## THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD: SATURDAY DEC'R - ----

# The Standard.

#### STATE DEBT AND DISTRIBUTION.

TAWBOROUGH, Nov. 28d, 1857.

EDITOR OF THE SOUTHERNER, SIR: I communicate herewith a letter from D. K. McRae, E.q., in reply to one addressed him by me, several weeks since. I did not retain a copy of my letter to Mr. McRae, but its nature and purport generally will be readily indicated by the character of his reply. Yours, &c., WM. F. DANCY.

KINSTON, N. C., Oct. 92nd, 1867.

My DEAR SIE: I have now the first leisure time since the receipt of your letter asking my views "on political questions now of great interest to the State," to make you a reply. Our long acquain-tance—the relations of personal friendship which have always subsisted between us—and the fact that we have ever been active members of the same po-litical party, prompt me, without hesitation, to com-ply with your wishes; and having no political aspi-ration to gratify—having voluntarily yielded an hon-orable office into the hands of the administration, and being altogether desirous of the administration, and being altogether desirous of deroting myself en-tirely to my profission, I am enabled to co.nnuni-cate with you in entire frankness and sincerity. The present condition of North Carolina is well calcula-ted to excite our liveliest concern. She is evidently not advancing in prosperity at an equal pace with her sister States, North and South. She has entered on a system of internal improvement, which, as yet, holds out no promise of recompense and scarce a hope of stability. The milronds, while they are of great convenience and advantage to the public, are so far a dead loss to the stockholders-town property is depreciating in value -our people, whose repources so far as they are developed are quite limit-od-our State bonds below par-reilroad stock un-memble and unproductive -our revenue system uncertain and ill arranged, and a necessity of increas-ed taxat on-may well inspire us, with every son of North Carolina, nith apprehension and alarm. How may the State be extricated from this situa-

tion and placed on the road to pro-perity — is a ques-tion of the first importance — and happy will be be who will strike out for her a method of escape.

At a caucus of the democratic party which sat in Convention at Raleigh in May 1852, I called their attention to the unjust and iniquitous system of squan-dering THE PCBLIC LASDS, which was robbing North Carolina of her interest therein—which was in utter violation of the principles regularly set forth in the national Conventions of the party, and I pointed out the prospect of a speady and entire loss to North Carolina of this valuable inheritance. That Demoeratic Convention in that caucus then rejected the resolution on this subject reported by the Committee -(which was in substance from the Baltimore platform.)-and resolved "that in view of the settled policy of donations-and the impossibility of maintaining the old democratic doctrine-it was altogether right that a fair distribution of this common property should be had among all the States."

sequently, the democratic party in the Legislature of 1852-'58, resolved in substance, " that if this system of squandering was to continue, North-Carolina should, in common with the old States, assert her claim to her rightful portion of the public domain." This resolution was introduced by Mr. Bynum, an excellent democrat from Northampton. and was voted for and advocated by such good democrats as Gen. R. M. Saunders, Mr. Dobbin, at that time the party candidate for the U.S. Senate, Mr. Sam'l P. Hill, of Caswell, Mr. Thos. D. McDowell of Bladen, and indeed, by most of the leading democrats in the House of Commons. Thus has the demo cratic party in this State on two occasions committed itself solemnly and with deliberation to the doctrine of distribution, in view of the departure from the national platform by democrats of the land States, and the certain loss of the whole of the public lands to the State of North-Carolina. Every consideration which could have prompted such policy, has greatly strengthened since the party in this State took the positions I have referred to. The strength of the land squanderers in Congress has greatly increased. At the last session of Congress the "Minnesota bill," giving about ten millions of acres of public lands to corporations for railroads in Minnesota, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, passed both houses of Congress over the veto of President Pierce ; and such is the power of the combination, that this conservative check, which was the last sheet anchor of the Southern non-landholding States, is powerless for their protection .-Not only is the Northwest clamorous for the spoils, but Southwestern democrats have united in the cry, and a plan is now well matured as soon as Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon and Nebraska shall be admitted and thereby an unequivocal power secured in both branches of Congress, to seize boldly upon all the public lands, and give them to the States in which they lie, and the Territories as they become States; and thus by one daring act of robbery, to sweep away every interest and right we may have in this valuable estate. Neither honesty nor justice will impede or prevent it. The decree has gone forth, and nothing can avert it but our own prompt and decisive action. I feel that this question of the publie lands is at this moment a far more important one than that of slavery, and a much more practical one. Upon the slavery question we have nothing more to hope from legislation. Free States have been the result of every compromise we have accepted. We now rest on the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as mbodied in the Nebraska-Kansas bill; if this be palpably violated, the united South must determine on her course. Should any sudden cause disturb the relations of the States and dissolve the Union, a vast property will have been secured by those who will then be our foes-indeed, it is a solemn v ew of the land question, that all these donations of our mutual property is building up in power and strength one side, to the impoverishment of the other. On the land question there is yet something to be done by legislation. If the South and Northeastern States will unite in claiming a fair and equal distribution of a portion of this common domain, among all the States, the claim would be recognized; it is their refusal to receive, which strengthens the adversary, and at this time so needy is the West, and so eager for further assistance, that even she will go for this general distribution. But in a very short time the preponderance of representation in the Sen-ate and House of Representatives from the land States, will enable them to do as they please, and then will be fulfilled the prediction of Mr. Benton, and all this common property will be forever lost. The policy of *giving* away these lands is not a new one. They have been squandered under all admin-istrations from Mr. Jefferson to the present, in do-nations of swamp lands, school lands, &c., the whole system having ever been one of fraud and robbery, against the constant protest of the South, made al. ways, but made without avail, and now or never. must be made the last struggle for an equal participation by all the owners in this common fund. It is startling, but it is the truth, that up to this time more of the public land has been giren away than has been sold. The Congress of 1849-'50, alone, gave away fifty-four millions to certain States, of which Louisiana received seven and a half millions of acres, under the name of swamp lands, but in reality covering much of the very best lands in the Western States. Two of the old States, Kentucky and Connecticut, have built their deaf and dumb as-ylums out of donations of lands made by Congress; not of lands lying in their borders, but located in Alabama, Arkansas and Florida. The citizes of North Carolina are heavily taxed for their deaf and dumb asylum, and also for the asylum for the insane-while noble monuments adorn the Western States, monuments at once of the ben-efits conferred by these donations, and of the par-tislity and injustice with which they have been There are twenty States and Territories to whom of one cent for them, the vast amount of one hundred and thirty-four millions seven hundred thous-

