

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors and Proprietors.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1841.

Volume 2.—Number 105

TERMS
OF
THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
Per annum, if paid in advance, \$2 50
Do if paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00
Do if paid at the end of the year, 3 50
Rates of Advertising:
Sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.
A liberal deduction will be made to advertisers by the year.
Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.
All advertisements sent for publication, marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
No subscription received for less than twelve months.

Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.
Subscribers wishing to make remittance by mail, will remember that they can do so free of postage, as Postmaster's order authorized by law, frank letters enclosing remittances, if written by themselves, or the contents known to them.
Prices of Job Work:
HAND BILLS, printed on a medium, royal, or super-royal sheet, for 30 copies, \$2 50
For 50 copies, 3 00
And for every additional 100 copies, 1 00
HORSE BILLS, on a sheet from 12 to 18 inches square, 31 copies, 3 00
Over 18 inches, and not exceeding 30, 5 00
CARDS, large size, single pack, 3 00
And for every additional pack, 1 25
Smaller sizes in proportion.
BLANKS, when printed to order, for 1 quire, 2 00
And for every additional quire, under 5, 1 00
Exceeding 5 quires, 75
CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of BOOK & JOB PRINTING, executed cheap for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING
BLANKS!
Kept constantly on hand
AND FOR SALE AT THE
CAROLINIAN OFFICE:
CHECKS, on Bank of the State, and Cape Fear Bank.
PROSECUTION BONDS, Supr. Ct.
MARRIAGE LICENCES.
VENUE EXPOS, constables levy
COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity, and Supr. court
APPEARANCE BONDS
WRITS, Supr. and Co. Ct.
C. A. S. A. Bonds.
INDICEMENTS for Affay, and Assault and Battery, Co. and Supr. Ct.
CERTIFICATES, Clk. Co. Ct.
JURY TICKETS
ORDERS to overseers of Roads
BASTARDY BONDS
TAX RECEIPTS
WITNESS TICKETS
ELECTIONS
PATROL NOTICES
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds
Deeds, common,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Constables C. Sa. Bonds,
Do Delivery do
Appeal Bonds,
Equity Subpoenas,
Superior Court Fi. Fa.
County Court Sci. Fa. to receive judgment.
County Court Subpoenas,
Superior Court Warrants,
Bonds for Col'd. Apprentices.

NEW GOODS.
WILLIAM MCINTYRE
HAS just received and offers for sale, Superior Black, Invisible Green & Blue Cloth; Beaver & Pilot Cloths; Double-Milled Dr. & Lyon-Skin, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Strong Twill'd Keyseymers, Flannels, Vestings, Blankets, Blanket-Coats; French Merinos & Circassians; Calicoes, Muslins, Mountain Delaines; Shawls; Plush, Musk-Rat & Seal-Skin Caps; Wool & Russia Fur Hats; Boots & Shoes; Hoods & Florence Braid Bonnets.
GROCERIES.
Teas, Loaf-Sugar, Wines & Liquors, Cheeses; Raisins, half & quarter Boxes, White Figs in Boxes; Window-Glass, Putty & White Lead.
Hardware & Cutlery.
Carpenters' & Blacksmith's Tools; Collins, & Co's. Axes, and Whettmor's Cards, &c. Fayetteville, Dec. 13, 1840, 94-16st.

LANDS FOR SALE.
(By Decree of the Court of Equity.)
I SHALL expose for sale at public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M. on Monday the first day of March 1841 (it being the first Monday in the month) the following valuable real estate, to wit:
The lot and store on Hay street, joining Kyle's at present occupied by William Watson.
Warehouse on Franklin street, joining Thomas J. Curtis.
The lot and store on Market square, at present occupied by John B. Mearns.
The lot and dwelling house on Union street and Maiden Lane, at present occupied by William S. Latta.
The terms of the Sale will be Notes negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Bank of the State in this place, to be approved by the directors thereof.
ARCHIBALD A. T. SMITH, C. & M. E.
Fayetteville, February 6, 1841. 95-16st.

