

feelings of real or supposed injustice which must necessarily grow out of a long continued and unbroken conflict. It is like manner, clear that the evil originates in the ownership and administration by the government of the lands lying in the new States, and constituting a larger portion of their Territory. If, in these considerations, it be added that the questions, growing out of this great subject must extend to and embrace, and influence in their bearings, every other question of public policy, as is illustrated by the amendment for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the lands among the States, which in its consequences, takes in the whole circle of our legislation, and that it must enter into and influence all our political struggles especially that in which all others are concerned—the Presidential election—some conception may be formed of the distracting influence, the agitation and danger which must grow out of this great question, if not speedily settled.

If something be not done, it is not difficult to see that the danger from these causes and that from occupancy must run together, and that their combined forces will be altogether irresistible. The occupants on the public lands lying within the States are the most wealthy, and, of course, an equal influence over the election of President and Vice President, members of Congress, and State Governments. I hazard little in asserting that, if they have not already from their numbers, a decided influence over all the elections in many of the new States they will in a very short period, from their rapid increase, if nothing should be done to arrest the evil. That influence would be felt here, and movements would be made to satisfy the demands of so numerous and powerful a class, till with their growing influence the proposition would be boldly made to give, as has been stated, the land without purchase, to which, from the necessity of the case, the Government will be compelled to yield in order to avoid the danger of being seized and kept in open defiance of its authority.

Against this, the only ground that can be devised, as far as I can see, is the one I have proposed; to dispose of the land to the States—to part with ownership and administration, the root of the evil—on fair and equitable conditions, with the best possible provisions that can be devised to ensure the faithful performance of the compact. If that, with the provisions against the danger from occupancy, cannot prevent the loss of the public lands, I know not what can. I have as strong confidence as the nature of the subject will admit, that it will when perfected in its details by the wisdom of the Senate, prove all sufficient, not only to prevent the loss of the public domain, but to arrest the many and growing evils, in which I have alluded, as incidental to the system as it now exists. But, if in that it is possible I should err, with all the caution I have taken to come to a correct conclusion, I feel assured I cannot, in asserting that the danger would be far less, under the amendment I intend to propose, than it would be should the system continue as it now stands; and that if the public domain is to be lost, it is far better it should be under the former than the latter. It would be with far less intermediate hazard, and, in the end, with less violence and shock to our political fabric. In the one case we could see nothing but the value of the land, which I shall presently show is far less than usually estimated, while in the other no one can estimate what the loss may not be.

Having now, I trust, shown to the satisfaction of the Senate, that nothing short of disposing of the public lands, on just, equitable, and liberal terms, can remedy the evils, and guard against the danger incident to the system, under existing circumstances, it only remains to consider what would be the effects of the measure on the revenue, compared with the present system. Should I be able to prove, as I hope to do, that even in that respect it will bear a highly advantageous comparison, it would yield more, and that when most needed, now, when the Treasury will require replenishing; every solid objection to its adoption would, I trust, be removed.