-roads, canals, and diaf dumb and insane asylums; their whole borders a permeated with railroads and mcadamized turnpiltes capitals, aplendid in their architectural structure to grathy the pride of the cit-isen—asylums for the preft and infortunets, capa-cious and beautifully constructed, ornament their towns, while all branches of monifolds tind cover, and protection under the lofty domes of extensive universities, academies and achealthouses. universities, academies and schoolhouses, What wonder is it, then, that it is called the "mighty West?"-what wonder that its population swells, that its representation in Congress increases, and that all the elouisats of prosperity gather in its borders ? What wonder on the other hand, tha, with as population stagnates, our representation grows ter, and progress and improvement are slow and difficult.

On the one hand all the public State works, buildings and institutions are crected and supported by nations from the general government, while we are obliged to tax ourselves for the self-same objects or go without them ; and even our very subjects of taxation are drawn away to fill the prosperity of the West, by the very causes which produce our decline.

#### THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

Ever since 1840, the Democratic party in its sev eral conventions passed a resolution in substance, "That the public lands are the common property of all the States-that they are held by the general government in trust-to be sold and their profits placed in the public treasury, and thus appropriated to the common benefit, by defraying the expenses of the government." I have often voted for this resolution and approved it till I saw it descried by democrats from all sections of the country ; that indeed the very leaders would return direct from Balt more to Washington City and vote for the largest donations to States and private corporations of this very land, in atter violation of the intent and meaning as well as the letter of the resolution .-When in 1848 I supported Gen. Cass by speeches in near twenty counties of this State, I advocated the cause of a democrat who had given his aid and support to every application for land donations in the Northwest. Mr. Douglas, long my favorite for the Presidency, and the second choice of the demo-cratic party of this State in 1852, had built up Illinois by these donations and voted for nearly all the rest. When the democratic party in Congress made Mr. Boyd Speaker of the House of Representatives they voted for a man who had introduced and advocated a bill to give all the lands to the States in which they lie, for a more nominal price.

Since then Jefferson Davis, Houston of Alabama, the Democratic Chairman of the Committee of Ways Means-indeed, the whole Democracy of the and land States, have fled forever from the Baltimore platform-have advocated and taken the benefit of and donations. Mr. Perkins of Louisiana, a favorite of Gen. Pierce, and to whom was committed by the State Department, to reform the Diplomatic and Consular system, introduced a bill but little different from Mr. Boyd's, by which the whole of the land was to be absorbed by the States in which they are situated -only he postponed for ten years the completion of the iniquity. Mr. Andrew Johnson, just elected Senator by the democratic party of Tennes. see, not only has favored these gifts of land, but has even gone far beyond, by advocating a proposition to give away at one lunge, one hundred millions to individuals, natives and foreigners, who choose to settle on them and call them theirs.

