The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

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TERMS:

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Poetry.

Ladies' Names.

There is a strange deformity,
Combined with countless graces,
As often in the Ladies' names
As in the ladies faces.
Some name were fit for every age,
Some fit for only youth,
Some pursing sweet and musical,
Some horribly uncouth;
Some fit for dames of loftiest grades,
Some only fit for scullery maids.
Ann is too plain and common,
And Nancy sounds but ill,
Yet Ann is endurable,
And Anne is better still.
There is a grace in Charlotte,
In Eleanor a state,
An elegance in Isabella,
A haughtiness in Kate;
And Sarah is sedate and neat,
And Ellen innocent and sweet,
Matilda has a sickly sound,
Fit for nurse's trade,
Sophia is effeminate,
And Esther sage and staid;
Elizabeth is a matchless name,
Fit for a queen to wear,
In castle, cottage, hut or hall,
A name beyond compare;
And Bess or Bessy follow well,
But Betsey is detestable.
Maria is too forward,
And Gertrude is too gruff,
Yet, coupled with a pretty face,
Its pretty name enough.
Adelaide is forceful,
And Laura too is fine,
But Emily is beautiful,
And Mary is divine.
Maud only suits a high-born dame,
And Fanny is a baby name,
Eliza is not very choice,
Jane is too blunt and bold,
And Martha somewhat sorrowful,
And Lucy proud and cold;
Amelia is too light and gay,
Fit only for a flirt,
Caroline is vain and shy,
And Flora smart and pert,
Louisa is too soft and slack,
But Alice chaste and meek;
Harriet is confiding,
And Clara grave and mild,
And Emma is affectionate,
And Janet arch and wild;
Patience is expressive,
And Grace is old and rare,
And Christine warm and dutiful,
And Margaret frank and fair,
And Faith Hope and Charity,
Are heavenly names for sister three.

Miscellaneous.

THE UNKNOWE;
OR,
THE MYSTERIES OF AN INTRUDER.

BY S. W. LEWIS.

"Upon the evening of a beautiful summer day, many years ago, in a private room of a hotel standing upon the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, New York, two young men were seated, engaged in the fascinating game of faro. There was nothing very peculiar in the appearance of either, save that their dress betokened a love of wine, fast nags, and other appurtenances of sporting men.

"The younger of the two, who was about five and twenty years of age, did not appear to be a favorite of fortune, for from time to time his companion would draw towards—no inconsiderable sum—over the table; and to judge from the peculiar smile of satisfaction which at such times appeared upon his features, one might have suspected that he was deeply skilled in the trickery of gaming, and did not hesitate to use it.

"Already had he won eight thousand dollars, and the loser now stakes all upon the issue of another deal. His losses had rendered him much excited, and he more than half suspected his friend of unfair playing.

"The cards were dealt and trembling for the fate of his last thousand the young man leaned forward in breathless anxiety to learn the result."

"By heavens! I am ruined now!" muttered he in a husky voice, as he saw that fate was still against him; "you have won every cent!"

The other smiled grimly, raked the winnings over to his pile, and remarked:

"Never mind, Fred., you will soon get it back again; if not of me there are enough you can beat!"

"I could win it of you, did fortune deign to smile upon me!"

"If you require it I will give you an opportunity!"

"I have not a dollar to try you with!" responded the loser hoarsely. As he ceased speaking, a heavy knock upon the the door announced a visitor, and interrupted the reply.

"Bidding the new comer to enter, the door opened, and a large, broad shouldered, powerful man, was standing upon the threshold. Neither of the gamesters had ever seen him before, and as a natural consequence, were much surprised at his appearance."

The stranger saluted them briefly in a gruff voice, and moving forward, drew a heavy purse of gold from beneath a loose cloak he wore, and placing it in the hands of the unlucky gambler, he whispered:

"Proceed with the game—he has promised you an opportunity to recover your loss and you can improve it!"

