not yet population to cover this territory. It is the "That in execution of these solemn compacts, Another fact may be stated, to show that most of fit arising from the National Domain should go as great as our entire present revenue. The adpolicy of Congress to cause extensive surveys to be the Congress of the United States did, under the the lands termed refuse, now in market, will in time equally to all. In order, therefore, that Congress vantages of such a measure it is scarcely necessamade, in order that the settlement of the new States confederation, proceed to sell those lands and put be taken up at the present price. In Sept. 1834, may continue the donations to the new States, equalmay not be retarded even in the slightest degree. the avails in the common treasury ; and, under the of all the lands originally lying in this State, there ity and equity require that similar advantages should have benefits of general education extended to them But the idea, that because vast sections of territory new Constitution, did repeatedly pledge them for remained to be sold only four millions and a half of be afforded to the old. And sir, it will be difficult from this fund; why should not the same facilities in the forests of the wild west, on being offered for the payment of the public debt of the United States, acres.

preposterous to require refutation.

policy that the public lands shall cease as soon as one who examines the proceedings of the revolu- complaint. I will beg leave to mention an anecdote old Thirteen States, by whose blood and treasure is viewed, it is one of the most important ever conpracticable, to be a source of revenue, and that they tionary Congress, the cessions of the several States which will serve, as well as any thing that I might the lands were originally acquired. should be sold to settlers, in limited parcels, at a and the acts of Congress under the new Constitu- say, to illustrate its operation. A citizen of our There is another light in which the claims of the a means, at the present juncture, of preventing the

taken in connexion with the want of power to tax whole of the land to the State in which it lies ?

