WILMINGTON JOURNAL WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 80, 1857.

One of the Re-Vamped Issues-The Question of th Public Lands impartially considered.

Among the old, dead, buried and resurrected political issues which, like Monsieur Tonson, are sure to " come again," we may now refer more particularly to the question of the public lands. We heard an enthusiastic hater of nutt-grass, swear the other day that you might take it all up, burn it-make ley out of the ashes, and that the ley poured out on land would raise a crop of nutt-grass. There is something of the same kind of perverse vitality about the exploded but plausible theories of distribution, whether of the public lands themselves or of the proceeds of their sales. Time and again, on the stump and through the press have all these theories and the plausible sophistries by which they are supported, been met and exposed, and the decision of the people at the polls marked their condemnation of the whole scheme; yet, spite of this, it is evident that the next rally,the rally now shortly to be made against the Democracy of the South, will be upon this issue. And when that rally is made, as made it will be, or all the signs of the times are deceptive, we ask of our Democratic friends to bear in mind that the troubles and difficulties of Mr. Pierce's administration were chargeable to the factious course of summer friends, disappointed of office, far more than to any strength inherent in the opposition itself. Let none be deceived this time by specious professions of fidelity to Democracy on the part of those who ignore its principles. Every compromise of principle from considerations of expediency, is a positive loss to the Democratic party, and the man who counsels any such compromise is a secret enemy, or an unsafe friend .-Let us look this thing once more fairly in the face as we have done many a time before ; meet it fairly and squarely, and defeat it in good old Democratic fashion.

Much is talked about the cession made by certain States to the General Government for the good of the whole, and the strengthening the bonds of Union .-Virginia and North Catolina ceded territories to the Confederacy. They gave to that Confederacy the over, and the disposal of, the property in the tublic lands in these ceded territories, the revenues so arising, to be applied to the general purposes of the whole Union. But was this all that these and other States surrendered to the Confederacy for the general purposes of the confederated government ?-The still more important and valuable right of imposing a tax upon imports was also surrendered by the States, and the revenues from this source constitute the great fund by hich the federal treasury is filled, and the federal expenses are paid. The control of the public lands is just as constitutionally and as fully vested in the G neral Government, and just as fully surrendered by the States, as is the power of raising revenue by a dut; upon imports; and the distribution of the lands, or their proceeds, among the undividual States, wou d, in fact, constitute as direct a change of the constitution of the United States as would the claim of the individidual States to take back into their own hands, and exercise by their own authority, any other power exclusively vested by the constitution in the General Government. Like other express powers conferred, and duties imposed, upon the Federal Government, that relating to the public lands is to be exercised for and in behalf of the United States, and not of separate and distinct partners; and as well might the individual States reclaim any or all the rights and interests of sovereignty ceded by them to the General Government for the purpose of forming a Union, as this right and interest in the public lands, which constitute a federal fund, under federal control, for federal purposes. That abuses may have crept into the mode and manner in which the General Government exercises the power conferred, and discharges the duties imposed upon it in this respect, does not alter the fact that these are its exclusive powers and duties, which it cannot give up, nor the States reclaim without a violation of the constitution of the United States. Establish this precedent, and carry it out to its full consequences, and one by one, the bonds of Union are dropped or fall asundera tacit nullification is initiated-the rights of the States, and of the United States are confounded, and their distinctions lost; and time alone can determine whether we will become again a disunited jumble of taries. The Secretaries, with A. H. VanBokkelen, isolated communities, or a consolidated government, held together, not by a constitution which has lost take account of stock and verify proxies. The comall efficacy, but by some fanciad "higher ia "," which has " risen upon its ruins, and in spite of its opposition.' But after all that has been said about the matter, the cessions made by North Carolina and Virginia, can no longer be regarded as forming any living and practical element entitled to be brought into the discussion of this question at the present time. The lands in these cessions were, and are spoken of by the Supreme Court as having been the property of the United States, but they no longer exist as such, from the simple fact that they have become the property of private owners.

rying on of Indian wars, as in Oregon and elsewhere The South and the Administration .- Political thing is impossible, but this strikes us as being a lit- how deeply, I feel these frequent manifestations of -the cost of surveys and land agencies-the salaries of Governors and other territorial officers-the extinguishment of Indian titles-the sums paid by treaty

to France and Mexico, will, in the aggregate, show an annual charge fully equal to any amount which could reasonably he expected to arise from the sale of lands at the average rate of clearance and settlement. Supposing the public lands to be distributed among the States, one of two things must be done ;either the States receiving directly a distributive share of the public lands, must directly assume their proportional distributive shares in the management and defence of the lands and territories, or they must indirectly bear the burden in the shape of taxes, to be imposed by the General Government for that purpose. In either case, it would be found that the arrangement was a loosing one. That the direct defence and management of the lands and territories would cost the distributees more than they could rea lize from their distributive quotas, and that the indirect cost through the taxes paid for a similar purpose to the General Government, would exhibit the same showing.

