



NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
SATURDAY, May 22, 1858

G. C. McCORMICK is our duly authorized agent for the collection of all claims due this office.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Persons desirous of the immediate insertion of their advertising favors meet hand them in by WEDNESDAY MORNINGS; otherwise they will not appear until the succeeding week. Our friends will please bear this in mind—as we intend to make it a rule *without exception*.

This Paper will continue to be published as usual. The Editorial department is at present in charge of the subscriber, who, will attend to its duties, until other arrangements are made, when the public will be apprised.

WM. BOW.

NORTH CAROLINIAN OFFICE FOR SALE.

This Establishment with all its fixtures necessary for carrying on the printing business, is now offered for sale. For particulars, address G. W. WIGHTMAN, at this place.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS.

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

For the Senate,

MAJ. JOHN T. GILMORE,

OF CUMBERLAND.

For the Commons,

WILL. McRAE, of Cumberland.

JAS. S. HARRINGTON, of Granville.

C. C. BARRETT,

For Sheriff of CUMBERLAND.

FRANK N. ROBERTS.

Judge Ellis Address in this Place.

On Thursday afternoon, we had the pleasure of listening to the address of the democratic nominee for Governor, the Hon. Jno. W. Ellis. He enlivened the attention of a large and intelligent audience, for about two hours in a very satisfactory manner to most of them.

Judge Ellis commenced by saying that he had from his boyhood, entertained the warmest attachment for Fayetteville. He recurred to the period when a boy, he visited this place some 23 years ago, that he then witnessed this town in a flourishing condition. He saw its streets thronged with loaded wagons of produce, her ware houses filled to overflowing, with commerce and presenting a picture of life and animation which was pleasing to behold. She was then one of the first if not the first town in the State. He now beheld that town large it is true, with a people on improving and ardently desiring to improve their condition, her trade had been cut off and she was left to struggle alone in her efforts to make improvements. He was desirous to have her aided; that he had all along favored her Railroad to the Coal Fields, the State ought to give an appropriation to that work, and if elected Governor he would certainly recommend it to the Legislature. He viewed the Road as a State work and on that account, to say nothing of the claims which Fayetteville has on the Legislature, stock should be subscribed for, in that work by the State. He argued in favor of this scheme, as he did for all others in North Carolina, because he believed the stocks would pay well and the condition of the country through which they passed would be much improved. He said his opponent had drawn a very gloomy picture of the prospects of North Carolina. On this as well as other points he differed from him. Judge E. then showed conclusively, that property had increased in value nearly all over the State to 40 per cent. since 1852, that in 10 counties through which the Central Road passed, the land had increased an average value of 40 per cent. He argued that as this was the case now, it would be so in a greater ratio when the system in all directions was completed. Mr McRae had alluded to the large number of uneducated children in the State. He (Judge E.) differed widely with Mr M. as to the number. [Judge E. then read a statement from the Report of the State's Superintendent of Common Schools which showed his position was correct]. Judge Ellis said, that as Mr. McRae was opposed to increasing the debt of the State, he had asked him in what way did he expect to aid the Road from Fayetteville West? He was told by Mr. M., that he was willing that stocks in the N. C. and Gaston Roads should be given to it. Judge E. made it clear according to Mr. McRae's own showing, that the stocks referred to could not be sold at anything like par value, and if Mr. M. was correct as to the value of the North Carolina Road stocks, to wit: \$15 per share, that it would take all the stock in that and other Roads before enough could be raised to complete the Coal Fields' Road, and even if it was all granted the money could not be realized to carry on the work. Besides his (Judge E.) was opposed to throwing the North Carolina stocks into market at this time, when it was apparent that they would suffer a sacrifice, although some of them were paying 6 per cent dividends. Mr. McRae's proposal in so far helped Fayetteville removed him of the story of a certain man who wanted an office at the hands of General Jackson, and the man on being told there was no office for him, asked the General if he did not have some old clothes to give away, &c. &c. The Judge said this was the prediction in which his opponent wished to place Fayetteville. That for his part he thought it was entitled to something better than the old clothes of other Roads. She wanted and was entitled to fairly sufficient to complete their Road. He was opposed on principle to selling the State's stocks, because he did not wish her to meet with so heavy a loss as would probably be made by sales at this time, nor did he see any necessity for it. He was out and out in favor of Internal Improvements throughout the State; this policy he conceived to be for her true interests. As he had before said the prosperity of North Carolina had already increased much in value owing to the building of Railroads in her borders, especially that portion of

country through which they passed. This being the case it was evident that it would be but wise in her to go on and complete her present works, and also to carry on new schemes which would be to her advantage. The Coal Fields Road should particularly have her aid.