The Uncinnati Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan, broke down the Baltimore platform on this question, and passed a resolution to build the Pacific Railroad out of the public lands, by giving the necessary amount -- a hundred millions of acres or more-to corporations or one mammoth company, and Mr. Buchanan acquiesces in the measure and supports it.

distribution, has insugare a principle far worse, than first distribution of the land start?. I mean the densite symmetry for which all the Democratic members of Convention and State for competed to rote. If this superior be any thing else than the tribution it is a policy the most dangerous to States rights even entered on. By if the general govern-ment becomes a money fender—the States, borrow-ers of their own funds; and as a temptation to fre-house and the money beam at the policy of the poly quent and unnecessary loans, they are not to pay interest, are only morally bound for the reimbursement of the loan. Suppose North Cardina was called upon to day

to pay back the sum deposited in 1888 -that sum constitutes her school fund. She would be obliged to restore it or repudiste. What would become of her common selond system in this event? And yet, according to the principle of deposite, the event is likely and probable. The system is at variance with State rights and State dignity. If, however, no in-terest is to be charged, and the money is never to be called for and not to be refunded, then a democratic paper of this State-widely circulated and highly re-apeerable both for the ability with which it is con-ducted and the independence of its Editors, I mean the Wilmington Journal, said truly, "deposite is the same thing as distribution," and to pretend otherwise is a cover and decelt.

But it in said distribution is impracticable-that the measure is used and cannot be revived. The same may be said of all measures, if no effort be made. But let us see the facts, Mr. Bennett, o New York, has twice introduced a distribution bill, not very fair in its details, into the House of Reprecentatives. Once, if I am not mistaken, it passed that body. At another session it commanded a tie vote. At present, there is no doubt if the South unite, a bill will pass. The action of North Carolina could produce it in the House and in the Senate .-The non-landholding States have a majority, and they are vitally interested to pass this measure; and it is not to be supposed that the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, who approves the building of the Pacific railroad out of the public lands, would inter-pose the executive vcto upon a bill fairly distribu-ting among the several proprietors their common

property. This is at this time a vital question to North-Car-olina. She has a debt and Habilities of near ten millions of dollars. She has a system of railroads com menced but not finished, and which in their incomplete condition will produce no revenue if they keep up and pay their debts, while the stock of some them is selling from 25 to 30 dollars in the hundred The taxes upon the people amount now to more than five hundred thousand dollars, besides specific debts for which certain counties have bound themselves, and these taxes must of necessity be still further in creased. The people cannot for a long time beau this taxation with their limited resources. Within the next two years provision must be made to pay i large amount of the principal of the debt; and this must be done by additional taxation, or a renewed loan. The former is impossible. No Legislature would pass a tax law to draw in one or two years a million and a half of dollars; and the people could not support it if it were passed. A new loan from Peter to pay Paul is inevitable. The example hav-ing already been set, of borrowing at more than 6 per cent., by a corporation in this State, she cannot hope to issue her bonds at that interest and effect a sale, and if she issues them at a greater interest, the securities now out will be further depreciated. The people have then to look in the face, a taxation with n the next two years of from six to seven hundred thousand dollars a year. How is it to be levied ? In these times of panic and pressure it will be a burdensome draft upon the hard earnings of the people and I greatly fear it will drive population and prop erty out of the State.

To the friends of extension I would say, can any sanc man suppose that another dollar will be give by way of State aid, to any work in progress or to be begun? Although a strong internal improvement man myself, always favorable to a judicious system, and earnestly desiring to afford to our farmers every facility to bring their produce to market, I cannot hope for further State aid, and I do not see how the people or their representatives can make it np.

The Celebration in Solution. The citizens of Halitax in the Solute, selebrated with moth carrier to the flat uit, the setended unnerstant of the incorporation of the ancient borregh. The Editor of the Weldon Paulot says : We reached Halifax about 13 o clock amid the mouse of second the second of Martial Music roaring of cannon and the sounds of Martial Music.

The procession which had been formed was a very long one and had just drawn up in front of the Court House. Lieut. J. Daniel, was first Marshal of the day, Dr. W. H. Hill, W. C. Gary, and W. B. Fau-cott, assistants ; as they had paraded through the principal streets, they were now disbanded, and were ful ladies of our County in the Court House. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. M. Ponton, President, Mr. J. H. Penner, Dr. M. A. Wilcox, and Mr. Isaac Faulcon, Vice Presidents.

Mr. J. B. Batchelor led the van in the speeches made on the occasion, and was followed by Mr. Andrew Conigland, Dr. M. A. Wilcox, and the Rev. Thos. G. Lowe, and as they are all well known to our readers, it is useless to say that their speeches were very interesting and appropriate. Mr. Edward Conigland, being called upon, replied in a few very interesting remarks, and being one of the committee on invitation read the following letters from geutlemen requested to deliver the oration of the occasion :

RALEIGH, Nov., 21st, 1857.

To the Committee of Invitation &c:

GENTLEMEN : I have received your invitation to be present at the Centennary celebration of the in corporation of the ancient borough of Hahfax. I regret most sincerely the necessity which con

strains my absence and forbids me the pleasure of meeting my fellow citizens of my native county, on

the interesting occasion. There is no spot in the State which deserves to be more hallowed, for its revolutionary reminiscences, than Halifax town.

