does not propose to use the funds of the Boards of Literature and Internal Improvement; nor to be row, nor to increase the taxes -- either of these mod s of relief, it is fair to presume, were considered too and upwards; yet the Government owes a large easily duped as newspaper readers generally. The odious. But it does point out a mode of relief, one that is as old as the Pyramids of Egypt, the re ort of the indolent man the world over-it is, Mr. Speaker, to beg the money with which to pay our debts! The Senator's project proposes to put this General Assembly in the humiliating attitude, of a beggar-to send this sovereign State to the General Government, to bow at the footstool thereof, and Treasury pap with which to resuscitate the exhausted energies of our Treasury. Mr Speaker, I hold the sovereignty and independence of my native State above all price. No power on earth can extore from me the sanction of a measure which I believe to be fraught with such fearful consequences.

Are we, by the passage of this preamble and res clutions, virtually to admit that North Carolina is unable to meet her engagements? that maladinimistration has not only made bankrupt the Treasury, but the people too, and, therefore, must call upon the Federal Government for aid? Is this the goal to which modern whig principles lead? Is this the policy which is to characterize the conduct of the illustrious Old North? Put the question directly to the people-shall we, mendicant like, supplicate Congress to assume our debts? and what would be the response? One indignant no! would leap from

the tongues of fifty thousand freemen. But it is said this 4th instalment belongs to the States. Let us briefly consider the history of the deposite act. This was passed during the administration of President Jackson, and it is well known to the Senate and to the country that the paramount object of that law, so far at least as a deposite with the States was concerned, was to expend or get rid of a large and inconvenient surplus which had accumulated in the National Treasury. It was ad mitted by all that this accumulation was a great and alarming evil. The funds had been deposited in the banks of the several States, was used as a bank ing capital, and served to swell the dividends of Stockholders; stimulated the mad spirif of overbanking, over-trading, and or will and excessive speculation, which then raged over the land. Con gress was not insensible to its tendency to excite and encourage extravagant appropriations, and lavisii expenditure of the public money. This surplus was likewise the truiful theme of Whig denuncia tion in connexion with Executive patronage. It was an exil that demanded a cure. It pressed with disastrotis weight upon the great interests of the country. The avowed object of all, was to remove it -- to make some permanent disposition of it, until the exigences of the nation demanded its use. That object has been fully and emirely accomplished. The deposite of the three first instalments was made, and the remaining fourth postponed, for the obvious rea son, that the three first had exhausted the Treasury. When the surplus ceased, the reason of the law ceased. And Congress was reduced to the necessi ty of discontinuing the deposite law, or of borrowing the money to fulfil its promises. It wisely chose the first of these, that of repealing or postpon by Mr Gaham, Governor elect. In that report members will be justly held accountable to their shall be made productive of great and lasting benefits to the State." But now, sir, we hear a different doctrine proclaimed. What was intended to be a deposite, is construed into a grant, and the act viewed in the light of a contract. The payment of the fourth instalment is claimed on the ground that alleged that the General Government has given a pledge which must be redeemed, and that it now has the means to do so.

But. Mr. Speaker, what says the President on that subject? Does his statement warrant the proceedings, or hold out any inducement to the passage What the president does say is this:

"The greatly improved condition of the Treasu ry affords a subject for general congratulation. The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce, and which subjected the Covernment to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury | upon the farmer, mechanic, and laboring mannotes, to a large amount, has passed away; and, \$5,000,000 of the public debt, which falls due on of the corporate cities of the District of Columbiaan estimated surplus of upwards of \$7 000 000 over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year."

The President does inform us that there will be following recommendations:

authority of the acts of 1842 and 1843.

foundation for an anticipated redemption of the publie debt, and for alleviating the borden of taxation. " Prudence, justice, and duty, require that the annual charges upon the Treasury for interest upon with all convenient and proper despatch, and that the burdens of taxation be hissened.