Both stared at him in surprise, as well they might, considering the circumstances, but the elder at length asked—

"How knew you this?"

"I was passing along through the hall to my room, and accidentally overheard him state his losses. Having plenty of money, and confidence in his discretion to use it, I determined to aid him!"

"But who are you?"

A grim smile crossed the lips of the unknown, but he made no reply.

"Let us proceed with our play," said the younger, Fred. Stanton, to whose heart a hope had arisen.

"But—"

"You have promised him this chance," said the stranger sternly interrupting the remonstrance he was about to make.

This remark was greeted with a frown, for he felt that he could not play unfairly without being detected by the bright, stern orbs fixed upon him; and at length muttering a curse upon the evil fortune which had sent a strange visitor there at such an inopportune moment, he consented to play, trusting that his success would continue; but in this he was destined to be mistaken.

The stakes were heavy, for each was desirous of learning the final result.

Thrice did Stanton win, while his mysterious friend stood near, carelessly watching the game. It progressed, and still was he favored.

"I am in luck—five games in succession!" exclaimed he, as he drew the fifth thousand across the table. The other set his teeth hard together, and made an impatient gesture for the winner to proceed.

Stanton lost the next game, but the succeeding ones were in his favor. In half an hour he had won all he had lost, besides all his friend had brought with him, amounting to twelve thousand dollars. Both were lost in astonishment at such extraordinary success.

"I'll trouble you for my money," quietly remarked the unknown, as the loser sank back with a curse.

Stanton added a thousand to the purse and placed it in his hands, at the same time expressing his thanks and a desire to know the name of one who had benefitted him to such an extent.

"Tis unsafe to breathe it here," was the response, accompanied by a smile of deep meaning. "Perhaps it will be revealed to you at some future time, but for the present, gentlemen, I must bid you adieu;" and bowing himself out of the apartment as he had entered.

"'Tis Satan himself!" whispered the elder of the gamesters, as he disappeared; "and well armed at that, for I observed several knives and pistols in his belt as he removed the folds of his cloak to replace the purse. Blast the luck! I am glad he has gone!"

"There is something remarkable in his manner and appearance, but yet I will not allow him the honor of being the one you have named. I think I know who he is for he answers the description of a noted person who is said to be in the city."

"And he—"

"Is Robert Kidd, the pirate!"

The young man had spoken truly, though at random. The next day the city was searched by order of Gov. Belmont, but the pirate had gone, and was as free as the blue water over which he was dashing.

MRS HARRIET BEECHER STOWE IN PARIS—WORSE AND WORSE.

The refusal of Queen Victoria to admit the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the idol of Stafford House, into the royal presence appears to have been followed up by Louis Napoleon in true imperial style. A certain Mr. F———, in Paris, thought proper upon his own responsibility, to lionize Mrs. Stowe at his own residence; but, oh! the dreadful insecurity of the one man power! While Mr. F. was in the act of taking our abolition heroine "out a riding," the police made a descent upon Mr. F. and all the Frenchmen in his house, and *sans ceremonie* hurried them off to jail. This ought to suggest to the philanthropic lady the propriety and expediency of speedily quitting Europe in disgust. How well it would have been had the Professor fulfilled his promise to return to Boston by the first of June, bringing madame along with him.—Bad business this, of lionizing among the socialists and bloody reds of Paris, in these days. No doubt Mrs. Stowe will learn, notwithstanding the universal disgrace which she has attempted to cast upon the institutions of her own country, that after all, "there is no place like home." May her experience do her good, and all others of the same kidney.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A CHOICE OF EVILS.