Bolder counsels may have been earlier organized in one other County ; but a more ardent or united patriotic feeling was no where in the State, earlier or more strongly felt, or more freely and fervently declared than in the County of Halifax; and the town of Halifax was the head guarters of that feeling and expression.

From the beginning of the struggle to its close the County was no place for British loyalists. The spirit of Independence diffused itself speedily

among all classes and both sexes; but nowhere was it more brilliantly exhibited than among the women; and Earl Cornwallis honored not more his own high fame, than he did the purity of their character, when, near your town, he shed the blood of his own men in arms in defence of their virtue.

Very soon after its corporate being, it became celebrated for the refinment and hospitality of its citizens, and for its rapid growth and prosperity. Its central position and security against interruption, and the united sentiment of that portion of the colony, rendered it a highly fit place for the convention of a patriotic people assembled to declare and publish the the great charter of their liberties.

The Constitution with the Bill of Rights as a part which was ushered into being at Halifax on the 18th day of December, 1776, is a work of the highest merit, as a synopsis of the true fundamental principles of a conservative republican government. As a fabric of well proportioned parts and just symmetry, furnishing at once a barrier against the law-less power of the few, and the lawless I centiousness of the many, and at the same time affording ful freedom and ample security to all, it is an admirable production. And if we consider the times in which it was framed it is, as a model of practical wisdom in Government, adapted equally for peace and war, for the future and present, alone sufficient to endear to freemen the memory of the spot on which it wa conceived and presented to the world. The town of Hulifuz, as that spot, must always be a hallowed place in the memory of North Carolina. Among the most distinguished of the distinguished champions who drew their swords in defence of that constitution, during the hours of its perils, was Gen. Davie, a man who then by his brilliant achievements in the field and afterwards by his useful and efficient services in the public councils, has adorned the history of the State as few others have done. At the close of the war he found a wife among those charming whig ladies, who abounded in your vicinity, and settled in your town, where for more than twenty years he was the chief of the distinguished men of the place, and as its able and faithful representative in the Legislature of the State for many years, he was ever without a rival in his influence and eloquence.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAB !-- THE TERITORY DECLAR-Throws and isomeroper a Light, from Cali-trans and isomeroper a Light, from Cali-trans, are to be a conversion in Utah with one of the Borneon solders an Registman. He refer-took there arms the the thrent the Mormons had received in Illinois and Missouri, reflected on the injustice and tyranny of the people of the United States, and said that the time was come to get even. He said they were on their way to meet Gen. Harney, to see what he was coming for. "If he was coming peace-ably we will let him come, but if not, we will drive him back." were the words used. Another Morman named Killion, an old man who lives about seven miles from Salt Lake City, spoke b'tterly against the United States, denounced Judge Drummond and all the federal officers, and rejoiced that the time had come when the Sainta would be revenged on their enemies—that men were found who could face the enemy, and that Harney, with his 2,500 men, nev-er would reach Salt Lake City. He also stated that Governor Brigham Young had ordered the people to prepare for war; that they should not sell emigrants anything; that they must lay up provisions; that the men and women must not dress up in store clothes any more; but that all must be saved to for-ward the cause of the church against the common enemy-that the men must be content with buckskin instead of broadclotch, and have plenty of guns and amunition

On the 17th of August, passed through the city of Salt Lake. Remained only three or four hours. Had a conversation with a merchant-a Gentilewho stated that on the previous Sunday Brigham Young had declared, in the temple, that henceforth Utah was a separate and independent Territory, and owed no obedience of allegiance to any form of laws but those of their own enactment, and called upon the people to stand together and support him in maintaining the cause of God and the Church. Was told that the house of Gilbert and Garrison had orders from Brigham to pack up and leave before the first of November.

LEFT FOR WASHINGTON. - The Hon Thes. Ruffin left this morning for Washirgton City to enter on his Congressional labors which will commence next Monday. He is enjoying fine health and never was in better condition, mentally or physically, for the discharge of the arduous duties that necessarily devolve on every Representative of the people who consults their interest and his country's good. Notwithstanding Mr. Ruffin, during his stay among us, confines himself closely to his office, his absence will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends to whom he has endeared himself by his uniform urbanity and acts of kindness. He will give a good account of himself in the councils of the nation nor while in them, so far as one voice can avert it need his constitutents fear that their rights wil be infringed or their liberties curtailed. In common with all his constituents, we wish him a pleasant time while absent, and a happy return to the society of his friends. - Goldsborough Tribune.