But it is contended that the management of the public lands by the General Government has tended to abuse and corruption. That by means of grants to aid in the construction of railroads in the new States and Territories, injustice has been done .-That, apart from the unfairness of giving to one set of men what is not given to another set, population has been diverted from the old States, especially of the South, to the new States, and Territories of the North West.

Admitting for a moment all that is here contended for-admitting, for argument sake, the existence of these evils, let us look at the nature and adequacy of the remedy proposed. " Bennett's Bill" brought forward a few years ago, enables us to see what that proposed remedy was. It was the assignment to each specified State of a specified number of acres of the

public lands, to be assigned and located under certain rules and regulations not very definitely understood. What sort of a land system, or, rather, what sort of absence of all system, would we then have, with thirty-one sellers all in the market, and all anxious by the election of its opponents to Congress, but by ried out to realize from their claims? What speculative sending to both Houses such men as will give to it schemes would we not then see to induce settlement and, of course, sale of land, and the return of money to the treasuries of each and every one of the States? If these lands and land-schemes produce corruption in Congress, would that corruption be lessened, or

proper and legitimate channel.

mously accepted.

Journal.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Strongth In the next Congress. Nearly a week since we took a brief and rapid urvey of the political events of the four years commencing with the inauguration of General Pierce and ending with the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan As we saw, Mr. Pierce entered upon the discharge of his public duties under a political sky apparently without a cloud-he retired from his high position with all the leading measures of his policy approved by the country and sanctioned by the courts. Yet, in the interval, what fierce opposition did he have to

encounter, to what unlimited denunciation was he subjected. We dislike to use the word crisis, since it has been perverted to mean anything or nothing ; but if ever, in peaceful times, there has been a crisis in the affairs of this country, there was one during the closing half of Mr. Fierce's administration.

who dream that it is past forever, read the signs of the times but unskillfully. Neither the law of the land, as announced by the courts, nor the distinct settlement of vexed questions upon constitutional principles by Congress, can secure the country against tions were passed, and a committee appointed to

the disturbing agencies to be set at work by those who preach a " higher law " than the constitution. who pretend to recognize obligations paramount to those which that instrument imposes.

Is it not, under these circumstances, a duty which quently resolved to spare him the excitement and fathe people of the South owe to their country, to ligue necessarily attendant upon such an occasion avoid, as far as possible, all unnecessary causes of and at a meeting of the committee of arrangements, division among themselves ? Must they not feel that Mr. Buchanan's administration will have to stand the brunt of attack and opposition from the concentrated

force of the abolition power of the North-that the blows thus aimed at Mr. Buchanan's administration and furnish a suitable conveyance for himself and will be, in fact, blows aimed at the rights and interests of the South ? Surely these things are so. Surely the fact that they are so ought to impress upon the people of the Southern States the necessity-nay, the duty-of sustaining the administration against the attacks of sectional fanaticism.

How is the administration to be sustained, now that it has been placed in power by the elmost unan. City. imous vote of the Southern States? Certainly not

a cordial and hearty support-who will rejoice in its successes or mourn over its defeats-who will not 12th inst. simply go with it in some matters, but with it in all essential measures of policy.

The anti-Administration Congressmen of the North and whereas we are desirous to bid him welcome the tendency in that direction checked, by introducing are a unit. There may have been talk once of "Re- home with some marks of our high respect for him this element of corruption into every State Legisla- publicans" and "Americans," and all sorts of dis- as a statesman, who has reflected honor upon him-

more distinguished by pugnacity than piety of the orstones as sea going vessels is among the lost arts. But these little matters had better he left for the researches of some future Prescott or Macauley, who may find important documents in the archives of Sleivegammon, or some other gammon, calculated to throw light upon the paving-stone theory of navigation, and perhaps render essential service to the naval defences of the country.

Daily Journal of the 16th inst.

Mr. Dobbin at Home.

On the 12th inst. a public meeting of citizens of Favetteville was held at the Town Hall, in that place, pursuant to the call of the Mayor, the object being to friends and neighbors, without distinction of party, and to extend to him a welcome home in accordance with those feelings. At the meeting suitable resolu- the work. make arrangements for a public reception, but, on its being understood that the state of Mr. Dobbin's health would render it unadvisable for him to parti-

cipate in any public demonstration, it was subseheld on Friday, it was ordered simply that a salute of thirteen guns he fired at the river, that the Marshall -Major O'Hanlon-and E. J. Hale, Esq., meet Mr. Dobbin on the boat, present him an address in writing, ued until after dark.

suite to his residence.

