

North Carolina Argus.

JOHN W. CAMERON, PUBLISHER.

This Argus is the People's right daily eternal vigil keep: Be soothing strain of Main's Sun can lull his hundred eyes to sleep.

TERMS TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

Vol. VII.

Fayetteville, N. C., Tuesday Evening, June 13, 1854.

No. 23.

The North Carolina Argus is published weekly, by JOHN W. CAMERON, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF THE PAPER: Two Dollars in Advance. Three Dollars if paid before the expiration of the year.

NOTICES OF ADVERTISING: Single Copies per Square for the first, and Twenty Cents per Square for each subsequent insertion.

POETICAL.

Based on their bill, Horatia's daughter said: The smiling tones of her, and her, and her.

The following beautiful poem, which has been attributed to several different authors, was written by John B. Robinson, Esq., of Newburyport, and was first published in the Newburyport Call of May 1, 1850.

THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED. I am all alone in my chamber now, And the twilight hour is near.

And the night is dark, and the clock's dull tick, And the light is dim, and the shadows are black.

And the night is dark, and the clock's dull tick, And the light is dim, and the shadows are black.

And the night is dark, and the clock's dull tick, And the light is dim, and the shadows are black.

And the night is dark, and the clock's dull tick, And the light is dim, and the shadows are black.

And the night is dark, and the clock's dull tick, And the light is dim, and the shadows are black.

And the night is dark, and the clock's dull tick, And the light is dim, and the shadows are black.

And the night is dark, and the clock's dull tick, And the light is dim, and the shadows are black.

And the night is dark, and the clock's dull tick, And the light is dim, and the shadows are black.

And the night is dark, and the clock's dull tick, And the light is dim, and the shadows are black.

And the night is dark, and the clock's dull tick, And the light is dim, and the shadows are black.

SPEECH OF COL. J. G. MACDUGALD, OF HAZEN COUNTY.

On the Resolution, in the House of Commons, Monday, November 29, 1852. Resolutions on the Public Lands introduced in the House of Commons by Jos. M. Leach, of Davidson.

WHEREAS, the Public Domain of the United States is the common property of all the States, purchased and secured by the common efforts and common treasure of these States; and in which each and all are fully entitled to participate, and any appropriation of the public lands to particular States, for special and particular purposes in those States, is a violation of the common law, and a breach of the public faith.

And, sir, before I proceed further, I shall reply to one of the arguments of that gentleman. He said that "the passage of these resolutions would amount to nothing; for if passed by a Democratic Legislature, Whig members of Congress would not vote for them; and if passed by a Whig Legislature Democratic members of Congress would disregard them."

Now, sir, by this arrangement and agreement between the States and the United States, it is very clear, that the States, in distinction from the Confederation, were to be benefitted, because the lands were to be a "common fund" for the "use and benefit" of the States.

In 1802, Georgia ceded her lands in the same words of the deed of cession, by which North Carolina made her cession. Now, these cessions were made during the old Confederation, before the States had any idea of the present Constitution, except Georgia.

These debts have been paid long since, the General Government has discharged its trust, and is now, when demanded upon, bound to yield the "Fund" to the States; for so the General Government had in charge the lands, the States insisted that the United States should assume the debts of the several States, which was done at the 3rd session of the 27th Congress, page 470, by an act in these words:

"Section 22. And be it further enacted, That the proceeds of the sales which shall be made, of lands in the western territory, now belonging, or that may hereafter belong to the United States, shall be, and are hereby appropriated toward sinking or discharging the debts, for the payment of which the 'United States' now are, or by virtue of this act, may be, holden, and shall be applied solely to that use, until the said debts shall be fully satisfied."

What stronger proof do gentlemen need? I think this act is conclusive that the States ceded their lands to the United States, as a compromise between the States, for the purpose of paying the eighty million debts of the revolution. There can be no doubt of it. Here the trust is recognized by the General Government—like individuals, A. B. & C. are in business together: they become involved and are likely not to agree; they conclude to assign their effects to D.

Then arose the question, how were these debts to be paid? All the States had fought alike; then would it be fair that part of them should own all of this land for the acquisition of which they struggled together? These questions were greatly agitated between the States. Here was a vast extent of territory, large enough for an empire, and invaluable; great alarm was felt among the States lest they should get into collision and civil commotion; and in order to reconcile them, the old Congress reconstituted with the States. Now, it must be remembered, that at that time the States were entirely independent and sovereign; for under the old confederation, they were merely associated together for certain purposes.

Each State had the right to levy imposts independently of the General Government. They could dissolve at pleasure, and were, to most intents and uses, separate governments; but in order to promote the general welfare and interest of each State, in October, 1780, Congress passed the following:

"Resolved, That the unappropriated land that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States."