SMALL Pox .- We learn that the Small Pox is pre-vailing at Wadesboro' Anson county. The mail rider from this place was not allowed to enter the village, guards having been put out in order to prevent the disease from spreading. The latter part of last week there were six cases, but we have no doubt that with proper precaution, the disease will be checked. It was carried to Wadeshoro' we learn, by a gentleman who had been to New York .- Charlotte Democrat

W. R. Cor Eso .- We understand that this gent'eman has determined to remove to Raleigh, N. C., and started for his future home yesterday evening. Mr. Cox is well known in this community as a young lawyer of much promise and considerable experience on with all his acquaintainces regret his departure among us, we congratulate the citizens of Raleigh on their acquisition; and to the democracy of that region we would say, they will find Mr. Cox firm and unswerving in the faith and one who has seen some service .- Nash-

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE. PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES WE G I WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM ABOMATIC SCHNAPPS

A Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Encope, with the estence of an aromatic Italian berry of schoope, with the country of an and an and the stand berry of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diurectic beverage.

. In Gravel, Gost, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Is Graves, coor, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the canas of them, it operates as a sure pro

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and blad der, of travellers, or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, roduced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi, and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vege able matter con trom the large quantity of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing Gravel, Calculi, and Stone in the Bladder. The ARONATIC SCHIEDAN SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of a vegetable malaria in the atmos phere, and vegetable putrescences in the waters of these districts in which it principally prevails. The ARONATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known, on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and in variable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxisms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Ita judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals. or when a sense of exhaustion dictutes its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities. Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dezen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and fac simile of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer, 22 Beaver Street, New York. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. The word Schiedam Schnapps, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public. UDOLPHO WOLFE

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1211-w4w.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. WHEREAS, ROBERT PATON, WM. MCCLANE, OLIVER NEWLIN, EDWARD CANTWELL and JOHN MANNING, Jr., have applied to be incorporated by

December 4, 1857.

ORTHODOXY.

In no State out of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, is the opinion of a democrat on the land question, made a test of orthodoxy. It is manifest that he who clings to the Baltimore platform on this principle, hugs a ghost, a phantom, that melts before his eyes; and those who profit by our action, laugh in their sleeves at the fully of our simplicity and credulity.

I put this question, and a satisfactory answer will change at once my convictions. Why should the children of Ohio and Illinois and

Minnesota and Iowa be educated out of the inutual property of the several States, given to them by the common trustee, and the children of North Carolina go uneducated ?

#### RAILBOAD DONATIONS.

All the important Railroads of the West have been constructed by these grants of land, and individual subscription and State aid have done little or nothing. This system has been justified on the ground that the alternate sections reserved sell for double. and thus the government loses nothing; that as a prudent proprietor the government does right to give away one half to double the value of the other. A more artful bait was never set for any gudgeon, and no trout was ever more caught by an artificial fly than were those Southern presses, and Southern leaders who darted at this suggestion.

Has any man in North Carolina been ever asked to give away one-half his land to double the value of the rest? Do railroad companies go through a man's land with us scot free on this principle? Or, are there no prudent proprietors among our sturdy old farmers? It would take a long argument to convince any of them thus to diminish their broad acres. A grosser fraud was never attempted.

take the case of the Illinois Central Railroad, and this is the most favorable case :

The number of acres received by this company amounted to 2,593,092 acres; reserved at double price 1,228,921 acres. The land granted to the road was worth at government price, five millions two hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars, and if the whole of the reservation sold for double the government price, it would fall short of this sum more than one hundred thousand dollars. But I say to you, without fear of truth-ful contradiction, that the whole of the reserved sections have never in a single instance brought the double price. Indeed, the Company usually absorbs in its alternate sections the best land, and the reserve thus cut off and of the worst, far from bringing the double price, is injured in value and does not bring the original government price. The people have no idea of the corruption of this system, or they would not be blinded by this delusion.

But if it were true that these donations improve the remaining land and indemnify the government, would not a donation to North Carolina, in freeing her from debt, and enabling her to complete her works, tend to improve her property, build up her population, and greatly increase the revenue to be derived from her by the general government ?--The argument sustains distribution as well as the other system.

#### CONSTITUTIONALITY OF DISTRIBUTION.

The opponents of distribution say that it is unconstitutional. Without claiming to find the power to distribute in the clause authorizing Congress to dispose of the land," &c. I answer, the land has been distributed from the earliest periods of the government; only it has been partially and unjustly distributed. But I find the power to distribute ex-actly where Mr. Jefferson found the power to acquire territory.

There is no constitutional right to acquire territory, so said Mr. Jefferson when he purchased Lonisiana ; yet he derived the power from the necessity of the case, and he was sustained by the democratic party throughout the country. A necessity equally as urgent and pressing demands distribution. The land system has become by all authority a source of the most iniquitous corruption, consuming much of the time of every Congress, prolonging its sessions, increasing its expenditures, producing log rolling, lobby canvassing, bribery and all sorts of dishonest combination. But the overpowering necessity is, that this valuable domain, a common property, wholly without its benefits.

