REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT U. S.

To the Address of the Democratic Committee to him, at Castle Garden, N York, July 2.

JOHN W. EDMONDS, Esq., Chairman, &c. having delivered an Address to the President on his landing at Castle Garden, beginning as follows: "We have been chosen, Mr President, by your democratic fellow-citizens, to convey to you, on this your first visit to them as Chief Magistrate of the Union, their united congratulation and welcome"—The PRESIDENT replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am deeply and gratefully effected by this cordial reception on the part of my democratic fellow-citizens of the city and county of New York. Long, very long, the recipient of their favor, and thoroughly impressed with a conviction of their unvarying patriotism, I can never be insensible to their good opinion. It is, therefore, with the liveliest satisfaction that I learn from you that my official conduct as President of the United States has met the approbation of those in whose behalf you have addressed me. I estimate that approval the more highly from a belief that they have not overrated either the difficulties of my position or the importance of the subjects upon which it has been my duty to act.

Your observations upon an important question in regard to our domestic policy—that of an Independent Treasury—show a very mature and just consideration of the subject in all its bearings; tested by the principle which has been opposed to it—that of giving a temporary use of the public money, and a consequent control over it, to private corporations irresponsible to the People—it may well be regarded as a question involving the nature, and, to some extent, the existence of republican institutions, as well as a consideration of the main purposes for which our Government was established; whether for the safety of the many or the aggrandizement of the few; whether or not to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, in our view the only legitimate object of the institution of government among men. It is, to my mind, certain that under a system like ours, and in communities like those which compose the population of these States, the solution of a question embracing such considerations cannot long remain in doubt. Private interest and individual efforts, under mistaken impressions as to its tendency, may, indeed, obstruct and delay, but they cannot control its adjustment. On the contrary, we cannot be deceived in believing that the period is rapidly approaching when those efforts will be discontinued when personal considerations will, unavoidably, be merged in the general current of public sentiment, and when the common interest, in this respect, will be placed on its only true and solid foundation, by the adoption of the measure referred to with the approbation of the People.

The views which you have taken of particular points in our foreign relations, which recently presented a very unfavorable aspect, are conceived in the same just and enlightened spirit. The long contested question between Great Britain and ourselves in relation to the Northeastern boundary, there is reason to hope, is in a fair way for a speedy and amicable settlement, and the troubles on the Canadian border have, I am persuaded, passed their most dangerous crisis.

To cultivate a spirit of liberal concession in our public relations, and, at the same time, to maintain, with every Power, our national honor unimpaired, are properly regarded by you as trusts of the highest nature. Experience has shown that these can be best discharged by invariably demanding justice ourselves, and as invariably pursuing the same line of conduct towards others A momentary forgetfulness of the latter and great duty, by a small number of our citizens on the Northern frontier, had well nigh broken up the peaceful relations of two great nations, and exposed to irreparable injury the dearest interests of millions of people, impelled to the most amicable intercourse by the strong ties of reciprocal interests, a common origin, and a common language. The injurious consequences of war between them, not only to the particular interests of each, but to those also of mankind, could not be well exaggerated. It may, indeed, be safely affirmed, that there are not two other nations in the world, a war between whom would sever so many ties, or who are capable of inflicting upon each other such complicated and diversified evils. Although these considerations have no weight, and would probably receive from neither more than a passing regret, in respect to the prosecution of a war rendered indispensable by a due regard to the national character; they could not be contemplated without the deepest sorrow as the result of a contest brought upon the two countries without necessity.