As yet, Mr. Speaker, all such schemes as this rendered to the States in which they lie; but it laws, intended to operate against his interest, that fund to the extent of their advances. have been voted down in Congress by the Repression to me that his views are deceptive, and his it may not be possible entirely to remedy this evil. Mr. Speaker, I am aware that objections have silly and sinful, the American repugnance to the sentatives of the old States. It is not however, to argument utterly fallacious. Hear his language : As it arises however from the circumstance that been made to a distribution on the proposed plan. notion of what they call 'amalgamation'-but we be expected, that this will be always the case. - "On the whole, I adhere to the opinion express- the lands may frequently be purchased for less than It has been supposed by some that it will have a take the liberty of doubting whether Mr. Abdy Unceasing efforts of this kind, backed by the pow- ed by me in my annual message of 1832, that it is their actual value, a further reduction would probaerful name of the President, are not to be regarded our true policy that the public lands shall cease as bly greatly magnify. If the price were twenty-five ernment. It will, however, be recollected by the riage upon the most polished specimen of the newith indifference. United as the Wastern States soon as practicable to be a source of revenue ex- cents per acre, companies might be formed by capare in interest and faciling, on these points, and con- cept for the payment of those general charges which italists in the cities, that would take up large secstantly increasing in population and in numbers, it grow out of the acquisition of the lands, their sur- tions of territory; and sell them out to settlers on States' Rights party, to distribute the whole sur- and we also remain excessively sceptical as to the may be in their power to attach to them a portion vey and sale. Although these expenses have not terms much more unfavorable than the present. 1 plus in the Treasury among the States, as a means possibility of bringing any negro population to any of the Atlantic States. Let us suppose for a mo- been met by the proceeds of sales heretofore, it is should like here to say something on the subject of of arresting the rapid progress of our Government think like the Anglo-American standard of intellect ment that a reckless politician, one who regarded quite certain they will hereafter, even after a con- the enormous frauds committed by the Land Agents to despotism. This plan does not seem to me to or civilization for generations to come. Certain the best interests of the country as nothing com- siderable reduction in the price. By meeting in of the Government, as going to show the necessity be attended with any decided objections. Why is feelings which these gentlemen so breadly denounce pared with his own elevation, who was ready to the treasury so much of the general charge as arises of legislation. Sir, recent investigations have de- it that patronage has been found so dangerous ? It in the Americans are feelings which, right or wrong use any means placed within his reach, to attain from that source, they will hereafter, as they have veloped a system of fraud and corruption, the like is because the Prerident has the power of appoint- have been partaken by all the civilized nations that office, to be placed before the public in the attitude been heretofore, be disposed of for the common of which has not been seen in any free government ment to and removal from office. It is because it ever came into contact with African negroes, from of a candidate for the Presidency, from one of the benefit of the United States, according to the com- of modern times, unless it may be supposed that is for him to nominate one individual out of many, the dawn of history down to the present day; and old States. What is more natural, than that he and pacts of cession. I do not doubt that it is the real the Post Office Department furnishes a parallel .- to receive a salary. The person once in office dare they will not yield to argument-least of all to his partisans should be willing to sacrifice the Na- interest of each and all the States in the Union, But I have resolved to confine myself strictly to the not offend, lest he should be displaced. Those de- abuse. The difficulty in which this vast and rapidtional Domain to purchase the Electoral votes of and particularly of the new States, that the price details of the subject itself, and I must omit this eirous of office seek to acquire it by subserviency ly-increasing population of alien blood involves the the West? And have we not, even now, reason to apprehend this? Let any one who doubts this, look to the votes in the last Congress. Sir, I have years, the refused remaining unsold shall be aban- proposed in the Resolutions. We are next to in- band of mercenaries, and going so far to corrupt as we all are, by whose act a slave peasantry was an impression, that the great interests of the coun- doned to the States, and the machinery of our land quire whether this disposition is within the power the country. I am ready to admit that if Congress first introduced into her territory, to assume a high try will be thrown into the approaching Presiden- system entirely withdrawn. It cannot be supposed of Congress. To determine the point, it is neces- at will were to distribute a large sum among twelve and disdainful tone of language as to this subject. tial struggle, in a manner which has not hitherto that the compacts intended that the United States sary to look to the terms on which the lands were of the twenty-four States, it might be attended with Least of all is it either wise and decorous in us to been seen. I am therefore anxious that this ques- should retain forever a title to land within the States acquired. They, as has already been shown, are all the apprehended evils. The favored States assume such a tone at this particular time. Some tion should if possible, be immediately settled. which are of no value, and no doubt is entertained to be considered as a common fund for the use and might tremble at the frown of that power which obviously and absurdly-cruel particulars may be The President himself assigns as a reason for veto- that the general interest would be best promoted benefit of all of the United States, in proportion to could at will deprive them of their supply. The criticised calmly to good purpose-but let us not the usual share of each in the general charge and less fortunate might seek to win its smiles by ab- be too broad and rash in our censures. We have ing the land bill of 1833, that it settled the ques- by surrendering such lands to the States. tion only for five years, whereas, he was desirous "This plan for disposing of the public land im- expenditure. This seems to be the principle, if not ject servility. Nothing of this, however, can be but yesterday emancipated our own West Indian of seeing if quieted forever. And rest assured