

of an aggravated offence, can blot this record from the memories of men. There it stands, a bright page upon the history of the times, showing that law is superior to brute force, and that the civil power is superior to the military force of the country.

So of the solemn judgment of the Senate. It is there written that Gen. Jackson, as President of the United States, was guilty of an act of high-handed assumption of power in the removal of the Depositories from the United States Bank. Around this record, long deliberated upon, and most solemnly adopted, black lines have been drawn, and the Resolution, as far as party could do it, has been rescinded. But the record remains, and in spite of the personal idolatry for General Jackson and the contempt of his friends for the Constitution, it will remain forever. Black lines can no more efface a stamp like this than a black cloud could shut out the brightness of the sun. The record of judgment is not written alone upon paper by human hands, but it stands indelibly recorded upon the memories of men, and will there remain, so long as there is honesty enough to approve of a good action, and independence sufficient to condemn a bad one.

To return once more to the subject which has led to these remarks, we must ask our readers if there is one among them all that approves the sentiment we have quoted, that there should be "No compromise but at the cannon's mouth!" What is there dishonorable or disloyal in compromise? Do we not associate the very idea of justice to all in a compromise of the conflicting claims among the many? Do we sacrifice aught of Liberty or Patriotism, or names holier than either of these, a common Justice and common humanity, when we yield up what is not our own or ask others to yield up what is not theirs? We ask in the words of the very subject of this article "for what is right and we will not submit to what is wrong." This is a compromise, and not that bloody minded and atrocious sentiment which appeals to "the Cannon's mouth." The words of an old veteran soldier once were; "I was in the field of Waterloo, and there I saw, on a plot of ground not much larger than a gentleman's garden, six thousand of my fellow men with mangled limbs, dead and dying." Many of our readers have visited Waterloo, and seen there as in a hundred other battle fields, what sort of a compromise it is that we obtain at "the cannon's mouth." We cannot hide its horrors to man, nor conceal the anguish that it inflicts upon the country. The "Cannon's mouth" for savages, and monsters in the shape of men, but not for a Christian people!

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

The government of the United States is the only truly republican Government now extant, and the Constitution of the U. States will stand a bright and enduring monument of the wisdom of its authors, "until rolling years shall cease to move." It invests all power in the people, which they exercise either directly or thro' their delegated agents—and so admirably does it separate all the various departments of government—so judiciously does it point out its various powers and place salutary checks and counter checks upon them, that Republican Liberty will never perish while the people possess intelligence enough to understand and appreciate the constitution, and virtue to select suitable agents to administer it in its true spirit. Therefore he who does most to promote the cause of education, and diffuse general intelligence among the mass of the people, throws the strongest bulwarks around our liberties. If our government ever fall, it will not be by foreign hands; but by the perverted arms of arch-demagogues and ambitious aspirants who have partaken of its bounty—received its protection and shared its blessings and benefits—and if they ever effect it, it will be through that monster spirit, Party. Never was better advice given or nobler sentiments expressed than those contained in General Jackson's letter to President Monroe, when he advised him to crush the monster party spirit, and to select men for public office, with regard only to their usefulness, fitness and capacity. This letter, breathing the sentiments of a Patriot and a Republican, rallied to Jackson's support a powerful party headed by some of the leading men of the old Democratic and Federal parties—chiefly old Federalists—and a desertion of those principles in power, which he professed out of power, drove many of them from him, and rallied against him a more powerful party—the present Whig Party, which has continued to increase until it embraces the actual majority of the people of the U. States, whose wishes were defeated at the last Presidential election, by the most stupendous frauds ever practised upon a free people. Ah! this monster spirit—party, fed and cherished as it always is by ranting demagogues! Who can portray its ravages? Who can count what it has cost this nation! If the people—the free, unbought people, do not rise up as one man and crush this hydra-headed monster, it will sooner or later crush them, and with them their liberties. Let those who influence the passions and mislead the judgments of the people by base appeals to their ignorance and prejudices, reflect upon the wholesome truths contained in the following letter of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe. It should be printed in letters of gold, and hung upon the portals of the capital and President's House, and in all the departments of the National and State Governments—it should occupy a conspicuous place, as it ought, in the affections of every true Patriot.