There was a great and prevalent mistake as to the true value of the public lands, as I have just intimated. They are estimated as if every acre was worth \$1.25, paid down, without taking into account that only a small quantity could be sold annually at that price, and that by far the greater portion of the income from the sales can only be received through a long series of years, extending to a very remote period. In estimating what is their true value, we must not forget that time has the same effect on value, which distance has on magnitude; and that, as the largest objects in the universe dwindle to a point, when removed to the distance of the stars—so the greatest value, when it can only be realized at remote periods, diminishes almost to nothing. It is in consequence of this difference between present and future value, that a sum paid down is worth twice as much as an equal sum to be paid sixteen years hence, estimated at 6 per cent. simple interest, and four times as much as a like sum to be paid at the end of thirty-two years. I do not take fractions of years into the estimate. The principle is familiar to all who are in the habit of calculating the present value of annuities for a given number of years, and is as applicable to regular annual incomes from land, or any other source, as it is from what is usually called an annuity. On the same principle, discounts are made on payments in advance. But we are in the daily habit of overlooking this plain and familiar principle, known to every business man in the management of his own affairs, in estimating the value of the public domain. In consequence of such oversight, the 160,000,000 acres lying in the new States have been estimated to be worth \$200,000,000, at \$1.25 per acre—a sum nearly eight times greater than its real value, supposing that it would give an annual income averaging \$2,500,000 annually, and admitting every acre will be sold at \$1.25—a supposition far greater than will ever be realized. The Committee on Public Lands, at the last session, assuming these data, proved incontrovertibly that the true present value did not exceed twenty-six millions and a half of dollars. They showed, in the first place, that a permanent income forever of \$2,500,000 would be worth but a fraction more than forty one millions of dollars in hand, as that sum, at six per cent. would give an equal income. They next showed, that to derive an income of \$2,500,000 from the hundred and sixty millions of acres in the new States, would exhaust every acre in eighty years; and that, of course, instead of being a permanent income, it would be one only for that period, which would reduce its value to about thirty-four millions of dollars, which would be its present value, if there was no expense attending its sales and management. That is, however, far from being the case. Applying the same rule of calculation to the annual expense incident to their management, including what would be saved by the Government, if the concession should be made, ascertained to be about \$550,000 annually, they find the present value of the land to be the sum stated (\$26,500,000.) The result, assuming the data to be correct, is incontrovertible; and that sum would constitute the entire amount of the

loss under the present system, if the lands were really to be given away by the proposed concession, as has been most unjustly charged on the other side of the chamber.

I propose to apply the same principle to the same lands, to show its present value, under the operation of the measure I intend to propose. Should it be adopted, the whole of the lands in question would be sold, I assume, in twenty five years from the time they become subject to the graduating process—which is much more probable than that the whole would be sold in eighty years at the present price of \$1.25 per acre. I must assume that equal quantities would be sold during each period of graduation. I next assume that the portion not yet offered for sale, and which, according to the amendment, would not be subject to graduation, and which is estimated in the report of the Committee on Public Lands, to amount to a little more than 62,000,000 acres, would yield an average revenue during the ten years, equal in proportion to what the 160,000,000 acres are estimated to yield. It is probably much less than what they would, as they will, for the first time, be offered for sale. I also estimate that the lands that have been offered, and which have not yet run ten years, and will of course be held till then at \$1.25, will, with that which will be sold on the first reduction to \$1. average \$1.15. I have also estimated the whole period including that which is now in progress towards ten years, and the first period of reduction, as one period of fifteen years; and that the entire amount sold during the entire period, will only equal the average of the other periods of graduation, (five years.) I estimate greatly under the truth.

On these data I have based the calculations which have been made, with great care, and I find the present value of the lands would be more than a third more under the proposed amendment, than under the existing system; and that the excess would be sufficient to pay the 35 per cent. proposed to be allowed to the new States for their expenses and trouble, leaving the 65 to be received by the Government, equal to the entire present value of the lands, under the existing system. Such is the vast difference between receiving a smaller amount by annual payments, during half a long period and a much larger one in like manner during double of the time.

There are but two of the data on which the calculation is based, which can be supposed to have any material effect on the result, which can possibly prove to be over estimated; the one, that all the lands will be sold during the period of graduation, which, however, is quite as probable, to say the least, as that all will be sold in eighty years at \$1.25; and the other, that equal quantities would be sold during each step of the reduction. It is not improbable this may not prove to be the case, and that larger quantities would be sold towards the latter stages of the graduation, at low prices, than during the earlier stages, at higher prices, which affect the result. The other supposition, that equal sums would be received at each period, would, probably, be much too low; and the truth may probably prove to be between them; but even on that assumption, the present value, under the measure I propose, would greatly exceed that under the present system; so much so as to be quite sufficient to cover the 13 per cent. proposed to be allowed to the States for their trouble, above the expense of managing the lands, including the saving to the Government by the concession. I have assumed that additional allowance, because it nearly corresponds to that proposed to be given in the bill for distribution, (introduced by the author of the scheme,) to the new States, above that allowed to the old. I refer to the bill that passed both Houses, and was vetoed by the President. That allowed 12 1/2 per cent. which, for the sake of facility in calculating, I have enlarged to 13 per cent.