On Saturday, Mr. Dobbin arrived, materially bettered by a most comfortable night on the boat. He was accompanied by Dr. Wheelan, chief of the Medical and Surgical Bureau of the Navy. Hon. Warren Winslow was also a passenger on the Magnolia, having accompanied Mr. Dobbin from Washington

On his arrival, the programme arranged was car-

The following are the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, held on the

WHEREAS, We have learned that our distinguished and esteemed fellow-citizen, the Honorable JAMES C. DOBBIN, will arrive in this place on Saturday next:

tle improbable. Highla, d men, then and sicce, were approval and satisfaction by the people of my own State. Joyously, and with a light heart indeed, have surrendered the cares and responsibilities and pride der of saintship, and the power of using paving of office. Gladly do I return once more to my native State, always dearer to her sons who have had opportunity to compare her, "in all her qualities," with thers. Her soil is fertile, her mines inexhaustible, her water power abundant, her air balmy and health- Gate, with the New York passengers of the 5th of ful, her geographical position desirable, viewed in February; also, the Sonora, with passengers from connection with either foreign or domestic trouble, New York on the 20th of February. All well. and above all, her population (in my opinion) is the best in the world. In such a State I am willing to Spoke on the 10th, off Cape St. Antonio, the steamer ive and to die.

But my very great debility is warning me that am attempting too much, and must close. I thank you, gentlemen, for the very kind and gratifying

manner in which you have discharged your duty. still love the old town. Born in sight of Cross Creek, and within hearing of the sound of the old Eccles Mill, I shall still love to linger near these haunts; unimportant. Mining reports from the interior are to wander along the gay banks of that lovely stream, rather favorable. There had been heavy rains in That crisis is past-for a time, at least-yet those give expression to the feelings of affection and re- and gaze upon the wall of the old mill, which will various parts of the State, causing much damage spect with which Mr. Dobbin is regarded by his yet be as lively and clatter as merrily as ever. This old town will yet look young and proud again. If God should allow a shattered constitution to be repaired, I shall be found in your midst, helping to do

> v and truly, your friend and obedient servant, J. C. DOBBIN.

fo Messrs. E. J. Hale, John McRae, T. S. Lutterloh, J. H. Cook, J. W. Pearce, S. W. Tillinghast, C. T. Haigh, W. Draughon, A. A. Mc- San Diego. Kethan, A. J. O'Hanlon, C. B. Mallett, J. W. Sandford, E. L. Winslow, A. McLean, Committee

State News.

They had three inches of Snow at Hillsboro' this State on Friday the 13th inst. It commenced snowing about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and contin-

In the Wayne and Raleigh Districts -- the 2nd and ced into the Senate, and will undoubtedly pass. 4th-now or lately represented by Messrs. Ruffin and Branch, movements appear to be on foot for calling Democratic conventions. With the local affairs of these districts we do not wish to interfere. Judging by the published expressions of opinion, it would appear certain that the old members in these districts will be renominated. They are capital Democrats and able and clever gentlemen. By the ing in the spring.

way, now that we are upon the subject, we may notice an assertion made in a late issue of the Raleigh Register, to the effect that Mr. Branch goes pended.

for the distribution of the public lands. Not more join Gandara. than two weeks before the adjournment of Congress,

Mr. Branch stated freely to us in conversation, that he was not in favour of distribution, nor any other system of squandering.

Puryear, we are yet without definite information. It elected president of the council.

Canal Tolls on Coal.

Schuylkill Navigation Company. It will be seen

that the charge includes use of cars. There are some

Cts.

64

59

49

49 49

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41

40

37

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29

Cts.

62

57

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Cts.

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Plymouth Dam

Bridgeport.....

Port Kennedy

Valley Forge.

Pawling's Dam

Port Providence.....

Phœnixville.....

lover's Ford.....

Pottstown Landing

weather to day is cold, and feels like hail.

Manayunk ...

Spring Mill.

orristown

self, upon the country, and upon his native State and is not by any means certain that Mr. Puryear will Indian outbreak had occurred near Fort Sincoe.-Oregon dates of the 12th of February state that an ture in the land? How would the Southern abettors tinction, without any appreciable sort of difference, town, by his admirable administration of the Navy be the candidate in August next. One thing is cer-Four white men and a large number of cattle were tain-there will be no clashing between Mr. Scales carried off.

Two Weeks Later from California.

The Steamer George Law arrived at New York on the 16th inst., with dates from San Francisco to the 20th ult., having sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. She brings upwards of \$1,000,000 in specie.