The public delt to be provided for after the 1st day of January, in the year 1845, will consist of do, I have peace within, and the proud consolation redeemable in 1853 and 1863, respectively, and comb stood in 1836. Upon the question of the resuch parts of the Treasury notes, old debt, and Mis

for payment with the annual interest accruing. "The interest upon the two loans amounts to the sum of \$850,844 77 cents, until the 1st day of July, 1853, and after that to the annual sum of \$500.633 21. The sum of interest from and after the 1st o July, 1845, to the 1st of July, 1853 on those two loans will amount to the sum of \$6,806,718 16, and on the residue redeemable in 1863, to the sum of United States and who owed a cent in Texas. 64,813,015 02; together \$11,691,773 25. The

-doubtless having received, however, the solemn | principal and interest on the two loans, if not resanction of a modern whig cancus. This roject deemed before the times limited, will charge the Treasury with the sum of \$26,967.891 48.

Hence it appears, that although there is now a suralas beyond the current demands of \$7,000 000 debt, the principal of which amounts to more than \$19,000,000, and that this surplus can be used, and if the powers that be, act wisely, will be used for the payment of this National debi

Prudence, and the bright example of those who have gone before us, dictate such a course as the first and most natural application of this fund. The President and Secretary advise it; and it is but a Bot we cannot allow the circulation of notorious humbly petition Congress for a small portion of few days since the House of Representatives by a and flagrant misrepresentations to pass without calvote of 105 year to 68 nays, laid upon the table the joint resolution for the payment of the fourth instal-ment, introduced by M. Dais of Kentucky; thus with British principles," and we now plopose to signifying a laudable determination to use the pubs overhaul a certain British journal, purporting to be lic tunds for the legitimate objects of the govern. purely a commercial paper, published of Liverpool, ment. But such a disposition of the moneys of the in order to convey the latest commercial news to its Federal Government, does not accord with the views of the party in power in North Carolina.

A national debt presents no cause of alarm to a modern whig. It is one of the fundamental articles even to commercial confidence, by its recent foul, in his political creed. And I trust that I shall not lying, and disgraceful attacks upon the President be considered harsh or uncharitable, in inputing to and the questions now at igue between Great Brit the friends of distribution here, a settled purpose to ain and the United States. Does Willmer & Smith's press the passage of these resolutions, with a hope of thus obtaining the means to meet the liabilities of Merchant readers into secret allies of Great Britain? the State, and thereby relieve this Legislature from | Does it ever dream that what is medicine for sick the weighty responsibility of taxing the people to pay the Corporation debts of desperately insolvent instrated) of Whig nurture and support.

If, however, the Senator could succeed in getting the \$477.919 39 cents. North Carolina's distributive share of the fourth instalment, (of which there is not the remotest probability.) what would it profit him and his constituents, or the State at large? Has the West been benefitted by the three first instalments? Where is the \$1 433 757 39 cents already received on deposite, for the payment of which, when called for by the General Government, the faith and credit of N. Carolina is solemnly pledged? It has been thus disposed of:

For redemption of State stock Subscription to Stock in Bank of Cape Fear 300.000 00 Literary Fund, (that is draining 200,000 00 Swamp Linds) Internal Improvement fund, (invest-

ment in Wilmington Road) . . . Public Fund, (for building Capitol

More than one million of this sum, in the event hat the Federal Government demands its payment, will have to be raised from the pockets of the people I am for receiving no more, I disdain begging more. As the representative of a proud and independent constituency. I date not convert myself into an alms seeker, lest I mour their scoin and