Let James K. Polk make it the man of his counsel and the rule of his conduct, before he, like its author, becomes corrupted by the blandishments of power, and the flattery of sycophants, and it will be well for him—his country and his fame.

Extract from a Letter from Gen. Jackson to James Monroe.

"Pardon me, my dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next Presidential term: they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt they will be received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every election party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster, called party spirit. By selecting

characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to, if not entirely, eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government, and perhaps, have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefited our country, and rendered conspicuous its rulers. These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings, if I know my own heart, of an undissimulated patriot.

\* Accept assurances of my sincere friendship, and believe me to be, respectfully, your obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

\* The Hon. JAMES MONROE."

## TO THE FREEMEN

OF THE

Second Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I feel it to be a duty I owe to myself and friends, to issue this hand-bill. When the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in this District, was unfortunately destroyed by fire, great doubt was expressed whether it would ever be rebuilt by Congress. Frequent inquiries were made of me before the last Session, whether I believed an appropriation could be obtained to rebuild it. I pledged myself that, having always been in favor of the establishment, I should spare no pains to procure a sufficient sum of money from Congress for its re-establishment. I advised the friends of the measure to get petitions and have them numerously signed and forward them to me at Washington. As soon as Congress met, on the first day of the last Session, according to the rules of the House, I gave notice for leave to introduce a bill to effect this object. Knowing that in any event, all bills making appropriations of money, would have to be reported on by the Committee of Ways and Means, I also consulted with Gen. McKay, Chairman of that Committee, in the House, as soon as possible, to get him, through his Committee, to report an item in the general appropriation bill, for the purpose of rebuilding the Mint. So that if the one mode of effecting the object should fail, I could then take up the other. At an early day I introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury, in the usual way, for an estimate of the cost, &c. of rebuilding—I presented all the petitions forwarded to me and had them referred to the Committee of Ways and Means—I personally saw and conversed with every member of the Committee and nearly every member of the House of Representatives, urging the adoption of the measure in every way I could. I interceded also with the members of the Senate, and especially with the Hon. George Evans, Chairman of the Committee of Finance in the Senate, to whose charge I knew this matter would be committed. When the Bill came up for action, I was the only member in the House that spoke against the attempt made by the Hon. Mr. Pratt, of N. York, in the first place to abolish the Mint altogether, and in the next place by Hon. Mr. Holmes, to remove it to Charleston, S. C. My remarks on that occasion most of you have seen. Congress had the discretion to make the appropriation or not as it saw proper. The measure succeeded contrary to the expectations of many of its friends both in and out of Congress. But, fellow-citizens, strange as it may seem, after all these efforts successfully made by me, to secure an object which I knew was anxiously hoped for by my constituents, no sooner was I a candidate for re-election in this District than attempts were made by the newspaper press and otherwise to do me gross injustice, by charging that in this matter of the Branch Mint, I did not do my whole duty and that the credit of getting the appropriation for its re-establishment was due to others and not to me. Conscious of the falsity of the charge, I took no notice of these attempts, at the time, further than to write to several members of Congress, who served with me during the last Session, so that I might be prepared with their answers in the event that the charge should be repeated, in a responsible way, by my opponent in the canvass, wherever he might be. At Morgan's Muster ground, at the close of the debate between us, Mr. Fisher read a letter (or a portion of it) from Gen. Saunders of Raleigh, in which after disclaiming any purpose to injure me or disparage my efforts in favor of the Branch Mint, he takes much of the credit of the measure to himself. I then read some of the letters which you will find below, which are so full and satisfactory on this subject that none can doubt. Since then I have heard nothing from Mr. Fisher himself, in this matter, but I learn that his friends and active partisans, fearing that I might get some votes for the services I rendered to the community at large in procuring the re-establishment of the Mint, are still harping on the same string, especially in the gold mining sections of this District. It is true that all my colleagues voted for the appropriation, and I was glad that they did, as my object was to secure the passage of the measure by all the votes I could get from every quarter of the country. But I have yet to learn, from any authentic source that Gen. Saunders did any thing more than the rest of his colleagues, notwithstanding he has volunteered his opinions to influence the people of this District in which he does not reside. Fellow-citizens, I desire you to read the following letters and extracts of letters from members of different States of this Union (and I could get many such) of both political parties, (who served with me in the last session,) and then ask yourselves