That the steps which were taken to preserve the public faith, and to suppress disorder in that quarter, produced, in the then state of public feeling on the frontier, dissatisfaction, even with persons entertaining, in other respects, the most correct views, did not disappoint me. Trusting, however, to the good sense and ultimate just feeling of my countrymen, I was persuaded that those unfavorable impressions would be of short duration; and, if I had even thought otherwise, I could not, I humbly hope, have been deterred from the performance of an obvious duty by personal considerations. All well-disposed persons now see the matter in its true light; all feel that the obligations which public law imposes on civilized nations, and of which republican governments should be most rigidly observant, were for a moment lost sight of, and that to an extent, which, if persisted in, would have rendered war inevitable. It affords me pleasure to learn that the course taken was, in your opinion, the best that could, under the circumstances of the moment, have been pursued, and that the country has been saved from a great calamity by its adoption. The danger of a hostile collision arising from this source having, as I hope, passed away—the asperities of the moment in a great degree having been allayed, and an opportunity for cool reflection afforded, we may, I am sure, count with confidence upon a vigilant support by our citizens of those great principles of international justice, the maintenance of which is alike indispensable to the preservation of social order and the peace of the world. In doing so, it does not follow that we are either to surrender the right of opinion, to suppress a solicitude for the spread of free government, or to withhold our best wishes for the success of all who are in good faith laboring for their establishment.

Allow me, gentlemen, once more to thank you for the highly gratifying manner in which you have been pleased to welcome my return to my native State, after an absence of unusual duration, and to assure you that your kindness will be long remembered.

We have copied from the New York papers the speech delivered by the President of the United States at New York on his reception there. The restriction of his acknowledgements to *his Democratic firiends* would be a sad exception to the usual good taste and courtesy of Mr Van Buren in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, if it had not been in a manner forced upon him by the obtrusion upon him by a party welcome from a party committee, speaking in the name and by authority of a party, in a manner so as to oblige him to follow their example, & reciprocate their compliments. Had we been in his place, it should have been ordered differently. We would have let Mr Edmonds and his friends know that we were the President of the People, and not a party. It was a fine opportunity for Mr Van Buren to have quoted Jefferson upon them, saying, 'Let us, fellow-citizens, reflect, that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans; we are all Federalists,' &c. &c. Instead of which, one would be left to suppose, from the language of the President, that there was no part of the population of the city of New York entitled to be recognised as worthy of regard but his democratic friends,' who happen to be the minority of the resident population of the city.

The passage of the President's address which relates to the Sub Treasury is only a *Rifacimento* of his last December Message on the subject.

That part of his response which refers to our Foreign Relations, however, is in a happier vein, and expresses opinions in which we concur, and sentiment highly becoming the station of him who uttered them.

National Inteligencer.

As the Great Leviathan Steamer was to leave for New York, July 1, the following will be interesting to our readers:

THE BRITISH QUEEN STEAMER.

From the Paisley Advertiser.

This splendid and powerful vessel was built, as our readers are aware, by Messrs. Curling and Young, London, for the British and American Steam Navigation Co. She was launched at Limehouse, at the close of May, 1838, and arrived at Port Glasgow about the 7th of July in that year, to get her engines—made by Mr Robert Napier, Engineer, Glasgow. By the politeness of Mr Johnstone, resident engineer, we had an opportunity of giving this Ocean Queen a general overhaul on Monday last, and we shall now subjoin a few particulars regarding her. Her engineering and other fittings are in a very forward state. On the day named, her heavy machinery was all on board, with the exception of the main shaft, which was expected down from Glasgow on Thursday. We gave a number of the dimensions of this vessel when she was launched, but it may not be uninteresting to repeat a few of them, along with some other details.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length from figure head to taffril,	275	0
Length of upper deck,	245	0
Breadth within the paddle boxes,	40	6
Breadth over all,	64	0
Depth of hold,	27	0
Estimated weight of engines, boiler and water,	500 Tons	
Twenty days' consumption of coal,	600 do.	