I have, I trust, now successfully met the only two objections which can, in my opinion, be urged with any plausibility against the measure I intend to propose, by proving not only that there would be reasonable assurance that the States would abide by the terms of the concession, but that it was the only measure which could be devised to prevent the almost certain loss of the public domain, under the operation of the system, as it now stands, and that, instead of a loss, there would be a gain. I have done this. If I have succeeded in doing this, to be necessary to win the support of the Senate. But I cannot be ignorant that supporting this bill to the new States who prefer supporting this bill to the measure I intend to propose; not that they think it better, but because they believe it has the best prospect of passing. In this I think they are mistaken. It is not probable that either can pass the present session. It is now but a few weeks to its termination, and it is impossible, in the midst of the crowd of other business, that any important measure, not indispensable, can get through, especially a system of pre-emption and graduation which has been so long struggling, unsuccessfully, to pass both Houses. But if it cannot pass now, there was little prospect that it could the next four years, against the opposition of the coming, when it could not with the aid of the present and late Administration.

With this prospect, I put it to my friends from the new States, is there not danger in pressing these isolated measures, which cannot settle the vexed and dangerous questions of the public lands, and which, at best, can be pressed on grounds only interesting to those States, that they will lose not only a favorite measure, but cause the passage of obnoxious to them of all measures, that of distribution? I ask them, can you hope to oppose successfully a measure so partial in its operation, and which, so far from appealing to the reason or sympathy of two-thirds of the States, secures but a reluctant vote from any of them; more from party feelings and associations, than any conviction of its justice or expediency? Let me tell my friends, that if the struggle is to continue between this bill and the scheme of distribution, it is, on their part, a desperate one. Defeat is certain; and there is no way to avoid it, (if it be not already too late,) but to enlarge the issue—to raise it above mere local or pecuniary considerations, to the broad and elevated ground of a final settlement of this deep and agitating question, on just and satisfactory principles, and thereby arrest the countless evils rushing through that channel on the country. It is only thus that an antagonist of sufficient strength could be reared up against the dangerous and corrupting scheme of distribution. A measure inductive to many of the States, unfortunately overwhelmed by debt, could only be successfully opposed by one which would make a powerful appeal to truth, justice, and patriotism. As strong as may be the appeal to the necessity of embarrassed States, a still stronger may be made to the higher and more commanding considerations of duty and patriotism. Such an issue, I believe, the measure I propose would tender to the country. I solemnly believe it to be founded on truth, and sustained by justice, and high considerations of policy; and all it needs to ensure its success, if I mistake not, is the earnest and determined support of the States which not only have the deepest stake, but whose independence and equality, honor and pride, as members of this proud Republic of States, are involved.

Having now presented my views of the amendment I intend to offer, with a motion to strike out the amendment of the Senate from Kentucky, and insert mine, I shall conclude with a few remarks in reference to the leading features of his amendment, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States.

It is not my intention to enter on the discussion of a measure which I cannot but regard as palpably unconstitutional, as well as dangerous and corrupting in its tendency. I do not deem it necessary, as I expressed my opinion fully on the subject at the last session.—I intend at this to make a few remarks, in order to show that, viewed under every possible aspect, it must be regarded as either foolish, idle, or unjust.

It is admitted on all sides that the Treasury is embarrassed, and that no part of the revenue can be withdrawn without making a corresponding deficit, which must be supplied by taxes on the people, in one form or another, and that the withdrawal of the revenue from the land would cause a deficit so to be supplied, not less, probably, than \$5,000,000 annually. The whole process, then, would consist in giving to the people of the several States their proportional share of the five millions of the revenue from the lands, to be collected back from the people of the United States, in the shape of a tax on imports, or some other subject, the same amount. Now, sir, I ask, is it not clear, if a State should receive by its distributive share a less sum than the people of that State would have to pay in taxes to supply the deficit, it would be, on their part, fool-