Mr. speaker, I have yet to learn in what part of the Federal Constitution is to be found, the power plain words of the act, so understood by Con- take and distribute money from the Public Treasury. gress and the States receiving it on deposite. This There is a rule given for raising revenue-if by is evidenced by a report of the Committee on the direct taxes, it must be according to the ratio of re-Surplus Revenue made to the Legislature of 1837 presentation; if by duties, they are to be fair, equal in by a "spirited people," whose pluck is compared by Mr. Gaham, Governor elect. In that report and uniform. Congress can only raise money to that of an animal." We have always heard of the Committee say this fund "is a talent committed defray the expenses, or pay the debts of the govern John Bull's surly obstinacy, but we never expected to the Legislature, for the proper use of which its ment. But if the power was andoubted ought it to to see the charge of Jackasstrical stupidity, brought be exercised? Ought Congress to borrow money, home to the British nation by a British Editor, and constituents and country; weless in their hands it create a national debt, to be discharged by taxes the United States will assert but one privilege when levied directly or indirectly upon the people, in order to enable the States to engage in works of in that covers it is too thin, he that runs may read .the States have a vested right thereto. And it is party have been warring time immemorial. It is the continuance of a war with England, but we ism again unfueled. The scheme of dividing the attends the attack of an invading foe in other counsurplus is to be pressed, in connexion with a distri button of land proceeds to create a pretext for con Treasury must be plundered in order to produce a of this preamble and resolutions? No sir, no! deficit, which is to be supplied by an energies tariff more numerous than she did in past days, when she upon all the prime necessaries of life.

The money when distributed goes to the States in their corporate capacity, it never was designed to reach the people's pockets. But the tax which is to supply its place, will fall with unerring certainty

We of the South ask that the present tariff may after the payment of upwards of \$7,000,000 on ac- be reduced to the wants of the government economic count of the interest and in redemption of more than | ically administered; and as often as we make that demand we are met with the declaration that it is the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards necessary to pay the national debt. Now that a to answer in this behalf. The ballot boxes contain of \$2,000,000 for the payment of outstanding Trea | small surplus has accumulated under its operations, the substance of American differences in political sury notes, and meeting an instalment of the debts instead of applying it to the extinction of this debt, sentiment- the cartridge boxes of Whig and demowe are urged to petition Congress for it, to pay the debts of the Rati Roads.

Mr. Speaker, the policy of connecting the State with works of internal improvement, is one which I can never favor. I believe it to be wrong in prin a surplus at the end of the present fiscal year of ciple, and dangerous in practice. But when the more than \$7 000 000 of dollars, but at the same unboly union has been consummated, (though it be time, in another part of his message takes great care by Whig hands.) I am the last man in the commuto recommend the establishment of a sinking fund only who would be willing to shun the responsibili for the redemption of the National debt. But it is ty of providing for the cost, by casting the builden not to the Message of the President that we should of payment upon the Federal Government. To do look for a full extent of the National finances; we so, would be to make the Federal Government the should look rather to the Report of the Secretary of lax gatherer, and the State Governments the tax the Treasury, where it will be seen that the balance | consumers-thus removing one of the greatest and of the National debt, after deducting the payments most salutary checks upon prodigal expenditure, alluded to by the President in the extract just read, and at the same time aiming a vital blow at the sov will be upwards of \$19 000 000, besides the inter ereignty and independence of the States. Ours is est. Touching this debt the Secretary makes the a government, wnether State or National, in which, the people rule. It is supported by the people in "The Secretary of the Treasury recommends peace, and defended by them in war. The Gov the establishment of a sinking fund to anticipate the ernment belongs to the people, and not the people payments of the certificates of stock issued under the to the government. How strange then that under such a government, there should be found a large "The present time is propitious for laying the party advocating the imposition of heavy buildens upon the people, in order to raise money for distribution to the same people, diminished too by the cost ate whether such a policy be wise or just, whether the public debt be lessened and finally extinguished it be consistent with the theory of our Government, which they intend to maintain. Not because the

In the course which I have marked out for myself on these resolutions, I may stand alone, but if I the debts assumed by the United States for the sev- of knowing that I stand now where the able and eral cities in the District of Columbia, the two loans faithful representative (Dr. Hall) of noble old Edgeception of Philip's gold, he alone of the whole resissippi stock, as shall not have been then presented publican phalanx stood firm, resisted the gilded bait, lought the fight and kept the good old Republican do claim for him, a perfect acquaintance with the

> Democracy in Texas. - At a recent political meetng at Galveston, convened for the purpose of organizing a Democratic party, one of the volunteer speakers gave it as his opinion that no person could be a true Democrat who had not paid all his debts in the Lynchburg Republican.