She has two splendid engines aboard, of 250 horse power each; the frame work of which is in a messy gothic style, while the working parts for strength, beauty, and excellence of fitting, are admirable. Each engine stands on a single plate of metal, weighing 35 cwt; four pieces of the frame work weigh each 16 tons; the cylinders weigh each 12 tons; the diameter of the bore 77½ inches; the diameter of the axle in the bushes is 16½ inches, and the stroke of the engines is 7 feet. She has in all four boilers, any number of which can be used at one time without the others. The diameter of the paddle wheels is 31 feet, 6 inches. The float boards, which are 9 feet 6 inches long, are arranged in three distinct parts, presenting a resistance of three feet in breadth According to her depth in the water, the revolutions of her paddle wheels will vary from 15 to 16 in a minute. She is supplied with Hall's patent condensers, and thus the same water with which she fills her boilers in the Clyde, will, with a little addition, serve until her arrival in N. York. She has iron tanks between he timbers in the hold, capable of holding 200 tons of water, all of which is accessable to the pumps, and can be thereby drawn out, and conveyed by pipes to the different berths. But over and above this, she has a patent still with her, and can convert salt water into fresh for her passengers, as may be required.

The main saloon is about 50 feet long, and in the narrowest part between the side berths is nearly twenty in breadth; a flood of light is thrown into it from above, and the floor is covered with oil cloth, above which is laid rich soft carpeting of a beautiful description, while the sides are ornamented with historical paintings executed on a peculiar kind of canvass, which gives them the appearance of needle-work in worsted. The ladies' saloon is also fitted up with great taste, beauty and splendor, while the second cabin is scarcely inferior in accommodation, and but little in beauty to the first. The saloon furniture is furnished by Mr Boyd, and the upholstery work by Mrs Murray, both of Glasgow; Mr Kerr of Greenock has the work of the second cabin, and all seem to be vying with each in the production of excellent and beautiful workmanship. The berths are fitted up with every attention to convenience. The lamps are of a patent kind, which can either be used with oil or with wax candles, and move on a universal joint which keeps the light erect, however the vessel might pitch and roll. There are 104 beds fitted up aft, and 108 forward, with room for 60 or 70 more if required. The steward's room is fitted up with almost every convenience, and affords a passage for conveying the dinner from the galley to the dining-saloon without incommoding or being seen by the crew or passengers.

The delf-ware, which appears of a very excellent kind, has been made specially for the vessel, and is ornamented with a steamship surrounded by the designation of the company. The silver plate is superb. She will carry 32 hands, immediately connected with the superintendence and management of the engines, and her crew in whole, including officers, and seamen, engineers, cooks, stewards, &c., will amount to 85. In respect of stores and general fitting out, she is admirably found, and every thing is on the most improved construction Her windlass, for example, is of Tyzick & Dobson's patent, her stoppers of Moffat's patent, and so on of many other patent articles. Her chain cables are 1-7 8 iron, and are of the same kind as is used for a 74 gun ship. Her small bower, best bower and sheet anchor weigh respectively 32 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.; 43 cwt., and 47 cwt. 1 qr. 21. No pains, no expense have been spared in obtaining perfection, and taking her all in all, we may safely say she is unequalled by any vessel afloat. Among other conveniences for passengers we had almost forgotten one. On the deck there will be a neat erection in which cold, warm or shower-baths may be obtained by the passengers. But the attention of the owners goes still farther than this. Even smokers are not forgotten Near the baths there will be (shiftable to leward, we hope,) a segar-room, where smokers may congregate and offer up clouds of incense to each other, till they become as smoke-dried as red-herrings.

The cabins of the captain, chief mate, and surgeon, are on the quarter-deck, and the room forms a shelter for the steersman. She is steered with a double wheel, similar to those used by London East Indiamen, or line of battle ships. The petty officers descend to their cabin immediately before the windlass, and the seamen get down to their berths choke forward before the fore castle. The rigging of the vessel is low and snug, rather than taunt; but her yards are pretty square, and as she has studding-sail booms fitted on them, she will be able, when necessary, to display a good breadth of canvass to the breeze. She is expected to sail, or more strictly speaking, to sail from Clyde about the 15th June, and after touching at Liverpool, Dublin and Cork, will proceed to London. She will start from the Thames about the 29th June, and from the Motherbank, Portsmouth, about the 1st of July. She will have about 300 passengers on her first trip, berths for whom are already secured. The berths on her return passage from New York, were all taken up some time ago.

