

MR. FISHER—THE RAIL ROADS.

The Freeman of the Second district, or most of them know, that Mr. FISHER, the modern democratic candidate for Congress has harped much, and used all the ingenuity imaginable, to make it appear that the State will lose a large sum of money by endorsing the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh and the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, and that he has been trying to throw the blame on Col. BARRINGER, because he happened to vote for Mr. Fisher's recommendations. The following article from the Raleigh Independent will show to the satisfaction of all, we trust, how much dependence is to be put in what Mr. Fisher says on this, as well as on many other subjects, which he has made a hobby horse of, ever since the canvass commenced. We wish it could be put into the hands of every voter of the District before the election, and would suggest to the readers of the Watchman, that as soon as they have read it, to hand it over to their neighbor, that they may see what unfair means are being used by the Locooco candidate to secure his election! That they may see how Mr. Fisher is willing to blast the reputation of our beloved Carolina, by spreading the report that she is in debt and likely to lose largely, when he knows such is not the fact; and that the State is secured by a mortgage on the roads and private property of the stockholders.

Let it be remembered, that so long as there seemed to be any chance to make any thing to gain a little popularity by advocating Internal Improvements, Mr. Fisher was their constant friend. But since they have not proved as profitable as it was anticipated they would to the stockholders, Mr. Fisher is now engaged in attempting to make capital for himself by throwing the blame upon his opponent for any loss that may happen:

From the Raleigh Independent.

OUR RAIL ROADS.

The Rail Roads have furnished a fruitful theme for the demagogues of the Polk party, and in the hope to gain the ascendancy, they have basely charged upon the Whigs, the disaster and disappointments of these enterprises, which were sanctioned and upheld by the best and purest patriots of our State, of both political parties. No man who desires the advancement of the people of our State in civilization, refinement, industrious enterprise and wealth, can object to Internal Improvements. To promote these objects the Rail Roads were undertaken, and now that we have to deplore a disappointment, in a great measure, in the results of the experiment, it is the duty of every honest man to make our discomfiture a community of sympathy, as the laurels of success would have been mutually claimed and shared.

Among the most prominent actors in this iniquitous scene, is Mr. CHARLES FISHER, and we are told that he leaves no means untried to pervert the facts relative to the situation of the roads, and their connexion with the State and its finances. This comes with an ill grace from one who was so greatly instrumental in bringing about the state of things as they now exist, in the internal improvement matters of our State. But Mr. FISHER had not to acquire the character of a demagogue in the congressional canvass of the second District—nor on this arena does he for the first time enact the part of a disingenuous and corrupt politician.

The situation of the Rail Roads has nothing to do with the party contests of the day. Mr. Senator HAYWOOD, has declared that it never was a party question, and we learn that to this day he manfully maintains this position. We may suppose that this gentleman is as good authority with his party, as Mr. FISHER, or any of the vulgar, + ignorant demagogues who deceive the people to promote their own private ends. Make this a matter of party denunciation, and we shall find nearly every one of the most talented of the democratic leaders involved in the guilt. We have over and again shewn that this is the fact, and one that even the most reckless of the Polkites presses will not dare to deny. All they do is to mystify and falsify the incidents attendant on the Rail Roads, and their commerce with the State.

Although this is not a party matter, it is natural that the people should desire to know the true situation of things, and this will avail nothing to politicians of either party, when fairly shown and properly understood. The questions that most readily arise in the minds of the people, are:

What is the actual condition, now, of the two roads, so far as the liabilities of the State are concerned?

Has the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road always paid the interest?

What amount has the State paid for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road?

What are the securities?

Is not the guaranty of \$500,000 secured by the individual Bonds of the Stockholders, and are not those bonds to be renewed annually?

Knowing that Major HINTON, the Treasurer of the State, has much repugnance to appearing in any thing like political controversy, it was with some hesitancy we addressed a note to him on the subject under discussion. In order to give information desired by the people, Mr. HINTON has generously overcome his scruples in this respect, and kindly furnished the following statement, which may be considered as having all the force of official authenticity:

RALEIGH, July 18th, 1845.