Our people are the most gullible in the world, and we can scarcely foncy any class who are so press in a great measure controls public opinion, and any and everthing which creeps into a newspaper is swallowed by some one, without reference to the subject matter which is discussed. To all these apparent inconsistencies, we have but little objection, because we know that our nation is composed of a population who act from impulsive causes. ling the attention of our readers to them. We last patrons in the United States-a paper which is supported exclusively by the subscriptions obtained in this country, and which has outraged its claims Times, imagine that it can convert its Democratic Whiggery in America, will also become an emolhent salve for Democratic consciences? The low Rail Roads, the favorite bantlings, (as I have dem- scribbler of that paper, seated upon his goosequil have a contemptuous opinion of their mercantile throne at Liverpool, must be in a happy state of readers on this continent to speak such language to of their ensuing County Court, the 7th day of July. pleasing and self-appreciating delusion, when he fancies that he is the exponent of British policies and principles to America; and when he dashes his silly vituperations into the faces of his commercial readers in America, we can assure him that he attacks the wrong wing of Republicanism. Did he think that the following paragraph taken from his that is to be laid waste will be made fat with foreign at Charlotte, being Monday of our County Court. paper of the 17th uit, would make Republican blood." Merchants tremble:

"The mosted point-the Oregon-is not generally believed to be worth fighting for. It is not a point which appeals to national pride, or prejudice, or power. Every one feels that this little island has tertitory enough, and colonies, and subjects, which own us sway in every part of the habitable globe, that British name, without measuring lances with a kindred people about a few thousand miles of a barren and profitless wast. No. The sentiment which has taken deep root in the public mind of this country which pervades all classes, and sects, and shades of opinion, and unites them as one man-refers not to they conceive to be the arrogant, overbearing, bulanimal-if you drive, they resist, if you lead they may concede. Mr. Polk must be a crude judge of human nature, or he would not have put forth, in his inaugural address about the Oregon, sentiments which were not merely uncalled for and out of place, the country without opposition but which sneered at, and may be said to have hurled defiance at the British claim. We say nothing now as to the justice of the claim: all that we aim at is to account for the extraordinary unanimity to borrow money for distribution, or to tax the peo- which exists on this question-an unanimity so suring the further operation of the law. It was no ple to raise money for that purpose? There is no prising, that if we do go to war about it every hand gift, no gratuity, but a sheer deposite, so expressed such power given, no rule laid down by which to will be held up, every purse will be opened, every arm and triumphant issue."

A beautiful state of feeling indeed, to be indulged ver they "open their purses and stretch out their arms to sustain" their flimsy title to Oregon, and ternal improvement and to establish common schools? that right will be, to drive them from our shores to All this is too palpable to escape detection, the veil the quick march of disastrous defeat. Her fleets might cripple our commerce, and the commercial It is the doctrine against which the Democratic interests of the United States would suffer during the old banner of federalism and national republican- never would experience the miseries which usually tries. We have resources of every kind which would quickly supply every moderate want of huthoung the present aboundable tauff. The Federal manity in the United States, and England would find our ships as strong and our fighting men far miscalculated our weakness. "The Times" proposed the following interrogatory to American Whigs:

To which the Picayune nobly says:

"What do you answer? Aye, is the reponse of every proud-hearted man. Aye, and body and soul upon the issue. The conductors of this journal are Whigs, every one of them, and we claim some right crat are filled from the same powder mills and lead mines, and are used in the same field and on the

How can the American subscribers to this piratical sheet tolerate the abuse heaped up in a nonsenical manner upon the head of the President, which closes with the following:

"These advantages have been cast to the winds; and nothing appears to remain but mutual concesson, or the settlement of the question by the strongest arm. Here, again, the evil genius of the President confronts him. The temple of Janus is closed-we are at peace with the world. Our Indian empire is consolidated-our colonies in China are progressing. The British Exchequer is full to repletion—its navy is in admirable trim. Our steamers sweep every sea; our means of transporting troops, whether from Europe or from Asia, were never more complete or more perfect. There never was a period in the history of this country when it was better prepared for war-never did a question exist, not on its abstract merits, but because of its concomitant swagger, on which less diversity of opinion prevails, and with heart and soul would the dernier resort be entered upon and pursued."