the question, whether I have not done my duty, and my whole duty, faithfully and efficiently, in obtaining this appropriation for the Branch Mint? One of them is from Gen. Dromgoole of Virginia, the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives, and who opposes my election, but is too honorable to wish my defeat through any perversion of my motives or misrepresentation of my public course.

Fellow-citizens, the good opinion of my constituents, next to the approbation of my own conscience, is my highest reward, as their public servant. I am unwilling that an act of flagrant injustice should be done to me, without defending myself. And I leave it to you, whether you will permit a palpable wrong thus to be inflicted, in the face of such proofs, that my whole duty as your representative, has been zealously, honestly and successfully performed. My efforts have succeeded and the Mint has been re-established, and is now in the course of being rebuilt, what more could even my opponents desire?

Your obedient servant  
and fellow-citizen,  
D. M. BARRINGER.

July 18, 1845.

☐ Show this to your neighbors.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 21st May, and in great sincerity declare that I consider you as one of the last men in the 28th Congress, who could justly be charged with a want of zeal for the interests of his constituents. With respect to the appropriation for rebuilding the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., I entertained some doubts, and my impression is that your urgency and representations removed them. Being a member of the Committee of Ways and Means my concurrence might be of some importance in reporting the Bill, and a personal respect for you and reliance upon your judgment and wishes, were calculated to influence my judgment and wishes also. I certainly united in reporting this item, of the "civil and diplomatic" appropriation Bill: and your interest and solicitude were conspicuous in promoting it.

Very truly yours,

J. R. INGERSOLL.

Hon. DAN'L. M. BARRINGER,  
Concord, N. C.

ALBANY, May 29, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR: If I could be surprised at any thing, in these times, it would surprise me to hear, as I do, that any body had thought of imputing to you a want of fidelity or zeal, in your official position, at Washington, in regard to measures in which your immediate constituents, or your State, might be supposed to feel a particular interest. I have not forgotten the strong solicitude manifested by you, and the constant efforts you made to procure and carry through Congress an appropriation for the Branch Mint at Charlotte. I remember your repeated appeals to me personally, in this matter, with reference to the action of the "Ways and Means" upon it. In every way, on and off the floor of the House, the strong personal influence which you so justly enjoyed among your fellow-members, was exerted for this measure, as indeed, it was for every thing, which, in a just way, might benefit the good "Old North State."

I am, my dear sir, with sincere regard,  
Your friend,  
D. B. BARNARD.

Hon. D. M. BARRINGER.

BRUNSWICK, Va., 24th June, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR: Delay in receiving yours of the 24th ult., and subsequent causes have prevented an earlier reply. It is due to the relations of personal friendship between us, and still more imperatively to truth, to say, that you evinced great zeal and perseverance in favor of the appropriation for rebuilding the Branch Mint at Charlotte. Repeatedly you spoke to me on the subject and desired my co-operation as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, in getting the item reported in the bill from the Committee. When the general bill (the Civil and Diplomatic) was under consideration you were particularly attentive, and very zealously and efficiently defended the item for the Branch Mint at Charlotte. My recollection is the more distinct, because you temporarily occupied the seat next to me, on my right, conversed and advised with me during the progress of the discussion. Of course, I feel a very sincere and ardent wish, for the success of the Democratic cause in the Old North State. I trust that cause will be victorious on principle, and will not owe its success to false allegations against political opponents, to calumination of their motives or misrepresentation of their public course. With no wish for the political success of yourself or cause, I beg you to be assured however, that with sentiments of sincere respect and with the warmest feelings of personal friendship,

I am, dear sir,

Your obt. servant,

GEORGE C. DROMGOOLE.