ish to support the distribution? To speak, if they should receive the same amount they paid instead of a tax, would it not be idle? And if more, would it not be unjust? Can any man deny these conclusions? How, then, can a scheme, which implies the one or the other of these alternatives, (having added, all other weighty objections,) have any chance to be adopted? But two answers can be given. The one, that the States, which would receive more from the distribution than their people would have to pay to make up the deficit, can outvote the others, and are prepared to act on the principle of the strong plundering the weak; and the other, that a majority of the States want the money to pay their debts, or to spend in favorite schemes, and prefer shifting the responsibility of taxing to the General Government to assuming it themselves, without regarding whether their people would contribute more or less than they may receive. They are afraid to lay taxes, lest the people should see the sums extracted from their pockets and turn them out; and to avoid this, would transfer the task to the General Government, because they can take from the people through the tax on imports, without being detected as to the amount.

I take the opportunity, before I sit down, to tender my thanks to the honorable and high minded aggressions of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Linn) concurring in the interior quarter of the Union from which he comes to set apart the proceeds of the lands as a permanent fund for the navy.

(Mr. Linn, in an audible voice. The navy and the defense of the country.) I could rejoice to see such a disposition of it, and do hope that he will move an amendment to that effect, I would gladly receive it as a modification of my amendment, and would regard it as a great improvement. The navy, sir, is the right arm of our defense, and equally important to every section—the North and South, the East and West, inland and seaboard. When I look at the condition of our country, and the world, I feel that too earnest and too early attention cannot be bestowed on the arm of defense on which the country must mainly rely, not only for maintaining its just weight and influence in the scales of nation, but also for protection.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, February 12, 1841.

Look out for heavy taxes.—The Whig leaders at Washington are beginning to show their hands, and make such developments as should arouse and alarm every Southern man, no matter to what party he claims to belong.

Already, even before the new Administration is invested with power, yes, even before the new President reaches Washington, Webster, Clay, and John Q. Adams are unfolding the policy, which, with the tone of managers, they tell us is to be pursued by Gen. Harrison;—and that policy is a high Tariff, and increased expenditures,—taxes, and extravagance. For the purpose of creating a necessity for taxation, they propose to give away to the States, the whole proceeds of the public lands, say 4 or 5 millions annually, and then make up this amount, which must necessarily be raised for the public expenditures, by taxes, taxes on the people. After this step is once taken, then comes a National debt, a National Bank, an increase of the Army, and all the old projects and schemes, which already a number of the Southern Whigs have taken the alarm, and are flying off. Among the rest, we notice Mr. Rives, of Virginia, lately distinguished by Mr. Webster as the driver of the Conservative Omnibus, together with James Garland of the House, and in fact all his "Conservative corps." They come out and say openly and at once, that they will not go for these measures. Mr. Wise too, who was among the most efficient of Harrison's supporters has boldly and without reserve, declared his opposition, and taken a bold stand against all these schemes. Some of the Georgia Whig members have also kicked up, and refuse to sell the rights of the South. Thus it is, that what was so often predicted before the election, is now actually coming to pass. Mr. Alfred of Georgia, lately made a speech in the House on some of these topics. He declared himself in favor of an issue of five millions of Treasury Notes, and compliance of the "scheme of a high Tariff in disguise," evident in an amendment proposed by Mr. Bernard, of New York, to lay a tax on foreign wines, silks, and other articles.

He believed that coming events cast their shadows before, and he thought he could see in this movement of the high Tariff men of the North, a design to build up the manufacturing interests at the sacrifice of the rights of the South. His friends must permit him to give his honest opinions, for honest he would be, in spite of any man, or any party.

Mr. Alfred then proceeded to argue "that the statements of Messrs. Bernard, Erans, Bell and others, (Whigs) to swell the expenditures of Government, would be to furnish a pretext for a high Tariff. The object of those gentlemen was to make the expenditures of Government as high as possible, that there might be a plausible pretext for a high Tariff."

This is a brief extract from what Mr. Alfred said of his Whig associates, their schemes and policy. In the course of his remarks, he characterized Mr. Clay's plan for a distribution of the public lands as "only a gilded bait."—A plan to attract some millions from the revenue—a secret poisoning of the waters by the Tariff men before Gen. Harrison came into power.