sir, pairs no principle, violates no compact, and endan- the only limitation of the power of Congress, and apprehended from the proposed distribution. Her slaves at an enormous cost, and the results of that any disposition which answers this description, that share would go to each State as a thing of course, experiment are still (to speak gently) extremely this question will shortly be settled in some way or gers no system." other. We may be indifferent, we may fold our As far as I am able to understand the view of is, which gives to each State a benefit in the pro- and it would matter nothing whether she were a doubtful. Let us beware of incurring the suspicion arms and look on in silence, but when Michigan the President, it seems to be this: Congress has portion thus prescribed, is a complete discharge of favorite of Congress or not. On the contrary, sir, that we are willing to urge our own example on the and Arkansas and Florida are admitted into the the power to fix at will the price of the public land. the trust, and in strict accordance with the spirit it appears to me that it would have at this time a United States from motives not of philanthropy Union-when the new States are all united on this It may then be sold at so low a rate (say twenty- and letter of the deeds of cession. As most of these most salutary influence. It would have a direct merely, but in part, at least of mercantile calcula. point, and a President shall have been elected who five cents per acre, as recommended in the bill cessions were under the old Articles of Confedera- and powerful tendency to array the States against tion ! shall feel bound by his bargain, or out of gratitude which has been read,) as barely to defray the ex- tion, let us endeavor to throw ourselves back to that extravagant expenditures on the part of the Federfor the support given him, to second their wishes- pense of surveying and selling it. Should this be time, and see what would have been the result, if al Government. Let it be distinctly understood they will then settle this question to their own done, he thinks that as the old States would at once the Federal Constitution had never been adopted. that this distribution is to continue while the proburg Virginia :--cease to receive any benefit from the land, they A direct charge was then made upon each of the ceeds of the public lands are not wanted by the Gowishes. "Somebody has had the cruelty to send us a Mr. Speaker, as far as I am informed, there are would propably consent to an absolute surrender of States. The proportion that each paid, depended vernment, and the people of the different States but two modes proposed, by which this question the property ; or at any rate, that no injustice would on their wealth and population, and was determine will find an additional inducement to resist every can be settled. The first is to surrender the lands be done to them by such a disposition. These are ed by Congress. That of North Carolina was a species of extravagance. Without some means of to the States in which they lie; the second is the propositions which will not probably be disputed by tenth of the whole contributed by the old ihirteen this kind, it is a vain hope for us to expect economanner proposed in the resolutions on your table. any body. When the old States of the Union see States. But the lands were a common fund to my and retrenchment at Washington. We might I shall briefly consider the propriety of each. As that nothing more remains to them than to be at meet these general charges. Let it then be sup- as well expect to see a man whose purse was alfar as the claims of the new States rest on the the trouble of surveying and selling this land, for posed that the public debt had been paid, and that ways overflowing set an example of frugality and ground that they, as sovereigns, are the rightful the exclusive benefit of the citizens of the western the proceeds arising from the land sales had been economy. Wealth creates a thousand fancied wants. owners of all the territory within their boundaries, States, they will probably not hesitate to allow Con- more than sufficient to satisfy the wants of that As long as Congress has the control of more money they seem to me utterly unfounded. It has never gress to make an absolute cession of all the Nation- economical Government. than is necessary to supply the legitimate wants of been pretended that they, while in the condition of al domain, to the States in which it may happen to There being then no common object to which Government, various ways of spending it, either a territory under the government of Congress, had be located. In this way, the President thinks that such monies could be appropriated, it seems to me, Constitutional or not, will be presented; expendiany claim to the waste lands. And, at the time the public lands may be disposed of for the benefit to be perfectly clear, that in order to carry out the tures will be enlarged; the patronage of the Ex. when their Constitutions were formed, and as a step of the new States, without violating any compact trust, it would have been the right and duty of the ecutive will be increased, and political corruption indispensable to their admission into the Union, or right whatever. I have said that this reasoning then Congress, to return the surplus to the individ. will be found every where. And this, of all evils, and to the enjoyment of the rights of a sovereign seems to me to be entirely erroneous. The mis- unl States, in the proportion above stated. But the is what I most dread. Sir, I do not fear the entire State, they have uniformly been required by Con- take of the President consists in not taking a dis- Federal Constitution has left the whole question open loss of liberty by a sudden convulsion. No free Gogress " to provide by an ordinance, irrevocably tinction between territory and property, in which as it was before. The only clause relating to the vernment was ever destroyed in this way. Tho' without the consent of the United States, that the latter point of view alone, it is valuable. If the subject, is that already quoted. It gives to Con- a military despot should, like Pisistratus or Crompeople inhabiting said territory, do agree and de- national domain be regarded as the property of the gress power to dispose of and make all needful rules well, seize the citadel of liberty, if the people were clare that they forever disclaim all right and title United States, it cannot be sold for less than its and regulations with respect to the territory or oth- worthy of freedom, they never failed, sooner or lato the waste and unappropriated lands lying within value without injustice. If land worth one dollar er property of the United States, and declares that ter, to find an opportunity of asserting their rights said territory ; and that the same shall be, and re- and a quarter per acre, he sold for twenty-five cents, the claims of any State or any of the United States, and re-establishing their independence. And even main at the