The George Law connected with the G. L Stevens on the Pacific side. The latter passed the Go'den

The George Law touched at Havana on the 11th Granada for Aspinwall. The United States frigate Independence was lying off Panama. Among the passengers are Gen. Wool, Col. Casey, and Lient Bissell, of the United States army.

The steamer Sierra Nevada left San Francisco on the 30th February, with several hundred recruits for Gen. Walker. The general news from California is The markets were extremely dull. Flour was quoted at \$11, with several arrivals from the Atlan. tic ports during the fortnight.

The Califorr ia legislature had impeached Dr. Bales. the State treasurer, and G. W. Whiteman, comptrol. I have the honor to subscribe myself, very sincere- ler, for misappropriating State funds to the amount of \$250,000. Bates resigned, and James English, of Saciamento, succeeded him.

Twelve of a band of robbers who recently murdered Sheriff Barton have been hung by the people of

An affray had taken place at San Francisco, between F. A. Cohen, the banker, and Thomas King, editor of the Bulletin, and brother of the late James King. Cohen was the aggressor, and received his deserts by being shot through the jaws. Both were arrested, but King was discharged.

Several companies of fillibusters are being organized in the interior in aid of Walker.

A bill to legalize the State debt had been introdu-

Two shocks of an earthquake occurred at San Francisco on the evening of the 5th. Great consternation prevailed, but no damage was done.

The Indians had made an attack upon the Pitt River valley settlements, in Shasta county, and murdered all the inhabitants remaining there, besides burning all the houses, and killing all the horses, cattle, &c. The largest part of the inhabitants had previously left the valley, with the intention of return.

J. M. Rhodes, banker, of Sacramento, one of the bondsmen of Bates, the State treasurer, has sus-

A large body of fillibusters had gone to Sonora to

Advices from La Paz, on the Mexican coast, state that Gen. Blancarte had seized all the vessels in the harbor, putting them under embargo, and he was to leave in a few days, with 700 men, for the capital. Advices from the Great Salt Lake of the 7th of

In regard to the district lately represented by Mr. January inform us that Heber Kimball had been

The United States owns some twelve or thirteen hundred millions of acres, of which all but an incon siderable triffe has been acquired, not by the Statesin their individual capacity, but by the United States as such. No talk about cession will apply to these lands, -they are federal property, as much as the ships belonging to the navy, the forts and equipments of the army, or anything else which is known as belonging to the general fund.

The title to these lands, acquired by treaty, is in the United States, as the common trustee, to hold. dent and Directors, to whom all other matters permanage and dispose of them for the common taining to terminus, location, etc., had been entrusted purposes for which its trusteeship was created ;these purposes certainly do not include the corrying on of State works, or the support of State Governments, out of, or by means of, this fund, any more as the duty on imports, for instance, and the cry of to be lightened by appropriating the public lands the road. to State purposes, is about as sensible as a similar ery would be to have State taxes reduced by making for its speedy and energetic prosecution, weuld apa call upon the revenues of the General Government collected at the Custom Houses.

of this scheme relish the organization of every free. but now all that is merged in opposition to the South; Department for the last four years : and whereas we soil legislature at the North into a gigantic Emigrant and, of the men elected from the North to seats in feel peculiar pride in him as our friend and townsman, Aid Society, voting day and daily grants of lands to the next House, the South has not a friend that we who in all his high positions has cherished for this abolition settlers, for the purpose of excluding South- know of outside of the Democratic party. Does it, ern settlemen: ? At d yet this would be exactly the or does it not appear that, as a mere matter of policy,

result of things. And what an engine this would be it would be best for the South to send a delegation to pressing to him our sense of the honor he has reflectin the hands of Massachusetts, and Vermont, and Congress that can fully affiliate with the only friends Maine, and all that tier of States ! Instead of the we have from the North, who can concert measures public lands, if ceded to the States, ever becoming a with them and of course co-operate more effectually duty, we tender to him, upon his arrival, a public source of revenue, they would all be squandered in to hold abelitionism in check than could men divided reception

a heated contest after sectional supremacy. The from them by political jealousies and antagonisms. Is this a proper time for dividing the Southern South, or, at least, the States of the South, would be compelled to enter the field with grants of land people by exhuming from the graves to which they to Southern settlers, to counterbalance those made by have been consigned, schemes which have been repu-Northern States to abolition settlers. The public mind diated by the country time and again, and which can would be excited, the sectional breach widened, pop- now only share the same fate, after having been the ulation diverted from the old States at a terribly ac- occasion of possible excitement and division ?