OYSTER PIE .- Line a deep pie plate with pie cru and, in which North Caroli TION of the charter of the City of Kaleigh, which provides for the election of a Constable by the qualified volces at the same time the Commissioners are elected. I hereby respectfully announce myself a candidate for City Constable. I have served the eitisens of Ealeigh for many years in this capacity, and have always tried to do my duty. If elected, I will do all in my power to give satisfaction, and will be very grateful for such renewed evidence of the confidence and good will of my fellow-eitigens. JAMES H. MURRAY. Dointe. had as equal an interest as any of them. Illinois received fifteen millions, Louisiana ten millions, Michigan ten millions, and Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin in similar proportions. It is now as stayed—ourrepresentation in Congress increase— our population and resources develope; and every son and daughter of North-Carolina might point with pride and joy to her prosperous and happy condi-tion. I am, my dear sir, very truly your friend and obscient correct. tained, that the lower the tariff is reduced, and the fill it with dry pieces of bread; cover it over with tor may hope to reap 50,000 bushels from this immense tract next July. Will it not be a grandly beautiful sight-2,500 acres of golden grain waving more closely the revenue basis is approximated. puff paste ; bake it to a light brown, either in a quick oven or bake oven or bake pan. Have the oystere without going below it, the larger will be the reve-nue produced. Each year, since 1846, there has in the summer Gind ?" stewed just by the time the crust is done; take off With these lands converted into money, and got-ten so chesp, only for the asking, they have estab-lished schools, universities and seats of government been an increasing surplus, and immense sums have been locked up in the public treasury to the great injury of commerce and manufactures. This evil, and the necessity of some policy to avert the unjust the upper crust; remove the pieces of bread; put in the oysters; season them with salt, pepper, and butter. A little walnut catsup improves the pis, but The Know-Nothings are at this time rejeicing over the idea that the Democratic party will " spilt." They will be dessived. Good Democrate can are the objects which actuate certain men. obedient servant, and they bee D. K. MCRAE. Relaint, Nov. 97, 1857. Begister copy till election. To Wm. F. Dancy, Esq., of Edgcombe County. is not essential; cover it with the crest.

#### THE REMEDY.

What then do I propose? I propose that Con gress shall withdraw all the public lands in the Ter ritories from sale for ten years : to issue land warrants in sections and quarter sections, &c., to the governors of the several States according to their federal population, for two hundred millions of thereabouts, the number still remaining undispose of in the land States, perhaps two hundred and fifty millions-which warrants will be subject to sale like the soldiers' land warrants, and located when sold by the purchaser. This plan will get rid of the diffi culty about one sovereign holding domain in the lim its of another, and about the taxation of these lands by the States in which they lie, for the title will remain in the general government till the location.

The Treasurers of the several States will hold the warrants in market, and no new officer will be need ed. By this means immigration will be confined to the States, and our population prevented from scat-tering over the wilderness. Thus the necessity of expensive territorial governments will be avoided -The larger expenses of the Department of the Inte rior may be reduced; and what is of vital importance to us, the present near equilibrium of the Se nate will not be disturbed by the continued introduction of free States.

If it be said that so much land thrown into the market will become worthless, I reply such is not our experience. The soldiers' land warrants always commanded fair prices, and sold readily. I do not remember the precise amount sold in about five years, it could not have been much below one hundred millions, and during the same time railroad companies were selling largely ; and the general government also. I think about twenty-seven millions of acres were sold in two years of Mr. Pierce's ad-ministration; at this rate, it would not require ten years to sell the whole. Besides, no State would be disposed to sacrifice its warrants, for if they could not be sold at fair prices, they could be held as a fund to meet the States' indebtedness, and thus the credit of the State would be preserved and her bonds kept at par; while at least enough could be sold from year to year to make a valuable sinking fund.

The government will still have left twelve hun dred millions of acres in the Territories to meet any exigency, and long before this is exhausted we shall probably have acquired as much more.

#### AMOUNT OF NORTH-CABOLINA.

By such a distribution I calculate North Carolina would receive from twelve to fifteen millions of acres. This sold at even a dollar an acre will vield enough to pay her debt, to double her school fund, and then allow for extension of railroads three or four millions of dollars.

Now will our people longer hesitate? The ques tion is now more than ever alive. This is the accepted and the best time. There is no organized opposition to the Democratic party, indeed there is but one party at the South. No harm can come of a discussion of this question. If a candidate were to place himself before the people for Governor on this issue in the old-fashioned way, before caucuses were invented, what matters it? A democrat would be elected anyway. For my own part, I wish some practical farmer, a Democrat, would take this issue in hand and appeal to the people upon it. I find leading Democrats in every county endorsing it; it only needs organization, a press and a leader, to secure its triumph in the democratic party.

There is no better opening for a young man of tal ents than to take charge of a paper at Raleigh ad-vocating this issue—a sufficient fund is already in hand to place such an enterprize beyond danger, and a commanding subscription list could soon belobtained for a democratic administration paper on this basis.