To the Hon. D. M. BARRINGER.

Concord, N. C.

PARIS, Ky., June 9, 1845.

Col. D. M. BARRINGER—  
MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 24th ultimo was received upon my return home and I was quite surprised to learn that you had been charged with any default of duty in relation to the appropriation for rebuilding the Branch Mint at Charlotte. We being messmates, and I on the Committee of Ways and Means, I had opportunity and frequently heard you express great interest for such an appropriation. You combated and overcame some hesitancy I had to sustaining the appropriation, and repeatedly urged me to advocate it in the Committee, which I promised I would and did do. I know that you supported it zealously and effectively in the House: and if you can be free from any thing, I would suppose it would be from a charge of neglect or indifference to this matter, knowing myself that you had, and fully manifested that you had it very much at heart.

Faithfully, your friend,  
and obt. servant,  
GARRETT DAVIS.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. C.,

June 3, 1845.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 21st ult., has been received, in which you state that an attempt has been made in your district to induce

your constituents to believe that you did not do your duty as their representative in carrying through Congress the appropriation for rebuilding the Branch Mint at Charlotte. I can with perfect propriety say that any such attempt being made, is doing you great injustice. You were vigilant and unrelenting in your exertions from the time the session commenced to obtain this appropriation, to my knowledge, both by your acts in the House and by your influence with the members. You several times requested my co-operation and aid in making favorable impressions on the minds of the members. I was present when that item in the general appropriation was passed on, in the House, and heard your remarks, and can testify to the zeal with which you supported it, and the amendments pertaining to the Charlotte Mint.

Respectfully,  
E. DEBERRY.

Hon. D. M. BARRINGER.

PHILADELPHIA,

June 8, 1845.

MY DEAR BARRINGER: Yours of May 24th, has just come to hand. I am surprised to learn that you are charged with indifference or inattention to the interests of your constituents, in relation to the appropriation for the rebuilding of the Mint at Charlotte, N. C. I am the more surprised at the gross injustice of this charge, as I know that the success of this appropriation was an object of constant solicitude with you throughout the last session of Congress.

While the appropriation bill was pending, you solicited my aid among my personal acquaintances and colleagues in behalf of the Mint. All of them voted for it, less from any influence of mine, than from a respect and earnest friendship for you. Your temperate and courteous bearing in Congress won you friends among your political opponents as well as securing to you the whole body of the Whigs. You had local opposition to overcome from those who sought the removal of the Mint to other States, and yet notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, you carried your point by nearly three to one. I cannot conceive how any one can charge you with a dereliction of duty in the face of such efforts. I heard your speech in defence of the appropriation. It commanded the entire attention of the House, and I am satisfied, carried the appropriation. It was clear, decided in its tone, and convincing; and was followed by the most flattering vote you could have desired. It gave us all a pleasure to vote for you and assist you. But few members in the House of Representatives had more personal influence on both sides of the Hall than yourself. It is not unfrequently the case, however, that the assiduity of a Representative's efforts for his constituents and the success of his attempts to benefit them awakens the misrepresentations of interested malingers.

Your friend truly,  
E. JOY MORRIS.

Hon. D. M. BARRINGER.

GARDINER, MAINE,

June 8th, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your favor of the 1st inst. I have a distinct recollection that you called on me several times during the last session of Congress, for the purpose of giving me information in regard to the necessity of an appropriation for rebuilding the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., and of obtaining my aid in that object. As Chairman of the Committee of Finance, it was my duty to take charge of the appropriation Bills in the Senate, and to understand the grounds upon which any particular appropriation was given or requested. Before the Bill containing the appropriation for the Branch Mint came from the House, you informed me that it contained a sum for the accomplishment of that object. The Committee had already had under consideration a memorial from a Charleston, S. C., for the establishment of a Branch in that city, and there seemed to be a disposition on the part of the Committee to think favorably of it. I apprised you of this circumstance, and I well recollect that on that occasion, and once afterwards, when the Bill was before the Committee, you explained to me very fully the situation of the Branch at Charlotte, the course of business and mining in N. C., the estimated expense of rebuilding, &c., &c., and desired, if necessary to secure the object, an opportunity to appear before the committee in further aid of the object. Your explanations were entirely satisfactory to me, and having explained the matter myself to some of the Committee, no objection was made to the appropriation.