GARDEN SEEDS.
JUST RECEIVED—an assortment of Garden Seeds—growth of 1840—warranted fresh.
SAML. J. MIMS.
NOTICE.
THE late firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to law.
JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville FEMALE SEMINARY.
HAVING declined for several sessions of the FEMALE SEMINARY, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, in the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.
R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hope a by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business in each department by competent, efficient FEMALE TEACHERS—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan heretofore pursued, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before, commencing on the 15th of October, and closing on the 15th of July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—In Advance.
Elementary Department, or Second Class, \$3 00 per session
First Class, 16 00 "
French Language, 10 00 "
Drawing and Painting, 10 00 "
Music on the Piano Forte accompanied by the Voice, 25 00 "
Music on Guitar, 25 00 "
Use of Piano, 3 00 "
Incidentals, G. SPENCER, 75-17

LAND! LAND! LAND!
NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River in the county of Baden, about 16 miles below the Town of Fayetteville, and immediately on the River. There are 763 acres of land (river survey), and 12 acres of back land joining the same. About 250 acres were in cultivation the present year, and there are suitable buildings for the convenience of the farm. Persons are requested to examine the same before the crop is housed, as they can then judge properly of its production. It is unnecessary to say it is a first-rate farm, as all will be satisfied of that fact when they see it. Terms will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser. JOHN T. GILMORE, Fayetteville, Oct. 31, 1840. 88-17
* * * The Observer will copy.

FIVE DOLLAR REWARD.
RAN OFF on the 23d inst., from my residence on Cape Fear River, 2 miles above Fayetteville, my negro man APRILL. He is a little bright colored, with thick bushy hair, very low legs, which walking rocks very much, and has a great impediment in his speech, particularly when frightened. Said boy is about five feet five or six inches high, and weighs about 145 lbs.; aged about 30 years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at my residence, or for confining him in any Jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid. It is more than probable that he may make an attempt to go to Mr. Archd. McAras, Robeson County, near Gilchrist's bridge, who owns one of his brothers, whether he has made the attempt to go or not.
HENRY R. KING, 88-17
October 31, 1840.

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
50 Firkins (assorted.) Some very superior, at prices from 5 to 16 cents per pound!
for sale by GEO. MCNEILL.
Nov. 24, 1840.

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE
THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale, the largest assortment of STOVES ever before offered in the State, consisting of Box-Stoves, Six-Seven and Nine-Plated Stoves, Boiling, Baking and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns, Church Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court and School Houses, Manufactories, &c., assorted, from 18 to 36 inches in length. ALSO, Pine and Fire-Place Franklin, with an assortment of Stove-Pipe and Elbows, together with a large and very general assortment of JAPANNED and PLAIN TIN WARE, at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, all of which he will sell on the best terms.
He still continues to manufacture every article in the COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE line, at the shortest notice.
JAMES MARTINE, Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1840. 92-3m

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, 93-17
August 3, 1839.

For Sale.
Being desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.
I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.
Terms accommodating. Application post-paid.
F. C. HILL, 96-4f.
Wilmington, N. C.

Splendid Lotteries
D. S. GREGORY, & CO. MANAGERS.
40,000 DOLLARS
VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class A, for 1841.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday February 6th, 1841.
BRILLIANT SCHEME:
\$40,000 \$15,000
1 prize of - - - \$5,000
1 " " - - - 3,000
1 " " - - - 2,500
1 " " - - - 2,297
50 " " - - - 1,000
50 " " - - - 3,00
50 " " - - - 200

Tickets only \$10—Halves, \$5—Qrs. \$2 50
Certificates of Packages of 25 whole tickets, \$13 75
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50
\$35,295 dols
FORTY of \$1,500.
Virginia Wellsburg Lottery, Class B, for 1841.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 13th February, 1841.
GRAND CAPITALS.
\$35,295 \$10,000
1 prize of - - - 5,000
1 " " - - - 4,000
1 " " - - - 3,500
1 " " - - - 3,125
1 " " - - - 3,000
40 Prizes of - - - \$1,500
50 of - - - \$200
Tickets \$10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$13 75
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

\$30,000!
PRIZES OF \$2000
VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Class B, for 1841.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, February 20th, 1841.
GRAND CAPITALS
\$30,000 \$10,000
1 Prize of - - - \$6,000
1 " " - - - 5,000
1 " " - - - 3,000
1 " " - - - 2,500
1 " " - - - 2,195
TWENTY-FIVE PRIZES OF \$2000.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$13 75
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

\$50,000,
IN
FIVE prizes of \$10,000!
14 drawn numbers out of 75!!
VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class B, for 1841,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday February 27, 1841.
GRAND SCHEME.
1 " " - - - 10,000
1 " " - - - 10,000
1 " " - - - 10,000
1 " " - - - 10,000
1 " " - - - 10,000
2 of \$5,000 \$2,500 \$2,120
25 Prizes of \$1,000
20 of \$500—20 of 400—30 of 300
40 of 250
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets \$10—Halves, \$5—Quarters \$2 50
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$13 75
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50
For Tickets and shares, and certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, address
D. S. Gregory, & Co. Managers, Washington City, D. C.
Drawings sent immediately after they are over all who order as above.

