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NUMBER VII.

misunderstood him or he is entirely mistaken in relation to this subject. I was elected President of the Charlotte & S. C. R. R. Company on the 7th of February last, was much engaged for a fortnight or more on the Road—could not have seen him before the 20th or the last of February, and could not have delayed answering his proposition for "several months" when its latest change of schedule went into operation 21st—less than two months after my first official interview. It being his main train he must have determined upon it a week or more before the 21st to have obtained the consent of the Post Office Department—as the mail was thereby delayed 12 hours.

It is needless for me to say of Mr. Fisher, with whom my intercourse has always been so agreeable, that he is a gentleman of unquestioned integrity, and I cannot conceive how this misunderstanding could have originated. It would seem that so important a proposition, situated even in the harassing and varied duties of his or my position, would have met with prompt consideration. Rather than have had the connection broken off, I should have acceded to the arrangement he now suggests, although it might have much deranged the well known and established connections of the Charlotte Road in its correspondence with every alternate train on the S. C. R. R.

Surely the President of the N. C. R. R. is no wiser in saying "with the Wilmington & R. R. Road there is no detention to passengers going or coming." All passengers coming from the northward, considerate of the several stations, make a mistake. I hope God will forgive them. I do (and prolonged applause). But if there be those who have brought these calamities upon our country for selfish or ambitious objects, it is your duty, fellow citizens, to hold them to a strict responsibility. (Cheers.)

The agitation which disturbed the peace of the country in 1850, was unavoidable. It was brought upon us by the acquisition of new territory, for the government of which it was necessary to provide territorial administration. But it is for you to say whether the present agitation, which distracts the country and threatens us with civil war, has not been recklessly and wantonly produced by the adoption of a measure to aid in personal advancement rather than in any public good. (Cheers.)

So you have been pleased to say that I have the union of these States at heart. This, sir, is most true, for if there be one object dearer to than any other, it is liberty, prosperity and glory of this great Republic; and I confess frankly, sir, that I fear it is in danger. I say nothing of any particular section, much less of the several capitals before the people. I presume they are all honorable men. But, sir, what do we see? An evaporated feeling between the North and South, on the most evocative of all topics, resulting in bloodshed and armed military arrays.

But this is not all, sir. We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, select for the first time in the free States, alone with the slaves, for the purpose of electing these candidates by suffrage throughout the Union, to rule over the whole U. States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure, have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow, in case of success? (Cheers.) Would he be required to fill the role prescribed by those who elected? If a man living with Masons and Dixie-liners be not worthy to be President or Vice-President, would it be right to select one from the same quarter, as one of his Cabinet Council, or to represent the union in a foreign country? (Cheer, and I, to call for the review, or administer the laws of the United States?) If not, what new rule is it expedient to adopt in selecting men for office?

These are serious but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it would be necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would only give slaveholders for President and Vice-President, and should elect such by their respective suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No—not for a moment. (Applause.) And do you believe that your southern brethren, who are so anxious on this subject that they are, if I may say, in a feverish condition, (Applause,) that they do not know that you are in the right? You are in the right. (Applause.)

The Directors of C. & S. C. Road have ever desired to cooperate with the Directors of the N. C. R. Road in promoting connections and granting facilities to through travel, and feel that their interests in this matter are identical.

W. J. JOHNSTON.

Mr. Fillmore at Albany—A Noble Speech.

READ II—READ III.

If only reader has a lingering doubt that Mr. Fillmore entertains those sentiments which every patriot would like to see animating the chief magistrate of the republic, let him read the following speech by Millard Fillmore, at Albany, on his way through that city. The heart of the country will then be responsive to such sentiments.

Let every patriotic take his stand by Mr. Fillmore on the ground here taken by that gentleman, and peace and prosperity will soon be restored to the Union:

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It is hard to say that Mr. Fisher informed me that he expected to change his schedule to run in day light, but he said there was much complaint along the line on account of the night trains. His schedule time from Goldsboro to Charlotte was 16 hours.