It is my solemn belief that a more vital issue was are on a grand scale. One of these fields, a score o which all have contributed to pay for, and which be never presented. Its success would convert our conmiles or more West of this place, comprises 2,500 acres. It is all owned by John Owsley, Esq., of longs alike to all, is melting away, is being distrib-uted to a part, and the balance of the owners left om thraldom to ease and independence-it inst ; but on that day the market improved one cent has been granted up to 1854, without the payment would be done out of our own property. Our chil-dren would be educated-free schools would multi-C. J. BOGERS, Sec. 1211-5tw. and a half. There had also been a decline in bread-Nor. 17, 1857. Springfield, who broke up the whole this season, stuffs. JULIA DI MINGE CITY CONSTABLE .- UNDER THE STH SEC. sowed it with drills, 13 or 14 of which were running Again : this land fund is now no longer needed for ply and flourish-our system of railroads' be com-

As a just tribute to his eminent character, allow me to offer for the occassion, The memory of Gen. Wm. R. Davie-As a Pa-

triot, Soldier, Statesman and Orator, his fame is written on the brightest pages of our history, and is among the richest treasures of the State.

1 am gentlemen, with sentiments of high regard, Very truly yours, B. F. MOORE.

#### ENFIELD, Nov. 2nd, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive yours of the 31st ultimo, inviting me to unite with my fellow citizens of the Town and County of Halifax, in celebrating on the 21st inst., the centennial anniversary of the Town, by the delivery of in address appropriate to the occasion. While I highly appreciate the kindly feeling which prompted your invitation and the distinguished honor conferred on me, I trust that you will approve my motives for declining its acceptance. I have been so long out of practice of delivering such addresses that I distrust my ability to meet your just expectations, or to do justice to such a patriotic cause. Be assured however that my heart will be with you in honoring our common mother .- For to the citizens of Halifax I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude, which will be re-cognised to the latest period of my existence.

Yours truly, JOHN BRANCH.

To W. J. Hill, E. Conigland, Esqrs., and others Committee.

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED .- We submit, without comments, the following extracts from the money article of the New York Herald of Wednesday .-The Southern people will see the game on foot to sacrifice them utterly, and will, no doubt, take the proper measures to meet the emergency and save their threatened interests :

The Manchester (England) Chamber of Commerce are opposed to any interference with the Bank act.+ They think the rate of discount low enough, considering that they have no stocks of cotton on hand and as letters from there say, "the crop grown in the United States lays at our feet. We can fix the prices we choose to pay, and you must accept them or go without, as we intend to make the South pay for our losses at the North, and are advised that the crop will be the largest ever gathered." We suppose catton will keep and if our trans-Atlantic cousins are in the sulks, the cotton planters can afford to wait until they recover their equanimity and come to their plantations and solicit a little material to keep their spindles in motion.

#### POSTECRIPT.

#### Tea O'clock, P. M.

The news from England, foreshadowed above reached this city late this evening. It confirms what was generally talked about in the street during the day. The Bank of England charter has been suspended, and an unlimited issue of small notes unauthorized. Numerous failures had occurred throughout Great Britain, and the panic became so alarming soon after the departure of the Atlantic that the government was compelled to step forward to the aid of the bank and the merchants. Among the failures is to be found the City Bank of Glasgow, announced by the Atlantic. There had been a very large decline in cotton-from two to three cents per pound-for five days preceding Friday, the 18th

ville (Tennessee) Union.

#### Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Dec. 2 .- The steamship America, from iverpool, with dates to the 21st November, arrived here to-day.

The political news is of little importance. The America brings \$125,000 in specie. Breadstuffs are dull. Consols 895 to 90. The cotton market closed dull, and nominally at a ecline of one-half to three quarters penny. Money s essentially unchanged.

Heavy failures had taken place in England. The house of Peabody & Loud had been in difficulty, but had been relieved to the amount of a million of pounds sterling by the Bank of England. The money pressure in England was undiminished. The

continental markets were improving. Another unsuccessful attempt had been made to

launch the Leviathan. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21 .- Since the salling of the steamship Fulton, cotton has considerably declined.

Breadstuffs are slightly lower. Money is active and unchanged. Consols are he'd at 90.

NORFOLK, Dec. 1 .- Ex-President Pierce and lady arrived here this morning from Baltimore. They will be the guests of S. T. Sawyer, Esq., till the sailing of the U. S. steamer Powhatan, for Maderia, which will be in about a week.

The Ship Defender, Robinson, has arrived in Hampton Roads from the Chinchs Islands. She bring a cargo of guano and is bound to New York.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 30 .- The free State men of Kansas have called a Convention to meet on the 2d of December, to consider the political position of the Territory and the course to be adopted relative to the new Constitution.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.- Flour has declined ; sales of State brands at \$5 70a5 75, Ohio 5 20a5 60, Southern 4 20a5 45. Wheat is nominal, Corn is drooping, sales of mixed at 84r, yellow 90c, white 92c .-Pork has declinen 50c. Stocks are active.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1 .- It is feared that Mr. Sandidge, a Congressman from the fourth district in this State, was lost on the steamer Rainbow.