NOTICE.
Trust Sale.
To be sold on Friday the 26th inst. at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C. between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on that day, By Virtue of a Deed of Trust made to the Subscriber, by John A. K. s., for certain purposes therein mentioned, the following Property to wit: two pieces of Land, on the East side of Cape Fear River, joining F. C. Armstrong and others, about nine miles above the Clarinda Bridge containing about 424 Acres more or less.
SAMPSON BOON, Trustee, Fayetteville, 4. Feb'y. 1841. 102-3ts.
Loco Foco
FRICITION MATCHES.
50 GROSS, HOLMES' Improved Friction Matches, just received, and for sale by the Gross or Dozen, a superior article, and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE, A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low, to sell again.
Fayetteville, September 5, 1840 80-17

TRUST SALE.
BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by John C. Davis, for the purposes therein mentioned, I will on Saturday 26th March next at the residence of said Davis, expose at public sale, for cash, the following property, viz. One Negro man, One woman, and Three Children.
Feb. 15, 1841. JOHN MCNEILL, Trustee. 104-4f

Political.
SPEECH
OF
MR. BENTON OF MISSOURI.
IN SENATE,
Tuesday, January 26, 1841.
The bill to establish a permanent prospective pre-emption system, in favor of settlers on the public lands, who shall inhabit and cultivate the same, and raise a log cabin thereon, was taken up, and having been read through, the question being on the motion of Mr. Crittenden to recommend the bill, with instructions to report a bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States.

Mr. Mangum addressed the Senate at much length in opposition to the bill, and in favor of the recommitment.
Mr. Benton rose in reply, not to the Senator who had just taken his seat, [Mr. Mangum,] but in reply to a Senator who had spoken on Saturday, [Mr. Webster,] and who on that day had announced an argument in favor of the land distribution bill, which he had used on Thursday. On that day he [Mr. W.] rested the whole argument in favor of the constitutional power of Congress to pass the bill, on the terms and conditions of the cession acts and deeds from the different States. He relied on nothing else. He [Mr. B.] had replied to him on the spot, showing the utter inadequacy of this argument—showing that it did not cover the bill, or hardly touch it—that the bill applied to all the lands of the United States—those purchased from Spain and France, as well as those acquired from the States. The answer was conclusive; it was mathematical; it was the logic of the exact sciences; and every one saw its effect. It put an end to the debate; and, to all appearance, it had put an end to the question. Thus the debate of Thursday terminated.

On Saturday the Senator from Massachusetts renewed the discussion, and amended his argument. He brought forward new matter, which had escaped his view on Thursday. He took a new position, establishing himself on that clause in the Constitution which authorizes Congress to dispose of the territory of the United States. Upon this clause he took position, and deduced from it a new argument in favor of the distribution bill, broad enough to cover all the lands, come from where they might, but not valid enough to stand examination. He deduced from it an unlimited authority in Congress to dispose not merely of the lands, but of the land revenue itself, according to its will and pleasure, without either guide or restraint from the Constitution. He made Congress absolute over that branch of the revenue, discriminating it from custom-house and internal revenue, and making it a fund for the unlimited exercise of legislative discretion. The argument was a startling one, wholly foreign to the nature of our powers, and vesting Congress with the same power over the whole property of the United States, which was claimed for the lands. This was immediately shown by the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Allen,] who pointed to the words of the Constitution, and showed that the word territory was coupled with that of other property, so that if Congress had unlimited authority over the lands, it also had it over all the other property of the Union. This was a startling view of the new argument, both for the immensity of the property it would cover—the whole, in fact, which the Government owns, or may own—and the arbitrary, despotic nature of the power which it claimed for Congress. I undertook to add nothing to the view which that Senator presented in his luminous reply, but proceed to expose the fallacy of the new argument under a different aspect.