Judge Ellis alluded to Mr. McRae's position on the land question. He thought the idea which Mr. M. had out of shutting down the land offices in the Territories for ten years was fraught with many evils. Squatters could go and settle on the land in such numbers during that period, that they could bid defiance to the lawful authorities, they would claim it by possession, and no doubt would prefer to obtain it in that way than by paying for it. So the probability was, we should lose most if not all of our public domain by Mr. McRae's policy of his opponents'. His (Mr. E.'s) was to distribute the surplus in the Treasury, not to divide the lands or proceed when the Treasury was empty and the country in debt, as Mr. McRae proposes. He read the views of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, on distribution, and showed that Mr. McRae's was by far more dangerous and impracticable. He stated that his opponent had said the lands had been given and squandered away, that he included in the amount squandered (as Mr. McRae termed it) all grants to soldiers in our different wars, or those granted to their widows and orphans. Judge E. contended that such lands were highly paid for by the blood and hard services of the soldier, certainly they were not given or squandered away, and further it would be a hard case for the widows and orphans if his opponent's policy was carried out, for the amount of land thrown on the market, would be so great that the grants which the soldier had earned would become useless to the holders, owing to the very small sum which they would bring. He was opposed to throwing such heavy competition in the way of lands belonging to the soldier or to their widows and orphans. There was no hope for the West to get further help, for the East would not allow it—there would not be three eastern democrats in the Legislature who would vote for it. He wanted to know what Judge Ellis' position was on that subject. [The Judge said he would answer explicitly in his reply.] He knew that the Judge would claim to be the candidate of a Convention. He contended that that Convention had purposely constructed a platform that could be construed in different ways to suit the East and the West. The whole affair was a blank declaration. * * *

Judge Ellis is to be an internal improvement man, but was opposed to appropriating another dollar from the State Treasury for such works at this time—he thought the present co-operation of affairs forbade further aid, and would, if elected Governor, *recommend no further appropriations*. There was no hope for the West to get further help, for the East would not allow it—there would not be three eastern democrats in the Legislature who would vote for it. He wanted to know what Judge Ellis' position was on that subject. [The Judge said he would answer explicitly in his reply.] He knew that the Judge would claim to be the candidate of a Convention. He contended that that Convention had purposely constructed a platform that could be construed in different ways to suit the East and the West. The whole affair was a blank declaration. * * *

Rev. Dr. Hawley's visit to this place. This eminent Divine preached in St. John's Church, on last Sunday morning and afternoon. On Monday evening he delivered his lecture on the "Farewell Address of Washington," and on Tuesday evening preached at St. John's Church. We listened to Dr. Hawley in the forenoon on Sunday. He is certainly a No 1 reader, and in preaching employs graceful language and beautiful figures. We were not struck with his power of eloquence as some appear to have been, yet he is a fascinating speaker, and one can listen to him without being wearied. We regret that we could not attend the Doctor's Lecture on Monday evening. It has been very highly spoken of by many who were present. Being a North Carolinian by birth and education, we feel the more partial to him, and as a man of talents and superior mental attainments, he reflects no little honor on the good old State.

From the gloomy picture drawn by his opponent, Mr. McRae, one might be led to suppose that we were on the verge of ruin—but the picture had been overdrawn and exaggerations made that facts would not justify. Under democratic administrations our territorial limits had increased three-fold; our people were contented and happy, and in a majority of cases, prosperous. Such would not have been the case if the misfortune had predominated that his opponent had pictured up." * * *

"Objection had been raised by his opponent to the democratic Convention and its platform—be ridiculed both—said the resolutions were evasive and meant nothing. But, said the Judge, look at the gentleman's letter announcing himself a candidate—it was composed of different chapters, one plank for democrats and another for whigs—he was trying to play the game of open and shut, the advantages of which were all on one side—open or shut his opponent expected to win." * * *