This resolution was an intimation to the States to cede their lands to the United States, which was, in effect, that the United States will manage this matter for the respective States, and not to merge or invalidate their rights. In order to put an end to the controversy between themselves, and assured that it would be for the "benefit" of all, the States ceded their lands to the U. States.

In 1780, New York ceded hers. In 1783, Virginia ceded hers, with the following condition: "That the public domain in charge of the United States for the general welfare of the States. This was generous and noble; and now they claim to be treated in like manner.—Give them at least their rights."

But the articles of confederation were found to be inefficient to carry on the great existence of the Government—of that raising revenue. Here was a debt of near eighty millions of dollars, and with a revenue of not much above two millions of dollars, it was found necessary to reorganize; and hence the present admirable constitution, under which our people have so happily and prosperously lived, was adopted; by which that great right of the States to levy imposts was yielded for the common good, and the States left to resort to direct taxation in order to carry on their internal affairs.

Now, sir, the gentleman from Lincoln (Mr. Lender) said he had two objections to the principle of distribution, as suggested in the resolution: first, "because it looks like petitioning;" and secondly, "because it was the intention of the cession of the lands that they should be sold and the proceeds applied to pay the expenses of the Government."

Now, sir, his first objection amounts to nothing, for there is no petition in the case; it is a demand of a State in her sovereign capacity, through the Legislature; and inasmuch as I should think he would go strong for a division of the property belonging to the United States, and certainly that which his friends on this floor have yielded—the division or partition in severalty of the public lands among the tenants or co-partners.

But the gentleman's second objection is the secret of the whole objections to these resolutions—Free Trade—it cannot be disguised any longer. He says, let the public lands pay the debts of the Federal Government. Now, I hold that, in self-defence, it is the duty of the General Government to pay her debts by imposts. She has the power, and why not exercise it?—"O, I am for Free Trade—let us take the money from the States to pay the expenses of the Government."

But the gentleman from Lincoln (Mr. Lender) said he had two objections to the principle of distribution, as suggested in the resolution: first, "because it looks like petitioning;" and secondly, "because it was the intention of the cession of the lands that they should be sold and the proceeds applied to pay the expenses of the Government."

putting the public domain in charge of the United States for the general welfare of the States. This was generous and noble; and now they claim to be treated in like manner.—Give them at least their rights."

But the articles of confederation were found to be inefficient to carry on the great existence of the Government—of that raising revenue. Here was a debt of near eighty millions of dollars, and with a revenue of not much above two millions of dollars, it was found necessary to reorganize; and hence the present admirable constitution, under which our people have so happily and prosperously lived, was adopted; by which that great right of the States to levy imposts was yielded for the common good, and the States left to resort to direct taxation in order to carry on their internal affairs.

Now, sir, the gentleman from Lincoln (Mr. Lender) said he had two objections to the principle of distribution, as suggested in the resolution: first, "because it looks like petitioning;" and secondly, "because it was the intention of the cession of the lands that they should be sold and the proceeds applied to pay the expenses of the Government."

Now, sir, his first objection amounts to nothing, for there is no petition in the case; it is a demand of a State in her sovereign capacity, through the Legislature; and inasmuch as I should think he would go strong for a division of the property belonging to the United States, and certainly that which his friends on this floor have yielded—the division or partition in severalty of the public lands among the tenants or co-partners.

But the gentleman's second objection is the secret of the whole objections to these resolutions—Free Trade—it cannot be disguised any longer. He says, let the public lands pay the debts of the Federal Government. Now, I hold that, in self-defence, it is the duty of the General Government to pay her debts by imposts.

She has the power, and why not exercise it?—"O, I am for Free Trade—let us take the money from the States to pay the expenses of the Government."

But the gentleman from Lincoln (Mr. Lender) said he had two objections to the principle of distribution, as suggested in the resolution: first, "because it looks like petitioning;" and secondly, "because it was the intention of the cession of the lands that they should be sold and the proceeds applied to pay the expenses of the Government."

Now, sir, his first objection amounts to nothing, for there is no petition in the case; it is a demand of a State in her sovereign capacity, through the Legislature; and inasmuch as I should think he would go strong for a division of the property belonging to the United States, and certainly that which his friends on this floor have yielded—the division or partition in severalty of the public lands among the tenants or co-partners.