And, first, Mr. President, I wish to remark upon the fallacy of the sense in which a term, vital to the argument, is constantly used here, and elsewhere. It is the term cession, as applied to the acts and deeds by which Virginia, Georgia, and some other States, conveyed their rights in these lands to the General Government. That term is constantly used in the sense of gift, gratuity, donation; and not in relation to jurisdiction, or a right of purchase from the Indians, but in relation to the soil itself—in relation to the land itself—which is supposed thus to have been gratuitously bestowed. This is a mistake—an error—a fallacy—an illusion. The ceding States ceded no land—gave no land—conveyed no land, to the General Government. They ceded nothing but that which they had; and they had nothing in these lands but the right of purchasing them from the Indians, or the right of conquest in the event of hostilities. From the time of William Penn, this is all that the grantees of the crown, the colonies, or the States, have claimed in the Indian land covered by their grants or charters. Each for itself claimed the right of acquisition of that which was within its limits; and this right of acquisition is all that the ceding States could convey, or did convey, to the United States. They conveyed nothing but the right of purchase; and this

has been the understanding of all the parties—the States, the Indians, and the Federal Government—from the first day of the cessions to the present hour. Never, in a single instance, has the Federal Government occupied one foot of this ground until after it was purchased from the Indian tribe which claimed it. Never has she sold an acre until she had first bought it of the Indians; and where they have refused to sell, she has refused to disturb their possession, and either waited their time, and their price, as in the case of the Cherokee lands in the Southern States; or became their agent to sell the whole for their benefit, as in the case of the Chickasaw lands in the State of Mississippi. This is the exact state of all these cessions; so that it is indubitably true that, so far as land is concerned, and that is the only thing which the present question touches, the United States is a purchaser from the Indians, and not a donee from the States, and where Indian and not under State cessions. The same with the Florida and Louisiana acquisitions. We acquired from France and Spain precisely what we had acquired from the States—the same, and nothing more nor less. We obtained jurisdiction over the ceded territory, and acquired the right of purchase from the Indians. We have taken possession of no ground, not an acre, in Florida or Louisiana, until purchased from the Indians who claimed it. We have acted by the lands ceded by France and Spain precisely as we have acted by those ceded by the States. We have bought them from their Indian owners, or claimants, before we touched them. They all come to us, so far as we have acquired them, in the same manner—by Indian treaties, and not by foreign treaties—by purchases from the Indians, and not by cessions from the crowns of France and Spain. Thus, sir, all the lands of the United States are held by the same tenure, and acquired in the same mode. All our proprietary rights are the same; they are all held by purchase, and all paid for by money taken out of the treasury of the Union.

All our acquisitions are purchases, and large is the amount which has been paid for them: to France, fifteen millions of dollars; to Spain, five millions; to the Indians, eighty-five millions; to some of the States large sums, as to Georgia, to which State the Federal Government paid a great sum, besides extinguishing for her benefit, at a great cost, the Cherokee title within her limits. Eighty-five millions is the purchase money paid to the Indians alone, besides annuities yet to run, and other indemnities, amounting now to about \$775,000 per annum. Four hundred and forty-two millions of acres is the quantity thus purchased from the Indians; eighty-five millions the amount paid to them; besides the running annuities; twenty millions paid to France and Spain, and several millions to Georgia for the right of purchase; in all, above one hundred and ten millions paid for these lands. Now, where did all this money come from? Sir, it came from the Treasury of the United States, and has not yet been reimbursed to it; for the sales of the lands have not been equal to the cost of their acquisition and management.

Can we distribute custom-house or direct tax revenue? It is admitted that we cannot. The whole argument that we hear, and the bill in question, all admit it. All agree that we cannot. But, behold the wonders of the juggling art! We cannot take the money out of the Treasury and divide it, but we may take the money out of that same Treasury and convert it into land, and then make the division! This is what the new argument of the Senator from Massachusetts amounts to! It is a mere circumvention of the Constitution. It makes mockery and derision of that instrument. It is a lesson in legislative alchemy, by which, not base metals are transmuted into gold, but unconstitutional acts are metamorphosed into constitutional ones.

This is the character and effect of the new argument, and where is the limit to its application—where the limit to the division of money which Congress may make under it? Our public lands are already estimated by the distribution party at one billion two hundred millions of dollars. All that may be sold and divided out. We have, besides, some hundred millions of other property—forts—ships—foundries—arsenals—navy yards—public buildings of all kinds—this Capitol: all these may be divided out; for they are other property; and all the other property of the United States is subject to the same power of disposition which applies to the territory. In addition to this we may go on to convert and reconvey, to the end of the chapter. We may buy, and sell, and divide, as long as money, or land, or property of any kind can be found. Such is the end of the Senator's new and amended argument.