I have no hesitation in saying, that but for your efforts, I should have entertained the opinion that it was inexpedient at this time, to decide the question whether the Branch should be at Charlotte or Charleston, and should have recommended that no appropriation be made until that was determined. I came to a different conclusion solely from the explanations and representations made by you. I know of nothing which could have been done to forward that object, which you failed to do. I have no recollection that any other member from N. C. spoke to me on the subject, except Mr. Mangum, and if I am not mistaken, he said it was at your request, he did so.

Very truly yours,  
GEO. EVANS.

Hon. D. M. BARRINGER.

We have been shown a boll of Cotton, well matured and open, which was gathered from the plantation of B. F. Logan, on the 4th inst.

Sumpter Whig.

State of North Carolina.

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1845.  
Carni Gillespie, Administrator with the will annexed of Jonas Leib, dec'd., vs. Christina Leib, et al.

Bill asking advice of the Court in construing the Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Colp, sen., and wife Catharine, and Henry Colp, jun., and Samuel Hargrave and wife Milly, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, for the said Henry Colp, sen., and wife Catharine, and Henry Colp, jun., and Samuel Hargrave and wife Milly, defendants in the above named suit, to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of Carni Gillespie, Adm'r. with the will annexed of Jonas Leib, dec'd., or Judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them. May 24th, 1845.

THOMAS H. MCGRORIE, C. J.  
By L. Q. SHARPE, D. C. J.

Printers fee \$5 50—6w10

PURE WHITE LEAD.  
100 CUBIC PURE white lead just received and for sale low by J. H. ENNESS.

Salisbury, June 14, 1845—7d

## THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROADS.

A few days ago the Jeffersonian charged Col. Barringer with being the "main instrument in fastening upon the State the enormous debts of the insolvent Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road and the Wilmington Road." When we saw this statement we knew that it was absolutely false and was hunting up the evidence when we found the following article in the Raleigh Independent. Those who desire to have the truth will there find it—the Independent being published at the seat of government have easy access to the records which prove the falsity of the charge.—We now ask the Democrats, that portion of them who love the truth, what confidence they can have in an Editor who can shoot so wide of the truth. A victory gained by such means is dearly bought.

[Charlotte Journal.

"OH SHAME! WHERE IS THY BLUSH?"

We see in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian of the 27th of last month, some matter relative to Col. Barringer, the candidate for Congress in the second District, that will give rise to the expression that heads this article, in the mind of every man who has a love for political candor. Among other things, the Jeffersonian says Col. Barringer was the "main instrument in fastening upon the State the enormous debts of the insolvent Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and the Wilmington Road." The "instruments" of this "fastening" were all those who came forward to retrieve the honor of the State from the supineness into which she had sunk, in regard to internal improvements, under the operations of which her sister States were prospering—and among the most honorable acts of the public lives of Messrs. William Henry Haywood, Romulus M. Saunders, Louis D. Henry, and other distinguished democrats, was the action which "set this ball in motion."

In the House of Commons, on the 20th of January, 1837, the bill to aid the internal improvement of the State, by which two-fifths of the stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road was taken by the State, passed by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative,

Messrs. Adams, Everett, Bedford, Brumwell, Calloway, Canaler, Clayton, Clement, Covington, Cox, Crawford, Criz, Davenport, Erwin, Farrow, Gary, Gillespie, Grady, Graham, J. W. Guinn, W. S. Harris, W. Harris, Hartley, Henry, Hill, Hoke, Holland, Hollingsworth, Horton, Howard, Jefferson, E. Jordan, Kennan, J. A. King, N. J. King, W. B. Lane, Lindsay, Loudmick, C. H. Matthews, Maulsby, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Moore, McAlister, McClennahan, McNeill, McRae, Nye, Patton, J. H. Perkins, Pinkston, Rayner, Roberts, Simpson, Sloan, Smith, Thomas, Ward, Watson, Williams, Campbell—61.