When starting from London, she will have about 1000 tons of coals aboard, and yet, so capacious is she, she will have room for 1000 tons of goods. She is coppered up to seventeen feet, and is expected when loaded to draw eighteen feet aft, and seventeen and a half feet forward. Notwithstanding the great capacity of this magnificent vessel, she does not look so large as many would expect; probably the beauty of her mould tends to detract a little from her apparent bulk. When down to the depth afore mentioned, we do not think she will much exceed in appearance, a first class frigate. Start when she will, and go where she may, she will we think, carry withher, abundant proofs of that high state of perfection in the construction of nautical steam machinery to which the Clyde engineers have arrived.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Wilmington, (Del.) June 22. 1839.

THE undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late Hezekiah Niles, former editor of the Register, begs leave to inform the Public that there are yet to be disposed of, on reasonable terms, a few full sets of Niles's Register, from the commencement to volume fifty, inclusive, with all the supplements and general index, all complete, comprising a period of *twenty five years*, together with a number of sets including the second, third and fourth series, from September, 1817, to September, 1836, with sundry odd volumes to complete the sets of those who may have been or are now subscribers to the work. She would also beg leave to state, that, yielding to the imperious *necessity* which exists for so doing, she has placed all claims due the deceased in the hands of Philip Reigart, of the city of Baltimore, with a view of having the same collected and closed by *him*, all the books of the concern being in his possession, and to whom application can be made for sets or parts of sets of the aforesaid work.

The undersigned hopes that she is not presuming too much in asking the kind and liberal public press of the United States to give the foregoing a few insertions, with the view of aiding her to dispose of the surplus copies of the Register, and to realize the sums due from those for whose benefit the labors of her late husband were so zealously given, to enable her to sustain *thirteen* children, *eight* of whom are *under twelve years of age.*

SALLY ANN NILES, Adm'rx.

3w51

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Miss Leslie's Two Hundred Receipts,
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Miss Leslie's complete Cookery,
Mackenzie's Five Thousand Receipts,
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Raleigh July 6, 1839—51

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1839.

REPUBLICAN WHIG
Nomination for Congress,
Doctor PLEASANT HENDERSON,
OF SALISBURY.

OFFICE REMOVED.

☞ The EDITORIAL OFFICE of the Watchman is removod to the Editor's Law Office, just below the Market House, on Market street. The PRINTING OFFICE is in the yard of the same premises.

QUALIFICATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

The senseless and ungenerous clamor which some of Mr. Fisher's friends have endeavored to raise against Dr. Henderson, because he does not own a freehold in the district, is easily put to rest by the following extract, from the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE I—SECTION II.

"No person shall be a Representative who "shall not have attained to the age of twenty-"five years, and been seven years a citizen of "the United States, and who shall not, when "elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which "he shall be chosen."

Every citizen of the United States, who can bring himself under the above provisions is entitled to serve in Congress when elected, and since it is not pretended that any of the above disqualifications reach Dr. H., the sum of the objection is, that he is not *rich.* What he might have been, if he had done less for charity, and gone more for lucre, it boots not to conjecture. It will not do for the friends of a "born Republican," to insist that office is only for the wealthy.

CHOCTAW INDIANS

We have been furnished with the following official testimony accompaning the resolutions sent by the Legislature of Mississippi to Congress, and printed by order of that body: with a request that they be published. How far Mr. Fisher is justified in his assaults upon the character of Senator Black, we leave to the public. If any one disputes the correctness of these extracts we are ready and willing to produce the Congressional Document from which it is taken whenever called on.

LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Testimony taken before the select committee on the part of the House to whom was referred the examination of the frauds charged to have been committed under the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Babbit creek.

[Compared 30th January, 1839, in the clerk's office.]

Captain John Watts, a citizen of the county of ——, in this State, being duly sworn, answers, on oath, as follows:

Question 1. Do you know of the existence of any company for the purpose of securing Indian claims?