The battle at the North is mainly over for the celerated pace, and when the wild excitement was over, and prople returned to their senses, they would present. At any rate, all, or nearly all, of the Con- Fayetteville, of tendering to you a cordial welcome find the States poorer in their treasuries, poorer in their populations, more deeply exasperated against held. Supposing the Southern States yet to elect, to each other, and paying into the United States trea- send precisely the same character of delegations to vant, and of affection for the private individual. sury a largely increased tax to supply the deficiency the next Congress, that they sent to the last, then whom we are proud to call our fellow citizen. caused by the diversion of a federal fund from its the Democratic party will still want seven votes of a

majority in the House. The strict Democratic vote in the last Congress was some seventy-five or seventy-six. In the event of no change being made in On Tuesday last the stockholders in the Wilthe States yet to elect, the Democratic vote in the tempered authority with kindness, so blended moder mington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Companext House will be one hundred and eleven. One ation with firmness, as to have secured universal reny met at Commissioners' Hall, in this place, and hundred and eighteen is a majority. organized at 12 o'clock on that day-the 17th-by

It will be seen from this, that there is already a calling T. A. Norment, Esq., to the Chair, and apvery great gain from the state of things at the openpointing O. H. Dockery, Esq., of Richmond county, ing of the Congress whose term expired by limitation and General S. H. Walkup, of Union county, Secreon the fourth of this month This change has mainly been brought about at the North by the reaction Esq., of Wilmington, were appointed a committee to of the constitutional feeling of the country agains! and efficient and self-sacrificing public servant, who the isms of the day. If the North has already gone surrenders the seals of office with integrity as unsul mittee having discharged its duty, reported ,1,300 so far to sustain this conservative administration, may shares of stock as being represented in person, and we not reasonably expect that the small balance of 7,507 shares by proxy. This being a majority of gain necessary to bring the House, the Senate and the stock, the meeting was declared ready for busithe Executive into a position of harmony, can easily ness. The Chair stated that the first business before be given by the South? It is our purpose to examthe stockholders was to take into consideration the ine into the issues to which we have referred, as beamendments to the charter of the company, passed ing brought forward to distract the Scuth-to expose no hope then formed by your friends, discarded no by the last Legislature. The reading of these amendagain their of exposed fallacies. and show how and right principle then nurtured in your young mind .-ments was called for, and after the bill had been read why the South should reject all these attempts made by Mr. Dockery, one of the Secretaries, the vote was to divide her, and come up as one man to sustain taken upon the amended charter, which was unanithose who sustain her; but the lateness of the hour, and the length to which this article Las already North Carolina, and warmly cherished by her peo Communications were received from the official grown, admonishes us to close for the present. authorities and different citizens of the town of Fav-

etteville, in regard to the location of the temporary There used to be two old-world notions that perplexed our juvenility exceedingly, and we often fa- Home ! And with one voice implore the Disposer of tigued our childish legs in vain pursuit of the famous all events that it may be to you, for many, many vor of that location being at Fayetteville. As the "crock of go'd" that was sure to be found under years, a Home of Health and Happiness! either abutment of a rain-bow-when you could find we omit further reference to them now. We underout the precise spot upon which it stood-and once, at stood the propositions to be in effect the same as those least, we spent a day watching a lease flag stone that to which we made allusions some time since in the lay not very far from the door, in constant expectation of seeing it turn over of its own accord, in compliance with the old saying, that on St. Patrick's Day the warm side of the stone was to turn upwards, by which saying was, no doubt, indicated that about the

and Mr. Settle, on the democratic side, as the Hercommunity an unchanged feeling of affection and ald of this place seemed to anticipate in some relively interest marks, published, perhaps, two weeks ago. This we Therefore Resolved, That for the purpose of exhappen to know.

ed especially upon his native town, and of awarding to him that approval which is alike due to unbending integrity and unswerving fidelity in the discharge of

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appoint | work, and is a matter of more than curiosity to those ed to make all necessary arrangements for carrying who take an interest in that work. In looking over The following from the Blue Ridge Republican, a into effect the desire of this meeting.

As already stated, the public reception was dispensed with in consequence of the feeble state of Mr. Dobbin's health. The following is the address of the Citizens, together with Mr. Dobbin's reply :-To the Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin .

SIR! The duty assigned us, by the citizens of employed the use of which is charged for. The pregressional elections in the Northern States have been to your home in their midst, would indeed be a most cise length of the Navigation we are unable now to agreeable one, if we could adequately express their feelings and our own, of respect for the public serroad :--

> It is meet that the people should honor those who SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY .- Office of the Schuylhave faithfully discharged public duties, who have used power without abusing it, who have sought to attain no mere private ends at the public expense .-notice : You, sir, have done more than this. You have so

spect among the gallant spirits whom you have commanded during the past four years. You have not only maintained your good name at home, in your beloved North Carolina, but have established an enviable reputation throughout this broad Union, and

To Philadelphia..... even in that part of Europe where American superiority is most unwillingingly acknowledged.