Those who voted in the negative, were: Messrs. Byrd, Chambers, Coor, Cotten, Daniel, Eaton, Faison, Gee, George, Gilliam, Guthrie, Hooker, Hoskins, Howerton, Hutchison, Irion, Judkins, I. W. Lane, J. F. Lee, I. Matthews, Moyer, A. Perkins, Pritchard, Rand, Ruebeck, Smallwood, Spiers, Stallings, Stockard, Tomlinson, K. Whitley, R. Whitley—32.

The same bill passed the Senate, on the same day, by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative,

were: Messrs. Albright, Baker, Bryan, of Craven, Bryan, of Carteret and Jones, Burney, Carson, Davidson, Dobson, Dockery, Guider, Hargrave, Hussey, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Marshall, Melchor, Mosely, Moore, McCormick, Folk, Redding, Reinhardt, Sanders, Spruill and Taylor—26.

Those who voted in the negative, were: Messrs. Arrington, Barnett, Banting, Cowper, of Gates and Chowan, Exum, Holder, Moody, Moyer, Mouchard, Myers, Reid, Williams and Whitaker—13.

Thus it appears, that this beginning of the "fastening" was passed by a vote of nearly two to one of all the members of the Legislature; and when the democrats had the power to defeat it, had the subject been then, as demagogues strive to make it now, a party matter.

The Convention that assembled in Raleigh, in December, 1838, among other matters, recommended "a guarantee by the State of five hundred thousand dollars to the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road." Mr. R. M. Saunders is the acknowledged author of the Report of the Committee that made this proposition, and it was signed also by Mr. Louis D. Henry and Mr. Marsteller! And now, the Jeffersonian charges Mr. Barringer with doing what the leaders of his own party were the cause of having done! "Oh, shame! where is thy blush!"

We entered fully into this matter last Spring, and clearly showed that the investments made in favor of internal improvements were not put into life by party. We quoted then, and beg leave to repeat some remarks of one of the most distinguished and talented democrats of the State. He says:

"It has been my object to prove that these measures were not 'Whig' nor 'Van Buren' party schemes. In doing this, I beg pardon of the several gentlemen to whom I allude, by name, for that purpose. Mr. Graham, the Chairman of the Committee of 26, (every body knows,) and was no Van Buren man. This report was introduced by Mr. Edwards, (in the Senate,) and zealously advocated by him there, yet it is well known that Mr. Edwards is and was a conspicuous and distinguished advocate of Mr. Van Buren's election. The plans adopted in the House of Commons (in the face of a different result in the Senate) were proposed and sustained by Mr. Haywood and Mr. Hoke, who it is just as certain were supporters of Mr. Van Buren. I might multiply proof, but this with what has already been exhibited, appears conclusive. Make whatever we may of these acts, they were not party measures. They were State measures, N. Carolina laws, acted on from principles of State policy. About them politicians honestly differed, notwithstanding their concurrence on national politics, and others honestly concurred, although they differed on national policy."

And yet at this late day, and for the purpose of party, and with a design to hum-

bug the people into opposition to Mr. Barringer, he is charged with the acts of leading democrats, and with faults of which their own language acquits him. "Oh, shame! where is thy blush!"

The Jeffersonian "caps the climax" of political tergiversation, in speaking of the surplus money, received from the General Government in 1837. Will it be believed, can it be credited that the Editor of the Jeffersonian says this money "has been swallowed up by tax gatherers and speculators, while the people, instead of being benefited, have had to pay increased taxes. Monstrous! Does not the Editor know how this money was disposed of? Does he not know that it was disposed of by leading democrats? We tell the voters of the second District, that there is not one syllable of truth in the italicised words we have quoted from the Jeffersonian, any more than there is in the other slanders uttered against Mr. Barringer.