Two young officers were travelling in the far West, when they stopped to take supper at a small road-side tavern, kept by a very rough Yankee woman. The landlady, in a calico sun-bonnet and bare feet, stood at the head of the table to pour out. She inquired of her guests "if they chose long sweetening or short sweetening in their coffee." The first officer, supposing that "long sweetening" meant a large portion of that article, chose it accordingly. What was his dismay when he saw their hostess dip her finger deep down into an earthen jar of honey that stood near her, and then stir it, (the finger,) round in the coffee.—His companion seeing this, preferred "short sweetening." Upon which the woman picked up a large lump of maple sugar that lay in a brown paper on the floor beside her, and biting off a piece, put it into his cup. Both the gentlemen dispensed with coffee that evening.

Geological Survey.

DAVIDSON COUNTY, May 28, 1853.

To His Excellency, David S. Reid:

SIR: In my last communication my remarks were confined mostly to the character of the better lands and soils of Mecklenburg and Rowan. These lands are probably the best in the State of their capacities as a whole, or if their producing powers in the aggregate are considered. This view I intended to express, notwithstanding the fact that in dry seasons they suffer more than others which are much less fertile.—But these lands have not been fully tested, though they have been cultivated for more than half a century, perhaps more than a century. They must have been highly productive when they were first tilled. But it appears to me that great productiveness does not belong to first series of years after tillage begins. It is true that when new lands are cleared of the forest that the first crops require no fertilizers. The growth is almost spontaneous. The planter sows and his harvest is sure. But when exuberance of fertilizing matter is nearly exhausted and the soil begins to flag, it should by no means be regarded as used up, that it must be abandoned, and that new fields must be cleared. Instead of regarding the soil as having passed its best and most productive period, it should be considered as only subdued and ready for the true system of cultivation. The soils of England, which have been cultivated eighteen hundred years, produce more by the present system of husbandry than they could have produced during their first years of tillage. Parts of New England and New York yield a greater profit than they did at their first settlement, I mean that they will yield a greater number of bushels of wheat and corn than when they were in their virgin state. Hence, the idea that old lands are comparatively worthless should be exploded, and the sooner this is done the better.

Now, to apply the doctrine to the Providence tract, the western Cabarrus, those lying between Concord and Charlotte—and to these may be added the rich red lands of Uwarre and Caraway—I say to apply this doctrine to these lands, I believe that they are only subdued, and that they are only just now ready to yield their maximum harvest. No one, however, should misunderstand my views, for I do not mean that by pursuing the old plan of cultivation, by treading in the old track, that these lands are capable of producing more than they do now, but it is by tillage, by the use of those appliances which are truly modern that these results can be expected. I have no doubt that many plantations whose yield of cotton is ordinarily 1,000 lbs. may be made to produce 3,000 lbs. and those which yield 800 lbs. My opinion is based on present modes and means, or present labor and present husbandry. If by a slight addition to modes and means, 2,000 lbs. of cotton are produced to the acre, why is it not rational to suppose that by bringing all the present appliances of husbandry to bear upon tillage that such a result may be realized? There is no doctrine which is so important to be inculcated as the foregoing, for so long as planters look upon old soils and old lands as worthless, so long their efforts will be deferred. But when once they are so satisfied of the truth that old lands are susceptible of improvement, and especially, if they can be made to believe that by culture, they are capable of producing more bushels and more weight of corn and cotton per acre, than when the plough first broke up the surface, they will be ready for trying better systems and better modes of husbandry. Well, history sustains this view. All history relating to agriculture sustains it. It is but the experience of the experienced—of those who have tested the doctrine. It is true you will not see it stated in the words in which I have presented it now, for with me it is a reduction from history. I see it in the results of English husbandry, and I see it in the results of the best husbandry both of the south and north in this country.

I am Sir, most respectfully,
Your servant,
E. EMMONS.

———

May 29, 1853.