SIR:—In reply to your note of this date, making inquiry as to the liabilities and payments of the State for the Rail Road Companies, and its reliance for indemnity, I have to say, that by the act of the Legislature of 1838, the State endorsed bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail

BRUNER & JAMES,  
Editors & Proprietors.

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IS SAFE."



RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY  
Gent. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,  
NUMBER 14, OF VOLUME II.

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 2, 1845.

THE SPEAKING AT CONCORD.

Being over at Concord on Tuesday last, for the first time we had the pleasure of listening to the opposing candidates for Congress. Both gentlemen looked very well and were no doubt in fine humor as the frequent anecdotes testified. In our notice we shall not attempt to follow either through their speeches, but touch only such parts as we consider worthy of attention as we took no notes.

Mr. Fisher led off. He stated that it was usual for him and his opponent to take turn about in commencing the discussion—one day he would commence and the next Col. Barringer, and that as there was but few subjects of importance that divided the public mind, that him and his honorable competitor confined themselves principally to those subjects. He then commenced on the subject of Taxation or Tariff as it was called. [This is Mr. Fisher's principal hobby—it is a subject so hard to be rightly understood and upon which the people can be easily deceived, that he consumes the most of his time upon it.] He said that the subject was one that had caused more revolutions than any thing else—stated that under the Jewish polity it had been the cause of the revolt of the ten tribes. [We thought the gentleman rather hard run for argument when he had to go back so far to find objections to taxation.] But we deny his position. He also said that our revolution was brought about by the same cause. Now, the Declaration of Independence after enumerating a list of grievances states that "taxes were imposed upon us without our consent." It is well known that the colonies had no representation in the British parliament, so that laws could be passed taxing them without their having a voice in the making of the laws—showing to our mind that it was the want of a representation in Parliament and not taxes altogether that drove the colonies to contend for their liberties. He then branched more fully into the subject. He said the tariff of 1842 was unequal and oppressive in its operation—that while the manufacturers at the North were getting richer and richer, the people of the South were getting poorer and poorer. He referred to a number of articles that the poor used, such as coarse cottons, iron, salt, glass, &c., which he said was taxed from 100 to 300 per cent., while silks, wines, gold chains, jewelry, &c., were taxed only 20 per cent. Who, he asked, used silks, gold chains and jewelry? the farmer or the city dandy; and he held out the idea that the poor paid all the taxes. Nothing was said that the rich man with his 50 or 100 negroes used the same articles that the poor did and paid these enormous taxes, and this too over and above paying the duty on their wines and silks. We hardly think that Mr. Fisher could call a discussion to be conducted on "high and honorable grounds," when such appeals are made to the prejudices of the poor against the rich. He said as it was held by the friends of the tariff that high taxes made low goods, he would like to know how high taxes would have to go before we should get goods for nothing. He stated in continuation of the subject that by the adding of a single clause by the Hon. Mr. Bates to the Tariff of 1842, a button manufacturer was benefited, by this clause, in getting the materials admitted at a low duty, at least \$30,000 per year. This, he read from a Loco Foco paper, and we should say but questionably authority at best. He said the rich manufacturers were reaping such a harvest from the oppression of the South that they were making presents of \$20,000 to endow professorships in Universities, &c. Now, he should not complain of this as a man has a right to do as he pleases with his own. We are told he has got so much Indian land he can make presents too.

Mr. Fisher next referred to the annexation of Texas. He asked the people if they knew how important Texas was to the South. It was necessary to give more power by creating slave States to cope with the North. He stated that Texas had been acquired by the purchase of Louisiana and by the treaty of 1819 between Spain and this country, that John Quincy Adams had been the means of ceding it away. Now, instead of Mr. Adams being the cause of losing so important a part of our territory it has been charged upon Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Wirt and we have never seen it denied from any quarter, and the sole object these annexationists have in view in lugging in John Quincy Adams' name is because by his course on abolition petitions he has become odious to the South they think part of the odium will attach to those opposed to annexation—but they calculate without their host. He stated that it was constitutional to admit it, and quoted the clause in the Constitution to prove it, where it says "New States may be admitted into the Union." Now the Constitution does so provide, but it cannot certainly mean a foreign State, for such a thing could not have been in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution—but these sticklers after strict construction are willing to choke at a gnat and swallow a camel.—As his time was nearly up he said he wanted to say something relative to the Rail Roads, but as he had to conclude he should

do so in his reply. He spoke one hour and a half.