But to the facts: A bill to aid the internal improvements of the State received the sanction and support of Mr. Haywood, Mr. Edwards, and other distinguished democrats, who we believe will now scorn to shrink from the responsibility then incurred, at the session of 1836-7. This bill provides, that beside the fund heretofore set apart for Internal Improvement, there shall be added and appropriated for that purpose all the surplus revenue, received by this State, from the United States, under the late act of Congress to regulate the deposits of the public money; after deducting the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, which is to be devoted to the redemption of the public debts of the State; the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which is to be paid for stock subscribed in the Bank of Cape Fear; and the portion which is to be added to the Literary Fund, and to be applied to draining the swamp lands, according to the provisions of sundry acts of the General Assembly; and provides further, for subscribing to 2-5ths of the Braufort and Fayetteville Rail Road; the Fayetteville and Western Road, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Road.

Whatever of "swallowing up" there has been of this money, may be attributed to Democratic Leaders. If the Jeffersonian puts a wrong face on the matter, and attaches guilt in the disposal of the surplus money, that guilt belongs to his own party. But the money is neither swallowed up nor lost. The State Debt was paid with it, which is one good thing, at least. And what some may think another good thing is, that several good democrats have a part of this money on loan, under the direction of the Literary Board. "Oh, shame! where is thy blush!"

## COMMUNICATION.

For the Carolina Watchman.

## ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Many circumstances and scenes come under the observation of the writer, which led him to deplore seriously, the abuse of the "elective franchise," in the administration of strong drink to the voters, by candidates for offices both honorable and unimportant.

I know that it is a startling thing to assert, that liberty, bought with the price of blood, is in constant danger from this very cause, and yet it is even so, beyond all doubt.

Perhaps neither the candidates nor the yeomanry of the country think of it in this way, or they would simultaneously repel the custom of public treating, and permit it no longer to pollute our national escutcheon, nor any longer to draw down the vengeance of righteous heaven upon them. In occupying the position before me, I am neither Whig nor Democrat, candidate nor office-seeker, but an American born, an American raised, and an American privileged with equal rights, &c.—and as such believe that I am speaking forth the should be sentiments of every patriotic American. What then would suppose, that men of liberty would submit to the intrigues,—the mean and sordid business of being treated by candidates, in order to gain their votes. And yet we find by observation, that not only the "Dutch," but the "English" and even the "Irish" bow the knee in humble submission to the God of Bacchus. Candidates mount the stump, and according to ability, make a defence of their principles and positions, but this is not enough. There are supposable easier methods to gain their election. Hence you see them, in the commingled multitude pointing to their jugs and barrels, saying, "come drink, without money and without price," and at the same time manifesting an air, as if they wished to say, "we are the boys, who fear no noise!" "elect us, and you shall get drunk at musters and sales just as much as you please!" "What a shame is it to deprive men of the liberty of drinking all the whiskey they can get at musters and sales!" Yes, "who cares, whether a man can stand or walk straight on?" "Musters and sales were appointed to give the people a chance of liquor, beating, biting, scratching and gouging and another as much as they please."

Here is liberty with a vengeance, and yet thousands of freeborn Americans flock around its standard—over whom, its silken banner is made to wave.—Silken, because fascinating, and acts influentially upon the passions and appetites of men. O Tempora! O Mores! The degradation with which highly privileged man besots himself! And after all, what gain is there to the candidate thus intriguing his fellow man. Let the following illustration follow: Not long ago, when present at a muster, where candidates for different offices were not a few—an elderly man was asked "how he liked the speeches?" He replied, "they didn't speak half enough: I'd give it to 'em—Harrak for the Democrats!" "Why," said the inquirer, "I thought you were a staunch Whig." "Oh! I b'long to the side, whar thars the most liquor." You may easily imagine what course was pursued with him.

The consequence was, after having taken, as I supposed, from the top load, two or three Whig potions, he was again as good a Whig as when he came on the muster-ground. So that nothing was gained in the event. But somebody's money was spent, as also his principles of patriotism sacrificed, by condescending to so mean a trick, as to attempt to purchase the vote of a freeman. But were the dark spots in the candidates' reputation, and the vendng of the freeman's vote all that are connected with this nefarious habit of public treating, we would