To His Excellency, David S. Reid:

SIR: The subject of improvement of old lands takes a broad field. It might be expected, and perhaps demanded, that I should sustain and carry out the doctrine of the last communication by a statement of details, how old lands should be treated in order to bring up their productiveness to a standard higher than they possessed in the first periods of cultivation. I shall not attempt, however, to do this with any degree of fulness, and before I touch at all upon the subject, I wish to make a remark or two which have a general bearing upon the whole subject. In the first place, agricultural writers when they propose improvements are very apt to make them too sweeping. They, for instance, propose deep draining, deep plowing, lime as a fertilizer, etc., or some special mode of procedure in order to obtain a given end. Now, general doctrines are excellent when they are general; but it frequently happens that there are important exceptions. It is not every field which requires draining, some may be injured by it; it is not every field which requires lime, and even when it is required the conditions are not the same. If the soil is destitute of organic matter or quite deficient in it, lime, though it may be wanting in the soil, still, without giving also a supply of organic matter, it will be useless, it will fail, and the planter will be disappointed. He will say to his neighbors that he had tried lime and it did no good; he has lost his money and his labor. Now, no sensible man need be told that such a result is doubly bad. The same may be said of phosphate of lime and of guano. If the farmer or planter is unacquainted with the composition of his soil; if he is ignorant of the conditions which are necessary to insure good results, there are many chances to one that he will fail in the use of a recommended mode, or in the use of a good fertilizer.—My doctrine, therefore, is that all general doctrines as set forth by writers should be reduced to specialities as far as possible; that is, while the doctrines is set forth in general terms, the conditions which are required for their successful working should be laid down also. But all this would require investigation; and perhaps, more still, the chemical examination of the soil. Now, I believe because investigation is *required*, many failures happen to the verybest modes; that, though there is a looseness in stating doctrines and facts by writers, yet there is only one source of disappointment; there is remaining a want of expenditure of thought upon the subjects by the farmer himself.—There are some men whom I believe are more lavish in the expenditure of money than they are in expenditure of thought; though the rule generally is, not to expend either, especially in husbandry. There is still another class quite unlike the two former; that class who take in all the doctrines and digest none—whose mind are like a stuffed sausage full of meat, which is not of the least use to the membran which contains it. Again, some suppose that planting and farming may be successfuly prosecuted, on the same plan that a cook makes up her fries and cakes; that is by receipts which tell them how a good crop of corn, tobacco, or wheat may be raised. There is much of this kind of husbandry every where, for if there is no written form of a receipt, there is about the same thing in the brain; there is a routine without thought which is carried out mechanically. There is no expenditure of thought about the conditions of the soil, or the climate, or peculiarities of the seasons. There is no employment upon which thought might be so profitably expended, as agriculture, deep thought, too; but it cannot be given withot elementary knowledge. It is true we my think about the result of an experiment, out of its success or failure, we can form no judgment without instruction in the elements of Agriculture.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servat,
E. EMMONS.

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From the New York Express.

THE MINES OF GOD HILL.

Gold Hill, in Rowan count, North Carolina, is denominated by that minent geologist, Professor C. U. Shephad, the richest mineral depost in the United States, unless perhaps with one single exception. The imperfect, and inadequate mean hitherto employed in working its rich, ad apparently inexhaustible mines, with the variety of hands among which they have ben divided, have tended to keep the public gnorant of their extent and value. A judicious plan lately proposed by Dr. Daniel Asbury, for concentrating the property and directions in a single company, has for sometime received the attention of a number obur citizens, and we understand that measres are taken to carry it promptly into effec.

Gold Hill is an eminence with a surface somewhat uneven, a mile in length, ad about one-third of a mile in breadth. It consists of a mass of chlorite slate rock, i strata nearly vertical, which are cut by exactly vertical veins, which are rich in gd, iron and copper, pyrites, manganese, &c Owing to the invisibility of the gold, and he fact that but little of the other metals appear above the surface, it is only ten yers since the place was known to be a mining ocality. Since then several shafts have ben sunk, the two deepest of which were about 340 feet, and another 100; and at out $90,000 worth of gold has been for several years sent annually to the mint at Charlott.