sole and entire disposition of the United it is in fact as great a frand as if four-fifths of the shall not be prejudiced by the adoption of this Con- though our present Constitution were destroyed, his thoughts. States ; and moreover, that each and every tract of territory itself were given away. And especially, stitution. In a word, it affirms the existing com- or the Union dissolved, yet, if the spirit of liberty land sold by the United States [after the formation | if it be so disposed of, that it shall bring nothing pacts, and gives Congress power to carry out their survived, the elements of free government would TIMES ARE CHANGED. of a Constitution by the particular State,] shall be into the common Treasury, such disposition is as stipulations. I am, therefore, of opinion, that as be re-moulded and re-appear in a different form. "What kind of President would this great civiland remain exempt from any tax, laid by the order much a violation of the deeds of cession, as if it there is at this time in the National Treasury an But make a people thoroughly corrupt, and they ian (President Jackson) make? A gentleman who or under the authority of the State, whether for were directly surrendered to the States in which it amount of revenue much beyond the wants of the are fit only for despotism. State, county, township, parish, or any other pur- lies. The President, however, is a western man, Government, that a distribution of the proceeds of I declare, sir, that I would rather that this fund, and yet would be called upon to administer all the pose whatever, for the term of five years from and and it is nothing more than human nature, that his the public lands might now be made. The second vast as it is, were sunk into the ocean, than placed laws of the land! One whose ideas are so purely after the respective days of the sales thereof," &c. feelings should have blasted his judgment; more Resolution, however, leaves the Constitutional ques- where it now is entirely beyond the control of Con. military; that he would transmute a traitor into a "And that no tax shall be imposed on lands the especially as this was the only plan that he could tion open. It simply declares that such dispositon gress, the constitution guardian of the Treasury, I spy, or would punish treason, not by the civil courts, devise by which the new States could get the whole ought to be made, leaving it to the discretion of would rather that it should become utterly useless, but by a court martial ! One who, in any great property of the United States," &c. Now, unless it shall be asserted, that a sovereign of the land. As this is the mode by which the Congress either to make it immediately, or to pro- than be used against the people. It is better that crisis, would convert the whole country into one State is incapable of binding itself by contract, National Domain is most likely to be lost to us, it cure an amendment to the Constitution if it is a weapon should be broken, than remain in the great camp, and would reduce almost every thing these States are stopped from putting up a claim is our duty, as Representatives of North Carolina, deemed necessary. Regarding the right to raise hands of an enemy. under martial law !" to the lands of the United States. Nor can Con- to protest against it, and it is mainly against this revenue as a trust power, to be used for Constitu- The resolutions propose that the proceeds of the "If this individual be a REPUBLICAN, then, ingress surrender this property to the new States scheme, that the declaration in the second clause tional purposes, and so ought to be construed most public lands should be devided among the States in deed, as he himself says, 'names are bubbles.' without a violation of good faith. For, if the lands of the first Resolution is intended to operate. I do of the powers of the Federal Government, I do not proportion to their Federal population. Under the WHAT RESPECT would such a great civilian enterare to be regarded as a common fund for the bene- not place this measure on the ground of interests. I admit the right of Congress to raise a revenue for old Confederation it was easy to ascertain what tain for the Laws and Construction of his country? fit of all, then, any act, by which they are given to do not inquire whether we would be willing to lose the purposes of distribution among the States .- each State paid into the common Treasury, be. Is such a one qualified for our chief magistrate?"a part only, is anjust and directly at variance with our right to a portion of this thousand million of But this is a question which does not now arise .-- cause charges were made not upon the people, Lut The R. Enquirer in 1824. the terms of the cession acts. As reference has acres. Is it sufficient to show, that Congress can- There is now, and probably will be for some years upon the States directly. But as the revenue is already been made to the opinions of the President, not, without violating the Constitution, make such to come, a large surplus in the Treasury. The se- now raised principally by the duties on imports, it The S. C. Herald speaks of the Rev. Mr. Elliit is proper that I should call the attention of the a surrender. The expediency of the measure I do lect committee of the Senate, last Spring, reported would perhaps be impossible to ascertain what ott, recently elected professor in the S. C. College House to another expression of his views in which not stop to consider. States, in proportion to their federal population, but worth comparatively little ? A further reduction nevertheless, it cannot apply to any common object; be laid, they shall be imposed according to Feder- en by those who made the "Appeal." allowing an excess of 121 per cent to the new in the price of the public lands, would affect the It may be questioned, I think, whether the general al population. States. This bill did not meet the approbation of value of every acre in the Union. Is not the cur- powers conferred on Congress, would not enable it The proceeds arising from the land sales are sition of the National Domain. His conclusions off in one continued train to the westard? Sir, I will be again made. are thus stated. which the confederation of the United States was which the public land is offered for sale is not too trol over the National Domain. It has been a part was considerably more, and during the present States by the States which claim them, and the Ohio has been often referred to as furnishing the is turned back-and we might as well expect a ri- that the entire amount of sales exceeds 11 millions. Harrison was unanimously nominated.-Ib. cessions were accepted, on the express condition most astonishing instance in the world of a great ver to return to its source-the disposition recom- Taking five millions as the average, and there is no that they should be disposed of for the common State suddenly springing into existence. Yet it is mended in the Resolutions ought to be made. For probability of its ever falling short of this amount,