To avoid this and without having consulted the Directors, I immediately proposed to make a double daily line on both roads.—Mr. Fisher declined because he thought it would not pay. Subsequently the Board of Directors requested me to renew this proposition to the Pres. and Directors of the N. C. R. R., being unanimously convinced that it would pay, if it would pay over a road of 110 miles, it ought to pay better on 223 miles. This arrangement would have accommodated both the through and local travel. Nor will the roads ever be able to get the amount of through travel they are entitled to until this full connection is made with other roads at Goldsboro and Columbia.

I do not recollect that the President on that occasion or any other ever proposed to me that the Charlotte train should run in the evening upon the arrival of his. I never understood him to make any such propositions, either before or since he has broken off the connection. I certainly had never even submitted it to the Directors and therefore they could not have declined it as stated.

Had I understood the President to have submitted this proposition I could have readily answered "No."—Steady—I could not have been so disengaged or indisposed to me as to have delayed answering him for several months" when I knew his desire was to promote the common interest of our Roads. I have greatly

in support of the great measures which restored peace to an agitated and distressed country.—(Cheers.) By the blessings of Divine Providence, our efforts were crowned with signal success (cheers); and when I left the Presidential chair, the whole nation was prosperous and content, and our relations with all foreign nations were of the most amicable kind (cheers).

The cloud that hung upon the horizon was dispelled; but where are we now? Alas! Threatened at home with civil war, and from abroad with a rupture of our peaceful relations, I shall not seek to trace the causes of the change. These are the facts, and it is for you to ponder upon them. Of the present Administration I have nothing to say. I can appreciate the difficulties of administering this government, and if the present executive and his supporters have with good intention and honest hearts, made a mistake, I hope God will forgive them. I do (and prolonged applause). But if there be those who have brought these calamities upon our country for selfish or ambitious objects, it is your duty, fellow citizens, to hold them to a strict responsibility. (Cheers.)

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But this is not all, sir. We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, select for the first time in the free States, alone with the slaves, for the purpose of electing these candidates by suffrage throughout the Union, to rule over us at the North. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure, have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow, in case of success? (Cheers.) Would he be required to fill the role prescribed by those who elected? If a man living with Masons and Dixie-liners be not worthy to be President or Vice-President, would it be right to select one from the same quarter, as one of his Cabinet Council, or to represent the union in a foreign country? (Cheer, and I, to call for the review, or administer the laws of the United States?) If not, what new rule is it expedient to adopt in selecting men for office?

These are serious but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it would be necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would only give slaveholders for President and Vice-President, and should elect such by their respective suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No—not for a moment. (Applause.) And do you believe that your southern brethren, who are so anxious on this subject that they are, if I may say, in a feverish condition, (Applause,) that they do not know that you are in the right? You are in the right. (Applause.)

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the shelter of our institutions.

We ask what American—who Foreigner, of honest purposes, can object to in these sentiments:

"I have no hostility to foreigners; I have witnessed their deplorable condition in the old country, and God forbid that I should add to their suffering by refusing them an asylum amidst a land where civil war, and from abroad with a rupture of our peaceful relations, I shall throw the gates wide open, and invite the oppressed of every land to partake of the blessings of our laws and country; I would only exclude from this emigration the pauper and the criminal. Every little petty Kingdom or Dukedom in Europe demands your Passport—but when I stepped once more on the shores of my own native land, I could not but draw the contrast, and thank my God I was a free man once more, with need no longer of such companion as a Passport. (Tremendous cheers.)

"Your beautiful bay, Mr. Mayor, has oftentimes been compared to the bay of Naples. I have seen something of both, Italy, with her sunny and cloudless skies, is a most beautiful country to look upon—and alas! only to look upon, but would to God she had a government like ours. (Applause.) The bay of Naples, as I said, is compared to your own beautiful bay, but there is this striking difference. When I stepped on shore at Naples I was surrounded by hundreds of beggars, but when I stepped on the shores of Freeman, [great and prolonged cheering]—not only earning their own livelihood—but as contrasted with other laborers—a livelihood of luxury. (Great cheering.)

That point of difference, Sir, is most agreeable to an American eye, and I confess frankely, sir, that I fear it is in danger. I say nothing of any particular section, much less of the several capitals before the people. I presume they are all honorable men. But, sir, what do we see? An evaporated feeling between the North and South, on the most evocative of all topics, resulting in bloodshed and armed military arrays.

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