It has long been known that gold exists in the rocks or sands of large tracts o country on different sides of Gold Hill, ad it is now declared by Professor Shephard, whose opinion is sustained by most respectalle scientific authority, as well as by the bdief of practical miners around, that it is the grand centre and chief store-house of gold lesposites. He says:

'Other gold mines present us in such a space one or two veins. Here are nine, grouped in close proximity and presenting such a variety of ores, and having such traits of continuity, direction, size and geological character, as to show their connection with such extensive supplies of mineral matter of profound depths, as to make it an enduring source of wealth to the country.'

'I have seen no mine, of any description, in our own country, or even in great Britain, which have left so stong an impression of their intrinsic value as has been produced by the inspection of the mines of Gold Hill, in North Carolina.'

'The scheme proposed by Dr. Asbury, of uniting in one grand whole the separate interests of the different parties on the hill, presents advantages which must be obvious to every one who gives the subject the least consideration. A comprehensive system of working can at once be entered upon. The already discovered wealth can be much more profitably developed, and new discoveries will certainly ensue. Unlike most new adventures, the consolidated company will start upon an absolute certainty. They have not to lose time in erecting machinery, in sinking shafts, in exploring ground, in other words, in making their mine; this is already made and speaks with a decided emphasis for itself, it being called the mother of mines throughout the region where it is situated. With the machinery now on the ground and the courses of rich ore now accessible, it may commence in a day, and yield from the gold alone at the rate of above $100,000 per annum, with every prospect of doubling this magnificent revenue at an early date, simply on the introduction of more powerful machinery, the reduplication of the force at present employed, and the working of copper ores from the deep and hitharto unappreciated levels of the veins.'

TO KEEP TIRES TIGHT ON WHEELS.

A correspondent of "the Southern Planter" gives the following method for keeping tires tight on wheels: Before putting on the tires, fill the felloes with linseed oil, which is done by heating the oil in a trough to a boiling heat, and keeping the wheel, with a stick through the hub, in the oil for an hour. The wheel is turned round until every felloe is kept in the oil one hour.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

The Hong Kong Correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of April 22, furnishes further interesting details from China. He says: Our lastest dates from England are to the 24th of February. The the latest mail was not delivered till 24 hours after the Steamer's arrival, and when the outward mail of the 11th had left, disappointing parties in acknowledging letters. By order of the senior naval officer, the present steamer leaves to-day, being five days earlier than usual. We hoped, under the new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the powerful steamers at present on this line, that it would not have been considered necessary to give them earlier despatch during the southwest monsoon.

Our last, of the 11th, brought down news of the rebellion from Shanghai to the 28th ult. We have now dates to the 12th inst. Previous to the 8th inst. the success of the rebel force had been rapid; the most current information was that the city of Nankin had fallen into their hands, and that Ohinkeangfoo had been taken without opposition. On the 8th instant, reports reached of the hostile intentions of the rebels against the foreign community in particular, and that they intended advancing on Shanghai, which caused the greatest alarm and confusion, and inhabitants of the city were moving into the country, and the united naval force and the whole community commenced to fortify and make preparations for the defence of the British settlement. Later accounts from Loochou had been received, stating that something had checked the rebels' approach, and matters were more quiet. The rebel force had evacuated Chinkeangfoo and were retreating upon Nankin. This has been confirmed by advices received from Loochou on the 11th, from an enterprising volunteer of the British diplomatic department, who had reached there in disguise and in safety.

The Tartar General, Heang Yueng, with the grand imperial army, was close to Nankin, and which, it was generally believed, he had taken possession of. An engagement between the two forces were expected to take place about the 10th inst., and till the result be known all will be intense anxiety and suspense.

There were four steamers of war and her Majesty's brig Lilly off Shanghai, and a British force with guns had been landed, and an application to this for a supply of arms has been acceded to by the General here.