"He then stated his position with regard to internal improvements. He was in favor of extending aid to complete works of internal improvement already begun, and the construction of such others as may be deemed expedient, as the *well-being of the State and the means of her citizens may permit*, without injuriously affecting the one or imposing too onerous burdens on the other. For instance, if the money already appropriated to the Western extension did not quite complete it, and only needed a small portion more, rather than lose what the State had already invested and suffer the work to rot out he should favor further aid. But his opponent Mr. McRae had declared opposition to granting any other aid. Was all the money already expended to be lost for the want of a small amount of further aid? If nothing more was granted the State's interest would greatly suffer. But if his opponent's plan was adopted how was he to aid his Fayetteville friends for whom he had manifested so much interest in his late letter?—they expected aid from the next Legislature, (and for his part he would certainly not object to it,) but they could not expect it if Mr. McRae's views prevailed, because he was opposed to any further appropriation. How could he be an internal improvement man and at the same time oppose the granting of means to carry such works on. He (Ellis) was as much opposed to involving the State in impracticable schemes as any other man; but there was a judicious and prudent course to pursue, and he was willing to adopt it. He then concluded by returning his thanks to the Citizens of Fayetteville for their kindness and hospitality towards him. He also thanked the Fayette Light Infantry Company for the polite invitation which they had extended to him to participate in the festivities of the day as their Amvets; he was sorry that his health did not permit him to enjoy that pleasure.

There were many more points noticed at large by Judge Ellis and we would be glad to give them a place but as they have been discussed before this, and our readers have been made familiar with them from our own and other columns, we thought it best to touch on those parts of the address in which the people of this section in common with the advocates of Internal Improvement throughout the State feel at present the deepest concern. If Mr. McRae intends to carry out the avowed object of his letter of announcement (and the position which he takes on the stump shows that such is his intention,) to wit; opposition to an increase of the State debt, then all Internal Improvement advocates in this and other places ought to vote him down, for the hobby which he is riding, on the plea of lessening the taxes is calculated to do the cause of all our public works serious injury if it does not stop them altogether, and this too without releasing the people in the least degree of their heavy taxation. Surely the voters of this region are not prepared to set aside a man like Judge Ellis who has come out frankly, fully, and freely of his own accord to advocate their claims on the State, for that liberality of her aid to which other people are justly entitled. We cannot think it possible that a Town like ours, the trade of which has been cut off by past inconsideration on the part of former Legislatures, and she herself languishing and dying for the want of State succor, should commit the egregious folly of voting for a man who gives our people to understand that she need not look to him for a helping hand in this hour of their distress.

We call upon them to come out like men and with one heart and one mind give their united support to John W. Ellis who has shown himself their determined friend and who "if you ask for bread will not give you a stone" in lieu thereof. Yes go for the patriot and Statesman who is determined to exert his efforts on behalf of the drooping condition of your Town, your County and your State, the fruits of whose policy their barren and waste places shall be made to blossom as the rose.

Our friend Edwin A. Yates, Esq., associate editor of the Charlotte Democrat, paid a visit to our sanctum on Thursday. We are glad to hear him looking so well. He informs us that his affections still cluster around old Fayetteville, and he wishes to see her in the road to prosperity.

The Discussion at Charlotte.

From the account given by the Democrat of the discussion between Judge Ellis and Mr. McRae which took place at Charlotte on the 10th inst. we glean the following particulars which are the most important for our section of the State and in fact for all internal improvement advocates. Mr. McRae said:

"There was not a town in the State advancing in prosperity—not a factory but what was going down—people have failed in business and nearly everything was depreciating. The reason for all this was our heavy State debt. People will be alarmed to see how taxation has increased. In 1846, \$85,450 were sufficient—but now, 12 years since, \$52,000 will be necessary, an increase of 500 per cent. After complying with the agreement entered into with the Wil. Char. & Rutherford Railroad, the State debt will be \$9,000,000. In 1858 '9 we must raise \$700,000 to liquidate debts that will fail. He called upon the citizens of Mecklenburg to look at the increase in their county taxes, \$12,000 more than in 1846. All this money had been devoted to internal improvements, without returning any substantial benefits. There was no Railroad stock in the State that would command par—it had never been higher than \$60, while most of it could be brought for \$25 to \$30. Even the Wil. and Weldon Road had been unable to lay down a sinking fund of any size, and will have to borrow money in Europe to meet its liabilities."

He claimed to be an internal improvement man, but was opposed to appropriating another dollar from the State Treasury for such works at this time—he thought the present co-operation of affairs forbade further aid, and would, if elected Governor, *recommend no further appropriations*. There was no hope for the West to get further help, for the East would not allow it—there would not be three eastern democrats in the Legislature who would vote for it. He wanted to know what Judge Ellis' position was on that subject. [The Judge said he would answer explicitly in his reply.] He knew that the Judge would claim to be the candidate of a Convention. He contended that that Convention had purposely constructed a platform that could be construed in different ways to suit the East and the West. The whole affair was a blank declaration. * * *

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