We will next week publish a sketch of his remarks. Mr. Alfred is one of the members from Georgia who boasts that he was the first of any in his State, to take up "Old Tip." Whether this be so, we are not informed, but certain it is, that he is about to be one of the first to drop him.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

The attention of the reader will be arrested by the Speech of Mr. Calhoun, which we this week publish on his proposition to cede the public lands, on certain conditions, to the new States in which they lie. This Speech, like every effort of the great mind which produced it, will be found very able and highly interesting. The subject is one of much interest and importance.

Mark the Difference.—While the Whig Legislatures of the Whig States of Massachusetts and Indiana are making reports and passing resolutions in favor of amalgamation, the Democratic Assembly of the noble Democratic State of New Hampshire, is boldly throwing itself into the breach for the defence of Southern rights and Southern institutions. An able report with strong resolutions in regard to the right of a State to demand, and the duty of the State upon which the demand is made, to surrender fugitives from justice, has lately adopted in the Legislature of this State, (New Hampshire,) the Republican sustaining, the Whigs opposing them. This action was induced by the two cases of Maine and Georgia, and Virginia and New York. It powerfully maintains the rights of Georgia and Virginia, and condemns the course of Maine and New York. The South cannot but acknowledge, with cordial feeling, this voluntary expression from the noble and independent "granite State," in bold condemnation of the incendiaries, and in defence of Southern Rights, and the Constitution.

THE CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND THE ELECTIONS OF 1840.

The Census of North Carolina shows some extraordinary facts on a comparative view, in relation to the last and some preceding elections.

It is well known that the election between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams was one of great interest, occupying deep and general excitement, so much so as to have called to the polls an unusually large number of voters.

The whole number of votes given on that occasion (in 1828) by the people of North Carolina, was 51,775. The whole number of votes given 4 years afterwards between Jackson and Clay, was about 30,000. The whole number of votes for, and against ratifying the Constitution was 49,244. And the whole number of votes given in 1840 was 81,101 or 28,296 more than in the excited contest between Jackson and Adams in 1828.

How shall we account for this extraordinary increase of votes?—It will be answered perhaps, that since 1828, our population has increased, and that this increase gives the additional voters. Let us examine figures and see if this can be so.

The Census of 1830 compared with that of 1840 shows an increase of only 14,845,—which, according to the ratio of voters to white population in 1830, would give only 1,649 votes—this taken from the 28,296, before stated, yet leaves 26,737 votes to be accounted for.

But take another view of this matter. In 1828, the ratio of voting was 1 to every 9 of white population.

In 1840, the ratio of voting was 1 to every 6 of white population.

In some Counties the ratio was even still greater than this, for instance, in Buncombe, it was as the proportion of about 1 to every 4;—and in the case of Buncombe we note another remarkable fact; it is, that she gave 692 votes more in November than in August, showing a clear increase in 3 months from 1,196 votes to 1,888.—This is equal to the work of the "pipe layers" in other parts of the country.

We submit these remarks and calculations with no other view, than for the purpose of directing the attention of candid and honest men of all parties to the subject. It is undeniable that there was too much voting in the last election. No argument is needed to convince any reasoning man of the alarming and destructive tendency of such practices. All who are not thoroughly prejudiced to the base subservience of party, must see that it is a great evil requiring correction.

If fraud and villainy may be openly, audaciously, and with impunity practiced to obtain power, instead of being governed by the will of an intelligent majority, we are governed by perjury, and the greatest scandal, becomes the greatest man in the nation. Now that the exciting contest is over, it is proper that the evils of its violence should be considered by men of all parties, and guarded against in future.

Practical Amalgamation.—A report in favor of abolishing all laws which forbid the intermarriage of blacks and whites, has lately been made in the Massachusetts Legislature. The Committee are clear for giving every man and woman in that Commonwealth the privilege of indulging their respective tastes in colors, without let or hindrance. Very well;—"de gustibus," &c.

More Amalgamation.—A resolution favorable to a repeal of the law prohibiting the intermarriage of blacks and whites, has passed the House of Representatives of the Whig Legislature of Indiana.—Whiggery and Abolition are not joined together here, and in Massachusetts!