"Mutual concession" indeed. We have no concessions to make, we have none to ask, save an abandonment by the British government of its shadow of collection and distribution. I submit to the Sen of title to that portion of O egon which belongs to us. Our people have taken a stand on this question or suited to the character and genius of our people. President has made a proper assertion of our right in an address which may not properly be regarded as an official act, but because when that intimation of right was uttered and the Lion tongue of England assailed us, the whole nation from one end to the other answered that call and determined to support right and justice. A charge is made against the President that he did not fully comprehend the importance of the grounds which he took, but we extent of its importance, and know the feelings which

> But to return to the paragraph in question. Why does England levy an income tax in time of peace last few months, property to the amount of \$12,000,if her treasury is replete to overflowing and abund. | 000!

prompted him to assume a position which has done

ance? She will have to feed and clothe her starv-BRITISH NEWSPAPERS, IN THE UNITED ing paupers before she can rely on their strength to protracted war. We wish her to come strong, when she comes to fight, for the United States only desire, should she thrust himself into a war with us, to give her a whipping which will satisfy her for a century, and which can easily be done

Read the following extract:

"With any country but America, war with all its newly acquired horrors and improved instruments of destruction, would be fearful, yet speedy. But with such a line of coast on the Atlantic, and the barren waste in dispute on the Pacific side, it must, in the nature of things be protracted. Possession of the Oregon by an armed force would, of course, be the first, and the destruction of the Atlantic cities on the seaboard the second object of British annoyance. -But we pause, and sicken at the bare idea of evils so appalling, and yet so apparently immediate, resulting from the language of a hasty and intemperate man, raised, unexpectedly, to a position in which his capacity for making mischief appears to be the only capacity of which he has yet, in the opincion of the Britishers, given any proof."

To which the Picayune replies as follows:

"Now, we ask, if this Willmer & Smith's European Times is not a nice paper for our merchants to support. It the article from which we have publishthe above samples was extensively circulated through the United States, and considered a just exponent of British opinion and British feeling, the wives and daughters of the Republic would take off their garters and trounce their husbands and sweethearts with them, if they said peace within their hearing. Surely the conductors of that journal must them-an opinion that will be measurably sustained if they do not grow sicker at his disgusting sheet than he professes to be at the contemplation of the havor England is going to make of our cities and seaboard. The cities that will be burned during the war, should one be declared, will be funeral pyres that will consume invading foes-and the country County, and on Monday. the 28th, he will speak

AN INCIDENT.

Not long since at a table less than a thousand miles from this place, some hopeful young soap locks were anxious to show to a few ladies present how perfectly they united the suppy and the traitor. and in imitation of the John Quincy Adams school plume themselves on their identifications with the of patriots, were eloquent in deprecating a war with Great Britain. They would not fight in a quarrel about Texas or Oregon, not they! It would be to the memory of General Andrew Jackson. Let brought on by locofoco folly, and the locos must man age it. Besides, we were not able to fight Great Britain, the most powerful, the most magnanimous. the value of the territory in question, but to what the bravest, the best government of the world! She would whip us; and they would not regret it. We lying style with which the opposite claim is advanc- had no government here, and they had rather be ed. It is with a spirited people as with a spirited under the British government at any rate than locofoco rule. We had no men, said these things to oppose to the invincible and disciplined troops of Frenklin county, in our last legislature. Eugland. She would land her forces and over run It will there be seen to what an extent the State is in

A daughter of revolutionary sires sat and listened to this puppyism till her patience was exhausted. No," said she, " Great Britain nor the world combined can overrun this country. If there are no do the people think of these startling facts? The sufficient to protect the soil Washington and Jackson made fatal to British invasion!,

The soap locks looked as though they suddenly about their being out - Vicks. Sentinel.