His Excellency, Sir John Bonham, returned from Ningpo in her Majesty's steamer Hermes, on the 2nd inst., and dates from thence to the 10th instant report all was quiet there. At Foochowfoo, it is said, some difference existed between the Tartar and Chinese troops. Amoy was not particularly affected by the news of the rebellion. At Canton all remains quiet.

Her Majesty's steamer Rattler went on a cruise from Amoy, on the 16th, after the pirates.

Trade in Canton has been going on in imports to a large amount, but at reduced prices. Little done in tea, only a small quantity remaining. At Shanghai business was suspended. The export from China is estimated at 4,400,000 lbs. in excess of last year to the same time. The export of silk from Shanghai is stated at 26,000 bales.

The United States steamer Mississippi, Com. Perry, is to proceed from Macao to Shanghai on the 27th inst.

It is reported that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have applied to Her Majesty's Government to be relieved from a portion of their contract, which, we think, cannot be intended to relax, and Her Majesty's Government should be informed that whilst the Peninsular and Oriental Company are for their interest most zealous and active rivals in keeping up their steamers from Calcutta to this, where there is no contract, and opposing the mercantile interest, they should not be relieved from the public contract, for which they are so splendidly paid.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S OPINION OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

The redoubtable Parson is out upon Harriet after the following fashion:

"This long-tongued visionary woman, and calumniator of the South, is now in Europe, where she is being lionised by the haters of American institutions, and Republican liberties. She is the daughter of old Lyman Beecher, a Presbyterian minister, and has two brothers who are ministers of the same Church. Her husband is also a minister, and at present, we believe, is a Professor in Andover College. They are all Abolitionists, both male and female, and the lying book styled Uncle Tom's Cabin, is believed to be the joint production of the entire family, manufactured for the occasion, and as a means of raising the wind. Her Ladyship, it is well understood, is the most talented member of the old Lyman's family. But merciful God! she presents to the world the most hideous physiognomy ever gazed upon by the eye of man! She is as ugly as Original Sin—an abomination in the eyes of civilized people! A tall, coarse, vulgar-looking woman—stoop-shouldered, with a long, yellow neck, and a long peaked nose—through which she speaks—an abomination in the ears of Southern negroes, who instinctively turn up their flat noses at the idea of using the nasal organ to aid the organ of speech. A daguerreotype of her Ladyship which we have seen, sours the stomach of a Southern gentleman; but lay aside art and present the reality, and a big black negro is affected with the intensest horror! Pigeon-toed, knock-kneed, with a big foot and ancle, added to her long broad sides and flat chest, and other personal charms, she may pass through Southern negro kitchens at all times, without impressing a rude negro man that he will offer the indignity sometimes offered to white women, who travel beyond their proper limits!"

The entries at the N. York custom house, for goods designed for the Crystal Palace Exhibition, exceeded $100,000.

Political.

From the Republic.

SHALL THE OLD STATES PARTICIPATE IN THE PUBLIC LANDS?

We observe that there is a conflict going on between the Whig and Democratic Congressional candidates in North Carolina, in regard to the constitutional authority of the Federal Government to apportion the public lands, or to distribute their proceeds amongst the several States.

The Democratic press contends that such a disposition of the public domain is unlawful, and, further, that an application for such an appropriation or apportionment upon the part of the old States would be unavailing. It is useless to argue the proposition that all the States are entitled to an equal division of the public lands, or their proceeds. It is indisputably true that the present system bestows a partial advance upon some States, to the positive prejudice of others. It is obvious that the eighty millions of gift land now in market will supersede the sale of an equal quantity of land offered by the Government. It is equally obvious that the mammoth grants to the Pacific and other railroads—the ceded swamp lands—the military land warrants for past or future wars—the graduation law, and the homestead system—threaten to absorb the demand for public lands for years to come, until the revenue from the land offices being unequal to the expenses, a general relinquishment to the land States will terminate effectually the connexion between the Government and the public domain.