It becomes us, therefore, to welcome the faithful lied as his fame is brilliant and enduring. But you stand in a nearer relation to us. If we honor you as a public man, we love you as a friend Those among us whose heads have been touched by the frosts of Time, remember your early years, so abounding in all that is exemplary, so rich in prom ise of a noble career of honor and usefulness. "The Boy was Father to the Man." You have blighted Political life, that rock on which so many reputations have foundered, has but illuminated an integrity which, however rare among political men in other sections of the country, is characteristic of those of

With such recollections of your boyhood, your manhood, and your maturer years, your fellow citizens of Fayetteville with one heart welcome you to

Your friends and fellow citizens, E. J. HALE, JOHN MCRAE, T. S. LUTTERLOH, JOHN H. COOK, J. W. PEARCE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, W. DRAUGHON, A. A. McKETHAN, A. J. O'HANLON, C. B. MALLETT. J. W. SANDFORD. EDWARD LEE WINSLOW. A. McLEAN. Favetteville, March 14, 1857.

There had been great mortality among the cattle in the neighborhood of the Dalles, one-fourth of which had perished.

By advices from Washington Territory we learn that the State legislature adjourned on the 29th of January, after having censured Gov. Stevens for his course in the Indian war and the martial law affair.

The question of the rates of toll on Coal, charged Dates from Australia of December 2 say that the by Canal Companies at the North is a matter which mines are yielding immensely. A fire had occurred has been talked of in connection with the Deep River at Adelaide, destroying property to the amount of half a million of dollars.

a Philadelphia paper last evening, our eye fell upon paper published in Virginia, will apply, with equal the following advertisement of the President of the force to North Carolina :---

Virginia's Quota of the Public Lands.

Among the most practical confutations of the arguments and appeals of the opposition, in favor of short Roads connecting the different mining districts claiming Virginia's share of the public lands, and with the canal, and it is on these that the cars are particularly with reference to the repudiated forty thousand dollar deposit, is the following from the Blue Ridge Republican, which we commend to the consideration of all sceptics on the subject :

state. It is not far from ninety miles, as it is protty "THE VIRGINIA LAND QUOTA-WHAT IS IT ?-A nearly parallel with the Reading and Pottsville Rail-large portion of the money in the Treasury of the state. It is not far from ninety miles, as it is protty United States is raised by a tax on articles necessarily consumed by the mass of the people-such as cotton kill Navigation Co., March 14th, 1857.- The charge for the and woolen cloths, brown sugars, salt and iron. Of use of CARS and for TOLL on Anthracito Coal carried on these articles about one third is imported from abroad. the Schuylkill Navigation will be as follows, until further and the remainder is manufactured in this country, mostly in the Northern and Eastern States. When the importer pays the tariff tax into the United States Treasury, he of course adds this to the prime cost of his goods, and gets it back from the consumer in the increased price. The home manufacturer raises his price also, just in the proportion in which the imporver raises the price of the same article manufactured abroad. The tariff tax thus raises the price of the article manufactured at home, as well as of that manufactured abroad. By the operation of this tariff system the consumer is made to pay money not only into the United States Treasury, but also into the pockets of the manufacturers of the North. Consequently, the manufacturing interests at the North have always clamored for a high tariff tax- while the consuming classes at the South have demanded a low tariff. The more money that can be thrown out of the United States Treasury the greater is its demand for high tariff taxes. 'Heuce the Northern manufacturing interests are anxious to strip the United States Government of every source of revenue except what may be derived from a tax on imports. By distributing the proceeds of the public lands the necessity for high tariff duties is increased to the extent of the sum of money thus taken out of the Federal Treasury.

"When the Whig party got into power in 1841 this policy prevailed. Although there was a deficit in the Treasury, and they had to borrow twenty millions to support the Government, the Whig Congress passed a law distributing among the States at large, after donating 15 per cent. to the new States, the wind blew, and the rain rained, and the lightning proceeds of the sales of the public lands that had been received for the year past. Under this law the quota payable to Virginia was some \$40,000. In 1842 the Virginia Legislature, denouncing the distribution policy as a fraud, refused to touch one cent of the money. The question was tried repeatedly before These rapid changes are unpleasant ; they affect the people of Virginia, and the Legislature was sustained by the popular verdict again and again.