Col. Barringer then rose. He referred to the statements made by Mr. Fisher relative to the oppression upon the people by the odious Whig tariff and denied the position assumed by him. He said the subject was one of facts and details, and that instead of the people being burdened the articles used by them generally were lower than ever known. That every article manufactured in this country and on which a tax had been laid had fallen in price. He wanted the people to examine for themselves. (This every man can do by comparing the prices before and after the passage of the act of 1842.) He referred to the article of salt, never was this article known to be so low and several other articles of prime necessity. He read to the people a letter from Gen. Jackson to Dr. Coleman, where he, after enumerating the numerous blessings bestowed on this country by Providence, advocates the encouragement of our home interests. He says "we ought to be a little more Americanized." Col. B. said that although great improvements had been made in machinery still the supply and demand, either raised or depressed the price—that our manufacturers were sending their goods abroad, competing with the English in other countries. He said that although the Tariff of 1842 was complained of, yet the democrats in the last Congress with a majority of 60 or 70 did not repeal it, and he would like to know if a Congress with a majority of 60 or 70 all opposed to the Tariff of 1842, could not repeal it, how large a majority could? In referring to the charge against the late Mr. Bates he said he stood so fair as a man of unblemished character that Judge Huger, of S. Carolina had paid his character a high encomium, and he could not believe the charge true as it was only made on the bare authority of a newspaper, but if it was true he had acted unbecomingly high and honorable man; but Mr. B. said Mr. F. was estopped by his own friends, for in the bill reported by Mr. McKay as a substitute for the Tariff of 1842 he did not propose a higher duty on lastings, the article used by button-makers, than the act of 1842. We believe Mr. Barringer's remarks carried conviction to the minds of many of the people of the truth that the Tariff is beneficial to the poor farmer as well as the rich manufacturer.

He next referred to the Annexation of Texas. He said he was in favor of its admission if it was constitutionally done.—He was opposed to Tyler's Treaty, because it left the question of slavery unsettled and agreed to pay \$10,000,000 of her debt when there was no surety that the lands in Texas were not all covered by former claims. He was opposed, he said, to the joint resolution because he believed that step was also unconstitutional.

He then referred next in order to the Rail Roads. He said he was not in the Legislature in 1836-'37 when the subject was started. That in that year Mr. Hoke, Mr. Henry, Mr. Marsteller and several others of the democratic party had taken active steps towards aiding the internal improvements of the State. That in 1838 he was not in the Legislature, but that at an Internal Improvement Convention held in Raleigh in December, 1838, a report was made by Mr. Saunders which recommended a guarantee of five hundred thousand dollars to the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road. This was signed by L. D. Henry and Mr. Marsteller. In 1840, Col. Barringer admitted that he was in the Legislature and was chairman of the committee to whom was referred the subject of the Rail Roads. That in compliance with the instructions of the Committee he had reported the bill for letting the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road have \$300,000 more provided the \$500,000 which had previously been loaned to the company was secured by the individual stockholders and then a good mortgage be given on the road for the \$300,000. This was done and he believed the whole amount was now perfectly safe and the State would not lose any thing nor the people be taxed to make up the loss. But fellow citizens, I will let you know what agency Mr. Fisher had in this matter. In the year 1836-'37 Mr. Fisher offered the following resolution. It is copied from the Journal of the House of Commons, page 357. On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Surplus Revenue be instructed to enquire into the expediency of investing a portion of the same in the Stocks, of the following Rail Road Companies, viz. The Fayetteville and Western—the Raleigh and Gaston and the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road Companies—and that they report by Bill or otherwise.

Here then says Col. Barringer is the commencement of the plan, and if any person is to be blamed for the measure he is the person who put the ball in motion and his friends carried it out, and after they had put in jeopardy \$500,000 he believed it was but right to loan \$300,000 more, when by doing so the \$500,000 would be made safe.