These are results too obvious to be doubtful. We have never been able to comprehend why those who contend for an application of the land fund according to the proportionate contributions of the several States, should be content with any application so palpably partial as the present. If the original plan of sale and application had been pursued, it would have been at least just, though perhaps not so judicious as a more liberal system of alienation. But when the distribution is so unequal, we should have thought that the old States would have either demanded a return to the old plan, or the establishment of a new one, founded in some regard to equality. We know no more deplorable a consequence of party obligations than the position taken by the Democratic party of North Carolina in opposing the distribution of the proceeds of the public land amongst all the States, in preference to the unequal system of which we complain. They allege it to involve a departure from the terms of the deeds of cession. Very well. The present system bestows the public lands upon canals, railroads, mad houses, and colleges. Is it necessarily happens that these donations enure to the benefit of particular States.—There is no justice, then, in such a policy. It lacks the vital principles of the deeds of cession—equality. Now, if the Southern Democrats oppose distribution because it is a departure from the conditions of the ceded lands, why do they not protest against the present system as a glaring departure from the same principle? Why do they not say to Congress, "if you will not sell these lands and pay the proceeds into the common treasury, at least divide them, and assign us our portion. We may then have something to protect us from any future liabilities that may fall upon us in consequence of your flagitious waste of a trust fund." Yet the Democratic press of North Carolina denounce those who would demand an equal partition of the trust subject as "land beggars." It may be very well to stigmatize with a contumelious epithet a patriotic declaration of right. It is the method of the partisan to enlist all the odium possible against the acts of his antagonist. But let us consider the question in a comparative point of view.

Suppose the Federal Government enacts a revenue law which requires the South to contribute more than its proper proportion into the common treasury.

Suppose the Federal Government enacts an appropriation law which bestows upon the North a larger share out of the common treasury than it is properly entitled to.

A party is organized which protests violently against this departure from the terms of the constitutional compact. It demands an equal imposition of the burdens, and an equal apportionment of the advantages of the common Government!

Is this party stigmatized as "revenue beggars?" On the contrary, are they not regarded as patriots—too sensitive, perhaps—but still vigilant and meritorious in the motive so to regulate the common Government as that it shall show neither partiality nor prejudice in its legislation.

Now another party in like manner protests against the misapplication of the land fund. It says "either dispose of this fund as you have been accustomed originally to do, or divide it amongst us, or set apart our several shares of the subject, that we may apply it to our own purposes."

This party goes further. It says: "There is a great sectional contest. North Carolina is endeavoring to hold out as great inducements to population as Illinois; yet you have taken twenty millions acres of public lands in which North Carolina holds an undivided interest, and bestow it upon Illinois. With this land Illinois builds railroads and establishes schools, by which the value of her property is so far enhanced as that her bonds have been thereby advanced greatly in value.

North Carolina wishes also to organize similar improvements that she may meet Illinois in peaceful competition. She wishes to offer to the citizens of a common country the highest inducements which her position will permit. North Carolina must tax her citizens, she must exhort them to take money from other investments. She must create a State debt to effect that which Illinois has done by the munificent aid of the Federal Government. We demand an equal advance on behalf of North Carolina."

And yet such a party is stigmatized as "land beggars."

We will give another case. A party arises in the South denouncing the action of the Federal Government in restricting the right to carry slaves into the land acquired by the common resources of all the States.

This party demands the right to carry their property into any part of the common territory which they think proper. Most Southern men admit that this party asserted a political right, and commend its patriotic demand upon the Federal Government for an equal participation in the common property. They were not successful in their object.

Another party perceives that the South has been practically excluded from the common territory; they know that this territory is rich in gold; that it possesses commercial advantages of an important character.—They say to the Federal Government: "You have refused us the right to carry our property into this desirable country. It was not ceded to you under any conditions whatsoever. It is common property. We are desirous to participate in its mineral and commercial advantages. We demand, therefore, that you will so set apart and allot our share of this common territory, that we may employ it in constructing a way of communication, or in any other manner we may think fit." And this party is ridiculed as a band of "land beggars!"