the physical system like a sudden contraction of the "For the last five or six years the question has been currency does the business system. They cut things but little agitated, and it was generally supposed that off amazingly, especially if they happen to be at all all jurther effort to disturb the deliberate judgment green, and many a blossom that, if blessed with fa- pronounced by Virginia, fifteen years ago, was abanvoring skies would be the forerunner of abundant doned. In its utter destitution of issues, after all its fruits at the proper time, is nipped in the bud, humbugs have been exploded, poverty-stricken Know Nothingism rakes out of the ruins this forgotton question, and proclaims the discovery of a rich treasure. With its wonted mistrust of the popular intelligence, with this land fund, to relieve the burden of the State taxes. It becomes our duty to expose this last humbug of the enemy, and snatch even this last crumb If this whole \$40,000 were at once received into the State Treasury, it would for one single year reduce the tax 3 of one cent on the hundred dollars! Instead of 40 cents on the hundred dollars, the tax would be 391 cents. A man owing \$1,000 now does, and a man owning \$10,000 worth would pay 621 cents less. The tax on a negro would be two cents less than it now is. It would consume the whole \$40,000 to give us this much relief for one sin-The following gentlemen from North Carolina are gle year. This is all that the poor Know-Nothings can promise to do for us. It is even less. For the proposition heretofore made has been to put this money into the literary fund and only apply the annual interest to public uses. A tax of 1 24 part of a cent on the hundred dollars would raise as much as this annual interest. Or, in other words, a levy of 4 cents on every \$10,000 worth of property would raise as much annual revenue as the interest on this land fund. Is there any Democrat worth \$10,000 who will take 4 cents for his principles ? Would any Democrat worth \$100 take 1 24 part of a cent for the privilege of recording his vote against his party ? "Such is the bald humbug with which the attempt is now made to deceive the people and allure them into the embrace of Know Nothingism. We shall, in future numbers, continue the consideration of the subject in its various aspects of unconstitutionality, immorality and inexpediency, and if we do not salisfy every dispassionate person of all three, we shall be more mistaken than we have ever been in any similar controversy. ELOPED .- Miss Mollie Massie Gibbs, the Virginia Jenny Lind, is said to have eloped with a British nobleman, per steamer for England.

The elements were excited last night. The lightened ; and the thunder thundered, and the shutters banged, and the dogs barked, and there was the equinox, and all other sort of knocks about, and the

We have the honor to be. SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST,

Moorsville The charge will be per ton of 2240 lbs., less five per cent allowance for waste, as usual, and no charge less than twenty-five cents per ton will be made for any distance. By order of the Managers, F. FRALEY, President.

Port Union Birdsborough..... Reading ... Althouse'

But turning from the question of principle, which should always first be considered, let us look a little to the practical considerations connected with, and bearing upon, the subject.

The Federal Government, which is simply the trus tee and agent of the States in their united capacity. endowed by the States with certain powers and rev enues to enable it to carry out the objects for which its trusteeship was created, has no funds of its ownno privy purse. Every cent taken out of its treasury must be replaced by the same amount taken out of the pockets of the people .- increased, however, by the expenses of collection and disbursement. It is exceedingly questionable whether, if the whole his-Let us look at the tedious and expensive process and Mr. Mallory is one of them. through which the territories containing the lards. and the lands themselves must pass before they show returns. The maintainance of military posts-the car- ex-member of Congress from Ohio, died to-day.

by the previous action of the stockholders. The Convention having disposed of all the business before it, adjourned sine die.

Eastern terminus of the road, bringing to the atten-

tion of the stockholders certain considerations in fa-

terms proposed were rather suggestive than formal,

On motion, this subject was referred to the Presi-

The Board of Directors was in session during the than by means of any other federal fund or property, afternoon, and, we learn, after considering all the propositions berere it, finally decided in favor of taxation being heavy in the States, and that it ought | Walker's Ferry as the temporary eastern terminus of

> The feeling in favor of the road, and the desire pear to be gaining ground along the line, and there is reason to believe that the courties through which it

is to pass will pretty generally avail themselves o the powers conferred by the amended charter, and come forward with county subscriptions. We understand that the Grand Jury, at the Superior Court

of Anson county, held a week or two since, made a unanimous recommendation to this effect. Of course the power of submitting the question, is vested in County Court, who, before making any subscription. must derive the authority to do so from a vote of the citizens of the county upon the question, when submitted to them. We mention this recommendation made by the Superior Court Grand Jury simply as an indication of feeling and opinion.

We notice that Hon. Stephen R. Mallory, one tory of the public lands, from the first, was carefully of the Senators from Florida, passed through this reviewed, any nett profits would be shown ; and the place on Tuesday last on his way from Washington distribution of these lands, or their products, would City to his home at Key West. Mr. M. has just taken be on a par with the act of a corporation, in declar- his seat for another term of six years. Florida has ing a dividend upon money borrowed for the purpose. gotten to sending mighty good Democratic Senators, well as could be expected." We trust that the worthy much more to sustain her reputation than myself,

Death of Hon. D. T. Disney.