cost arising under our Indian compacts. By their argues that, as the lands are the property of all sale, he had examined a piece of land for which the debt has been paid-but how? Mainly by Re- ish Executive power and patronage, and arrest the memorials, they have urged upon Congress repeat- the States in proportion to their share in the gene- he was willing to give \$15 per acre. He was inedly, within the last ten or twelve years, the policy, ral charge and expenditure, that any act allowing formed however, by the agents of a speculating the original debt paid from the land sales is comjustice, and necessity of reducing the price of refuse them an excess above this proportion is a violation company, that if he attempted to bid off that land, paratively small. Much the larger part of the molands. They have represented, and truly repre- of the deeds of cession. And if, as it is thus con- it should be run up to \$50 per acre. This mode new expended for that purpose, was raised by indi- critizens, it presents the highest claims to our atsented, as the committee believe, that the existing tended, it be wrong to give to the new States a por- it seems was resorted to to deter competition. He law in regard to the price operates materially and tion, however small, more than their proper share, was informed however, that if he would permit the the proceeds of the public lands are not now want- plain and obvious; its details are simple and well wrongfully to their injury. The high price of land then is it not a much greater violation of the rights company to purchase it, at the minimum price, it ed for the legitimate purposes of the Government, understood, and I shall not trouble the House with inevitably retards the population of a country, and, of the old States for Congress to give away the should be sold to him at the sum which he was wilit, must postpone the maturity of its resources. In I am aware, sir, however, that in this same Veto the government received \$1 25 per acre-the pur- they have been obliged to pay? If the National the opinion of the committee, it is due to the peo- Message, which we are now considering, towards chaser gave \$15, the full value, and the difference Domain was pledged for the payment of the pubple of the new States that the existing state of the end of the document, the President reiterates was the gain of private individuals. So fertile is lic debt, then the States that have come forward things should be terminated as soon as practicable." his former opinion that the lands ought to be sur- the wit of man in expedients to enable him to evade and discharged it, have an equitable claim on the may talk as long as they please about the equality