We have heard of latitudinarians in religion and in politics. We have heard of dexterous constructionists, who could construe themselves out of any creed, or any fundamental law. We have seen some wide constructions put upon our own Constitution. But who ever heard of the like of this before? Whoever heard before that the Congress of the United States was without a limit, without a restriction, without a guide, upon the exercise of its money powers? that it may, by a juggling trick of its own contrivance, throw off every constitutional restraint upon the power to raise, or to use money—take its own will for its sole guide, and go on to dispose of hundreds of millions, or thousands of millions of dollars, according to its own

will and pleasure. Certainly, of all latitudinarian constructions of the Constitution, this is the widest and most dangerous. It will so one of the most flagrantly unfounded and indefensible; so that the Senator from Massachusetts, unfortunate as he was in his case, and stunted constitutional argument of Thursday, was still more so in the new and amended and boundless one of Saturday.

I now come, said Mr. B. to a subject which has become connected with this debate, and which has assumed a form to require a more deliberate consideration. I allude to the question of a foreign interference in our late Presidential election. I chanced to refer to this interference in a late speech; the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Crittenden] denied it, and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Webster,] has reiterated the denial. Under these circumstances it becomes my duty to advance, or to recede—to sustain my assertion, or to retract it; and, as truth and justice will not permit me to do the latter, nothing remains but to go on with the accusation, and bring forward the proofs. This I mean to do, and with the gravity and moderation which is due to the occasion. It is not an occasion for invective, for denunciation, for assertion without evidence; it is an occasion for passion or personality. It is an occasion which requires calmness, fairness, consideration, and precision. It is a case which requires the proof to follow the charge, and the whole to be conducted with the gravity and equity of a judicial investigation. It concerns foreigners, who are not here to speak for themselves; it concerns the safety and independence of our form of government, which should not be lightly subjected to suspicious which weaken its strength. I have the responsibility of my position. I feel myself to be responsible for what I say—responsible to my own conscience, and to the greatest power of the age—the moral sense of all good men. Under this sense of responsibility I proceed to the discharge of my duty, and will first state the question over again, that Senators may be corrected of errors into which they have fallen, and my own design be made more clear and manifest. I have nothing to do with the loss or gain of the late election. I do not pretend to account for its result. I do not think the inquiry a fit topic to be introduced into this chamber. It is one of party, and belongs to the forum of the people, and not to the bar of the Senate. I have a higher object in view—one which rises far above party contests—one which rises far above the question of party supremacy—one which goes to the independence and the safety of our form of Government—which concerns the feelings of every patriot, be his place what it may in party politics—and which starts the frightful question whether this Republic, like all free Governments, is to become the prey and spoil of foreign interference, and foreign influence? This is the object in view, and this the question which I raise; a question which has nothing to do with the loss or gain of the election—which has nothing to do with our party contests—which refers solely to foreigners, and to their conduct in our election—to their interference in our election; and this without even suggesting the effect of that interference, and how far it might have influenced the result. I disclaim and repel all this inquiry, and limit myself to the mere question of interference. Have foreigners interfered in our election? This is my question; and not have foreigners governed the election? The offence is in the interference—the attack upon our independence—is in the interference itself! In the audacity and criminality of daring to interfere in our election at all, and not in the contingent consequence of more or less effect from that interference. This is my question. It is one worthy to excite my inquiries—worthy to engage the attention of the Senate—worthy to command the attention of all patriots, be their party politics what they may, and to this question, stripped of all extraneous matter, I now proceed; and shall commence at once with the introduction of proofs.

Behold this book, said Mr. B. holding up a new and handsome octavo volume. It is fresh from the London press, and speaks the sentiments of the English capitalists in relation to moneyed questions, and political parties, in the United States. It is a work upon the financial position and credit of such of our states as have contracted debts in Europe; with a survey of their wealth and resources, their ability and disposition to pay their debts, and the dangers to be apprehended from the growth and prevalence of Democratic principles in the United States. It was published in London on the 26th day of December, 1839, being, by a curious coincidence, the precise time at which the anti-assumption resolutions were submitted to this chamber. The name of Alexander Trotter, Esq., is placed on the title page, as the author of the work; but it is more the work of a class than of an individual, and evidently speaks the sentiments of the bankers and capitalists of London. It may be quoted and considered as their work.

The author entitles this work according to his fancy; I give it a different name from that which he has inscribed upon it; and draw my appellation from a similar production in English history, and which must have suggested the idea of the plan and design of this work. I allude to the Dooms Day Book of William the Conqueror, commonly called William the Duke of Normandy. We all know that when this French Duke had conquered England, he caused a survey to be made of the property