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- Hon. David T. Disney

17th of March, the spring ought to set in, and the surface of the earth become warmed by the sun's rays.

Well, time has taught us the moral of the one, and the philosophy of the other. The rain bow eluded our search, and always moved away as we pursued it, like many a hope and ambition since ;- the

crock of gold was unfound-the bright colors of the falling rain were only bright when seen in the dis- richly in the glowing language, not of mere kindness, tance, like anticipated pleasure, clad in the hues of but of a regard approaching enthusiasm-so touching the point of view for that will soon be reached, like too full of emotion to reply to it. the irridescence cast by fond but melancholy retro-

spection over the scenes of our departed youth, gilding the point from which we started, as the setting my country, I cannot but fear that you have done me sun only makes rain-bows in that east from which

he went forth on his daily circuit. To-morrow will be that very remarkable annivor. " glad to see you home once more," the members of sary, known as St. Patrick's Day, and the weather the family choose to obey the impulses of generous for a day or two past seems to indicate that the warm side of things will really be upwards, and the spring home friends and neighbors, accompanied by an apat last be upon us; but whether it will stay so or not. proval and admiration of my conduct as a public we cannot pretend even to guess, any more than we servant, is, I assure you, to me above all price. The can assign a reason for the 17th of March being call record of it shall be filed in my unpretending little can assign a reason for the 17th of March being call-

ed Patrick's Day in the morning, unless thereby we my children. are to understand that the worthy Saint was a gen

tleman of industrious habits, and an early riser ; or the trust which President Pierce so unexpectedly that Mrs. Patrick, senior, presented the world in general, and old Mr. Patrick in particular, with a youthful saint before breakfast, and before night was "as and experienced statesmen, who could not only do

well as could be expected." We trust that the worthy lady was better. We confess to some measure of unbelief in the le-gend which represents St. Patrick as a Highlandman, of my own State, I felt, would gratify me above all of my own State, I felt, would gratify me above all of my own State, I felt, would gratify me above all of my own State, I felt, would gratify me above all of my own State, I felt, would gratify me above all of my own State, I felt, would gratify me above all of my own State, I felt, would gratify me above all of my own State, I felt, would gratify me above all decided by the Senate to-day, consequently it goes who sailed over to Ireland on a paving-stone. No. else. Well, therefore, can you imagine how keenly over to the next session.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 14, 1857. GENTLEMEN :- Your letter of "welcome home again." just handed to me, is so cordial, clothed so Although gladdened and comforted with the con- feel bad.

viction that I have struggled arduously to serve well more than justice, and applauded me beyond my merits. But, my friends, this is our own home affair. -this is a family matter-and instead of a formal hearts and warmly embrace a returned brother after a four years' absence. This hearty greeting from family archives, to be read and prized hereafter by

With profound sincerity I state, that I accented tendered me, with unaffected diffidence, because trembled lest I might not do justice to my State. which I well knew had within her limits eminent

and fruits and profits alike gone. Indeed, we feel like moralizing, because we don't feel good for much else, under the existing state and its accustomed confidence in its power to delude of the thermometer. Let the mercury stand as it did the public mind, it professes itself able and ready. for a few weeks in February, at say sixty or seventy. and the young shoots and sprouts and buds and all that sort of thing venture forth in their verdant inno- from the eager hands of the poor starveling.

cence, so green that they don't know any better .--Then let it get down to under thirty, and they are used up vegetables. Just so under a temporary exyouthful imagination in the morning of life; or, and in its allusion to my humble personal career from the pansion. All sorts of young adventures spring up days of my boyhood to the present time, that I am and expand, but never mature, because the chilling worth of property would pay 61 cents less than he contraction comes and cuts them off, and all hands

Medical Graduates.

among those whose names appear in the list of graduates at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, recently published

> William S. Bryan. J. C. Jordan, J. G. Camp, John H. M'Ader. J. Madison Earl, George W. Parker. Edwin F. Hollingsworth, R. L. Payne, William H. Howerton, John W. Sanford, ir., John T. Hunt, Edmund Strudwick. A. Benning Johns, jr., Thomas J. Watlington At the New York University were the following raduates, also from this State :

Douglas P. Beaty, Isaac W. Jones, William L. Brown, James M'Guire, James B. Clifton, Henry B. Ross, John C. Dickens, Jan.es L. Teel, Duponceau Hooper. Frederick A. Toomer.