Whilst however a regard to political consistency restrains the Democratic party in the South from demanding their share of the public lands, or requiring that Congress shall employ these lands in the improvement of the country, Colonel Benton, a distinguished Democrat, a native, we believe, of North Carolina, openly contends that Congress has the power to construct a great railway to the Pacific, and to assign any quantity of public lands for its construction. Senator Rusk, likewise, who claims to be a Jeffersonian Democrat, advocated an enterprise of the same character last winter.—Mr. Douglas and Mr. Cass both advocated this application of public lands to canals and railroads for the improvement of the residuary domain. Unhappily for an impartial division of the public lands, the North-western Democrats have no constitutional scruples upon the subject. This renders all schemes having for their object the advancement of that section successful, whilst the consistent opposition of the Southern Democrats denies to their own section any participation whatsoever. Whilst we do not deny the right of any individual or class to make any sacrifice of their interests to their opinions, we must say that if in consequence of this attachment to a venerated abstraction, the Democrats of North Carolina shall fail to demand even the just application of that abstraction, and if the whole national domain shall be applied to build up the power of one great section of the Union, and thus relatively depress that of the other, we hope to hear nothing hereafter of "Northern encroachments," or of Federal oppression, because one section shall have acquired wealth, population, and political power from the exclusive employment of a common property, in which its rival wholly refuses to participate.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION.

Of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, it is stated that nine were born in Massachusetts; eight in Virginia; five in Maryland; four in Connecticut; four in New Jersey; four in Pennsylvania; four in South Carolina; three in New York; three in Delaware; two in Rhode Island; one in Maine; three in Ireland; two in England; two in Scotland; and one in Wales. Twenty-one were lawyers; ten merchants; four physicians; three farmers, one clergyman; one printer; and sixteen were men of fortune. Eight were graduates of Harvard college; four of Yale; three of New Jersey; two of Philadelphia; two of William and Mary; three of Cambridge, England; two of Edinburg, and one of St. Omers.

At the time of their deaths five were over ninety years of age; seven between eighty and ninety; eleven between seventy and eighty; twelve between sixty and seventy; eleven between fifty and sixty; seven between forty and fifty; one died at the age of twenty-seven, and the age of two is uncertain. At the time of signing the Declaration, the average age of the members was forty-four years. They lived to the average age of more than sixty-five years and ten months. The youngest member was Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, who was in his twenty-seventh year. He lived to the age of fifty-one. The next youngest member was Thomas Lynch, of the same State, who was also in his twenty-seventh year. He was lost at sea in the fall of 1776.

Benjamin Franklin was the oldest member. He was in his seventy-first year when he signed the Declaration. He lived to 1790, and survived sixteen of his younger brethren. Stephens Hopkins, of Rhode Island, the next oldest member, was born in 1707, and died in 1778. Charles Carroll attained the greatest age, dying in his ninety-sixth year. William Ellery, of Rhode Island, died in his ninety-third year, and John Adams in his ninety-first.

INAUGURATION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The official programme of the Inauguration of the Crystal Palace appears in the New York papers. The arrangements are very complete, and such as to secure the greatest possible degree of comfort and pleasure. The ceremonies will positively take place on the 14th inst., and be as follows:

1. Opening Prayer by Right Reverend Bishop Wainwright. 2. Anthem, (composed for the occasion,) sung by New York Sacred Harmonic Society, accompanied by the National Guard Band, and members of other Societies. 3. Address by the President of the Association. 4. Addresses by distinguished guests. 5. The ceremonies will close with the Hallelujah Chorus.

Exhibitors will be admitted at 8 o'clock, and all others entitled to admission, such as invited guests, at 10 o'clock. The ceremonies will commence at 1 o'clock.

It is stated that the Foreign Office is issuing from 18 to 20 land warrants daily.