Answer John Johnson told me that he and Wiley Davis were concerned; and said Davis afterwards asked me where John Johnson was: he knows of no other company of his own knowledge. John Johnson showed him a title to one-half of the lands to secure claim in the name of the Indians, and, he, at the same time, showed him a power of attorney to do as he pleased with the other half: to sell, or dispose of it as he pleased He saw Hugh McDaniel, who said he was agent for Fisher, at balls plays, surrounded by several hundred Indians, making their marks for them on blank sheets of paper, and apparently, taking the number of their children, when the Indians themselves did not touch the pen; and the Indians, when he saw this going on, had no interpreter. One instance of this I saw at Garland's old stand, on the old military road. John Johnson told him, four or five weeks since, that he had located two hundred or two hundred and fifty sections of land under claims of this character; and that he had, out of this land, sold one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of claims; and that he was then on his way to Washington city, to get his claims confirmed by Congress. Showed him a book, on which he had marked the numbers of the lands he had located; that he had located this land under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, part of which was in Sharkey's survey, and part in Honey Island; and he stated that he expected to clear six hundred thousand dollars by the operation; and it is a common report, before this, that Johnson is insolvent. Johnson further told him that he expected Congress to grant those claims, *because* the Government had, through their agent, defrauded the Indians by the refusal of the agent to register their names, threw away their sticks, and told them, damn them, he would not register their names; and that they ought to go over the Mississippi; and that four or five pages of the register were torn out. This deponent further saith, that he asked Johnson how he & Fisher got along together, taking names among the same Indians, and he, Johnson, replied that Indian names were difficult to be spelt, and that by spelling them differently, one Indian would be entitled to two reservations; and he futhermore, stated that he had more names than there were Indians.

James Ellis, a member of the Legislature, from the county of Nashoba, being duly sworn, answers on oath:

That he fully corroborates the statements made by Captain James Watts, with the additional statement that he knew some of the Indians who went west of the Mississippi, who have since returned, or been brought back, and whose names are among those now presented as having a right to reservations. This deponent further states, that Hugh McDaniel, who was engaged in taking these claims, stated that when the General Government left the door open to fraud, it was no harm to make use of it; that William Herbert has located a claim of this fraudulent kind, as said Herbert told deponent himself. And he further told him, if he would introduce no resolution in the Legislature, calculated to bring this fraud before Congress, he would not appear in Jackson, and interfere with him in his county measures. And he states further, that a Mr. Hatch, and two other men, who said they were from Columbus, one of whom had *red hair*, came to his house and told him they were concerned in this company; and told him that if he would certify that those Indians had remained, they would give him an interest worthy of his attention, or a section of land.

Additional Testimony:

General Dale, a member of the Legislature, from Lauderdale county, in this State being duly sworn, says, on oath, he knows of locations having been made in his county, at, or about the time of the land sales in Columbus; which locations, he supposes, were under the article of the treaty referred to, on which no Indian ever has lived, to his knowledge; and where there is no mark of field or house; and on which he does not believe any Indian had lived for fifty years. And these floats were laid on land on which men were actually settled, who had before they heard of the location of said floats, gone to Columbus to buy these lands at the public sales.

S. J. Gholson being duly sworn, saith he heard D. W. Wright say, that himself, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Young, and some other persons, were a company for the obtaining of Indian claims, under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek Said Wright further stated, the he believed that a large sum of money could be made by the operation; and that he believed the Indians were entitled to have located for them new land, in lieu of the lands on which they resided at the time of the treaty. Said Wright also stated, that he had had a view to the obtaining of Indian claims of this character ever since the treaty. I heard said Wright speak of a Mr. Johnston, who is said to be engaged in obtaining claims of the Indians, under this article of the treaty, in no very favorable terms. I heard said Wright further state, if there were any fraudulent claims own by him and the company with whom he was connected he would be glad the same were exposed.