#### Sr. Louis, Dec. 1 .- The steamer Alleghany hence for New Orleans, was snagged and sunk yesterday. A man and and a child were drowned.

A REWARD IS OFFERED !- For the detection of any personal counterfeiting, imitating, or the vender o any such counterfeit or imitation of BCErhave's Holland bitters. The genuine, highly concentrated Holland Bitters is put up in half-pint bottles only, having the name of the proprietor, B. Page, Jr. blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every bottle.

This delightful Aroma has been received by Americans, preparations. When we consider the marked success attending its administration, in the most stubborn cases of Fever and Ague, Weakness of any kind, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Costiveness and Piles together with the complete control it exercises over all Nervone, Rheumatic, and Neuralgie Affections, we cannot wonder at its pop

ularity. Well may the invalid value this remedy. A WHEAT FIELD OF TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES -A correspondent of the St. Louis "Republican' thus speaks of the wheat fields which he noticed of a recent trip over the Great Western railroad :

"The Great Western passes through a fertile farm-ing district which challenges comparison with any other portion of Illinois. Morgan, Sangamon and Macon counties, are unrivaled in capacity of produc tion. The wheat fields which line the road, and em bellish it, too, with their robes of richest emerald

letters patent, under the name and style of "The C Fear Coal and Iron Company," for the purpose of conduing the mining of coal and iron and other minerals, and manufacturing thereof, on Deep River, in the county of Chatham, for the space of sixty years, with a capital stock subscribed of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, in shares of

subscribed of Five Matthewsel and the said parties have paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sea-hands of the Clerk of the Sourt of Five Thousand Dolsious of Chatham county the sum of Five Thousand Dol lars, being one dollar on each share subscribed, and that in

Tars, being one dollar on each share subscribed, and that in other respects they have complied with the law in such cases made and provided: Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that letters patent have this day been issued by me, incorporating the said parties and their successors, under the name and style, for the space of time, with the capital, place of conducting business, and for the purposes ore stated.

are stated. In testimony whereof, I, Thomas Bragg, Gor-ernor of the State of North-Carolina, do cause this notice to be published, this the 6th day of November, A. D., 1857. THOS BRAGE THOS, BRAGG.

By the Governor. PULASEI COWPER,

Private Secretary.

#### GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMIARYN. THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the second Wednesday of Septem-ber. The managers are now making arrangements for a corps of Teachers which will be inferior to none south of Philadelphia.

Board in the Institution, exclusive of washing and lights. Board in the Institution, exclusive of washing and lights, \$6 per month. Tuition per Session for English braches' \$5 to \$15. Music on Piano Forte or Guitar. \$20, including use of instrument French, \$8. Painting in Oil, \$15. Paint-ing in Water colors, \$8. All other ornamental work in pro-portion. \$1 per Session for incidentals. As the charges are very low one half must be paid in advance.—the balance at the end of the session, or interest will be charged. This Institution is located in one of the most bealthy, moral and industrious villages on the North Carolina Ball Road. There are the present Session, between 70 and 89

Road. There are the present Session, between 70 and 80

Total. There are the present Session, between 70 and 80 pupils, representing six branches of the Christian Church; all worshipping the Most High together in Christian love. This new building is large and well ventilated. Pupils will be received at any time and charged from the time of entrance; but is is very desirable that all should be present on thefirst day of the Session. The Seminary is six miles from Normal College, and a daily statement but

daily stage runs both ways. Parents can send their some and daughters to Thomasville; the sons go on to Noram

College. No pupil allowed to make accounts without the consent For further particulars address J. W. THOMAS, Pres. Board of Trustees

July 24, 1857.

### Morning Sun Male and Female Academy, MR. JNO. P. BAILEY, MRS. HELEN M. BAILEY, Principals.

THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT SESSION OF this Institution will close on Wednesday the 9th of December, and the vest will commence the 16th of Janua-ry following, and continue 21 weeks. In the discipline our teachers are mild and parental, yet energetic and first. We have had their services nearly two the average of the service of

sessions, consider ourselves fortunate in having secur them, and rejoice at the prospect of their being permane ly located.

Mr. Bailey's expenses in preparing for the accommoda-tion of boarders have been considerable, and we sincerely hope that he may succeed in getting 15 or 20 young ladies at \$7 per month. His building is commodions, his water first-rate, and be will refer to those who have boarded with

first-rate, and be will refer to those who have boarded who him for information with reference to his character as pro-prietor of a boarding house. The female portion of the school will use water from his well, spend their ho rs of recreation mostly in his house and yard, and be suffered to be in the male apartment of the Academy only when required by the Principal. Our experience convinces us that our arrangement will be such as to ensure to patrons the advantages, and to protect them from the disadvantages of having the two serves united. from the disadvantages of having the two sexes united. Jur location (decidedly one of the best in the State) is within six miles of Durham's Depot, 20 of Baleigh, and 3 of Figh Large of Fish Dam.

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