From the Illinois State Register. INTERESTIMG INCIDENT.

Everything that relates to Andrew Jackson, the is of deep interest to the American people. And alself, of no great interest, it becomes so to us in con- given to the stockholders of these Roads, and we sequence of those connected with it,

At the Nashville convention of August last, we visited the Hermitage (only twelve miles distant) in company with Judge Douglass of this State, and some other of our fellow-citizens. The Hermitage was crowded with people from almost every State, who had been invited thither by the venerable pa-

triot on the day succeeding the convention. Governor Clay, of Alabama, was near General debts upon the State, to make rich a few Stock Jackson, who was himself sitting on the sofa in the hall of his residence; and as each person entered, Governor Clay introduced him to the hero, and he ton. Would they not? We think we hear ev passed along. When Judge Douglass was thus introduced, General Jackson raised his still brilliant eyes, and gazed for a moment in the countenance of vote for DANIEL M BARRINGER, the very t the judge, still retaining his hand; "Are you the "Hasty men are generally obstinate men. The Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, who delivered a speech President has committed himself-will the Republic last session on the subject of the fine imposed on me for declaring martal law at New Orleans?" asked General Jackson.

"I have delivered a speech in the House of Representatives upon that subject," was the modest reply of our friend.

"Then stop!" said General Jackson. "Sit down here, beside me! I desire to return to you my thanks for that speech. You are the first man that has here set forth were not denied by Col. Barring ever relieved my mind on a subject which has rested or his friends, as they could not in truth be. upon it for thirty years. My enemies have always charged me with violating the constitution of my country, by declaring martial law at New Orleans; and my friends have always admitted the violation; but have contended that circumstances justified me in that violation. I never could understand how it dollars, three-fifths of the whole Stock. Bu was, that the performance of a solemn duty to my country-a duty which, if I had neglected, would until the individual Stockholders had subscribed have made me a traitor in the sight of God and man, paid in the whole of the two-fifths. But, from could properly be pronounced a violation of the constitution. I felt convinced, in my own mind, that I Improvements, of which Gov. Dudley was Pres was not guilty of such a heinous offence; but I could paid in the whole amount of the State's subscri never make out a legal justification of my course; (six hundred thousand dollars) before the indi nor has it ever been done, sir, until you, on the floor stockholders had complied with the law, by P of Congress, at the late session, established it be- in their last instalment. Consequently, who youd the possibility of cavil or doubt. I thank you. Road was finished, the individual Stockholder sir, for that speech; it has relieved my mind from ing failed to comply with the law, the company the only circumstance that rested paintully upon it. itself in debt upwards of one hundred and fifty Throughout my whole life. I never performed an and dollars .- they had been sued, judgment official act which I viewed as a violation of the con- ed, and the Road about to be executed and stitution of my country; and I can now go down to Under these circumstances, the Company app the grave in peace, with the perfect consciousness the State for an additional loan of three hun that I have not broken, at any period of my life, the thousand dollars. constitution or laws of my country."

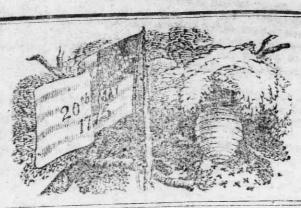
Thus spoke the old hero, his countenance bright. of economy will concur with us) that the on ened by emotions which it is impossible for us to and safe policy was, to say to this new apply describe. We turned to look at Douglass. He was The State has already given you six hundred speechless. He could not reply; but convulsively and dollars; you have failed to comply with shaking the aged veteran's hand, he rose and left part of the contract, and thereby brought your the room. Certainly General Jackson had paid him in debt. If, with this gift of three-fifths of your the highest compliment he could have bestowed on capital from the State, your project is so mist any individual.