The next subject taken up by Mr. Barringer was the Sub-Treasury. He said he had often put the question to his opponent on the subject, but he had not answered, and like a member in the Legislature when a question was put that those in fa-

vor of the measure should rise and those opposed sit, he neither rose nor sat but squatted, and when the question was put to him direct whether he was for or against the measure said he voted neither way but squatted, so it was with his honorable competitor, he squatted on the subject of the Sub-Treasury. He said he was in favor of a U. States Bank. His time having expired he gave way, stating that if he should have time he would reply to any thing that might fall from his opponent that needed a reply.

GEN. MCKAY'S OPINION ON THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The following certificates, with the prefixed short address from Mr. Meares, the Whig candidate for Congress, have recently been placed in our hands for publication. The certificates will make known to the voters of this district, what opinion is entertained by General James J. McKay in regard to the right of suffrage.

The gentlemen who have signed the certificates are well known to be of unimpeachable character. The Editor of the Chronicle had from one of the certifiers, Mr. Oliver, a verbal relation of the same remarks made by General McKay that his certificate contains.

We forbear comment on this extraordinary disclosure. The voters of the Sixth district can determine for themselves whether the man who holds the opinion that POVERTY should be a bar to the right of suffrage is a Republican, and is fit to represent them in Congress.—Wil. Chron.

To the voters of the 6th Congressional District: Having on certain occasions asserted publicly that Gen. McKay is opposed to universal suffrage, and proof having been demanded by some of his friends, the proof will be found in the following letters from two of the most respectable and worthy citizens of Duplin county, Mr. Oliver a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Pearsall, of the Methodist. The originals are in my possession, and may be seen by any one who pleases.

T. D. MEARES.

Duplin, N. C., June 14, 1845.

THOMAS D. MEARES,

Agreeable to your request, I send you the remarks made by Gen. McKay, some years ago, in my presence, in reference to the right of suffrage. I enclose you also a communication from Major Pearsall, showing that the General had expressed himself still stronger in his presence. At an election in this county some years ago, Gen. McKay being present, a poor man by the name of Jesse Jernigan, who had voted for him repeatedly, asked the Gen. to send him some documents. He replied that he would send him some documents, and that he would send him a Primer.—We left the election ground together, and on the way I mentioned to the General that I felt amused at the idea of his sending Jernigan a Primer from Congress.—"AH!" said the General, "SUCH FELLOWS OUGHT NOT TO BE ENTITLED TO VOTE." I am certain I am not mistaken in the expression, as it made a strong impression on my mind at the time, being as I thought, so entirely at variance with the spirit of our free Republican Institutions.

Very respectfully, yours,

BENJ. OLIVER.

BENJ. OLIVER, Esq.

In your letter now before me, you mentioned you had charged that Gen. James J. McKay was opposed to free suffrage, and that you were authorized to make this charge from an avowal of his sentiments to you after the election in this county some years ago, and from his having made a similar avowal to me on a previous occasion. You ask me for the particulars. I answer, on the evening previous to the election some years ago, Gen. McKay and myself were together, and discussed the causes which induced electioneering, &c., when he (in speaking of the poorer class of voters) remarked "THE POOR DEVILS OUGHT NOT TO VOTE THAT THEY HAD BUT LITTLE INTEREST IN LEGISLATION, & CONSEQUENTLY OUGHT NOT TO HAVE ANY PRIVILEGE IN ELECTIONS."—I think I quote his language, I know I am not mistaken as to the substance.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JERÉ PEARSALL.

JACKSON versus POLK.—It is stated, without contradiction, that, at the meeting called in Washington City, to do honor to the memory of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Rives, one of the editors of the late "Globe," read a letter from General Jackson, written in April last, in which the General declared "that Mr. Polk had shown less common sense in discarding the Globe than in any other act of his life; that it was a useless and foolish measure; that Mr. Polk's object in urging it appeared to be to divide and distract the democratic party, and that he must have been incited to it by the Calhoun or Tyler cliques before he arrived at Washington."

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF GREEN.—The trial of Henry C. Green, of Troy, for the murder of his wife within a week after their marriage, terminated on Saturday afternoon in a verdict of guilty, and he was immediately sentenced to be executed on the 10th of September next.