But the gentleman's second objection is the secret of the whole objections to these resolutions—Free Trade—it cannot be disguised any longer. He says, let the public lands pay the debts of the Federal Government. Now, I hold that, in self-defence, it is the duty of the General Government to pay her debts by imposts.

for if you cede the public lands to the States in which they lie, now every new State as she comes into the Union will claim the same right, and of course claim it justly. Then it does amount to giving away all the lands. Monstrous! Sir, give away more than a billion of acres of land to States that did nothing to acquire them? The old States will never submit to that—never, never.

I look upon this doctrine as unjust and dangerous. It would not be equal, for some of the States would have very little land, while others would have immense amounts. It would not be just. Collision and commotion would be the result, and it might lead to the dissolution of the whole Union.

Now, sir, the gentleman from Lincoln (Mr. Lender) said he had two objections to the principle of distribution, as suggested in the resolution: first, "because it looks like petitioning;" and secondly, "because it was the intention of the cession of the lands that they should be sold and the proceeds applied to pay the expenses of the Government."

Now, sir, his first objection amounts to nothing, for there is no petition in the case; it is a demand of a State in her sovereign capacity, through the Legislature; and inasmuch as I should think he would go strong for a division of the property belonging to the United States, and certainly that which his friends on this floor have yielded—the division or partition in severalty of the public lands among the tenants or co-partners.

But the gentleman's second objection is the secret of the whole objections to these resolutions—Free Trade—it cannot be disguised any longer. He says, let the public lands pay the debts of the Federal Government. Now, I hold that, in self-defence, it is the duty of the General Government to pay her debts by imposts.

She has the power, and why not exercise it?—"O, I am for Free Trade—let us take the money from the States to pay the expenses of the Government."

But the gentleman from Lincoln (Mr. Lender) said he had two objections to the principle of distribution, as suggested in the resolution: first, "because it looks like petitioning;" and secondly, "because it was the intention of the cession of the lands that they should be sold and the proceeds applied to pay the expenses of the Government."

Now, sir, his first objection amounts to nothing, for there is no petition in the case; it is a demand of a State in her sovereign capacity, through the Legislature; and inasmuch as I should think he would go strong for a division of the property belonging to the United States, and certainly that which his friends on this floor have yielded—the division or partition in severalty of the public lands among the tenants or co-partners.

But the gentleman's second objection is the secret of the whole objections to these resolutions—Free Trade—it cannot be disguised any longer. He says, let the public lands pay the debts of the Federal Government. Now, I hold that, in self-defence, it is the duty of the General Government to pay her debts by imposts.

land, for Railroads, Asylums, State Houses, Court Houses, and the like. Sir, this is in direct conflict with the deed of cession, the agreement entered into between the old States and United States; it is contrary to the trust; it is not done for the "use and benefit" of all the States; and it is ruinous to the States which have not received any part of these lands. It is a betrayal of the trust reposed by the States in the General Government. These questions are dangerous and ought not to be ignored.

Now, sir, the gentleman from Lincoln (Mr. Lender) said he had two objections to the principle of distribution, as suggested in the resolution: first, "because it looks like petitioning;" and secondly, "because it was the intention of the cession of the lands that they should be sold and the proceeds applied to pay the expenses of the Government."

Now, sir, his first objection amounts to nothing, for there is no petition in the case; it is a demand of a State in her sovereign capacity, through the Legislature; and inasmuch as I should think he would go strong for a division of the property belonging to the United States, and certainly that which his friends on this floor have yielded—the division or partition in severalty of the public lands among the tenants or co-partners.

But the gentleman's second objection is the secret of the whole objections to these resolutions—Free Trade—it cannot be disguised any longer. He says, let the public lands pay the debts of the Federal Government. Now, I hold that, in self-defence, it is the duty of the General Government to pay her debts by imposts.

She has the power, and why not exercise it?—"O, I am for Free Trade—let us take the money from the States to pay the expenses of the Government."

But the gentleman from Lincoln (Mr. Lender) said he had two objections to the principle of distribution, as suggested in the resolution: first, "because it looks like petitioning;" and secondly, "because it was the intention of the cession of the lands that they should be sold and the proceeds applied to pay the expenses of the Government."

Now, sir, his first objection amounts to nothing, for there is no petition in the case; it is a demand of a State in her sovereign capacity, through the Legislature; and inasmuch as I should think he would go strong for a division of the property belonging to the United States, and certainly that which his friends on this floor have yielded—the division or partition in severalty of the public lands among the tenants or co-partners.

But the gentleman's second objection is the secret of the whole objections to these resolutions—Free Trade—it cannot be disguised any longer. He says, let the public lands pay the debts of the Federal Government. Now, I hold that, in self-defence, it is the duty of the General Government to pay her debts by imposts.

She has the power, and why not exercise it?—"O, I am for Free Trade—let us take the money from the States to pay the expenses of the Government."