GOOD NEWS!

A letter received by the steamer, from an Americal on it three hundred thousand dollars more, can friend in Bremen, dated May 30, gives us the by sinking nine instead of six hundred thou following agreeable intelligence. We place high dollars. confidence in his opinion—for he is a man of dis Crininating judgment and fine talents, and has made Federal party in the last Legislature; the Europe an politics his study. His mind always takes a wide range over the vast field of observation, and dollars;—notwithstanding this liberality. arrives at conclusions, by a close scrutiny of passing events :- Enquirer.

"The Oregon excitement has passed away.-There is nothing whatever to apprehend from war place of six hundred thousand) and take a more with Great Britain. The joy which is manifested every where at the prospect of continued peace satismore to irritate the Tory feeling which still lingers fies me most conclusively, that Great Britain will

> Fearful Loss .- It is computed that there has been consumed by fire in the United States during the of debt, is mortgaged to secure the State for



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nothing the State dollar

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JEFFERSONIAH:

CHARLOTTE, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

CHARLES FISHER, Of Rowan.

The Rt. Rev. L. SILLIMAN IVES, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of North Carolina, will preach in Char lotte, on Thursday, 17th July next.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

We understand Mr. FISHER, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, will address the people of Union county at Monroe, on Monday He will also address the people of Cabarrus at Concord. on Tuesday of their Court, the 22d July. On Saturday the 26th July, he will address the people at Edward B D Sloan's, in the upper part of this We presume Col. Barringer will accompany Mr. Fisher at these appointments. We hope he will, for we wish the people to hear them together.

We are requested to say, that a public meeting, without distinction of party, will be held in the new Courthouse at Charlotte, on to-morrow, at 2 o'clock p. m., to render some public mark of respect there he a full meeting-the occasion calls for it in the name of patriotism.

THE RAIL ROAD DEBTS .- COL. BARRIN-GER.

We hope the people generally of this District will peruse carefully the speech made by Mr. JEF. debt on account of the Rail Roads at Raleigh and Wilmington- what the State has paid for these corporations, and what she will yet have to pay. What men to meet her and fight for their country, the State in debt over a million of dollars, with a bank-American women will take arms, and they will be just treasury, and borrowing money to pay the debts of these bankrupt Rail Road companies!-These facts we think must make the people be remembered that their mothers might be anxious to wake up. If not, they will be apt to wake up when they come to pay the taxes necessary to get

the State out of debt. And, we would ask, what benefit have the pople of this congressional District received from these pero of New Orleans, and the friend of his country, Rail Roads? Have they benefitted this part of the State a dollar? Our money has been taken and will have to be taxed to pay these debts, while the receive all the benefit, and we none. Is this justice - or, rather, is it not downright injustice-robber And we imagine the people of this District, of eigh party, would be unwilling to vote for any mank any office, who was instrumental in fastening th ders about Raleigh and Petersburg and Wilmi unprejudiced man answer yes! Then how can who did the work, more of it than any other int

> The history of these Rail Road debts were fully set forth in an article written by the Editor this paper in 1841, when Col. Barringer was candidate against Mr. Caldwell, that we shall n make an extract from it, remarking that the

The Act incorporating the Wilmington and B leigh Rail Road, made the State a subscriber in said company to the amount of six hundred thou State was not to pay the subscription of three) motives the People must judge, the Board of Inte

Now, we maintain (and we think every true profitless as to have so soon become so deeply inextricably involed in debt, it would be useless would be the height of folly for the State to est

But, no. no, says, Col. Barringer, and the has already given the Road six hundred that pany are now in debt and the Road about to he therefore, we will give what they ask three his thousand more, (thus hazarding the loss of on the Road, and a bond binding the individ perty of the Stockholders, to secure the State in America than any other action which he could never be induced again to take up arms against us.

The state of the state than a year, the revenue from which has not sufficient to pay expenses and get the company of three hundred thousand dollars! The both ing the property of the Stockholders amounts