefit of those of your readers who have not, and may not, hear the discussion on the 7th inst. We were very agreeably disappointed at the result of the discussion, as some little fear had been created in our mind by the extravagant representations of Whig papers, lest Kerr should come off the field victorious over our gallant leader. Gov. Reid is modest and unassuming, and labors under the disadvantage of being deficient in energy of elocution and grace of diction; but these deficiencies are more than made up for by his native shrewdness; together with good information and great point in argument. Mr. Kerr is ostentatious in his department, florid in style, and vague in his mode of argumentation; but at the same time possesses much ingenuity, or rather plausibility, and is occasionally quite eloquent. Of course, in the above account we were not able to give any arguments which were adduced, but merely stated the general outline of the speeches.

Gov. Reid has lost nothing in this county. We heard an intelligent Whig remark after the discussion, that Kerr ought to travel alone, for that his speeches seemed to be perfectly conclusive to an ordinary hearer in the county, but when put to the test by Reid they appeared exceedingly flimsy—and so thought JUNIUS.

Fables for Grown Children.

Gen. Taylor introduced a course of illustrating politics from the fables of Aesop; and we cannot do better than to point the moral of Gen. Scott's two letters on nativism, by the quotation of a celebrated story of the same author:

THE MAN WHO BLEW HOT AND COLD.—Once upon a time, a SATYR from the woods approached the ruins of a temple in the mountains of Sicily, and there he found a soldier who had been burned by the barbarians, and beheld a soldier blowing the smouldering embers for the purpose of kindling a fire.

"Why dost thou blow the embers with thy breath?" asked the curious SATYR.

"In order to create a great heat," said the soldier, "so that I may cook me a bit of soup."

The satyr being curious, the soldier, in his haste to take a plate, spilled the boiling liquid, and burned his fingers, whereupon, before again proceeding to eat, he commenced violently blowing the dust of soup.

"Why dost thou blow thy porridge?" again asked the curious SATYR.

"In order to cool it," replied the soldier.

"What! dost thou blow hot and cold with the same breath?" cried the inquisitive SATYR.—"I will punish thee!" and thereupon he seized