I heard a man who called himself Fisher, say, at Columbus, in November last, that if the settlers then residing on the lands located for the Indians would agree not to oppose the confirmation of the titles to the lands located for the Indians, they, the company, would bind themselves to sell, and convey to the settlers one, quarter section of land, to include their improvement, at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, and the balance of the section at three dollars per acre, and that they, the company would not require any pay of the settlers until the titles were perfected. Said Fisher also stated that he had no doubt, if the company were let alone, they would be able to get titles to land for the Indians that had removed in the country, whether they had been registered or not; and that he did not believe that any other signification of intention, on the part of the Indians, to become citizens, would be required, more than proof of their being in the country at that time.

I heard D H Morgan say, that he believed a great many Indians had gone west of the Mississippi in ignorauce of their rights under the treaty; and that he believed a company, who were engaged in buying Indian claims, had an agent west of the Mississippi for the purpose of buying Indian claims, and bringing the Indians back to the Choctaw nation. Said Morgan further stated, that it was a first-rate business, and that he had an interest in some of the Choctaw claims.

I also saw a bond from this Mr Fisher, for the company to which he said he belonged, binding the company to make titles to a section of land one quarter at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, and the balance at three dollars per acre. Said Fisher stated that they, the company, were to get one half for obtaining the lands for the Indians; and that he believed the lands would cost the company about ten cents per acre.

* * * * * * *

Isaac Jones, representative from Winston county, having been duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he knows many Indians that had left the country, and went west of the Mississippi river with other Indians, at the expense of the Government, and were gone about twelve months, and have returned to this State with the guns they received from the General Government; Mr. Fisher told him he was locating agent for the Indians, and was among the Indians above alludod to; that he knows that there were many sections reserved from sale in Winston county, by virtue of having been floated on by the Indian claims; that no Indian ever lived on any of these sections, within his knowledge or belief.

* * * * *

Stephen Cocke, the senator from the county of Monroe, being before the committee, states, on oath, that as to the justice or injustice of the Indian claims referred to in the preamble and resolutions above, of his own knowledge he knows nothing. But from report and the statements of others, he believes many and great frauds have been attempted to be practised in relation to them. Being requested to state what he may know of persons who are interested in the confirmation of the Indian Claims, he states that during the land sales at Columbus in November 1835, Charles Fisher of North Carolina, was before George W. Martin, the locating agent for the Choctaws, obtaining from him certificates of locations of lands for Indians, under the order of the President, of the 13th October, 1834; that he learned from the said Charles Fisher that he was engaged with a company on the subject of urging the claims of the Indians before Congress; that the company had obtained to the amount of about two thousand sections; that the company was to have one-half of the land if they succeeded, for their trouble; that the company consisted of the said Chas. Fisher, Daniel W. Wright, William W. Gwinn, Alexander F. Young, (I think Wiley P. Davis, and a Mr. Porter, of Tennessee.) The statements made by Colonel Fisher were, that the Indians were to have one thousand sections, himself five hundred, and Judge Wright, Doctor Gwinn, Mr. Young, and others, were to have the remaining five hundred sections; but I think there were other small interests, to be taken out of the whole for persons who had examined lands and made Indian contracts; of the five hundred sections claimed by Colonel Fisher, he proposed to sell me and others two hundred and fifty sections. But we disagreeing on the subject of the guaranties and the amount of claims that he should be bound to make good, and the like, we did not consummate any agreement."

THE RALIEGH STAR.

We are happy to greet our old friend the Star in a new dress. It has come to us several weeks past, also, with marks of greater industry and ability upon its face: though it has never been otherwise, than respectable in these particulars We hope that this, our ancient and sterling ally in the fight for sound principles, may be commensurately rewarded.

EXTRA STANDARD

We are informed from [illegible] Extra Standard's are [illegible] Congressional district. The [illegible] received an additional imp[illegible] circulation among us. [illegible] cautioned and warned [illegible] their folly and impr[illegible] with Mr. Fisher's game [illegible] such is their impatient [illegible] they cannot be restrained, [illegible] thought he could frisk about [illegible] ward fondness for his m[illegible] the Standard has been rel[illegible] times to prance about and p[illegible] his graceless boughs.