North Carolina Standard.—The Editor offers this establishment for sale to "any gentleman of the Democratic Republican party who is competent, and willing to sustain the great principles for which that party is contending."

If the sale is not made before the 1st of April next, we see it stated in some other paper, that Office-beggars have not only intruded themselves in crowds at Gen. Harrison's residence, daily since the election, with importunate solicitations for place, so that the old gentleman actually has been forced to quit his home and travel to avoid their troublesome applications, but they have uncessantly annoyed him with enormously long epistles setting forth their vast claims, his qualifications, and great accomplishments, and that too without paying the postage, thereby imposing on him a heavy tax of at least a hundred dollars a month. This is the practice of the spoiled-begging gentry, who profess such disinterested patriotism in denouncing the corruption of the office holders before the election. What a precious set of casting hypocrites!

We find in the Globe's Analysis of proceedings in the House of Representatives on the Treasury Note Bill, in Committee of the Whole, on Wednesday the 27th, last month, the sketch below of Mr. Wise's remarks. From this it will be seen that he is in favor of the Treasury Note Bill, (for a new issue of five millions) is opposed to the Whig proposition for a tax on wines and silks—to an increase of the revenue, by an increase of the Tariff—to Mr. Clay's bribery distribution system, for giving away the public lands to the States—to an extra session of Congress, in short, to the whole policy of the Whig party, as developed by Webster, Clay, Adams and others, of the leaders in Congress.

Mr. Wise regretted that, on this occasion, he felt compelled to take the floor, being physically unfit to talk for two or three hours on the bill under consideration. If his friends had chosen to vote in silence, without condemning the vote which he intended to give, he would gladly have said nothing. He would, too, much rather have preferred, before the debate arose on this question, that his friends should have met together as brothers, and reconciled their differences; and regretted exceedingly to differ from any of them. They had advanced opinions, not only for themselves, but for their party; and had taken upon themselves to advance opinions, on this question from which he was obliged to dissent. Whether they would be the opinions of the coming Administration, remained to be seen. But he notified gentlemen that, as far as his voice was heard in the House, in the forum, on the floor of Congress—wherever he had any influence—he disclaimed speaking for the coming Administration. If some of his friends had differed from him, they must not complain if he should express opinions different from theirs, especially may he not complain when no two of them had agreed with each other; for, if what they said was true, we should indeed have a motley policy.

Mr. W. said, from the signs of the times now before him, he intended to vote for the bill under consideration, to which he intended to offer an amendment. He had heretofore voted against the issue of Treasury notes, because it was too easy a means for raising funds to carry on the Government; and because it was a public debt. He conceded the constitutional power, but thought it ought to be used only in cases of great emergency. To be candid and plain, he would vote for the bill for the reasons, first, as a friend of the coming Administration, to provide it with the means to carry on the Government after the 4th of March; secondly, because it was the best means to prevent a called session of Congress; thirdly, to prevent during the year 1841, the premature revision of the compromise act or Tariff; and at the same time to prevent the seizure of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for distribution.

Mr. W. noticed a letter published recently in the Richmond Enquirer, under date of Washington, Jan 14, 1841, in which it was intimated that Mr. Wise was disaffected towards the coming Administration, which assertion Mr. W. pronounced an infamous slander, whether coming from friend or foe. After speaking of the various parties which had united to defeat the present Administration, Mr. W. avowed himself a plain Republican of the Madison school, and warned his friends in the House that he would go with them as far as he could, but not with them in the name of a Republican.

to mark that he should maintain a Republican ticket, and Republican policy. One of the Republican tickets which he would count was General Harrison should be elected by a party; if he should, the country would be secured by the election of General Harrison was not a party triumph, but a glorious national triumph, and it was the duty of the President-elect to be the President of the nation and not of a party.

We find in the National Intelligencer of the 4th inst., the following Card from Mr. Wise, in relation to the speech sketched above:

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig. I have to say to the Editors of the Richmond Whig, in response to their editorial of February 2, 1841, with my name and based upon articles in the Globe of Thursday, and in the Enquirer of Saturday, that I am now engaged in writing out my remarks on the Treasury note bill, delivered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of January; that I shall report the exact words I uttered, as nearly as they can be recollected—there being no reporter's note of the third day's continuation of the speech; and the speech shall be published as soon as it is written and can find space in the Intelligencer.