GENERAL JACKSON'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

The Union publishes the following extract of a letter from Nashville, dated June 7, to a gentleman in Washington:

"The last will and testament of the old hero was this day approved in our county court, and is public record. He commenced by giving his body to the dust, whence it came, his soul to God that gave it, &c., devoting his estate, first to the payment of two debts, viz: one of \$6,000, with interest, borrowed of General Planché, of New Orleans; another of \$10,000 with interest, borrowed of Blair & Rives; and the balance to his son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., with the exception of a few servants to his grandchildren.

"The sword presented him by the State of Tennessee, he gives to A. J. Dannelson, (his nephew,) now charge d'affaires at Texas.—The sword presented him at New Orleans, he leaves to Andrew Jackson Coffee, the son of his old friend, General Coffee. The sword presented him at Philadelphia, he leaves to his grand-son and namesake. The sword and pistols which he carried through the British and Indian wars, to General R. Armstrong. The pistols of Washington, by him given to Lafayette, and by Lafayette given to Jackson, he leaves to George Washington Lafayette, the son of General Lafayette. Sundry other presents made him during his long and eventful career, are left with his adopted son, with instructions to him, that in the event of war, they shall, upon the restoration of peace, be distributed among those who shall have conducted themselves most worthy of their country in the conflict, in the opinion of their countrymen and the ladies."

"It is dated, I think, in September, 1844 and revokes a will made by him several years before."

Unconquered Vermont!—The Whig State Convention which recently assembled at Montpelier and nominated the present able and faithful State Officers for re-election, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Vermont maintain, as their great principle, a Tariff for Revenue to defray the necessary expenditure of Government, discriminating with special reference to the Protection of the Domestic Enterprise and Labor of our Country—a well regulated National Currency—a Distribution of the Proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States—a Single Term for the Presidency—a Reform of Executive usurpation—and generally an Administration of the Federal Government that shall be National and constant in its policy, and efficient and economical in its execution.

Resolved, That the unfortunate result of the late Presidential election gives no cause of despondency and inactivity to the Whigs, but on the contrary, impels every patriotic citizen to firmer resolution and more watchful vigilance; and in reviewing the contest, we are proud of the principles we professed, and of the manner in which Vermont sustained them.

Resolved, That a Tariff with discrimination for revenue, is decidedly opposed to Protection, and that all the pretences of our political opponents, that they are in favor of discriminating duties, are calculated to deceive and mislead.

A LETTER FROM GEN. JACKSON.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

A friend has placed in our hands a copy of the Albany Gazette of April 30th, 1830, containing the following letter from General, then President Jackson. As every line written by the departed chief appears now to be treasured up by his partisans as a rich legacy to his country, this letter will doubtless be read with great interest, and its sentiments honored. The occasion on which it was written is sufficiently explained in the body of the letter:

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1830.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning, presenting me with an axe and hatchet from the manufactory of Messrs. Dunlop & Madera, in the borough of Chambersburg, which I accept with great pleasure. These samples of the skill employed in that establishment fully illustrate the capacity of our citizens to contend successfully with the ingenuity and enterprise of other nations. They, in fact, refute the idea too prevalent in several portions of the Union that the policy of protection is, in every view of its effects unequal to the anticipations of its friends.

ANDREW JACKSON.

A NEW GLOBE.

Levi D. Slamm has issued a prospectus for a new Locooco paper, to be called "the Globe." The first number will appear in September.—The Globe will be ultra Locooco, against any tariff or prospect of a tariff for protection, for the Sub-Treasury, and nothing but the Sub-Treasury.

Mr. Slamm starts his prospectus with saying that the Globe will advocate "the harmony and integrity of the Democratic party!" This is kind and merciful in Mr. Slamm. The integrity of the party! This is something new under the sun, and will make the Democracy sigh or laugh, we don't know which.

The harmony of the Locooco party! There is need of this, too, for never were so many discordant elements crowded into one focus before.—N. Y. Express.

Privileges of Postmasters.—A letter from the office of the Postmaster General, under date of July 12th, says:

"When subscribers refuse to take Pamphlets or Newspapers from the office, Postmasters are now, as heretofore, required to notify Editors, &c., and may frank letters containing such notice."

MEDICAL NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The New York State Medical Society recommended a "National Convention of Delegates from the Medical Societies and Colleges in the whole Union, to convene in New York on the first Tuesday in May, 1846, for the purpose of adopting some concerted action for elevating the Standard of Medical Education in the U. States.