greatly benefit the States themselves, or enable pur- cent. on all the land sales, for the purposes of Inter- of this source, and does any State feel the want of "The Committee also concur in the sentiment "These are the first principles of this whole chasers to obtain land on better terms. The evil nal Improvement, but that it is unconstitutional to a system of Internal Improvement more than North expressed in the same message, that it is " our true subject, which I think, cannot be contested by any of excessive speculation has been a subject of much allow any participation in these advantages to the Carolina? In whatever aspect then, this measure

State, as he informed me himself, attended a land States may be viewed. The waste lands were entire surrender of the National domain to the States the expense of the present system, and the From these general propositions, the President sale with a view of purchasing. Previous to the pledged for the payment of the National debt; and States in which it lies; as an expedient to diminling give. From this transaction, it appears that States, to remunerate them in some extent for what necessary for me to reply.

It may well be doubted, whether a reduction of perfect propriety, give to the Western States a six- purchasers of the national domain ? The resources therefore be sold at a more nominal price, is too portion to the general charge to be made upon it the minimum price, even if it were made, would teenth section to support free schools, or five per of the West, are developed by means arising out

-----From the London Quarterly Review.

Mr. Abdy, and five hundred more of his class, of all the children of Adam, and condemn, as alike

We find the following caustic article in the Lynch-

paniphlet printed several years ago, entitled Bates vs. Benton. As there is a distinguished Senator bearing the name of the person last mentioned, and as this pamphlet is a real knock him-down-flat-on his-back production as regrads this person, we are very sorry to see it circulated ; for many honest wellmeaning people may make mistakes, and think the worthy Senator and the man proved to be guilty of divers bad acts are one and the same individual. The liability to this error is more apparent, when it is recollected that their names, christian and sir. name, are exactly alike, and that they both hail from the State of Missouri.-(Alexandria Gazette.) CT We have likewise been favoured with a copy of the pamphlet referred to in the above paragraph -and if the half of it be true, Senator Benton should spend the balance of his days in the work of expunging. The recorded crimes connected with his name would long since have burnt to a crisp the cheek of any man less brazen than himself. We do not wonder that he clings so pertinaciously to the word expunge. It should always be the subject of

cannol interpret the plain expressions of our law-

that there was an excess of nine millions, and if any each State pays, and the basis of Federal numbers as follows : "Mr. Elliott for some time after his he takes a ground entirely different from the form- It does not seem to me desirable, that any reduc- confidence is to be placed in newspaper statements, has been assumed, because it probably approaches father's death conducted the Southern Review, -is er. Towards the close of the session of Congress tion whatever in the price of the western lands it will this year amount to a surplus of fifteen mil- more nearly to that of charge and expenditure, than said to be a good scholar and quite a literary man. of 1832-'33, to which the Message above quoted should at this time be made. It is not a well known lions. Sir, it seems to me, that it may well be any other which could be divised. It is a great Besides, those who know him, have every confihad been sent, a bill was passed, commonly known as "Clay's land bill" which made a distribution of tile land which has been thrown into the market at has a sum of money that it ought, and is bound to and taxation go hand in hand. Besides, the Con- Trustees the justice to say that in their late electhe proceeds of the public lands among all the so cheap a rate, improved lands in the old States are use for the benefit of the United States, but which, stitution itself provides that if direct taxes should tions, they have endeavored to fufil the pledge givthe President, and in the message returning it to rent of emigration already sufficiently rapid? And to give it back to the several States. Certainly constantly increasing. By an examination of ta- learn from the Wilmington Press of the 1st instthe subsequent Congress with his objections he is it our interest to endeavor to swell its tide ? Are such a disposition is, in practise, liable to much less bles containing official statements of the amount of that Stock to the amount of \$200,000 in this road, weat at some length into the history of the acqui- not our best and most enterprising eitizens moving obection than others which have been and probably sales in each year, it appears that this increase is had been taken in that town alone, within a few on an average of twenty-three per cent annually, days. This is highly creditable to the public do not complain of these things, but I do hold that From the foundation of the Government, Con- and doubling the whole amount every four years. spirited citizens of that place, and augurs well for "That one of the fundamental principles on it perfectly demonstrates the fact, that the price at gress has acted as though it had the absolute con- In 1833, this sum was five millions. Last year it the success of the enterprize.-Raleigh Register. originally based, was that the waste land of the west within their limits, should be the common high. Nor is it essential to the prosperity of the new States themselves, that such reduction should lands to the States in which they are situated, for the increase greatly surpasses that in any former limits and former l be made. Their growth has already been more the purposes already mentioned. Unless, there- period of the same length. I have seen a para- 14th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candi-"That those lands were ceded to the United rapid than that of any nation recorded in history. fore, the whole current of legislation on this subject graph in a Washington City paper, which asserts date for President of the United States, Wm. H. benefit of the States according to their respective propositions in the general charge and expenditure, ing entered before the last reduction, was sold at a for Congress, in the Constitution, but the terms of give North Carolina two hundred and seventy A N extensive stock of BLANKS of every kind to Congress, in the Constitution, but the terms of give North Carolina two hundred and seventy THISO FFICE.

much higher rate than the present minimum price. the cession Acts themselves require that the bene- I thousand dollars a year. A sum nearly four times and and for sale, at THISO FFICE.