When published, it will speak for itself, and show whether I have departed in the least from the position I have heretofore occupied, and whether now I do not stand upon the only ground which can be occupied by the Republican portion of the Whig party in Virginia, and throughout the Union.

On the subjects of distribution and of duties upon silks and wines—in my opposition to the proposition either to raise the Tariff for the purpose of distributing the revenue from the Public Lands, or to empty an empty Treasury by distributing the revenue from lands, in order to make a pretext for raising the Tariff—I presume I will not find "many" of my "warmest political friends," among my good constituents at least, to differ from me. And as this opposition of mine to these measures has been backed and supported in generally by the speech and votes, made and recorded this day, of Senator Rives, who "has just taken his seat," newly stamped "by authority" of the Whigs of the Virginia Legislature, and of all the Whig presses of Virginia—yourselves especially—I hope I will not find many to dissent from him of his warmest political friends, even at Richmond.

The little anxiety of my friends will soon be relieved. One sentiment I must add—that it is equally weak in a public man to be deterred from doing what he thinks right, either by the denunciation of friends or by the "delights" of foes.

I shall hold on to the true faith, and by my fruits I hope to be known. But all our friends had better "pause to see the speeches in full." In the meantime, I am your obedient servant.

HENRY A. WISE.

Washington, February 2, 1841.

John Quincy Adams, Abolition petition-presenter General, has made a most violent attack on Mr. Wise in consequence of his opposition to the Tariff propositions of the Northern Whigs, and his defence of Southern rights, but the old Abolitionist came off second best in the affair.—It seems, as Mr. Wise will not lend himself to the support of the "comes and policy" of three deadly enemies of the South, they are determined to kill him off as speedily as possible. In pointing their blunderbuss at him and other Southern men, they had better take care that they are not kicked over themselves, while they shoot wide of the mark aimed at.

Anti-Amalgamation.—The House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the intermarriage of white men or women with negroes or mulattos, under a penalty of \$300. The bill also provides for inflicting a heavy penalty upon the clergyman who should aid in violating it by marrying any such, and further amends the marriage contract of all such persons now existing.

The Bill for the establishment of a permanent pre-emption system, passed the Senate on the 21st inst. The Senate will vote on the 21st inst. to consider of a "Bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy."

Important Foreign intelligence.—Late advice from Europe places us in possession of intelligence highly interesting. The British Expedition against China has been completely successful. The war is ended by the submission of the "Celestial" Empire. Mehemet Ali has been prostrated in Egypt. The Cotton market in Liverpool remains firm at extreme prices of the last quotations.

John Bull is of course greatly elated at all his successes, and may be expected to become more grasping and insolent than ever.

Correspondents ought to know that we never publish anonymous communications of any kind sent to us without the responsibility of a name, and especially for every obvious reason, do we not give place to any notices of marriages or deaths, such as several we have lately received in this way.

It is stated that the Hon. Jesse A. Byrnum will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under firm of A. BENNET & R. W. LONG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. BENNET.
R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, Feb. 4, 1841.

All persons that have claims against the above concern, are requested to present them to A. BENNET for payment, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

February 4, 1841.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his establishment to Flaver & Haden, has remaining in stock 2 fine Bays, 3 Carry-ells, 1 Burg, 1 Carry-ell, 2 close Carriages, &c. of them a very fine article, made in a superior manner; also a number of second-hand Barouches, Carriages and Gigs all of which he will sell very low, and on a long credit for a good bond.

He requests all those having open accounts standing on his books to call and settle them without further delay, by note or otherwise.

JOHN I. SVAUER.

Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1841.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of William Cox, will expose to public sale, on Friday, the 26th day of February, at his plantation, in Davidson County, on the Yadkin river, near the Bald mountain,

EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of a woman and her seven children. Terms made known on the day of sale.

AARON MILLER, Adm'r.
Davidson County, N. C., Feb. 5, 1841.