We have all along believ[illegible] Van Buren is the President [illegible] of the nation, but until his [illegible] tour through Pennsylvania [illegible] New York, we had no idea [illegible] the effrontery to avow it. [illegible] are the only objects of his [illegible] the only persons in New Y[illegible] see: The only persons that [illegible] be glad to see him. He to[illegible] Lancaster, that he would be [illegible] ple of the only Democratic [illegible] What he means by this, [illegible] it is evident that he means [illegible] ing with democracy.

COMMON SCHOOL

We learn that in some [illegible] where this act is unpopular, [illegible] are at work, endeavoring [illegible] of the measure on the Whig [illegible] sorry that North Carolina [illegible] men of human kind so [illegible] cal advancement by such [illegible] known that the measure was [illegible] *Legislature by a party vote* [illegible] Commons, it was so complex[illegible] parties that *there is no distinct question*:—there was not [illegible] against it. In the Senate it [illegible] *the least reference to party* [illegible] these *friends of ignorance* [illegible] inglorious triumph they [illegible]

Communications.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

MR. EDITOR:—By the good Van Buren man, [illegible] of Mr Fisher's, (as all the [illegible] of my acquaintance,) I [illegible] from Mr Charles Fisher [illegible] the 10th Congressional [illegible] ject of the address [illegible] the People, that he (Mr [illegible] fair and honorable in [illegible] the Choctaw Indians.

Mr Editor, I do most [illegible] all the voters in the Dis[illegible] read this address, and if [illegible] viously convinced of Mr [illegible] duct towards the Indians [illegible] be all sufficient to convince [illegible] ing can be plainer, than [illegible] ted culpably in the matter [illegible] in which he has treated [illegible] were no facts to show that [illegible] in good faith towards the [illegible] dress would be all sufficient [illegible]

Mr Fisher has written [illegible] that he has acted fair and [illegible] matter, and that his [illegible] ted false reports about [illegible] ly failed to prove he is [illegible] has failed to state in [illegible] false reports are, that he [illegible] have put in circulation [illegible] great pains to show that [illegible] been ill-treated by the [illegible] that he has been accusto[illegible] mental in doing the [illegible] labours very hard all [illegible] prove that the Indians [illegible] leaves it for the people to [illegible] sion from that fact that [illegible] wards the Indians. [illegible] that he has not been [illegible] the Indians justice. [illegible] us he received letters [illegible] es have been made against [illegible] been made to his face, [illegible] well what they are, and [illegible] ted them in his address [illegible] not do! it would be [illegible] plain for a noncommittal [illegible]

Now the charge against [illegible] this, and he knows it, [illegible] to his face, and he can [illegible] not stating it in his address [illegible] that he could not prove it [illegible] has been charged with [illegible] conscientious bargain [illegible] dians for their lands, [illegible] ly entitled to, and he [illegible] get to Congress to [illegible] which is pending before [illegible] Fisher says in his address [illegible] cerns myself, I am [illegible] world should know all [illegible] and every transaction [illegible] will lay before the people [illegible] of facts, all of which [illegible] and leave it to them to [illegible] clusions." I for one, [illegible] ing that the people should [illegible] conclusions, after their [illegible] statement of facts, which [illegible] failed to give, and not [illegible] but has carefully avoided [illegible]

Remember Mr. Editor [illegible] address is to prove, that [illegible] duct towards these Indians [illegible] honorable and just, [illegible] tempt to prove it? Mr [illegible] ing that the Indian claims [illegible] no one denies, at least [illegible] This is not the question. [illegible] ans are entitled to the [illegible] Fisher acted in good faith [illegible] dians, when he secured [illegible] their lands, at sixty-[illegible] per acre, merely for [illegible] to get their claim [illegible] remember he is by the [illegible] a matter of record.) [illegible]